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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

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TURKEY POINT DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

PUBLIC MEETING

+ + + + +

THURSDAY,

APRIL 23, 2015

+ + + + +

The public meeting convened Hampton Inn and Suites Miami South/Homestead, Reef Room, 2855 NE 9th Street, Homestead, Florida, at 7:00 p.m., Chip Cameron, Facilitator, presiding.

PRESENT:

CHIP CAMERON, Facilitator

MARK DELLIGATTI, NRO, NRC

ALICIA WILLIAMSON-DICKERSON, NRO, NRC

MEGAN CLOUSER, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

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

2 (7:00 p.m.)

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

8 The subject of the meeting tonight is a
9 Draft Environmental Impact Statement that the United
10 States Nuclear Regulatory Commission prepared as part
11 of its evaluation of a license application that it
12 received from Florida Power and Light to build and
13 operate two new reactors at the Turkey Point site. This
14 would be Turkey Point Units 6 and 7. And the
15 Environmental Impact Statement is one part of the NRC's
16 review of this license application. The other part is
17 a safety evaluation. And those documents are the
18 foundation for allowing the NRC to make a decision about
19 whether to grant the license application, the license
20 to Florida Power and Light.

21 And I just want to talk for a few minutes
22 about meeting process issues, the objectives for the
23 meeting, the format, some ground rules to help us have
24 a productive meeting and to introduce the speakers who
25 are going to be talking to you tonight.

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1 The microphone, this microphone goes
2 through those two back speakers. When we get to the
3 commenters, they're going to be speaking from here and
4 that microphone goes through the speakers here. And if
5 you can't hear the speakers I would recommend coming up
6 further because you don't need to hear me or pay
7 attention to me, okay? But come up front if you can,
8 if you can't hear.

9 In terms of the speakers tonight, I just
10 want to note that the Corps of Engineers plays an
11 important role in this environmental review in addition
12 to the NRC. And the Corps has permitting
13 responsibilities relative to the construction and
14 operation of these two new reactors. And we have Megan
15 Clouser here, Project Manager, Senior Project Manager
16 from the Corps who is going to be talking to you in a
17 little bit.

18 And the National Park Service is also a
19 cooperating agency, the Corps is a cooperating agency
20 in the preparation of the Environmental Impact
21 Statement. Well, the National Park Service is also and
22 they don't have a permitting rule now but they lend
23 assistance to the NRC in terms of their expertise. And
24 Elsa Alvear who is right there is from the National Park
25 Service.

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1 And Alicia Williamson-Dickerson is the NRC
2 Project Manager for this license application and she'll
3 be telling you about the Environmental Impact Statement
4 and the Environmental Impact Statement process in just
5 a little while.

6 The objectives of the meeting are simple.
7 First, to give you a clear explanation of the EIS process
8 and the role of the NRC, the role of the Corps of
9 Engineers, and what the main points in the Draft EIS are.
10 And the term "Draft" is an important term because this
11 Environmental Impact Statement will not be finalized
12 until the NRC and the Corps evaluate all the comments
13 that come in, public comments, not just from this
14 meeting tonight but one we had this afternoon, one we
15 had yesterday, plus the written comments that the NRC
16 is asking for. And Alicia will be telling you a little
17 more about that in a few minutes.

18 The format for the meeting, we're going to
19 start with some brief presentations by the NRC and
20 Corps. And after that we'll have time for a few
21 clarifying questions before we go to the commenters.
22 And if you want to comment please fill out one of these
23 yellow cards that Andy is bringing me here. And we'll
24 go down the list and we'll ask you to come up to the
25 lectern to talk to us.

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1 In terms of ground rules please wait until
2 all the presentations are done before you ask any
3 questions and then, when we get there, if you signal me
4 then I'll come down this mic and you can ask your
5 question and we'll answer that.

6 The second ground rule is that I would ask
7 that only one person at a time speak, first of all so
8 that we can give our full attention to whomever has the
9 floor at the moment, but secondly so that our court
10 reporter/stenographer, Michael Holland right here can
11 get what I call a clean transcript. He'll know who's
12 talking if there's only one person talking, okay?

13 Third ground rule, I would ask you to be
14 brief when you come up to make your comments, and I don't
15 think we're going to be pressured for time at all
16 tonight, so I'm just asking you to follow a guideline
17 of approximately five minutes. But if you go over
18 there's not going to be anything wrong with that because
19 we won't be pressed for time tonight.

20 And finally, courtesy, show courtesy to
21 everybody even if you disagree with the opinion, just
22 respect the person who's giving that.

23 Now just a few notes to finish off here is
24 that the NRC is not going to be responding to any
25 comments that they hear you make from the podium,

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1 including answering any questions that you might pose
2 when you come up to do your comment. They will
3 carefully consider and evaluate those comments,
4 however, but they're not going to engage in a dialog with
5 you. We probably will be ending before the 10:00
6 o'clock time so the staff will be paying attention to
7 what you say from the podium and they may want to talk
8 to you after the meeting and give you some more
9 information about your issues and ask you some more
10 about that.

11 The second note is that some of you might
12 have concerns about other issues besides this
13 environmental review, and that's why we're here. And
14 for example, if you have questions about the operating
15 reactors at the site, we do have three people here who
16 can tell you more about that after the meeting. We have
17 Tim Hoeg who is our Senior Resident at the site from the
18 NRC, and the senior residents are at the site, they live
19 in the community and they're there to make sure that all
20 the NRC regulations are followed in the operation of the
21 plant.

22 We also have Ladonna Suggs who's a Branch
23 Chief Manager in NRC's Region 2 office in Atlanta and
24 we also have Audrey Klett here who's from the Office of
25 Nuclear Reactor Regulation at our NRC headquarters in

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1 Rockville. I wanted to introduce them to you so that
2 if you want to talk about operating reactors please see
3 them after the meeting.

4 Some questions or issues are not within the
5 NRC's gambit or authority and they're more
6 appropriately addressed to Florida Power and Light.
7 And we do have Florida Power and Light representatives
8 here who will also be glad to talk to you after the
9 meeting about any questions. And Greg -- is Greg here?
10 Greg Proskowitz from FPL, see him and he'll direct you
11 to whoever can answer the question.

12 Finally, this is an environmental review
13 but, as I mentioned, there's also a safety evaluation
14 as part of this review, the license application. And
15 where is Zach? Is Zach here?

16 FEMALE VOICE: In the other room.

17 MR. CAMERON: Zach Grand is in the other
18 room and he'll put in an appearance here. But I just
19 wanted to tell you that the safety people, the people
20 on the safety side from the NRC will be listening to any
21 comments that you -- any concerns that you have about
22 safety if you're worried about it -- about that. And
23 if anybody needs help with translation, Spanish, we have
24 an NRC staff person, Luis Bentancort, right there, who
25 is fluent in Spanish so that if you need some help with

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1 translation, please see Luis.

2 And now for the speakers today, we're going
3 to start out with Mark Delligatti and Mark is going to
4 give you a welcome and a perspective and he's going up
5 to the microphone right now, even though I'm going to
6 introduce the rest of the speakers.

7 (Laughter.)

8 MR. CAMERON: So just hold on. He's
9 enthusiastic. Mark is the Deputy Director of the
10 Division of New Reactor Licensing, Office of New
11 Reactors at NRC's offices in Rockville. We have Alicia
12 Williamson-Dickerson who is the Project Manager for
13 this license application and she's also in the Office
14 of New Reactors. And we can then go to Megan Clouser
15 who I introduced before, and she's a Senior Project
16 Manager. She'll tell you about the Corps of Engineers.
17 We'll come back to Alicia who will give you more details
18 on the findings in the Draft Environmental Impact
19 Statement.

20 And just let me introduce two other people
21 here, one is the Branch Chief of the Environmental
22 Project Branch and this is Jennifer Dixon-Herrity, and
23 we have Michael -- Michael -- Ryan Whited here who is
24 the Chief of the Environmental Technical Review Branch.

25 And with that I'll let you get on with the

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1 program, Mark.

2 WELCOME AND INTRODUCTORY STATEMENTS

3 MR. DELLIGATTI: All right. Thank you.

4 Welcome. We are so happy to see so many of you
5 coming out tonight. On behalf of the NRC we want to say thank you for
6 coming. We really do appreciate your comments and what you can help us
7 to do which is to take our Draft Environmental Impact Statement and make
8 the final even better. We need to know what you think about it and we need
9 to know where you think we may have gone astray in developing that Draft
10 Environmental Impact Statement. We look forward to hearing your
11 comments tonight and we look forward to taking them back with us to NRC
12 headquarters and working on them and resolving those comments and
13 making that resolution part of our Final Environmental Impact Statement.

14 Chip has basically explained to you what we're going to do
15 tonight. This first part of the meeting, Alicia and -- well, Alicia will start
16 and Alicia will tell you about our process for developing an Environmental
17 Impact Statement. And from there we will then go on to hear from the
18 Corps of Engineers and they will tell about how they -- about their
19 responsibilities about permitting responsibilities and where those
20 responsibilities come from.

21 Whenever we do an Environmental Impact Statement if
22 there are what are called connecting Federal actions, that is if one or more
23 agencies are all working on a project that is related, we all do one
24 Environmental Impact Statement because that saves resources and it makes
25 sure that all the different parts of this connected activity are looked at in

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1 terms of the environment. And that's what we're doing here and we also
2 have been very lucky to have the assistance of the National Park Service
3 advising us with regard to the issues associated with the two national parks
4 which are in the area of the facility.

5 After we have done our explanations for you, you will have
6 the opportunity to make comments. And again we will have those
7 comments transcribed, we'll take them home with us. And if you wish to
8 you can also submit, and we're very grateful to you for doing so, submit
9 comments to us in writing or via email as Alicia will explain to you.

10 And without further ado, I'm going to introduce Alicia
11 Williamson-Dickerson who is a Senior Project Manager for NRC for this
12 project. Alicia?

13 MS. WILLIAMSON-DICKERSON: Thank you, Mark.

14 To begin, my name is Alicia Williamson-Dickerson and I
15 am the Environmental Project Manager for the environmental review of the
16 proposed Turkey Point Units 6 and 7. I would also like to extend my thanks
17 to everyone for coming out tonight.

18 Since it has been several years since we were here for the
19 public scoping meetings I would like to take a few moments to talk about the
20 combined license application submitted by Florida Power and Light or FPL.
21 In June 2009 FPL submitted an application to the NRC for two new nuclear
22 units, Units 6 and 7 at its Turkey Point site with combined licenses or COLs.
23 The combined licenses, if granted, would be authorization to construct and
24 operate two additional nuclear units on the existing Turkey Point site. There
25 are already five units on the site but only three of them are currently

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1 operating; one fossil unit and two nuclear units.

2 For the Turkey Point combined license application the
3 NRC is conducting two reviews at the same time, a safety review and an
4 environmental review. The safety review will result in a safety evaluation
5 report in which the staff will determine whether the reactor design chosen by
6 FPL built at this site meets our safety requirements. The final safety
7 evaluation report is scheduled to be completed in October of 2016. Please
8 note an NRC decision cannot occur on the combined license application until
9 both the safety and environmental reviews are complete.

10 But today the primary focus of this meeting is to gather
11 comments on the NRC's Turkey Point Draft Environmental Impact
12 Statement, or EIS, for environmental review.

13 Next slide.

14 The NRC as the lead Federal agency has partnered with the
15 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville District, or USACE, and the
16 National Park Service, Biscayne and Everglades National Parks or NPS.
17 Both of them are cooperating agencies because of their special expertise to
18 evaluate the environmental effects of the proposed action.

19 In addition, the USACE plans to utilize some of the
20 information in the Draft EIS in its review of a Department of Army permit
21 application submitted by FPL. In a few moments Ms. Megan Clouser,
22 Senior Project Manager from the USACE is going to give us a talk about the
23 USACE's environmental review of the proposed project.

24 The National Park Service does not have a specific
25 regulatory -- excuse me, does not have any regulatory actions pending before

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1 it in regard to the proposed units at this time. But as a cooperating agency,
2 the NPS did provide input to the impact analysis based on its special
3 expertise of the environment in and around the national parks. However,
4 impact determinations made in the EIS should not be attributed to the NPS
5 but only to the NRC and USACE also referred to as the review team.

6 Now I'd like to invite Megan Clouser from the Corps to
7 give us a brief presentation on the Corps's process.

8 U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS STATEMENTS

9 MS. CLOUSER: Thank you, Alicia.

10 Good evening, everyone. My name is Megan Clouser, I'm
11 the Senior Project Manager Jacksonville District Miami field office. And
12 obviously we're here to talk about the Turkey Point Units 6 and 7 proposal.

13 To begin with, you might wonder why the Army Corps of
14 Engineers is involved with this project and we do have jurisdiction over a lot
15 of the components of the project. To begin with, we operate under Section
16 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 which is all structures in, over and
17 under waters of the United States. We also have delegation from EPA
18 under 404 of the Clean Water Act and we handle basically the dredging and
19 fill into wetlands. In this project we also have a 408 component which falls
20 under Section 14 of the Rivers and Harbors Act as well.

21 And again, our permit decisions are major Federal actions
22 and must comply with the National Environmental Policy Act.

23 Next slide.

24 As Alicia mentioned, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission
25 is the leading agency in the preparation of this EIS. The Corps is a

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1 cooperating agency and, again, National Park Service is also a cooperating
2 agency but does not have a permitting action. The Corps will use the final
3 EIS as part of its record of decision and will include our own review of the
4 public interest review factors and the clean water analysis.

5 Next slide.

6 To give you an idea of where our authority or jurisdiction
7 falls, under Section 404, the discharged of dredged material is between the
8 interface between wetlands and uplands. The middle part of the screen you
9 can see it says Section 10 and that's all structures in, over and under
10 navigable waters.

11 Next slide.

12 And the tidal regime we talk about Section 10 extending to
13 mean tide and in Section 404 the discharge, dredge and fill material, it goes
14 to annual high tide.

15 Next slide.

16 Okay. At the same --

17 FEMALE VOICE: It's really hard to hear you all the way
18 back here.

19 MS. CLOUSER: I'll try and -- is that better?

20 FEMALE VOICE: Thank you.

21 MR. CAMERON: And you can hear it better up here
22 because it's only coming out of these speakers if you want to move up.

23 (Indistinct comments.)

24 MR. CAMERON: Yeah, we're a little bit challenged.
25 So if you could just try to speak up.

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1 MS. CLOUSER: Will do.

2 Okay. And as we mentioned, public involvement and
3 participation are very important part of the EIS project -- process and all
4 comments received in this meeting will be used in the final EIS. And there
5 will be an opportunity to review the final EIS in early 2016.

6 And any comments that pertain to the Corps that are
7 received through the Nuclear Regulatory Commission will be passed along to
8 us.

9 Next slide.

10 As I mentioned, there is a group of different parts of the
11 project that we're very interested in and they involve impacts to the waters of
12 the United States. There is the Unit 6 and 7, the reactor site, all the
13 proposed transmission line corridors which include most -- a lot of wetlands,
14 pipelines which are both potable and plain water, and then the equipment
15 barge unloading area.

16 Next slide.

17 The Corps currently does have this project out on public
18 notice which is available for public comment. We had about 55 drawings in
19 here so we tried to cut down and just show you kind of a brief overview of
20 the major components we're talking about. So I just want to go through
21 those briefly, you have them in your handouts so you should be able to see
22 them a little bit better. So basically again here's the footprint of the project.

23 Next slide.

24 This is more of a close-up of the proposed Units 6 and 7
25 site and the reclaimed water facility and some of the pipelines.

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1 Next slide.

2 This is a generic overview of what it would look like for
3 the under-canal crossings that are proposed.

4 Next slide.

5 This is -- and here we have a kind of a depiction of the
6 transmission lines.

7 Next slide.

8 This is just a side view of the access roads. And here we
9 have a picture of the barge unloading area that they're proposing to dredge.

10 Next slide.

11 Specifically here's some other components of the project
12 including crossing under the Miami River, the access roads, radial collector
13 wells and the reclaimed water facility.

14 Next slide. And thank you.

15 And here is the crossing under the Miami River. This is
16 kind of a cross-section of the access roads and with the wildlife corridor
17 underneath.

18 Next slide.

19 Again, a closer view of the culvert.

20 Next slide.

21 And then this is where our 408 component comes in where
22 this proposal to put a bridge over the L31 canal.

23 Next slide.

24 This is just the general depiction of the radial collector
25 wells.

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1 Next slide.

2 And then that's the -- that, of course, is the Turkey Point
3 facility.

4 Next slide.

5 As I mentioned before, the project is currently on public
6 notice. We will accept comments until May 22nd. You can submit them
7 online at TurkeyPoint@usace.army.mil and you can view the public notice
8 online at the address that's there. Okay?

9 Thank you very much. I'm going to turn it back over to
10 Alicia.

11 MR. CAMERON: Ladies and gentlemen, we've made
12 more than a dozen seats available up here if you're having trouble hearing.
13 Please feel free to come forward if you want to hear what's happening for
14 you. And we're changing the mics around so that you'll be able to hear it
15 better in the back and you'll still be able to hear it in the front. So just give
16 us a moment to do that.

17 (Brief pause.)

18 MR. CAMERON: All right. Here's Alicia.

19 OVERVIEW OF NRC ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

20 FINDINGS AND DEIS STATEMENTS

21 MS. WILLIAMSON-DICKERSON: Can you hear me
22 okay back there?

23 FEMALE VOICE: Yeah.

24 MS. WILLIAMSON-DICKERSON: Okay.

25 (Laughter.)

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1 MR. CAMERON: And you can still hear up front?

2 MS. WILLIAMSON-DICKERSON: Yeah, the folks up
3 here can hear?

4 MR. CAMERON: Oh, good.

5 MS. WILLIAMSON-DICKERSON: Okay.

6 Now I'm going to give an overview of the NRC's
7 environmental review process. This step-wise approach is how we meet our
8 responsibilities under the National Environmental Policy Act or NEPA.
9 This process started in 2009 and the public scoping period ran from 2010 to
10 August 2010. Then two public scoping meetings were held in July of 2010.
11 Input provided during the public scoping period is summarized in Appendix
12 D of the Draft EIS.

13 Also during this time we conducted site audits, visits to
14 alternative sites and met with officials from Federal, Tribal, State and local
15 agencies. We carried out independent analyses and evaluations based on the
16 information provided to us by the applicant and on information sources that
17 we developed. All of these steps led to the publication of the Draft EIS
18 which occurred on February 27, 2015.

19 Currently we are in the comment period for the Draft EIS
20 and seeking public comments. The 75-day comment period began on
21 March 6th and will remain open until May 22nd. Once the comment period
22 is over the staff will start processing all the comments that were received on
23 the Draft EIS. This includes anything that you want to share with us
24 tonight. Please note that anything you share with us today will be
25 considered in the same manner as a comment received by letter or email.

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1 In addition, comments and responses to the EIS -- excuse
2 me, Draft EIS will be included in Appendix E of the final EIS so that you will
3 be aware of how the review team considered your comments. Based on the
4 comments we receive we will adjust our analysis as needed and finalize the
5 EIS. We expect to issue the final EIS in February 2014 -- excuse me, 2016.
6 Let me repeat that -- February of 2016.

7 Next slide.

8 Let's take a look at the organization of the Draft EIS. This
9 is the table of contents. We start off in Chapters 1 through 3 by describing
10 the current environment of the proposed project, then discuss the results of
11 our analysis of impacts through the various phases of the project in Chapters
12 4 through 7. We assess the need for power in Chapter 8 as well as the
13 alternatives to the proposed action -- excuse me, to the proposed project in
14 Chapter 9. In Chapter 10 we conclude the EIS with the NRC staff's
15 preliminary recommendation to the Commission. And finally, we have the
16 appendices which is mainly comprised of detailed information and material
17 which supports the environmental review.

18 To prepare the EIS we assembled a team with backgrounds
19 in the necessary scientific and technical disciplines. The NRC contracted
20 with Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, Information Systems Laboratory
21 and the U.S. Geological Survey to assist us in preparing the EIS. And as I
22 mentioned before the USACE and National Park Service also provided
23 technical expertise in developing the EIS.

24 This group is comprised of a wide range of experts with
25 extensive experience and knowledge of environmental issues and nuclear

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1 power plants. This slide shows most of the resource areas that were
2 considered in the EIS and many of these staff experts have been available to
3 you during the informal open house and are here tonight to receive your
4 comments. In the interest of time I will only be presenting the results of the
5 evaluations for some of these resource areas.

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

15 So throughout our EIS, for each of the technical areas that
16 we saw in the previous slide, the team would develop its analysis and then
17 assign a significance level of small, moderate or large to the impacts. Note
18 that some beneficial impacts were identified.

19 Now we'll get into a little more detail about some of the
20 technical areas. First is water resources. Our evaluation considered
21 impacts of construction and operating Turkey Point Units 6 and 7 on both
22 surface water and groundwater resources. This included impacts to water
23 use and water quality. FPL's application indicated surface water would not
24 be used during building activities of the proposed Units 6 and 7. In
25 addition, the proposed primary source of cooling water for plant operations is

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1 reclaimed water supplied by Miami Dade Water and Sewer Department.
2 Therefore our evaluation concluded impacts to surface water use and surface
3 water quality during building and operations are expected to be small.

4 Building activities that could affect groundwater use and
5 quality in the Draft EIS considered include dewatering of the excavation of
6 the plant's foundations and drawing water from the Biscayne Aquifer. Our
7 evaluation of groundwater operational impacts were mainly focused on the
8 use of the FPL proposed backup cooling water supply, the radial collector
9 wells, as well as deep well injection proposal of plant effluents which would
10 be permitted and monitored by the State.

11 So exactly what did we review to make a determination on
12 groundwater? The review team reviewed and analyzed FPL's data on the
13 effects of the radial collector wells and the deep well injection system could
14 have on the surrounding hydrological features. We contracted with the U.S.
15 Geological Survey to perform an independent modeling study to determine
16 the effects of the radial collector wells -- excuse me, to determine the effects
17 the radial collector wells could have on surrounding hydrological features.

18 We reviewed the results of the numerous studies of the
19 behavior of deep well injectate at injection locations throughout South
20 Florida. We evaluated the viability of the various aquifers layers to
21 determine if upper migration of plant effluent was possible and we
22 considered the Florida Department of Environmental Protection's May 2014
23 final conditions of certification permitting conditions.

24 As a result of these findings, the review team determined
25 that the potential impact on the use and quality of groundwater from building

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1 and operating Turkey Point Units 6 and 7 would be small.

2 Next, ecological impacts. The review team evaluated the
3 effects -- excuse me, the impacts on flora and fauna that either exist or can
4 exist at the Turkey Point site in the surrounding area or in the nearby water
5 bodies. Our evaluation covered species such as snail kite, Florida panther,
6 American crocodile and the Florida Manatee. The staff consulted with other
7 agencies including the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, NOAA's National
8 Marine Fisheries Service and the Florida Fish and Wildlife Commission.
9 The review team concluded that the terrestrial ecology impact during
10 building and operation would be moderate due to permanent disturbance of
11 onsite terrestrial and wetland habitat, the potential for increased mortality of
12 protected species such as wood storks and Everglade snail kites, impacts of
13 land clearing and vegetation management on protected plant species as well
14 as the proximity of these impacts to affect flora and fauna that may be found
15 in Biscayne and Everglades National Parks.

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

23 As part of the NRC staff's analysis we evaluated potential
24 doses to workers -- excuse me, to workers during construction, doses to
25 members of the public and plant workers during operation and doses received

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1 by wildlife. The NRC provides further guidelines that plants are expected to
2 maintain doses to the public as reasonably -- excuse me, as low as reasonably
3 achievable by limiting liquid and gaseous release concentrations than the
4 operation of each nuclear power reactor. In this case for the proposed
5 Turkey Point units, these releases will be via deep well injection to a
6 confined non-drinking water aquifer approximately 3,000 feet below the
7 earth surface. The injection wells would be permitted and monitored by the
8 State which regulates wastewater injection wells throughout Florida.

9 The NRC's regulations limit the whole-body dose to a
10 member of the public from both liquid and gaseous effluent releases not to
11 exceed around eight millirem per year from a nuclear power plant. NRC
12 regulations also implement U.S. Environmental Protection Agency standards
13 designed to limit individual doses from the entire fuel cycle. To put the
14 above radiation exposure into its perspective the average dose to an
15 individual in the United States from natural background sources including
16 cosmic radiation, naturally occurring radioactive materials in the soil and
17 building materials is around 300 millirem per year. The NRC's regulated
18 limit is less than ten percent of the total from natural background sources.

19 The impacts on all three groups, doses to members of the
20 public, plant workers and wildlife would be small since FPL must comply
21 with stringent NRC and EPA regulatory limits.

22 Next slide.

23 Climate change is a global phenomenon that construction
24 and operation of the proposed two units will not appreciably alter.
25 However, the review team determined that climate change may substantially

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1 alter the current environment as described in Chapter 2 of the EIS. In
2 addition, this new environment altered by climate change may add to the
3 impacts of the operations of the proposed new units. While climate change
4 may result in significant adverse impacts, it is not the EIS's purpose to assess
5 those impacts. The EIS's purpose is to assess the impact of the proposed
6 action, construction and operation of Units 6 and 7 on the current and future
7 environment.

8 The effects of the -- excuse me, the effects of the
9 environment and the plant's safety are considered separately in the NRC
10 staff's safety review. The review team considered the potential changes and
11 impacts that may occur as a result of the new future environment. The staff
12 primarily relied upon the data from the U.S. Global Change Research
13 Program's Third National Climate Assessment Report published in the spring
14 of 2014.

15 The staff's full evaluation is contained within Appendix I of
16 Volume II of the EIS. The evaluation is not intended to be a comprehensive
17 climate change assessment but documents of qualitative determination of the
18 likely changes and the impacts described in Chapter 5 if the environment is
19 altered in a manner that is consistent with the predictions outlined in the
20 current climate change literature. Specifically, the review team documented
21 if the impacts in Chapter 5 would increase, decrease or it was unknown.

22 In Chapter 9 the review team evaluated alternative energy
23 sources, alternative sites and alternative system designs as well as the
24 no-action alternative. In the alternative energy analysis the review team
25 evaluated generation of baseload power which is when power is continuously

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1 produced twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. For baseload power
2 we examined sources such as coal and natural gas and combination of
3 sources such as natural gas, solar, biomass and additional conservation and
4 demand-side management programs. The review team determined that none
5 of the feasible baseload energies would be environmentally preferable. As
6 stated, conservation demand-side management, solar and wind were also
7 considered but could not individually meet the need for baseload power.

8 The review team also compared the proposed Turkey Point
9 site to the four other -- to four other alternative sites in Florida. This
10 included sites in Okeechobee, Martin, Glades and St. Lucie Counties. The
11 NRC staff determined that none of the alternative sites would be
12 environmentally preferable to the Turkey Point site.

13 Next slide.

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

21 In addition, this recommendation is for the environmental
22 review only. As I mentioned in the beginning of the presentation there are
23 two concurrent NRC reviews associated with the combined license
24 application; an environmental review and a safety review.

25 Next slide.

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1 If you don't already have a copy and want to take a look at
2 the Draft EIS we have CD's out -- a copy available in the lobby. In addition
3 we have reader's guides which is an abbreviated version of the EIS or you
4 could give me a call and my contact number and information is provided on
5 the slide, and I will provide you a copy. In addition, I have Megan Clouser,
6 the Project Manager from the Army Corps of Engineers information is listed
7 on the slide if you need to contact her. You can also find the Draft EIS on
8 the NRC website which is provided -- the links are provided on this slide, or
9 you can go to the two local libraries listed and they have hard and electronic
10 copies on file there as well, too.

11 As stated earlier, the main purpose of tonight's meeting is
12 to listen to you and gather your comments on the DEIS or Draft EIS. Many
13 of you have already signed up to speak during tonight's meeting, however if
14 you think of something later or you want to submit a comment later there are
15 several ways to submit your comments before the May 22nd deadline. First,
16 you can hand write a comment and mail it in. In addition, you can submit it
17 electronically via email to the email address,
18 TurkeyPoint.COLEIS@NRC.gov or submit it through the website
19 regulations.gov. Please note that the comment period on the Draft EIS is
20 only open until May 22nd.

21 And with that, that concludes my presentation. Thank you
22 all for your time and attention. I'll hand you back over to Chip.

23 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you, Alicia.

24 We do have time for a few questions before we go to
25 comments. And I would just ask you to keep it to clarifying questions about

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1 the EIS process or relationships between one subject in the Draft EIS to
2 another. We're not going to be able to go into all substantive questions but
3 the NRC staff is here to talk to you about any concerns that you have. Any
4 clarifying questions at this point?

5 Matthew, could you just come up here because I'm
6 dragging this around. Okay. And this is Matthew Schwartz.

7 MR. SCHWARTZ: Correct, Matthew Schwartz.

8 I was just curious, when you did the comparison of alternative
9 energy sources that would produce energy in comparison to the Turkey Point
10 expansion, why was it only 24-hour -- I'm not sure who to address it to.
11 Why was it only 24-hour baseline and why was distributed rooftop solar paid
12 for, implemented, installed, maintained, repaired by FPL not a consideration?

13 MS. WILLIAMSON-DICKERSON: I was going to ask
14 Andy Kugler if he'd come up and he could talk a little bit about that. I just
15 saw him -- oh, he's coming this way.

16 (Indistinct comments.)

17 MR. Kugler: I believe I heard the question.

18 MR. CAMERON: Good.

19 MR. Kugler: All right. So in preparing its application
20 FPL had worked on its plans for the future in terms of what energy it needed.
21 And one of the things that they found was that they would need baseload
22 power down the road. And part of the solution to that need, they were
23 proposing to go between units.

24 We looked at their siting plan and the resources in their
25 system, the projected increase in demand and concluded that there was, in

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1 fact, a need for this power. The State had also run a similar review and
2 reached the same conclusion. So on that basis, that is why we were looking
3 for baseload power and therefore in our analysis of the types of generating
4 units we were trying to meet. So we looked at coal and we went to natural
5 gas and we looked at combination where we -- solar could not generate
6 baseload power, nor could wind. But we used a combination of alternatives,
7 solar, wind, biomass, conservation demand-side management, and it would
8 require natural gas to backup the intermittent sources. And we looked at
9 that combination and we compared each of those alternatives to the proposed
10 action and we concluded that none of the alternatives was environmentally
11 preferable to the proposal.

12 MR. SCHWARTZ: But straight solar was not a
13 consideration, was not compared to FPL. In other words, providing solar
14 through the day during peak use and supplementing it in the evening with
15 other forms of electricity, that combination was not a consideration, that was
16 not compared to these plants at Turkey Point? That's --

17 MR. Kugler: That's correct.

18 MR. SCHWARTZ: Okay.

19 MR. Kugler: Because it wouldn't have met the load need
20 that we were -- that we saw from our analysis.

21 MR. SCHWARTZ: Okay.

22 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you for that question
23 Matthew.

24 Any other questions?

25 And if you could just introduce yourself?

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1 MS. STAR: My name is Priscilla Star. I am a resident
2 of Juno Beach. My daughter is a resident of Miami. Her daughter will be,
3 too -- I mean, she is. I'm a grandmother and a mother.

4 I'm very concerned that your DEIS wasn't made available
5 to the public, just to a certain amount of people in this State probably got to
6 see it. And it's very difficult work to go through, to read. So how many
7 people were given the opportunity to evaluate the DEIS?

8 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Priscilla, let me just rephrase
9 that a little way -- Alicia, can you talk to how the Draft Environmental
10 Impact Statement was made available to people? That's a process question
11 but --

12 MS. WILLIAMSON-DICKERSON: Basically the DEIS
13 was made publicly available to everyone and anyone on February 27.
14 Actually, it was public the day before that, it was in our agency database, it
15 was available there on February 26, 2015.

16 Now in terms of -- I'm not sure if you received a copy or
17 when you were actually notified but we did mail out copies during the week
18 of February, that final week of February until February 27. It was available,
19 like I said, on the website at those various links that were provided. It was
20 mailed out to anyone who was listed on our mailing list, I'm not sure if you're
21 part of our mailing list, or electronically distributed and emailed out to
22 everyone. We did not have a select group of folks who were able to review
23 -- were only able to review it. That's not how it is.

24 MS. STAR: Do you feel certain that enough people,
25 enough public citizens are aware of the contents of this DEIS? Do you feel

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1 like you've made enough grounds where you're phoning the public and what
2 they want or is this more slanted for what the NRC and FPL have decided is
3 appropriate?

4 MR. CAMERON: There was also a press release on this
5 and --

6 MS. WILLIAMSON-DICKERSON: To publicize these
7 meetings, like Chip said, we had a press release that came from the Office of
8 Public Affairs when the DEIS was released. In addition for the, like these
9 public meetings we ran newspaper ads. We sent -- we have a mailing list
10 actually that we -- the folks who participated in the scoping process, folks
11 signed up and gave us their email as well as their physical address and we
12 emailed and mailed out hardcopies to everyone on that list.

13 In addition to the press release we notified people just
14 through letters, in addition to letters all the Federal, State and local agencies,
15 we also sent them individual letters. So -- yes. And by the way, it's -- the
16 comment period is still open until May 22nd, although it began on March 6,
17 formally began on March 6.

18 MR. CAMERON: Okay. So in summary, I guess there
19 was an effort to try to get in touch with as many people as possible. And it
20 was an NRC Draft Environmental Impact Statement. And the NRC did the
21 publication and Florida Power and Light was not involved. And we're
22 going to have to go to see if there was other questions. Priscilla, I know
23 you're going to be commenting later.

24 Yes, sir?

25 MR. TEAS: I'm Jim Teas. I'm the chair of the local

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1 group of the Sierra Club.

2 I was just wondering, listening to the presentation, the
3 waste -- I don't want to call it wastewater but the water as a result of cooling
4 the power units is going to be deep injected into the ground, I think it's 3,000
5 feet, hot. Has this ever been done before? Is the -- I would imagine there's
6 thermal energy associated with the water.

7 MR. CAMERON: Can we get a quick answer to Jim on
8 that about the analysis without getting into depth?

9 MS. WILLIAMSON-DICKERSON: Yeah, I can
10 definitely tell you that that's done -- I think it was over 100, if I'm not
11 mistaken, hydrologists, they can correct me, but there's over 100 deep
12 injection wells throughout the State of Florida. So this is not anything new
13 that the State of Florida permits and allows.

14 MR. TEAS: I was thinking about the -- is anyplace else --

15 MR. CAMERON: Jim, wait. We need to get to you on
16 the --

17 MR. TEAS: Okay.

18 MR. CAMERON: But I know you're going to comment
19 later on and you may want to make that comment, please, then.

20 Let's go for one last question. Yes, sir.

21 MR. HENRY: I'm Jim Henry, I'm a resident of Juno and
22 a columnist.

23 I have a question about the demand-side forecast and just
24 precisely how you -- did you take FPL's demand-side forecast as given for
25 baseload projection or did you run alternative scenarios including

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1 conservation? And secondly, when you considered the demand-side
2 forecast, you know, what range of alternatives did you consider?

3 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. And we have Dan
4 Mussatti from the NRC staff. And if you could give a short piece of
5 information to Jim about the economic analysis, the demand --

6 MR. Mussatti: The power --

7 MR. CAMERON: Yeah. Is that what you're concerned
8 about? Okay.

9 MR. Mussatti: Hi. What we did was we started with the
10 environmental report that came from the applicant and what they had done,
11 they had given us a head start by giving us an overview of the whole area,
12 told us what the demands was expected to be in the future and what they
13 expected to have for supply that went out into the future.

14 Our next step then was to take a look at that and see if it
15 was a reasonable estimate of what was going to happen. And their model
16 that they used to elicit those numbers is one that we supplied to the State, to
17 the Public Services Commission and it went through a series of rigorous steps
18 to ensure that the model was able to weather growth and population -- excuse
19 me -- to look at economic changes in prices of fuels for electricity and a
20 number of other factors that affect demand. And given that those models
21 were well vetted and had been through a process of scrutiny that was fairly
22 severe and public knowledge, available to the public to the review through
23 this planning process that the Commission requires, we felt that they had
24 done a good job. And we used the same numbers that they used but because
25 those numbers were good, not because they gave them to us. If they had

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1 been wrong, if we felt that they were not as representative as we felt then we
2 would have used our own numbers and started again.

3 MR. TEAS: May I just follow up briefly? I guess
4 honestly the demand forecast is a function of how much they're investing in
5 conservation. And it's a function of the conservation strategy. So
6 essentially you're saying you took as given their existing investment level in
7 conservation strategies?

8 MR. Mussatti: I would be interested to learn where a
9 source that knows more about FPL would be than FPL themselves. We tend
10 to believe the information that they put into their documents for us because
11 it's given under oath and affirmation which means that it's got a very high
12 level of credibility for us. It is also presented to the State through the -- into
13 the Public Services Commission which gives it a high level of credibility for
14 us. So I don't see where we could have come up with better numbers.

15 MR. TEAS: I'm not suggesting that they weren't telling
16 you what they believed. I'm just suggesting that you took, for purposes of
17 demand forecast, you took as given their existing conservation strategy.

18 MR. CAMERON: Okay. And I think we need to move
19 it on. And Dan, you see what Jim's concern is and if he's still here after the
20 meeting concludes, please talk to him about it.

21 Okay. We're going to go to public comment now and we
22 have Mayor Otis Wallace from Florida City, Mayor of Florida City. We're
23 going to start off with Mayor Wallace and he's coming up to the microphone
24 now.

25 MAYOR WALLACE: On behalf of the City of Florida

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1 City, I'd like to thank the NRC for giving us this opportunity tonight for
2 public comment and also five years ago doing the scoping session. This
3 input is appreciated.

4 As one of the mayors of the two cities closest to the
5 proposed expansion, when I first heard about this project a couple of
6 questions came to mind. First of all, was the additional power needed?
7 Second, was it safe and cost efficient?

8 Over the years as I've become more informed. I've been
9 convinced that we need -- we will need additional power. The question of
10 whether the nuclear option was the best option, I've come to believe it's the
11 most cost efficient and sensible way to approach the problem. But the most
12 important issue of all for me was safety for obvious reasons. Florida City is
13 very close to the proposed expansion area and again, given FPL's efforts in
14 the area of safety being the vanguard of best practices for our safety and the
15 NRC's oversight of the nuclear industry has provided the United States with
16 the best, most cost efficient nuclear power in the world. So I'm a lot more
17 comfortable now than I was maybe five years ago as we looked into the
18 matter.

19 But my feelings about safety, I've heard a lot about these
20 environmental -- I'm a supporter of the environment. I want my kids to have
21 fresh air, clean water, abundant wildlife, flora and fauna. But you know, as
22 we are the city, there's another element to our environment that sometimes
23 gets overlooked. It's the working men and women of our community.
24 They're part of the environment, too.

25 A project like this, the building construction stage will

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1 generate 3,500 construction jobs followed by approximately 800 permanent
2 jobs. These are not retail jobs, these are real, real important substantial
3 salaries that people will make and then reuse in the community. So when
4 you talk about the environment, never forget people, that they're part of it,
5 too. And I've seen that happen too many times in presentations where that
6 element of need is often left out.

7 I'm also impressed by the reuse factor with Miami Dade
8 Water and Sewer Authority. This one project will meet 50 percent of the
9 needs as far as reusing the effluent from the Water and Sewer Authority.
10 That's significant.

11 As a mayor, got to talk taxes as a reality. This project will
12 generate \$100 million in taxes for our community. Rich folks don't care
13 about stuff like that, or they whine about paying taxes. They do whine more
14 than anybody else. But when it comes to making money, I think it's
15 important that people be allowed living wages to make money, but the 100
16 million in taxes generated would be significant running our community, a
17 community within Dade County.

18 So I'm not afraid to have this facility in my back yard. I
19 think it's -- any time change comes about there are some necessary elements
20 of it. And I think that the United States has always shown an ability to meet
21 the needs of its community with oversight and the cost -- well, not always
22 cost efficient, I'm not going to tell that lie.

23 (Laughter.)

24 MAYOR WALLACE: But in a safe way.

25 So after a lot of review, my community supports this

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1 project, my council supports this project with the proper oversight, with the
2 proper safety mechanisms in place. And again, when we think about our
3 environment, think about the whole environment. That includes, you, me
4 too. Thank you.

5 (Applause.)

6 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. Thank you, Mayor.

7 We're going to go to Mark Trowbridge and then Priscilla
8 Star.

9 Mark?

10 MR. Trowbridge: Thank you.

11 Good evening, my name is Mark Trowbridge, I'm the
12 President of the Coral Gables Chamber of Commerce, Coral Gables, Florida.
13 And I would like to read into the record a resolution that was done by our
14 Board of Directors actually going back in 2010 when this project first
15 commenced. And so I would like to read that into the record.

16 It says, "the undersigned chairman and president of the
17 Coral Gables Chamber of Commerce of Florida, a private corporation, do
18 hereby certify that the following resolution was duly adopted at a meeting of
19 the Board of Directors of the chamber, called and held in Coral Gables on
20 September 29, 2010 in which a meeting and quorum was present and acting
21 throughout."

22 It says, "Whereas, the Coral Gables Chamber of
23 Commerce, one of the community's leading business development
24 organizations recognizes the critical role that Florida Power and Light
25 Company plays in providing electrical generation in our community while

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1 serving as a tremendously generous corporate citizen, and whereas FPL has
2 plans to expand electrical generation at its Turkey Point facility meeting the
3 electrical needs of its customers and service area in Miami Dade County.
4 And whereas nuclear power has been meeting the needs of our citizens of
5 Miami Dade County for nearly 40 years, clean, safe and reliable generation at
6 the Turkey Point facility.

7 "And whereas additional nuclear power generation will
8 provide reliable and cost effective electricity to maintain our standard of
9 living and economic vitality without additional gas emissions. And whereas
10 FPL's design of the Turkey Point Units 6 and 7 to make use of reclaimed
11 water for cooling purposes and will assist our county and meet the regulatory
12 requirements for reusing" -- I'm sorry -- "for increasing use of reclaimed
13 water. And whereas the project, during its construction and completion will
14 bring economic stimulus via jobs both during construction and permanent as
15 well as high technology employment to Miami Dade County.

16 "And finally whereas transmission interconnection between
17 the Turkey Point facility and the transmission system will be needed in order
18 to support the electrical supply and reliability means of Miami Dade County
19 customers.

20 "Therefore, be it resolved our Chamber hereby supports the
21 proposed Turkey Point Units 6 and 7 which will result in the creation of
22 additional jobs, reliability and significant infrastructure improvements.

23 "In witness whereof," it was undersigned and is a resolution
24 as of September 29, 2010 by Chairman John Rourke and myself as President.

25 And again, we just want to reiterate our support and let you

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1 know that we are very pleased with the corporate support that FPL provides
2 in communities as great citizens, and the things that they do to bring jobs to
3 our community.

4 So thank you very much.

5 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Mark.

6 (Applause.)

7 MR. CAMERON: And Priscilla? And then we're going
8 to go to Caroline McLaughlin and Jim Teas.

9 MS. STAR: Good evening. I came here a little bit afraid
10 that if I opposed this plan there would be people looking at me right now that
11 might be angry with things that I'd say so I want to make sure that whatever I
12 say I'm going to feel safe when I leave. So I'd like that assurity.

13 It takes courage to oppose what you're all doing because
14 you want jobs and you want to stimulate your economy. But this is
15 America, it's just not the Everglades and Key Biscayne and FPL and NRC.
16 It's a country. We cannot afford a meltdown here. We cannot afford
17 human error to make a mistake for all the jobs this is going to create. And
18 that's what created the meltdown in Japan, human error.

19 So as many jobs as you're going to create, think of the lives
20 if there's a mistake made, with two more nuclear power plants in the State of
21 Florida abutting two national parks. You really need to think about that
22 very long and very hard before you put this puppy to bed. This is a very
23 important time to think about that. And if you need jobs down here it
24 should be in solar. I think the nuclear industry is a Neanderthal industry, it's
25 done with. The economy doesn't prove it's the right thing to do at this point,

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1 and you all deserve jobs provided by FPL in solar. You have enough
2 nuclear now. I mean, you've got this dog. It's deadly, it's not clean, it's not
3 safe, it's harming the environment. And if you're told otherwise you're
4 being fed lies.

5 Thank you.

6 (Applause.)

7 MR. CAMERON: Thanks, Priscilla.

8 And Caroline? And then Jim. And then we're going to
9 have Mike Murphy come up.

10 Caroline?

11 MS. McLAUGHLIN: Good evening. Caroline
12 McLaughlin. I'm here on behalf of the of the National Parks Conservation
13 Association which is a nonprofit, nonpartisan group designed to protect and
14 preserve America's national parks for present and future generations.

15 I'm here tonight on behalf of our nearly one million
16 members and supporters nationwide including over 18,500 members here in
17 Florida alone to express our serious concerns around this project. If
18 expanded, Turkey Point will become one of the largest nuclear generating
19 facilities in the entire country located in one of the nation's most vulnerable
20 areas to sea level rise and directly on the shores of Biscayne National Park.
21 Biscayne National Park is one of our country's largest marine national parks
22 and it's home to important marine biodiversity and wetland and marine
23 habitats and countless opportunity for education and recreation.

24 According to the NRC's own regulations, locating a nuclear
25 power plant next to public lands that are designed to protect valuable wildlife

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1 habitat can have unacceptable impacts. There is a State aquatic preserve,
2 two national parks, a wetland habitat preserve and one national wildlife
3 refuge located within six miles of the proposed site. We would be hard
4 pressed to find a worse place to build two nuclear units, especially
5 considering the severe potential impacts that this could have on these fragile
6 ecological areas.

7 Furthermore, FPL has proposed constructing power lines in
8 Everglades National Park. This could severely affect and endanger wood
9 stork habitat and some of the incredible views that really just define the
10 visitor experience in the Everglades.

11 The expansion of Turkey Point also has the potential to
12 have huge impacts on regional water resources. FPL is proposing using
13 millions of gallons of reclaimed wastewater as the primary source of cooling
14 water for the new reactors. After used, some of this wastewater will be
15 discharged directly underground. The possible impacts of adding chemical
16 contaminants into our groundwater supplies have not been adequately
17 analyzed by this EIS.

18 Furthermore, the backup cooling system for the new
19 reactors can become one of the largest well fields in terms of water
20 consumption in the entire southeast region of this country. Proposed radial
21 collector wells will stretch out underneath Biscayne Bay removing as much
22 as 7.4 billion gallons of water per year. To put that number into perspective,
23 the entire Florida Keys uses just over 6 billion gallons of water per year.
24 The withdrawal of this water will increase salinity in Biscayne Bay and could
25 increase the rate of saltwater intrusion into our limited freshwater resources.

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1 Finally, Biscayne Bay and South Florida are extremely
2 susceptible to the effects of climate change. At Turkey Point in particular is
3 susceptible to sea level rise, storm surge and other types of flooding. FPL's
4 application only accounts for a one-foot rise in sea levels during the reactors'
5 lifetime. In contrast, NOAA recommends that the power plants account for
6 between three and five feet of sea level rise over the same period. By the
7 Federal government's own recommendation, the expansion at Turkey Point
8 should not be considered safe.

9 The President of the United States came to the Everglades
10 yesterday on Earth Day to discuss the need to prepare this nation for the
11 effects of climate change, particularly here in South Florida. I suggest that
12 we follow his leadership and work towards a more resilient sustainable South
13 Florida. In the interest of protecting our national parks and maintaining the
14 quality and quantity of South Florida's freshwater supply, the expansion at
15 Turkey Point as proposed should not move forward.

16 Thank you.

17 (Applause.)

18 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you, Caroline.

19 We're going to go to Jim Teas and Mike Murphy and then
20 Steve Boling and Keith Deller.

21 MR. TEAS: Good evening. I'm Jim Teas and I'm the
22 Chair of the local Miami Group of the Sierra Club and National
23 Environmental Organization with half a million other members.

24 Sierra Club opposes licensing, construction and operation
25 of new nuclear power reactors utilizing the fission process pending

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1 development of adequate national and global policies to curb energy overuse
2 and unnecessary economic growth. A resolution of significant safety issues
3 inherent in reactor operation, disposal of spent fuels and possible diversion of
4 nuclear materials capable of use in weapons manufacture and establishment
5 of adequate regulatory machinery to guarantee adherence before drawing
6 conclusions.

7 The above resolution does not apply to research reactors.

8 Furthermore, the Sierra Club supports the systemic
9 reduction of society's dependence on nuclear fission as a source of electric
10 power and recommends a phased closure and decommissioning of operating
11 commercial nuclear fission electric power reactors.

12 In general, we also feel that the needs, future needs of the
13 State of Florida for electrical power could be met by alternative energy
14 sources and conservation. And even though I understand the Nuclear
15 Regulatory Commission is not considering sea level rise as an important
16 criteria in their Environmental Impact Statement, it's coming. It could be
17 severe. We could be talking about a foot, worst case within ten, fifteen
18 years. And we're talking about building nuclear power units on an island,
19 basically, a future island. And I was here for Hurricane Andrew, as many of
20 you were. I'm concerned about that.

21 I just wanted to make one more comment that was brought
22 up during the presentation. The proposal is to take the waste hot heated
23 water from the nuclear reactors and pump it underground, deep injection.
24 My question is, for the NRC, has this been done, and what -- has anyone
25 done any research? Are there any impacts on pumping heated effluent

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1 down into deep well injection, not just injecting effluent?

2 Thank you.

3 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you. Thank you, Jim.

4 And Mike, are you here? Mike still here? Come on up. And then we'll
5 go to Steve Boling, Keith Deller, Steve McDuffie and Matthew Schwartz.

6 MR. MURPHY: Good afternoon. My name is Mike
7 Murphy.

8 I've lived in Miami Dade County for about 20 years. I
9 moved down here just after I got out of college. Before we start, I want to
10 thank everyone for coming, the members of the NRC, local county and
11 officials, you guys do a lot of work for the people who live here in America
12 and in Dade County. You're not recognized enough for your work so thank
13 you, everyone, for showing up.

14 After I got out of college I moved down here so I've been
15 here for about 20 years. Anyone who's been here for 20 years sees how
16 much Dade County has grown. My parents come and visit and they always
17 are amazed at the new communities that are built every single -- every couple
18 years when they come down. So we've all seen it.

19 I've worked for Florida Power and Light for approximately
20 18 years. I have a Senior Reactor Operator license. That means the
21 Nuclear Regulatory Commission has given me a license to operate the
22 Turkey Point Unit 3 and 4 reactors. That is a very small group of people out
23 at the site who do that, and on a national level it's also a pretty small group of
24 people who are licensed to operate reactors.

25 So what does that mean? That means over my eighteen,

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1 nineteen years of working for Florida Power and Light I have spent
2 approximately three and a half to four years straight of training to become a
3 senior reactor operator license. This isn't going to school at night or
4 anything like this, this was my job. I was paid 40 hours a week to go to
5 training. It was an incredible responsibility and a great challenge for me to
6 do that.

7 Since I've been licensed we have something called
8 continuing training. So five weeks a year in a calendar year, reactor
9 operators go to training, go back to training for another 40 hour a week. So
10 it's a continual training process. And in many ways it's very similar to the
11 airline industry in the sense of the amount of training we have and the
12 amount of appropriate oversight we have in the -- from the Federal
13 regulators.

14 There's the presentations next door, other presentations
15 from other people, probably. They'll talk about fuel diversity. For myself
16 I was always -- it didn't quite make sense to me, I've only worked in nuclear
17 power. But fuel diversity, right, is where do you get your electricity from?
18 What's the source of your electricity? That is one of those things, having
19 that fuel diversity helps us control the cost of our electric bills. And every
20 single one of us in this room get an electric bill every month. None of us
21 like paying it but we all get it and we have to pay it, right? So you have fuel
22 diversity that helps drive the cost down because natural gas prices move
23 around a lot over the course of a year or five years, ten years. And adding
24 additional nuclear power helps maintain that cost down as long as possible.
25 And that pays for everyone, right.

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1 There were some comments by the Mayor about people
2 paying taxes. None of us like paying all of our electric bill, right? But it's
3 basically a fixed cost that we all have to do. And anything that we can do to
4 help drive that cost down helps all of us in the long run.

5 From the environmental impact of -- I know recently the
6 local papers talk about the wastewater discharge. We're one of the few
7 counties, communities in Florida still discharging to the ocean or bay. So
8 this project to control wastewater, treat wastewater and reuse it is going to
9 happen one way or the other, appropriately. If Turkey Point 6 and 7 can use
10 some of that water and help to use that for our cooling medium, that will help
11 the environmental impact of all of us living in Dade County because we all
12 make wastewater, to minimize that on our great area that we live.

13 The last thing I want to say is, you know, there's a lot of
14 talk about safety and I would say information that maybe is given to us from
15 the NRC or from Florida Power and Light or what have you. Just remember
16 that everyone works out at Turkey Point. Everyone who is involved with
17 the nuclear industry, we all have families. We all have kids. We all have
18 kids and wives and husbands who all live in this area. So we all take the
19 responsibility that we have for running a nuclear reactor with absolute
20 seriousness because we do understand the impact it can have and we do
21 understand what we have -- the safeguards we have to have in place so
22 accidents do not happen. We take it very seriously. There's a large
23 number of guys from work and -- guys and gals from work here. You can
24 ask any one of them, we take it very seriously because we understand the
25 impact it could have.

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1 That's all. Thank you.

2 (Applause.)

3 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Mike.

4 We go to Steve. Steve Boling?

5 MR. BOLING: Yes.

6 MR. CAMERON: Come on up. And then we'll go to
7 Keith Deller and then Steve McDuffie and then Matthew Schwartz. And
8 this is Steve Boling.

9 MR. BOLING: Thank you.

10 Moved here 1988 to come to work for FPL Electric at
11 Turkey Point Nuclear Station. That was after six years in the Navy where I
12 learned to be a nuclear operator, nuclear reactor operator.

13 Can you hear?

14 (Indistinct comments.)

15 MR. BOLING: I'll say a few things that I haven't thought
16 about -- I made these notes sitting here so it's very brief.

17 First of all, FPL I can say from experience, it's a
18 trustworthy company. And integrity is our most highly prized value, we
19 talk about it a lot, take it seriously. And we have a way of talking about
20 doing things where we say that we leave things better than we found them,
21 down to the kitchen at work, the coffeepot, the stairwell. Leave it better
22 than you found it. And we have that as kind of a motto of operating in our
23 lives and in our work. And that seems to work out well in nuclear power
24 especially.

25 A couple of things. We raised three kids here, my wife

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1 and I, we've lived here since 1988. And I have FPL to thank for feeding my
2 kids and myself. And now my son-in-law and his family are growing up
3 here and he works at Turkey Point also. So it's kind of a family affair.
4 And so I have also as a matter of appreciation for FPL.

5 I would say this, on the more the technical side but on the
6 understanding of what it means to have a nuclear power station in your town.
7 You can talk about Chernobyl in Russia where it did not have a free press, it
8 did not have a diversity of opinion, and where one did not have any checks
9 and balances, one could operate with impunity regardless of what others
10 believed or would like to know. Or you can operate like Japan did where
11 there has been an understanding if there existed a free press and checks and
12 balances, but was there really?

13 This country and this industry that we operate, that we
14 work in, we truly have a system of checks and balances that's rigorous. Plus
15 we have intense government oversight and regulation, appropriately. We
16 have an unfettered free press, we have diversity of opinion where people can
17 come in, because of freedom of speech they can come in, they can contest
18 what our company wants to do, they can do it freely, openly and because FPL
19 is not able to just do whatever we want whenever we want, we have standards
20 we're held to and we have regulations. And all those things somehow work
21 together to create what I believe to be the safest industry in the United States.
22 And I think I could prove that if I had any opportunity and needed to. I
23 don't think I need to.

24 And one more thing I wanted to say, there is a word,
25 acronym called NIMBY. And I think that "not in my back yard" attitude

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1 has probably done more damage than has helped in this country. I think it's
2 important to realize that having the attitude that we want to have power plants
3 but we don't want to have them in our back yard just displaces the
4 convenience, if that makes sense, for people who just want to see something
5 go away and go somewhere else. It probably doesn't even make sense, but
6 that's the idea.

7 And that's all I have.

8 MR. CAMERON: All right. Thank you.

9 (Applause.)

10 MR. CAMERON: Keith, Keith Deller?

11 (No response.)

12 MR. CAMERON: Okay. How about Stephen
13 McDuffie? Here, Stephen is coming up. And then we're going to go with
14 Matthew Schwartz.

15 MR. McDUFFIE: I would like to thank the Nuclear
16 Regulatory Commission for having this meeting today. I would like to
17 thank FPL for also contributing to the area.

18 I live in Napa in the vineyards, the closest, one of the
19 closest communities to Turkey Point. Being -- moving down to Florida in
20 2011, moving down to Homestead in 2013, growing up next to Plant Hatch in
21 Georgia, south Georgia, I do know that my family worked at Plant Hatch and
22 how nuclear power has benefited it. But I also do know some of the
23 downsides to nuclear. There's not many that I know of with the nuclear
24 regulations that we have in today's society.

25 There's -- I got a lot of my questions answered in the back

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1 meeting room, focusing with the environmental impacts regulations and other
2 factors. I do consider the fact that this proposed plants, the two separate
3 sites, 6 and 7 will bring to -- in jobs and kilowatt hours, that it will bring to
4 extra capacity for Miami Dade County. I believe it will bring some benefits
5 but we also have to make sure that we have the -- have a greater discussion
6 about how it will impact the national parks because it's right there on the bay
7 and it's right there near the Everglades.

8 But I do appreciate that the NRC is giving this as public.
9 And to all the workers that work out at Turkey Point, we do appreciate
10 everything you do for us. But I do approve of the sites being constructed,
11 but it needs to be done in a safe and secure manner so that way we don't have
12 any intrusions into the aquifers or into the Biscayne.

13 (Applause.)

14 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Stephen.

15 Matthew?

16 MR. SCHWARTZ: Okay. Good evening. My name is
17 Matthew Schwartz, I'm the director of a little environmental organization
18 called South Florida Wetlands Association. I've spoken on this issue many
19 times with the NRC, directly to FPL and these conversations for the press, to
20 the National Park Service who is involved with this as well.

21 Before I get into some of the content, I reviewed yesterday
22 -- I asked the question earlier and I'll say that I think that while we're meeting
23 here, I like the way that this project was done or the way this evaluation was
24 done. NEPA requires an evaluation of a reasonable range of alternatives as
25 part of the keystone to it. The alternative that I mentioned which is

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1 distributed solar on rooftops providing the baseload during the day, peak
2 time, when we're using the energy, the air conditioners, that's when we're
3 using most of it, combined with traditional fossil fuel in the evening. That's
4 a combination that apparently was not evaluated. It's missing from the EIS.
5 It's got to go in there. The technology is there, it was not evaluated. It's
6 missing.

7 Solar economy. This is things we want to add a little bit
8 because we are in Homestead, and this is kind of a company town. A lot of
9 people here work for FPL and we're aware of that. I'm running an
10 environmental organization now. For years I worked as a construction
11 laborer, I used to be a locksmith, a maintenance mechanic for the city
12 hospitals in New York, I know what blue collar work is, I'm pretty good at it,
13 actually.

14 Several years ago I had the opportunity to work with a
15 company called Sunshine Solar. I knew the gentleman who owned the
16 company. He was putting in solar panels on Adams Key in Biscayne
17 National Park. I worked on that job for several weeks, went out by boat
18 every day from Biscayne National Park. Dozens of guys working out
19 there, by the way. I don't know what people think solar is. You think it's
20 yoga, people doing yoga on rooftops and praying to the sun? It's tough
21 work, it's good work. We had people doing it, we had roofers up there, we
22 had electricians up there. The job consisted of not just solar panels.

23 We took off all those black roof tiles on the ranger stations,
24 replaced them with white ceramic roof tiles, reflecting sunlight. I was the
25 littlest guy on the job so I crawled into the attic spaces and did loose-lay

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1 fiberglass about this thick (gesturing). Really easy, just lay it like cards and
2 it seals in the house. It prevents the heat transfer. Between the fiberglass
3 and the ceramic roof tiles and the solar panels, we got a lot done. And those
4 solar panels are operating, the generators are now out and Adams Key is a
5 nice, quiet place. There's so much out there for solar technology.

6 I think FPL has set up a nuclear tech program here at the
7 local college. Why not a solar tech project? Every time I come to
8 Homestead and Florida City I see more and more houses. I see thousands of
9 new houses going up next to U.S. 1. Picture solar panels going up on each
10 one and you know people are installing those things and learning about it.
11 Imagine the potential that's going to waste.

12 I understand this gentleman is running the nuclear plant but
13 you folks could let -- your children could also learn to run solar, not plants,
14 but distributed solar on every house, every building, every store. FPL is
15 always advertising their new solar technology. Look at their numbers,
16 though. Google FPL energy portfolio, 0.06 percent. Not even one-tenth of
17 one percent solar. So the technology is there.

18 You think nuclear is something new? The nuclear
19 technology that these guys are going to install and they're running is exactly
20 the same that was designed at the University of Chicago in the 1940s to build
21 an atomic bomb. It's exactly the same. Take U235, split it, you get
22 krypton, barium, cesium, ruthenium, it throws off neutrons. It's a small
23 bomb running off in slow motion. I'm not saying it's going to become an
24 atomic bomb but that's the technology. That's what nuclear is, splitting
25 U235.

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1 Let me just summarize some of the things I talked about
2 yesterday because I am now a tree hugger and my concern is the environment
3 and the two national parks. And let me make a few comments about that,
4 that people should consider. Because you guys, you own those national
5 parks, people come here from all over the world to see them. It's a huge part
6 of our economy. Everybody wants to see Everglades National Park and
7 thousands and hundreds of thousands want to see Biscayne National Park.

8 I talked about NEPA, the purpose of NEPA. I want to see
9 what I'm doing, I want to take my -- the purpose of NEPA. The purpose of
10 NEPA is to evaluate the environmental impacts of a project before it is built,
11 thoroughly. Take what's called a hard look. This EIS did not do that in
12 any way, shape or form. Some of the things that are missing. First of all,
13 this application includes three master power lines across Everglades National
14 Park. It's going to spread invasive plant species throughout the east
15 Everglades expansion area. That area was purchased by the American
16 people for the preservation of the Shark River Slew. The heart of
17 Everglades restoration, the reason we're doing Everglades restoration, now
18 we're going to align it with three massive power lines and that's what
19 hundreds of thousands of visitors are going to see when they come to
20 Everglades National Park. The first thing they're going to see is these three
21 150-foot power lines going up over there. Invasive plant species throughout
22 the access road, the pads, changes in the hydrology. Electrocutions,
23 National Park Service already evaluated it. Electrocutions and collisions
24 with birds. Three colonies of threatened wood storks in the area.

25 Okay. Let's talk about one of the really rough parts of the

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1 project, the use of recycled sewage to cool it. What happens when you run
2 recycled sewage through cooling towers? First of all, what do you think
3 that recycle sewage is? Is it pure H₂O? No, not at all. Hundreds if not
4 thousands of chemicals are still in there. The drinking water in Homestead
5 has hundreds of chemicals below what they call the safety limit, but this stuff
6 is in there. Lead, cadmium, arsenic, et cetera. The wastewater has even
7 more. Household chemicals, cleaning fluids, viruses, bacteria.

8 You think they can get them all out? No. That's going
9 through the cooling towers. You think it's pure H₂O steam coming out of
10 there? No. Volatile gases mixed in with it plus droplets called drift.
11 That drift contains the wastewater. Those are little tiny droplets of
12 wastewater spreading out over Biscayne Bay, spreading out over your
13 community, your children are going to be breathing that in.

14 That's what the EIS is supposed to look at, what exactly is
15 in that wastewater going in? What's going to be coming out of those
16 cooling towers? What are people going to be breathing in, what are the fish
17 going to be swimming in when they're in that water? And by the way,
18 catfish are already swimming in everything we buy in the CVS. All of our
19 prescriptions go down, we're using deep well injection -- I've got to mention
20 that, too.

21 Deep well injection. Out of sight, out of mind? The
22 boulder zone 3,000 feet deep. Run that boulder zone east, what happens?
23 You reach the continental shelf. It can't keep going. The continental shelf
24 is lower. The boulder zone empties out into the Atlantic. So that
25 wastewater, that hot wastewater ends up in the Atlantic. Is that in the

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1 DEIS? I know they're not going to answer that. That's where the boulder
2 zone empties out into. It's destroying our fishing. Everybody who fishes
3 in Biscayne Bay knows what happened to the fishing. It's not even worth
4 doing it anymore for most people.

5 So we've got existing technology that will not have any of
6 these impacts I'm talking about. The company has not evaluated that
7 reasonable alternative. We've got this extremely risky project going on and
8 the Draft EIS says, eh, it's minor, go ahead and do it. They erred and they
9 did not follow something called a precautionary principle which means when
10 the outcome of a project is not known, don't do it. Err on the side of
11 caution. They didn't show that caution.

12 This application should be rejected. At the very least a
13 supplemental EIS needs to be written to address all of these concerns that
14 people are raising and do not rush into a project of this caliber.

15 Thanks very much for your patience. Appreciate it.

16 (Applause.)

17 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Matthew.

18 Let's get to Diane Deller, Rosa Brito and Catherine
19 Berendsonh. Is Diane here?

20 (No response.)

21 MR. CAMERON: How about Rosa? There's Rosa.
22 And then we'll go to Catherine.

23 MS. BRITO: Hi. Can you hear me?

24 My name is Rosa Brito, I'm President of the South Dade
25 Chamber of Commerce, formerly known as the Homestead-Florida City

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1 Chamber of Commerce. Thank you to the NRC for allowing us to come
2 here today and comment on their study.

3 First of all, I'd like to say that at South Dade Chamber of
4 Commerce, we do see that study shows benefits on day-to-day operations
5 when we see the huge economic impact in our community.

6 Back in 2013 our Chamber of Commerce wrote a
7 resolution in support of this project and I'd like to enter it for the record
8 instead of reading. I'd like to enter it just to save time.

9 Also I had the opportunity to visit Turkey Point and see the
10 site, and I'm confident that everyone there takes all the necessary cautions to
11 run a safe operation. In addition we, as the Chamber of Commerce, looked
12 at the report when we went to the last meeting and are confident that
13 everyone here that has specific knowledge and education has taken sufficient
14 caution and measures to look at all the data, do your analysis, and you are
15 making a report that I think we, as the population of people that live in this
16 area should feel confident that we know, I guess, that you're not lying. You
17 are giving us scientific fact, you've analyzed, so again we thank you for that.

18 On behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, we represent over
19 300 members in the local area. We see Turkey Point supports over \$540
20 million of annual economic activity locally which is really important for
21 small businesses in our area which are dependent on plant business and
22 employees spending to stay afloat. For every dollar FPL's Turkey Point
23 plant spends locally the economy produces \$1.43. When you do the math,
24 this is a huge amount of money for a small town of 60,000 citizens.

25 Because of the relatively low production cost, nuclear

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1 power operations helps us maintain the lowest bills in our State. This is also
2 very important for small businesses who have to account for spending on
3 healthcare, taxes and their utilities.

4 All the citizens of Homestead and Florida City, we want
5 more to live in this area. It's been around for 40 years, I think. We're
6 looking forward to another 40 years of the two new plants.

7 Thank you very much.

8 (Applause.)

9 MR. CAMERON: Thanks, Rosa.

10 Catherine Berendsohn?

11 MS. Berendsohn: Hello. Thank you for having this
12 meeting. There is something I am proud of as an American citizen and
13 something that I think stood out was the idea of the system of checks and
14 balances here.

15 But I'd like to say some things, this kind of just coming
16 from me at the moment as a concerned resident, as a member of South
17 Florida whose family has lived here for generations, and I feel -- I can't
18 express deeply enough how important the time is that we are at. This is not
19 standard business. I feel very deeply connected to this specific matter that
20 needs to be addressed here tonight because I have worked as a tour guide at
21 the Deering Estate in Cutler. One of my most significant experiences was
22 working at the Deering Estate which, if you do not realize what it is, it is on
23 Biscayne Bay and it is one of our most significant storied landmarks in South
24 Florida. It is absolutely beautiful. It is actually the sister museum to
25 Vizcaya, many people recognize Vizcaya. That was owned by the younger

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1 brother of the Deering family and the Deering Estate where I work is the
2 elder brother, Charles was the creator of the site.

3 Charles Deering had a vision. He was a wealthy
4 industrialist and of course he believed in jobs. He created International
5 Harvesters, one of our most well-known and popular classic tractor
6 companies. But he also did something very significant and unique which
7 was the start of the environmental conservation movement in South Florida.
8 He bought the land of Cutler, the town of Cutler, all of the individual homes
9 in that area because he wanted to preserve the Pine Rocklands that were
10 there. And that's something that I feel very much is important to us.

11 But I think there's something much more significant here.
12 As a tour guide, one of the main things that I mentioned just as part of the
13 overall tour, and the idea of the scope of Florida, I feel that we need to
14 understand the land in which we live is not like other areas of the United
15 States. Even this idea of shooting the water deep into the ground, these
16 kinds of concepts may work when you have a different kind of stone or
17 granite to receive them.

18 But here, this entire lower part of the peninsula is based off
19 of coral rock and it is porous. It was actually coral reef greatly. In fact,
20 particularly, I want to make you very clearly understand why I specifically
21 am aware of Turkey Point. I would look at it every day from the Deering
22 Estate where I worked. And I talked about the significance of these rare and
23 disappearing birds and animals. And yes, that's very important.

24 You know what, we are important and I am disturbed by
25 the idea that I don't feel the vision is encompassing the real implications of

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1 this project and what it really means beyond one foot of water level rise. I
2 mean, I would talk every day about how greatly we are in a transitional state
3 in the State of Florida. It is a water landscape. It is always changing.

4 If you just go to the Keys, one of my favorite museums
5 down there was the pirate treasures. Now we've moved the museum, we've
6 brought all the focus up in north Florida. But I love going down to this
7 museum in the Keys and I would learn about the pirates and the treasures.
8 But something else that just was part of the museum was just showing how
9 the shape of Florida naturally changed. Forget climate change and how
10 everyone gets too sensitive about whether we're even doing it or not.
11 Because even if we aren't, the reality is the earth is not so stable. We are in
12 the most unique period in the earth's history of stability and we've gotten used
13 to it. But you know what, 40 years is nothing.

14 But the other thing is I was four and a half years old when
15 Hurricane Andrew destroyed my house and I thought that I was going to have
16 to die, before I should really even know what death was. And we hid in the
17 bathroom and survived because we had the water that we were using in the
18 tub as our basic plan to have water after we would have no water anymore
19 because it was going to be cut off. Because this is a regular thing that
20 happens in South Florida with hurricane season. We had to drain that. My
21 mother and I had to hide in that tub and my dad held the door closed to the
22 bathroom and that's how we survived.

23 But I can also tell you because I worked at the Deering
24 Estate, another thing that I would mention, it was on the second story of the
25 historic house where I had my office, we had a marker of the sixteen and a

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1 half foot tall storm surge that went up to the second floor. It was even
2 always still flood there, and I am -- I didn't even realize that your plan only
3 accounts for one foot of water change? That's not even the case when I was
4 four years old. That's the most disturbing thing I've heard in a long time.

5 I haven't even done the research on this, and honestly, I
6 didn't really know much about it. I only found out because I was already
7 involved with something else that I do care about environmentally because I
8 did tours about the nature. And so I've been involved with Pine Rocklands
9 because they're disappearing. But then I didn't even realize three power
10 lines in the Everglades? We -- the Everglades is the only Everglades the
11 world has ever had and it may never be able to return once Florida floods. I
12 mean, have you even seen "National Geographic?" I mean, we have real
13 problems.

14 And, quite frankly, as a young person who inherits this
15 world and whose heard the stories of my grandmother who lived here when
16 there was no Miami, Miami wasn't even a city, there was Coral Gables, that
17 was it. It's beautiful now but you know why? Because it's on the high
18 point, the high rock, the highest point in South Florida. Maybe 18 feet high
19 Rocklands, which is where everyone wants to build because it's the highest,
20 on what, limestone, which is porous. It is porous. And none of this is
21 going to -- none of this makes any sense to me. And quite frankly, I'm
22 shocked at the level of intelligence of everyone who's been in front of me, I
23 feel intimidated to even say anything.

24 And yet, how do you not account for these things? And I
25 am going to inherit this and my children? We have to plan on reality,

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1 people. If I can't even live here, I don't want to believe that. I love it here.
2 But I really, in the back of my mind, have to make a plan of leaving. And
3 right near the front of my door I have the Turkey Point exit plan which, how
4 will it work if you have 15 minutes to get out? And we can't even move, I
5 can't even get to my school in 15 minutes and I have to get out of this giant
6 cone of influence?

7 And we have storm surges that regularly happen every 20
8 years. Dear God, please have more vision for us. I want jobs, too, but I
9 want to survive and I don't want to lose my heritage which I'm watching
10 disappear. Even my own mother's house, I realize this is -- the trees, I didn't
11 think I would ever have to become such a tree hugger but I'm seeing them all
12 disappear. I want to do other things. You know what? I want to be
13 creative, I want to be an actress. Right now I'm not even focusing on what I
14 want to do when I'm 27 years old because I'm terrified what I'm seeing
15 happen and I'm tired of it.

16 And I ask you to be more accountable to the realities that
17 we're facing, and I'm -- quite frankly, I was just telling -- asked where I went
18 to college. And someone who's very intelligent and very dear to me who
19 was a high member of the EPA was fired. And I hope that she's okay with
20 the fact that I'm talking about this right now. But I know that she wasn't
21 allowed to talk about the word "climate change." And I'm angry that this is
22 what's going on. I don't care what you're calling yourselves, I don't care if
23 you're a Democrat or a Republican. I don't care about any of that. You're
24 responsible, you're the adults and you're the elders handing over the world to
25 me and to my children.

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1 I'm upset. This isn't just paperwork. You're deciding
2 everything. And once these things are gone, they're gone. And I have
3 watched it for 20 years and you're not dealing with the reality of South
4 Florida and people coming in from other places. You don't know anything
5 about where you are. It doesn't make any sense. And why do you think it
6 matters? Money is invisible. We made it up. It's just a system we use to
7 organize our energy.

8 I want us to have jobs and I actually love architecture, I
9 love it, it's one of my favorite topics, I'm obsessed with it. Why can't we be
10 more creative? We have the ancient people that we think were so advanced.
11 Because of this, we have this now. But why do our buildings not reflect
12 value of our reality, of our culture and of our time right now that connects us
13 to our future?

14 I didn't even have -- I didn't think I was going to say
15 anything but I feel I have to because I live here and I just experience these
16 things and I just care because it's my life. And I'm tired of how everyone
17 just has their view of what they think matters. But you're not looking at the
18 big picture, and I want you to deal with it. Be a man, be a leader, be strong,
19 don't hide realities that we're facing. We need to be warriors of our
20 awareness with vision because we care.

21 Wake up, please. Because I am the one who has to watch
22 it.

23 (Applause.)

24 MS. Berendsohn: Thank you.

25 (Applause.)

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1 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. Thank you, Catherine.

2 Can we get Jim Henry? And then we'll go to Chris
3 Simpson, Bill Riley and Bob Bertelson, I think. This is Jim.

4 MR. HENRY: Jim Henry. I'm an economist and I used
5 to be chief economist at MacKenzie and Company which is a global
6 consulting firm. I worked for Jack Welch at General Electric. Back in the
7 days when I was at GE reporting directly to him we had very optimistic
8 projections about the future of nuclear power. And by now there should
9 have been I think more than 200 plants in the United States alone.

10 The reason I asked the question earlier about the demand
11 forecast is I don't think you can trust even an honest and well-managed utility
12 with the lowest power cost in the nation, like FPL, to make these projections
13 for the demand for power, baseload power. They have a bias in the system.
14 Basically they get a guaranteed return on every dollar they spend. They pay
15 very little tax in the way of after-tax profits, their actual corporate tax rate in
16 2005 to 2009 averaged 1.3 percent. They're one of the lowest taxpayers in
17 the United States because they take advantage of unaccelerated appreciation
18 and being able to write off a lot of that expenditure.

19 And furthermore, they're allowed since 2006 to bill
20 customers in advance of any of these costs for the full cost of what they
21 spend, even before they decide, as they haven't yet decided, to build. So it's
22 going into the rate base. Consumers like me who are paying electrical bills
23 in Juno are already paying for the cost of the planning process and, you
24 know, I think that's biasing FPL toward wanting to make these projections.

25 We have to think of some alternatives to the demand

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1 forecasts that they have laid out here, which are -- you know, if they're -- I
2 mean, they're directly relevant to the DEIS. Because if the demand forecast
3 isn't right then we have to go back to square one.

4 Well, I'd suggest that there's alternatives that they haven't
5 considered because they are biased in the direction of heavy capital
6 investment, continuing the same game they've been playing. You know,
7 they have right now .06 percent of all the mega-wattage that they want in the
8 State of Florida is solar. I think that's an embarrassment. This is the
9 Sunshine State. I know Rick Stott doesn't want us to talk about climate
10 change but the idea that less than one percent of your installed base is
11 generated by solar energy is just -- I mean, I think it's hard to explain.

12 Now I work as a consultant to companies like BMW.
13 BMW is about to deploy electric cars throughout the United States. And in
14 sort of sophisticated utility companies like AustinEnergy.com, some of the
15 California utilities are thinking seriously about the other use for electric cars.
16 And once they get to be 25 percent of the cars on the road you can use them
17 to store power at night. The reason you need large scale central power
18 stations is because you can't store the power and the electric car is one way of
19 doing it.

20 This is a new industry. We're talking about jobs. I
21 mean, that's not within the scope of this DEIS, EIS, but we just mentioned
22 that. There are thousands of jobs waiting, high skilled jobs, electrical jobs,
23 union jobs for people to do all of the infrastructure that the solar energy
24 would require. I mean, putting up chargers for electric cars at every house
25 in Florida, that's a huge job.

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1 Right now if you look around for information on solar
2 power in Florida, there is no good central source for information on who's got
3 it, who are the suppliers. It's an industry waiting to be created. I mean, if I
4 were younger, I'd be investing to become a solar power engineer and building
5 firms to do that for a living. But the elephant in the hallway is the utility
6 company that says, we won't buy your power or we won't take it off-grid.
7 We will not allow independent power generators, they're not allowed in the
8 State of Florida. You've got a monopoly here. And you know that's what
9 holding up the jobs.

10 So you want to worry about 3,500 possible jobs for
11 construction for a plant that hasn't been committed to or 800 jobs that may
12 exist ten years down the road? I'm talking about thousands of jobs that can
13 be created overnight in this country and in this State where you have a
14 surplus of solar power. If you had leadership and private leadership as well
15 as public that would say, hey, we're going to take this existing demand
16 projection, we're going to rip it up. We're not going to need that kind of
17 power. We're going to change the composition of the projection. We're
18 going to think more creatively about how we generate the power we do need
19 and we're going to create jobs, high-paid jobs, thousands of jobs. So if you
20 want to give FPL credit for employing people you ought to also on the other
21 hand look at all the jobs they've been destroying.

22 The final point I would make is just, you know, on the
23 DEIS, we have to look very carefully at the assumptions they've been making
24 about water. It turns out that nuclear power plants don't just consume
25 uranium. By the way, yesterday's article in the "New York Times" said that

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1 80 percent of the world's uranium supply is now controlled by President
2 Putin. With his help of some deft contributions to the Clinton Foundation
3 and the -- you know, some Canadian investors, we have the Russians
4 basically who, over time, they have acquired a lynchpin control over the
5 uranium supply for the world.

6 Now is this a situation in which the United States wants to
7 be where we have given up, you know, dependence on Saudi oil now,
8 because we now have fracking and we're generating a lot of oil domestically.
9 But for the uranium supplies in the future, we want to turn to Russia? I
10 mean, that's a technology risk that I don't want to make. It may not be
11 within the scope of this DEIS. In the timeframe that we are considering, we
12 should be thinking about that security issue.

13 There's a lot of issues about nuclear power that we need to
14 worry about with respect to safety. But you know, I think the major point is
15 that the water supply here, the sea level rise projection of one foot and
16 everybody, including the latest projections in, you know, the scientific
17 community are talking, in the University of Miami, about three to five feet
18 through this time period. We have to look more carefully at those
19 projections.

20 We also have to look at the assumptions that you're making
21 about the water supply, the radial well collectors and how well they'll operate
22 under super-salinity conditions. And the wastewater supply which is drying
23 up in South Florida. This plant is going to assume that you're going to
24 consume 50 million gallons a day of water, and that's huge. This is just for
25 6 and 7, incremental demand.

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1 So let me just summarize by thanking you for the
2 opportunity to speak here. I know there's a lot of people who feel strongly
3 on both sides of this issue, and I appreciate your attentiveness. But it's not
4 an issue we can leave up to experts. We've learned the hard way this is an
5 issue that citizens have to educate themselves about and get involved with.

6 Thank you very much.

7 (Applause.)

8 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Jim.

9 Chris Simpson? And then we'll go to Bill Riley and then
10 Bob Bertelson.

11 MR. SIMPSON: Hi, good evening. My name is Chris
12 Simpson. I'm a resident of Homestead. Welcome to all the guests, or if
13 there's any guests here tonight from other places, welcome to our great city.

14 I'm also a third generation South Floridian, an avid
15 outdoorsman. I'm a property owner in Big Cypress National Preserve. I
16 love the Everglades, I've been out there since the time I could crawl. And as
17 I said, I'm a resident and I'm a concerned resident. I'm raising a family
18 probably about a mile, mile and a half from Turkey Point. I live in
19 Keysgate right down the street.

20 And what I'm concerned about the most is that this project
21 won't be developed. I'm in total favor for the development of this project.
22 This is something that's important to the city, it's important to us as residents
23 for power supply. There's just so many benefits that go along with this
24 project.

25 We also heard some folks talk about the actual monitoring

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1 of the project after it's built and some of the experience that goes in, and the
2 knowledge that goes into doing that. But also in the construction of this we
3 have skilled trades people that are going to be working on these projects.
4 It's going to develop just good jobs. Not just jobs but good jobs, good
5 paying jobs for professional people. So as a resident, I just want to express
6 that I fully support the development of this project.

7 Thank you.

8 (Applause.)

9 MR. CAMERON: Thanks, Chris. And I see Bill
10 making his way up here. Bill Riley.

11 MR. RILEY: Good to see you again.

12 Good evening. My name is Bill Riley, business manager
13 and financial secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical
14 Workers, local union 349. And President of South Florida Trades Council.

15 On behalf of our 18,000 members we are requesting that
16 you adopt the recommended final order of certification and certify Turkey
17 Point's Units 6 and 7 project. The South Florida community has benefited
18 tremendously for the past 40 years or better from Florida Power and Light's
19 investment in nuclear energy. And it's probably been closer to 50 years, I
20 think, but it might be 40. The Turkey Point plant has not only been
21 providing Florida Power and Light customers with clean -- and I think the
22 word "clean" here has been mentioned several times tonight -- it's clean, very
23 clean, reliable energy. It has also been very supportive of our local
24 environmental issues along with the South Florida economy which creates
25 good paying jobs.

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1 I'd just like to mention a couple articles that was in the
2 paper and I went through them briefly this afternoon. The "Miami Herald"
3 of -- let's see, February 17th, it was written by -- let's see here, Whitman.
4 She used to be the Chairman of the board of H&P, Hewlett and Packard.
5 But she wrote a nice article that covered a lot of the facts about nuclear power
6 and how it was. But a couple of things, it was really motivating, I thought.

7 It was "moreover, nuclear energy provides 98 percent of
8 Florida's carbon-free electricity. Because nuclear plants production process
9 emits no greenhouse gases, Florida reactors have officially offset 15 million
10 of carbon emissions each year, equivalent of removing three million cars
11 from our roadways."

12 And then there was another article that was written by the
13 ex-governor of New Jersey. The -- it was the "Sun Sentinel." "Florida's
14 nuclear energy is exceptionally important as it provides about 12 percent of
15 the State's electric but it accounts for a full 98 percent of our emission-free
16 electricity for Florida." And I think those two statements are very -- are
17 very, very important.

18 But just to move along here real quick, reports indicate that
19 Turkey Point Units 6 and 7 would create 3,500 jobs, as you've heard tonight,
20 over a multitude of years of construction period, and 800 good, qualified
21 paying jobs for multiple local residents once the plant has become
22 operational. The construction of these units will represent one of the largest
23 projects in the State of Florida's history and the jobs it creates will benefit
24 thousands of South Florida families while protecting environmental issues.

25 In addition to the construction projects, these units will

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1 need maintenance and refueling on a recurring basis just like the existing
2 nuclear unit are now at Turkey Point. These periodic shut-downs are known
3 as outages, the results of hundreds, hundreds of additional temporary jobs for
4 area workers, area workers in Homestead, Miami, Broward, Conyer County,
5 Naples, wherever. There are hundreds of jobs on each one of these
6 shutdowns. It keeps the customers they have and businesses active and also
7 generates a large ripple effect throughout the economy when they shut down.
8 People, local people and a lot of other people participate in those activities.

9 The most important issues are, you know, we are
10 convinced, the building trades, the unions, the IVW, that these projects are
11 very important projects, have a strong positive benefit for our entire State, in
12 South Florida where we all live. Along with a very strong environmental
13 partner like Florida Power and Light, we can do great things for the
14 community and for the environment. We strongly recommend that you
15 approve and adopt this project. And thank you very much for your time and
16 your consideration. Thank you.

17 (Applause.)

18 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Bill. We're going to miss
19 you.

20 Bob? Bob Bertelson. And Bob, I apologize if I
21 mispronounced it.

22 MR. BERTELSON: No, that's all right. Thank you.

23 Yes. I'm Bob Bertelson, native Floridian for nearly 56
24 years. And I've been working at Turkey Point with FPL for 35 years now.
25 And so I'm here to talk a little bit about FPL Turkey Point's environmental

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1 stewardship. You know, many people don't realize but back in the '60's our
2 then president, McGregor Smith had a vision. It wasn't only just fossil fuel
3 and nuclear fuel providing all the energy needs for humanity but also an
4 interactive communal station for the community to come out and enjoy. We
5 had Boy and Girl Scout camps, we had the deer and duck pond. We had,
6 you know, canoeing and all kinds of activities for the community to go to.
7 And as a child, you got to experience that.

8 So when I hired on, I've had the privilege for now 20 years
9 to work in the environmental field and one of the great rewarding aspects of
10 my job is working with the crocodile conservation effort. You know, we
11 did accidentally unearth a nest in 1977 with a backhoe, and part of our
12 environmental stewardship we adopted a conservation effort from the
13 University of Florida folks, Dr. Mozzotti in the International Park, and never
14 took any money, he did it all in-house to monitor the crocodile population.

15 And it steadily increased year after year. We did some
16 evolving with the animals and the civil engineer and the biologists. You
17 know, the canal system is an engineered supporting system for a
18 fossil/nuclear plant. Sometimes those berms got to be cleared off. But
19 also the biologists, we need to have the mangroves, we need to have some
20 preservation for these to hatch some babies. And the ideas came together
21 where we created a habitat.

22 We dug out freshwater ponds when the babies were
23 hatching so now the females, the nesting females won't take those babies to
24 freshwater refugia away from these sanctuaries which, then, they became
25 impregnated. So many predators, raptors, terrapins, raccoons, snakes, you

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1 couldn't count them. Now they're staying in the same place. And the best
2 news about that, from '96 to 2006, that ten-year swath, the population went
3 up tenfold in ten years. And then the State, U.S. Fish and Wildlife looked at
4 that information and in 2007 the State of Florida downlisted the species from
5 endangered to threatened. And all of us at Turkey Point take great pride in
6 that accomplishment. It is the crocodiles.

7 And we don't just stop there, we also handle and capture
8 and monitor the indigo snakes where their habitat is threatened. And we
9 monitor their population and their growth. We also monitor terns, the
10 nesting terns. They love our berms to nest on, and the wading birds that are
11 populating our canals. But not just the native species but also there are a
12 mix of exotics. We now have permits to eradicate the pythons. So we're
13 giving back to the community in so many different ways and these are small
14 examples of our environmental stewardship.

15 But getting back to, you know, what the original focus, the
16 communal effort, the interactive community coming to us, well that really
17 isn't possible because of 9-11. That affected all of us. However, we don't
18 necessarily have -- I do have a group coming out to us tomorrow for
19 education about our stewardship but we also go out to the community. We
20 reach out. We travel to the Deering Estates. We travel to schools all
21 around to spread the good word of what we do.

22 So it's been rewarding for me, I can tell you. If somebody
23 had said, 35 years from now what would you be doing, I wouldn't have come
24 close to this. And I really thank FPL for that and I also thank you for
25 listening to me.

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1 (Applause.)

2 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. Thank you, Bob. And
3 that was the last speaker that we had for tonight.

4 And I'm going to ask Mark Delligatti the NRC senior
5 official to close to meeting eye for us.

6 MR. DELLIGATTI: Well, ladies and gentlemen, I truly
7 thank you for coming out tonight. We heard your passion, we heard your
8 eloquence and it means a great deal to us.

9 Again, I tell you that we will consider all the comments we
10 heard tonight and any comments that are submitted to us in writing or via
11 email. And the more detail that you can give us in these comments, the
12 easier it will be for us to address them. But we will do our best to address
13 all of the comments you have sent to us tonight.

14 We on the staff of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission
15 take our mission very seriously and our mission is to make sure that when
16 civilian uses of nuclear materials are used, they are done safely, they are done
17 securely and they are done in environmentally appropriate manner. This is
18 why we are there. We are a group of people who believe strongly in the
19 mission of our agency. Our agency is led by five presidentially appointed
20 commissioners who are approved by the Senate of the United States. We
21 make our recommendations on licensing to those five individuals who make
22 the determination of whether or not a plant will be licensed. And we take --
23 again, we take seriously our role in that and we can't do our jobs well unless
24 we hear from you and you keep us informed of where we -- of where you
25 think we need to go.

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1 So again, this was a great crowd tonight, it was great to see
2 so many people and to see several generations, to hear such strong opinions
3 on each side of the issue. And I thank you again for coming out and for
4 giving us this opportunity to meeting with you.

5 Good night.

6 (The meeting was concluded.)

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