

**Official Transcript of Proceedings**  
**NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION**

Title: Draft EIS RE Fermi 3 Project  
Public Meeting: Afternoon Session

Docket Number: (n/a)

Location: Monroe, Michigan

Date: Thursday, December 15, 2011

Work Order No.: NRC-1317

Pages 1-135

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

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Public Meeting to Discuss  
Draft Environmental Impact Statement  
Fermi 3 Project

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 2011

1:00 p.m.

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MONROE COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE

LA-Z-BOY CENTER, MEYER THEATER

1555 SOUTH RAISINVILLE ROAD

MONROE, MICHIGAN 48161

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PRESENT:

Francis (Chip) Cameron, Facilitator

Tony Hsia, Branch Chief, NRC

Bruce Olson, Environmental Project Manager, NRC

Colette Luff, Regulatory Project Manager, USACE

Pat Madden, Deputy Division Director, NRC

ALSO PRESENT:

Peter Tarle, University of Michigan MCRS

Doug Fynan, University of Michigan MCRS

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P R O C E E D I N G S

(1:07 P.M.)

1  
2  
3 MR. CAMERON: Good afternoon everybody, my  
4 name is Chip Cameron and I'd like to welcome you to  
5 the NRC Public Meeting. The topic for today's meeting  
6 is the draft environmental impact statement that the  
7 NRC has prepared to assist it in its evaluation of a  
8 license application from DTE Energy to build and  
9 operate a new nuclear power plant at the Fermi site.  
10 And it's my pleasure to serve as your facilitator for  
11 today's meeting. And in that role I'll try to help  
12 all of you to have a productive meeting.

13 I just want to go over a few meeting  
14 process issues for you right now so that you know what  
15 to expect today, and I'd like to tell you about the  
16 format for the meeting, some simple ground rules that  
17 will help us all to have a productive meeting, and go  
18 over the agenda very briefly with you and introduce  
19 the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the NRC, and the  
20 Corps of Engineers speakers who will be talking to you  
21 today.

22 There's basically two parts to the meeting  
23 in terms of the format for the meeting this afternoon.  
24 And the first part of the meeting is for the NRC and  
25 the Corps of Engineers to give you some clear

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1 information on what is in the draft environmental  
2 impact statement in terms of findings, and also to  
3 tell you a little bit more about the process about how  
4 the environmental impact statement fits in to this NRC  
5 evaluation of the license application process. The  
6 second part of the meeting is for the NRC and the  
7 Corps of Engineers to listen to you, to listen to your  
8 advice, your concerns about the issues involved here.  
9 And after the NRC presentations, we're going to have a  
10 little bit of time for questions, to answer questions  
11 for you before we go to the public comment portion of  
12 the meeting. If we can't get to all of the questions  
13 or can't really go into detail on a question, the NRC  
14 staff is going to be here after the meeting to talk  
15 further with you about those questions.

16 Now, the NRC is also asking for written  
17 comments on the draft environmental impact statement,  
18 and the staff will tell you how to submit those  
19 comments. But just be assured that anything that you  
20 say today is going to be a formal comment on the  
21 record. If you want to amplify because of something  
22 you heard today, please feel free to submit a written  
23 comment.

24 I think everybody has filled out the  
25 yellow cards if you want to speak. We do have some

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1 pre-registered speakers and I have those noted. But  
2 the yellow cards gives us an idea of how to budget our  
3 time in terms of the amount of speaking time for  
4 people.

5 Now, during the public comment portion of  
6 the meeting, the NRC staff is not going to be  
7 responding to your comments or to your questions that  
8 you might give from the podium up here. They are  
9 going to be listening carefully and they will evaluate  
10 all comments in the preparation of the final  
11 environmental impact statement.

12 In terms of ground rules, just as I said  
13 pretty simple. I would just ask you to hold all your  
14 questions until we hear from all the NRC and Corps of  
15 Engineers presenters because that way you'll have a  
16 complete background on the issues before you ask your  
17 questions. When we get to questions, just if you have  
18 a question please signal me and I'll bring you this  
19 cordless microphone, and if you could please introduce  
20 yourself to us and we'll try to answer your question.

21 Secondly, second ground rule, I would ask  
22 that only one person at a time speak and there's two  
23 important reasons for that. The first is that we can  
24 all give our complete attention to whomever has the  
25 floor at the moment. And the second is so that we

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1 could get what I call a clean transcript. We are  
2 taking a transcript of the meeting and we have Mr. Ron  
3 LeGrand here who is our stenographer. And one person  
4 at a time will allow him to know who is speaking at  
5 the moment and to identify that person correctly in a  
6 transcript. That transcript is going to be your  
7 record of the meeting and also the NRC's record of the  
8 meeting.

9 Third ground rule, I would just ask you to  
10 be brief in your questions and also in your spoken  
11 comments today. We have about 25 people signed up to  
12 speak and there may be even more than that and I want  
13 to make sure that we get to everybody today. We're  
14 not going to close anybody out, we're going to hear  
15 anybody who wants to speak today, but we do need to be  
16 finished at the latest by 5:00. Even though we  
17 scheduled the meeting from 1:00 to 4:00, we're going  
18 to go over so that we could hear everybody. But that  
19 means I'm going to have to ask you to follow a  
20 guideline in terms of speaking time, and ideally it  
21 would be three minutes, okay? But if you need to go a  
22 little over, that's fine. I apologize in advance if I  
23 have to ask you to conclude your thoughts because I  
24 know that you've put a lot of time into preparing your  
25 comments. So, hopefully we'll be very efficient on

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1 that score.

2 Now, there's a lot of issues and a lot of  
3 people, and I think we're going to have an  
4 interesting, interesting session this afternoon. And  
5 the final ground rule is just courtesy. There's going  
6 to be issues here that you might not agree with or  
7 opinions that you hear, and I just would ask you to  
8 extend courtesy to the people, the person who is  
9 giving that particular opinion.

10 In terms of agenda, when I'm done which  
11 will be fortunately briefly for all of you, we're  
12 going to go to Tony Hsia who -- Tony? Tony Hsia from  
13 the NRC, he's the Branch Chief of the Environmental  
14 Branch in our Office of New Reactors who is preparing  
15 this environmental impact statement. Tony is going to  
16 welcome you and say a few words about the Nuclear  
17 Regulatory Commission.

18 We're then going to go to Bruce Olson who  
19 is the project manager. He's responsible for putting  
20 this environmental, managing this environmental impact  
21 statement, and Bruce is right there. He's going to  
22 tell you what's in, give you a summary of what's in  
23 the environmental, the draft environmental impact  
24 statement.

25 Next, we're going to go to Colette Luff.

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1 Now, Colette is from the Corps of Engineers and she's  
2 going to tell you a little bit about the Corps and  
3 their process.

4 Then, after we hear from Colette, we're  
5 going to go back to Bruce, is that correct? Just to  
6 tell you where to submit your written comments. And  
7 then we'll have questions, then we'll have a public  
8 comment period. We do have an NRC, the NRC senior  
9 official here today is Pat Madden. And Pat is where?  
10 Pat is right there. He's the Deputy Director of the  
11 Division of New Reactor Licensing in the Office of New  
12 Reactors at the NRC. He'll close the meeting out for  
13 us.

14 So, that's the agenda today. One note  
15 about the Corps of Engineers that might be helpful to  
16 you is that there are two agencies involved here, one  
17 is the NRC who makes the decision on whether this  
18 license application should be granted, and the second  
19 is the Corps of Engineers who decide whether to issue  
20 the permit, and Colette will tell you a little bit  
21 more about that. There is one environmental impact  
22 statement that's prepared to support both of the  
23 agency decisions. The NRC is, because it has the  
24 broader responsibility, is the primary agency. But  
25 the Corps's important decision makes them a

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1 cooperating agency on this environmental impact  
2 statement. Each agency has a public participation  
3 process. This meeting, traditional NRC public  
4 participation in this meeting, and this meeting also  
5 serves to meet the public participation requirements  
6 or is consistent with the public participation  
7 requirements that the Corps of Engineers has.

8 Finally, you know, I realize that there  
9 are broader concerns often than the NRC draft  
10 environmental impact statement, and we want to be  
11 prepared to address those issues. For example, we  
12 have our resident inspectors here with us today. And  
13 Mike Morris is right there and Robert Jones is right  
14 up there. And we also have the Branch Chief from  
15 Region 3, NRC Region 3, James Cameron who is right  
16 here with us. If you have questions about the  
17 operating reactor, they will be here after the meeting  
18 to talk with you.

19 We also have other NRC staff here from  
20 Office of Public Affairs, Office of General Counsel,  
21 regional staff and other experts so that we can answer  
22 your questions, either during the short question  
23 period or after the meeting. And with that, I would  
24 just thank you for your attention today and we're  
25 going to start with Tony Hsia and then we'll move

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1 right through the other NRC presentations, and then  
2 we'll go on to have a little bit of discussion with  
3 you before we go to comments. And when we do get to  
4 comments, I'm going to ask you to come up here to the  
5 podium. If you have any physical difficulties about  
6 coming here, I'll be glad to bring the cordless mic up  
7 to you in the audience. Tony?

8 MR. HSIA: Thank you, Chip. My name is  
9 Tony Hsia. NRC's mission is to protect public health  
10 and safety, promote common defense and security and  
11 protect the environment. We are an independent  
12 executive agency. What that means is we report  
13 directly to the U.S. Congress to conduct our mission,  
14 and we have been here for over 30 years. Next, I  
15 would just briefly describe the purpose of today's  
16 meeting. We will, Bruce will come out and describe in  
17 more detail about the environmental review process,  
18 and also to provide a schedule of how we go forward  
19 from this point on, and he will have, cover, he will  
20 cover the entire process so you have a much better  
21 understanding before reading the draft environmental  
22 impact statement. And after the detailed description,  
23 we'll get into how you can provide additional  
24 comments. So at this point I just want to thank you  
25 for giving us this opportunity to come here to present

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1 to you the contents of the EIS drafted by members of  
2 the NRC team. Thank you, I'd like to ask Bruce Olson  
3 to come up.

4 MR. OLSON: Thank you, Tony. Again, my  
5 name is Bruce Olson, and thanks to all of you for  
6 coming out to give us your feedback on the draft  
7 environmental impact statement. Since it's been  
8 several years since we were here for our scoping  
9 meetings, I wanted to take a few moments to explain  
10 the objective of the NRC's environmental review and to  
11 put this public meeting into context.

12 In September of 2008, the Detroit Edison  
13 Company, or DTE Energy, submitted an application for a  
14 combined license to the NRC. If the Commission  
15 determines that it is appropriate to issue a combined  
16 license, then the NRC would allow the Detroit Edison  
17 Company to build and operate a new nuclear unit on the  
18 existing site where Fermi 2 is in operation. And the  
19 NRC decision cannot occur on the combined license or  
20 COL until the NRC staff review is complete. For the  
21 Fermi combined license application, the NRC staff is  
22 conducting two reviews at the same time, a safety  
23 review and an environmental review. Today we will be  
24 discussing the environmental review.

25 The NRC, as the lead Federal Agency, has

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1 partnered with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as the  
2 cooperating agency, allowing the Corps to efficiently  
3 participate in the environmental review by providing  
4 special expertise, while also supporting their own  
5 permitting action. The environmental review is  
6 completed by issuance of an environmental impact  
7 statement, or EIS. The review team, made up of the  
8 Corps staff, the NRC staff and its contractors,  
9 carried out the following activities:

10 We conducted the site audits, visits to  
11 all alternative sites and met with officials and other  
12 State and local agencies. We met with you in 2009  
13 during the scoping process, to help us determine which  
14 additional information should be considered in our  
15 review. We carried out independent analyses and  
16 evaluations based on information sources that we  
17 developed. And we requested additional information  
18 from Detroit Edison to clarify and expand on the  
19 information we needed before we could rely upon it for  
20 our purposes.

21 The NRC is very pleased to have the  
22 Detroit District Army Corps of Engineers as a  
23 cooperating agency on this review. As a member of the  
24 review team, the Army Corps staff has worked with us  
25 on site visits, agency interactions, and actively

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1 participated in the technical review. At this time,  
2 before I describe our review process and our  
3 preliminary analysis of environmental impacts, I would  
4 like to introduce Colette Luff to explain the Army  
5 Corps of Engineers role in the environmental review of  
6 the proposed project.

7 MR. CAMERON: Okay, this is Colette Luff  
8 from the Army Corps of Engineers and then Bruce will  
9 be back.

10 MS. LUFF: Thank you, Bruce. All right,  
11 as Bruce mentioned, the NRC is the lead Federal agency  
12 responsible for the assessment of the environmental  
13 impacts for nuclear reactor construction and operation  
14 applications. Because a portion of the Fermi project  
15 requires Corps regulatory approval and our application  
16 review process also requires an environmental review,  
17 we are cooperating with the NRC on the [development of  
18 the] EIS. I'm going to give you a little overview now  
19 of our permit evaluation process.

20 So, after the Corps determines whether or  
21 not certain activities are within our jurisdiction,  
22 our permit application review process involves an  
23 integrated evaluation of the project activities,  
24 within our jurisdiction, that includes: a public  
25 interest review; a 404(b)(1) evaluation including

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1 alternative analysis; an environmental impact  
2 assessment; and consideration of public comments.

3 The public interest review weighs and  
4 balances the benefits of a project against the  
5 reasonable foreseeable detriments to evaluate whether  
6 or not the project is contrary to the public interest.  
7 Besides the aquatic resource impacts, there are  
8 numerous other factors considered in this review  
9 including navigation, flood hazards, land use and  
10 recreation.

11 The 404(b)(1) alternatives analysis is  
12 necessary when the proposed activities within our  
13 jurisdiction involve the discharge of fill, which can  
14 also be dredged material, into waters of the U.S.  
15 It's an analysis of different scenarios that first  
16 avoid, and then minimize the impacts of the fill on  
17 aquatic resources, with the objective of determining  
18 the least environmentally damaging practical  
19 alternative. We call that a LEDPA.

20 So in many cases the LEDPA identified  
21 still results in some aquatic resource impacts. So in  
22 such cases, a mitigation plan is necessary to  
23 compensate for the unavoidable functional losses that  
24 occur attributable to the fill. Functional losses  
25 include things such as: flood water retention; fish

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1 and wildlife habitat; water filtration; erosion  
2 reduction; and nutrient cycling.

3 Our permit evaluation process, again, as I  
4 said before, requires an analysis of environmental  
5 impacts in accordance with the National Environmental  
6 Policy Act or NEPA. The Fermi EIS is documentation of  
7 this environmental impact assessment.

8 Public involvement is an important aspect  
9 of the Corps permit evaluation process, and it does  
10 include comments received today, as well as those  
11 received in response to our permit public notice which  
12 is separate.

13 So after closure of the public review  
14 period for this draft EIS and the one for our separate  
15 public notice, we will provide the applicant with the  
16 opportunity to respond to comments and/or provide a  
17 rebuttal to any issues that are relevant to our scope  
18 of analysis.

19 Finally, our current decision will be made  
20 after consideration of comments received that are  
21 relevant to our scope analysis, any applicant  
22 rebuttals to the issues, and completion of, again, our  
23 public interest review, the 404(b)(1) evaluation, and  
24 environmental impact assessment.

25 We document our decision in a separate

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1 document called the record of decision or ROD.

2 The ROD will reference the final EIS and  
3 present any additional information that the Corps  
4 specifically needs to support our decision. We will  
5 not issue earlier than 30 days after issuance of the  
6 NRC's final EIS.

7 So these are the pertinent laws that give  
8 the Corps its regulatory authority: Section 10  
9 regulates all work in, under and over navigable waters  
10 or wetlands adjacent to or abutting navigable waters,  
11 or the accomplishment of any other work affecting the  
12 course, condition, or capacity of such waters.

13 Section 404, regulates all activities  
14 which involve a discharge of dredge or fill material  
15 into waters of the U.S., including wetlands. This is  
16 where the requirement for the 404(b)(1) alternative  
17 analysis comes from.

18 Obviously the instrument of our  
19 authorization is called a permit.

20 Regarding related laws, Corps permit  
21 decisions are Federal actions, and must comply with,  
22 as I said, the National Environmental Policy Act, as  
23 well as other laws, including: section 401 of the  
24 Clean Water Act; the Coastal Zone Management Act; the  
25 Endangered Species Act; Clean Air Act; and the

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1 National Historic Preservation Act, just to name a  
2 few.

3           These are the specific activities related  
4 to the Fermi 3 project which are regulated by the  
5 Corps. The activities are both temporary and  
6 permanent, and they include, basically: dredging in  
7 Lake Erie for structure installation; construction of  
8 various structures shown here in Lake Erie; fill  
9 discharge associated with the construction of  
10 culverts, roads, and other structures in Lake Erie;  
11 and fill discharge associated with construction of  
12 various permanent and temporary structures in  
13 wetlands.

14           Okay, so because some of the proposed  
15 activities for the Fermi 3 project are within our  
16 jurisdiction and involve the discharge of fill into  
17 waters of the U.S., the applicant is required to  
18 submit a proposed 404(b)(1) alternative analysis  
19 showing that his preferred plan avoids and minimizes  
20 impacts to aquatic resources to the extent  
21 practicable. This is a proposed LEDPA. The  
22 applicant's proposed alternative analysis results in a  
23 proposed LEDPA plan.

24           Aquatic resource impacts resulting from  
25 fill activities that still remain after identification

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1 of the proposed LEDPA are shown on the slide. The  
2 proposed impacts would be both temporary and permanent  
3 and include approximately 25 acres of temporary  
4 impacts and 13 acres of permanent impacts. In  
5 addition, the applicant has also proposed to  
6 permanently convert approximately two and a half acres  
7 of forested wetlands to scrub wetlands to provide  
8 overhead clearance for the transmission lines; that's  
9 what is meant by conversion in the table.

10 The applicant has proposed measures to  
11 mitigate the unavoidable aquatic resource impacts  
12 shown on the slide.

13 The proposed mitigation measures would  
14 include, for temporary impacts: the removal of fill  
15 from wetlands and restoration; removal of lake bottom  
16 fill; and use of turbidity and erosion control  
17 measures during construction.

18 For the permanent aquatic resource  
19 impacts, the Corps requires compensation to ensure no  
20 net functional loss. In response, the applicant has  
21 proposed compensatory mitigation that would  
22 reestablish and rehabilitate approximately 82 acres of  
23 wetlands off-site. It's located approximately seven  
24 acres south, seven miles south of the Fermi site, and  
25 it's near Bolles Harbor.

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1           In addition, the applicant has proposed  
2 preservation of the mitigation site with a  
3 conservation easement.

4           Both the applicants proposed 404(b)(1)  
5 alternative analysis and proposed conceptual  
6 mitigation plans have been included in the EIS, those  
7 are in appendices J and K for public and agency  
8 comment.

9           The Corps will determine the adequacy of  
10 the applicant's proposed LEDPA and mitigation plan  
11 during the permanent evaluation process, and after  
12 consideration of relevant public and agency comments  
13 received.

14           So, in conclusion, we received the  
15 applicant's permit application in September of 2011.  
16 Currently we are preparing a public notice to request  
17 public and agency input on those proposed activities  
18 associated with the Fermi 3 Nuclear Power Plant  
19 Project that we have identified as being in our  
20 regulatory jurisdiction and that require Corps  
21 authorization. The public notice, when complete, will  
22 be posted on the web site that I've shown here, for a  
23 20-day review period, and we'll accept comments during  
24 that time. So, that concludes my presentation and  
25 I'll turn it back over to Bruce.

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1 MR. OLSON: Our Review Process. This  
2 slide is to provide you with a high level overview of  
3 our environmental review process. This stepwise  
4 approach is how we meet our responsibilities under the  
5 National Environmental Policy Act. At the end of my  
6 presentation, we'll take the opportunity to answer  
7 some questions before we listen to your comments.

8 The review process started in 2008 with a  
9 public scoping period from December 2008 to February  
10 2009. The two public scoping meetings that we held in  
11 January 2009 provided you the opportunity to share  
12 your views and your concerns so that we could consider  
13 them in our environmental review. The next major step  
14 was to publish the draft EIS on October 28, 2011.

15 The draft EIS includes an appendix with  
16 all of your comments that were within the scope of the  
17 environmental review.

18 With the issuance of the draft EIS, we started a 75-  
19 day comment period which will remain open until  
20 January 11th. We already built in two 15-day  
21 extensions to our normal 45-day comment period to give  
22 you the greatest opportunity to participate if you  
23 elect to do so. Then, we will process all the  
24 comments.

25 That includes any comments that you want

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1 to share with us today since we are taking a  
2 transcript of this public meeting.

3 If the comments provide us with additional  
4 facts that affect our evaluations, then we will adjust  
5 our analyses. We expect to complete the final EIS in  
6 November 2012.

7 This is the table of contents of the draft  
8 environmental impact statement. We start off by  
9 describing the current environmental setting and the  
10 proposed project. We then discuss the results of our  
11 analysis of impacts for the various phases of the  
12 project. We assessed the need for power as well as  
13 the alternatives to the proposed project. We conclude  
14 the EIS with the NRC staff's preliminary  
15 recommendation to the Commission the EIS is but one of  
16 the inputs to the Commission's decision on whether or  
17 not to issue a combined operating license.  
18 Additionally, as Colette indicated, the EIS will serve  
19 as input to the Corp's decision regarding an Army  
20 Corps Permit.

21 Public comments and responses on the draft  
22 EIS will be included as an appendix in the final EIS  
23 so that you can be aware of how the Review Team  
24 considered your comments.

25 This slide shows most of the resource

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1 areas considered in our EIS. To prepare the EIS, we  
2 assembled a team of environmental experts with  
3 backgrounds in the necessary scientific and technical  
4 disciplines to conduct the review. The NRC has  
5 contracted with Argonne National Laboratory and ERI  
6 (Energy Resources International) to assist us in  
7 preparing the EIS.

8 NRC team members have extensive experience  
9 on issues related to nuclear power plants and their  
10 interface with the environment. As mentioned before,  
11 the Corps of Engineers also provided technical  
12 expertise in developing the EIS supplementing the  
13 evaluations necessary for its Army Corps permit. Many  
14 of the experts have been made available to you during  
15 the informal Open House before the meeting and will be  
16 available afterwards.

17 In the interest of time, I will only be  
18 presenting the results of the evaluations for some of  
19 the resource areas depicted.

20 This slide depicts how impacts to the  
21 environment are categorized in the EIS. After the  
22 detailed technical evaluation is complete, the Review  
23 Team members translate the impacts into three category  
24 levels SMALL, MODERATE, and LARGE to help explain the  
25 effects of the project in consistent terms for each of

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1 the resource areas. These impact category levels are  
2 regulatory terms, not merely adjectives.

3 If the effects are minor or not even  
4 detectable, then it would be categorized as having a  
5 SMALL impact. If the effects were sufficient to  
6 noticeably alter but not destabilize important  
7 attributes of the resource, then it would be  
8 categorized as a MODERATE impact. If the effects were  
9 sufficient to destabilize important attributes of the  
10 resource, then it would be a LARGE impact.

11 So, throughout our EIS, for each of the  
12 resource areas, the Review Team would develop its  
13 analysis and then assign a level of significance  
14 SMALL, MODERATE, or LARGE to the impacts. Note that  
15 some beneficial impacts were identified.

16 Now, we'll get into a little more detail  
17 about some of the technical areas. The first that we  
18 will discuss is water resources. The figure on the  
19 right of the current slide shows the location of the  
20 plant, which is designated by the star, on the western  
21 shore of Lake Erie to the far left.

22 Our evaluation considered the impacts of  
23 building and operating Fermi 3 on both groundwater and  
24 surface water resources. Site alterations, water  
25 withdrawals and water discharges were specifically

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1 considered.

2 Potable water used by Fermi 3 for drinking  
3 and sanitary purposes would come from the Frenchtown  
4 Water Plant, which uses water from Lake Erie as does  
5 the Fermi 3 cooling water system.

6 The projected average annual total  
7 withdrawal of water from Lake Erie by Fermi 3 during  
8 operation would be about 0.012% (a very small  
9 fraction) of the total lake volume. About half of the  
10 water withdrawn would be consumed by evaporation from  
11 the cooling tower and the rest would be returned to  
12 Lake Erie.

13 To ensure that lake water quality is  
14 maintained, Detroit Edison would have to comply with  
15 thermal and chemical limits specified in State and  
16 Federal permits for discharges into Lake Erie  
17 consistent with the requirements of the Clean Water  
18 Act.

19 No ground water would be used during  
20 operation of Fermi 3. As a result of these findings,  
21 the Review Team determined the impacts of building and  
22 operating Fermi 3 on the use and quality of  
23 groundwater and surface water would be SMALL.

24 Next: ecological impacts. The Review Team  
25 evaluated the impacts on flora and fauna that either

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1 exist, can exist or live on the Fermi site, in the  
2 surrounding area, or in nearby water bodies. Our  
3 evaluation covered species such as the Bald Eagle, the  
4 White Cat's Paw Mussel, and the Indiana Bat. The NRC  
5 Staff, along with the Staff of the Army Corps of  
6 Engineers, consulted with other agencies such as the  
7 Michigan Department of Environmental Resources and the  
8 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

9 The Review Team concluded that the aquatic  
10 and terrestrial ecology impacts would be SMALL due to  
11 potential loss of wetlands and habitat while building  
12 the facility. Minor losses are mitigated by the  
13 restoration and preservation of wetlands onsite and at  
14 another local site owned by Detroit Edison.

15 The team concluded that the ecological  
16 impacts from operations would not noticeably alter the  
17 aquatic ecological resources, a SMALL impact. The  
18 potential for a moderate terrestrial impact is based  
19 solely on the lack of an established plan to mitigate  
20 eastern fox snake mortality caused by vehicular  
21 traffic on onsite roads during operations. Otherwise,  
22 terrestrial ecology impacts during operations would be  
23 SMALL.

24 As part of the NRC's Staff analysis, we  
25 evaluated potential radiological doses to workers

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1 during construction, doses to members of the public  
2 and plant workers during operation, and  
3 doses received by wildlife. NRC regulations strictly  
4 limit doses to members of the public from nuclear  
5 power plant operations. NRC regulations also  
6 implement U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
7 standards designed to limit individual doses from the  
8 entire fuel cycle.

9 The NRC provides further guidelines that  
10 licensees are expected to maintain doses to the public  
11 as low as reasonably achievable by limiting liquid and  
12 gaseous release concentrations during the operation of  
13 each nuclear power reactor. The impacts on all three  
14 groups radiological doses to members of the public,  
15 plant workers, and wildlife - would be SMALL since  
16 Detroit Edison must continue to comply with NRC and  
17 EPA regulatory limits.

18 This slide summarizes the expected  
19 socioeconomic and environmental justice impacts of the  
20 proposed project. The socioeconomic review for  
21 building and operating Fermi 3 determined that adverse  
22 socioeconomic impacts ranged from SMALL to MODERATE,  
23 principally from temporary impacts related to traffic.  
24 The beneficial impact from taxes ranges from SMALL to  
25 LARGE.

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1           The environmental justice review is an  
2 important element of our socioeconomic evaluation; it  
3 focuses our attention on low-income and minority  
4 populations to understand if they would be affected  
5 differently by the proposed action. The Review Team  
6 did not identify any ways for minorities or low-income  
7 people to experience disproportionate effects during  
8 building or operating Fermi 3.

9           An important part of an environmental  
10 review under the National Environmental Policy Act is  
11 the evaluation of cumulative impacts. In Chapter 7,  
12 the Review Team evaluated the impacts of Fermi Unit 3,  
13 in the context of additional projects and activities  
14 that potentially affect the important resource areas.

15           While in Chapters 4 and 5, the Review Team  
16 considered the environmental effects of building and  
17 operating the proposed project, the cumulative impacts  
18 evaluation considers the proposed project along with  
19 other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future  
20 projects. So, in addition to existing major  
21 industrial facilities, such as the operating Fermi  
22 Unit 2 nuclear power plant, the cumulative impacts  
23 analysis also considers the proposed Cleveland-Toledo-  
24 Detroit Passenger Rail Line and the construction and  
25 maintenance of new electrical transmission lines.

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1           To further illustrate, in Chapters 4 and  
2 5, the Review Team determined that the impacts on the  
3 air quality resource from the construction and  
4 operation of Fermi Unit 3 by itself would be SMALL.  
5 . . However, in Chapter 7, when those construction and  
6 operation impacts are added to the impacts from other  
7 facilities and future development activities, the  
8 cumulative impact on the air quality resource would be  
9 SMALL to MODERATE.

10 Overall then, the cumulative adverse impacts would  
11 range from SMALL to MODERATE, and beneficial impacts  
12 would range from SMALL to LARGE.

13           EISs are intended to inform decisionmakers  
14 of the potential impacts and alternatives that were  
15 considered that could also meet the purpose and need  
16 of the proposal. In Chapter 9, the Review Team  
17 evaluated alternative energy sources, alternative  
18 sites, and alternative system designs, as well as the  
19 no-action alternative.

20           In the alternative energy analysis, the  
21 Review Team evaluated options for the generation of  
22 baseload electrical energy, produced continuously.  
23 For baseload power sources, the Review Team examined  
24 alternative energy sources such as coal and natural  
25 gas-fueled power plants, and a combination of energy

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1 sources including natural gas, solar, and wind,  
2 coupled with conservation and demand side management.  
3 The Review Team determined that none of the feasible  
4 baseload energy alternatives would be environmentally  
5 preferable to the proposed project.

6 Conservation and demand side management  
7 plans were also considered independently, but were not  
8 determined to be an alternative to meet baseload  
9 energy supply needs.

10 The Review Team compared the environmental  
11 effects at the proposed site for Fermi 3 to four other  
12 alternative sites in Southeastern Michigan. The  
13 Review Team determined that none of the alternative  
14 sites would be environmentally preferable to the  
15 proposed project site.

16 The Review Team also determined that no  
17 alternative cooling system, such as a once-through  
18 cooling system, would be environmentally preferable to  
19 the proposed design.

20 To summarize our findings then, Chapter 10  
21 of the EIS presents the NRC staff's preliminary  
22 recommendation to the Commission. This recommendation  
23 is based on the mostly SMALL environmental impacts,  
24 the mitigation measures, and the NRC staff's  
25 conclusion that no alternative site or alternative

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1 baseload energy source would be environmentally  
2 preferable to the proposed project.

3 Based on the results of our environmental  
4 review the preliminary recommendation to the  
5 Commission is that the combined license for Fermi Unit  
6 3 should be issued. This recommendation is for the  
7 environmental review only. As mentioned at the  
8 beginning of this presentation, there are two  
9 concurrent NRC reviews associated with a COL  
10 application an environmental review and a safety  
11 review. The safety review is ongoing and the Final  
12 Safety Evaluation Report will present the results of  
13 the staff's safety review.

14 In another moment, I'll pass this back to  
15 Chip to see if you have questions and then we will  
16 turn the meeting over to you as we accept your  
17 comments. But now, let me leave you with some  
18 administrative details on the EIS and how to  
19 communicate with us after the meeting is over.

20 If you don't already have a copy of the  
21 DEIS and would like one, we have hard copies available  
22 out in the lobby. You can call me to request a copy  
23 my contact information is provided. I have also  
24 included Colette's contact information if you need to  
25 contact the Corps, but the NRC has the inventory of

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1 copies of the draft EIS as well as ownership of the  
2 website to find it online.

3 You can find it online at either of the two websites  
4 provided on the slide.

5 Alternatively, you can visit the Ellis  
6 Library or one of the nearby regional Monroe County  
7 Library branches; we have provided them with hard  
8 copies and CDs of the draft EIS for public viewing.

9 As Tony stated earlier, the main purpose  
10 of this meeting is to listen to you and to accept your  
11 comments on our environmental review. We know that  
12 some of you are here just to gather information to  
13 help you formulate your comments. And many of you  
14 have already signed up to speak during this meeting.  
15 However, we realize that some of you may not be  
16 comfortable speaking in front of a large crowd or may  
17 need to leave early. We still would like to hear from  
18 you. Therefore, we have comment forms available at  
19 the sign in desk; you can use the form and send it to  
20 us or, leave it with an NRC Staff member and it will  
21 be attached to the transcript. The NRC Staff have  
22 name tags with the NRC affiliation printed on them.

23 If you want to share your comments after  
24 the meeting, there are several ways to submit them:  
25 You may email them, -submit them online, mail them or

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1 fax them to us. If you have a reason to visit us in  
2 Rockville, Maryland, then you can contact me and we  
3 will accept hand-delivery of your comments.

4 So again, there are several different ways  
5 for you to submit your comments on our environmental  
6 review. Keep in mind that the 75-day comment period  
7 is open until January 11th.

8 I thank you for your time and attention.  
9 Now I'll turn it back over to Chip to see if you have  
10 questions and then we'll look forward to hearing your  
11 comments.

12 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you very much  
13 Bruce and Colette and Tony. Other questions about the  
14 process or the summary of the acts that, that you've  
15 heard from Bruce, any questions on there? Yes, sir, I  
16 think this is Ed --

17 MR. MCARDLE: Ed McArdle. Mr. Olson  
18 stated that the, there were two -- dates -- is that,  
19 does that --

20 MR. OLSON: Yes.

21 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you Bruce.  
22 Since we're taking a transcript we, we need to get  
23 this on the record -- you understand Mr. McArdle's  
24 question?

25 MR. OLSON: Yes, that was two fifteen day

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1 extensions to the normal 45 day comment period, the  
2 January 11th end date.

3 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. Other questions?  
4 Someone over there?

5 MR. HALE: Could you tell me what --

6 MR. CAMERON: -- and you can look for  
7 that, for the record. Question -- up here. And  
8 please introduce yourself, sir.

9 MR. TARLE: My name is Peter Tarle, I'm  
10 from the University of Michigan, Department of Nuclear  
11 Engineering. I do believe that the limit for  
12 enrichment of the light water reactor is five percent.  
13 I hope this helps with your answer.

14 MR. CAMERON: Okay, and if you want to  
15 talk, if you and Michael want to talk further about  
16 that, please feel free. Other questions? Okay, yes  
17 sir?

18 MR. JOHNSON: Yes, my name is Bruce  
19 Johnson. I would like to know about, there was an  
20 incident, this goes back to DTE's operation of Fermi 2  
21 and I wonder how this is going to translate for Fermi  
22 3. There was a period in the past where the cooling  
23 system, I don't know whether the pumps, or the  
24 controls for the emergency generator were not working  
25 properly for a long time, actually years, I believe.

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1 And the NRC, NRC inspectors did not catch it either.  
2 I wondered about if somebody could elaborate on that  
3 question and somebody just told me that there is not  
4 going to be any emergency cooling water system for  
5 this new reactor? I'd like to know about that, too  
6 please.

7 MR. CAMERON: Okay, on your first  
8 question, and relative to Fermi 2, I'm going ask our  
9 residents to talk to you after the meeting about that.  
10 But, can we answer the question in terms of emergency  
11 cooling, in terms of this reactor design? I don't  
12 know who the best person is. Maybe we'll go, do you  
13 want to, do you want to take a crack at that? Do you  
14 understand what he was asking for? Okay.

15 JERRY HALE: I believe I understand the  
16 question. And the Fermi 3 design is a passive design  
17 which is somewhat unlike the unit two design, so the  
18 issue that you're referring to from Unit 2, it being a  
19 different design, and with the passive design on Unit  
20 3, it would not equate to a similar situation there.

21 MR. CAMERON: Can you tell everybody just  
22 what you mean by passive design.

23 JERRY HALE: And I may need some help here  
24 from some of the folks here that may have a bit more  
25 of the design related experience. But the passive

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1 design does not rely on some of the active systems  
2 that we've seen in some of the older plants, such that  
3 the cooling is a passive system as opposed to one that  
4 had to be actively engaged with the cooling.

5 MR. CAMERON: Okay, let me see if anybody,  
6 anybody else from the NRC want to elaborate on that  
7 before we go to this gentleman in the back? And if  
8 I'm asking, Sarah Lopas, Sarah is somewhere, another  
9 environmental project manager for the NRC to just keep  
10 track of some of the people who ask questions and  
11 Sarah, she's up there in the cafe, I guess. But,  
12 she's keeping track of the questions, and she'll try  
13 to, if you're here after the meeting, she'll try to  
14 put someone together to give you more information on  
15 that. And let's, okay, we're going to get more  
16 information and then we'll go to you and then we'll go  
17 to the gentleman out there. Bruce?

18 MR. OLSON: I'm told here that Detroit  
19 Edison has a model out front of the system that you  
20 could take, take a look at and see it, look at the  
21 display, and how the cooling water, how the cooling  
22 water flows.

23 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you, and I'd  
24 also ask the NRC staff generally but also the people  
25 from Detroit Edison, there may be people for you to

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1 talk to after the meeting on that particular design.

2 And let's go to you and then I'll come up to you, sir.

3 Yes, ma'am?

4 MS. DOHERTY: Caroline Doherty, I'm from  
5 Detroit. Just following the Fukushima thing and  
6 realize that Fermi 2 slightly resembles, you know, the  
7 makeup of it, to realize that the passive as far as I  
8 understood just from the newspaper was, some kind of a  
9 donut that released the water. And then because of  
10 the water, apparently radioactive water contaminated  
11 the machinery underneath that allowed the pumps to  
12 bring more water, then they were out of commission.  
13 I'm talking about Fukushima, now. In the end they had  
14 to take a group of fire trucks down the hill and  
15 connect them with their batteries to get something  
16 working to pump water to cool the rods. Do I have a  
17 question? Yes. How are we similar to Fukushima?

18 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you Caroline.  
19 There's two issues here. One, which I'm hoping that  
20 someone can answer is that can someone explain,  
21 perhaps simply, what the difference is between the  
22 design we're talking about here and the Fukushima  
23 reactor? Second issue is the people might want to  
24 know about the commission and Fukushima generally.  
25 And I know Scott Burnell from headquarters office of

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1 public affairs can talk to the latter question. Can  
2 you talk to the first one? Yes, okay, Scott Burnell.  
3 Thank you, Scott.

4 MR. BURNELL: The primary issue at  
5 Fukushima was that the plants lost all their  
6 electrical power, which they needed to run the pumps  
7 to provide cooling to the core following the  
8 earthquake and the tsunami. The design that Detroit  
9 Edison is proposing here uses systems that can operate  
10 without electricity. So that takes away the primary  
11 concern that's been raised by Fukushima, the need to  
12 insure that plants always have a supply of electricity  
13 to power the safety systems. And in the wake of  
14 Fukushima, the agency put together a task force of  
15 senior managers that have examined the issues that  
16 have been raised, their series of recommendations that  
17 the agency is currently acting on, and the  
18 recommendations will be implemented over the next  
19 three to four years to insure that U.S. plants are  
20 more capable of dealing with a situation such as we  
21 saw at Fukushima.

22 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, thank you, Scott.  
23 And let's go up here to this gentleman, and if you  
24 could just introduce yourself to us, sir?

25 MR. ZASKE: Frank Zaske, Franklin,

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1 Michigan, DTE rate payer. In the application which  
2 was issued in 2008, it was using the 21st century  
3 energy plan as a basis for the need for this plant.  
4 The 21st century energy plan, which I was on the  
5 Commission, one of the work groups, the report was  
6 issued in 2007, based on 2006 information that's like  
7 about five and a half years old. My question is, is  
8 there a process where the volume forecast indicated a  
9 need for this plant is updated. Is there a process  
10 they updated? I mean nobody in this room would invest  
11 in the stock market based on a report from December of  
12 2006. So, I think we should invest in a nuclear plant  
13 based on old information. What is the process to  
14 update to the new forecast?

15 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you Frank. I  
16 think that this is in, within the bailiwick of Dan  
17 Mussatti who is a NRC analyst. Dan?

18 MR. MUSSATTI: My name is Dan Mussatti,  
19 I'm the environmental socioeconomist and I worked on  
20 the need for power for the environmental impact  
21 statement. The process that we used for looking at  
22 the need for power is to not try to re-invent the  
23 wheel, because we don't have as much information as to  
24 the, the amount of power that's needed in the area and  
25 all the weather that occurs in the area that affects

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1 the amount of power that's needed on a day-to-day  
2 basis. Instead of re-creating all that information  
3 and then coming up with our own conclusion, our  
4 process tells us that what we should do is we should  
5 rely upon information that's readily available from  
6 the people that know the information the best. And  
7 that is the power plants in the area that are  
8 reporting to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission,  
9 FERC and its sub-regions and they're also reporting to  
10 the state public utility commissions and explaining to  
11 them how much power we've used in given years, and  
12 forecasting into the future. The report that they use  
13 for Detroit Edison to report to the public utility  
14 commission, and to the, to the federal reliability  
15 commission, that balances the power on the grid at all  
16 times, it's called an integrated resource program, or  
17 integrated resource report, depending on which state  
18 you're in, and that tells us not only how much power  
19 they've used in the past, what their available  
20 resources are right now for generating power, but it  
21 also projects out to ten or 15 years into the future  
22 the amount of power that is needed. We rely heavily  
23 upon that information that's in there, and it's  
24 updated annually, and we will be looking at that  
25 report on a regular basis until we get done with the

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1 final environmental impact statement. If there are  
2 significant changes in the IRP reports or in the  
3 reports that come from either of the reliability  
4 commission or from the state public utility commission  
5 that change our analysis or providing new information  
6 that can influence our analysis, we will do so inside  
7 the chapter eight of the environmental impact  
8 statement.

9 So, to answer your question, we're well  
10 aware of the economic changes that have been taking  
11 place, we're sensitive to the fact that the  
12 information that we have in our report right now is  
13 getting outdated every day a little bit more, but we  
14 are not going to make any changes in the environmental  
15 impact statement and the conclusions for the need for  
16 power, unless those are reflected in one of these  
17 other reports.

18 MR. CAMERON: That the information that's  
19 in the draft environmental impact statement is more  
20 recent than the, the documents that Mr. Zaske  
21 mentioned?

22 MR. MUSSATTI: For the most part, yes.  
23 The information that we have is the latest information  
24 that was available at the time that we wrote the  
25 document. It has been, there's a gestation period

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1 after we get done writing it that has to take place  
2 for the document to actually be presented to the  
3 public. So there's a bit of outdating that goes on  
4 there, and the information that is in the public  
5 documents that we rely upon is not updated  
6 continuously all the time. The IRP's that feed into  
7 it are updated, so we have several lag times that we  
8 have to deal with, but we are sensitive to these  
9 changes and we'll take them into account.

10 MR. CAMERON: Great, thank you Dan.  
11 There's a gentleman down here that we'll go to. Yes,  
12 sir.

13 MR. VANDERPOOL: Good morning, my name is  
14 Simon Vanderpool, and I'd like to introduce you to my  
15 granddaughter, Lisa Duncan. I have a two part  
16 question. First part being --

17 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Can't hear.

18 MR. VANDERPOOL: -- in the 60's and the  
19 70's in the Monroe evening news there used to be  
20 articles that we dropped six million slightly  
21 contaminated gallons of water into Lake Erie. My  
22 granddaughter is a Cri du chat child. She's one of  
23 three in Monroe County. She's one of eighty in the  
24 world. I'm kind of wondering if there's any  
25 connection. Doctor's can't tell me that, there's a

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1 lot of smart people here, maybe somebody here can tell  
2 me. And the second part of the question is spent rods  
3 that we've got on site, that we have no place to put,  
4 how long before that becomes a Japanese disaster?  
5 Thank you.

6 MR. CAMERON: Okay, for the second part of  
7 your question I think we're going to go to Barry  
8 Zalcman from the NRC staff. But let's address the  
9 first part of the question. Can any of the NRC staff  
10 just tell us how we monitor radiation releases from  
11 the facility, perhaps what is that based on in terms  
12 of public, public health maladies such as the one that  
13 this gentleman told us about. And we can talk to that  
14 first, and then we'll go to Barry on the spent fuel  
15 question. And this is Don Palmrose from the NRC  
16 staff. Don, and I know it may be difficult to talk  
17 about this in particular illness but can you just try  
18 to give people, and especially Simon, an idea on this  
19 thing?

20 MR. PALMROSE: Unfortunately I can't talk  
21 about this particular illness that you're dealing with  
22 because again, it's a very small number of  
23 individuals. We can say is that the current plant and  
24 the new plant if built, will have to monitor the  
25 environment for the radiation in the area, and for any

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1 releases that they do have. As far as for the  
2 potential of contaminated water release in the past,  
3 I'd like to defer to the resident inspector, but my  
4 understanding of that is that with slightly  
5 contaminated water and that the monitoring would have  
6 to be done after that to make sure that it was not  
7 going to have any long lasting detrimental effects.

8 MR. VANDERPOOL: I believe you're talking  
9 about the incident that happened on Christmas Day in  
10 1995? That they put, contaminated water was released  
11 into the bottom of the carbon building?

12 MR. PALMROSE: 60's and 70's, I don't know  
13 if it's talking about specific --

14 MR. CAMERON: Okay, you're not talking  
15 about Fermi then because Fermi wasn't, didn't have  
16 fuel in the 60's and 70's, so that's different. Okay,  
17 I'm going to ask Sarah to sort of see if she can  
18 figure out if anybody might know something  
19 specifically about this, and perhaps get them together  
20 after the meeting. Sorry that we couldn't give you  
21 more information, but I think that we'll get a good  
22 answer on a better known subject, which is spent fuel.  
23 This is Barry Zalcman.

24 MR. ZALCMAN: Thank you, Chip. There's a  
25 long legacy and a long story dealing with the spent

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1 fuel high level waste. This is an issue that is of  
2 national importance, it's a matter that's dealt with  
3 by the Hill, Congress, and trying to pass legislation  
4 regarding waste policy act. You may very well be  
5 familiar that the nation established an objective to  
6 have a permanent repository. There was an  
7 investigation of a facility in Yucca Mountain in  
8 Nevada, and that is a matter that the current  
9 Administration has sought to reconsider. Both the  
10 President and the Secretary Chu from the Department of  
11 Energy have determined from their perspective that the  
12 current proposal is not a workable solution, and in  
13 the last several years it established a Blue Ribbon  
14 Commission on America's Nuclear Future to look at what  
15 the options should be. It's a re-look at some of the  
16 strategies that have been considered in decades past  
17 and also new opportunities. So the Blue Ribbon  
18 Commission recently put out a draft of their report,  
19 that was in the July time frame, and unlike the  
20 NRC.gov, if you go to BRC.gov you'll be able to see  
21 the work of that Commission, and they held hearings  
22 around the United States, to collecting sites from  
23 stakeholders to try and formulate and make  
24 recommendation to the President and the Secretary of  
25 Energy new strategies for the future. In the

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1 meantime, the NRC does have an obligation to consider  
2 safety. And during the use of the fuel and then  
3 during the storage of the fuel, until such time a  
4 repository or some other strategy is available, we  
5 have to make sure that both workers of the facility  
6 and the public be protected from the radioactive  
7 material that comes out of the facility. And in fact  
8 there are some different strategies for storing of  
9 spent fuel: wet storage, dry storage, and casks, you  
10 may have heard about spent fuel pools. Those are safe  
11 methods, and the Commission has reassessed, in light  
12 of the Yucca Mountain situation, they have reassessed  
13 their current position. There's a Waste Confidence  
14 judgment that the Commission has made, and they  
15 updated it recently. They have high confidence that  
16 this spent fuel and high level waste can be managed  
17 safely for decades past at the end of use nuclear power  
18 plants until such time as there is a solution for  
19 this. So certainly, we at the NRC recognize it, but  
20 the ultimate policy judgment does not belong to the  
21 NRC, the technical evaluation belongs to the NRC but  
22 the policy judgment is still being left to the Hill,  
23 the Administration and the Department of Energy.

24 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thanks Barry, and  
25 perhaps Mike, Mike Morris or his colleague, Bob Jones,

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1 you might want to talk to this gentleman after the  
2 meeting about what you as resident NRC inspectors at  
3 the facility look at in terms of insuring that the  
4 spent fuel storage meets the NRC regulatory  
5 requirements. But thank you. And I think we're going  
6 to have to make this the last question and we'll go to  
7 public comments, because that's what we're here to  
8 hear. Pardon me? Well, can you do that? I'll come  
9 out to you when we get to comments. What's your name?

10 MS. MCNULTY: Don't forget me.

11 MR. CAMERON: I don't think I'm going to be  
12 able to forget you, believe me. What is your name?

13 MS. MCNULTY: Regina McNulty.

14 MR. CAMERON: Okay.

15 MS. MCNULTY: 88 year old activist,  
16 lifetime activist. I'm a 99 percenter.

17 MR. CAMERON: Okay, and 99 percenter we've  
18 seen people that have the, the little pins on and, and  
19 Regina, I promise we won't forget you. And I'll tell  
20 you, I'll bring you the microphone out here so that  
21 you don't have to go up on the stage, okay?

22 MS. MCNULTY: Oh, okay.

23 MR. CAMERON: All right. Thank you  
24 everybody for the, the questions and we're going to go  
25 to public comment now, because that's what the NRC is,

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1 is here for, is to listen to you. And we're going to  
2 start with Mr. Frederick from the Monroe County  
3 Commission, and then we're going to go to Ron May, and  
4 then we're going to go to Michael Keegan, and then  
5 we're going to go to Connie Carol. And, yes sir,  
6 Commissioner.

7 MR. FREDERICK: Thank you very much. I'm  
8 Lamar Frederick, and I currently serve as Chairman of  
9 the Monroe County Board of Commissioners, and I thank  
10 you for the opportunity to speak today. I am here  
11 today to endorse the work of the NRC staff. Members  
12 who engaged in conducting the recently released  
13 comprehensive environmental review, and assembling the  
14 draft environmental impact statement for the proposed  
15 Fermi 3 Unit in Monroe County. It is my view, and that  
16 of my fellow commissioners, that the negative impacts  
17 of the proposal before you are few and we are further  
18 convinced DTE Energy will do whatever is necessary to  
19 mitigate those impacts. The board of commissioners  
20 strongly agrees with the conclusion that the license  
21 should be issued. Unfortunately Monroe County has not  
22 been spared the effects of the decade long decline in  
23 automotive and other manufacturing activities  
24 including during the most recent economic downturn,  
25 including the draft environmental impact statement is

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1 a point that Monroe County lost significant numbers of  
2 jobs in manufacturing and construction and retail and  
3 the wholesale trade. But has experienced a modicum of  
4 increasing jobs between 2008 and 2010. The draft EIS  
5 correctly acknowledges that the recent recession  
6 listed unemployment in Monroe County to more than  
7 fourteen percent at its highest, however, we are now  
8 beginning to see the first signs that we may be  
9 turning the corner. We are still concerned about the  
10 rate of change and if it can be sustained, but the  
11 economic activity and jobs created in preparing for  
12 the construction and building of the new unit at the  
13 Fermi complex will be a much needed shot in the arm  
14 for this county and for the region. DTE energy is one  
15 of the county's largest employers with roughly 1,500  
16 employees. I, for one, would welcome the additional  
17 permanent high paying jobs that the new unit would  
18 bring not to mention the additional short terms jobs  
19 associated with the periodic refueling activities. On  
20 behalf of the board of commissioners, I encourage this  
21 commission to adopt the draft environmental impact  
22 statement recommendation, and in due course issue the  
23 COL sought by DTE. Thank you.

24 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Commissioner.

25 Ron May.

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1 MR. MAY: Yes, I'm Ronald May, I'm the  
2 Senior Vice President for DTE Energy, and I'm  
3 responsible for major enterprise projects. This  
4 project is one of those that we consider to be a major  
5 project. I'm pleased that the NRC has progressed to  
6 this point. I know there's been a lot of hard work on  
7 a number of you that I see here today, and it's just a  
8 major milestone for us to be here in front of you all,  
9 talking about the environmental impact statement in  
10 its draft form. We really appreciate the opportunity  
11 to have transparency in the process, have all  
12 participate. We want to take the time to understand  
13 all of the comments and concerns, and we certainly  
14 want to work with the NRC, the Army Corps, to resolve  
15 any questions and work through all issues. So, I just  
16 want to thank you all for that.

17 DTE plays a unique role in Michigan. We  
18 have customers throughout the state, both gas and  
19 electric. We have an obligation to serve those  
20 customers, and some of the obligation really takes  
21 into consideration very long term planning. So, it's  
22 not a short term activity that we're involved with of  
23 course, and completely looking at the long term, 40,  
24 50, 60 years, to insure that we have an obligation to  
25 serve and that we can meet that obligation. We try

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1 very hard to optimize the work that we do, both in  
2 terms of reliability, in terms of the cost of what we  
3 do, and are very cognizant of the environmental that  
4 we all live in it.

5 I'm a long term Michigan resident, I went  
6 to school, public schools here, and the University of  
7 Michigan, and I find that our community is one of  
8 vibrancy and great acknowledgment of our past. And as  
9 a company, we pledge to serve with our energy, that we  
10 want to be a life line and the life blood of the  
11 communities we serve in and provide progress going  
12 forward. We're a company that takes our environmental  
13 stewardship very seriously and we're very involved in  
14 most of our power plants with environmental activities  
15 beyond just compliance. We have habitat councils and  
16 a corporate habitat of the year award in 2009. We  
17 were a finalist on a variety of awards for that  
18 activity. But, specifically at Fermi, we're a  
19 national reserve and we intend to keep it that way.  
20 One of the concerns that we have going forward is the  
21 fact that we're also worried about our coal plants.  
22 Many of those, as you may know in Monroe specifically,  
23 we've worked pretty hard to clean the air and comply.  
24 But there are new rules, there are new things coming,  
25 and we want to make sure that if we retire those older

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1 units, some built in the 50's and 60's, that we have  
2 other base loaded units coming behind. And we're not  
3 predicting that those retirements are going to occur  
4 tomorrow or the next day. But we are saying that  
5 they're going to occur over a period of the next  
6 decade or so, and we need to make sure that as we go  
7 through that that our obligations to provide  
8 electrical power still persist. There are choices in  
9 that regard, of course. There are the nearly 1,000  
10 megawatts of wind power that we're building, that I'm  
11 also responsible for. Solar power, and you can see  
12 that right out back here at this college, and end  
13 efficiency usage programming to make sure that those  
14 work. Those don't completely fill the need, and base  
15 load units like Fermi 3 will be really an important  
16 source of clean energy going forward. So with that, I  
17 want to thank the NRC one more time. I appreciate you  
18 letting me speak.

19 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, thank you very  
20 much Ron, and our next speaker is Michael Keegan.

21 MR. KEEGAN: Hello, I'm Michael Keegan,  
22 I'm with the Don't Waste Michigan statewide coalition,  
23 legal intervenor on the Fermi, proposed Fermi 3. We  
24 all live, we now all live in Fukushima, it's here,  
25 it's going to be with us. The Fermi 2 is a Mark I

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1 design, the same exact design as the Fukushima plants.  
2 It is the largest of Mark I in the world. A station  
3 blackout at Fermi 2 in 1988, in May of 1988 a raccoon  
4 took the plant out. Just over a year ago a tornado  
5 took the plant out, a station blackout. I appreciate  
6 having the opportunity to speak to you today, but this  
7 is all about getting the yes, this is a dog and pony  
8 show. There is no application that the NRC will turn  
9 down. So this is a good feel process, feel good  
10 process, let the air out of the balloon, let the  
11 public come out, thank you very much for coming out,  
12 good to see you. But this whole application is half  
13 baked. We have legal contentions that have been  
14 admitted before the Atomic Safety Licensing Board on  
15 the quality assurance of the application, the --  
16 application itself totally lacks quality assurance.  
17 They didn't do their math. This is about greed, not  
18 need. This whole process is premature, it's half  
19 baked. I sat on the phone call on Tuesday where they  
20 said we'll figure, we'll flesh out those engineering  
21 issues later on. It's half baked. It's all about  
22 getting the yes and pursuing the almighty buck, federal  
23 tax guarantees, loans, taxpayer money, and soon  
24 they'll be coming to the state for a construction  
25 while in progress to get the rate payers to build it

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1 and pay for it as being built. Today the Toledo Blade  
2 reports the plant at estimate of 15 billion dollars.  
3 If you took that 15 billion dollars and spent it  
4 elsewhere you would be able to go a long ways in  
5 renewable, alternative energy, solar, wind, geo  
6 thermal. But the lowest hanging fruit is energy  
7 efficiency, that's where we need to go. There's not a  
8 need for the plant.

9           Some environmental concerns I have  
10 regarding this plant, there's a multitude of them. I  
11 just, I got noticed I'd be the first one coming up so  
12 I didn't get to collect my thoughts just yet, but I do  
13 have some notes. I'm concerned about the thermal  
14 pollution on Lake Erie. Lake Erie is already beyond  
15 the tipping point. We're seeing algae blooms that are  
16 far beyond the tipping point. One more thermal  
17 polluter on the lake is going to exacerbate this  
18 problem. We hear of 17,000 gallons per minute of  
19 evaporation coming off the cooling tower. This is  
20 going to be setting up micro climates. There are  
21 going to be bacteria which thrive in this atmosphere,  
22 legionnaire, legionella, other bacteria. In addition,  
23 vapors are indeed greenhouse gases. The fossil  
24 footprint of the Fermi 3 will be huge, the concrete,  
25 construction and equipment. The mining milling

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1 processing and enrichment of the uranium for the  
2 reactor is a huge fossil fuel footprint. A lot of hot  
3 greenhouse gases. There are going to be health  
4 ramifications. It was 11 million gallons of slightly  
5 radioactive water that were dumped in the lake in  
6 February of 1994. The accident was in 1993. That  
7 turbine missile accident was predicted by myself two  
8 months before it occurred. I'm not clairvoyant, I  
9 read the documents. There were vibration patterns on  
10 that. In fact, the person who installed it said they  
11 were not were not going to be around when it got  
12 started up.

13           These are known things, but these are  
14 economic decisions, go ahead, turn the key, we'll see  
15 what happens, we'll roll the dice, we'll not incur the  
16 risk, we'll let the public incur the risk. There is a  
17 need for a base line health study. It is already  
18 known that there are elevated cancers from Fermi 2,  
19 it's been documented by the CDC. Prior to Fermi 2  
20 going on line the cancer rate was below national  
21 average, after Fermi going on line it was 31 percent  
22 above. So it's a swing of 45 percent, and this is CDC  
23 data. These are huge numbers. These are not  
24 anomalies. I have problems that there is segmentation  
25 fragmentation in this NEPA process. Detroit Edison

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1 announces in their, in the DEIS document, that they  
2 are going to do site preparation and pre-construction  
3 beginning as early as January 2011, and running  
4 through November 2012. Eighteen months, eighteen  
5 months without a final environmental impact statement.  
6 This is a blatant violation of NEPA.

7 In addition, you're segmenting out  
8 projects, the entire corridor, transmission corridor  
9 is not factored into this, you're doing piecemeal.  
10 And that is a no-no, and we're going to catch you on  
11 it. The biological assessment for the plant has not  
12 been issued yet. Yet we're here making comments on  
13 what is supposed to be a comprehensive draft  
14 environmental impact statement. It is not, it's  
15 piecemeal, it's being dribbled out piecemeal. As I  
16 said before, the opportunity costs are the greatest  
17 costs involved. If we take 15 billion dollars and we  
18 send it down this rat hole, what are we missing out  
19 on? We're missing out on a magnitude, a multitude of  
20 jobs. Renewables, alternative energies are much more  
21 labor intensive. I know that labor is here today, I  
22 want jobs for Monroe County, I want tax for Monroe  
23 County. I understand that. But, our economic  
24 depravity should not be driving us. Move in another  
25 direction. And two more, three more comments. Fermi

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1 1 is being declared a historical site and there will  
2 be a museum set up. But I would like to know that the  
3 public will have access as to what goes in that  
4 museum. Little known fact that the Fermi 1, the  
5 primary objective of Fermi 1 was to produce weapons  
6 grade plutonium, suitable for rockets. The science is  
7 in the wallet, the science is in your wallet next to  
8 your ethic, and I ask you not to pursue greed. It's  
9 not needed and not to pursue this avenue. I would  
10 like to be able to save my company, which I own stock  
11 in Detroit Edison, I'd like to save my company from  
12 going down this terrible path. So, please don't do  
13 it. The NRC's not going to stop them from doing it,  
14 they rubber stamp everything. So --

15 MR. CAMERON: Thank you could you just,  
16 thank you very much.

17 MR. KEEGAN: Wrap up, can I wrap up in one  
18 second? The largest environmental coalition in the  
19 Great Lakes basin has passed a resolution in  
20 opposition to the building of Fermi 3. So I want  
21 jobs, I want tax revenue, but this is not the way to  
22 do it.

23 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Michael. And  
24 right now we can Connie. Connie Carol. And then  
25 we're going to go on to Regina after Connie's done.

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1 MS. CAROL: Thank you very much, thank you  
2 for having me today, I appreciate the opportunity to  
3 speak to you. My name is Connie Carol, I'm the  
4 Executive Director of the United Way of Monroe County.  
5 It's my understanding as with you, we're here today to  
6 talk about the economic and the environmental impact  
7 that a construction of another Fermi facility nuclear  
8 energy plant will have on this community. As  
9 Executive Director of the United Way, I must be  
10 concerned with our economic environment, as well as  
11 our natural environment. Looking around in Monroe  
12 County, we see an environment of high unemployment and  
13 economic deficiency. It's had a significant effect on  
14 local support for the United Way, and other  
15 philanthropic efforts in Monroe County. Local fund-  
16 raising results have been decreasing significantly.  
17 United Way alone has experienced a loss of 25 percent  
18 in our charitable gifts over the last five years.  
19 Against this backdrop, DTE Energy, the DTE Energy  
20 foundation and the company's employees are a  
21 continuing resource and support system for the  
22 economic growth and stability needed in Monroe County.

23 DTE Energy continues to be the largest  
24 single employer in Monroe County. The company and  
25 its' employees are also the single largest charitable

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1 contributors to the community. Not only do they  
2 contribute monetarily to the United Way of Monroe  
3 County and many other non-profit organizations, but  
4 they give freely of their volunteer services.  
5 Everything from holding a coat drive for needy  
6 children, to working with the local community meals to  
7 feed the hungry and the homeless. The construction of  
8 Fermi 3 will most definitely, positively impact the  
9 economic environment of Monroe County. It will mean  
10 new jobs for our community, it will boost rental and  
11 retail income. I'm certain it will have a positive  
12 impact on the local philanthropic needs. As a  
13 representative from the non-profit sector, I'm  
14 endorsing the construction of a third unit, at the  
15 Fermi nuclear energy plant in Newport.  
16 Thank you very much for having me today.

17 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Connie, and we're  
18 going to go to Regina McNulty right now. And then I'm  
19 going to ask Vic Max, Ron Lankford, Ed McArdle, Frank  
20 Zaske, Tracey Oberliter, and Al Newman to stand by  
21 because we're going to be going to you next. And  
22 let's hear from Regina. Regina?

23 MS. MCNULTY: I am an 88 year old, I'm an  
24 activist in the State of Michigan. We have so many  
25 nuclear problems today. We have to worry who is going

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1 to drop a nuclear bomb? Will it be Iran, Israel or  
2 the United States? Frankly I know very little about  
3 nuclear energy. But I have heroes, Zoltan -- who had  
4 been chair of the Michigan Democratic Party was very  
5 much against nuclear energy. He left the Democratic  
6 party over the war against Vietnam, but he supported  
7 the decommissioning of Michigan's existing nuclear  
8 power plants. Over the years, I have had no reason to  
9 change my mind, to know that he was right. And what  
10 has recently happened in Japan has only reinforced my  
11 beliefs. This is a terribly dangerous period, and it  
12 needs all of us to put a stop to these nuclear dangers  
13 and save the earth. Save mother earth. Save the  
14 animals, they're not to blame. We can change Michigan  
15 by putting proposals on the Michigan ballot. We can't  
16 change Congress. Like Michael Moore said, it's in the  
17 employ of Wall Street. But we can change Michigan,  
18 we can set an example. We can put everything to right  
19 by putting proposals on the ballot. This is  
20 democracy. The people putting the proposals on the  
21 ballot and the people deciding yes, I want this, or  
22 no, I don't. Thank you for listening.

23 MR. CAMERON: Thank you very much, Regina.  
24 And we're going to go back up to the podium and I see  
25 Vic Max is coming up there right now. Vic Mack.

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1 MR. MAX: Thank you. I'm going to address  
2 just one issue out of the environmental impact  
3 statement and leave the rest to a written comment.  
4 The environmental impact statement dismisses the  
5 possibility of a major explosion of Fermi 2 or Fermi 3  
6 as what's called small, and states that no mitigation  
7 would be warranted. Such an explosion could release  
8 radionuclides that would quickly kill large numbers of  
9 people, result in both non malignant and cancer  
10 illnesses and genetic mutations. It would  
11 permanently contaminate a very large region. The  
12 damage could not be undone. The environmental impact  
13 statement does not acknowledge the permanent effects  
14 on people and a bias here of actual activities had  
15 taken place. Kyshtym in the Soviet Union in 1957, a  
16 massive explosion rated six on the international  
17 nuclear event scale, which goes only to seven. Chalk  
18 River, Ontario 1952 and '58 rated five, Idaho Falls,  
19 1955 and 1961 an explosion occurred, three workers  
20 dead, one of them impaled on a fuel rod stuck to the  
21 ceiling. Wind Scale, England, people, food, animals,  
22 agricultural land contaminated, fallout reached  
23 London, rated five. Fermi 1, 1966, fuel melted and  
24 released radioactive material into the containment  
25 building and outside there was a high risk of

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1 secondary major explosion that required very difficult  
2 and lucky steps to avoid. In 1970, Fermi was allowed  
3 to resume and 200 pounds of radioactive sodium burst  
4 from the pipes, and Fermi 1 sits radioactive with no  
5 resolution possible.

6 Chernobyl, 1986, multiple explosions  
7 produced radioactive fallout throughout the entire  
8 northern hemisphere. A long list of wide spread  
9 illnesses has been documented by the Russians, but not  
10 appreciated and suppressed here. 985,000 people died  
11 in the following 25 years. 50 percent of the fallout  
12 was outside of Russia, more than a million acres of  
13 agricultural land was gone from use, a large number of  
14 people in contaminated areas have only radionuclide  
15 incorporated food to eat. The clean up costs in the  
16 first 25 years was \$500 billion and  
17 Belarus currently spends 20 percent of its national  
18 budget on mitigating efforts.

19 Three Mile Island. People died and  
20 animals died, 430 infants died, large amounts of  
21 iodine 131 were released from the plant, and the peak  
22 of infant mortality came within a matter of months  
23 after that. Radioactive water was released into the  
24 Susquehanna River, people weren't notified of that,  
25 rated five. Fukushima has acknowledged lethal doses

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1 of, with readings off scale of 10 sieberts per hour.  
2 The reactors have continued to spill the radioactive  
3 material since. It's not over, it's a continuing  
4 issue. The earthquake caused loss of cooling and the  
5 meltdown when pipes, which were already defective,  
6 burst. It was after that that the tsunami then wiped  
7 out the backup generators. This puts all of the  
8 remaining reactors of this type in Japan, which are GE  
9 Mark I at risk, and also puts all of those GE Mark I's  
10 in the U.S. at risk, and that includes Fermi 2. That  
11 reactor was criticized by people inside the nuclear  
12 regulatory commission before and after it was built.

13 The environmental impact statement does  
14 not present an evacuation plan, leaving it up to local  
15 and state governments and they don't have a plan. In  
16 fact it would impossible to evacuate millions of  
17 people from the area, and we can see the results of  
18 that kind of thinking, as we did in Chernobyl, in  
19 Three Mile Island, and in Fukushima. And that result  
20 is people left to experience additional radiation,  
21 struggling to survive, some buying their own gieger  
22 counters and being lied to by government and the  
23 industry on the severity of the catastrophe.

24 It's not a question of whether a meltdown  
25 and explosion will take place. It's a matter of when

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1 and where it could be. We know that from the facts of  
2 our actual experience, it is reckless to assume  
3 otherwise. Damage to people and the earth cannot be  
4 undone when an explosion takes place. It may be that  
5 as the NRC calculates, that the risk of an explosion  
6 is relatively small. But that's not an acceptable  
7 risk, because it's permanent. It's permanent. Thank  
8 you.

9 MR. CAMERON: Thank you very much, Vic.  
10 We welcome, Ron Lankford. Come on up, Ron, thank you.  
11 This is Ron Lankford.

12 MR. LANKFORD: Hello everybody. I came  
13 here expecting to talk about one thing, and when I  
14 received some information my comments are going to be  
15 about another. We were all told about the economic  
16 benefits of this new nuclear plant. Fermi 1 didn't  
17 provide prosperity, Fermi 2 didn't provide prosperity  
18 and I doubt if Fermi 3 will be any better. I live in  
19 an area of Merlin Township and the Jefferson School  
20 District. Our tax rates had an added \$13 mil  
21 surcharge called hold harmless, because Detroit Edison  
22 legislated away their tax bill. And I suggest that  
23 anybody, any community that deals with these people  
24 have their taxes changed into an irrevocable trust, so  
25 that money cannot be withheld from the citizens. So

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1 here we were, a bedroom community, paying the highest  
2 rates in the state for taxes. And our community has  
3 few sewers, few sidewalks and no garbage pick up.  
4 We're scarcely Bloomfield Hills, or Auburn Hills. I  
5 agree with some of the things said about the  
6 additional laws being created. But we have laws that  
7 are being ignored. Our coastlines are protected from  
8 the mouth of the Detroit River to Maumee Bay and the  
9 proposed new power plant sits right in the middle of  
10 them. This is a federal law, something we as Michigan  
11 people don't even have to vote on, it's there. And  
12 our Homeland Security Act expands any kind of movement  
13 that a nuclear power plants makes. Our shorelines  
14 have to be extended one mile away from an active power  
15 plant in order to provide security. So if Fermi  
16 stretches, the area of impact goes one mile out into  
17 the water and stretches. That's a no drive zone for  
18 boats, fishing and public access. You can hardly call  
19 our area prosperous. There is no long term carry over  
20 for any of the three plants that we built or are going  
21 to build. And getting this kind of money from an  
22 operation like this is like receiving a life line from  
23 the Titanic. Do you want to take it? Now in the  
24 first gentleman's comments about cancer risk and so  
25 forth, that's a 45 percent increase that we know

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1 about. So you have your statistics, and I see on the  
2 documentation they're trying to explore areas around  
3 the facility to geographic units smaller than the  
4 counties used in the NCI report. I was fortunate, I  
5 received my MBA at Central Michigan and Health Service  
6 Administration. We were taught how to track diseases.  
7 Apparently these big shots at these committees don't  
8 have that same education. So a lot of people in the  
9 population around these facilities that they want to  
10 attach as cancer causing, have moved out of the area.  
11 We've lost track of them. There's probably a lot more  
12 people that contracted cancer causing diseases in  
13 areas of nuclear plants that you just lost sight of,  
14 because you don't know how to track it, you don't know  
15 how to do your jobs under that aspect.

16 So, I would say to vote no, if there is  
17 ever a vote, which there probably isn't, I'm imagining  
18 the tools and equipment has already been ordered, but  
19 I agree with the other comments that this means it's  
20 to be a lip service meeting, unless it actually does  
21 result in the application being denied. And in final,  
22 I discovered something here better than a Stephen King  
23 novel. It's the Emergency Preparedness for Monroe  
24 County and Wayne Counties, drafted 2011/2012. If you  
25 get a copy and read it, it'll scare you silly. Thank

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1 you.

2 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Ron. And we're  
3 going to go to Ed, Ed McArdle right now.

4 MR. MCARDLE: Good afternoon, I'm Ed  
5 McArdle, I'm representing Michigan Sierra Club, and  
6 also the Southeast Michigan Group of the Sierra Club.  
7 And I want to make my comments directed towards the  
8 document itself. There are many deficiencies in the  
9 DEIS that I believe need to be considered and  
10 addressed. First, is the biased premise that there's  
11 a need for large base load electrical plant, and the  
12 resulting conclusion that there's no alternative  
13 except to build this plant. In fact, many  
14 alternatives exist now and are still being developed.  
15 DTE's energy efficiency programs were given only one  
16 paragraph based on outdated information as Mr. Zaske  
17 will point out from 2009. I would point out that DTE  
18 is doing a decent job of advertising and implementing  
19 successful energy efficiencies for their customers.  
20 They're saving megawatts, and that's the cheapest  
21 megawatt you can have is a saved megawatt. However,  
22 the state law requiring only one percent reductions  
23 per year is at least required by most other states and  
24 counties. Some environmental groups such as us, are  
25 requesting that the legislature double this

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1 requirement to two percent. We have barely started to  
2 reap the benefits of energy efficiency, and I don't  
3 think this is properly addressed in the DEIS  
4 documents.

5 Other sources of energy overlooked by the  
6 review includes is the potential for co-generation of  
7 -- or grey power from present sources such as steel  
8 mills, food processors, paper mills and other  
9 industrial facilities. According to an analysis by  
10 Recycled Energy Development the Libby Glass plant in  
11 Toledo, the Mid-America Steel in Cleveland, and the  
12 Cognis Chemical Plant in Cincinnati produce enough  
13 waste heat to generate 145 to 285 megawatts of  
14 electricity. And the study indicates that our  
15 neighbors in Ohio have enough co-generation potential  
16 to retire up to eight nuclear power plants. And  
17 according to the Oak Ridge National Laboratory this  
18 strategy would cost less than half of a single coal  
19 plant and have a pay back period of approximately  
20 three years. So, Michigan also has steel mills, paper  
21 mills and big industrial facilities that can be  
22 tapped. And this would have the double strategy of  
23 enabling these industries to be more competitive and  
24 save jobs, and we need manufacturing jobs saved.

25 So, Michigan law requires each utility to

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1 produce only ten percent of their total electric  
2 output with renewable sources, such as wind and solar,  
3 by 2017. Again, this is the lowest of all the  
4 surrounding Great Lakes states and again environmental  
5 groups are pushing for 25 percent renewable power.  
6 Michigan has good wind that could be further developed  
7 and the review casually dismissed the potential of  
8 offshore wind in Lake Michigan, where we are also  
9 looking to pass offshore wind regulation so that, that  
10 can happen. Part of the reasoning being that there  
11 should be electricity generated within the DTE  
12 territory. However, DTE is currently in partnership  
13 with Consumers Energy with the pump facility in  
14 Ludington which is, you know far northwest of the DTE  
15 area.

16 There's strong likelihood of offshore wind  
17 development and there are proposals for other large  
18 wind farms, and according to the MPC, Michigan is on  
19 track by the end of 2012 to get 700 megawatts from  
20 wind. And we're approaching half of what the proposed  
21 megawattage is for Fermi 3 and we just heard the  
22 gentleman from DTE say that they're going to put a  
23 thousand megawatts of wind on line. Well, if we  
24 double the requirement they would put more megawatts  
25 on line, further negating the need for Fermi 3.

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1 MR. CAMERON: I'm going to have to ask you  
2 to conclude at this point.

3 MS. MCARDLE: Oh, okay, all right. I also  
4 have problems with the greenhouse gas emissions and  
5 fuel cycle. I think they ignored the CFC 114 which is  
6 9,300 times more destructive to the ozone layer than  
7 CO2, which is emitted by the largest emitter, this  
8 chemical, the U.S. Enrichment Corporation. So there's  
9 problems right through the renewing, through the whole  
10 uranium cycle. I want to also point out I want to  
11 enter into the transcript, the article I just picked  
12 up on the internet, for the first time recent data  
13 reveal large spikes and radioactive releases during  
14 refueling operations in nuclear power plants and I  
15 don't believe this was in the DEIS. Thank you.

16 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, thank you very  
17 much Ed, and we will put this on the transcript. At  
18 this point we have Frank, Frank Zaske is coming up and  
19 then we'll go to Tracey and Al Newman.

20 MR. ZASKE: Thank you, yes, Frank Zaski,  
21 concerned citizen. Geez these lights are bright, I  
22 guess I have to tell the truth. So anyway, first of  
23 all, I'm glad that the NRC is going to throughout the  
24 process update to newer numbers because I'm sort of a  
25 research geek, and I got into the 21st century energy

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1 plan, I was on that word group in 2006. I was on the  
2 Midwest Governors Renewable Energy Association, a  
3 couple of groups appointed by the Governor to follow  
4 energy matters in Michigan.

5 First of all, as I mentioned earlier, the  
6 sales forecast is five and a half years old. It's  
7 based on a document, and parts were actually seven  
8 years old, because I was part of that process. DTE  
9 obviously updates their forecasts all the time, they  
10 have a rate case in front of the Michigan Public  
11 Service Commission right now. And let me read you a  
12 few things from their current rate case. The service  
13 area sales are expected to decline to 46,000 gigawatts  
14 by 2020. This represents a point two percent average  
15 annual decrease in sales from a dismal year in 2009.  
16 Total sales are declining. And I've already submitted  
17 this to Bruce and to the official site and I'm more  
18 than happy to send all the links to anybody who would  
19 like them.

20 The peak sales, peak demand in 2009, 2009  
21 was kind of a recession year. It was 10,600  
22 megawatts. This, their forecast for 2020 calls for a  
23 point seven percent decrease in sales. This is  
24 through 2020, so the demand for electricity is  
25 actually declining, this is per DTE's official filing

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1 with the public service commission. The actual load  
2 factor, now this is how much the capacities are using.  
3 In 2009 it was 54.6 percent and their forecast in 2020  
4 is 54.4 percent. That's a smidgen lower utilization  
5 of their capacity in 2020 than they did in a  
6 recessionary year a couple years ago.

7 A lot of this has to do with our poor  
8 economy, unemployment, loss of jobs. We lost half our  
9 manufacturing jobs in twelve years. We were above the  
10 national average in income level, now we're below on  
11 the national average income level. We have lost  
12 population, we were only one of two states, the other  
13 one Rhode Island who have actually lost population in  
14 the last five years. So all these factors together  
15 help to reduce demand for electricity throughout the  
16 state. We also as a state enacted in 2008 PA295,  
17 which calls for, as Mr. McArdle mentioned, calls for a  
18 one percent energy efficiency improvement year after  
19 year after year, and it's ramping up now, and DTE is  
20 very good on this. Actually they hit 177 percent of  
21 their objective in 2010. This is far above other  
22 utilities in the State of Michigan. It also means  
23 that there's a lot of pent up demand to reduce  
24 electricity. I mean, we've been very inefficient for  
25 years because we didn't have such a program. Also

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1 it's a mandate for ten percent renewable energy, and  
2 DTE is doing well with that. They're going to get  
3 their thousand megawatts. But this takes away from  
4 conventional generation from coal or from nuclear.

5           There was also considerable surplus  
6 electric generating capacity in the midwest. I just  
7 want to read you one example, American Electric Power,  
8 AEP, this is in Ohio, has one gigawatt more power than  
9 it needs in Ohio according to the company's long term  
10 forecast, and this is their forecast filed with their  
11 public service commission, public utilities  
12 commission, Ohio. Our neighbor, Consumers Energy has  
13 just two weeks ago dropped plans for a new coal plant  
14 in Bay City. They also dropped, are going to phase  
15 out, seven existing coal plants, and let me read you  
16 directly from Consumer's public relations press  
17 release, reduce customer demand for electricity due to  
18 the recession and slow economic recovery, surface  
19 generating capacity in the midwest market, and lower  
20 natural gas prices linked to expanding -- gas supply.  
21 So, Consumers is phasing down. Actually DTE is  
22 phasing down if you look at their investors  
23 presentation, they indicate that there is at least  
24 one, or probably more coal plants, to be shuttered in  
25 the next five years.

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1           Fermi 3 would pose considerable risk to  
2 DTE. You know, if the price of the plant is 12  
3 billion or 15 billion, DTE's total market  
4 capitalization is 8.8 billion. And their credit  
5 rating is not as superlative as one would hope or one  
6 would like. So anyway, it would really be tough to  
7 loan on this. And if they ever did do this and if it  
8 ever passed, we would pass all of this on to rate  
9 payers. -Uprates would probably go up 20 or 30  
10 percent. Even Michigan's Attorney General has  
11 questioned the economic viability to quote him,  
12 Detroit Edison's current excess generating capacity  
13 declining sales, questionable economic viability of  
14 constructing a nuclear plant, lack of a concrete plan  
15 for when the construction would occur and no  
16 comparative analysis of the costs and benefits of a  
17 nuclear plant compared to other generating  
18 possibilities. This is an Attorney General Schuette's  
19 comments and a public service commission filing,  
20 there's the link in here. Anyway, overall there's  
21 just no justification for this plan. In regarding  
22 communities, every community in Michigan wants jobs.  
23 Every community in this country wants more jobs and  
24 tax revenue. But the words jobs and tax revenues seem  
25 to blind people to the two words, risk and debt. So,

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1 risk, it could be risky, it could be, the debt could  
2 be passed along to rate payers. It can be overall a  
3 very risky situation if you overlook reality. Thank  
4 you, thank you kindly.

5 MR. CAMERON: Thank you for that and we're  
6 going to hear from Tracey Oberlett right now and then  
7 we're going to hear from Hal Newman.

8 MR. OBERLITER: Thank you. Good  
9 afternoon, I'm Tracey Oberliter, Chairman of the  
10 Monroe County Economic Development Corporation. Thank  
11 you for this opportunity to comment about this very  
12 important matter. My comments will be offered from  
13 two perspectives, one professional and one very  
14 personal.

15 Professionally, the Monroe County Economic  
16 Development Corporation is dedicated to promoting  
17 county wide economic growth and employment stability  
18 to improve the quality of life for all people living  
19 and working in Monroe County. We do this by  
20 attracting and retaining business development, through  
21 effective partnerships with government units,  
22 business, industry and labor. There can be no doubt  
23 that the construction and operation of a new unit at  
24 DTE Energy's Fermi complex will promote the economic  
25 activity and employment on a scale seen perhaps once

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1 in a generation. For that reason alone the EDC  
2 supports the conclusions and recommendations made in  
3 the draft environmental impact statement.

4 Secondly, we achieve our economic  
5 development objectives through effective partnerships.  
6 I can say with great confidence that there's probably  
7 no, no more effective partner anywhere in Monroe  
8 County than the one we enjoy with the men and women of  
9 Detroit Energy, DTE Energy. Time and time again the  
10 talent and the effort of DTE's officers, employees  
11 have engaged in the ongoing effort to improve the  
12 quality of life here in Monroe County. Examples of  
13 this and they serve on our city council, they have  
14 leadership positions on our community foundation,  
15 various township boards throughout the community and  
16 other organizations, such as the United Way.

17 Finally, on a personal level, I'm a very  
18 active and dedicated outdoors man. I have long been  
19 deeply involved in Ducks Unlimited and its efforts to  
20 conserve North American waterfowl habitat. Monroe  
21 County and its Lake Erie wetlands are an important  
22 part of the Mississippi flyway, providing important  
23 migration , breeding, and wintering areas for many of  
24 the waterfowl including woodducks, mallards and canvas  
25 backs, and we all enjoy very much observing those

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1 waterfowl. DU has worked with a variety of partners  
2 to restore and enhance thousands of acres of wetlands  
3 in more than 30 counties across Michigan. All to  
4 maximize the amount and quality of nesting habitat and  
5 more generally the conditions for migrating waterfowl.  
6 Monroe County is prominent on this list, and here, too  
7 Detroit Edison has been an instrumental partner, and  
8 remains one of the top states highest financial donors  
9 here in the state of Michigan.

10 I am a especially supportive of DTE  
11 Energy's plan to mitigate for Fermi's three temporary  
12 and permanent wetland impacts. Its proposal to  
13 protect, restore and enhance the coastal wetland  
14 observation area near the Fermi Power Plant is both  
15 sound and welcome. When completed we'll see more than  
16 200 acres of continuous wetland habitat on the shores  
17 of Lake Erie, benefitting not just waterfowl but other  
18 species as well. I thank you for the opportunity to  
19 make the comments.

20 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Tracey. And is  
21 Hal, Hal Noonan, then our next speakers are going to  
22 be Tim Lake, Dan Dean, Jerry Sobzak, Richard Micka and  
23 Kevin Kamps.

24 MR. NOONAN: Okay, so I'll begin. My name  
25 is Henry Noonan, I'm a intervenor, as a school board

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1 trustee and elected official I'm a rate payer and I'm  
2 the Chairman of the southeast Michigan group of the  
3 Sierra Club. I pay DTE's green currency rates for  
4 renewable energy. The amount of money DTE gives away  
5 is a small part of it's marketing budget. Every  
6 nuclear power plant is a catastrophe even before it  
7 melts down. As a school board member I'm shocked at  
8 the lack of precautionary principle being displayed  
9 here. In the Christian Science Monitor article, After  
10 Oil How We'll Live, page 25 of October 10, 2011 we  
11 read, Choices made now about the coming energy  
12 transition will have a global effect. On page 27 they  
13 show a city block of solar power. I object to the  
14 licensing of Fermi 3 to DTE and so do the SEMG of the  
15 Sierra Club, the Michigan chapter of the Sierra Club,  
16 and the National Sierra Club through its anti-nuclear  
17 policies. Renewable energy and energy efficiency  
18 would provide for future power requirements in a much  
19 safer way at a lower price. The biggest thing is that  
20 the cautionary principle needs to be applied to all  
21 the consideration that members of the nuclear free  
22 Great Lakes coalition have brought up, even though  
23 those contentions have almost all been already  
24 rejected.

25 So, I find myself thinking that DTE and

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1 the Nuclear Regulatory Commission are in fact not  
2 listening to the public, but rather rationalizing  
3 decisions that merely maximize industry profits at  
4 great risk to the public, despite the mission  
5 statements of the NRC. Frank Zaske's comments on  
6 December 14, 2011 for the NRC's 68FR55910 refer to his  
7 well researched statement, that the need for power  
8 must be addressed in connection with new power plant  
9 construction. What it comes down to is that there is  
10 no need in Michigan for the power from these plants  
11 and, therefore the rate payers need to be free of  
12 paying for this unnecessary plant. Response to Frank  
13 Zaske's comments were extremely lame, much in keeping  
14 with what we've seen from the Nuclear Regulatory  
15 Commission throughout these proceedings. Rubber  
16 stamping a license for DTE seems to be what the NRC is  
17 all about, and that is what is expected from a --  
18 governmental regulatory agency that has been taken  
19 over by the industry to -- to regulate. One of the  
20 contentions that has already been downplayed is that  
21 renewable energy and energy efficiency efforts would  
22 make much better sense than licensing this unneeded,  
23 proposed stupidly expensive and hideously dangerous  
24 nuclear power plant. And did I mention that nuclear  
25 fuel is not a renewable energy source. In the book,

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1 the Weather Makers, we find strong reasons to not  
2 consider nuclear energy to be a suitable response to  
3 climate change or our country's long term energy  
4 needs. A full buildout of nuclear power plants would  
5 result in running out of fuel in a few decades leaving  
6 us with lots of long term liabilities and civilization  
7 would still need to turn to energy efficiency and  
8 renewable energy, but it will probably be too late by  
9 then. The answer with resources running out worldwide  
10 and facing increasing competition from countries like  
11 China and India, we can only expect worse cost  
12 overruns than ever before. Once again, how dare you  
13 subject our rate payers and world citizens to the  
14 consequences of licensing this plan. What a huge  
15 blunder.

16 The cost of building Fermi 3 would  
17 financially take off the table more favorable  
18 employment and grand scale renewable energy options.  
19 Apparently consideration of this has been taken off  
20 the table by the NRC based on the opinions of the very  
21 utility operators who benefit more from public  
22 subsidies, for nuclear power subsidies that are very  
23 likely to mushroom with cost overruns as many nuclear  
24 power plants have done while being built.

25 This is a very bad scenario taxpayers who

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1 would have to pay for it, but also for the future of  
2 all mankind, as this kind of economic and energy  
3 travesty, if multiplied across the country and the  
4 planet, would be bad. We need to make better resource  
5 decisions in this, points to our one, two consumption  
6 of the entire Lake Erie lake volume. This is a lot of  
7 water, even for one little nuclear power plant. The  
8 opportunity to radio contaminate waters of the Great  
9 Lakes during any one of numerous disaster scenarios is  
10 high at a time when drinkable water is getting more  
11 and more scarce across the country and world. Risking  
12 this is sort of unethical and criminal. Any sort of -  
13 - how dare they. My understanding is that the Nuclear  
14 Regulatory is relicensing any plant nationwide for  
15 continued operation and this involves refurbishment.  
16 For a plant to be decommissioned it also has some more  
17 problems with the ones being refurbished. That is  
18 what to do with the so-called low level waste that the  
19 nuclear industry wants to throw off into the public  
20 sphere as free release.

21 One form of free-release that we are  
22 seeing today is incineration of nuclear waste in  
23 Tennessee, and probably soon in Ohio. To my  
24 understanding this licensing for Fermi 3 in no way  
25 considers the spread of these radionuclides into the

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1 larger and unregulated sphere. Cleaning up after  
2 ourselves, after yourselves should be well thought out  
3 and paid for before licensing rather than afterward.  
4 I'll submit the rest by e-mail, thank you.

5 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, you got a lot in  
6 in the short period of time. Thank you Hal. We're  
7 going to go to Tim Lake. Is Tim here?

8 MR. LAKE: Yes, sir. Thank you to the NRC  
9 for this opportunity today, my name is Tim Lake. I'm  
10 a life-long Monroe County resident and the incoming  
11 president and CEO of the Monroe County Industrial  
12 Development Corporation. Monroe County has long  
13 viewed, been viewed as a crossroad of commerce and for  
14 more than three decades the IDC has been helping  
15 industry and business capitalize on the opportunities  
16 to grow and expand in this dynamic portion of  
17 southeast Michigan. The proposed Fermi 3 unit is one  
18 central marketable opportunity.

19 First, the draft environmental impact  
20 statement is right, a new nuclear unit economic impact  
21 on our region cannot be discounted or dismissed. If  
22 it's built it will provides thousands of jobs. And as  
23 important as that is, it's very important that the  
24 power it will provide, the power is even more  
25 important. From my vantage point, working with our

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1 small business community, and especially our large  
2 manufacturing community, affordable, reliable power is  
3 already an essential commodity.

4 For most companies, electricity represents  
5 one of their largest costs. Additionally, some of  
6 these companies also happen to be the county's largest  
7 employers. It's vitally important to retain those  
8 that we have, and obviously attract more of those  
9 employers. Stable, reasonable electricity rates are  
10 critical, and nuclear is the path to that low cost  
11 reliable, high quality power.

12 My personal belief is that nuclear power  
13 is one of the smartest things that we could be doing  
14 to prepare for our future. My personal fear is that  
15 we're falling behind other countries that are  
16 developing nuclear power more aggressively than we  
17 are. That puts us at a disadvantage of attraction of  
18 the world class industry to our area. Nuclear power  
19 is efficient and clean, and it just makes good sense  
20 to have more in the portfolio. Thank you.

21 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, very much. Thank  
22 you, Tim and here comes Dan, Dan Dean.

23 MR. DEAN: Hello and thank you for giving  
24 me the opportunity to speak. I'm going to be as brief  
25 as possible. I'm extremely uncomfortable speaking to

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1 a group. The first issue I wanted to talk about,  
2 there is a great deal in section two of the EIS that  
3 talked about the recordkeeping that was done on Lake  
4 Erie, about water levels, and that the records go back  
5 100 years. And that all of the variations for the  
6 last 100 years have been accommodated by the plant  
7 design. I just humbly would like to suggest that the  
8 last 100 years are not the 100 years we need to worry  
9 about. And that there is an issue of global warming  
10 that is happening, and we need to understand what the  
11 effect of that is going to be on the lake system, and  
12 whether the water levels of the lakes will be going up  
13 or going down. And I was hoping that in the process  
14 of applying for this construction permit, that there  
15 might be an analysis by some climatologist to look at  
16 the various models that might be occurring in the next  
17 100 years, so that whatever plan goes forward we can  
18 accommodate those situations.

19 I would also like to comment again, in  
20 section two there is mention of a tornado on last  
21 June, 2010. And that the damage that that caused, now  
22 that tornado was kind of a breeze by tornado. It was,  
23 it landed just off Fermi property and then it flew by  
24 and it tore up the roof of one of the major buildings,  
25 and it also blew the side off of one of the major

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1 buildings. And I just wonder if it wouldn't be  
2 appropriate in order to get the construction permit,  
3 that there ought to be an analysis made of just what  
4 the stress test is for high wind conditions, because  
5 we know that one of the things they say about global  
6 warming is that severe weather events are going to  
7 become more common. And so we need to be able to plan  
8 for that.

9 I think a lot of the rest of what I was  
10 going to say I will just skip, because I really think  
11 it's been covered. I do want to note that as someone  
12 said if there's a severe accident in a nuclear plant  
13 that the people who pay for the repair of that plant  
14 are the general public. As I understand, nuclear  
15 plants are not insurable. And so it's the American  
16 taxpayer who will pay for whatever cleanup happens.  
17 And I just have to note that the 2010 tax return of  
18 DTE Energy shows that they made \$950 million in  
19 profit, they had \$172 million as a tax dividend, so  
20 that their effective tax rate was minus 18.1 percent.

21 I would like to close with just a  
22 quotation by Robert F. Kennedy, Jr., of course. The  
23 same DOE loan guarantee program that supported solar  
24 projects, gave an astonishing \$8.3 billion dollar loan  
25 guarantee, many times the size of the solar projects,

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1 to a southern company to build two nuclear plants.  
2 Nuclear power is an industry with a product so  
3 expensive it cannot compete in any version of the free  
4 market capitalism. Big nuke is totally dependent on  
5 massive, monstrous, public and government subsidies at  
6 every stage of its life. He goes on to quote NRG  
7 Chairman David Crane, talking about the inevitability  
8 of solar power, I'm not going to read that paragraph.  
9 But he does also talk about solar energy being able to  
10 create, he lists here, 275,000 jobs for Americans.

11 Thank you/

12 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Dan. Now we  
13 have Jerry, Jerry Sobzak.

14 MR. SOBZAK: My name is Jerry Sobzak, and  
15 I am the Chairman of an organization called DTE  
16 Shareholders United. It's an organization of more  
17 than 12,000 DTE shareholders across the country. Our  
18 organization is committed to insuring that public  
19 policy proposals debated and enacted by public  
20 officials, treat customers, employees, shareholders  
21 fairly, preserve the reliability of the energy  
22 delivery system, and protect Michigan's economic  
23 security.

24 The proposed Fermi 3 nuclear unit is a  
25 project that ultimately will address the latter two

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1 points. Preserving the reliability of the electric  
2 system in the state of Michigan, and enhancing our  
3 state's economy. We know from experience the benefits  
4 of nuclear power, in terms of diversifying the  
5 company's generation portfolio and its impressive  
6 service performance. As a Detroit Edison employee  
7 during the construction of the Fermi 2 unit, I also  
8 know firsthand the kind of economic impact that a  
9 project of this magnitude can have on a local economy.

10 DTE Shareholders United applauds the  
11 company for it's foresight in planning for a new unit  
12 at the Fermi complex. We are especially pleased with  
13 the draft environmental impact statement, finds that  
14 there are no broad environmental reasons why the  
15 project should not be granted a license. And I thank  
16 you for the opportunity to present my comments.

17 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, thank you very  
18 much, Jerry. We're going to go to Richard Micka or  
19 Micka, and then we go to Kevin, Kevin Kamp.

20 MR. MICKA: Thank you. My name is Richard  
21 Micka, I have lived in the City of Monroe for many  
22 years. I am also what some would call a city booster.  
23 I am an outdoorsman and an avid conservationist. I  
24 have the great honor to serve as Chairman of the  
25 Detroit River International Wildlife Refuge alliance,

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1 a friend's organization that helps the U.S. Fish and  
2 Wildlife Service to deliver on the mission of the  
3 refuge. I am here this afternoon to offer my personal  
4 perspective as a resident, booster and  
5 conservationist.

6 As a resident I believe that when it comes  
7 to electricity we can't put all our eggs in one  
8 basket. We need something more than coal and I don't  
9 think wind and hydro are going to solve all the  
10 problems. Certainly not here in the southeast corner  
11 of Michigan. We need more nuclear energy in the mix,  
12 so I welcome continued progress on a new unit at  
13 Fermi.

14 As a civic booster I have long observed  
15 and admired DTE Energy's involvement in Monroe County.  
16 I have had the pleasure to work with, shoulder to  
17 shoulder with many men and women from the company, and  
18 to a person they are great examples of what good  
19 neighbors should be.

20 As a conservationist I have worked over  
21 the years with what I term the big four of local  
22 environmental stewardship, the Fish and Wildlife  
23 Service, Michigan Department of Natural Resources, the  
24 Huron Clinton Metropolitan Authority and the  
25 utilities. DTE Energy and its involvement with the

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1 Wildlife Habitat Council is a great example of  
2 environmental stewardship. Of course, DTE Energy was  
3 the first business partner within the wildlife refuge  
4 entering into a cooperative management agreement with  
5 the fish and wildlife service, enabling the service to  
6 protect and manage wildlife and fish populations on  
7 656 acres at Fermi.

8 I am aware that about 34 acres of wetlands  
9 will be impacted by Fermi 3, only 13 of which are to  
10 be permanently affected. My experience with other  
11 projects where wetlands have been restored is that  
12 wetlands along the west shore of Lake Erie recover  
13 quickly. I can point to the reclamation of the  
14 Brancheau tract on Swan Creek, about 180 acres. It  
15 had been actively farmed for more than a century. But  
16 it did not take long after Ducks Unlimited and the  
17 Fish and Wildlife Service turned it back into  
18 productive wetlands. My belief is that we will see a  
19 similar success with the 82 acres to be restored along  
20 LaPlaisance space south of River Raisin, Plum Creek  
21 Bay.

22 In closing, 82 acres of restored wetlands  
23 for 13 acres of permanently impacted wetlands, a  
24 multi-billion expansion of operations involving one of  
25 our biggest and best community partners and greater

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1 diversification of our energy portfolio sounds like a  
2 win win scenario to me.

3 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. Thank you,  
4 Richard. Next we will hear from Kevin, Kevin Kamp.  
5 And then we're going to go to Scott Page, Richard  
6 McDevitt and Ethyl Rivera, Mary Johnston and Bruce  
7 Johnston and David Nixon, and this is Kevin Kamp.

8 MR. KAMP: Thanks, sir. My name is Kevin  
9 Kamp. I work at Beyond Nuclear in Washington, D.C.,  
10 but I'm from Kalamazoo and a board member of Don't  
11 Waste Michigan, and I thought what I might do is read  
12 something that we submitted three years ago. It's  
13 entitled, The Dirty Dozen Reasons to block the  
14 proposed Fermi 3 atomic reactor, environmental scoping  
15 comments to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission,  
16 submitted February 8th, 2009. And signed by 38 groups  
17 throughout the Great Lakes basin, Clean Water Action,  
18 Citizens for Alternatives to Chemical Contamination,  
19 Citizens Resistance of Fermi 2, Environment Michigan,  
20 Great Lakes United, which is a coalition of over 100  
21 groups in the U.S. and Canada, Sierra Club, Michigan  
22 Environmental Council, which is itself a coalition of  
23 over 70 groups here in Michigan. Also the Western  
24 Lake Erie Water Keeper Association. And then our  
25 allies on the ground in Canada, Citizens, Canadian

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1 Coalition for Nuclear Responsibility in Montreal,  
2 which happens to be down stream of here on the Great  
3 Lakes. Citizens for Renewable Energy, Citizens  
4 Environmental Alliance of Southwestern Ontario, the  
5 Windsor Essex County Environmental Committee.

6 So, what I'll do is read the headlines  
7 from this, and then I'll focus on the first one. The  
8 first one says there are no safe, sound solutions for  
9 the deadly radioactive waste that Fermi 3 would  
10 generate. Number two, the inevitable safety risks of  
11 accidents associated with Fermi 3, favor efficiency  
12 and renewables as safer alternatives. Number three,  
13 given the inherent vulnerability of Fermi 3 to  
14 terrorist attack, efficiency and renewables are more  
15 protective and secure energy choices. Number four,  
16 Fermi's emergency evacuation plan is already  
17 unworkable making yet another reactor unacceptable.  
18 Number five, so called routine radioactivity releases  
19 from Fermi 3 would harm human health. Number six,  
20 Fermi 2's operations are correlated with local  
21 increases in cancer rates, and other diseases, a  
22 radioactive health risk that Fermi 3 would make even  
23 worse. Number seven, toxic discharges from Fermi 3  
24 would threaten Lake Erie's fragile ecosystem. Number  
25 eight, Lake Erie's shallow western basin cannot

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1 tolerate the thermal pollution from yet one more large  
2 scale thermo-electric power plant. Number nine, Fermi  
3 3 would harm Lake Erie's remarkably productive  
4 fisheries. Number ten, DTE has proposed economically  
5 simplified boiling water reactor, within quotes,  
6 design is woefully incomplete and thus the current NRC  
7 licensing proceeding is premature. Number eleven,  
8 taxpayer and rate payer subsidies for Fermi 3  
9 represent opportunity costs lost to safer, cheaper and  
10 cleaner alternatives such as efficiency and renewable  
11 sources of electricity. And number twelve, Fermi 3 is  
12 not needed and rather will displace safer, cheaper and  
13 cleaner energy alternatives, such as efficiency and  
14 wind power that better fit Michigan's electricity and  
15 job creation needs.

16 Therefore, be it resolved our  
17 organizations call upon NRC to undertake a careful  
18 review of the energy efficiency and renewable energy  
19 potential available in DTE's service area and to find  
20 that they are the preferred alternatives to Fermi 3.  
21 And I'd like to focus on the first one, there are no  
22 safe, sound solutions for the deadly radioactive  
23 wastes that Fermi 3 would generate. The Obama  
24 Administration has canceled the proposed Yucca  
25 Mountain dump site in Nevada due to it's geological

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1 unsuitability. The reprocessing of a radiated nuclear  
2 fuel to extract plutonium for supposed re-use would  
3 risk nuclear weapons proliferation and disastrous  
4 radioactive contamination of the air and water, and  
5 would cost taxpayers hundreds of billions of dollars.  
6 On site storage in indoor pools, or outdoor dry casks  
7 as currently done or proposed at Fermi 2, risks  
8 catastrophic radioactivity releases due to accident or  
9 attack as well as eventual leakage due to the break  
10 down of the storage containers. A 2001 NRC report,  
11 for example, revealed that 25,000 fatal cancers could  
12 result down wind of a waste pool fire. A 1998 anti-  
13 tank missile test at the U.S. Army's Aberdeen proving  
14 grounds in Maryland was done to show that dry casks  
15 are vulnerable to attack. Even consolidating wastes,  
16 at so called centralized interim storage sites would  
17 leave them vulnerable to accidents or attacks, and  
18 risk environmental injustice, as low income  
19 communities of color are most often targeted.

20 All away from reactor storage proposals,  
21 I'm sorry, all away-from-reactor storage proposals  
22 would risk severe accidents or attacks upon shipping  
23 containers, on the roads, rails or waterways,  
24 including the Great Lakes. Even Fermi 3's so called  
25 low level radioactive waste has nowhere to go.

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1 Barnwell, South Carolina has closed its dump sites to  
2 Michigan wastes. Every so-called low level  
3 radioactive waste dump opened in the U.S. has leaked  
4 and most have had to be closed. A Texas dump may be  
5 licensed to accept wastes from Fermi 3 sometime in the  
6 future, but puts the underlying -- aquifer at risk of  
7 radioactive contamination.

8 Especially considering the cleaner  
9 alternative, such as efficiency and renewables, it is  
10 a moral transgression against future generations to  
11 create a forever deadly hazard like radioactive waste.  
12 Just to generate 40 to 60 years of electricity. Fermi  
13 3 would increase the risk that Michigan would be  
14 targeted for a national high-level radioactive waste  
15 dump site, and/or a regional so-called low level  
16 radioactive waste dump site, as it has been targeted  
17 in the past for this.

18 This was written long before the Fukushima  
19 -- catastrophe, very likely the first waste pool fire  
20 in the world, although there's a lot of spin trying to  
21 deny that there was a waste pool fire. A report from  
22 about a month ago, published in discussions of  
23 atmospheric chemistry and physics documented that the  
24 radioactivity releases of Cesium 137 went down by  
25 orders of magnitude around March 19th, right when

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1 water was sprayed into the Unit Four pool at Fukushima  
2 --. It's very strong evidence that there was a waste  
3 pool fire there. And as was said earlier by Michael  
4 Keegan, Fukushima -- units one, two, three and four  
5 are the exact same kind as Fermi unit 2, only Fermi's  
6 much larger in size. And on the waste side of things,  
7 Fermi's pool has every fuel rod ever generated at  
8 Fermi 2 in its pool. It's very disconcerting. The  
9 figures are by spring of 2010, according to the U.S.  
10 Department of Energy, there were 523 tons of high  
11 level radioactive waste in Fermi 2's pool.

12 So, by average, by next spring there could  
13 be 563 to 583 tons of waste in that pool. That's far  
14 more than adding all the waste in Fukushima -- units  
15 one, two, three and four together, in those four  
16 pools. The most at Fukushima -- was 130 tons in the  
17 unit four pool, the one that likely caught fire. So,  
18 what that means here at Fermi 2 and all of these risks  
19 go together, Fermi 2, Fermi 3, is that the risk of  
20 fire at Fermi 2 is greater in the sense that it would  
21 boil more quickly with the loss of electricity, four  
22 hours and twelve minutes is the time that it would  
23 take to start boiling. It might take some days to  
24 boil down to the level of the fuel rods, but once  
25 those fuel rods reach air, they catch on fire. And

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1 then the consequences will be so much greater. We're  
2 talking about a number of times more waste in this  
3 pool than at unit four Fukushima -- and we are in the  
4 same position we were in 1988 when Fermi 2 started  
5 generating atomic waste, we're in the same position we  
6 were in 1957 when shipping port began generating  
7 atomic waste in Pennsylvania. We're in the same  
8 position we were in on December 2nd, I'm sorry, yes,  
9 December 2nd, 1942 when Enrico Fermi created the first  
10 cup full of split atoms in human history. We don't  
11 have a solution. We need to stop making this stuff.  
12 Thank you.

13 MR. CAMERON: Thank you very much, Kevin.  
14 We're going to go to Scott Page and Richard McDevitt,  
15 Ethyl Rivera, Mary Johnston and Bruce Johnston and  
16 David Nixon. And while Scott's coming up there's a  
17 lot of material NRC fact sheets that are out in the  
18 lobby, and one of them deals with the issue of nuclear  
19 insurance. We've heard some references to that. So,  
20 if you want to see the NRC fact sheet on the insurance  
21 for these types of plants, it's out in the lobby on  
22 the desk. Scott.

23 MR. PAGE: Good afternoon. My name is  
24 Scott Page. I was born and down river, I'm a lifetime  
25 area resident. I currently reside just north of here

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1 in Huron Township. I'm also a 30 year member of the  
2 Operating Engineers Local 324. I'm here today to urge  
3 you to approve DTE's proposal for a new nuclear power  
4 plant in Monroe. Making sure that we can produce  
5 enough electricity to serve our current and future  
6 needs is crucial for economic security in Michigan.  
7 Obviously, we all know what we're going through  
8 economically. Demand for electricity has been growing  
9 in our area, and without new sources of power there's  
10 no way that all of our needs will be met.

11 Our economic stability and future growth  
12 depend on having access to affordable, reliable  
13 electricity such as nuclear power. DTE's proposed  
14 nuclear power plant would help us meet our rising  
15 energy needs by employing local workers to produce  
16 electricity. This will put more money into our local  
17 economy and more money in the pockets of the local  
18 workers. It will also insure that we have the kind of  
19 stable electricity supply that is necessary for future  
20 economic growth in the region.

21 Supporting this project makes sound  
22 economic sense for Michigan, and I urge the federal  
23 government to approve this proposal. Thank you very  
24 much for allowing me to give you my comments.

25 MR. CAMERON: Okay thank you, thank you,

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1 Scott. And Richard?

2 MR. MCDEVITT: I'm not Richard, but I'll  
3 fill in for him. I'm his brother Jim. I'm supervisor  
4 of French Town Charter Township, the proud home of the  
5 Fermi complex. It has been said in the growth is the  
6 most basic and universal of drives and is applicable  
7 to people, business organizations, cities and towns.  
8 DTE Energy's proposed Fermi 3 project represents an  
9 opportunity for renewed growth in the population and  
10 economical future for French Town, Monroe County and  
11 the region. Our experience with Fermi 2 supports that  
12 view. The population in my community grew steadily  
13 from 12,000 people in 1960 to well over 21,000 in  
14 2000. We saw the population dip a little over the  
15 past decade, but the decline was much less than the  
16 southeast Michigan governmental councils had  
17 anticipated. Clearly people have, and continue to  
18 say, as they say, vote with their feet by moving to  
19 French Town in the Monroe area. They saw the quality  
20 of life available in our community. Many of those who  
21 put down roots in our community work at the Fermi  
22 complex. Many of those are still living there and  
23 their kids live there, and hopefully their kids will  
24 continue to live there in a new Fermi plant. They  
25 undoubtedly view it, as I do, as a source of safe,

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1 reliable, reasonably-priced power and economic  
2 opportunities and stability, that's why I support  
3 Fermi 3, and encourage the recommendations in the  
4 draft environmental impact statement. I encourage the  
5 Commission to endorse the conclusion in the statement,  
6 and to move to issue DTE the license it seeks. I look  
7 forward to a shot in the arm, for the pre-construction  
8 and construction jobs that it will mean to our area.  
9 Construction workers and increased economic activity  
10 it would produce in our businesses.

11 My sense is this give a sustainable boost  
12 to the community and the environment to the area. The  
13 DEIS cites an average on-site work force of 1,000  
14 employee during the construction phase, and 2900  
15 workers on-site as of peak construction. The  
16 environmental impact statement review team estimates a  
17 total construction phase payroll of more than \$50  
18 million dollars. Another factor is impact of the  
19 direct construction related local purchases, according  
20 to DEIS Detroit Edison estimates that approximately  
21 \$53 million worth of material supplies could be  
22 purchased from local suppliers during the construction  
23 phase. And also, when the construction phases down  
24 and the operation starts, there will be about 850 new  
25 employees there. Yes, it would substantially boost

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1 the area, it is no wonder that so many residents,  
2 French Town, Monroe, and Monroe County communities are  
3 eager to see the new unit licensed and be built.  
4 Thank you.

5 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Mr. McDevitt, and  
6 Ethyl, Ethyl Rivera, and then we'll go to Mary  
7 Johnston and Bruce Johnston.

8 MS. RIVERA: Good afternoon, everyone.  
9 I've heard several statements here this morning, or  
10 this afternoon, about jobs coming to Monroe County,  
11 and in particular this local area. But the draft  
12 environmental impact statement itself, if you would  
13 read it, you will see that there is a problem with  
14 these statements and these promises of jobs. First of  
15 all, Monroe County does not have most of the  
16 categories of jobs that will be needed to construct  
17 this plant. They will be taken from outside of your  
18 area, coming from many other areas of Michigan.

19 Number two, they will not be permanent  
20 jobs, once the facility would be constructed, a lot of  
21 these people would go back. Number two, nukes are not  
22 carbon free. I think that many of the remarks here  
23 today have really just been a sham that would lead the  
24 public to believe that nuclear energy is clean energy.  
25 Just the construction of such a plant would be a huge

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1 impact, a huge carbon footprint on our local areas.  
2 It would require as much concrete as used to build the  
3 Pentagon. Have any of you seen the Pentagon and the  
4 size it is. As much steel as was used to build the  
5 Empire State Building, which is enormous. 300 miles  
6 of wiring, 44 miles of pipes, all with a huge carbon  
7 footprint.

8 Now given the fact that most of these  
9 resources would be used would also not be as a result  
10 of jobs in your local area. It would be imported from  
11 other areas. So please don't be fooled by the promise  
12 of jobs, we are all hoping for them. After more than  
13 60 years of producing radioactive waste which will be  
14 biohazardous for millions of years. Waste that's  
15 being stored in pools of water or dry casks along the  
16 shores of our great lakes. Once those lakes are  
17 contaminated the results that would be following would  
18 be there millions of years. Your children and mine,  
19 our grandchildren and their grandchildren, would have  
20 to live with those results.

21 I am particularly concerned because in my  
22 meeting yesterday with my Japanese student, I'm a  
23 tutor of the English language, she just returned from  
24 her native Japan and told me horrific stories. And I  
25 would just like you to think about maybe talking to

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1 someone from that area, reading the reports. Ten  
2 percent of that island has been lost, irrevocably  
3 lost. Thank you.

4 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Ethyl. We have  
5 Mary Johnston, and then we have Bruce Johnston. Then  
6 we're going to go to David Nixon and Donald Spencer,  
7 and then we have six or seven more speakers and I  
8 think that's it. And this is Mary.

9 MS. JOHNSTON: My name is Mary Johnston,  
10 I'm the former Co-Director of the Safe Energy  
11 Coalition in Michigan. I'd like to make some comments  
12 about this procedure and this impact statement. The  
13 environmental impact statement prepared by the Nuclear  
14 Regulatory Commission of the United States is a  
15 document that is so biased in favor of DTE Energy that  
16 it cannot, and must not, be the basis of the issuance  
17 of a license.

18 It does not, in any way, represent an  
19 independent assessment, and could have been written by  
20 DTE Energy. To ask for public comments on this EIS,  
21 when the conclusions are already established, is  
22 intolerable and outrageous. Federal officials have  
23 stated that no environmental issues exist that would  
24 prevent construction of a new nuclear power plant near  
25 Newport, Michigan. That statement is beyond rational

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1 belief, and is totally refuted by the facts  
2 themselves. As far back as 1986, Harold -- Director  
3 of the NRC's Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulations,  
4 when speaking about the GE Mark One boiling water  
5 reactor, right here, the design, he told that is the  
6 containments, especially being smaller with lower  
7 design pressure and in spite of the suppression pool,  
8 if you look at the Wash 1400 safety study, you'll find  
9 something like a 90 percent probability of that  
10 containment failing, right next to the proposed Fermi  
11 3.

12 To counter these doubts, designers have  
13 come up with a new and untested design for Fermi 3.  
14 It is a GE design, passive economic simplified boiling  
15 water reactor. It's failures will be tested, not on  
16 computers, but on living populations. Just one, one  
17 only, of the many lethal components in nuclear  
18 reactors is Uranium 238, and who's half-life is 4.5  
19 billion years, which is also the age of the solar  
20 system. After its useful life, if you can call it  
21 that, in a reactor, it is given for free to munitions  
22 manufacturers. U238 is still highly radioactive, and  
23 due to its density and penetrating power is now  
24 unknown to most Americans used by the U.S. military in  
25 what are actually radioactive weapons.

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1           Locally, it's already been brought up that  
2 Monroe County has seen a 45 percent increase in cancer  
3 deaths for those from birth to 24. According to the  
4 U.S. census, poor disease control and prevention.  
5 Since 1988 when Fermi 2 began operating, that cancer  
6 rate has increased. In the early 1980's, the Monroe  
7 County cancer death rate was 36th highest of the 83  
8 Michigan counties. But by the early 2000's it had  
9 moved up to the 13th highest. These heartbreaking  
10 statistics stand in sharp contrast to the rosy picture  
11 presented in this EIS. The sacrifice of our children  
12 in the service of a failed and failing industry, and  
13 the loss of their right to a liveable world, is a  
14 moral failure of epic proportions. I don't care what  
15 these officials say, or how much money they're going  
16 to make off of our children and their own.

17           Officials of DTE Energy who approve of  
18 this unconscionable devils bargain, and profit from  
19 it, must be called to account. Site preparations must  
20 be stopped, injunctions put in place and  
21 investigations begun into the conclusions of this  
22 environmental impact statement. The environmental  
23 impact of accidents on populations worldwide are a  
24 continual indictment of nuclear power. Its  
25 destructive imprints are visible from space and are

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1 irreversible. To claim, as this EIS does, that no  
2 environmental issues exist, is quite frankly,  
3 preposterous. And it denies totally, and factually,  
4 the past history of this flawed and dangerous  
5 technology. Vic has already talked about Wind Scale  
6 in England and Urals Mountains in the former Soviet  
7 Union, the devastation at Chernobyl, Three Mile Island  
8 in the U.S., and Fukushima in Japan, are warnings that  
9 are ignored at great peril to all life. How much more  
10 can the earth withstand before its ecosystems falter  
11 and fail entirely. Fermi 3 will contain within its  
12 core the gas capacity to render not just this area,  
13 but many thousands of miles beyond the State of  
14 Michigan, unlivable and uninhabitable. Within the two  
15 emergency planning zones, 92,000 live within ten  
16 miles, and 4,799,000 live within 50 miles. The city  
17 of Detroit is within 30 miles. Evacuation is  
18 impossible with such numbers.

19 MR. CAMERON: Mary, I'm going to have to  
20 ask you to wrap up. If you would like we could --

21 MS. JOHNSTON: Let me finish. I'm almost  
22 finished.

23 MR. JOHNSTON: Could you just --

24 MR. CAMERON: No, we don't do that, thank  
25 you, and I know your close relationship to Mary, but

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1 even so, we'll just get her to finish.

2 MS. JOHNSON: The best scientific minds of  
3 the 20th century discovered a fission process that  
4 combines some of the most poisonous elements on earth,  
5 in order to produce electrical energy. Consequently a  
6 nuclear reactors coolant must constantly bathe the  
7 core to prevent a serious accident that could result  
8 in the burning through of the containment as we are  
9 witnessing today in Fukushima, Japan. Fukushima's  
10 radioactivity has been detected in fruits, vegetables  
11 and milk in the United States. And even without a  
12 catastrophic accident, the deadly products of normal  
13 operation cannot be disposed of in any ordinary way,  
14 but are instead being dispersed around the earth. No  
15 safe burial is to be found anywhere. The wastes of  
16 the Manhattan Project, produced more than half a  
17 century ago, await a final destination disposition.  
18 This EIS assumes that there is such a place. But,  
19 unfortunately that dream is not to be, now or ever.

20 MR. CAMERON: Mary, I'm going to have to  
21 ask you --

22 MS. JOHNSTON: Just one more thing, just  
23 one more thing. Meanwhile the Great Lakes are daily  
24 assaulted by releases allowed under federal rules  
25 permitting them. Our lakes were never meant to bear

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1 the burden that constantly pollutes its waters. The  
2 life sustaining capacities of 20 percent of the  
3 earth's fresh water, are precious resources, beyond  
4 any attempt at cost benefit analysis. They are posed  
5 by their very existence, the life destroyers that are  
6 in all the Fermi's of the world. We need look no  
7 further than we almost lost Detroit. To see the  
8 remains of a decaying monument at Fermi 1 where the  
9 section of the EIS lavishes praise on its possible  
10 designation as a historic storage site on the national  
11 register.

12 MR. CAMERON: Mary, I'm really going to  
13 have to ask you to finish up now, okay? You've been  
14 way over, so we're going to have to go to the next  
15 speaker.

16 MS. JOHNSTON: Way over? We're talking  
17 about life threatening situations.

18 MR. CAMERON: I understand, and you've  
19 been very eloquent with us, we're going to go to Bruce  
20 Johnston. Thank you, Mary.

21 MS. JOHNSTON: Let me finish. It is  
22 crucial --

23 MR. CAMERON: Mary, Mary, please, we  
24 really have to finish.

25 MS. JOHNSTON: I know, this is --

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1 MR. CAMERON: Okay, we already asked that.  
2 Mary, we can put it on the transcript, but we're going  
3 to have to go to, I don't know if it's your husband.

4 MS. JOHNSTON: Well, I'm asking --

5 MR. CAMERON: We're going to go on to  
6 Bruce Johnston.

7 MS. JOHNSTON: I'm asking for an  
8 injunction against Fermi 3.

9 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you. We'll go  
10 to him next. Okay, this is Bruce Johnston, and we're  
11 going to go to Tori, we're going to put him from Ducks  
12 Unlimited, right after Bruce Johnston. Go ahead,  
13 Bruce.

14 MR. JOHNSTON: Okay, amplifying one of the  
15 things my wife said, and the previous speaker, it's  
16 hard to come into a situation like this. I see all  
17 the NRC people and there seem to be, you know, fairly  
18 decent guys, and they tell me about the literature and  
19 everything else. But, my gosh, I mean, this stuff,  
20 this stuff is evil. I mean, I mean the nuclear power  
21 plants, like my wife said, they produce this U238, you  
22 know, and the spent, depleted Uranium, so called, if  
23 you, and you know when it comes to hurting people, I'm  
24 79 years old, okay, so I'm probably radiation hardened  
25 somewhat by this environmental thing, but, and I don't

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1 have that much time to go, too. What about children,  
2 I mean what about the infants and babies that, you  
3 know, and small children. All you have to do to  
4 concentrate on the evil of continuing to have these  
5 things, I mean, we're already awash in this stuff,  
6 this radioactive waste. It's all over the world, the  
7 Russians, us, you know, the Chinese. We can hardly  
8 get out of the situation we're into now what are we  
9 going to do, why should we expand any of it. I cannot  
10 understand why any reasonable person would think  
11 there's any reason to go on with this. I don't care  
12 how many people are established and have good jobs and  
13 talking about this and that and everything else. I  
14 just don't see how, and especially people with  
15 families, people with children. I don't see how they  
16 can, in conscience, go on with this. And if you want,  
17 want to get a little more exact idea of what this  
18 radioactive contamination -- just look up on the  
19 internet some pictures about the children in Iraq that  
20 have been, have been born with horrible deformities,  
21 no arms, maybe half of an arm, some pictures so  
22 horrible you can't even look at it. And what is it  
23 from? It's from the U238 which is produced by the  
24 nuclear power plants, which is shipped free all around  
25 the country, and all around it, right next to, right

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1 near us in Farmington Hills up there, the tank plant,  
2 other places like that, for cladding these tanks and  
3 for putting them on, on missiles and other things that  
4 they use, because it's so good, it's so hard it  
5 penetrates so well, and it leaves places like Iraq, as  
6 radioactive hell holes, where children can't even be  
7 born normally. That's what I have to say, thank you.

8 MR. CAMERON: And thank you, Mr. Johnston,  
9 and we go to Tori.

10 MR. TORI: Boy is it bright up here. I  
11 hope we don't get any blindness from the reflection of  
12 my head. Good afternoon, my name is Gildo Tori, I'm  
13 the Director of Public Policy Production Limited's  
14 Great Lakes Atlantic Regional Office, located in Ann  
15 Arbor, and that office covers 21 states in the  
16 northeast mid-west portion of our country. Ducks  
17 Unlimited is a wetland conservation organization. We  
18 focus on protecting and restoring and enhancing and  
19 managing wetlands for the benefit of waterfowl other  
20 wildlife and people.

21 The Fermi nuclear plant and its facilities  
22 are located in and among wetlands that have been long  
23 been altered and manipulated by anthropogenic  
24 activities going back several hundred years. Although  
25 these wetlands have been impacted, they still continue

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1 to provide valuable habitat for wildlife and fish. In  
2 the expansion of the site wetlands that would be  
3 impacted must be mitigated for, so that wetland values  
4 and functions will not be lost. We believe that DTE's  
5 mitigation plan did a great job of minimizing the  
6 wetland impact. And that the established mitigation  
7 targets that you've heard about today, 13 acres lost,  
8 82 gained, exceeds what's required by law for  
9 mitigation.

10 We need electric power, and we need  
11 wetlands, and this plan does a good job of doing both.  
12 DTE has been a valuable partner to Ducks Unlimited and  
13 other conservation organizations in the area. They  
14 have proven to be good managers of the wetlands they  
15 own, and they have used their wetland experts and  
16 their time and their funds to benefit the ones off-  
17 site as well. Last year DU, the fish and wildlife  
18 service, and DTE and other partners celebrated the  
19 restoration of a tract just north of here, you heard  
20 that from Dick Micka, the branch out tract, where we  
21 took ag land that had been farmed for probably six or  
22 seven decades and returned it to wetlands that are  
23 productive and thriving today.

24 DTE has also been instrumental in a large  
25 North American wetlands conservation act grant here in

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1 the region that protected over 1,000 acres of wetlands  
2 and restored more than 3,000 acres. DTE has proven  
3 itself to be a good steward of the land and the waters  
4 they own, while providing essential services we all  
5 need. They have cooperatively worked with the fish  
6 and wildlife service, the DNR and other conservation  
7 organizations to insure good land and water  
8 conservation, and we applaud their efforts. Thank  
9 you.

10 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, thank you Gildo.  
11 We're going to go to Dave Nixon and then Don Spencer,  
12 then have the final six speakers, Diana Mataya, Leona  
13 Duffey, Patricia Marida, Kerry Belancourt, Bob  
14 Tompkins and Greg Pitoniak. If I missed anybody that  
15 signed up in advance, if you didn't fill out a yellow  
16 card, please let me know. But I think we're on the  
17 home stretch, so to speak.  
18 And David.

19 MR. NIXON: Thank you. Good afternoon, my  
20 name is David Nixon. I am the President of the Monroe  
21 County Community College. It is my honor today to  
22 welcome, once again, the Nuclear Regulatory  
23 Commission, to our campus. We welcome all of you to  
24 our campus. It's very common for us to have a lot of  
25 dialogue and debate. We respect all opinions.

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1 I think it's especially fitting for the  
2 NRC to host these public meetings right here on this  
3 educational campus, because the institution itself has  
4 become the hub of nuclear energy related educational  
5 activity recently. While the draft environmental  
6 impact statement comments only about a potential  
7 increase in the demand for education among elementary  
8 and high school students, for any workers moving into  
9 the area, Monroe County Community College has  
10 approached that topic from another perspective, that  
11 of preparing individuals for positions in the nuclear  
12 energy industry.

13 According to the Nuclear Education  
14 Institute, NEI, to maintain the current nuclear  
15 industry work force, an additional 25,000 more workers  
16 will be needed by 2015. Here at Monroe County  
17 Community College, successful candidates for the  
18 Associate of Applied Science degree, with a  
19 specialization in nuclear engineering technology, are  
20 prepared for entry level employment, either as  
21 mechanical technicians, or electrical technicians and  
22 instrument and control, or IC technicians as they're  
23 called. Those who go on for additional training will  
24 have opportunities as radiation protection  
25 technicians, non-licensed operators, and senior

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1 reactor operators.

2           While DTE Energy personnel were  
3 instrumental and invaluable in working with us to  
4 develop the program, I want to suggest that the entire  
5 industry nationwide benefits. In fact, the very first  
6 graduate of the program in 2009 wanted to remain in  
7 the state of Michigan. He was someone with a prior  
8 degree in construction management, and had worked in  
9 the automobile industry but was unemployed. He came  
10 into the program and did complete the program  
11 successfully, but ironically rather than staying in  
12 Michigan, he was hired away immediately to another  
13 facility in Texas.

14           Today the program enlists 44 students.  
15 There are 30 students who have completed successfully  
16 and are either working or seeking positions in the  
17 industry. Twelve of them, by the way, are working  
18 locally. When MCCC partnered with DTE Energy to offer  
19 the selective program, it was decided that we would  
20 rise to the level of national standards by  
21 participating in the Nuclear Energy Institute Nuclear  
22 Uniform curriculum. This MCCC DTE Energy partnership  
23 facilitates the transitioning of those graduates into  
24 the nuclear energy industry, utility training  
25 programs, in accordance with all the requirements of

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1 the uniform curriculum guide for nuclear power plant  
2 technicians, maintenance and non-licensed operations  
3 personnel associate degree programs, as developed by  
4 the NEI.

5 Additional curriculum will be offered  
6 beginning next semester with two courses, the 120  
7 radiation protection and the -- 130 plant systems one.  
8 So it should be as no surprise that Monroe County  
9 Community College supports the development of the new  
10 unit and the Fermi complex. And I'm also pleased to  
11 say that as a hub of nuclear energy related  
12 activities, Monroe County Community College is proud  
13 to be partnering with DTE Energy in terms of  
14 preserving history. The history of Fermi 1, and  
15 assisting in the mitigation and the demolition of  
16 Fermi 1.

17 The demolition of the decommissioned Fermi  
18 1 unit, which was designated a nuclear historic  
19 landmark in 1986 by the American Nuclear Society, is  
20 now included in the draft environmental impact  
21 statement as a moderate impact. Monroe County  
22 Community College is committed to preserving that  
23 history in this county, a county that prides itself in  
24 historical preservation. We'll do that through  
25 displays and artifacts in the soon to be constructed

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1 career technology center, where the nuclear tech  
2 programs will be housed. And in addition, the  
3 artifacts archiving of the significant records, and  
4 its history, here in the Monroe County Community  
5 College Campus.

6 From a broader perspective you may have  
7 heard from other speakers you may have heard about the  
8 need for clean energy, when I came from Iowa in 2003,  
9 my knowledge of alternative energy was limited to  
10 wind, which was being rapidly developed in that part  
11 of the nation. So, since that period of time, the  
12 last eight years have been a growing period for me,  
13 and as President of Monroe County Community College  
14 and a resident of the county, I've worked real hard to  
15 expend my knowledge about all types of alternative  
16 energy, and that would include solar and, of course,  
17 nuclear, and now wind, in Michigan. Qualified faculty  
18 have been hired to teach nuclear and energy sources,  
19 energy courses, including the fact that another full  
20 time faculty person who specializes in alternative  
21 energies was hired this past year. So we can say with  
22 great conviction that the college supports all forms  
23 of alternative energies.

24 Personally, I've come to understand and  
25 appreciate that the most dependable and reliable

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1 source of electricity is that of nuclear power. We  
2 commend the NRC staff for supporting the findings in  
3 the draft EIS. I sincerely thank you for the time.

4 MR. CAMERON: Thank you and thank you for  
5 the use of this facility too. And now we're going to  
6 go to Don Spencer.

7 MR. SPENCER: Good afternoon, and thank  
8 you for giving me a few minutes to express my opinion  
9 on the licensing request by DTE Energy regarding the  
10 Enrico Fermi 3. My name is Don Spencer. I am a  
11 Superintendent of Monroe County Intermediate School  
12 District. Within that capacity, we serve the nine  
13 local school districts, in addition the parochial and  
14 charter schools districts in Monroe County, about  
15 28,000 students.

16 I strongly support DTE Energy's  
17 application. This opinion is grounded on my  
18 observation as a citizen and as an educator for 36  
19 years in Monroe County. Historically, the generation  
20 of energy has come with a great human cost. Over my  
21 lifetime I've watched as rescue workers seek to free  
22 coal miners trapped in underground mines. I've had  
23 friends and neighbors go to fight in far off places  
24 due to our dependence on foreign oil. In recent years  
25 we are beginning to see results of global warming,

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1 which to a great extent is a result of our dependence  
2 on fossil fuels. I see the Fermi 3 as one of the  
3 pieces needed to lower that human cost.

4 During my time, I have also been exposed  
5 to living in the vicinity of a nuclear energy plant  
6 operated by DTE Energy, Fermi 2. As a school leader,  
7 I cannot begin to tell you how impressed I have been  
8 with the community outreach provided by DTE through  
9 company representatives, such as -- in addition, over  
10 the years DTE Energy and their employees have worked  
11 to include us in grant programs, and provided us with  
12 many volunteers for our educational efforts. Monroe  
13 County Intermediate School District and the thousands  
14 of county students whom we serve also greatly benefit  
15 from the tax base generated by Fermi 2.

16 DTE Energy has publicly supported our  
17 county wide technology millage, the only such millage  
18 in the state which generates over five million dollars  
19 annually for technology in our county schools. But  
20 there is no amount of money that would cause me to  
21 stand up here and stress my support for DTE's license  
22 application, if I did not believe that they maintain  
23 the highest industry standards, and then some. Our  
24 region of the state has undergone a traumatic time in  
25 recent years. The poverty rate in Monroe County has

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1 skyrocketed amongst the children in our communities.  
2 So, the reality is that because of Fermi 2 and DTE's  
3 presence, Monroe County has not been hit as hard as  
4 other areas in southeastern Michigan. The DTE Fermi 3  
5 and its many potential jobs, career opportunities and  
6 outstanding employees, give me hope as an educational  
7 leader, as a father, and as a grandfather to be. I  
8 want our state to be able to meet its energy needs in  
9 the future, to provide a strong economic base for our  
10 community, and provide a clean and environmentally  
11 responsible energy alternative. For these reasons, I  
12 strongly support the DTE Energy licensing request to  
13 construct Fermi 3. Thank you very much.

14 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Don. Ms. Diana  
15 Mataya, and then we go to Leona, Leona Duffey if she's  
16 here. This is Diana.

17 MS. MATAYA: Thank you. Good long  
18 afternoon. My name is Diana Mataya, I'm an Operations  
19 Assistant for the Monroe County Chamber of Commerce.  
20 I'm here speaking on Michelle Dugan's behalf and she  
21 sends her apologies for not being present today.  
22 Monroe Chamber is an organization dedicated to  
23 stimulating economic growth, and enhancing Monroe  
24 County's quality of life. DTE has, and continues to  
25 be involved, deeply in our community. They have more

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1 than proven, time and time again, that Monroe County  
2 is a top priority to them.

3 Their partnership with the chamber  
4 continues to help develop community leaders, support  
5 economic growth and development, and enhance the  
6 quality of life in Monroe, which coincides with the  
7 message of the chamber. The chamber supports Fermi 3  
8 because of the job creation that it promises. As Jim  
9 McDevitt said, the draft environmental impact  
10 statement indicates the creation of 150 jobs  
11 associated with the pre-construction activities. A  
12 peak workforce of 2,900 jobs during construction and  
13 850 permanent and local jobs once the plant begins  
14 operations. We represent that many of those jobs  
15 won't materialize until the project is well under way.  
16 But that's why it's important for the commission to  
17 act prudently, responsibly, but expeditiously. The  
18 DEIS states that there is no environmental reason for  
19 the license to be denied. That is a step in the right  
20 direction. Therefore, we continue to support DTE in  
21 their efforts to move forward. Thank you.

22 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, thank you Diana.  
23 Is Leona, is she still here? Here's Leona. Leona  
24 Duffey.

25 MS. DUFFEY: Thank you. My name is Leona

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1 Duffey, I'm with the Westland Homeowners Committee for  
2 Environmental Conservation. I'm also with the Sierra  
3 Club Southeast Michigan Group. I would like to thank  
4 the NRC for holding this hearing, even though we know  
5 that this is just a panacea for the residents here.  
6 You've already made your decision of what you're going  
7 to do with the Fermi plant.

8 The proposed Fermi 3 nuclear site has the  
9 potential to destroy and alter 656 acres of emergent  
10 wetlands, several other types of wetlands, sensitive  
11 grass lands, wetland forest and rapidly vanishing lake  
12 shore habitat.

13 MR. CAMERON: Great, thank you.

14 MS. DUFFEY: Now, this area is home to a  
15 varied number of common, threatened, and endangered  
16 species. Everyone benefits from the multitude of  
17 functions and values that Michigan's wetlands provide.  
18 Because everyone shares the benefits of clean water,  
19 flood protection, healthy fish, healthy and abundant  
20 wildlife, everyone has a stake in how wetlands are to  
21 be protected and managed. As citizens who value and  
22 benefit from the functions that wetlands provide, we  
23 are responsible for their protection.

24 Since the first Europeans settled here,  
25 Michigan has lost approximately one half to three

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1 quarter of its' wetland resources. More than one  
2 third of all threatened or endangered animal species  
3 in the United States live in wetland areas, or depend  
4 on wetlands for some part of their life cycle. This  
5 is especially critical concerning that wetlands  
6 comprise only about five percent of the lower 48  
7 states. Examples of Michigan's threatened or  
8 endangered animals that rely on wetlands include the  
9 bald eagle, which has been nesting on the Fermi site,  
10 osprey, common loon and king rail. The list also  
11 includes terrestrial and waterfowls, amphibians and  
12 aquatic animals, mammals, reptiles, plants, insects  
13 and plankton.

14 According to the Michigan Natural features  
15 inventory, of Michigan's 395 threatened and  
16 endangered, rare and special concern plant species,  
17 194 of them are found in wetland habitats. Nearly 50  
18 percent of Michigan's plants of management concern  
19 reside in less than 15 percent Michigan surface area.  
20 Wetlands are nature's water pollution control. A major  
21 function of wetlands is the preservation of water  
22 quality. Wetlands function like living filters by  
23 trapping polluting nutrients and sediments from  
24 surface and ground water. Although less well known  
25 than providing fish and wildlife habitat, this wetland

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1 function is important to the integrity of the aquatic  
2 ecosystems and can influence all other functions.  
3 Relocating wetland species to another man made  
4 mitigated sites are rarely successful. On some  
5 occasions they are.

6 It is much easier to bulldoze fills, bury  
7 or chase away the wildlife, after all the animals can  
8 go somewhere else. And with the increase in severe  
9 weather water events how well could the Fermi site  
10 hold up? The current Fermi 1 and 2 complexes were  
11 built on drained and filled wetlands. Filled wetland  
12 sites are unstable and should never be built on.  
13 Recent research has found that buildings that were  
14 placed on former wetlands are starting to sink and  
15 shift. Cracks were forming throughout the structures.  
16 The earth is in constant motion. The land will revert  
17 back to what it once was. The studies have found that  
18 it takes on average between 38 and 50 years for the  
19 land to revert back, depending on the type of area.  
20 Fermi, the Fermi site is headed toward that time  
21 frame. Case in point, the entire city of Syracuse,  
22 New York has been gradually sinking. It had been  
23 built on a huge filled wetland area. The entire  
24 Washington D.C. area was built on a huge swamp. A  
25 massive network of drainage pipes and sump pumps are

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1 running 365 days, 24/7, underneath the capital, to  
2 keep it from sinking. In the event of a catastrophic  
3 power grid failure, and the pump system fails, the  
4 underground will fill with water, the ground surface  
5 will become unstable, and the entire D.C. area will  
6 sink back into the muck.

7           How well will the Fermi site hold up in  
8 the event of a massive flooding event that could  
9 undermine the ground and cause subsidence, or how well  
10 would it hold up in the event of a massive earthquake  
11 from the New Madrid fault, which seismologists predict  
12 to happen within the next 40 years, due to increased  
13 activity, and it is overdue for a big one. Will we  
14 have another Fukushima? We don't need or want another  
15 nuclear reactor. It's been mentioned that it's  
16 acceptable for people and the environment to be  
17 exposed to small does of radiological material.  
18 That's totally unacceptable. I've been a licensed  
19 practical nurse for 38 years, and we've been polluting  
20 and poisoning our environment for so long that it's  
21 getting worse all the time.

22           The health of the ecosystem directly  
23 influences our health. Do we want to continue to  
24 poison ourselves and poison the world for our children  
25 and grandchildren to come? And I'd like to know what

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1 some of the NRC people, how many of you live within  
2 the fallout zone of a nuclear plant, I know some of  
3 you aren't here from Michigan, but with the NRC. I  
4 know myself, and I have my father and relatives here  
5 that live in the area. I'm scared stiff in the case  
6 of a fall out. You should be, too. Thank you.

7 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, thank you Leona.  
8 And now we have Pat Marida, Patricia Marida.

9 MS. MARIDA: Hello, my name is Patricia  
10 Marida, and I am the Chair of the Nuclear Issues  
11 Committee at the Ohio Sierra Club. So, our Nuclear  
12 Issues Committee, we are astonished by the continuing  
13 push for new nuclear power in the light of the ongoing  
14 tragedy at Fukushima, Japan. Reports this week are  
15 saying that there is a danger of the now melted fuel  
16 cores eating through the cement floor, in fact Unit 1  
17 has eaten through about two feet now. Eaten through  
18 the cement floor, reaching water and causing  
19 monumental explosion, something, the China Syndrome  
20 was the name for that. Photos reveal that the outside  
21 wall of the reactor building four has collapsed,  
22 exposing the spent fuel pool to the danger of rupture  
23 from the slightest future earthquake. The buildings  
24 are now so radiologically hot that humans cannot  
25 enter, rendering what is happening there to guesses

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1 based on radionuclides being released.

2 We submit that the very long term  
3 environmental impact of any nuclear reactor is  
4 difficult to measure. The dangers of and impacts of  
5 high level waste after 1,000 or 10,000 years has  
6 passed are outside the scope and understanding of our  
7 society, let along the draft EIS. And energy  
8 technology that could render large parts of the planet  
9 uninhabitable is immoral. While accounting for the  
10 environmental impact of constructing a Fermi 3 reactor  
11 at this location, it is of critical concern. There is  
12 a certain irony in this exercise since wherever  
13 nuclear is located grave threats to the future of the  
14 area are at hand. Within the scope of the DEIS the  
15 economically simplified boiling water reactor will add  
16 to the thermal, chemical and radioactive burden in  
17 Lake Erie, as well as in the surrounding communities.  
18 And it was mentioned before about the thermal  
19 pollution in Lake Erie and the record number, record  
20 covering of, of blue green algae on the lake last  
21 season, this will certainly not help with that  
22 enormous problem.

23 So, planned and unplanned radiological  
24 releases regularly occur at all reactors, and these  
25 things are certainties. The DEIS allows us to bury

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1 our heads in the sand when it comes to the question of  
2 radiological catastrophe. We are here to testify that  
3 the no build option is the only one that is  
4 environmentally sound. Enter a new and untried  
5 category of reactor. The name, economically  
6 simplified boiling water reactor, should cause  
7 reasonable people to pause. It actually tells the  
8 public that simplifying the economics is the major  
9 concern, not safety or waste. The technology of  
10 renewables, solar, wind and energy storage, is  
11 improving every year and the cost is going down, and  
12 this supports new entrepreneurs. With nuclear, the  
13 costs continue to climb, so much so that the industry  
14 is unwilling to financially guarantee any estimates.  
15 Though supposedly economically simplified, this new  
16 reactor carries a heavy price tag. When I wrote this  
17 this morning I put down twelve billion dollars, but  
18 now I understand that the Toledo Blade has said it's  
19 15 billion dollars. That's currently. Other U.S.  
20 utilities have rejected the economically simplified  
21 design. The nuclear industry has been subsidized by  
22 the public throughout most of its long and polluting  
23 chain. This year the Union of Concerned Scientists  
24 released a report, nuclear subsidies the gift that  
25 keeps on taking. This report shows that in some cases

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1 subsidies were greater than the value of the  
2 electricity produced. The costs are borne by the  
3 public but the profits go to private interests. With  
4 this peculiar financial arrangement, we can hardly  
5 expect less than an industry push for Fermi 3.

6 Public relations firms are hired,  
7 exaggerated numbers of jobs are cited and donations  
8 are made to political campaigns and charities in the  
9 local community. Even so, polls show that the  
10 majority of Americans favor renewables over nuclear.  
11 The one percent is attempting to manipulate the 99  
12 percent. So, what do we have in our future, grooming  
13 ourselves to work for the 99 percent, or grooming  
14 ourselves to work for the one percent, and appealing  
15 to the one percent for our jobs. Those areas that  
16 have preserved their environmental quality are the  
17 areas and places in the country that have the most and  
18 best quality of jobs. And we notice base load being  
19 talked about, but base load does not include  
20 efficiency, and base load does not include many things  
21 that are farther away from a central space such as  
22 local wind and solar.

23 So, we've talked, I've heard it talked  
24 about also about the security that's needed for a  
25 nuclear power plant. We don't need guards around

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1 solar, we don't need guards around wind or geo-  
2 thermal. We're setting up, we are setting up a  
3 security state. So, there's an elephant in the room,  
4 and that is nuclear tyranny. Thank you.

5 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, thank you,  
6 Patricia. We're going to Kerry Berlucourt, Bob  
7 Tompkins and Greg Pitoniak.

8 MS. BERLUCOURT: Hi, I've been a nurse for  
9 29 years. The last 20 I've spent in Oregon, Ohio as  
10 an oncology nurse at St. Charles Hospital. I see the  
11 impact that toxic industry has on a population.  
12 Oregon, Ohio is a very high industrial toxic area. I  
13 see the effects it has on cancer patients that I  
14 treat, and I'll speak to that later. I would like to  
15 speak out against the proposed Fermi 3 nuclear power  
16 plant. I'm concerned for our future generations. I  
17 have three boys that are in their early 20's and in  
18 college, and I've always wanted them to pick careers  
19 and stay close hopefully to home, and live in the  
20 Michigan area where I currently reside. The proposal  
21 for Fermi 3 has put the thought in my head that  
22 perhaps that should not be the area of my concern for  
23 them.

24 The first issue I have is the impact that  
25 Fermi 3 will have on the area. I have relatives in

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1 Oregon, Ohio who have been commercial fisherman for  
2 over 50 years. In the past five years, they have  
3 found it increasingly difficult to fish in the waters  
4 of Lake Erie. The lake has been plagued with the  
5 green algae for the past five years and beyond. The  
6 problem is not going away. And the Toledo Blade  
7 reported on this last week. Lake Erie is the  
8 shallowest and the warmest of our great lakes. It's  
9 been reported that over an eight month period, Fermi  
10 2's cooling water intake was responsible for the  
11 destruction of over 62 million fish eggs and larvae,  
12 and over 3,000 live fish were killed. Adding Fermi 3  
13 will double this impact on our lake. What is the  
14 future of fishing in our great lakes at this point?  
15 Even without Fermi 3 it is very concerning.

16 The prediction that Fermi 3 will use 49  
17 million gallons of lake water a day, and then  
18 discharge 17,000 gallons of water a minute as a vapor  
19 is concerning. Fermi 3 should be required to capture  
20 and cool this water then return it to our lakes. The  
21 added impact on our lake of discharging 34,000 gallons  
22 a minute of water, reaching temperatures of up to 96  
23 degrees is an additional concern. Again, Lake Erie is  
24 a warm and shallow lake. The impact of Fermi 2's  
25 discharge water is already impacting and the

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1 additional of Fermi 3 will not be tolerated. We all  
2 need drinking water, and Lake Erie is where I get  
3 mine.

4 The second concern I have regarding Fermi  
5 3 is the radiation effects that Fermi 2, and the  
6 proposed Fermi 3, have on the surrounding population  
7 in our area. It's been documented that cancer rates  
8 are increased in Monroe, Michigan and in Ottawa County  
9 areas surrounding Davis Besse. I lived in Oregon,  
10 Ohio, a high industrial area, for seven years. I had  
11 no family history or risk factors for cancer. I was  
12 diagnosed at the age of 38 with stage two breast  
13 cancer, and I firmly believe this was caused by the  
14 industrial environment I lived in. Enviro safe still  
15 contains the radioactive waste that was buried there  
16 over 30 years ago, and it was still a health hazard to  
17 its residents.

18 I sold my house and moved to Monroe,  
19 Michigan, which may have now been a mistake. The  
20 issues of continually storing additional radioactive  
21 waste in our state is concerning to all. If all of  
22 you in the audience could have cancer and go through  
23 surgery, chemotherapy and radiation treatments,  
24 perhaps you'd be more concerned about our environment,  
25 and realize that the proposal of Fermi 3 nuclear power

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1 plant is not an option. Of all the treatments I had  
2 during my cancer, radiation has left the longest and  
3 most devastating health issues for me. I believe the  
4 need to explore environmentally friendly power  
5 resources is what Michigan needs. We have wind. I  
6 want my state of Michigan to be an example in my  
7 country of responsible environmental choices. Our  
8 billboards advertise our environment to tourists, and  
9 they're all over Ohio before you come into Michigan.

10 What is going to happen when our lake is  
11 no longer useable and our environment is radioactive?  
12 The recent nuclear disaster in Japan is moving  
13 countries away from nuclear power plants, and the  
14 United States needs to do the same. The idea that  
15 Michigan is proposing to build Fermi 3 with a document  
16 that has 1,600 pages of information, with multiple  
17 unresolved environmental issues, speaks to the  
18 problems of this endeavor, and demands that it be  
19 rejected at this time.

20 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. Could we have  
21 Bob, Bob Tompkins?

22 MR. TOMPKINS: Hi, my name is Bob  
23 Tompkins. I'm President of The Detroit Edison  
24 Alliance of Retirees, we call it DEAR, D-E-A-R. It's  
25 approximately 9,000 members. And our organization is

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1 dedicated to speaking in a uniformly united voice in  
2 an effort to maintain the retirement benefits of all  
3 Detroit Edison and MichCon retirees that were covered  
4 under their respective retirement plans.

5 We are working to provide for our security  
6 and the retirement that was earned over our many years  
7 of dedicated service. DEAR is not affiliated in any  
8 way with DTE Energy. Clearly, though, we are  
9 interested in anything that involves or affects the  
10 financial health of DTE Energy, and its ability to  
11 honor the obligation to the retirees. We want the  
12 company to succeed, because many of us continue to be  
13 customers, we also want to see the cost to the  
14 customer continue to go down. Most of our members  
15 devoted their working lives to meeting the energy  
16 needs of Michigan's residents. We also have strong  
17 feelings about the electric industry in Michigan and  
18 its future.

19 Many of the DEAR members share a concern  
20 about the volatility of fossil fuel prices. That's  
21 why we are pleased that the DEIS acknowledges that  
22 unlike some other energy sources, nuclear energy is  
23 not subject to unreliable weather or climate  
24 conditions, unpredictable cost fluctuations or  
25 dependence on the foreign suppliers. So, we support

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1 the DEIS. Nuclear energy is a dependable source of  
2 electricity that can be provided to the customer at  
3 relatively stable prices, over a long period of time.  
4 We look forward to seeing continued progress in the  
5 license application, and we hope to the eventual  
6 construction of the new unit Fermi. Thank you.

7 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, thank you Bob.  
8 And we're going to Greg, Greg Pitoniak is right here.

9 MR. PITONIAK: Good afternoon, my name is  
10 Gregory Pitoniak and I am here to speak as the Chief  
11 Executive Officer for the Southeast Michigan Community  
12 Alliance, commonly known as SOMCA. SOMCA is  
13 officially designated by the state of Michigan to  
14 serve as the Michigan Works Agency for Monroe and  
15 Wayne counties excluding the City of Detroit, under  
16 the national network of work force investment boards,  
17 required in the federal work force investment act.

18 As the Michigan Works agency, our primary  
19 responsibility is to increase employment opportunities  
20 for area residents by meeting the talent and training  
21 needs of area employers. SOMCA Michigan Works is  
22 designated to receive state and federal funds to  
23 assist in the recruitment of qualified candidates, and  
24 to fund training at high demand occupations as  
25 communicated to us by employers. In the current

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1 changing economy, our work force has experienced a  
2 substantial loss of jobs, and find that their current  
3 skills may not match those needed in the jobs that are  
4 currently available.

5           Though in recent months, the unemployment  
6 rate in our region has been improving, yet remains far  
7 to high in Monroe, Wayne and Lucas counties.  
8 Recently, Governor Snyder and the Michigan Economic  
9 Development Corporation identified the energy  
10 industry as a targeted industry cluster for  
11 prioritization of workforce development programs and  
12 services. It is in this context that I appear before  
13 you today. I support the inclusion in the draft  
14 environmental impact statements for the Fermi 3  
15 nuclear power plant, a summary of the economic  
16 benefits of constructing such a plant in our region.  
17 From the energy sector, the proposed new plant would  
18 help assure the energy needs of region will be met for  
19 decades to come. And economic growth clearly cannot  
20 be sustained unless an adequate, reasonable energy  
21 supply is available.

22           Equally important, the jobs created by  
23 Fermi 3 would be a significant boost to this region  
24 and state. During the construction phase, the Nuclear  
25 Energy Institute estimates that 2,800 construction

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1 jobs would be created and they say a plan of this size  
2 would require DTE to add 850 permanent employees. And  
3 we all know how real these jobs are. DTE currently  
4 has about 2,000 employees in Monroe County alone.

5 None of these figures speak to the  
6 tremendous number of spinoff jobs created by the  
7 businesses that would serve the plant and its  
8 employees. Before I close, let me reassure you that  
9 this region knows the importance of providing our  
10 workforce with the new skills necessary to obtain  
11 employment in the energy industry. Many of our laid  
12 off workers have work experience or skills that make  
13 them ideal candidates for re-training in the energy  
14 industry occupations. As Dr. Nixon from Monroe  
15 Community College explained, and as many other  
16 institutions from our region know they area already  
17 heavily into energy occupation training, and continue  
18 to work with DTE and others to assure their programs  
19 are responsive to the specific current and future  
20 needs of the energy industry. And we at SOMCA place a  
21 high priority on encouraging careers in the energy  
22 field, and on providing training funding for  
23 appropriate candidates.

24 In conclusion, as the NRC proceeds with  
25 the environmental impact analysis for this proposed

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1 plan, I implore you to include the potential economic  
2 benefits it will generate for Michigan and our region.  
3 This clearly is essential component to assure balance  
4 in your final conclusion on the costs and benefits of  
5 the proposed plan. Thank you.

6 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, thank you very  
7 much. That is our last registered speaker, to my  
8 knowledge, and I'm going to ask Pat Madden, the Senior  
9 NRC official here to close the meeting out for us.  
10 The NRC staff will be available after the meeting to  
11 talk to you about whatever questions or concerns that  
12 you, you might have, and thank you for your patience  
13 today. Pat?

14 MR. MADDEN: Thanks, Chip. Boy what a  
15 passionate meeting. I really appreciate the candor.  
16 I want to thank each and every one of you for  
17 participating and being involved in this public  
18 process. As the designated senior NRC official for  
19 this meeting, my sole purpose here was to observe the  
20 interactions between the public and the NRC staff, is  
21 to gain insight from the questions, and there were  
22 some very well informed questions that you asked. And  
23 also listen to intently, I've taken over like 12 pages  
24 of notes, the points of view and gather your comments.  
25 Heard a lot of good things, jobs, I heard that.

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1 Economics improved, I also heard, we had some  
2 questions about need for power, concerns about  
3 Fukushima, nuclear waste, emergency planning, wetlands  
4 and impacts on the species, cancer risks came up time  
5 and time again. I heard loud and clear. But we're  
6 part of the process. We're going to go on with the  
7 written comments. And these comments are greatly,  
8 they greatly do contribute to the completeness of the  
9 final environmental impact statement.

10 Your participation, I can't say it enough,  
11 in today's meeting is very much appreciated by myself,  
12 and I really want to thank you for sharing your  
13 comments and points of view. So at this time I'm  
14 going to close the meeting. And all I can say is I  
15 really appreciate everybody in this room that has  
16 participated in this process. Thank you very much.

17 (Whereupon, the meeting was concluded at  
18 4:40 p.m.)  
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