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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

7:00 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

(7:10 P.M.)

1
2
3 MR. CAMERON: Good evening everyone.
4 Thank you. Thank you. My name is Chip Cameron, and
5 I'd like to welcome you all to the NRC, the Nuclear
6 Regulatory Commission, public meeting. And our topic
7 tonight is the Draft Environmental Impact Statement
8 that the NRC staff has prepared to assist it in making
9 a decision on a license application that the NRC
10 received from DTE Energy to build and operate a new
11 nuclear power plant at the Fermi site. And it's my
12 pleasure to serve as your facilitator tonight, and in
13 that role I'll help all of you to have a productive
14 meeting.

15 And I want to spend a few minutes talking
16 about meeting process issues, so that you know what to
17 expect tonight. I'd like to tell you about the format
18 for the meeting, tell you about some simple ground
19 rules that will help to have a productive meeting, go
20 over the agenda very briefly for you, and introduce
21 the NRC and the Army Corps of Engineers staff that
22 will be talking to you tonight.

23 In terms of the format for the meeting,
24 there's basically two parts to the meeting. The first
25 part is an opportunity for the NRC and the [Army]

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1 Corps of Engineers staff to give you some information
2 about the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, what
3 some of the findings are, and how that Environmental
4 Impact Statement fits into the NRC decision on whether
5 to grant the license for this facility. The second
6 part of the meeting is to give the NRC an opportunity
7 to listen to you, to your concerns, your advice, your
8 recommendations about this new facility, particularly
9 about the environmental impacts of the facility.

10 After we go through the first part of the
11 meeting, which is going to be a series of NRC and Army
12 Corps of Engineers presentations, we're going to have
13 a few minutes, at least, to answer any questions that
14 you might have about the process, or about some of the
15 potential impacts that you hear about from the NRC and
16 Army Corps of Engineers staff. It's going to be short
17 because we need to make sure we get to the public
18 comment period, so that we can hear from you.

19 But, if we don't get to your question, or
20 if we can't go into detail on a particular question,
21 the NRC staff is going to be here after the meeting to
22 talk to you about those issues. In terms of the
23 public comment part of the meeting, the NRC is also
24 requesting written comments on these issues, but let
25 me assure you that anything you say tonight is going

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1 to be a formal comment on the record. And, if you
2 hear something tonight that you want to amplify on, or
3 submit a written comment in general, feel free to do
4 so.

5 We've asked everybody who wants to talk
6 tonight to fill out a yellow card, and that gives us
7 an idea how to budget the time for the public
8 commenters. Some people have signed up in advance for
9 the meeting, and I have a list of all those people,
10 although I think they also filled in the yellow cards.
11 When we get to the comment period, I'm going to ask
12 that the individual commenter either come up to this
13 podium or that podium, whichever is easy for you. Or
14 if you have a physical problem that makes it easier
15 for you to just stay in your seat, I'll bring you this
16 cordless microphone.

17 But the NRC staff is not going to be
18 responding to the comments that are made, or any
19 questions that are asked from the podium during the
20 public comment period. They're here to listen
21 carefully to you, and they will carefully evaluate the
22 comments and the questions that they hear during the
23 public comment part for inclusion in the Final
24 Environmental Impact Statement. And, you're going to
25 hear about this process in a minute from the NRC.

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1 In terms of ground rules, just please hold
2 all your questions until we have all of the
3 presentations done. That way you're going to have a
4 complete record of all the facts before you ask
5 questions. If you have a question, just signal me,
6 I'll bring you this cordless microphone, and if you
7 could please introduce yourself and ask a question,
8 and then we'll try our best to answer that question.
9 Second ground rule, I would ask that only one person
10 at a time speak. The obvious reason is we want to
11 give our full attention to whomever has the floor at
12 the moment. The second reason is so that we can get
13 what I call a clean transcript.

14 We are transcribing the meeting, and we
15 have our stenographer, Ron LeGrand, who's going to be
16 taking the transcript. And one person at a time
17 allows him to know who is speaking, and correctly
18 identify that person in the transcript. That
19 transcript is going to be available to all of you.
20 It's the NRC's record of the meeting, and it is your
21 record of the meeting. Third ground rule is I would
22 ask you to all try to be brief in your questions, but
23 also in your public comments. We have 20 or more
24 people who want to talk tonight, and although we will
25 go an hour over the stated ending time for the

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1 meeting, if we have to, because we want to hear from
2 all of you, we would have to get out of here by 11:00
3 at the latest.

4 So I'm going to have to ask you to follow
5 a three to five minute guideline in your comments.
6 And I apologize in advance if I have to ask you to
7 conclude your comments so that we can go on to the
8 next person. And I know you've spent a lot of time
9 preparing your comments, so I just wanted to do that
10 apology in advance to you. Final ground rule is just
11 something that all of us should practice all the time
12 with everybody, but it's just courtesy. If you, you
13 may hear opinions tonight that differ from your own,
14 and I would just ask you to respect the person who is
15 giving that opinion.

16 In terms of the agenda, we're going to
17 start out with a welcome from the Branch Chief of the
18 Environmental Projects Branch in the Office of New
19 Reactors at the NRC, and that's Tony Hsia. Tony.
20 Tony's back there. He's going to tell you a little
21 bit about the NRC, generally, and welcome you. After
22 Tony, we're going to go to Bruce Olson, who's right
23 here. And Bruce is the project manager for this
24 Environmental Impact Statement. It's his
25 responsibility to make sure that the Environmental

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1 Impact Statement is put together correctly.

2 After Bruce, we're going to Colette Luff
3 right here, from the Army Corps of Engineers, and
4 Colette is going to tell you about the Corps of
5 Engineers' involvement in this project. And Bruce may
6 say a few introductory words, we'll go to Colette, and
7 then Bruce is going to come back and spend some more
8 time on the environmental impacts, and also tell you
9 how you can submit comments. We'll then go on to you
10 for questions. Then we'll go to public comment, and
11 at the end of the meeting our senior NRC official here
12 is Pat Madden who is right there. And Pat is the
13 Deputy Division Director of the Division of New
14 Reactor Licensing in the office of new reactors at the
15 NRC. So he'll close out the meeting for us.

16 Just a note on the Army Corps of
17 Engineers' involvement here, is that there are two
18 agency decisions underway here. One is the NRC
19 decision on whether to grant the license application.
20 The other decision is the Army Corps of Engineers
21 decision on whether to grant the permits needed to do
22 certain work at the site in preparation for this new
23 reactor. NRC is the lead agency on this because it
24 has the broader responsibility. The Army Corps of
25 Engineers is a cooperating agency. Both agencies are

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1 going to use this Environmental Impact Statement to
2 assist them in their decision-making.

3 The Corps of Engineers also has a public
4 participation process like the NRC's. This NRC public
5 meeting is part of our traditional public
6 participation effort, and it is also going to satisfy
7 the public participation objectives that the Corps of
8 Engineers has. And you'll hear a little bit more from
9 Colette in a minute. We know that there are many
10 concerns that people might have, in addition to this
11 new reactor that's under consideration for licensing
12 now. So we've brought a number of people from the NRC
13 staff, from the Office of Public Affairs, from our
14 regional office, from our Office of the General
15 Counsel, so that they can answer questions through the
16 question period, but also after the meeting.

17 And in regard to those broader concerns,
18 we know that people might have questions or issues
19 about the operating reactor, Fermi 2, so we have our
20 resident inspectors. These are the eyes and ears, so
21 to speak, at the NRC at the reactor site, who ensure
22 that the NRC regulations are being followed. So we
23 have our residents here. We have Mike Morris. Is
24 Mike here, and Bob Jones and James Cameron. James
25 right here. James is from the region. He actually

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1 supervises these resident inspectors, and that's our
2 regional office in the Chicago area. If you have
3 questions about the operating reactor, tune in with
4 James after the meeting. So with that, I'm going to
5 turn it over to Tony, and this is Tony Hsia.

6 MR. HSIA: Good evening. I am Tony Hsia.
7 I'm the Branch Chief of the Environmental Project
8 Branch in the NRC. On behalf of the NRC and the U.S.
9 Army Corps of Engineers, I would like to thank all of
10 you for giving us this opportunity to come here to
11 present our Draft Environmental Impact Statement on
12 Fermi Unit 3, as well as more importantly, to receive
13 comments from you, so we can take back and address
14 those in consideration for the Final Draft
15 Environmental Impact Statement.

16 First, let me begin by describing to you
17 the NRC's mission. NRC's mission is to license and
18 regulate the civilian use of radioactive materials,
19 and to protect the public's health and safety, and to
20 protect the environment, as well. And also, the NRC
21 is an independent executive agency. That means we
22 have many highly qualified technical staff members and
23 managers, and we report directly to the U.S. Congress.
24 And we have been there for over 30 years to protect
25 public health, safety and the environment.

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1 And also the next one, I just want to
2 describe the purpose of this meeting, is really, as I
3 already mentioned, to describe to you the Draft
4 Environmental Impact Statement and receive your
5 comments. Our project manager, Bruce Olson, will
6 briefly describe to you the schedule, what we plan to
7 do from this point forward, and also to explain to you
8 how we can best receive your comments from today or
9 later on, between now and January 11th. That's when
10 the public comment period expires. So, with that, I
11 would like to turn this over to Bruce Olson.

12 MR. OLSON: Alright. Thank you, Tony.
13 Again, my name is Bruce Olson, and thanks to all of
14 you for coming out to give us your feedback on the
15 Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

16 (Unintelligible)

17 [The meeting was briefly interrupted and the
18 presentation was resumed after order was restored.]

19 Okay. I was just thanking all of you for
20 coming out to give us your feedback on the Draft
21 Environmental Impact Statement. Since it's been
22 several years since we were here for our scoping
23 meetings, I wanted to take a few moments to explain
24 the objectives of NRC's environmental review, and put
25 this public meeting into context.

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1 In September of 2008, the Detroit Edison,
2 or DTE Energy, submitted an application for a combined
3 license to the NRC. If the Commission determines that
4 it is appropriate to issue a combined license, then
5 the NRC would allow Detroit Edison to build and
6 operate a new nuclear unit on the existing site where
7 Fermi 2 is in operation. An NRC decision cannot occur
8 on the combined license, or COL, until the NRC staff
9 review is complete. For the Fermi combined license
10 application, the NRC staff is conducting two reviews
11 at the same time, a safety review, and an
12 environmental review. Today we will be discussing the
13 environmental review.

14 The NRC, as the lead Federal agency, has
15 partnered with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, as
16 the cooperating agency, allowing the Corps to
17 efficiently participate in the environmental review by
18 providing special expertise, while also supporting
19 their own permitting action. The environmental review
20 is completed by issuance of an Environmental Impact
21 Statement or EIS. The review team, made up of the
22 Corps staff, the NRC staff, and its contractors,
23 carried out the following activities.

24 We conducted site audits, visits to
25 alternative sites, and met with officials and other

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1 state and local agencies. We met with you in 2009
2 during the public scoping process to help us determine
3 which additional issues should be considered in our
4 review. We carried out independent analyses and
5 evaluations based on information that we developed.
6 And we requested additional information from Detroit
7 Edison to clarify and expand on information that we
8 needed before we could rely on it for our purposes.

9 The NRC is very pleased to have the
10 Detroit District U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as a
11 cooperating agency on this review. As a member of the
12 review team, the Army Corps staff has worked with us
13 on the site visits, agency interactions, and actively
14 participated in the technical reviews. At this time,
15 before I describe our review process and our
16 preliminary analysis of the environmental impacts, I
17 would like to introduce Colette Luff to explain the
18 Army Corps of Engineers role in the environmental
19 review of the proposed project.

20 MR. CAMERON: Bruce, if Colette, oh here
21 she is. Okay, this is Colette Luff from the Army
22 Corps of Engineers and then Bruce will be back to talk
23 some more. Colette.

24 MS. LUFF: Thanks, Bruce. As Bruce
25 mentioned, the NRC is the lead Federal agency

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1 responsible for the assessment of the environmental
2 impacts for nuclear reactor construction and operation
3 applications. Because a portion of the Fermi project
4 requires a Corps regulatory permit, and our
5 application review process also requires an
6 environmental review, we are cooperating with the NRC
7 on the development of the EIS. I'm going to give you
8 now a little overview of our permit evaluation
9 process.

10 So, after the Corps determines whether or
11 not certain activities are within our regulatory
12 jurisdiction, our permit application review process
13 involves an integrated evaluation of the project
14 activities, within our jurisdiction, that includes: a
15 public interest review; a 404(b)(1) evaluation
16 including alternative analysis; an environmental
17 impact assessment; and consideration of public
18 comments.

19 The public interest reviews weighs and
20 balances the benefits of a project against the
21 reasonable foreseeable detriments to evaluate whether
22 or not the project is contrary to the public interest.

23 I know that's kind of a mouthful, but
24 that's what we do. Besides aquatic resource impacts,
25 there are numerous other factors considered in this

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1 review, including to name a few, navigation, flood
2 hazards, land use and recreation.

3 The 404(b)(1) alternative analysis is
4 necessary when the proposed activities under our
5 jurisdiction involve the discharge of fill material,
6 which could also be dredged material, into waters of
7 the U.S. It involves an analysis of different
8 scenarios that first avoid, and then minimize the
9 impacts of the fill on aquatic resources, and really
10 with the objective of determining the least
11 environmentally damaging practical alternative. We
12 call that a LEDPA.

13 So in many cases, the LEDPA identified
14 still results in some aquatic resource impacts. So in
15 such cases, a mitigation plan becomes necessary to
16 compensate for these unavoidable functional losses
17 that occur attributable to the fill. Functional
18 losses include things such as: flood water retention;
19 fish and wildlife habitat; water filtration; erosion
20 reduction; and nutrient cycling, depending on the type
21 of wetland that's impacted.

22 Our permit evaluation process, again, as
23 we discussed, requires analysis of environmental
24 impacts in accordance with the National Environmental
25 Policy Act, or NEPA. The Fermi EIS is documentation

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1 of the environmental impact assessment that we're
2 required to do.

3 Public involvement is an important aspect
4 of the Corps permit evaluation process, and it does
5 include the comments received today, as well as those
6 received in response to our permit public notice,
7 which is separate.

8 So after closure of the public review
9 period for this Draft EIS and the one for our separate
10 public notice, we provide the applicant with the
11 opportunity to respond to comments and/or provide a
12 rebuttal to any issues that might have been raised
13 that are relevant to our scope of analysis.

14 And then, finally, our permit decision
15 will be made after consideration of comments received
16 that are relevant to our scope of analysis, any
17 applicant rebuttals to the issues, and completion of
18 our public interest review, the 404(b)(1) evaluation,
19 and the environmental impact assessment.

20 We document our decision in a separate
21 document called a record of decision, or ROD, and the
22 ROD will reference the final EIS and present any
23 additional information that the Corps specifically
24 needs to support our permit decision. We will not
25 issue our ROD earlier than 30 days after issuance of

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1 the NRC's final EIS.

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

9 Section 404 regulates all activities which
10 involve a discharge of dredged or fill material into
11 waters of the U.S., including wetlands. This is where
12 the requirement for the 404(b)(1) alternative analysis
13 comes from.

14 The instrument of our authorization is
15 called the permit.

16 Regarding related laws, the Corps permit
17 decisions are Federal actions, so we must comply with
18 the National Environmental Policy Act, as well as
19 other laws, including: Section 401 of the Clean Water
20 Act; the Coastal Zone Management Act; the Endangered
21 Species Act; the National Historic Preservation Act;
22 just to name a few.

23 So on this slide are the specific
24 activities related to the Fermi 3 project which are
25 regulated by the Corps. The activities are both

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1 temporary and permanent, and they include: some
2 dredging in Lake Erie for the installation of
3 structures; the construction of various structures
4 shown here, actually in Lake Erie; fill discharge
5 associated with the construction of culverts, roads
6 and other structures are in Lake Erie; and fill
7 discharge associated with the construction of various
8 permanent and temporary structures are also in
9 wetlands.

10 So because some of the proposed Fermi
11 project activities are within our jurisdiction and
12 involve a discharge of fill into waters of the U.S.,
13 we require the applicant to provide a proposed
14 404(b)(1) alternative analysis showing that this
15 preferred plan avoids and minimizes impacts to aquatic
16 resources to the extent practicable. This is the
17 LEDPA, again. So, in effect, the applicant's proposed
18 alternative analysis results in a proposed LEDPA.

19 The proposed unavoidable aquatic resource
20 impacts that still remain after he has identified this
21 alternative are shown on this slide here. The
22 proposed impacts would be both temporary and permanent
23 and include approximately 25 acres of temporary
24 impacts and 13 acres of permanent impacts, and these
25 are due to fill. And in addition, the applicant

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1 proposes to permanently convert approximately two-and-
2 a-half acres of forested wetland to scrub shrub
3 wetlands, basically cutting the overstory out to
4 provide overhead clearance for transmission lines.

5 So, as required by the Corps, the
6 applicant has proposed measures to mitigate this
7 unavoidable aquatic resource impact shown on this
8 slide.

9 Their proposed mitigation measures
10 include, for temporary impacts: the removal of fill
11 from wetlands and restoration of those sites; the
12 removal of lake bottom fill; and the use of turbidity
13 and erosion control measures during construction.

14 For the permanent aquatic resource
15 impacts, the Corps requires compensation to ensure no
16 functional loss. In response, the applicant has
17 proposed compensatory mitigation that would re-
18 establish and rehabilitate 82 acres of wetlands
19 offsite at a location seven miles south of the Fermi
20 site. They've also proposed to preserve this area
21 with a conservation easement.

22 Both the applicant's proposed 404(b)(1)
23 alternative analysis and the proposed conceptual
24 mitigation plan are included in the EIS, appendix J
25 and K, for public and agency comment. If you see any

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1 other ways to reduce impacts, this is a good time to
2 let me know.

3 We then will determine the adequacy of the
4 applicant's proposed LEDPA and their mitigation plan
5 later in the permit evaluation process and after
6 consideration of your comments and agency comments.

7 So at this time, we received the
8 applicant's permit application in September, 2011.
9 Currently, we're preparing a public notice requesting
10 public and agency input on those proposed activities
11 associated with the nuclear power plant that we've
12 determined are within our jurisdiction and require
13 Corps authorization.

14 Our public notice, when complete, will be
15 posted on the website shown here for a 20-day review.
16 So that concludes my presentation. I'll turn it back
17 over to Bruce here.

18 MR. OLSON: Okay. This slide is to
19 provide you with a high-level overview of our
20 environmental review process. This step-wise approach
21 is how we meet our responsibilities under the National
22 Environmental Policy Act. At the end of my
23 presentation, we will take the opportunity to answer
24 some questions before we listen to your comments. The
25 review process started in 2008 with a public scoping

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1 period from December 2008 to February 2009. The two
2 public scoping meetings we held in January 2009,
3 provided you the opportunity to share your views and
4 your concerns so that we could consider them in our
5 environmental review.

6 The next major step was to publish the
7 Draft EIS on October 28, 2011. The Draft EIS includes
8 an appendix with all of your comments that were within
9 the scope of the environmental review. With the
10 issuance of the Draft EIS, we started a 75-day comment
11 period, which will remain open until January 11th.
12 We've already built in two 15-day extensions to our
13 normal 45-day comment period to give you the greatest
14 opportunity to participate if you elect to do so.
15 Then we will process all the comments. That includes
16 any comments that you want to share with us today,
17 since we are taking a transcript of this public
18 meeting. If the comments provide us with additional
19 facts that affect our evaluations, we will adjust our
20 analyses. We expect to complete the final EIS in
21 November 2012.

22 This is the table of contents of the Draft
23 Environmental Impact Statement. We start by
24 describing the current environmental setting and the
25 proposed project. We then discuss the results of our

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1 analyses of impacts for the various phases of the
2 project. We assess the need for power, as well as the
3 alternatives to the proposed project. We conclude the
4 EIS with the staff's preliminary recommendations to
5 the commission. The EIS is but one of two inputs to
6 the combined commission's decision on whether or not
7 to issue a combined operating license.

8 Additionally, as Colette indicated, the
9 EIS will serve as input to the Corps decision
10 regarding an Army Corps permit. Public comments and
11 responses on the Draft EIS will be included an
12 appendix to the final EIS, so that you can be aware of
13 how the review team considered your comments that you
14 give us today and through the comment period. Now
15 this slide shows most of the resource areas that are
16 covered in the EIS. To prepare the EIS, we assembled
17 a team of environmental experts with backgrounds in
18 the necessary scientific and technical disciplines to
19 conduct the review.

20 The NRC has contracted with Argonne
21 National Laboratories and ERI, Energy Resources
22 International, to assist us in preparing the EIS. NRC
23 team members have extensive experience themselves on
24 issues related to nuclear power plants and their
25 interface with the environment. As mentioned before,

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1 the Corps of Engineers also provided technical
2 expertise in developing the EIS, supplementing their
3 evaluations necessary for the Army Corps permit. Many
4 of the experts have been made available to you during
5 the informal open house before the meeting, and will
6 be available afterwards. In the interest of time, I
7 will only be presenting the results of the evaluations
8 for some of the resource areas depicted.

9 This slide depicts how the environmental
10 impacts are categorized in the EIS. After the
11 detailed technical evaluation is complete, the review
12 team members translate the impacts into three category
13 levels, small, moderate, and large to help explain the
14 effects of the project in consistent terms for each of
15 the resource areas. These impact category levels are
16 regulatory terms, not merely adjectives.

17 If the effects are minor or not even
18 detectable, then it would be categorized as having a
19 small impact. If the effects were sufficient to be
20 noticeable, but would not destabilize important
21 attributes of a resource, then it would be a moderate
22 impact. If the effects were sufficient to destabilize
23 important attributes of the resource, then it would be
24 a large impact. So throughout our EIS for each of the
25 resource areas, the review team would develop its

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1 analysis and then assign a level of significance,
2 small, moderate, or large, to the impacts. Note that
3 some beneficial impacts were identified.

4 Now we'll get into a little more detail
5 about the technical areas. The first that we will
6 discuss is water resources. The figure on the right
7 of the current slide shows the location of the plant,
8 which is designated by the yellow star on the western
9 shore of Lake Erie to the far left. Our evaluation
10 considered the impacts of building and operating Fermi
11 3 on both ground water and surface water resources.
12 Site alterations, water withdrawals, and water
13 discharges were specifically considered. Potable
14 water used by Fermi 3 for drinking and sanitary
15 purposes would come from the Frenchtown water plant,
16 which uses water from Lake Erie, as does the Fermi 3
17 cooling system. The project's average annual total
18 withdrawal of water from Lake Erie by Fermi 3 during
19 operation would be about .012 percent, a very small
20 fraction, of the total lake volume.

21 About half of the cooling water withdrawn
22 would be consumed by evaporation in the cooling tower,
23 and the rest would be returned to Lake Erie. To
24 ensure the lake water quality is maintained, Detroit
25 Edison would have to comply with thermal and chemical

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1 limits specified in state and Federal permits for
2 discharges into Lake Erie that are consistent with the
3 requirements of the Clean Water Act. No ground water
4 would be used during operation of Fermi 3. As a
5 result of these findings, the review team determined
6 the impact of building and operating Fermi 3 on the
7 use and quality of ground water and surface water
8 would be small.

9 Next: ecological impacts. The review team
10 evaluated the impacts on flora and fauna that either
11 exist, can exist, or live in the Fermi site, in the
12 surrounding area, or in nearby water bodies. Our
13 evaluation covered species such as the bald eagle, the
14 white cat's paw mussel, and the Indiana bat. The NRC
15 staff, along with the staff of the Army Corps of
16 Engineers, consulted with other agencies, such as the
17 Michigan Department of Environmental Resources and the
18 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The review team
19 concluded that the aquatic and terrestrial ecological
20 impacts would be small due to the potential loss of
21 wetlands and habitat while building the facility.

22 Minor losses are mitigated by the
23 restoration and preservation of wetlands on site and
24 at another local site owned by Detroit Edison. The
25 team concluded that the ecological impacts from

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1 operations would not noticeably alter the aquatic
2 ecological resources, a small impact. The potential
3 for a moderate terrestrial impact was noted solely on
4 the lack of an established plan to mitigate the
5 eastern fox snake mortality potentially caused by
6 vehicular traffic in on-site roads during operations.
7 Otherwise, terrestrial ecology impact during
8 operations would be small.

9 As part of the NRC staff's analysis, we
10 evaluated potential radiological doses to workers
11 during construction, doses to members of the public,
12 and plant workers during operations, and doses
13 received by wildlife. NRC regulations strictly limit
14 doses to members of the public from nuclear power
15 plant operations. NRC regulations also implement U.S.
16 Environmental Protection Agency standards designed to
17 limit individual doses from the entire fuel cycle.
18 The NRC provides further guidelines that licensees are
19 expected to maintain doses to the public as low as
20 reasonably achievable by limiting liquid and gas use
21 releases concentrations during the operation of each
22 nuclear power reactor. The impacts on all three
23 groups, radiological doses to members of the public,
24 plant workers, and wildlife would be small since
25 Detroit Edison must continue to comply with NRC and

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1 EPA regulatory limits.

2 Now this slide summarizes the expected
3 socioeconomic and environmental justice impacts of the
4 proposed project. The socioeconomic review for
5 building and operating Fermi 3 determined that adverse
6 socioeconomic impacts ranged from small to moderate,
7 principally moderate from temporary impacts related to
8 traffic. The beneficial impact from taxes ranged from
9 small to large. The environmental justice review is
10 an important element of our socioeconomic evaluation.
11 It focuses our attention on low income and minority
12 populations to understand if they would be affected
13 differently by the proposed action. The review team
14 did not identify any ways for minorities or low income
15 people to experience disproportionate affects during
16 building or operating of Fermi 3.

17 An important part of the environmental
18 review under the National Environmental Policy Act is
19 the evaluation of cumulative impacts. In Chapter 7,
20 the review team evaluated the impact of Fermi Unit 3
21 in the context of additional projects and activities
22 that potentially affect the important resource areas.
23 While in Chapters 4 and 5, the review team considered
24 the environmental effects of building and operating
25 the proposed project, the cumulative impacts

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1 evaluation in Chapter 7 considers the proposed project
2 along with other past, present, and reasonably
3 foreseeable future projects. So, in addition to
4 existing major industrial facilities, such as the
5 operating Fermi Unit 2 Nuclear Power Plant, the
6 cumulative impact analysis would consider the proposed
7 Cleveland-Toledo-Detroit passenger rail line, and the
8 construction and maintenance of new electrical
9 transmission lines.

10 To further illustrate, in Chapters 4 and
11 5, the review team determined that the impacts on air
12 quality resource from the construction and operation
13 of Fermi 3 by itself would be small. However, in
14 Chapter 7, when those construction and operation
15 impacts are added to the impacts from other facilities
16 and other development activities, the cumulative
17 impact on the air quality resource would be small to
18 moderate. Overall then, the cumulative adverse
19 impacts would range from small to moderate, and
20 beneficial impacts would range from small to large.

21 Environmental Impact Statements are
22 intended to inform decision makers of the potential
23 impacts of alternatives that were considered that
24 could also meet the purpose and need of the proposed.
25 In Chapter 9, the review team evaluated alternative

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1 energy sources, alternative sites and alternative
2 system designs, as well as the non-active alternative.
3 In the alternative energy analysis, the review team
4 evaluated options for the generation of base load
5 electrical energy produced continuously. For base
6 load power sources, the review team examined
7 alternative energy sources such as coal and natural
8 gas-fueled power plants, and a combination of energy
9 sources, including natural gas, solar and wind,
10 coupled with conservation and demand-side management.

11 The review team determined that none of
12 the feasible base load energy alternatives would be
13 environmentally preferable to the proposed project.
14 Conservation and demand-side management plans were
15 also considered independently, but were not determined
16 to be an alternative to meet future base load energy
17 supply needs.

18 The review team compared the environmental effects at
19 the proposed site for Fermi 3 to four other
20 alternative sites in southeastern Michigan. The
21 review team determined that none of the alternative
22 sites would be environmentally preferable to the
23 proposed project site. The review team also
24 determined that no alternative cooling system, such as
25 a once through cooling system, would be

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1 environmentally preferable to the proposed design.

2 To summarize our findings, then, Chapter
3 10 of the EIS presents the NRC staff's preliminary
4 recommendation to the Commission. This recommendation
5 is based on the mostly small environmental impacts,
6 the mitigation measures and the NRC staff's conclusion
7 that no alternative site or alternative base load
8 energy source would be environmentally preferable to
9 the proposed project. Based on the results of our
10 environmental review, the preliminary recommendation
11 to the commission is that the combined license for
12 Fermi Unit 3 should be issued. This recommendation is
13 for the environmental review only.

14 As mentioned at the beginning of this
15 presentation, there are two concurrent NRC reviews
16 associated with this COL application, an environmental
17 review and a safety review. The safety review is
18 ongoing, and the final safety evaluation report will
19 present the results of the staff's safety review. Now
20 in a moment, I'll pass this back to Chip to see if you
21 have questions, and then we'll turn the meeting over
22 to you to accept your comments. But now let me leave
23 you with some administrative details on the EIS and
24 how to communicate with us after the meeting is over.

25 If you don't already have a copy of the

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1 EIS and would like one, we have hard copies available
2 out in the lobby. You can call me to request a copy
3 sometime in the future. My contact information is
4 provided. I've also included Colette's contact
5 information if you need to contact the Corps. But the
6 NRC has the inventory of copies of the Draft EIS, as
7 well as ownership of the website to find it online.
8 You can find it online at either of the two websites
9 given. Alternatively, you can visit the Ellis Library
10 or one of the other nearby regional Monroe County
11 library branches. We have provided them with hard
12 copies and CD's of the Draft EIS for public viewing.

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

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1 tags with the NRC affiliation on them.

2 If you want to share your comments after
3 the meeting, you can e-mail them, submit them online,
4 mail them, or fax them. If you have a reason to come
5 visit us in Rockville, Maryland, then you can contact
6 me, and we will accept hand delivery of your comments.
7 So again, there are several different ways for you to
8 submit your comments on our environmental review.
9 Keep in mind the 75-day comment period is open until
10 January 11th. So I would thank you for your time and
11 attention, and I'll turn it back over to Chip to see
12 if you have questions, and we'll look forward to
13 hearing your comments.

14 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you Bruce.
15 Thank you, Colette, and Tony, are there any questions
16 we can answer for you? And just please introduce
17 yourself to us. Here you are.

18 MS. BIHN: Sandy Bihn, Lake Erie water
19 keeper, and my question for the NRC is what happens
20 after, when the body of water that you're impacting,
21 namely Lake Erie, declines or degradates from the
22 original submission by Detroit Edison and the original
23 analysis of the Environmental Impact Statement? If
24 the conditions change, how then is that reflected in
25 the EIS, or is there a re-assessment if the lake

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1 continues to deteriorate the way it is in terms of
2 what the impacts of this facility might be on it?

3 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Sandy. How does
4 the NRC handle changed conditions after the Final
5 Environmental Impact Statement has been prepared?
6 This is Andy Kugler.

7 MR. KUGLER: Yes. My name's Andy Kugler,
8 a project manager with the NRC. The way the National
9 Environmental Policy Act works is our environmental
10 review is associated with some action that we are
11 taking. So, once we've issued the combined license
12 and taken that action, that environmental review is
13 done. However, we don't regulate the quality of
14 water. Our job is to regulate the civilian use of
15 nuclear materials. But the plant has to have a
16 permit, national pollutant discharge elimination
17 system permit, and those permits are renewed every
18 five years. And I believe, even in the interim, the
19 state who oversees those permits has the option to
20 take action if there is some issue.

21 But typically, something of the nature
22 you're talking about would be a relatively slow-moving
23 issue, so it would probably be captured within one of
24 the five-year renewals for their permit. So at the
25 time that they go for a permit renewal, if there is

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1 some issue, then that would have to be addressed
2 through that permit. So in other words, if there's
3 some problem where they need to stop discharging or
4 they need to change how they discharge, that would be
5 addressed in that permit. Thank you.

6 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. Does that answer
7 your question? Well, let me find out. What else
8 would you like to know, Sandy?

9 MS. BIHN: You're assuming that it'll be
10 taken care of in the NPDES permit. And my question,
11 specifically, is at this plant, at this facility, with
12 the lake where it's at, the western basin of Lake
13 Erie, which really is not in the Environmental Impact
14 Statement, you assume that this facility impacts the
15 entire lake, rather than the western basin, which has
16 its own unique characteristics and problems. And
17 they've become very severe, that many of us are
18 worried that the lake is now dying. In 2011,
19 conditions changed considerably where algae was
20 experienced all the way to Cleveland, all kinds of
21 things happened.

22 To say that we have to work in a five-year
23 frame when there's a new facility and a new water
24 withdrawal, you know, be proposed and that that would
25 not be re-evaluated for conditions of the lake, I

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1 think is short of what is needed. And that's really
2 where we're coming from.

3 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you. Hold on a
4 minute, sir.

5 MR. KUGLER: Okay. I misunderstood your
6 question. I thought you were talking about some
7 hypothetical future. In terms of conditions, and this
8 is the purpose of this meeting and the comment period
9 of the draft. If there is new information, please
10 help us to be aware of that. A lot of this
11 information we would probably find anyway, because we
12 do talk to the state agencies. But any issues that
13 you're aware of that are already happening, please
14 comment those to us, and we can consider them then.
15 Because this is not a Final Environmental Impact
16 Statement, and we can modify what we've done. We can
17 modify how we deal with certain issues based on the
18 comments we receive.

19 MR. CAMERON: Thank you Sandy. Thank you
20 Andy. We're going to go over here. And then we'll go
21 up. Yes.

22 MR. DEMARE: Thank you. My name is Joe
23 DeMare, and my question is, when the NRC determines
24 that an impact is small, does that mean that they have
25 a muted or small response to that impact? Saying that

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1 an impact is small implies to the layperson that you
2 don't have to do anything much about it.

3 MR. CAMERON: Thanks, Joe. Can we explain
4 that to the audience, and I think what, when Joe says
5 do something about it, can we also talk about
6 mitigation, mitigating measures that might be
7 identified in the Environmental Impact Statement? I
8 mean, Andy, is that you again?

9 MR. KUGLER: Yes.

10 MR. CAMERON: Okay. So I'm adding on to
11 what Joe asked, but don't forget his basic question
12 about small.

13 MR. KUGLER: Okay. Typically, when we say
14 an impact is small, that would generally mean that
15 mitigation is not warranted, to take any steps to
16 mitigate would not be warranted. Now keep in mind
17 that the way the natural resources tend to be
18 regulated is there are a lot of agencies involved in
19 this. Our job is really, our mission is based on
20 protecting the health and safety of the public from
21 radiological issues related to the civilian use of
22 nuclear material. The state oversees the water. The
23 state historic preservation officer oversee cultural
24 resources. So there are a lot of agencies that are
25 involved.

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1 And any individual agency, within their
2 authority, may determine that something needs to be
3 done about a given issue. We don't necessarily get
4 involved in that aspect of it. If, for instance, we
5 feel an impact is small, but another agency that has
6 regulatory authority over that issues says, yeah, but
7 we want them to do something about it, that is within
8 their authority, and they can go and do that. So what
9 we say here doesn't bind them in any way. They still
10 have their own authority, and they will act on that.

11 Impacts that are moderate or large, and we
12 don't often come to large because, in general, the
13 plant or the people who are proposing a plant, they
14 understand what a large impact is and they want to
15 avoid that. They don't want to have a large impact.
16 It's not good for them, and they realize that in an
17 Environmental Impact Statement, an impact of that sort
18 could potentially lead to a recommendation not to
19 build. But again, we may indicate in those cases that
20 mitigation may be warranted. We may or may not have
21 the authority to require mitigation. Because, again,
22 our authority is over radiological issues.

23 So if there was an issue, say, regarding
24 terrestrial resources where an impact was moderate, we
25 could not require a certain mitigation action. But we

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1 would work with the agency that does have the
2 authority. And if we know what they plan to do in
3 terms of mitigation, we will indicate that in an
4 Environmental Impact Statement. But if we're not
5 sure, then we don't take any credit for that sort of
6 mitigation. In addition, a lot of times the applicant
7 may commit to certain types of mitigation if they
8 recognize that there's an impact that they're having
9 or that they would have.

10 And an example is what Colette talked
11 about, was with the wetlands, they know there's going
12 to be some impacts to wetlands. They've already
13 proposed what their mitigation strategy is going to be
14 for that. So we know what that is and we can include
15 that in the Environmental Impact Statement.

16 MR. CAMERON: Thank you Andy. And thank
17 you for that question, Joe. And we're going to go up
18 to this gentleman up there.

19 MR. SANDEL: Thank you. Hello, my name is
20 Ron Sandel. I live six miles from Fermi. My daughter
21 goes to school three miles from Fermi. This is a very
22 emotional thing for me to be here. I would like to
23 know how many people from this crowd right now can see
24 Fermi from their back door or from their kids' school.
25 Could you please raise your hand? So the rest of

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1 these people are politicking. That's what I'm telling
2 you right now. I would love to see new technology
3 brought into my backyard to make sure my kid is safer
4 than she was yesterday, to put more jobs in our area,
5 and to continue to do what we're doing. My question
6 for the NRC is about the waste that we have in Fermi
7 right now. Is the waste okay? Are we okay with that?
8 That is our biggest concern in my neighborhood.

9 MR. CAMERON: That's the kind of question
10 to answer, and was it Ron?

11 MR. SANDEL: Yep.

12 MR. CAMERON: Ron, okay, Ron is going to
13 be commenting later on, but we are trying to limit
14 this to questions, so there is a question there. And,
15 Andy, do I pick on you again, so to speak? Can you
16 talk about how the NRC assures that the spent fuel is
17 safely stored and managed? Andy Kugler.

18 MR. KUGLER: Okay. Spent fuel on a given
19 site is stored in one of two ways, or actually in a
20 lot of cases it's stored both ways. Initially, when
21 the fuel is removed from the reactor, it's placed in
22 pools of water, allowed to cool over a period of time.
23 Eventually, after a number of years, it can be moved
24 into casks and stored dry outside the plant. So
25 that's how the fuel is stored. Both methods of

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1 storage are regulated by the NRC, so they have to meet
2 our standards for safety. And in addition, in the
3 longer term, the Commission has looked at the issue of
4 spent fuel storage onsite, and had determined that the
5 fuel can be stored safely onsite for a very long
6 period of time.

7 Eventually, the fuel will go back to DOE,
8 the Department of Energy, but at this point as
9 everybody knows, there is no permanent solution right
10 now. The President did establish a group called the
11 Blue Ribbon Commission. You may have heard about
12 them. They are evaluating what the future will be in
13 terms of the disposal of spent nuclear fuel. And they
14 have not yet written their report. They are still
15 working on that. They issued a draft of the report, I
16 believe in July, and so that is available to review.
17 And so they are looking, you know, to longer term what
18 will be our solution in this country. But we don't
19 have a final solution at this time, but in the
20 meantime, we have determined that fuel can be safely
21 stored onsite in either pools or dry casks.

22 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you, and in the
23 meantime the NRC is regulating the safety of spent
24 fuel storage. And Ron, we do have our resident
25 inspectors here who are responsible for ensuring that

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1 the NRC regulations at the reactor are carried out,
2 including spent fuel storage. And Mike, right back
3 here, so you might talk to him afterwards if you want
4 to get some more assurance about that. Is there
5 another question before we go to public comments? Oh,
6 Evelyn and Michael Keegan. Okay, excuse me, I'm going
7 to go over. Okay, let's take these two questions, and
8 then let's go to public comment. And Evelyn, if you
9 could just introduce yourself to everybody.

10 MS. RIVERA: Thank you. My name is Ethyl
11 Rivera, and my question is this. It was stated
12 several times that spent fuel can be safely stored and
13 is being stored and has been stored. However, I have
14 not heard any of the potential events that would
15 translate to these storage facilities being unsafe.
16 Primarily, we are in an age of terrorism, and I don't
17 see anything, and I haven't seen anything in any of
18 the literature that I've been reading that we have any
19 kind of security that would prevent any kind of
20 terrorism, an act of terrorism being conducted either
21 at this facility or any others. Can you please
22 comment on that?

23 MR. CAMERON: Okay. This goes to, well,
24 what how does the NRC protect at the site against
25 various things that could happen with spent fuel, but

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1 specifically terrorism? And it's one of those areas
2 where, for security reasons, they might not go into
3 detail, but they talk to that. And who's the best
4 person to talk to how we deal with security in terms
5 of spent fuel, for example? And we're going to go to
6 Scott Burnell right over here. Scott, why don't you
7 take this, and then we'll go back to Michael Keegan.

8 MR. BURNELL: I'm Scott Burnell. I'm one
9 of the agency spokes persons from headquarters.
10 Security is one of the areas that is regulated by the
11 NRC at every reactor site around the country, not only
12 for spent fuel, but for the reactors themselves.
13 Security goes beyond the guard forces that we require,
14 the systems that we require the plants to have in
15 place to make sure that only authorized people are
16 where they're supposed to be. And, in terms of
17 natural events, both spent fuel pools and dry storage
18 casks are very robust structures. The recent
19 earthquake in Virginia actually moved several dry
20 casks at the site in Virginia without harming them.
21 So even a strong earthquake has been shown to not
22 affect the safety of dry casks.

23 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thanks for that
24 question Evelyn. Michael, could you introduce
25 yourself to us again, please?

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1 MR. KEEGAN: Yes, I'm Michael Keegan with
2 Don't Waste Michigan. I participated in a series of
3 phone calls, conference calls with the NRC, and during
4 one I learned that the soil structure analysis is not
5 going to rely on the standard accepted methodology.
6 They're looking to develop an alternative methodology
7 because the standard methodology would call for
8 concrete backfill down a foundation. I heard Colette
9 Luff from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers talk about
10 dredgings and landfill and backfill. Is it planned to
11 use this backfill as the foundation for the Fermi 3?
12 And that's my question to whomever can answer.

13 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Michael. And if
14 I could squeeze by you gentlemen, we're going to go
15 over here to the safety project manager on this
16 license application, Jerry Hale. Jerry.

17 MR. HALE: Jerry Hale. I'm the project
18 manager for the safety side of the application. The
19 question is about the backfill analysis, which is
20 ongoing. Staff has received the backfill analysis
21 from Detroit Edison. It's currently under review.
22 That analysis is very detailed. It involves a good
23 number of subject matter experts, including
24 individuals that are out at one of the national labs
25 that are assisting us with it. We expect the analysis

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1 to be done on that sometime in the next three to four
2 months.

3 As for the use of the backfill, I think
4 your question was about the foundation under the
5 plant. That's poured concrete, and so I think that
6 answers your question on that. If it doesn't, would
7 you kind of rephrase the question or re-ask it to see
8 if we can answer that.

9 MR. KEEGAN: The dredgings that were
10 talked about, will those dredgings --

11 MR. CAMERON: Michael, we have to get you
12 on the, we're going to give you a follow-up here, but
13 we have to get you on the transcript, okay. So that
14 means you have to use the microphone.

15 MR. KEEGAN: Also during those meetings
16 that I sat in, it was talked about to do the concrete
17 backfill down to foundation would use as much concrete
18 as the entire complex itself, so essentially double
19 the amount of concrete. And so what I picked up was
20 that they're looking for an alternative methodology
21 that is not currently accepted in engineering to use a
22 lesser backfill. So what I was wondering are they
23 going to use the dredgings and landfill to do the
24 backfill? I mean, is it going to be built on a
25 garbage pit? What's going on?

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1 MR. CAMERON: Yeah, Jerry, I think you get
2 the drift of Michael's question and concern. If you
3 could address that, then we're going to go to Kevin
4 Kamps for a last question. Yes.

5 MR. HALE: Well, certainly it's not going
6 to be built on a garbage dump. The design calls for
7 an engineered backfill. Those engineered requirements
8 are in the design specifications. And it will be an
9 engineered backfill. It certainly will not be built
10 on a garbage dump.

11 MR. CAMERON: Okay, Kevin, and please
12 introduce yourself to us.

13 MR. KAMPS: Thanks. My name is Kevin
14 Kamps with Beyond Nuclear and Don't Waste Michigan,
15 and my question I guess is a follow-up to the
16 questions about radioactive waste that were asked that
17 were good questions. And my question is how can the
18 NRC stand by such blanket assurances of safety with
19 pool storage, let's say, or dry cask storage, when in
20 Japan before our very eyes there is very strong
21 evidence that there was a fire in the Unit 4 at
22 Fukushima Daiichi. And we have the exact same design
23 here at Fermi Unit 2, only there's over 500 tons of
24 waste in that pool, whereas the pool in Japan, there's
25 130 tons.

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1 So, given a real world accident that's
2 still unfolding as we speak, how can you give such
3 blanket assurances of safety when you can see from
4 Japan what's possible. It's happened now. You can't
5 deny that it's possible. Same design here. And with
6 the dry cask storage, the NRC should be well aware
7 that there are industry and even NRC whistleblower
8 allegations about the whole -- casks. And Fermi 2's
9 had a permit from the NRC to move that waste into dry
10 casks and hasn't done it in years. Why is that? To
11 the best of our knowledge, it's because the structures
12 at Fermi 2 are not strong enough to support the weight
13 of the crane and the dry casks.

14 So here we are years into dry cast
15 storage. There's not been a single dry cask loaded,
16 and you've got every single fuel rod ever generated at
17 that plant, sitting in that pool that could boil down,
18 that could drain down instantly through various
19 terrorist attack or accident scenarios, but you assure
20 the public that everything's fine and will be for
21 centuries to come. It's hard to understand.

22 MR. CAMERON: Okay. There's a lot of
23 different components to that question and commentary.
24 But, perhaps starting with if Kevin's premise about
25 what happened at Fukushima, how is the NRC going to

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1 assure itself of safety? And we're going to go to
2 Mike. Mike Morris is senior resident at Fermi.

3 MR. MORRIS: Mike Morris. I'm the senior
4 resident at Fermi 2. Where I cannot get into the
5 technical engineering details of the question you
6 asked, because they're several thousand pages of
7 documents that have been gone through over the last
8 two years for moving fuel at Fermi into dry cask
9 storage. There is a very specific issue dealing with
10 the dry cask storage and the movement of the fuel that
11 has to deal with the reactor building, and it has to
12 do with design basis earthquake and a double fuel
13 load. And to make sure that, and it's only to make
14 sure that we have a designed safety margin built into
15 it.

16 It met the design requirement, but we want
17 the safety margin built into it. So at this point,
18 that's being done so that they meet the safety margin.
19 So therein lies the technical issue, and we can talk
20 about that outside more in detail if you'd like to.
21 The other issue, and this is somewhat of a different,
22 from the limited knowledge of what I have of what has
23 gone over at Fukushima, of which I have been
24 interested in because of the type of plant. There are
25 several procedures in place that are at Fermi that the

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1 licensee has designed and we've verified, and we do
2 that about once every two or three years to make sure
3 that everything is still available to do the
4 procedures.

5 That if the type of incident that
6 happened, as I understand it, at Fukushima happened at
7 Fermi, we have the procedures that they ended up with
8 later on already in place to do them, to prevent what
9 you're saying happens or the conditions that they got
10 to that caused what you're saying has happened. So
11 we've taken those into consideration, and those were
12 in place several years ago, long before this even
13 happened. So we do have the procedures. We have the
14 equipment onsite, and we have the implementation
15 process that the licensee has designed and we've
16 verified, just in case something like that did happen.

17 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Mike, and thank
18 you Kevin. We're going to go to public comment now.
19 Thank you for those questions. And we're going to
20 start out with Mayor Robert Clark of Monroe. And then
21 we're going to go to Floreine Mentel. And then we're
22 going to continue on from there. And this is the
23 mayor.

24 MR. CLARK: Thank you. Good evening. My
25 name is Robert Clark, and I have the privilege to

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1 serve as the mayor of the City of Monroe. Thank you
2 for this opportunity to comment about the Draft
3 Environmental Impact Statement concern DTE Energy's
4 proposed new Fermi unit. I support the NRC's
5 Environmental Impact Statement conclusion, and commend
6 the Commission both for reaching that conclusion and
7 the transparency in the process of reviewing DTE's
8 license application being open to expressions of
9 individual's and group concerns just as we're able to
10 do here this evening, and I'm sure there will be more.

11 Transparency is important in the matter of
12 public trust. It is also important in the
13 relationships that create a community. The City of
14 Monroe has that kind of relationship with DTE Energy
15 and government officials in Frenchtown Township.
16 That's why when it comes to those items identified as
17 moderate impacts, I have every confidence that they
18 will be mitigated or addressed. DTE has demonstrated
19 that it is proactive in addressing issues. They
20 communicate with elected officials and community
21 leaders and have been true to their word.

22 I believe it's because DTE Energy isn't
23 just a company doing business in our community, they
24 are part of our community. Many of their employees
25 live in the City of Monroe and surrounding townships.

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1 They are involved in the communities day to day as
2 residents, as patrons of our local businesses, as
3 volunteers in the community and activities. We see
4 the men and women who work in DTE Monroe County's
5 plant and have personal connections to them as friends
6 and neighbors. This inspires a great deal of
7 confidence knowing they're here.

8 I would be remiss if I did not acknowledge
9 the tremendous boost in economic activities that our
10 region will see if the license is approved and when
11 the project commences. We saw with the construction
12 and operation at Fermi 2. I expect we'll see the same
13 thing with a Fermi 3. Individuals who come to our
14 community to work, some and maybe many of them will
15 decide to stay and to live to raise their families to
16 become part of our community. In short, I welcome the
17 project and I thank you again for this opportunity.

18 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you, thank you
19 very much Mayor, and if we could help Floreine.

20 MS. MENTEL: Good evening. My name is
21 Floreine Mentel. I'm a former Monroe County
22 commissioner, and thank you for this opportunity to
23 offer the perspective of a lifelong Monroe County
24 resident, a Frenchtown resident within that 10-mile
25 area of Fermi, and someone who has been involved in

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1 this community for decades. I support the DTE
2 Energy's interest in building a new nuclear unit at
3 Fermi, and the conclusion reached by those who drafted
4 the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

5 It is my belief that not only are there no
6 environmental impact reasons why a license should not
7 be issued. There are a multitude of reasons for why a
8 license should be issued. Very simply, the
9 construction of a new unit at Fermi would be good for
10 Monroe County. I am thinking, specifically, and first
11 of the great number of jobs that will be created, and
12 the economic activity that will be generated by the
13 construction. Second, it will provide much needed
14 electricity for our homes, offices, and businesses.
15 Because I am an optimist at heart, I know that
16 Michigan's economy will turn around, and we will need
17 to power produced by a Fermi 3.

18 My confidence in nuclear power and DTE
19 Energy is built on my experiences taking children on
20 field trips to the plant in the years before 9/11,
21 getting to see things up close, and getting to talk
22 with their employees. Additionally, in many years of
23 involvement in the community, I am hard pressed to
24 think of any significant endeavors that did not
25 involve DTE Energy or its employees. In fact, as

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1 chair of Monroe County Michigan week, I nominated DTE
2 Energy and Fermi 2 with the Minuteman and Corporate
3 Citizens Awards.

4 They are interested and active in the
5 community. DTE Energy is always there to help. They
6 have demonstrated that they are good stewards of the
7 environment through their involvement with the Detroit
8 River International Wildlife Refuge and the attention
9 that they devote to their property in partnership with
10 the Wildlife Habitat Council. When I think of a good
11 neighbor, sorry State Farm, I think of DTE Energy.
12 Thank you.

13 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you. Thank you
14 Floreine. And while Floreine's taking her seat, we're
15 going to ask Terry Lodge to come up, and then go to
16 Richard Meyer, Richard McDevitt and Michael Leonardi.
17 And this is Terry. You can go right here, Terry, it's
18 fine.

19 MR. LODGE: I'm Terry Lodge. I'm an
20 attorney for the Sierra Club, Don't Waste Michigan,
21 Citizen's Environmental Awareness of Southwestern
22 Ontario and Beyond, did I say Beyond Nuclear, Don't
23 Waste Michigan, Sierra Club. All right. Anyway, I
24 represent the interveners in the Fermi 3 proceeding.
25 This is a wasted meeting. This is a waste of time,

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1 and I would like to explain why. It's a waste of time
2 because three years ago, at the scoping meeting that
3 was convened by the NRC in this auditorium, I produced
4 a letter and made comments requesting to know whether
5 or not the NRC was going to fulfill the real legal
6 requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act.

7 That's NEPA, that is the law that requires
8 the Draft and Final Environmental Impact Statements.
9 I asked because I was concerned that in 2007 there had
10 been a deregulation. Simply by fiat, the Nuclear
11 Regulatory Commission decided that certain activities
12 were of such minimal concern they did not need to have
13 the approval of a Final Environmental Impact Statement
14 before they could be commenced. Those activities,
15 apparently, have commenced. According to a July 7,
16 2011, letter that is on file in the ADAMS filing
17 system at the NRC, Detroit Edison has indicated that
18 beginning last April the utility began what are called
19 pre-construction activities at the plant site.

20 They're already starting to build. They
21 have already committed to build a large central base
22 load power plant at the Fermi site. The site
23 selection has been decided and, at least, the
24 commitment to a large base load plant has been
25 concluded. Pre-construction activities, and these are

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1 things that are not covered by NEPA. They don't have
2 to be talked about and may only be voluntarily
3 addressed in the Environmental Impact Statement, the
4 draft. Pre-construction activities include
5 preparation of the site, grading, construction of
6 temporary access roads and spoil areas, installation
7 of concrete support facilities, warehouses, shop
8 facilities, excavation for any structure, construction
9 of such things as roadways, paving, railroad spurs,
10 fencing, exterior utility and lighting systems,
11 transmission lines, cooling tower structures, the new
12 switch yard, nine safety-related circulating water
13 lines, fire protection lines, the list is pretty
14 lengthy.

15 They are permitted, they are not
16 permitted, they are allowed, there's no permit
17 required unless there's some local or state permit
18 requirement, to do those activities. They're already
19 building Fermi 3. The National Environmental
20 Protection Act requires the project not be committed,
21 not be begun, that alternatives realistically and
22 meaningfully be analyzed and discussed and disclosed
23 to the public. What you have is a Draft Environmental
24 Impact Statement that superficially discusses
25 meaningful job-creating alternatives, very

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1 superficially. That discusses base load plant options
2 and the option has already been selected. The site
3 has already been determined.

4 This bias has decided the project. The
5 complaints that the public makes that this is nothing
6 more than a dog and pony show are verified by the acts
7 that are allowed now, the acts that are going on now.
8 The Final Environmental Impact Statement is not due to
9 be completed, the choice of the preferred alternative
10 is not due to be made before November, 2012. By that
11 time, for approximately a year-and-a-half, millions of
12 dollars worth of construction activity will have been
13 undertaken. The commitment is made.

14 The commitment has been made for months
15 before his hearing. If the NRC wants to have any
16 credibility with the public as a regulator, instead of
17 as a cheerleader, it will order an immediate stop
18 work, and essentially require the holes to be filled,
19 require the structures to be taken down. We know that
20 isn't going to happen. In 2009, my letter requesting
21 a commitment from the NRC to not allow project work to
22 even begin before this process was concluded was met
23 with our regs deregulated that, sorry. So the first
24 time, the first answer was tragedy, the second time is
25 the farce. Thank you.

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1 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Terry. Richard
2 Meyer. Richard. Hi. Here's Richard, and then we're
3 going to go to Richard McDevitt. Thank you, Richard.

4 MR. MEYER: I'm Richard Meyer. I live out
5 on the lake --

6 MR. CAMERON: Just let me put this up a
7 little bit for you.

8 MR. MEYER: -- on Sterling Drive in --
9 Farms. My home is about 150 to 200 feet from the lake
10 itself, and I have a beautiful view over it. I can
11 see the Davis Bessie Plant at 26 miles away, and I can
12 see the wildlife that is nearby and flourishing in the
13 Fermi property. Last year, last winter, there were a
14 number of deer who managed to escape from the Fermi
15 property, and I feed birds underneath my spirea bush.
16 I use that because Cooper's Hawks they get tangled up
17 there and the rest of the birds can escape pretty
18 well. But the deer discovered that and started eating
19 my birdseed. So my birdseed bill went up
20 substantially, and the number of deer increased out
21 there. I think they spread the word.

22 My background is with a very, very large
23 number of construction sites, starting at Prairie
24 Island up in Minnesota. I've been to the D.C. Cook
25 plant over on the other side of the state. I've been

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1 to Marble Hill down there in southern Indiana, the
2 Perry Plant over on Lake Ontario. I spent two seasons
3 trying to mitigate some of the problems at Three Mile
4 Island by writing radiological control procedures and
5 chemical control procedures and others for their
6 particular Unit 2 problem. I worked for a submarine
7 commander for the first trip, a guy by the name of
8 David Limroth who was a nuclear sub guy, and the
9 second time was for Bill Kelly who was an engineer who
10 wrote the training materials for reactor operators and
11 had experience down in Barnwell, South Carolina.

12 My background includes a tremendous amount
13 of instrumentation and electrical equipment. I was a
14 missile guidance instructor in the Army, and I also
15 worked on test equipment in large quantities at the
16 guided missile school. The tracking ship that I
17 worked on was the General H.H. Arnold, which was the
18 first one out of the box of the two ships that were
19 intended to track our own missiles and those of the
20 Soviet Union and anybody else who cared to get into
21 the game.

22 The sister ship, the Hoyt S. Vandenberg,
23 is now a reef down there by Key West. It was another
24 radar ship that was specially built at Sperry Radars
25 that had a very sophisticated capabilities, trying to

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1 determine the actual physical size and shape of an
2 object being tracked with a non-ambiguous range up to
3 32,000 miles, although with sufficient power, we could
4 track the moon. Of course that was a wandering kind
5 of ranger system, but my technical background also
6 goes back to chemistry, what I majored in in college.
7 Dr. Paul O'Connor was my freshman chemistry teacher,
8 and I learned back in 1955 about one of the secrets of
9 a hydrogen bomb and that American Lithium was
10 distilling lithium to get the lithium six isotopes
11 separated.

12 I have had a great deal of confidence in
13 nuclear power. I'm very fond of the idea that we are
14 progressing here to a situation where we may be able
15 to replace the very dirty and very harmful prospects
16 of coal being one of the sole sources of our energy.
17 Right now, we're building electric powered cars, but
18 there's a little bit of ambiguity there in the fact
19 that if we don't provide some way to give them power
20 outside of coal, that's going to be kind of a missed
21 opportunity.

22 My home, I've been there since 1977. I
23 lived in Monroe there for about six months while I was
24 trying to get a place to live out by the lake. The
25 Donald C. Cook Plant, that's another big job that we

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1 did. I worked for Comstock, the electrical
2 contractor.

3 MR. CAMERON: Richard, do you have a final
4 concluding statement for us based on all of your
5 experience, because we're --

6 MR. MEYER: One of the things I wanted to
7 point out was the wildlife out there is exceptional.
8 There's one problem that we have, I think it's a non-
9 native species called a double crested cormorant,
10 which has multiplied up into the thousands. And it's
11 one of those kinds of things that a fish eater that it
12 can possibly decimate the population of the walleyes
13 and perch and so forth that are such a good part of
14 our lake.

15 We also have a little windmill that have
16 been so popularized, and as part of making them able
17 to advertise their actual cost instead of the high
18 amount of subsidies that they get for building them,
19 should be placed along super highways so that they can
20 recharge these forthcoming electric vehicles. And the
21 State of Michigan, if they can see in a little window
22 of opportunity here, should become the state where
23 Yucca Mountain being closed we could possibly take
24 over and reprocessing a site that takes care of so-
25 called nuclear waste, which is actually largely still

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1 useable stuff.

2 MR. CAMERON: Okay, Richard, I'm going to
3 have to ask you to conclude please.

4 MR. MEYER: And make a, something that
5 makes a financial blessing to this state that lasts at
6 least 200 years. So, this is part of what I'm all
7 about, and my scientific and studying background and
8 experience leads me to believe that's the way we
9 should go. Thank you.

10 MR. CAMERON: Thank you very much. Thank
11 you, Richard. And we're going to go to Richard
12 McDevitt right now, and then Michael Leonardi, and
13 then we're going to go to Ron May.

14 MR. MCDEVITT: Good evening, everyone. As
15 said, my name is Richard McDevitt. A little bit of
16 background, I am the vice chairman of the Utility
17 Workers Union of American, the Fermi division. I am a
18 lifetime resident of Frenchtown Township, living
19 within three miles straight line as the bird flies
20 radius of the power house today. I have been working
21 at the nuclear power plant here in Monroe, Newport,
22 Frenchtown, however we want to describe it, for the
23 last 23, maybe 23-1/2 years straight, day in, day out.

24 What I can tell you is the dedication of
25 each and every one of these employees out there.

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1 There is a questioning attitude day in and day out.
2 The contractors that come onsite pick up on this, and
3 also enjoy challenging if there's something that they
4 do not believe is right, or do not believe is proper.
5 Detroit Edison has given to us employment for many,
6 many people, has given us economic growth into this
7 community. The proposal of a new nuclear plant here
8 is a good thing for each and every one of us. Efforts
9 have been continuously made and improvement on how we
10 protect our environment, how we protect the fuel,
11 [and] how we protect our neighborhood.

12 My family, my children all live in this
13 community. And it's very important to me to verify
14 and make sure that their safety and the safety of each
15 and every one of us around here is important. For a
16 number of years, I served on the local school board
17 here, daily involving looking at making sure that a
18 reliable, safe industry is there. It is important to
19 each and every one of us to voice our opinions. I
20 will not speak of opinions that I find that were close
21 to falsehoods.

22 But, at the same time, when we take and
23 look at what this area is, which is a very, very
24 pristine, environmentally friendly area, DTE Energy
25 and the people there on that site have taken a place

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1 that was fairly barren when I was a teenager driving
2 out there enjoying the sights, to a wildlife preserve.
3 You cannot ask for more than that. The animal
4 population out there to me is almost a nuisance it is
5 so heavy, because we take care of it. We make sure
6 it's a safe environment.

7 This is the type of place, a friendly
8 neighborhood, that you would like to have. Security
9 is not a question to me because I live with it day in,
10 day out. We make sure that each and every person that
11 comes into our area is proper and follows all
12 documentations and following of the Federal law. This
13 is important to each and every one of you. I do
14 believe and strongly support in the possibility of
15 having another nuclear plant there. I look at it as a
16 way, a continuation of the betterment of our
17 community, and for each and every one of you, a
18 better, safer way of life. Thank you.

19 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. Thank you very
20 much, Richard. We're now going to hear from Michael
21 Leonardi, and then Ron May. Is Michael still here?
22 Okay, well if he comes back, will someone who knows
23 him just let me know, and we'll get him back on. But
24 Ron, we're going to go to you now.

25 MR. MAY: Good evening, everyone. I

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1 appreciate the opportunity to stand here and talk to
2 you a little bit about the things that my organization
3 and our company have been working on for a number of
4 years now. I want to start by telling everyone that I
5 appreciate the diversity of comment. I think it's a
6 hugely beneficial activity to have points of view and
7 dissenting opinion, and pointing out areas where we
8 may not be quite as diligent yet. It's great to have
9 a draft of a program so that you can take a look at
10 it. And those of you that really feel that there are
11 things that need to be improved, the comments are
12 welcomed.

13 I give the NRC staff and those from the
14 Army Corps a lot of credit for working so diligently
15 and so completely on our application over the last
16 three years. This is a big deal to our company. We
17 live here. This is our community. We cover a large
18 portion of the state with customers, and I would bet
19 just about everybody in this room is a customer of
20 ours. We have an obligation, a long-term obligation,
21 to provide power, to do that in a safe way, and to do
22 that in a way that is economical and affordable for
23 all of us.

24 I do want to say we haven't started one
25 thing yet out at the site. And I don't know where

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1 that may have come from. We don't have an early site
2 permit. We certainly don't have authorization by our
3 leadership, and I certainly haven't authorized any
4 construction. And I think it's important that we do
5 things in the order by which they're most logical.
6 Let's make sure we get the design right. Let's make
7 sure we get the siting right. Let's make sure we get
8 the environmental right. And then, when it's
9 possible, let's build a plant at the right time for
10 the right price for all of us.

11 We haven't decided to do that yet, and we
12 don't have a timetable yet. But as far as this
13 community is concerned, yeah, we think that this is
14 the right location for this plant, and we wouldn't be
15 standing here and talking about it with all the
16 sincerity and all of the conviction that we have.
17 This is a very important project to us in the sense
18 that it provides opportunity and it really provides
19 flexibility for our portfolio as we go forward into
20 the future.

21 I think that the fossil plant fleet that
22 we have is an older fleet. It's some of the fleet has
23 been around since the '50's. They're inefficient
24 plants. They're not as cost-effective as this nuclear
25 plant would be. They also have commitments and

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1 obligations for environmental equipment. We've done
2 that at Monroe, of course, so you can go see it. But
3 some of the smaller plants, that wouldn't be the case.
4 And that's true across the mid west. This is the only
5 site that, and you can look to see if there are any
6 other applications out there for a mid west site.
7 This would be an asset for the whole of us, and I
8 think that for our company, specifically, if we retire
9 fossil plants, this would be a good replacement and a
10 good opportunity to consider.

11 One more thing, we're building windmills.
12 We're not talking about it. We're building them.
13 Within this month, we will commission and put in
14 commercial operation 60 windmills. We're building
15 windmills in the thumb of Michigan. We've built on
16 campus here solar facilities, and we have implemented
17 an environmental program that is cleaning the air. We
18 have a program, also, for efficiency, and we think all
19 of those are really important. But I think it would
20 be foolish to exclude the opportunity of perhaps
21 having a new nuclear facility if we need it. Thank
22 you.

23 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you, Ron. We're
24 going to go to John Stickel, and then Ron Sandel and
25 Connie Carroll, Sandy Mull for our next four speakers.

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1 And this is John Stickel coming up, and then we'll go
2 to Ron. John.

3 MR. STICKEL: Good evening. My name is
4 John Stickel. I live in Berlin Township, about five
5 miles away. I moved down here seven years ago to the
6 Monroe area. I like the farmland, and I work for the
7 City of Riverview, and that was made possible,
8 actually, through a DTE subsidiary, with the City of
9 Riverview where they're farming gas off of a landfill
10 area. It's really improved life for myself and my
11 family, and I want to see that happen for others
12 through the, not just the construction jobs it'll
13 provide over the next five years, but also for the
14 long-term jobs.

15 I was over in Japan during that disaster.
16 I seen it. I also see that DTE has learned from this,
17 and they're putting everything in place to make sure
18 it doesn't happen here. And another thing I seen over
19 there is an average household cost of \$400 to \$500 for
20 electricity. And I think that kind of points to the
21 work DTE's doing here so we don't run into that. We
22 have \$100 bills instead of \$500 bills. But I'm
23 definitely for this project, and I appreciate the
24 meeting tonight. Thanks.

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

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1 John, and this is Ron Sandel who's coming up to join
2 us right now.

3 MR. SANDEL: First off, I'd like to thank
4 everybody for the opportunity to speak on behalf of my
5 family who lives in this area. I think that the best
6 thing we could do is to build a new nuclear plant in
7 our area. To decommission the old one, which is safe
8 as it is, but I just, I just love the fact of DTE
9 brings in new technology. And they don't stop, they
10 don't stop. Right now he was talking about, I forget
11 your name, sorry sir. But I work at the coal burner
12 plant right now on outside construction, and it is
13 more efficient than you're letting on, I'll tell you
14 that right now.

15 You guys have done many a things to make
16 our environment a better place. And I applaud you for
17 that. There's about a hundred people in here that
18 live within 10 miles from there. And the fact that
19 everybody gets to come up here and stand and say their
20 peace, I think it's a great thing. It's a great
21 thing. And there's negatives and there's positives
22 for everything. And like I said, I work at the coal
23 burner plant right now, and when they built that
24 plant, they didn't have the technologies that they
25 have now.

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1 But DTE has done it, and they will
2 continue to do that. And I believe they will do that
3 with their nuclear plants, also. Right now there's
4 not answers for some of the questions that we have,
5 but science and technology, they bring us along the
6 way. And they've spared no expense, and we pay for
7 that, I understand that. But they make it safe for us
8 to walk our kids to school and everything else. And I
9 applaud you guys for that.

10 And on another note, too, Ms. Mentel, I
11 applaud you for the years of service that you've given
12 us. And also, I would like to say, too, that
13 everybody in here that stands up, even when they're
14 out of turn, they've got a voice. Everybody here has
15 a voice, and if you don't get up here and you don't
16 express it, then you're not going to get anywhere in
17 life, and you're not going to feel good about yourself
18 when you go home. So, thank you all.

19 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you, Ron. Thank
20 you for getting up here and talking to us. We're
21 going to go to Connie Carroll again, and then Sandy
22 Mull, Sandy Bihn, Jessie Collins, Joe DeMare and
23 Michael Keegan. And I'll remind you of all that.
24 This is Connie Carroll.

25 MS. CARROLL: I like the way you said

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1 that, again, Connie Carroll, again. I was here this
2 afternoon, and I just told Floreine I'm going to
3 repeat what I said this afternoon because I think it
4 bears repeating. I made it short and sweet, so let me
5 read this to you. My name's Connie Carroll, and I'm
6 the executive director of the local United Way, the
7 United Way of Monroe County. And it's my
8 understanding, as I've been told, and as I've heard
9 tonight, that we're here to talk about the
10 environmental impact that another possible nuclear
11 facility will have on this community.

12 The word environment simply means relating
13 to our surroundings. As executive director of the
14 United Way of Monroe County, I must be concerned with
15 our economic environment, as well as our natural
16 environment. Looking around Monroe County, we see an
17 environment of high unemployment and economic
18 deficiency. It's had a significant effect on local
19 support for the United Way and other philanthropic
20 endeavors in Monroe County. Local fund raising
21 results have decreased significantly.

22 United Way of Monroe County, alone, has
23 experienced a decrease of 25 percent over the last
24 five years in our funding to help those who need it
25 the most. Against this backdrop, DTE Energy, the DTE

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1 Energy Foundation and the company's employees are a
2 continuing resource and support system for the
3 economic growth and stability needed in Monroe County
4 today. DTE Energy continues to be the largest single
5 employer in Monroe County. The company and its
6 employees are also the single largest charitable
7 contributors in the community.

8 Not only do they contribute monetarily to
9 the United Way of Monroe County and many other non-
10 profits, they give freely of their volunteer time and
11 services; everything from holding coat drives for
12 needy children to working with the local community
13 meals programs that feeds the hungry and the homeless.
14 The construction of Fermi 3 would most definitely
15 positively affect the economic environment in Monroe
16 County. It will mean new jobs for our community. It
17 will boost rental and retail income.

18 I'm certain it will have a positive impact
19 on the local philanthropic outlook. As a
20 representative of the non-profit sector, I am
21 endorsing the construction of a third unit at the
22 Fermi Nuclear Power Plant. Thank you very much.

23 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you, Connie,
24 and forgive me. Don't read anything to my saying
25 again, because --

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1 MS. CARROLL: You gave me a great opening
2 line, thank you.

3 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, but we have a
4 number of speakers who spoke this afternoon, and we
5 welcome them back. They may say something different
6 tonight, they may say the same thing. But we realize
7 that you're not only talking to the NRC, which we
8 appreciate, but you're also talking to the rest of the
9 community. So when we start our midnight meeting,
10 Connie, if you --

11 MS. CARROLL: That's fine. I'll --

12 MR. CAMERON: You'll pass, okay. All
13 right. Sandy, Sandy Mull? Oh, hi, Sandy.

14 MS. MULL: Thank you, Chip. Good evening.
15 As Chip said, I'm Sandy Mull. I am president and
16 executive director of the Southern Wayne County
17 Regional Chamber. We're a membership-based
18 organization made up of roughly a thousand businesses
19 in 21 communities north of Monroe County, east of
20 Washtenaw County, and south of Dearborn. The vast
21 majority of the chambers members are small businesses.
22 Roughly 85 percent have a hundred or fewer men and
23 women working for them. About half have 25 or fewer
24 employees.

25 The chamber's mission is to improve the

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1 overall business climate for its members through
2 action that stimulates economic growth, inter-business
3 communication, and member education. The proposed new
4 unit at Fermi Power Plant is nothing, if not an
5 opportunity for economic growth and improved business
6 climate. That's why the chamber has long been on
7 record as supporting its development. The Draft
8 Environmental Impact Statement cites Southeast
9 Michigan Council of Governments estimates that the
10 region lost 210,000 manufacturing jobs between 2000
11 and 2009. Worse, the loss had a ripple effect across
12 Michigan in the form of three jobs to every
13 manufacturing job that disappeared.

14 When the state began to feel the
15 recession, southeast Michigan and, specifically,
16 southern Wayne County, felt it first, felt it most
17 deeply, and is feeling it the longest, I think. Only
18 now are we beginning to see some positive signs in
19 local hiring. From our perspective, a new unit at
20 Fermi would be a positive development, and continue
21 the progress on this front. While the economic impact
22 of a new unit is important, the Southern Wayne County
23 Regional Chamber also strongly believes in the
24 development of clean, affordable energy. Nuclear
25 energy, in our opinion, is among the very best options

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1 in that regard. Thank you for this opportunity to
2 comment.

3 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. Thank you,
4 Sandy, and now we're going to go to Sandy Bihn. We'll
5 get to you. I'm sorry if I called your name earlier
6 and put someone else in front.

7 MS. BIHN: Thank you. My name is Sandy
8 Bihn. I'm the Lake Erie water keeper, and I also
9 happen to live where I can see Fermi 2 and the Detroit
10 Coal-fired Power Plant from our home that is next to
11 Maumee Bay State Park on the other side of Lake Erie
12 and Maumee Bay. For all of those that are here
13 tonight, and have expressed their concern about the
14 economy and the impacts of this nuclear power plant,
15 positive ones for the most part on the economy, I'd
16 also like to share that these plants, these power
17 plants are here because of the volume of water that is
18 here.

19 DTE came here because Lake Erie was here
20 because these facilities need a great deal of water.
21 Water is the oil of the future, and it's quantity and
22 quality will dictate this region's future economic
23 opportunities and existence. Again, I'd like to thank
24 you for this opportunity to address the Nuclear
25 Regulatory Commission concerning the Draft

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1 Environmental Impact Statement for Fermi 3. I'm here
2 as the Lake Erie water keeper, representing an
3 organization whose mission is simply to promote,
4 protect and preserve Lake Erie.

5 Lake Erie is the shallowest of all the
6 Great Lakes, and has over one-half of all the
7 consumable fish in the great lakes. Most of those
8 consumable fish spawn and begin their lives right here
9 in the western basin of Lake Erie. Fermi 3 is
10 proposed on the shores of the far western basin of
11 Lake Erie, where the average depth of water is only 24
12 feet and where nearby Maumee Bay's waters have an
13 average depth of only five feet. The Great Lakes
14 Compact passed by Congress and voted on by all the
15 Great Lake states, governs water use and withdrawals.

16 The State of Michigan passed implementing
17 legislation for the Great Lakes Compact and adopted a
18 water withdrawal assessment tool for evaluating water
19 withdrawals in Michigan waters. I see no reference to
20 the Great Lakes Compact, the water withdrawal
21 assessment tool and results in the Draft Environmental
22 Impact Statement. It would seem that this assessment
23 is required by law, and the results should be publicly
24 shared for comment in the Environmental Impact
25 Statement.

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1 This assessment is particularly important
2 because in the summer and fall of 2011, Lake Erie
3 experienced the worst algal bloom in decades and
4 probably in Lake Erie's history. The algae extended
5 over a hundred miles east past Cleveland, and in some
6 part of the central basin of Lake Erie. It was over
7 60 feet in depth at some parts, and extended over 14
8 miles offshore in the western and central basins of
9 Lake Erie. Algae was, similarly, found along the
10 anterior shoreline, and the algae was so bad that it
11 slowed down boat motors, and it was repulsive to
12 people in boats and fishing, and anyone who saw it and
13 experienced it.

14 All research on Lake Erie algae says that
15 the algae originates here in the far western basin of
16 Lake Erie, where the Maumee River, Raisin and Detroit
17 Rivers are located; in other words where this proposed
18 plant is to be located. I was here for the hearing
19 several years ago and read the reports from Detroit
20 Edison that depicted Lake Erie as healthy, a lake that
21 recovered. At that time, the algal blooms were
22 getting worse every year. But the reports on Lake
23 Erie were still generally good. That is no more.

24 Lake Erie is now referred to as the lake
25 that is failing again, and the Detroit Edison Fermi 3

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1 submissions, nor the Draft Environmental Impact depict
2 or address impacts of this project on algal growth in
3 Lake Erie and the impacts to water quality and aquatic
4 habitat under current conditions. The reports do not
5 identify or discuss a declining Lake Erie. Fermi 3
6 would be the sixth power plant in the western basin of
7 Lake Erie, who collectively withdraw over three
8 billion gallons of water daily and heat that water
9 about 10 degrees Fahrenheit, and collectively entrain
10 millions of larval fish and impinge hundreds of
11 millions of juvenile fish.

12 There is no assessment of the tipping
13 point of additional fish kills to the overall fish
14 population of Lake Erie that would be caused by Fermi
15 3. There is no assessment of the contribution of
16 additional discharged warm water at Fermi 3 on algal
17 growth. The Draft EIS fails to clearly state the
18 proposed volume of water to be used, with the
19 additional water temperature at discharge, and the
20 mixing zone of existing power plants in the western
21 basin and the proposed Fermi 3 power plant along with
22 algae production because of the heated waters.

23 The Draft Environmental Statement goes
24 into great detail about the population and land use in
25 50 and 75-mile radiuses. With the Draft Environmental

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1 Impact Statement it shows where reserves are in Ohio,
2 yet it fails to show where all the power plants in
3 this basin are located, and their collective impacts,
4 and the additional impacts from this facility. These
5 omissions fail to address critical water quality,
6 including water withdrawal and aquatic species impacts
7 on a Lake Erie in distress.

8 Rather, the Draft EIS shows other nuclear
9 power plants and avoids disclosure and assessment of
10 water use and fish kills by coal-fired and nuclear
11 power plants in this area. Also, the Draft
12 Environmental Impact Statement fails to disclose the
13 growing algae problem in western Lake Erie that's been
14 known scientifically and documented since 2003. When
15 algae is excessive and toxic, it depletes oxygen and
16 the food chain for fish, favoring low-end less
17 desirable fish and reducing zooplankton and other
18 vital fish food.

19 For algae to grow, it needs warm water.
20 Thermal heating of the waters helps algae grow. With
21 the excess nutrient and algal growth in Lake Erie,
22 it's imperative that the NRC require an additional
23 environmental impact analysis from the additional fish
24 kills and water withdrawals at Fermi 3. What is the
25 environmental impact of Fermi 3's additional killing

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1 of an estimated 62.5 million fish as stated in the
2 EIS? What is the Fermi 3's impact of an additional
3 almost 50 million gallons of thermally heated water on
4 algal growth?

5 Lake Erie does not know the difference
6 between water used by a coal-fired plant or a nuclear
7 plant or any other intake. Nor does Lake Erie know if
8 the water is from Michigan, Ohio, or Ontario. What
9 Lake Erie waters do know is that too much heat and too
10 many nutrients alter the health of the waters and the
11 abundance of fish. Fermi 3 proposes to discharge
12 heated water. The NRC should either consider
13 recommending Fermi 3 be located somewhere outside the
14 western basin, or that there be mitigation required
15 for the plant.

16 Again, the water, the whatever, and I'll
17 be filing additional comments. One of the things
18 that's troubling, I think, in the EIS is that it
19 evaluates this facility compared to all of Lake Erie,
20 and the water in the western basin turns over every 30
21 to 45 days, the water in the lake every two-and-a-half
22 years. So it does not look at the western basin
23 specifically, and the quantity of water being used
24 here is said to be .012, but that's when referenced to
25 the whole lake, not to the western basin, which is the

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1 hub of the fish growth and the hub of the algae
2 problem.

3 The only other thing I have to suggest is
4 that the coal-fired power plant in Monroe uses 1.9
5 billion gallons of water a day, and perhaps the NRC
6 would consider some mitigation that maybe a cooling
7 tower would be put up there to offset the impacts from
8 this plant. Thank you.

9 MS. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you, Sandy.
10 And, Jessie. This is Jessie Collins, right? And
11 then, we're going to go to Joe DeMare, Joe.

12 MS. COLLINS: My name is Jessie Pauline
13 Collins, and I live in Sumpter Township about 12 air
14 miles from the proposed reactor site. I'm against the
15 licensing, but I'm here tonight to participate in
16 democracy just like the other like-minded people,
17 including those we favor the licensing. I read both
18 volumes of the NUREG-2105 and learned a lot, not only
19 from the government and Detroit Edison's studies, but
20 also from those public comments submitted from that
21 2009 scoping meeting, which I did not attend.

22 We often hear the term lessons learned
23 from the nuclear cartel, and that's what I wish to
24 address here today, my lessons learned from the
25 nuclear industry. In 1983 in eastern Oklahoma, I was

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1 an active member in Native Americans for a Clean
2 Environment, NACE, which proposed the contamination of
3 our community from a facility called Sequoyah Fuels.
4 Owned and operated by Kerr-McGee, the facility
5 converted mill uranium, called yellow cake, into
6 uranium hexafluoride, the third step in the nuclear
7 fuel cycle.

8 NACE's efforts to stop the company's waste
9 disposal by an injection well caused the community to
10 polarize into a situation very much like here in
11 Monroe. Contamination became jobs versus the
12 environment. We never thought our ourselves as
13 environmentalists until we read that in the paper. We
14 thought we were just concerned citizens trying to
15 protect our family and the future like the Iroquois
16 say, down to the next seven generation.

17 Then in January, 1986, Sequoyah Fuels had
18 an accident that killed one worker instantly and
19 hospitalized over a hundred people within an hour.
20 Besides workers, those hospitalized included the
21 fishermen out on the river and travelers passing down
22 Interstate 40 straight into a toxic plume. The
23 hospitalized included a Sequoyah County Sheriff, who
24 later successfully sued the company for not properly
25 educating him to the dangers he faced by entering a

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1 toxic plume to deal with the traffic. He died as a
2 result of his exposure.

3 Four days after that disaster, a woman
4 approached me at a meeting and asked to speak to me
5 alone. Once alone, she explained that her husband
6 worked for the Oklahoma Department of Health, and he
7 had signed off on the facility safety reports against
8 his better judgment. He felt doing so was the
9 environment versus his job. The wife said he could
10 not sleep or eat since the accident. Signing off on
11 unsafe reports made him feel personally responsible
12 for the accident. His guilt provided us with
13 documents showing the dangers that were never made
14 public. The injection wells stopped, and eventually
15 the facility was shut down.

16 So, a thing I learned from that was that,
17 another thing, was that when people learn about the
18 dangers that face their family and their future, they
19 begin to educate themselves against the nuclear
20 threat. They speak to friends and family until the
21 majority of the area is united against the danger.
22 When that happens here, there'll be no Fermi 3. The
23 process is slow, but it works. And with my lessons
24 learned from those years of activism, I know there's
25 good people working for the NRC, the Corps of

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1 Engineers and Detroit Edison. But those people, if
2 forced to, will sign off on documents against their
3 better judgment.

4 I also learned, and I never really wanted
5 to know, that there's no safe way to produce
6 electricity from nuclear energy. The risk, the
7 pollution, the waste and the accidents far outnumber
8 the benefits. But there exists a possibility for a
9 win-win situation here. NUREG-2105 states that
10 Michigan's thumb area has enough wind power to produce
11 electricity commercially. The thumb is already within
12 DE's corridor and the electricity can be transferred
13 without constructing any new power lines or another
14 transmission corridor through wetlands.

15 DE could be on the forefront of
16 sustainable energy, which the NUREG states is the
17 fastest growing source of energy. And Bill Clinton
18 said on the Jon Stewart Show that nuclear is a
19 technology of the past. The country needs to move
20 forward with solar or wind. It's time for everyone to
21 be stewards of the earth, not destroyers. And so, I
22 say to Detroit Edison more local jobs would be made by
23 erecting wind turbines than installing another nuclear
24 reactor. Provide jobs by producing the electricity
25 with wind, and we'll all be happy. Thank you.

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1 MR. CAMERON: Thank you very much, Jessie.
2 Joe DeMare, and then we're going to go to Michael,
3 Michael Keegan and then Martha Gruelle.

4 MR. DEMARE: Thank you. And it's, we say
5 DeMare. In Italian it would be DeMare. I want to
6 thank everyone for the chance to speak here tonight.
7 And someone had mentioned the idea that if you don't
8 live within site of the plant, you're politicking.
9 Well, I have to admit that I am politicking because
10 it's politics and only politics that keeps the nuclear
11 industry running. Looked at just from an economic
12 standpoint, if the Federal government removed what
13 Price Waterhouse Insurance guarantees, I can guarantee
14 you that nuclear plants would all shut down tomorrow.
15 So it's only through the political clout of the
16 nuclear industry that we're even here today discussing
17 a technology which is not economic.

18 I want to make three main points. The
19 first is that fundamentally at Fukushima we learned
20 that putting tanks of water above the reactor is a bad
21 idea. In the event of a big enough earthquake, in the
22 event of a hydrogen explosion, in the event of a
23 terrorist attack, the water in those tanks drains out
24 and we saw in Japan fuel rods get exposed. So the
25 main design feature of this plant, which is the

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1 passive cooling system dependent upon huge tanks of
2 water sitting above the reactor chamber, is flawed.
3 And therefore, this Environmental Impact Statement has
4 to review and recalculate all their estimates of the
5 chance of damage.

6 On page 5-130, there's a chart there that
7 says the possibility of an accident is something like
8 5.0×10 to the negative fourth. Well, we all saw at
9 Fukushima large tanks of water above a nuclear plant
10 get blown up and drained out. The chance is much,
11 much greater than 10 to the negative fourth. And so,
12 you need to recalculate those damage estimates and
13 recalculate all the damages based on those faulty
14 estimates. That's one point.

15 Second point is the environmental impacts
16 are grossly miscalculated. Already mentioned has been
17 the algae problems and the problems of the waste. I
18 just want to touch on something which was mentioned
19 earlier in this hearing, that this is only going to
20 affect .012 percent of Lake Erie. Well, that sounds
21 small, except Wikipedia tells us that there's $1.277 \times$
22 10 to the 24th gallons of water in Lake Erie. Much of
23 the public's acceptance that, the idea that the public
24 will accept nuclear power is based on the idea, the
25 belief that we can't do math. Well, .012 percent of

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1 1.2 x 10 to the 24th gallons, and I'm going to make a
2 deliberate math error here, you're talking 1 x 10 to
3 the 19th gallons of water.

4 If, you know, that's a 1 with 19 zeros
5 after it. I don't even, I have to admit I don't know
6 what that's called, math-wise, a billion quadrillion
7 trillion? I don't know, but if that amount of water
8 were suddenly to be released, let's say, from a dam
9 that was just to the west of us, this entire campus,
10 along with the nuclear plant and the coal plant down
11 the way, we'd all get washed into Lake Erie. We're
12 talking a lot of water. And the NRC is incorrect when
13 they categorize this as a small impact. This is a
14 large impact. This is not a moderate impact. This is
15 not a small impact. This is a large impact by any
16 measure and so, must be addressed as such in the
17 Environmental Impact Statement.

18 Also, the researchers of Joseph Mangano
19 show that in the vicinity of nuclear power plants,
20 thyroid cancer rates roughly double, and miscarriage
21 rates increase by 40 percent. I admit I do not live
22 in the immediate vicinity of this plant. I live
23 further south in Ohio, close enough to be affected in
24 the case of an accident, but I have talked with people
25 who do live here in this region. And some people have

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1 told me that there have been, they've experienced a
2 number of miscarriages and cancers. And families are
3 suffering, and that provides a real economic impact, a
4 negative impact. The studies that have been done,
5 statistically, that show those sorts of impacts must
6 be included in the economic portion of the
7 Environmental Impact Statement. So the research of
8 people like Joseph Mangano need to be included in this
9 system.

10 Going to the economic impact, and this is
11 my third point, the environmental impact in this study
12 includes employment and jobs. But it does not include
13 the idea of greater employment that would be created
14 by creating a distributed energy system, wind turbines
15 in multiple location, solar panels on every house,
16 geothermal heating systems in every household in
17 Michigan. The number of jobs that would be created in
18 using those technologies far outnumber the number of
19 jobs created by people working at a nuclear power
20 plant.

21 As an illustration, in my area we have
22 Davis Bessie Nuclear Power Plant that employs 700
23 people. Seven hundred families benefit directly from
24 that. Just down the road in Perrysburg, we have the
25 first solar company. That employs 2,500 people.

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1 Those solar panels are right now being shipped off to
2 Germany because Germany has had the foresight to wean
3 itself off of nuclear and move towards solar and wind.
4 So Ohioans are being employed right now, providing
5 Germany with their solar panels. If the U.S. does not
6 make a similar shift, then these other technologies,
7 the wind, the solar, the geothermal heating, these
8 will wither and die on the vine.

9 I have seen this at work in New York
10 State. They deregulated the electric industry. There
11 had been a burgeoning co-generation, a burgeoning wind
12 power, burgeoning solar power. Once they deregulated,
13 the huge, the excess, the massive electricity being
14 put onto the grid by the nuclear power plants had to
15 be continued to be put on at all times. Nuclear
16 can't, you can't dial it up and dial it down. So
17 these nuclear plants had to put all their power on the
18 grid all the time.

19 The result was there was supposed to be a
20 bidding. Producers were supposed to say I'll produce
21 at three cents a kilowatt hour. Someone else would
22 said I'll produce at two cents. New York Power
23 Authority would say, well, I'll buy the two cents and
24 when I bought all theirs, then I'll buy some three
25 cents, providing us with the cheapest possible

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1 electricity. What the nuclear power industry did
2 after deregulation, because they had to dump all their
3 power on the grid all the time, was they bid negative
4 numbers. The said to the New York Power Authority,
5 we'll pay you three cents a kilowatt hour to take this
6 electricity, because we can't do anything else with
7 it.

8 The result was the burgeoning co-
9 generation industry and the tens of thousands of jobs
10 that it had was wiped out, because no one could
11 compete with negative numbers. So that's just another
12 example of the negative impact of not choosing a
13 distributed system that has more jobs.

14 MR. CAMERON: Joe, can I get you to
15 conclude?

16 MR. DEMARE: Sure. And I'm concluding.
17 And my final point is that I've had a number of
18 discussions with people in the nuclear industry. A
19 lot of really brilliant, really committed people are
20 going down the road of a technology which will
21 conclude, which will be shut down with the next major
22 nuclear power plant meltdown. And that is inevitable
23 given the state of our current nuclear fleet, aging,
24 leaking and breaking down. My main point is that this
25 technology is hurting us in thousands of ways, and

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1 those ways are not reflected in this Environmental
2 Impact Statement. Thank you.

3 MR. CAMERON: Thank you very much, Joe.
4 And, we're now going to hear from Michael Keegan. And
5 then we're going to go to Martha Gruelle and Michelle
6 Martinez. Michael.

7 MR. KEEGAN: Thank you, Mr. Cameron.
8 Michael Keegan, Don't Waste Michigan statewide
9 coalition, legal interveners at the Fermi 3. Nuclear
10 power is nuclear waste. The electricity is fleeting.
11 It'll be gone in a generation or two. What will be
12 left in the wake is toxic material, lethal. The FBI
13 has identified plutonium as the most lethal substance
14 on this planet. There will literally be hundreds of
15 tons of high level nuclear waste. In order to proceed
16 with this DEIS, Detroit Edison had to strike up a
17 contract with the Department of Energy to take the
18 high level nuclear waste.

19 And, apparently, they have struck up a
20 contract, but nowhere in the two-volume document, and
21 nowhere docketed in the official documents of ADAMS,
22 is the contract with the Department of Energy. I
23 would suggest to you that any contract with the
24 Department of Energy to take high-level waste is a
25 fraudulent contract. It's sole purpose and intent is

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1 set up to defraud the public and to create a fig leaf,
2 a mutual pretense by which the utility and the
3 Department of Energy, with a wink and a nod, say we'll
4 take it.

5 Because on the prima facie evidence, the
6 Department of Energy has not been able to take the
7 first cup of nuclear waste that was generated with the
8 Fermi pile back in 1942. Nobody wants the stuff,
9 nowhere to put it, Yucca Mountain is in collapse.
10 Nobody wants it. So it's a fraudulent contract, and
11 the only sole purpose is to defraud the public. Now,
12 what is this nuclear scheme all about? It's about, as
13 I heard Dr. Nixon from the community college state
14 that he was proud that the community college would be
15 housing a museum, archives for the Fermi 1 documents.

16 I have some documents on the Fermi 1.
17 They were top secret when they were first established.
18 And it talks about the time objective of the Fermi 1
19 as high rate of production of fissionable material,
20 where weapons material production is the prime
21 objective, as appears to be the case in much of the
22 commission's program. Our present studies indicate
23 the cheapest source would be very large size breeder
24 reactors, operated for the maximum production of
25 fissionable material. It goes on to say unique

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1 weapons material. The physical characteristics of the
2 fast reactor and the rapid processing with the
3 contemplated metallurgical separation system will
4 permit our reactor to provide very high purity weapons
5 materials. It was a bomb factory, okay?

6 I'm not real proud of that. Now earlier
7 afternoon session, there were some people who were
8 proud of Custer. Custer was a skunk to the Native
9 Americans, he epitomizes their genocide. So I see
10 Fermi 1 with a core meltdown in 1966, which was
11 chronicled in We Almost Lost Detroit as not a proud
12 moment. I think it's something you want to bury and
13 hide, and it's still radioactive. It's still
14 releasing radioactive material in the environment. In
15 2008, was releasing, spilling tritium into the
16 environment. In 2008, the Fermi 1 caught on fire
17 again, sodium spontaneously combusting.

18 So it's not a proud moment in Detroit
19 Edison's history. So I'd suggest to you maybe put the
20 archives somewhere else. And then, I found on the
21 floor, and I guess I want to read into the record,
22 because as I read it I do agree with what's here. So
23 let me read into the record, whereas the Nuclear
24 Regulatory Commission Region III has a clear record of
25 putting profit and production ahead of health and

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1 safety, whereas there's no way to dispose of high
2 level radioactive waste safely, whereas the worst
3 nuclear disaster in history at Fukushima has reminded
4 the world of the dangers nuclear energy poses to us
5 all, whereas the NRC is attempting to play a
6 manipulative numbers game using gross exaggerated and
7 fraudulent projections for Michigan electric usages in
8 this Draft Environmental Impact Statement, whereas the
9 NRC cannot be trusted to protect the citizens of the
10 great lakes and the Lake Erie basin, we denounce this
11 ridiculous public meeting as nothing but a dog and
12 pony show prioritizing the profits of Detroit Edison
13 over the health and safety of the citizens of this
14 region and the natural environment.

15 Furthermore, we find you, the
16 representatives of the NRC, criminally responsible for
17 endangering the citizens of this region with your
18 ridiculous Environmental Impact Statement. We will do
19 everything in our power to stop this plant from being
20 built. We are the 99 percent. And I've got to say I
21 agree wholeheartedly with everything on that statement
22 that I found on the floor. In addition, this past
23 week, the largest environmental coalition in the great
24 lakes basin, consisting of over 170 environmental
25 groups, Great Lakes United, a huge coalition, has

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1 passed a resolution in opposition to building of Fermi
2 3.

3 So I would conclude with, well one more
4 point I want to make, there needs to be a
5 reconciliation between the statements of Attorney
6 Terry Lodge and Ron May from Detroit Edison, because
7 the records provided by Detroit Edison to the docket,
8 to ADAMS, and also in the Draft Environmental Impact
9 Statement state that the pre-construction phase would
10 begin January 1, 2011, and run through November, 2012,
11 which allows the heavy moving, grading, diesel trucks
12 moving earth, a whole host of things that Attorney
13 Lodge spoke of. But yet, we see Ron May comes to the
14 podium and says that no, nothing's going on. So that
15 needs to be reconciled. There's an incongruency here,
16 why are they saying it in the public record that's
17 document, and we're hearing from their spokesperson
18 that it's not going on? I don't know. So we need to
19 reconcile that. We'll get to the bottom of it.

20 So with that, I would say the alternatives
21 are ready to go, they're available now. Don't send
22 \$15 billion down a rat hole. Let's spend that money
23 on windmills. I commend Detroit Edison for their
24 solar and their windmills and their geothermal
25 weatherization programs. So Detroit Edison's doing

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1 some good things. So I'm trying to help my company,
2 which I do own, to do the right thing, and I hope I,
3 I'm trying to save them from themselves. So please
4 listen up and do look at the record and reconcile that
5 for me. Thank you.

6 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you, Michael.
7 And this is Martha.

8 MS. GRUELLE: Good evening. My name is
9 Martha Gruelle. I work for the Wildlife Habitat
10 Council as director of the Huron to Erie waterways for
11 wildlife project. Wildlife Habitat Council is a 20-
12 year old coalition of companies and conservation
13 groups aimed at increasing the amount of quality
14 wildlife habitat on corporate, private, and public
15 lands. We focus on voluntary action by companies to
16 support biodiversity by providing and enhancing
17 habitat for native species on those companies' own
18 properties.

19 Wildlife Habitat Council is headquartered
20 near Washington, DC, and works internationally. My
21 position is based in Detroit, and involves
22 communications with corporate habitat programs on both
23 sides of the international border and the Lake Huron
24 to Lake Erie corridor. One of Wildlife Habitat
25 Council's core activities is our certification of

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1 corporate programs that manage areas for the use of
2 native species and for nature education. We call this
3 wildlife at work certification. More than 650
4 corporate habitat programs in 17 countries are now
5 certified by Wildlife Habitat Council, including the
6 program at DTE Energy's Fermi 2 Nuclear Power Plant.

7 That is how I am acquainted with the
8 history of land stewardship at Fermi 2, which is the
9 context for my comments today. Wildlife Habitat
10 Council's wildlife at work certification requires
11 substantial documentation of valid voluntary habitat
12 enhancement activities. Detroit Edison's Fermi 2
13 plant has provided this document regularly since the
14 year 2000. Thus, this year the employee wildlife team
15 at Fermi 2 achieved its fourth wildlife at work
16 re-certification. All of the activities that
17 contribute to this certification are voluntary. That
18 is they are not the fulfillment of any regulatory or
19 legal requirements.

20 For instance, if the company is required
21 to mitigate for harm to eastern fox snake or American
22 lotus or other species, these activities will not
23 count toward a wildlife at work re-certification,
24 unless they can show that actions went above and
25 beyond requirements. As part of the wildlife program,

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1 Detroit Edison employees help maintain about 650 acres
2 of wildlife habitat. I understand that area is
3 planned to be reduced by about 20 acres. The council
4 does not consider this reduction an impediment to
5 future wildlife at work certification, as long as
6 valid activities are maintained elsewhere on the site.

7 The council's experience is that, as
8 operational uses of corporate lands change, meaningful
9 habitat stewardship can be maintained. Wildlife
10 habitat programs are not just about the habitat. Each
11 corporate program that is certified also includes
12 community partnerships and elements of nature
13 education. These elements, which the Fermi 2 wildlife
14 team has described the council certification staff,
15 will help ensure that the company's planned habitat
16 protections will, indeed, be implemented. The
17 wildlife team, in the recent past, has partnered with
18 scout troops and the local school system to use the
19 site's habitats for education.

20 The team works with National Audubon and
21 Michigan Department of Natural Resources for bird
22 counts. And, as you know, the Fermi team also
23 cooperates with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in
24 maintaining much of the site as part of the Detroit
25 River International Wildlife Refuge. The company has

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1 worked to design the new facilities in a way that
2 minimizes the impact on wildlife habitat. At the same
3 time, there will be cases where restored habitats that
4 are performed as mitigation will be of higher quality
5 than the original.

6 This is because many terrestrial and
7 wetland habitats at this site, as elsewhere, are
8 highly impacted by invasive plant species. In
9 particular, many coastal areas along the Lake Erie
10 shoreline are invaded by the non-native strain of
11 phragmites australis. This plant forms monotypic
12 stands that are not habitable by many native wetland
13 species. In restored wetlands, DTE Energy can detect
14 and respond to invasions by phragmites or other
15 invasive species quickly and more effectively than is
16 possible where the plant is well established.

17 According to the Draft Environmental
18 Impact Statement, Detroit Edison has stated its
19 intention to restore temporarily disturbed areas with
20 regionally indigenous species. This intention the
21 company can be expected to act on. In fact, through
22 it's wildlife at work program, Detroit Edison has
23 shown the long-term commitment that will be needed to
24 re-establish forested areas, as well as wetlands and
25 grassland, and to continue stewardship of the areas

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1 not directly impacted by construction or operations.
2 I thank the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and partner
3 agencies for your efforts in producing the Draft
4 Environmental Impact Statement and for this
5 opportunity to comment. Thank you.

6 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, thank you,
7 Martha. And Michelle, Michelle Martinez.

8 MS. MARTINEZ: Hi everyone. My name is
9 Michelle Martinez, and I'm an employee of the Sierra
10 Club in the Detroit office. I'll be brief in my
11 comments, and thank you, Martha, for enlightening us
12 about the habitat restoration efforts that are
13 voluntarily undertaken by DTE. We do applaud the
14 efforts of DTE in their clean energy and habitat
15 restoration. What I'd like to highlight today is the
16 economic impact that we would have here with low-
17 income consumers of DTE. We're particularly concerned
18 with the cost of a nuclear plant in comparison with
19 other forms of energy, including energy efficiency and
20 wind production.

21 This year we've had a particularly
22 difficult year in the economy as you all well know.
23 With the foreclosure crisis and unemployment rates in
24 the City of Detroit and the DTE service area, people
25 are struggling to pay their bills. In the State of

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1 Michigan the low-income energy efficient fund was
2 eliminated. That was the only state fund provided to
3 low-income customers to provide warmth and assistance
4 to pay their bills in between jobs, or when looking
5 for jobs, or when on a limited amount of income. That
6 was eliminated this year, a fund that provided almost
7 \$600 million since it's inception in 2002.

8 We're also looking at a dramatic decrease
9 in Federal assistance to home heating in the City of
10 Detroit, and we're greatly concerned with this. We've
11 had dialog with DTE in regards to creating an
12 alternative rate structure that would help. But what
13 would be the greatest help to families in need would
14 be energy efficiency, which would help provide a
15 greater reliability of our energy structure by freeing
16 up more energy that could provide somewhat up to a 30
17 percent savings for people in their homes. And could
18 provide about 10 times cheaper form of energy than a
19 new coal-fired power plant and much less than a new
20 nuclear facility.

21 We're particularly concerned, not only
22 because the unemployment rates have hindered people
23 from paying their bills, but since 2007 our shut-off
24 rates have gone up in the DTE service area. One very
25 sad story I'll relate to you tonight was a young

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1 mother who was struggling to pay her DTE bills, and
2 was put in shut-off. She ran out of her house in the
3 middle of winter to go buy a generator, and when she
4 got back her house and her children had burned to the
5 ground. It's a very sad story, and I think that we
6 should take to heart what happens to people when they
7 are in shut-off, and think about that as an also
8 reasonable impact than a new nuclear facility would
9 have on the population in Detroit, just as we might
10 project a rail line that might be built in the tri-
11 city area.

12 In 2007, we had 83,763 shut-offs according
13 to the Michigan Public Service Commission. In 2008,
14 an increase to 139,064 shut-offs in the DTE service
15 area in one year. By 2009, we had over 200,000 shut-
16 offs in the DTE service area. This is a considerable
17 concern, and was not mentioned anywhere in the
18 Environmental Impact Statement. We do ask the NRC to
19 include this, as well. That will be the conclusion of
20 my comments tonight, and I will submit the rest
21 written.

22 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Ms. Martinez.
23 Next we're going to go to, I guess it's Hedi Kaufman,
24 and Bradford Ewert, and then to Tracy Oberletter and
25 Kevin Kamps. So, is it Hedi, okay.

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1 MS. KAUFMAN: My name is Hedi Kaufman. I
2 live in Frenchtown Township. I live within the five-
3 mile circle around the Fermi plant. I didn't plan on
4 speaking when I came here, so if I get lost in my
5 scribbles here, just please be patient. Actually, I
6 don't feel uncomfortable with Detroit Edison. When I
7 was a kid, I'd take our blown fuses down to the
8 Detroit Edison building in downtown Monroe, turn them
9 in, and the man there would say why is this 30 amp
10 fuse here? You shouldn't have a 30 amp fuse in your
11 house. And I said don't worry, my dad said it was
12 okay, we've got a pump, we need a 30 amp fuse.

13 So, I'm comfortable with Detroit Edison.
14 People who work there are my neighbors. I trust that
15 they have the ultimate safety of the plant and the
16 public at heart. I'm relieved when the power comes
17 back on after an outage. I say, wow, we really depend
18 on electricity. Regarding comments on the economy,
19 back in the '80's, I lived here then, the construction
20 of Fermi 2 was great for the schools, the township,
21 the county, everybody. It's still good. It's getting
22 to be a little bit less good because the valuation of
23 the plant is going down.

24 There were lots of good, high-paying jobs.
25 Traffic on Dixie Highway was impossible at certain

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1 times of the day. It was a boom time. Now we're
2 headed for the bust. Maybe there'll be another boom,
3 I don't know. A Fermi 3 would certainly bring one
4 about. The problem with the boom and bust, there's no
5 leveling out. With the man who talked about the solar
6 plant in Perrysburg, that sounded pretty good to me.
7 Maybe we wouldn't have as big of a boom, but we
8 wouldn't have a bust either. We'd have a more
9 sustainable set of jobs here in the county.

10 For me, the main issue regarding the
11 impact on the environment is that of spent fuel. The
12 world simply hasn't figured out a way to dispose of
13 spent fuel. Nowhere. The French don't have it. The
14 Russians dumped it in places in East Germany, which
15 the Germans have to clean now. It's a mess. It's
16 terrible. It's expensive. We can store it. We just
17 haven't figured out how to safely dispose of spent
18 fuel. We can store it onsite in big casks. Not a
19 final solution, as admitted here tonight. We can
20 reprocess it like they're doing in France, not safe,
21 not cheap, not clean. They dump the radioactive water
22 into the English Channel. One of the final by-
23 products is bomb grade plutonium. What are we going
24 to do with that? Where are we going to put all this
25 stuff?

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1 My concern is the impact on the
2 environment and is, in short, the impact of spent
3 nuclear fuel on the environment is, in short, large.
4 It's not small. It's not medium. It's large. Thank
5 you.

6 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. Thank you, Hedi.
7 Is Bradford and, I'm not sure, I couldn't read the
8 handwriting, Bradford Ewert, E-w-e-r-t? Okay. Let's
9 go to Tracy and then to Kevin. Tracy, are you still
10 here? Okay. Next speaker is Kevin, Kevin Kamps.

11 MR. KAMPS: Thanks, Chip. My name is
12 Kevin Kamps. I work for Beyond Nuclear in Takoma
13 Park, Maryland, but I'm from Kalamazoo, Michigan, and
14 I serve on the board of directors of Don't Waste
15 Michigan for the past 19 years. And I wanted to speak
16 this evening about a couple issues. One is the status
17 of the design of this proposed new reactor, and the
18 other is about the subsidies involved. So regarding
19 this reactor design, we have the statement that we
20 wrote three years ago, and among the signatories on
21 the statement are the five interveners in the
22 licensing proceeding against this proposed new reactor
23 and Terry Lodge is our attorney.

24 Those groups are Beyond Nuclear, Citizens
25 for Alternatives to Chemical Contamination, Citizens

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1 Environmental Alliance of Southwestern Ontario, Don't
2 Waste Michigan and the Sierra Club Michigan Chapter.
3 Those are the five intervening groups. They're signed
4 on to this. There's 35 more groups throughout
5 Michigan and neighboring states that are signed on to
6 this statement. And there's two coalitions, Great
7 Lakes United was mentioned, the 170 groups throughout
8 the great lakes basin, both sides of the border, and
9 also Michigan Environmental Council, more than 70
10 groups here in Michigan.

11 And we presented this three years ago
12 during the environmental scoping. So here we are the
13 Draft Environmental Impact stage, and it's remarkable
14 that these issues are still very relevant. These
15 questions are still not answered. So this particular
16 point, DTE's proposed so-called economically
17 simplified boiling water reactor design is woefully
18 incomplete. And, thus, the current NRC licensing
19 proceeding is premature. Hundreds of thorny technical
20 questions have yet to be answered, and no date certain
21 has been established for the final NRC certification
22 for this reactor design.

23 The two largest nuclear power utilities in
24 the United States, Exelon of Chicago and Entergy of
25 New Orleans have canceled four ESBWR's due to the

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1 design's uncertain status. It is absurd for the
2 concerned public to be asked to comment on the
3 environmental impacts of a proposed reactor design
4 that does not yet exist. This proceeding should be
5 suspended until the ESBWR design is finalized and NRC
6 certified. And, you know, this was written three
7 years ago, so since that time, yet another large
8 nuclear utility, Dominion of Virginia, has walked away
9 from this reactor design. In fact, that was the
10 reference reactor in the country to get this thing
11 certified so other could follow as a model. They
12 walked away. They've chosen another reactor design to
13 try to pursue.

14 So what do these companies know that
15 Detroit Edison doesn't seem to get? In fact, I've
16 since learned, since this statement three years ago,
17 and this is from Ed Lyman at the Union of Concerned
18 Scientists who have done some preliminary analysis of
19 this reactor design, that the ESBWR actually generated
20 6,000 requests for additional information from the
21 Nuclear Regulatory Commission. So talk about half
22 baked, but it's kind of a good segue into my next
23 point, which is the subsidies.

24 There was a good editorial in the Toledo
25 Blade today that pointed out that really what this

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1 whole paper game is about is Detroit Edison's pursuit
2 of what the Toledo Blade put the figure at \$300
3 million in tax incentives and tax breaks. They were
4 rushing to be, you know, towards the front of the line
5 for these tax incentives and tax breaks and the
6 hundreds of millions of dollars that were passed as
7 part of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, a
8 controversial, to put it mildly, bill that, you know,
9 that lobbying power of the nuclear power industry had
10 a little hand in.

11 So from 1999 to 2009, a ten-year period of
12 time, the nuclear power industry, Detroit Edison, the
13 Nuclear Energy Institute, you name the nuclear
14 utilities, they spent \$645 million lobbying the
15 executive level of our Federal government. That's
16 more than a million dollars per week for a decade on
17 end. That rate of spending is at least happening now,
18 if now more so, since Fukushima Daiichi, and look at
19 the rate of return you get. The Energy Policy Act of
20 2005 immediately granted the nuclear power industry
21 \$13 billion in subsidies. And that's where that \$300
22 million figure comes in for Detroit Edison.

23 Racing after those subsidies, getting a
24 half baked, that's giving it a lot of credit, half
25 baked reactor design in there so it could qualify for

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1 these subsidies. So, on the subsidies part, here's a
2 statement from three years ago. Taxpayer and rate
3 payer subsidies for Fermi 3 represent opportunity
4 costs lost to safer, cheaper and cleaner alternatives,
5 such as energy efficiency and renewable sources of
6 electricity. The nuclear power industry has enjoyed
7 hundreds of billions of dollars in public support over
8 the past half century.

9 DTE's Fermi Nuclear Power Plant has
10 already benefitted for decades from Federal research
11 and development, as well as liability insurance
12 against major accidents. The Price Anderson Act was
13 mentioned by Joe DeMare earlier. The Federal 2005
14 Energy Policy Act provided yet another \$13 billion in
15 subsidies, tax incentives, and additional support for
16 new reactors. The industry has already successfully
17 lobbied for \$18.5 billion for new reactor Federal loan
18 guarantees, approved in December 2007, making
19 taxpayers co-signers on financially risky nuclear
20 construction projects.

21 Now DTE, as well as Nuclear Energy
22 Institute lobbyists are seeking additional tens of
23 billions of dollars in nuclear loan guarantees as part
24 of the federal economic stimulus bill. This was three
25 years ago. Even though Fermi 3 cannot even break

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1 ground in the next two years. At the state level, DTE
2 has received approval to charge electric rate payers
3 hundreds of millions of dollars to pay off its
4 construction debt for Fermi 2. And it recently
5 applied to the Michigan Public Service Commission for
6 tens of millions of dollars from rate payers to fund
7 its application costs for Fermi 3.

8 Such public funds would be much better
9 invested in energy efficiency, which is 7 to 10 times
10 more cost effective than a new atomic reactor at
11 reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Or in wind power,
12 so plentiful in Michigan and twice as cost effective
13 as nuclear power at carbon reductions. So I mentioned
14 those tens of billions of dollars in additional
15 nuclear loan guarantees, and those would be the very
16 ones that Detroit Edison would apply for. They've yet
17 to apply because there's not enough money out there
18 for all these proposed new reactor designs.

19 And we have this poster out front that you
20 can take a closer look at. It really focuses on the
21 Obama administration's call for a \$36 billion increase
22 in that new reactor loan guarantee fund, which is
23 currently at \$18.5 billion. It was mentioned earlier
24 today that \$8.3 billion of that, Obama himself made
25 the announcement, going towards two new reactors in

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1 Georgia at Vogtle. We'll see if that goes belly-up
2 because then we're the co-signers who get to pay it
3 back. You think the Solyndra solar loan guarantee
4 scandal is big at \$535 million of taxpayer money down
5 the tubes? Try \$8.3 billion. That's 15 times bigger,
6 and that's about the size that Fermi 3 would
7 eventually look for if they get the chance to do so.

8 And I would just conclude by pointing out
9 that the next loan guarantee that was up for approval
10 was the South Texas project, two new reactors, and who
11 were some of the business partners involved with that?
12 Well, the reactor design was another GE Hitachi
13 design, the advanced boiling water reactor. Toshiba
14 of Japan was a partner. Tokyo Electric Power Company
15 was a partner. The Japan Bank for International
16 Cooperation, that's the Japanese federal government.
17 So at a time of economic collapse in this country, why
18 is the U.S. taxpayer being looked to to bear the
19 financial burdens for a highly profitable industry,
20 because they've externalized all their costs onto the
21 public? That, needless to say, the Fukushima Daiichi
22 disaster has really stopped that proposal. But here
23 we still fight this one. Thank you.

24 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you, Kevin. I
25 have three more, three more speakers, and we're going

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1 to go to Dr. Nixon, and then to Ethyl Rivera, and then
2 to Ed McArdle. And did you, and then we'll go to you,
3 okay?

4 DR. NIXON: Good evening. My name is
5 David Nixon, and I am the president of Monroe County
6 Community College. It is my honor to welcome you to
7 this discussion tonight, and my honor to welcome, once
8 again, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to this
9 campus. We think it's especially fitting for the NRC
10 to host these public meetings here on campus because
11 the institution, of course, is the place for debate
12 and discussion, where we respect all opinions. But we
13 are especially grateful because we feel that we are
14 developing an academic environment for being the
15 nuclear energy-related educational activity in this
16 area.

17 While the Draft Environmental Impact
18 Statement comments only about potential increase in
19 demand for education among elementary and high school
20 students for any workers moving into the area, Monroe
21 County Community College has approached the topic from
22 another perspective, jobs. That of preparing
23 individuals for positions in the nuclear energy
24 industry, in high skill, high pay jobs. According to
25 the Nuclear Education Institute, NEI, to maintain the

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1 current nuclear industry workforce in America, an
2 additional 25,000 more workers will be needed by 2015.

3 Here at Monroe County Community College,
4 successful candidates for the current program for an
5 Associate of Applied Science Degree with a
6 specialization in nuclear engineering technology are
7 prepared for entry-level employment as mechanical
8 technicians, electrical technicians, instrumentation
9 and control or INC technicians. Those who go for
10 additional training will have opportunities as
11 radiation protection technicians and non-licensed
12 operators, as well as senior reactor operators.

13 Now while the DTE Energy personnel were
14 instrumental and invaluable in working with the
15 college to develop that program, and we're grateful
16 for that partnership, I would suggest that the entire
17 industry would benefit. In fact, the very first
18 graduate of that program in 2009 was someone with a
19 prior degree in construction management, out of a job,
20 unemployed from the auto industry who, ironically,
21 wanted to stay in Michigan. He took the training, was
22 successful, and upon completion of the nuclear tech
23 program, was hired away to Texas.

24 Today the program enlists 44 students, 30
25 of those have completed and are either working or

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1 seeking positions in the industry. Twelve of them, by
2 the way, are working locally. When MCCC partnered
3 with DT Energy to offer the selective program, it was
4 decided that the program would rise to the level of
5 national standards by participating in the Nuclear
6 Energy Institute's nuclear uniform curriculum. So
7 this MCCC/DTE Energy partnership facilitates the
8 transitioning of graduates into the nuclear energy
9 industry utility training programs in accordance with
10 all of the requirements of the uniform curriculum
11 guide for nuclear power plant technician, maintenance
12 and non-licensed operations personnel associate degree
13 programs as developed by the NEI.

14 Additional curriculum is being offered
15 next semester, two courses, NUET 120 radiation
16 protection and NUET 130 plant systems I. It should be
17 then, therefore, no surprise that Monroe County
18 Community College supports the development of the new
19 unit at the Fermi complex. And I'm also pleased to
20 say that, as the hub of nuclear energy related
21 educational activity locally, Monroe County Community
22 is proud, yes proud, to be selected as a partner with
23 DTE Energy in terms of preserving history in a
24 community that takes a great deal of pride in historic
25 preservation.

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1 In this case, it'll be the history of
2 Fermi 1 assisting in the mitigation and the demolition
3 of Fermi 1 so that long after we're gone, scholars
4 from other parts and scientists from other parts of
5 the world looking for information, what they learned
6 or what was learned from Fermi 1, can come to Monroe
7 and seek that information. So the demolition of
8 decommissioned Fermi 1 unit, which was designated a
9 nuclear historic landmark of 1986 by the American
10 Nuclear Society is included in the Draft Environmental
11 Impact Statement as a "moderate impact."

12 MCCC is committed to preserving the
13 history through displays of artifacts in our new
14 career technology center soon to be under construction
15 about a hundred yards from here. That is not only
16 selective for simply the nuclear tech program, but
17 also the other alternative energy programs that are
18 emerging on the Monroe campus. So we support the
19 other alternative energies, as well, solar jobs, wind
20 jobs, et cetera. So from a broad perspective, I
21 conclude tonight by reminding all of us that we have
22 heard other speakers about the need for energy and
23 clean energy.

24 So in the last several years here at
25 Monroe County Community College, we have expanded

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1 these programs looking toward alternative energy,
2 including the addition of new faculty, most recently a
3 full-time faculty who specialize in alternative
4 energies. We at Monroe County Community College are
5 committed to the alternative energies. In this case,
6 I would suggest at this particular time our view that
7 the dependable source of electricity is nuclear power.
8 Thank you.

9 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, thank you, Dr.
10 Nixon. And I missed two people, so we're going to go
11 to Evelyn, do you still, Evelyn, we're going to go to
12 Evelyn Rivera. We're going to go to Ed McArdle, then
13 we're going to go to Tom Stephens and then we're going
14 to go to Bill Connor, and then I'll ask Pat Madden to
15 close out the meeting for us. And this is Ethyl
16 Rivera.

17 MS. RIVERA: Thank you. I'd like to ask a
18 question of the audience. How many people in the room
19 here tonight that are local residents in Monroe County
20 that are not affiliated with DTE nor with the NRC, the
21 chamber of commerce or this community college, or
22 other heavily biased groups? Thank you. Okay.
23 Unfortunately not very many. As Mr. Hsia had told us
24 earlier, the mission of the NRC is to protect the
25 public and the environment through regulation. Their

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1 responsibility is not to provide jobs. And yet, we
2 have heard tonight, and earlier today, many, many
3 people come up here and laud the efforts of DTE in
4 providing jobs.

5 This reminds me of my family in
6 Pennsylvania in a very company-owned coal mining town
7 in which they were indebted, from the cradle to the
8 grave, to the company store, the coal company. I hope
9 that Monroe does not become a company store town. In
10 reading the Environmental Impact Statement, I found
11 that there was many places in it in which data
12 recorded to be factual that was questionable, or in
13 some respects out of date, and even incorrect. And
14 let me give you one example. If there were to be a
15 huge emergency at Fermi 2 or 3 in the future, or any
16 of the nearby facilities, the responders to these
17 emergencies are very, very few.

18 The data that was included in the EIS
19 referred to firefighters back in 2008. Because of our
20 economic situation over the past six, seven years, the
21 numbers of those firefighters have dwindled because
22 local governments can no longer afford to pay them.
23 And many of those in this area are volunteer
24 firefighters, not career people. Going onto another
25 area, I would like to mention that, in plain language,

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1 although it has been stated by several people here
2 this evening in other terms, all nuclear power plants
3 are nothing but nuclear bombs.

4 I think that if we become acquainted with
5 the information that surrounds this industry, we will
6 become better informed citizens, which we need to be
7 in all matters of major importance. Whether we
8 understand who we vote for when we go to the polls, on
9 what decisions we make on hiring people in our
10 businesses, or in matters such as these, where it's
11 the common good that is going to be the end result of
12 any suffering that's going to be taking place. We are
13 representative in a microcosm of the greater community
14 that extends for many miles. And when you look at
15 that large concentric circle, which is in the EIS
16 limited to 50 miles, we must keep in mind that it
17 would affect many, many more people beyond that.

18 When my family moved down here to Monroe
19 County in the early '70's, it was to be in a place
20 where my father had dreamed to have a small family
21 farm, and be away from the city, and have his
22 retirement doing the things he loved to do. I don't
23 think he would have moved down here had he had any
24 idea that the potential contamination which already
25 possibly exists, but we don't know because it isn't

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1 monitored, of the beautiful, rich, fertile farmland in
2 this area is being ignored for the potential economic
3 benefits to many other portions of this county.

4 Much has been mentioned here this evening
5 of the deer, birds and animals and other wildlife in
6 the property on and surrounding Fermi 2 and they
7 habitat preservation efforts of DTE. I would like to
8 ask a question, however, because this has been
9 bothering me. I would like to know whether any of
10 this wildlife has any monitoring equipment on them.
11 Can anyone answer that?

12 MR. CAMERON: Ethyl, could you sum up for
13 us?

14 MS. RIVERA: If not, perhaps, if not we
15 should. The deer and wildlife, many of the wildlife
16 surrounding the Chernobyl area have been monitored,
17 and they've been studied for many years now. And
18 they're finding that that population of animals that
19 has returned to that area are contaminated and they
20 will never, ever, ever be able to leave. I think
21 these are some things that we should think about.
22 Thank you.

23 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you, Ethyl. And
24 this is Ed McArdle, Tom Stephens, Bill Connor.

25 MR. MCARDLE: Yeah, thanks for all you

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1 hardcore holdouts here sticking with it. I spoke
2 earlier today. I'll just go over some of the job
3 categories since that seems to be a big interest here,
4 and which I agree with jobs. I'd like to see more
5 jobs. What I spoke about this afternoon was the lack
6 of need for a Fermi 3 because we have just begun to
7 mine the energy efficiencies and the renewable
8 energies that we have just started to use. But
9 there's another category called gray power, which is
10 co-generation of waste heat from industrial
11 facilities.

12 And according to studies of recycled
13 energy development, this could provide gigawatts of
14 energy, electrical energy. And it's been proven in
15 several facilities. This would protect American
16 manufacturers making them more competitive, and would
17 protect more manufacturing jobs for this country. And
18 let me talk a minute about base load power. The bias
19 for base load power in the DEIS I think I[s] wrong
20 because what we're doing is going more and more
21 towards what they call distributed power. Like if
22 every one of us had a solar panel or a wind charger in
23 our backyard, we wouldn't need, not only wouldn't we
24 need another huge power plant, but we wouldn't need
25 more transmissions lines to be built out.

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1 Now how do you get distributed power, and
2 what kind of jobs does this mean? You get it by
3 following the example of Europe, especially Germany,
4 and now Ontario and 70 other countries that have
5 passed what they call a feed-in tariff, which
6 incentivizes renewable energy. Okay, Ontario, which
7 passed it last year has said that they're going to
8 create 70,000 jobs just in solar alone. And I think
9 we got better solar than Ontario. And we got better
10 solar than Germany even. So this is solar, not wind,
11 and it's been proven by these studies that with the
12 wind and solar energy that we already generate creates
13 far more jobs than central base load power plants.

14 So I'd also like to get on with what I was
15 going to talk about in this afternoon's session is the
16 carbon fuel cycle, a uranium fuel cycle. One of the
17 big arguments for nuclear is that it's carbon free,
18 but it's not carbon free. It emits quite a bit of
19 carbon within the fuel cycle from prospecting, mining,
20 milling and enrichment and fabrication. And, for
21 instance, U.S. Enrichment Corporation in Paducah,
22 Kentucky is the largest single user of electricity in
23 the United States. This plant also emits CFC-114,
24 which is 9,300 times more destructive to the
25 atmosphere than CO2 and is recognized as being the

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1 chemical most damaging to the ozone layer.

2 So in the DEIS they say, well, U.S.
3 Enrichment has promised to phase out this chemical,
4 and that they're going to another process. They were
5 going to get away from gaseous diffusion to go the
6 centrifuges. Okay, but then there's another \$2
7 billion subsidy from the government that they're
8 trying to get. Of course, they were denied, so now
9 this whole project is limbo. In 2002, U.S. Enrichment
10 Corporation self-reported emitting 716,000 pounds of
11 CFC-114. So, if I do the math right, I think that
12 comes out to 3.3 million tons of CO2. So this is
13 pretty far from being a carbon-free technology.

14 One other thing before I get kicked off
15 here, I mentioned the article I picked up online. For
16 the first time recent German data reveal large spikes
17 in radioactive releases during the refueling of
18 nuclear power stations. And this is new information,
19 apparently, and you know the radiation levels of noble
20 gases, tritium. Tritium is not a vitamin as you can
21 tell from my shirt here, and that this could explain,
22 perhaps, the increase of cancer rates in Monroe caused
23 by these refueling operations. Thank you.

24 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Ed. This is
25 Thomas Stephens.

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1 MR. STEPHENS: Thanks everybody for your
2 patience. My name is Tom Stephens. I live on the
3 east side of Detroit right now. I'm an attorney, and
4 have been the attorney in the State of Michigan for
5 the Environmental Justice Movement for about 25 years
6 now. A couple of points to begin. First of all,
7 though I live on the east side of Detroit, I grew up
8 in Trenton, Michigan, a little bit north of here,
9 about halfway between, roughly about halfway between
10 Detroit and Monroe, as Monroe is about halfway between
11 Toledo and Detroit.

12 So when I hear people talk about the
13 importance of being within a 10-mile radius of Fermi
14 2, or whether you can see if from your backyard, or
15 whether you're connected to the Monroe community, I
16 was six years old the first time DTE, Detroit Edison's
17 predecessor, was trying to mess around with that
18 reactor in Monroe, having no idea what their
19 interventions would do, because they couldn't possibly
20 in the that state of technology, and risking the lives
21 of everybody in this area. I take it very personally
22 what goes on with these kinds of decisions.

23 I have two children that live within the
24 blast range or the contamination range of this area.
25 So this is a very personal issue for me. And you

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1 know, frankly, with what's going on in the world,
2 what's going on out in Lake Erie, with what's going on
3 in the Great Lakes bio-region, to be perfectly honest,
4 I am both extremely angry and extremely fearful. And
5 I think I feel that fear in this room, and I heard it
6 in people. What's going on right now and what has
7 happened with, you know, the way our industrial
8 society, the power industry, DTE and other similar
9 corporations have bought our Congress and manipulated
10 our regulatory system.

11 Are still trying to take over the NRC as
12 we know with the scandal in Washington with the plant
13 from the former Tepco, Japanese, Tokyo Electric Power
14 Company agent who's trying to take over the NRC. I
15 mean, we have a textbook case, the textbook case of
16 regulatory capture here by an industry that is a
17 failed industry. So I'm trying to stay civil here, in
18 spite of my anger and my fear for my life and the life
19 of my family, and my whole region, my whole community.

20 And then, the other underlying principle
21 of what I'm saying is I have to recognize that, as has
22 been said so many times, it's very difficult to
23 convince someone of the truth of a proposition when
24 their paycheck depends on them believing that it's not
25 true. So I'm not going to try to convince anybody who

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1 doesn't already agree with me of anything, but what I
2 do want is I want to say there's a thing about
3 relationships, you know. A weak relationship is where
4 you say, oh, somebody's going to do something, you say
5 oh, whatever. But a strong relationship is when you
6 say, you know what, what you're about to do, you need
7 to think about this. You need to look at what you're
8 doing, because we have a strong relationship.

9 So think about me, you know, if you're in
10 the Monroe community, in the chamber of commerce or
11 the college or connected to DTE, think about how,
12 think of this as being, trying to have a stronger
13 relationship with you. And when you frame this
14 facility as it's going to bring some jobs here, it's
15 going to bring some economic development here, there's
16 going to be some good things going on, they're good
17 stewards of the wildlife and so forth and so on, this
18 is not a local issue folks.

19 We all know this isn't a local issue.
20 This is a continental issue, it's a global issue.
21 We've had Three Mile Island. We've had Chernobyl.
22 We've had Fukushima Daiichi, now. This is a failed
23 industry. The power isn't too cheap to meter. It's
24 fantastically, unimaginably, totally unaffordably too
25 expensive. We don't need it in Michigan. And to sit

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1 here and say that because there's going to be some
2 local benefits, there's a way for somebody to make
3 some money, there's a way for DTE to make a lot of
4 money off of this, and people die because their
5 power's cut off in Detroit and they have to go out and
6 try to find a way to keep their children warm in the
7 winter, as Michelle said. To say that you should
8 build another reactor here, I don't know if whistling
9 past the graveyard is a strong enough term for the
10 denial that's involved in that.

11 And to that, we heard the official from
12 this college say that this college is the center of
13 education about nuclear matters. What a lot of
14 baloney. It may be the center of vocational
15 education, but Mike Keegan and Michelle Martinez and
16 Kevin Kamps and Terry Lodge and Ed McArdle and the
17 other people here who have talked about nuclear power
18 in realistic terms, they're the center of education
19 about nuclear power in this region, and don't forget
20 it. And it's an honor that I call them my friends.

21 A couple of points in the materials and
22 the things that have been said here by NRC officials
23 and in the materials for this hearing. The Achilles
24 heel of the industry, even before Three Mile Island,
25 even before Chernobyl, even before Fukushima Daiichi

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1 and 9/11 when we see how important terrorism really is
2 for these things, was always the issue of the storage
3 of the waste. And we've heard today from the NRC
4 official early in this, I don't know if anybody
5 remembers it, but I wrote it down word for word. He
6 said at this point, there is no permanent solution
7 right now to the waste problem. At this point there
8 is no permanent solution right now.

9 You know, you have to start thinking in
10 official hearings when somebody who's qualified starts
11 repeating themselves on something. Why are they doing
12 that? Because there is no permanent solution to
13 storing waste that's dangerous for tens of thousands
14 of years, maybe a million years. Longer, by orders of
15 magnitude, than the entire history of human
16 civilization. The answer is there is no permanent
17 solution. And so, if you wonder why I'm angry that I
18 have to be hear and talk to the NRC about the idea of
19 building another one of these facilities after the
20 first two didn't kill us, that's why.

21 Because there is no solution to this. And
22 to call it a dog and pony show is, you know, maybe
23 insulting to dogs and ponies, I don't know. This is
24 obscene. It's a joke. The idea that anybody would
25 try to get rich, with what's happening in our country

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1 and in our world today, off this failed technology,
2 wake up. Let's have a little strong relationship and
3 let's be honest about what's happening, and not just
4 say, well you know, I know DTE can get paid, and I
5 live in the community and there'll be some benefits,
6 so I'm willing to come down and say it's okay. It's
7 ridiculous.

8 There is a written document here under NRC
9 letterhead information sheet on the Enrico Fermi Unit
10 3 Combined Operating Licenses Environmental Review, an
11 official document. It summarizes the DEIS. At the
12 end, I guess they got tired of proofreading, because
13 the very careful way that they phrase these things
14 broke down a little bit, and it says that the benefits
15 of this technology include, for example, e.g., "more
16 jobs." That is not true. If you compare the jobs
17 available from a centralized load, capital intensive
18 technology, like nuclear power, versus the available
19 alternatives, conservation, wind, real renewables, a
20 distributed network, feed-in tariffs, the kind of
21 thing that Ed was talking about, it does not create
22 more jobs.

23 The NRC's credibility is not on the line
24 here. They have no credibility. The emperor has no
25 clothes. This kind of thing should not be allowed in

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1 a document like this, and they shouldn't be trying to
2 make these excuses about how there's no solution at
3 this time for now, when there is no solution to these
4 problems. They haven't found one for 60 years.
5 They're not going to find one between now and when
6 they make this decision.

7 I'll conclude since I know that
8 everybody's been here for a long time, by saying that
9 there's an old notion that applies to this idea of
10 building a third nuclear reactor here in this
11 community after the horrible record of these first
12 two. And that is, if you hire working class, if you
13 pay them, they'll build their own gallows. That's
14 what you're asking them to do. And you know, for many
15 years that's what they've been doing.

16 But it's just possible, and we heard a
17 taste of it this morning in that disruption with the
18 mic check and the use of the people's microphone.
19 There's been some people who've been thinking about
20 this a little differently. And I hope they'll
21 continue to think about it differently and, you know,
22 I predict that if the American people and the people
23 in this region undertake our responsibilities as
24 educators, as parents, as family members, as citizens,
25 as members in relationships with each other in a

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1 responsible way, the NRC won't permit this. And, even
2 if the NRC does permit it, they won't build it. Even
3 if they try to build it, we won't let them build it.

4 MR. CAMERON: Thank you.

5 MR. STEPHENS: Thank you.

6 MR. CAMERON: Okay, our final speaker is
7 Bill Connor. This is Bill Connor.

8 MR. CONNOR: My name is Bill Connor. I
9 live at 1883 Stumpmier Road, Frenchtown Township. I'm
10 a member of Utility Workers Union Local 258, and as a
11 member of that union, I am a delegate to the Monroe
12 Lenawee County Central Labor Council. And, as a
13 delegate there, I was elected president of that body.
14 That organization is where all the unions in Monroe
15 and Lenawee County come together around one table, and
16 they work on three issues, education, community
17 service, and political action.

18 I'm here today to speak on behalf of over
19 12,000 active union members, and over 28,000 active
20 and retired union members, speaking on their behalf.
21 We're here today to speak in support of DTE's proposal
22 to build a Fermi 3 Nuclear Power Plant. Allowing DTE
23 to build this proposed power plant would have
24 substantial positive impact on our local economy. We
25 need to make every effort possible to create jobs for

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1 local workers, and this is an opportunity to put
2 thousands of local residents to work.

3 The Building of a power plant would create
4 nearly 3,000 construction, good paying construction
5 jobs. The plant would also create hundreds of direct
6 and indirect jobs related to its daily operation.
7 Additionally, by ensuring that we have a stable supply
8 of electricity and can keep up with the demand, we
9 allow for further economic growth and prosperity.
10 Approving DTE's application for a license is the right
11 choice for our community and our local economy and our
12 workers.

13 I want to thank you on behalf of giving
14 organized labor a voice in this process, and it was
15 organized labor, for the lady that was up here
16 earlier, that helped take the indentured workers in
17 the coal mines away from the company store, the
18 company rented house. Don't forget where organized
19 labor came from, and we're still here today to be part
20 of our community. We're a member of our community
21 first, and then we are a union member. Thank you.

22 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. Thank you, Bill.
23 And thank all of you in the audience. I'm going to
24 ask Pat Madden, senior NRC official, to come up and
25 close the meeting for us. Pat Madden.

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1 MR. MADDEN: You want me to read your
2 notes?

3 MR. CAMERON: You can't read that.

4 MR. MADDEN: Okay. Hey, I want to thank
5 you, again, for all your participation. Heard a lot
6 of additional comments, more on the economic benefit
7 and jobs. Heard some comments related to water, water
8 quality and water usage, more on Fukushima, and you
9 know, your concerns over nuclear waste. I want to
10 thank you for those comments, and you know, we will
11 consider them as part of our actions. They're very
12 beneficial, and they will help us to make a more
13 complete evaluation in our Final Environmental Impact
14 Statement.

15 Your participation, even the activities
16 today and the passion this afternoon, are very much
17 appreciated. I like to hear those activities. So at
18 this time, I'll close the meeting, and I do want to
19 thank you for sharing. It's a little bit late at
20 night. I want you to have a good evening, and
21 especially be careful driving home. Thank you very
22 much.

23 (Whereupon the meeting was concluded at
24 10:30 p.m.)

25

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