Official Transcript of Proceedings NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Title: Vermont Yankee Post-shutdown

Decommissioning Activities Report

Public Meeting

Docket Number: 05000271

Location: Brattleboro, Vermont

Date: Thursday, February 19, 2015

Work Order No.: NRC-1374 Pages 1-200

NEAL R. GROSS AND CO., INC.
Court Reporters and Transcribers
1323 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 234-4433

1	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
2	+ + + +
3	NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
4	+ + + +
5	OFFICE OF NUCLEAR REACTOR REGULATION
6	+ + + +
7	VERMONT YANKEE POST-SHUTDOWN DECOMMISSIONING
8	ACTIVITIES REPORT PUBLIC MEETING
9	+ + + +
10	THURSDAY,
11	FEBRUARY 19, 2015
12	+ + + +
13	BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT
14	+ + + +
15	The meeting convened in the Quality Inn,
16	1380 Putney Road, at 6:00 p.m.
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	

		2
1	PRESENT:	
2	CHIP CAMERON, Facilitator	
3	JOE LYNCH, Entergy	
4	BRUCE WATSON, Chief, NMSS	
5	DREW PERSINKO, Deputy Director, NMSS	
6	DOUG BROADDUS, Chief, NRR	
7	MARC FERDAS, Chief, DNMS	
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		

PROCEEDINGS

2	6:00 p.m.
3	MR. CAMERON: Good evening, everyone. I
4	want to welcome you to the public meeting tonight, and
5	my name is Chip Cameron, and
6	MR. SACHS: Is there a reason why we don't
7	get a public hearing here?
8	MR. CAMERON: We're going to answer that
9	question, the difference between a public hearing and
10	a public meeting. We will provide that answer for you,
11	because I know that people are interested in that.
12	For your information, we're taking a
13	transcript of the meeting, and that will be your record
14	of what transpired here tonight, and the NRC's record.
15	Just give us a couple of minutes to figure
16	this out, because we want to make sure that all of this
17	is on the transcript, although I'm not sure it's
18	important for me to be on there. Okay, it's not
19	working.
20	You know what? I think I'm just going to
21	go ahead, because I'm not sure that it's critical for
22	me to be on the transcript.
23	Okay, and then hopefully it will be fixed
24	by then, but I just want to welcome you all. The
25	subject tonight is NRC Nuclear Regulatory Commission

5 1 process for the decommissioning of Vermont Yankee, and specifically the NRC and our speaker from Entergy, Joe 2 3 Lynch, are going to talk about something called the post-shutdown decommissioning activities report. 4 We're going to try to keep the -- we're 5 going to try to keep the acronyms to a minimum, but one 6 7 that you will hear tonight is PSDAR, okay. 8 We're going to start out with some brief 9 NRC presentations to give you an overview of the 10 decommissioning process, and we also have, 11 mentioned, Joe Lynch here from Entergy, who is going to talk about Entergy's PSDAR that they prepared, and 12 13 then we're going to go out to you for questions, 14 concerns and recommendations. 15 My role as the facilitator is to try to help 16 you all have a productive meeting tonight, and I wanted 17 to spend just a couple of minutes on meeting process 18 issues, so that you know what to expect tonight. 19 The objectives of the meeting, first of 20 all, the first objective is to give you clear 21 information on the NRC oversight process and on 22 Entergy's PSDAR.

objective

questions and to listen to your concerns and your

is

to

answer

Second

recommendations.

23

24

25

your

1	In terms of format, as I mentioned and
2	you're probably going to Gary and I usually do a duet,
3	okay, throughout the meeting, and so, you're probably
4	you're probably going to hear Gary and
5	MR. SACHS: Clean it up now. Don't give it
6	to our grandchildren.
7	MR. CAMERON: Gary, we're going to ask
8	Gary to try to be courteous throughout the meeting, but
9	you may have of something from that corner.
10	But anyway, format, we're going to have
11	some NRC speakers, Entergy, and then we're going to go
12	on to you, but I'm going to ask you ask for your
13	patience. I want to get all the information out to
14	you, before we go to you for questions.
15	So, I would just ask you to please hold your
16	questions and comments, until after all of the speakers
17	are done and
18	MR. SACHS: That's a dumb way to do it,
19	Chip. That's a dumb way to do it. I'm not going to
20	go back and say the guy 40 minutes ago said
21	MR. CAMERON: Well, Gary, Gary, I'm asking
22	you to do that, okay?
23	MR. SACHS: I know, my bullshit-o-meter
24	works, does yours?
25	MR. CAMERON: So, the duet. At any rate

1 || --

	MR.	SACHS:	Chip	is	here	to	present	my
personal -								

MR. CAMERON: I'm going to ask you to follow some ground rules tonight. The first one is to wait until all of the presentations are done, before we go out to you for questions.

Second one is, I would ask you to be brief in your questions or comments. I'm not going to set a time limit, but a few minutes, and I have a list of all the people who signed up to speak and ask a question. You can come down here to talk to the NRC staff, or if you want, I'll bring you the cordless microphone to you in the audience, and if you could just stand up and introduce yourself to us and ask your question or make your comment.

In terms of the ground rule about being brief, I'm also asking the NRC staff and Entergy to also try to be brief and concise, in answering any questions, so that we give more time to all of you out there, and I'm going to go to everybody once, before we go back to anybody for a second round of comments and questions.

We're scheduled to go until nine o'clock tonight, and if we need to, to get to our remaining people, we'll go over for a little bit.

The NRC is also asking you to submit written comments on the PSDAR, and they'll explain that, but if you want to come up and give a short summary of your comments for the record tonight, that's fine to do that, and we have Pete Holland here, who is our Court Reporter, and he's going to be taking the transcript, and I would ask you, because we're talking a transcript, and because we want to pay attention to whomever has the floor at the moment, I would ask that only one person speak at a time.

Finally, I would just ask for all of us to extend courtesy to everybody else in the meeting room. You may hear opinions that differ from yourselves, your opinions, but just please respect the person who is giving that, and in a minute, I'm going to introduce Drew Persinko and ask him to introduce the rest of the panel.

But first of all, before we go to that, I wanted to introduce representatives of two elected officials, and one is -- one is Haley Perro from Senator Sander's office, and Tom Berry, who is here from Senator Leahy's office, and I would also ask, is there any other elected officials here, who just want to stand up and introduce themselves, before we go on?

Okay, okay, go ahead.

1	MS. O'CONNOR: I'm Kate O'Connor and I'm
2	the Chair of the Vermont Nuclear Decommissioning
3	Citizen's Advisory Panel.
4	MR. CAMERON: Thank you very much, Kate.
5	Any other elected officials?
6	Okay, let me get to you, sir. So, this
7	way, you'll know who is here.
8	MR. TUSINSK: My name is Peter Tusinsk.
9	I'm on the Planning Board with the town of Leyden, well
10	within the ten mile radius.
11	MR. CAMERON: Okay.
12	MR. WARD: John Ward, Gill Select Board,
13	Gill, Massachusetts.
14	MR. CAMERON: Gill, Massachusetts.
15	Thank you.
16	All right, well, we're going to go to our
17	Panel, and they're going to complete their
18	presentations, and then we're going to go out to you
19	for the rest of the evening, and this is Drew Persinko,
20	Deputy Director of the Division of Decommissioning, and
21	I'm going to let you go with full title, NRC Office of
22	Nuclear Material, Safety and Safeguards.
23	So, Drew, I'll turn it over to you now.
24	Pete, do we have transcript do you have us? Okay,
25	good.

1 MR. PERSINKO: Good evening. Can you all 2 hear me? Okay, I too, want to welcome everybody to 3 4 our meeting tonight. My name is Drew Persinko. the Deputy Director in the Division of Decommissioning, 5 Uranium Recovery and Waste Programs within the NRC. 6 7 The purpose tonight, as Chip said, is to 8 discuss the Vermont Yankee post-shutdown 9 decommissioning activities report, which we're all 10 going to refer to as PSDAR, which was submitted to the 11 NRC by Entergy in December, and we're going to be 12 listening to your comments tonight. The PSDAR, the purpose of the PSDAR is to 13 14 provide a general overview for the public and the NRC, of the licensee's proposed decommissioning activities. 15 16 This meeting is required by NRC regulations. 17 We originally were going to have this 18 meeting in late January, but we were asked by the 19 Citizen's Advisory Panel to postpone it, which we did. 20 As Chip said, we're going to have a few 21 brief presentations about the PSDAR and our 22 decommissioning program, and then Chip will facilitate 23 comments from you all. 24 The meeting is bring transcribed. 25 are feedback forms in the room here, and we plan to adjourn around nine o'clock.

So, okay, our agenda this evening is that I'm going to give a few introductory remarks. Bruce Watson, to my left, will speak about the requirements of the PSDAR. Doug Broaddus on my right, will speak about the NRC's review of the PSDAR and the licensing status of Vermont Yankee.

To his right is Marc Ferdas. Marc is in our Region I office, and Marc will talk about inspection programs at NRC and in Region I and at Vermont Yankee.

To my left is Joe Lynch from Entergy. Joe will be speaking about the contents of the Vermont Yankee PSDAR, and as we said, then Chip will facilitate a public comment session and then we'll close the meeting at approximately nine o'clock.

So, let me begin with a short introduction.

It really starts with NRC's mission. It's all about the mission, and the mission is that NRC licenses and regulates the nation's civilian use of radioactive materials, to protect public health and safety, promote the common defense of security and protect the environment.

This was our mission during operation of the facility. It remains our mission during decommissioning, and the decommissioning will be

Τ	carried out according to our regulations.
2	One of the decommissioning regulations is
3	in Part 20. CFR stands for Code of Federal
4	Regulations. The 10 CFR Part 20, and in 10 CFR Part
5	20 is the definition of decommissioning, and the
6	definition is, "To remove facilities safely from
7	service and reduce radioactivity to a level that
8	permits either unrestricted release or restricted
9	release."
10	No nuclear power reactor, or any other
11	nuclear site in the U.S. for that matter, has pursued
12	restricted release and all have pursued what's known
13	as unrestricted release.
14	So, the release
15	MR. SACHS: Are any of them habitable
16	today?
17	MR. PERSINKO: So, the release criteria is
18	as follows. For unrestricted
19	MR. SACHS: Are any of those habitable
20	today, sir?
21	MR. PERSINKO: For unrestricted release
22	
23	MR. CAMERON: Gary, Gary, just hold your
24	questions, please.
25	MR. SACHS: It's an honest question. Are

1	any of those
2	MR. CAMERON: It isn't
3	MR. SACHS: sites habitable today, sir?
4	MR. CAMERON: We know it's an honest
5	question. We want to get this
6	MR. SACHS: Answer it.
7	MR. CAMERON: We want to get this
8	MR. SACHS: Please.
9	MR. CAMERON: We will answer it, okay.
10	MR. SACHS: Why wait 30 minutes to get an
11	answer to the question, of whether or not those
12	decommissioned sites are habitable by the general
13	public today.
14	MR. CAMERON: Gary?
15	MR. SACHS: Are they?
16	MR. CAMERON: Gary, I'm going to have to
17	ask you
18	MR. SACHS: That's yes or no, sir.
19	MR. CAMERON: to just
20	MR. SACHS: Sir.
21	MR. CAMERON: to just until let
22	him get let all these people get through their
23	presentations. So, go ahead.
24	MR. PERSINKO: For unrestricted release,
25	the requirements are that the dose be less than or equal

1 to 25 millirem to the average member of the critical group, and considers all pathways for receiving the 2 dose and for a period of performance of 1,000 years. 3 I'm not going to through the unrestricted 4 -- through the restricted release criteria, because 5 that's not what's being pursued by Vermont Yankee. 6 7 For unrestricted release, I mentioned the 8 criteria being 25 millirem. 9 Well, just to put that in a little 10 perspective here, a millirem is a unit of dose on human 11 beings. Although the criteria says that it's 25 12 millirem, past history has shown by other power reactors that have decommissioned, they have actually 13 14 decommissioned down to the order of a few millirem, on 15 the order of two, three, four, five millirems. 16 So, although our criteria says less than 17 or equal to 25 millirem, the fact is that all -- for 18 the other power reactors that have 19 decommissioning, have completed it to a much less -to much lower levels. 20 21 For comparison, what's a millirem? 22 to -- just for comparison. 23 You take a ride across the country in an 24 airplane, you get about three millirems flying across 25 the country. You get a chest x-ray, you get about 10

1 millirems, and in a normal course of background, just your normal course of business, in a year you get about 2 300 to 600 millirems. So, that's just for perspective, 3 when we talk about what is a millirem. 4 Okay, this slide, it's a very important 5 It shows the roles and the 6 slide, I believe. 7 activities of the licensee on the left, the NRC in the 8 middle and the public on the right, and so, the process 9 -- and it shows the decommissioning process in a flow 10 chart form. 11 So, on the left you see, there is initial notification and fuel removal. 12 13 So, the initial process starts off with a 14 certification of cessation of operations by the 15 licensee, Entergy, and then a certification of fuel 16 removal from the reactor, which has been done. 17 The next is the submittal of the PSDAR. 18 You see there, it says 'decommissioning report' on the 19 That's the PSDAR. So, it's submittal of the PSDAR and a 20 21 public meeting, and you can see in the middle column, 22 the NRC role, its review of the PSDAR and public 23 meeting. 24 So, where we are right now on this flow 25 chart is in the middle column where it says 'public

1 meeting'. That's where we are in the decommissioning 2 process right now. I want to note that the NRC does not approve 3 the PSDAR, but we do review it to ensure that our 4 regulations are being met, and Bruce and Doug will speak 5 more about that, when they speak. 6 7 If you go down the left-hand side some 8 more, you'll see the next -- after 90 days, the -- we 9 wait, by regulation, we're to wait 90 days and after 10 90 days, if we don't -- if we do not comment on it or 11 after 90 days is up, the licensee can begin major decommissioning, during which time the NRC will be 12 13 doing inspections. The NRC will be performing 14 inspections during decommissioning. 15 About two years out before the license 16 termination, another plan is submitted to the NRC. 17 It's called the License Termination Plan, and we often 18 refer to that as the LTP. It's submitted to NRC and it describes the 19 20 remaining decommissioning activities, the plans for 21 performing radiation surveys of the site, and it 22 provides a site-specific -- an updated site-specific 23 cost estimate. 24 The NRC does review and approve the -- we 25 do review and approve the LTP, if it's acceptable.

1	Approval of the license termination plan is a licensing
2	action, and thus, there is an opportunity for a hearing
3	at that point.
4	At this point, let me just clarify a bit
5	here.
6	You know, I've been to a couple meetings
7	up here and people refer to this as a hearing.
8	At the NRC, we would call this is a
9	meeting. This is a public meeting, a meeting open to
10	the public.
11	When we use the term 'hearing' at the NRC,
12	we're referring to a legal adjudicatory hearing with
13	a Hearing Panel.
14	So, that's why, you know, sometimes people
15	have referred to this as a hearing, but in our
16	vernacular, this is a public meeting.
17	You can see at that stage, that's an
18	opportunity for a hearing. So, that's an opportunity
19	for the public, you can see on the right-hand column,
20	if the public wishes to, they could submit a hearing
21	request, in order to have the adjudicatory hearing.
22	Further decommissioning and further clean
23	up is done, and eventually, the final status surveys
24	are performed by the licensee.
25	The NRC verifies those surveys to make sure

that the clean-up levels meeting our regulations have 1 been met, and if they have, we terminate the license. 2 Decommissioning regulations also include 3 4 provisions for protecting the environment. environmental law is the National Environmental Policy 5 Act, otherwise known as NEPA, and there are regulations 6 7 that implements the law, it's 10 CFR Part 51. 8 At the PSDAR stage, PSDAR includes a 9 discussion -- requirements or regulations require that 10 the PSDAR include a discussion, to show that the 11 environmental impacts associated with site-specific decommissioning are bounded by previous environmental 12 13 impact statements, or if there are significant impacts 14 during decommissioning that have not been previously 15 -- in previous EIS's, the licensee must submit a 16 supplement to its environmental report. 17 MR. SACHS: Can you spell Strontium? MR. PERSINKO: At the license termination 18 19 Is that the first --2.0 MR. SACHS: 21 MR. PERSINKO: At the license termination 22 plan, it must include the supplemental environmental 23 any new information or significant report, if 24 environmental changes are discovered, and since that 25 is a --

MR. SACHS: Is the Strontium new? 1 MR. PERSINKO: If that isn't -- since that 2 3 is an official licensing action, an environmental assessment must be performed by the NRC. 4 I'm not going to say too much about this 5 slide. just the internal 6 This slide shows 7 bookkeeping, if you will, within the NRC. 8 decommissioning has -- different organizations within 9 the NRC have different responsibilities for 10 decommissioning. 11 At certain points in time, the project management function is transferred from one of our 12 13 offices to another and the inspection programs are 14 transferred from one division to another. That is just 15 if internal bookkeeping, you will, from 16 perspective. What you should see is a different name 17 on the letters that are being sent out. 18 It will be a different project manager or 19 a different inspector. But that's how internally, we 20 transfer the project. 21 This slide, I wanted to show -- the purpose 22 of this slide, this bar chart is -- I wanted to show 23 that the NRC has a lot of experience in performing 24 decommissioning. 25 Since 1997, the NRC has terminated the

1	licensees of over the licenses over 80 facilities,
2	including power reactors, material sites and research
3	reactors.
4	I chose 1997 for the beginning of this
5	graph because that's when the current power reactor
6	decommissioning process and the release criteria came
7	into effect, by rule making. Both went into effect via
8	a change in the NRC regulations, which we call rule
9	making.
10	It went through the normal rule making
11	process, which included public comment and resolution.
12	Since 1997, the current process has been
13	used to decommission
14	MR. SACHS: So, I just want to
15	MR. PERSINKO: seven
16	MR. SACHS: You guys are NRC staff
17	MR. PERSINKO: has been used
18	MR. SACHS: Right? When you first went to
19	the commission
20	MR. PERSINKO: Has been used
21	MR. SACHS: nobody came
22	MR. PERSINKO: to decommission
23	MR. CAMERON: Gary?
24	MR. PERSINKO: seven power reactors,
25	and including three in New England. Those three in New

1	England are Main Yankee, which shut down in 1996,
2	Connecticut Yankee, which also shut down in 1996,
3	Yankee Rowe, which shut down in 1991, and I put this
4	last slide on here for completeness.
5	Millstone Unit 1 is in decommissioning
6	status. It's in Waterford, Connecticut. It's
7	currently in SAFSTOR, and it shut down in 1995.
8	MR. SACHS: Are there two
9	MR. PERSINKO: That concludes my
LO	MR. SACHS: reactors that are open?
11	MR. PERSINKO: That concludes my
L2	presentation. With that, I'm going to turn it over to
13	Bruce Watson, who will talk about the PSDAR
L 4	requirements.
L5	MR. WATSON: Thank you, Drew, and thank
L6	you all, for joining us tonight and taking time out to
L7	be here.
L8	Our risk our performance based risk
L9	informed regulations went into place in 1997. The two
20	key ones are Part 20 and Part 50. Part 50 deals
21	specifically with the decommissioning of power
22	reactors.
23	Another important regulation in effect is
24	the one of independent spent fuel storage, known as
25	ISFSI's.

1 Like I said, these went into effect in We have 18 years of implementing experience, and 2 1997. 3 we have completed the decommissioning on seven power reactors to date, and numerous other facilities. 4 Can we play baseball there? 5 MR. SACHS: Entergy provided a draft of 6 MR. WATSON: 7 the PSDAR in October for public review. It submitted 8 the PSDAR to us formally on December 19th, and in 9 December 23rd, the PSDAR was available in ADAMS for 10 everyone to see. 11 December 29th, Vermont Yankee permanently 12 operations and on January 12th, 13 certified that VOI permanently ceased operations and 14 the reactor was completely defueled. 15 This means that the fuel cannot be put back 16 in the reactor, nor can the plant be operated again. 17 If they wanted to operate again, they'd have to apply 18 for an operating license. We issued the public notice for the PSDAR 19 20 for this public meeting and made it available for 21 everyone to be aware of. Next slide. 22 There are three decommissioning options in 23 our quidance, DECON, which is the immediate dismantling 24 of equipment and structures. In other words, the plant 25 removed or decontaminated to promptly

1 radiological release. We currently have five plants 2 in DECON. 3 The other option is SAFSTOR. The plant is placed in a safe condition -- stable condition and 4 maintained and in that state until it's decommissioned 5 6 to permit radiological release. We currently have 14 7 plants, including Yankee -- excuse me, Vermont Yankee 8 in that status today. 9 ENTOMB was also an option, but that is not 10 available. We have no plans to plan or we have no 11 regulations to allow ENTOMB. One of the key futures of the regulations 12 13 is that radiological decommissioning must be completed 14 in 60 years. 15 Now, part of Vermont activities is that 16 they do have the settlement agreement, which takes into 17 account, information from the -- input from the state 18 and the stakeholders, and also, the NRC encourages that 19 we have -- that the licensee or the state form a 20 Citizen's Advisory Panel, which has been done, and 21 continue that's to to solicit input the 22 decommissioning. Next slide. The content of the PSDAR is outlined in 23 24 5082, and in req -- and the details can be found in

Regulatory Guide 1.185.

1	It must include a description and schedule
2	for the planned decommissioning activities. It must
3	include a site-specific cost estimate, including the
4	cost of managing the radiated fuel.
5	It also must include a discussion that
6	provides the means for concluding that the
7	environmental impact associated with the
8	decommissioning activities will be an appropriately
9	bounded by the issued appropriately issued
10	environment impact statement or assessment.
11	MR. SACHS: Can you go into how that
12	interacts with Entergy's statement this week? They're
13	out of here in 60 years, sir.
14	MR. WATSON: The post-shutdown activities
15	report, part of the process is that the NRC regulations
16	that require a public meeting be held. So, we're here
17	tonight to hear your comments.
18	We will make the PSDAR available for public
19	comment, and there is the ADAMS number in our publically
20	available document system.
21	One thing I do want to note is that we do
22	not approve the PSDAR. It is a report, like I said,
23	on the description of the activities
24	MR. SACHS: Why can't the other licensees
25	

1	MR. WATSON: the cost estimates and
2	also on the environmental impacts of the
3	decommissioning.
4	I want to point out that the
5	decommissioning, with the restrictions of the time
6	tables that are outlined in the 90 day requirement and
7	other things, that decommissioning can be started under
8	the current license.
9	So, this is not a Federal action in the
10	respect that it's not a license actions in the license
11	amendment or an exemption. It's merely a report to us,
12	which we will gauge its content on and make sure it meets
13	our requirements.
14	MR. SACHS: Do you guys know how to
15	decommission Fukushima?
16	MR. WATSON: So, given that, I will turn
17	it over to Doug Broaddus.
18	MR. BROADDUS: All right, thank you,
19	Bruce. So, I'm the Branch Chief in the Office of
20	Nuclear Reactor Regulation, as Drew indicated before.
21	I have responsibility for the project
22	management oversight of the Vermont Yankee for now,
23	while it was operating, as well as now, that it's in
24	the transition from decommissioning to or from
25	operating to decommissioning.

Part of that oversight is for the review 1 post-shutdown decommissioning 2 of the activities report, and I'll be talking about that. 3 4 As Bruce indicated, there is specific 5 requirements associated with the post-shutdown 6 decommissioning activities report, and those 7 requirements are called out in our regulations, as 8 indicated in the slide. 9 We also have a regulatory guide that -- it 10 describes that the information that we expect to be in 11 the post-shutdown decommissioning activities report, 12 as well. So, when we receive the report, we farm it 13 14 out to other technical reviewers that have expertise 15 in the specific areas that are required to be in the 16 report. 17 So, I wanted to talk a little bit about the 18 types of evaluation criteria that we have for that. 19 As Bruce indicated, we don't approve the 20 report, but we do review it to ensure that it contains 21 all the required information by our regulations. 22 that's the key -- the first key activity. 23 We'll also look at the technical approach 24 -- the approach that the licensee has described, which 25 option they're planning to use to go forward, and to

1 determine whether or not the approach that they've described is feasible, given the technology that -- the 2 3 technologies and the approach that they are planning 4 to use. The next key area is can it be completed 5 within the time frame specified, and in this case, 6 7 Entergy's plan indicates that they're going to SAFSTOR, 8 and therefore, that they will be conducting the 9 decommissioning activities over the 60 period. So, is their plan feasible in -- and have 10 11 they adequately described that to determine -- for us to be able to determine whether it can actually be 12 13 conducted during that time frame. 14 So, the -- the next area is -- I'll call 15 it -- is the cost, and I'll talk about a little bit more 16 in the next slide. So, I won't get to that yet. 17 But the final thing is, you know, is it in 18 compliance with our regulations, and primarily, does 19 it -- does that PSDAR -- are there any activities that 20 would potentially endanger the public health and 21 safety? Obviously, if that were the case, we would not 22 allow them to go continue to move forward with the plan 23 from that standpoint. 24 So, it needs to be -- needs to demonstrate

that it's protecting the health and safety.

1 MR. SACHS: Protected action guidelines 2 are the current ones or the ones that got adjusted up 3 20 times after Fukushima? 4 MR. BROADDUS: So, as was mentioned before about the -- the cost estimate. 5 6 So, along with the post-shutdown 7 decommissioning activities report, the licensee is 8 also required submit site-specific to а 9 decommissioning process. This is an estimate of the 10 entire cost from start to finish, for the entire 60 year 11 period. So, what we look at from that standpoint 12 13 is, are those costs -- are they -- have they -- has the 14 plan that they've laid out in the cost estimates that 15 they have, does that provide reasonable assurance to 16 us that they're going to be able to complete the 17 decommissioning activities with the money that they 18 have available to them in the decommissioning trust. 19 I know that's an area of significant 20 interest to folks today -- tonight. So, really what 21 we want to look at there is to look at the techniques 22 that they're using, have they -- are the estimates --23 are they based on realistic types of activities that 24 they would be conducting? 25 Have they identified all the areas that they need to address, as part of their decommissioning, and properly accounted for those costs?

We also look at -- we understand that there could be changes that occur over that period of the decommissioning period. So, do they have the mechanism to adjust their -- both their cost estimates as they're going forward with it, and to account for if they have any funding shortages or -- how would they adjust the funding, to ensure that they're going to be able to complete the activities, if those changes occur?

There is also continuous oversight of those -- of the costs, as well. The licensee is required to submit to us annually, a report of the costs that they -- what they have spent, how much money they have left in -- and how that comports with the plans that they've submitted to us previously.

So, we'll look at that and make sure that they're staying on track, and obviously, is there is anything that -- any deviations from that, we would have some questions or we would suspect that they would address those changes within that.

In addition, if they make any significant changes even throughout the year, they wouldn't -- they would be required to report those changes to us, as

1	well.
2	As Drew mentioned before, part of our
3	review is also from an environmental perspective, and
4	he indicated before that part of what they need to look
5	at is how does their how do the environmental impacts
6	comport with other prior environmental impact
7	statements that have been performed.
8	There are two key environmental impact
9	statements that would that would be applicable here.
10	The first is the site-specific
11	environmental impact statement that was performed for
12	the plant when it was originally licensed.
13	So, the activities would have to still be
14	within that original environmental analysis that was
15	performed at that time.
16	MR. SACHS: So, if there was Tritium on
17	site
18	MR. BROADDUS: And that is
19	MR. SACHS: is that in the
20	MR. BROADDUS: The NRC developed a a
21	number of years back, a generic environmental impact
22	statement on decommissioning, specifically for
23	decommissioning of nuclear facilities.
24	MR. SACHS: And that's what you're going

25

to use here?

1	MR. BROADDUS: This is
2	MR. SACHS: Even though there's a
3	preschool across the street?
4	MR. BROADDUS: This specific report was
5	specifically, they addressed three different options
6	for decommissioning, that Bruce mentioned earlier, the
7	types that they could go into, and the and the typical
8	types of impacts that would be expected of those types
9	of activities.
10	So, the licensee would have
11	MR. SACHS: Stakeholders want to be sure
12	
13	MR. BROADDUS: to ensure that they
14	would
15	MR. SACHS: with the decommissioning
16	MR. BROADDUS: The licensee would have to
17	ensure that they have addressed those environment
18	impacts and determine whether or not they're within the
19	those initial or previous environmental reports.
20	MR. SACHS: We'd like the NRC not to
21	MR. BROADDUS: We will also continue to
22	assess the environment impacts throughout our
23	inspection program and see if there is any new changes
24	or any new environmental impacts that occur throughout
25	the process.

All right, finally, as we -- as Drew mentioned earlier, we're here tonight to solicit comments on the PSDAR.

Our review will consider those comments. We'll look at those comments and we'll determine if there is any -- any adjustments or any additional information that is needed.

We would expect as well, that the licensee would also be able -- you know, we would make those available to the licensee, to make sure that they have those and they -- they would have the opportunity to see those public comments, as well.

As we go through our review, we may ask for additional information and we will -- we'll complete our review, once we have all the information and we're able to make the determination that the -- what they've submitted is in compliance with our regulations and provides all the information that is required.

So, we don't -- as we mentioned before, we don't approve it, but if it's -- if we need additional information to be able to complete our understanding of what they're going to be doing and understanding that they're -- of how they're going to proceed, we'll ask for that information and expect to get that as part of the responses.

1	Once we're done, we will notify the
2	licensee that we don't have any don't require any
3	additional information, and we'll also address, you
4	know, the do a summary of the public comments as well,
5	and we'll make sure that those are available to the
6	public.
7	As Bruce mentioned before, the licensee
8	can't begin major decommissioning until after 90 days,
9	after they've received we've received the PSDAR and
10	so, what we're in that 90 day period now, and we're
11	conducting our review at this point.
12	All right, so, with that, I'm going to turn
13	it over to Marc.
14	MR. FERDAS: Thanks, Doug. All right, my
15	name is Marc Ferdas. I'm from our Regional Office, as
16	Bruce said. My group has responsibility for the
17	oversight program, for sites that are in
18	decommissioning
19	MR. SACHS: And how many have you done so
20	far?
21	MR. FERDAS: as well as sites that are
22	that have dry cask storage.
23	Before I kind of go into the details of
24	that, I'd like to just briefly mention how Vermont
25	Yankee finished its operating history from last year.

1	They finished the assessment period with
2	all green performance indicators and any findings that
3	were issued to them, as all green, meaning that they
4	were they continue to be in the licensee response
5	column, the NRC's action matrix.
6	If you have any questions concerning prior
7	performance, Sarah Rich is here. She's the Acting
8	Senior Resident Inspector, who will be more than happy
9	to talk to you after the meeting about that.
10	So, I just wanted to point out how the
11	station did finish out the final period of operations.
12	With that, moving forward the way the
13	oversight program works, we continue to perform
14	oversight.
15	MR. SACHS: How often?
16	MR. FERDAS: We continue to monitor
17	MR. SACHS: How frequently?
18	MR. FERDAS: monitor
19	MR. SACHS: You do?
20	MR. FERDAS: activities at this site.
21	MR. SACHS: You're getting rid of one
22	inspector. How many will be there, sir?
23	MR. CAMERON: Gary, Gary. I'm going to
24	have to ask you to be courteous, so that people can hear
25	what is being said up here.

1	MR. SACHS: I'm just trying to
2	MR. CAMERON: You decide
3	MR. SACHS: see what goes
4	MR. CAMERON: You signed up, like
5	everybody else, and you're going to get your turn, okay?
6	But so far, I think people are getting the
7	message. We're trying to ignore your outbursts
8	MR. SACHS: Three times
9	MR. CAMERON: and I don't want to have
10	you escorted out
11	MR. SACHS: That doesn't work this state,
12	sir.
13	MR. CAMERON: because okay
14	MR. SACHS: That's not legal.
15	MR. CAMERON: because I know that
16	you're passionately concerned about this and you have
17	good questions, but you're going to have to just
18	MR. SACHS: You're disturbing
19	MR. CAMERON: be courteous.
20	MR. SACHS: the speaker. Let him just
21	
22	MR. CAMERON: Courtesy, okay.
23	MR. FERDAS: Okay, all right, thank you.
24	I just want to reiterate that the oversight and
25	monitoring occurs for the entire period of the

1	decommissioning process, and that includes as the plant
2	is shutdown, as it transitions to SAFSTOR, as Vermont
3	Yankee has planned, and also continues, as long as there
4	is spent fuel at the site.
5	Our focus continues to be safety and
6	security, as it was for the operating plants.
7	It's mentioned here on the slide, if you
8	are interested, you can go ahead and read about what
9	the oversight process or program entails. There is
10	really two documents I would point you to.
11	One, the first one referenced there deals
12	with our decommissioning process oversight and then the
13	second one deals with our dry cask storage inspection
14	process.
15	Our oversight program really focuses on
16	three main objectives. One is spent fuel being safely
17	stored, being in the spent fuel pool or in dry cask
18	storage.
19	Decommission activities are being
20	conducted in a manner that ensures safety and security
21	to the public workers and the environment, and then
22	finally, that site operations and license termination
23	activities are performed in accordance with Federal
24	regulations and license commitments.

On this slide it kind of just gives you a

quick summary of the type of things that we look at over the entire decommissioning process. We are -- our inspections are conducted by qualified inspectors that go through rigorous training programs. It's a combination of the Resident Inspector that is currently at the site, our Regional Inspectors from our Regional Office.

We also go to our headquarters technical experts, if needed for certain areas, as well as, we have contractors available to perform independent surveys or other analysis that may be needed for us.

At the completion of every inspection that we do, there is a publically available inspection report. That can be found in our electronic docket system, you've heard to it referred to today as ADAMS. That's through our web-page. You can find all inspection reports that are issued.

Just -- I just wanted to quickly go over where -- what the oversight status is for Vermont Yankee, so, everyone has a current idea of what's going on there.

Currently, we consider Vermont Yankee in the post-operations transition phase, meaning that they're transitioning the plant to a long-term safe storage, as their PSDAR lists.

1 Currently, there is no major decommissioning activities being performed, as was 2 3 briefly mentioned, because they are within the 90 day 4 period, but there are no immediate plans for any major decommissioning work, and that is outlined in the 5 Vermont Yankee PSDAR. 6 7 They are developing plans and seeking the 8 necessary approvals to construct a second dry cask 9 storage pad. This will allow them to remove all spent 10 fuel that's currently in their spent fuel pool, and this would be in addition to the --11 MR. SACHS: Will this be collected --12 13 FERDAS: -- the casks that they 14 already have --MR. SACHS: Casks we have or do not --15 16 MR. FERDAS: -- onsite that have -- the dry 17 cask storage --18 MR. SACHS: -- they were not regulated --19 tested -- will these be done correctly, sir? 20 MR. FERDAS: And then finally, what I just 21 want to reiterate again is that, you know, the oversight 22 activities are being performed. They will 23 performed in the immediate future, but also, the 24 long-term future, as well, and as I said, our program 25 is well-defined and it is available for the public to

1	review to review and to get more of the details.
2	So, Drew, I'll turn it back to you now.
3	Okay, we have one more slide. Thank you.
4	One area, this kind of is some of the main
5	reference documents, not only from what I've talked
6	about, but what the other speakers have talked about,
7	that are good documents to review. All of these are
8	available in our public webpage.
9	So, the other thing I would encourage
10	people to take a look at is the You-Tube video that has
11	been put together, that talks kind of, a lot of what
12	was talked about today, but discussed in the
13	decommissioning process.
14	MR. PERSINKO: Thanks, Marc. That
15	concludes the NRC's presentations.
16	At this point, I'll ask Mr. Joe Lynch from
17	Entergy to present the contents of the PSDAR that was
17 18	
	Entergy to present the contents of the PSDAR that was
18	Entergy to present the contents of the PSDAR that was submitted to the NRC.
18 19	Entergy to present the contents of the PSDAR that was submitted to the NRC. MR. LYNCH: Thank you, Drew. My name is
18 19 20	Entergy to present the contents of the PSDAR that was submitted to the NRC. MR. LYNCH: Thank you, Drew. My name is Joseph Lynch. I'm the Government Affairs Manger
18 19 20 21	Entergy to present the contents of the PSDAR that was submitted to the NRC. MR. LYNCH: Thank you, Drew. My name is Joseph Lynch. I'm the Government Affairs Manger MR. SACHS: The dude with the cavalry.
18 19 20 21 22	Entergy to present the contents of the PSDAR that was submitted to the NRC. MR. LYNCH: Thank you, Drew. My name is Joseph Lynch. I'm the Government Affairs Manger MR. SACHS: The dude with the cavalry. MR. LYNCH: I'd like to

1	MR. LYNCH: the NRC for the opportunity
2	to
3	MR. SACHS: Entergy's great that way.
4	MR. LYNCH: provide an overview of the
5	
6	MR. SACHS: You lied to us. How about
7	MR. LYNCH: PSDAR process.
8	MR. SACHS: you, sir? The last time,
9	they were lying to us. Here he is, telling us how great
10	he is.
11	MR. LYNCH: I'd like to start with
12	MR. SACHS: I'd like to see
13	MR. LYNCH: a brief overview of some of
14	the recent milestones that we accomplished as we headed
15	up to the point where we've issued our PSDAR.
16	As many of you know, we ceased power
17	operations on December 29th, 2014.
18	MR. SACHS: At least you guys are honest
19	about something.
20	MR. LYNCH: After 633 day run of
21	continuous safe power operations
22	MR. SACHS: God dammit, are you guys safe.
23	MR. LYNCH: On January 12th of 2015, we
24	completed the defueling of the reactor, moving all the
25	fuel from the reactor, to the spent fuel pool.

MR. SACHS: How many rems did the workers get?

MR. LYNCH: And on that same day, we provided certification to the NRC, as Drew mentioned, both indicating that we were ceasing operation of the facility, as well that we certified that fuel had been removed from the reactor.

As Marc recently mentioned, we entered into the new oversight process that's that for decommissioning inspection program, exiting from the reactor oversight process, and really, the most important message to all of you regarding our future is our commitment to our employees, to the public and to safety, and when I mean safety, I mean nuclear safety, environmental safety, the security of the people around the site, of the robust security force that we have and our commitment to doing this project correctly and transparently.

Leading up to the shutdown, Entergy Vermont Yankee announced in August of 2013, the intention to shutdown the facility at the end of 2104, and what's significant about that is, we formed immediately, a decommissioning planning organization to start the process of leading up to where we are right now.

1 So, in essence, we've been working on the draft of the PSDAR for about 16 months and we were in 2 3 a very good position to issue the PSDAR at the end of 2014. 4 This was consistent with the settlement 5 6 agreement that we had reached with the State of Vermont, 7 which would provide that information in advance of its 8 submittal. 9 Included in that settlement agreement were 10 a number of initiatives to help the economic benefit 11 of both the Windham County area, with an economic 12 development fund, a total of \$10 million was going to 13 be provided for economic benefit over a five-year 14 period. 15 We also provided \$5.2 million to the Clean 16 Energy Development Fund and we started payment to a \$25 17 million site restoration fund, in which the first \$10 18 million has been provided to that particular fund. 19 With all of that, we were issued a 20 certificate of public good by the Vermont Public 21 Service Department on March 28th, allowing us to 22 operate through the end of 2014. The last significant milestone that we 23 24 accomplished prior to issuing the PSDAR for NRC review

was the issuance of a site assessment study.

We believe this is a first of a kind document that was developed in part, to give information to key stakeholders, state agencies and the public, in advance of us submitting our PSDAR.

It included a draft PSDAR, about 60 days before we submitted the final one, to allow people to take a look at what it contained. It also gave a summary of our decommissioning cost estimate, and it provided two historic site assessments, one for all of the radiological events that occurred at the site that were note-worthy and would be part of decommissioning, as well as the non-radiological events that occurred at the site, and these are two living documents that will be updated, as we go forward with decommissioning.

The finally, we did issue our PSDAR on December 19th, and we provided that on our website Vydecommissioning.com, for everyone's review and to ready people for this opportunity to provide comments to the NRC.

Our transition from operating to decommissioning and the SAFSTOR plan that we have also involves reductions in our staffing. So, right up to the end of 2014, we're about 550 staff. We've reduced that staffing down to about 316 going forward. That occurred on January 19th.

1 Our dedication at that point was to our employees, and we're happy to report that all, but a 2 very small amount, less than six of our employees found 3 employment either within Entergy or within the industry 4 or in their area of expertise, and that was a very 5 6 important focus for us as a company. 7 We'll be going through another staff 8 reduction --9 MR. SACHS: What happened to Mr. Romero? 10 MR. LYNCH: -- at the mid-point of 2016, 11 where we expect to go from our current staffing level of about 315 to 320, to about 127, as we transition to 12 the point where we'll be putting fuel from wet to dry, 13 14 and then finally, as we transition into the full SAFSTOR 15 organization, we expect that organization to be about 16 to 75 people, the majority being security, 17 overseeing the safe and continuous view of this site. As far as our PSDAR is concerned, we wrote 18 19 that using the guidance provided by the NRC. being 10 CFR 50.82, as well as Reg Guide that the NRC 20 21 has issued, the same Reg Guide they'll be using to 22 review the PSDAR Reg Guide 1185 Revision 1. We also reviewed a number of PSDAR's that 23 24 were submitted by other sites that were either in

the

decommissioning or in

previous

25

of

process

decommissioning, to make sure that we are getting operating experience and experience from other plants that were in this particular position, and we put together this experienced team that included our own folks from our decommissioning planning organization, as well as the TLG Services, which is an industry-known decommissioning estimating organization, who also had expertise in writing PSDAR's.

The content follows very closely, the Reg Guide and it has a description of the planned decommissioning activities. It goes through a very detailed schedule of decommissioning. It provided the detailed decommissioning cost estimate and talks about the environmental impacts and how we comply with them.

As mentioned by the NRC, this is a living document. So, any major changes to our plans for decommissioning would inspire us to revise the PSDAR, as part of those regulations.

The decommissioning schedule that we have developed based on the SAFSTOR plan that we're going to implement at Vermont Yankee has us going from where we are right now, into a preparation period, from essentially when we shutdown at the end of the year, to the midpoint of 2016. We'll be making plans for transition into SAFSTOR.

1 From the middle of 2016 until the year 2020, we'll be going through the process of moving the 2 fuel from wet storage to dry fuel storage, that will 3 include the installation of a second dry cask fuel 4 storage pad and the loading of 45 additional canisters, 5 and I'll talk a little bit more about that. 6 7 Then we enter into a long-term SAFSTOR 8 period. Right now, we're assuming that to be about 32 9 years, which will have the plant laid up in a dormancy 10 state with the fuel all stored onto a dry cask fuel storage. 11 It is our estimate right now, based on 12 13 information from Department of Energy, that they will 14 be taking fuel and completing that by around 2052, at 15 which point, we will then transition to the final part 16 of the dormancy period. 17 The one thing I will note, and I put --18 When will this happen? MR. SACHS: 19 MR. LYNCH: -- the slide is that this is 20 based on the growth of the decommissioning trust fund, 21 at the rate the NRC allows by regulation, which is about 22 two percent per year. If that decommissioning trust fund was to 23 24 grow at a faster rate, which it has since Entergy

purchased Vermont Yankee, then we would be moving all

these dates up and we would be starting decommissioning and completing decommissioning sooner than these projected dates that's in our plan right now.

As we make our final preparations for decommissioning, right now, the estimate is that we'll start in about 2068 and be complete in about a year and Then we will go into active decommissioning, which would include large component removals for about a year and a half, followed by large system removals, building decontamination and demolition from 2070 to 2073, about two and a half years= worth of work, and then finally, as described, we'll enter into our license termination period. We will meet the NRC requirements for unrestricted site use and the 25 millirem year criteria established for per unrestricted use.

Then finally, we'll enter into a site restoration period, which will take us to about 2075 and about 59 years from the shutdown of the facility, and again, all these dates are predicated on the assumption that the growth of the fund will be in accordance with what we're allowed to by regulation, but based on traditional and past performance, we expect that we'll be able to move that up.

Moving onto spent fuel management, which

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

is an important element of the PSDAR.

The current status of our dry fuel storage is that we have 13 canisters loaded and safely stored on the first of what we believe to two independent spent -- I'm sorry, independent spent fuel storage installation pads.

We do have an application in for a second pad, that was submitted to the Vermont Public Service Board on June 30th, seeking approval. We expect to have that approval next year, at which time, we'll start construction on the second pad.

In total, we'll have an additional 45 casks for 58, storing all of the fuel, and again, as I mentioned earlier, our plan is to have that complete by the year 2020.

The next slide shows a photograph, and aerial photograph of our independent spent fuel storage installation and the arrows pointing to the existing pad, and then the next slide shows the current location of our first pad and then the warehouse that's just to the right of that is the location for the second pad. So, they'll be adjacent to each other, to allow the loading, based on the existing load pad that we have in place.

SPEAKER: Can you clarify, the round

1	drawing to the lower left, what might be there, a
2	parking lot, where there's a pad? Is that where spent
3	fuel is now currently stored?
4	MR. LYNCH: This is the existing pad right
5	now. This photo is from 2008, and it shows five
6	canisters loaded on the pad.
7	So, this is one of two pads. The second
8	pad would be located where this warehouse is right now,
9	and will look very similar to the one that we have
10	installed currently.
11	SPEAKER: How many casks are there now?
12	MR. LYNCH: There is 13.
13	SPEAKER: Now?
14	MR. LYNCH: Thirteen now on that first
15	pad.
16	MR. CAMERON: We're going to have to move
17	on, and then we'll get to the questions. Go ahead, Joe.
18	MR. LYNCH: Next slide, please.
19	Submitted at the same time as our PSDAR was our
20	irradiated fuel management plan. Again, this was
21	submitted in accordance with NRC regulations, and NRC
22	will be conducting their review in accordance with
23	their process.
24	This essentially discusses the changes to
25	our program for the management of irradiated or spent

fuel. We intend to manage the fuel in accordance with the plan, to move all the fuel from wet to dry. We also provide the information about how we're going to fund the movement of the fuel and pay for the spent fuel management going forward, and as I had mentioned earlier.

Then again, to summarize where we stand with our existing fuel, the spent fuel pool right now contains 2,996 spent fuel assemblies. The 13 canisters I described carry -- contains 884 spent fuel assemblies.

So, right now on site, there is a total of 3,880 spent fuel assemblies, and again, based on the latest information from the DOE, we expect their loading campaign would start in about 2026 for Vermont Yankee, complete by 2052, and this program also further talks about our strategies for managing the fuel and the funding going forward.

The last thing I'll talk about is our detailed Decommissioning Cost Estimate. This was prepared in accordance with NRC guidance, again, by TLG Services, using their cost estimating model, which is used by the majority of the industry, and it also was informed by plan-specific data, walk-downs that we did at the sites and using our design basis to determine

the size of the buildings and structures that are on 1 2 the site. decommissioning 3 The cost estimate contains specific costs for the three elements of 4 decommissioning, that being the license termination, 5 spent fuel management, site restoration, and it also 6 7 breaks down the costs by each period, as we work our 8 way through decommissioning. Some of the key estimates -- I'm sorry, 9 10 some of the key assumptions used in the decommissioning 11 cost estimate is that we'll have the second dry cask fuel storage pad installed in about 2017. We'll expect 12 to have all of the off-loading of fuel from wet to dry 13 14 complete by 2020. Again, the assumption is that DOE 15 would be starting to remove fuel from the site in 2026, 16 completing in 2052. 17 MR. SACHS: Did you put your own --18 Our SAFSTOR period is MR. LYNCH: 19 years, as I mentioned earlier. We'll be starting active D&D or decontamination and dismantlement in 2068 20 21 22 MR. SACHS: How about 2021? -- and that will be about six 23 MR. LYNCH: 24 years, and then finally, the time assumed is 1.5 years 25 for site restoration?

1	MR. SACHS: What if you find Strontium?
2	MR. LYNCH: And again, some of the the
3	background information is that this is all predicated
4	on following NRC regulations in clean up standards,
5	that being the 25 millirem per year
6	MR. SACHS: And what if the money is not
7	there in 60 years?
8	MR. LYNCH: The current
9	MR. SACHS: That's what will happen,
10	right?
11	MR. LYNCH: cost estimate for the
12	decommissioning of the site is \$1.24 billion. We put
13	that out
14	MR. SACHS: Can you subtract out the
15	MR. LYNCH: in our assessment study
16	MR. SACHS: the two lines of what it
17	leaves
18	MR. LYNCH: That's all we
19	MR. SACHS: so we know how much we're
20	looking for?
21	MR. LYNCH: have in the
22	MR. SACHS: So, you basically subtract out
23	the two lines of credit
24	MR. CAMERON: Gary?
25	MR. SACHS: and I want to know

1	MR. CAMERON: Gary?
2	MR. SACHS: I want to know.
3	MR. CAMERON: Come on.
4	MR. SACHS: I'm serious.
5	MR. CAMERON: Gary, please. I know you
6	want to know, but let's let him finish so
7	MR. SACHS: I'm wondering
8	MR. CAMERON: we can go on to all of the
9	
10	MR. SACHS: the \$1.24 billion minus the
11	two lines of credit
12	MR. CAMERON: Okay.
13	MR. SACHS: of moving the spent fuel
14	leaves us how much are we looking for?
15	MR. CAMERON: Please finish up, Joe.
16	MR. SACHS: Now, that \$1.24 billion
17	MR. CAMERON: Please finish up.
18	SPEAKER: We need to know that.
19	MR. SACHS: Thank you.
20	SPEAKER: We need to know that.
21	MR. SACHS: We do.
22	MR. LYNCH: The \$1.24 billion
23	MR. CAMERON: You will.
24	MR. LYNCH: is made up of those three
25	elements that I mentioned earlier

1 MR. SACHS: What about the lines of credit? 2 3 Our current estimates are MR. LYNCH: license termination of \$817 million. There is the cost 4 of site restoration at \$57 million and the management 5 of the spent fuel will be \$368 million. 6 7 The current balance of the 8 decommission trust as of the end of 2014 was \$664.5 million. 9 10 The next slide just shows a graphic of how 11 the decommissioning costs are broken down, totaling up to the \$1.2 million. 12 I will talk a little bit about the spent 13 14 fuel management costs. I had mentioned the total cost 15 was \$368 million. That breaks down into two elements, 16 that being the operational costs. This is the 17 year-to-year costs of overseeing the spent fuel up to 18 the year 2052, when we assume it's going to be 19 completely removed from the site. 20 MR. SACHS: You expect that? 21 MR. LYNCH: That is \$225 million and then 22 the cost to actually complete the transfer of the fuel 23 from wet to dry, completing in the year 2020, would be at a cost of \$143 million. 24 25 fund this, In order to Entergy

1	established two lines of credit. They total \$145
2	million and the strategy here is to use this private
3	funding, so that we don't have to take money out of the
4	nuclear decommissioning trust, thus allowing the trust
5	
6	MR. SACHS: God, you guys look good.
7	MR. LYNCH: to remain, and then we would
8	we would
9	MR. SACHS: How nice of you
10	MR. LYNCH: use the opportunity to
11	MR. SACHS: Why are you so nice to us?
12	MR. LYNCH: use this with the
13	Department of Energy, to recoup those costs.
14	In conclusion, our focus as we transition
15	to dormancy and dry cask fuel storage would be continued
16	compliance with our settlement agreement with the State
17	of Vermont. We do have a number of decommissioning
18	preparation activities, including system lay-ups and
19	draining and systems, de-powering certain buildings to
20	cold and dark
21	MR. SACHS: How about cleaning up the
22	Strontium?
23	MR. LYNCH: and we've upgraded our
24	security modifications.
25	We'll also have some select out-buildings

1 that will be removed to shrink the footprint on the site, and get those activities done before we enter into 2 3 dormancy. Aren't you going to put --4 MR. SACHS: We will have a commitment --5 MR. LYNCH: 6 MR. SACHS: -- more buildings --7 MR. LYNCH: to ongoing our 8 environmental monitoring programs --9 MR. SACHS: Aren't you guys going to buy 10 anymore --11 MR. LYNCH: -- those will not change, even though we've entered into decommissioning, and one of 12 13 the very key milestones that we expect to be working 14 through this year is to work closely with the State of 15 Vermont to negotiate some final site restoration 16 standards, which is one of the elements in the 17 settlement agreement that is yet to be completed, but 18 it's our intention to complete that this year. 19 Then finally, completion of this. Τо 20 continue to get information out to the public, we expect 21 to have open and transparent communications that 22 both our contribution through our 23 participation in the nuclear decommissioning citizen's 24 advisory panel, which has met five times since the

announcement, and we expect to continue to have a role

in that, providing updates on a regular basis. 1 next meeting is next Thursday, February 26th. 2 We also will continue with our stakeholder 3 4 outreach, both through speaking engagements 5 community involvement. I'm proud to say that last weekend, we were a sponsor for the Harris Hill ski jump 6 7 event for the 30th year in a row, in Brattleboro, which 8 shows that we've been very serious about our commitment 9 to the community. 10 Finally, we'll be continuing tours of key 11 stakeholders and all the information, including this presentation and any future information having to do 12 with decommissioning will be on our website for public 13 14 review. 15 Thank you. Great job, man. MR. SACHS: 16 Okay, thank you to the MR. CAMERON: 17 Panel. We're going to go to -- we're going to go to 18 three officials from the State of Vermont. We're going 19 to start with Chris Recchia, then we're going to go to 20 Bill Irwin and then to Chuck Schwer. Got it? 21 SPEAKER: How can we sit here for over an 22 hour and -- please. 23 MR. CAMERON: Okay, we're going to try to 24 get some heat, yes. I apologize. I apologize, Deb, and 25 to all of you. It is cold, okay.

1	So, Chris, do you want to talk from here?
2	MR. RECCHIA: Yes. Hey, thanks, very
3	much, Chip.
4	Chris Recchia, Commissioner of the Public
5	Service Department. Thank you all, very much for
6	coming.
7	If it's any consolation, it was colder last
8	month for the meeting. I think yes, we'll check on
9	the heat before we come back here.
10	Thanks for coming to Vermont. Welcome to
11	the state that has 45 percent of its electricity now
12	produced by renewable resources.
13	MR. SACHS: Nuclear is not renewable,
14	dear.
15	MR. RECCHIA: We haven't bought any power
16	from the plant for since 2012, when we thought it
17	should have shut down, and we're pleased to be moving
18	on.
19	That said, you know, we did reach a
20	settlement agreement with Entergy, and it's been
21	successfully implemented to date, including, you know,
22	all of the all of the milestones that have been
23	requested of both of us in that, and I want to thank
24	Entergy for that work, including the site assessment,

which was a unique document that went back to look at

all the potential things that are on the site, and that need to be factored into decommissioning, or decontamination and dismantlement.

But I do note that, you know, there's a lot that's going to be discovered. I equate this to -- for those of you who bought a house, when you bought your first house, it was, you know, like really exciting to see it the first time, and it all went downhill from there.

You went and you went back for another visit and you discovered, "Oh, the plumbing is not quite right, the electricity is not quite right. We got, you know, some septic issues," and you know, but you still buy the house and you're happy about it.

Well, you know, we're going to decontaminate a plant here that will discover other things, and I think that's the focus of my main comments, is the concern that the costs are going to be -- are going to become clearer, as we go forward and the picture is not going to get better.

You know, I have to mention the Strontium-90, one example, even you know, in the last few months, we have determined that that's present, and where it came from and what the ramifications of that are, we don't know yet.

But let me go to a couple of positive things first, before I got to -- and I just want to say that, you know, Chuck and Bill will follow.

We intend to submit written comments and I'm not -- I'm not trying to in any way, you know, categorize our comments tonight. I want to give you a favor for them, and we'll go into, you know, written comments, as time goes on.

But I do want to note that, you know, we gave Entergy -- Entergy -- as part of the settlement agreement, Entergy gave us the PSDAR and the settlement -- and the site assessment, 60 days before they filed the PSDAR with you, and we submitted comments to them totaling, I think it was close to 200 comments or questions, and we're waiting for a response from them, and we'll -- we will develop a written response to you guys.

But you know, I want to acknowledge that we are in a different mode now, right? The plant has shut down. It is -- the reactor is defueled and the fuel is in the spent fuel pool.

That said, you know, we are anxious and part of the settlement agreement or Entergy's commitment, I should say, it was not part of the settlement agreement, is to try and move the fuel by

2020.

We appreciate that. We think that's the next milestone here that we need to shoot for. I will say that, you know, our concerns relate to the emergency protection zone in the interim. It relates to -- our concerns relate to the -- to the nuclear decommissioning trust fund and how it's expended, and that is within your purview as well, or needs to be, and we're going to be focusing on that.

Then you know, really the long-term management of the site. Our goal, or the Governor's goal is to get this site restored for any purpose, as soon as possible, and what that means is, we need a commitment from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and from Entergy, to spend costs wisely, to grow that fund, as the trustee has been doing, and to make sure that we can do this work as quickly as possible.

So, with that, I guess I will switch over to my colleagues from the other agencies. I just do want to say, it was one more point that I wanted to make, which was particularly, on the expenditures of the funds, and we'll express this more in the comments to you.

I know your focus is on safety and concern with that, but you were the -- you are the stewards of

the funding and the determination of when it is okay 1 and able to be fully decontaminated and dismantled, and 2 I do think you need to pay better attention to the fact 3 that we have switched environments here from our 4 5 regulated utility structure to one where we have merchant facilities that need attention. 6 7 As a regulator myself, please step up to 8 the regulator role and pay attention to this because it's really important for Vermont. So, thank you all 9 10 very much. 11 MR. CAMERON: Okay, this is Bill Irwin. I'll let him introduce himself, and then we're going 12 to go to Chuck and then we're going to go to Deb Katz, 13 14 Arnie Gundersen and Leslie Sullivan Sachs. 15 Thank you, Chip, and thank you MR. IRWIN: 16 to the NRC for making this meeting available for the 17 work that you're doing and that you're going to do, to 18 ensure the safe decommissioning of the plant. 19 I am the Radiological and Toxicological 20 Sciences Chief for the Vermont Department of Health, and I'm also a member of Nuclear Decommissioning 21 22 Citizen's Advisory Panel. 23 I'm going to provide a brief summary of our 24 Health Department's written comments, which we will be

submitting to you shortly.

First of all, we believe that PSDAR is written with inadequate detail for the Department of Health to be confident that the public health and the environment are protected during any of the phases of decommissioning.

The PSDAR does not adequately estimate the number and types of personnel onsite to accomplish work, especially wet spent fuel operations, fire protection, monitoring of structure system and component integrity and radiological and environmental monitoring for the Health Department to be certain that public health and safety will be served to the degree needed.

The PSDAR also does not describe the depth of and breadth the radiological environmental monitoring program. Doing so is important because of the volume of radioactive materials generated by plant operations and to be maintained within the structures, components during systems and each phase decommissioning.

Nuclear reactors that are in SAFSTOR at multi-unit sites like Millstone 1 and Indian Point 1 are subject to a robust radiological environmental monitoring program for the other operating reactors at the site.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

The PSDAR provides no indication that 1 radiological environmental monitoring 2 robust is planned or can be executed at Vermont Yankee. 3 4 Radiological emergency preparedness during decommissioning is also inadequately described 5 in the PSDAR. 6 7 The basis of emergency planning seems to 8 ignore hostile action based scenarios that could 9 destroy key structures storing radioactive materials 10 or result in Zirconium fuel fire. Relative to demolition to three feet below 11 12 grade, it's clear from records of -- that there are 13 deeper depositions of soil contamination and that 14 demolition more than three feet below grade will be 15 required in numerous places at Vermont Yankee. 16 Significant leakage of reactor condensate 17 radioactive material spills have occurred in 18 advanced off-gas piping total from piping between the 19 AOG building and the radioactive waste building, around 20 the radioactive waste building, in the condensate 21 storage tank yard and between the reactor radioactive 22 waste in AOG buildings and Connecticut River. 23 The PSDAR provides no assurance that the 24 challenges of remediating these radioactive materials

are factored into the planning and the funding for the

decommissioning of Vermont Yankee.

With regard to fire protection systems, there is no evidence provided in the PSDAR that local fire department personnel are fully prepared for onsite firefighting with limited support offered by the staff at Vermont Yankee.

There is also no evidence in the PSDAR how offsite responders can manage offsite contamination that might result from fires that consume radioactive materials stored onsite.

We also believe that radioactive materials onsite are not adequately characterized to make adequate decisions about the effectiveness of the post-shutdown decommissioning activity report.

In particular, a number of events at Vermont Yankee have left significant amounts of land, as well as many structures, systems and components in a radiological condition that has not been fully characterized.

Relative to public votes, the PSDAR describes the 2002 generic environmental impact statement determination that the assessed range of possible radiological accidents during decommissioning concludes that the risk at spent fuel pools is low and well within the NRC's quantitative

health objectives.

That document, written in 2002, published just months after September 11, 2001, certainly could not have anticipated what we learned September 11, 2001, and these hostile actions, according to the National Academies of Science, could lead to a Zirconium fire in the spent fuel pool or severely damage the torus will more than 1.4 million gallons of radioactive water will be stored until decontamination and dismantling.

So, generally, we'll see additional comments, more specificity in our written remarks. We find it very helpful that Entergy provided a site assessment study. Hopefully, you'll find that valuable too, because it does give much more detail on some of the historical characterization.

We appreciate the fact that that was negotiated and we also appreciate the fact that Entergy has run this plant very safely for the 41 years of operation, so far. We hope that it maintains that throughout the decommissioning process, as short as that can be. Thank you.

MR. CAMERON: Thank you very much, Bill and this is Chuck.

MR. SCHWER: Hi. Thank you, everybody,

1 and thank you, NRC. We appreciate the opportunity to 2 comment tonight. My name again is Chuck Schwer. I represent 3 the Agency of Natural Resources. 4 We have a much smaller role in this than the first two speakers, but 5 6 also, a very important role. 7 We're focused mainly on the 8 non-radiological component of risk at Vermont Yankee. 9 So, our agency has independently reviewed 10 the PSDAR. I'm going to just share some of our 11 comments, that will also be provided in writing. 12 So, comment one. The SAFSTOR time line 13 delays, and excuse me, the SAFSTOR time line delays 14 important planning and decision making processes, 15 important site characterization and remediation for 16 non-radiological contaminates should not be delayed while VY is in SAFSTOR. 17 18 inadequately the PSDAR process 19 assesses the site-specific environmental impacts of 20 Entergy's decommissioning activities necessary to 21 facilitate proper planning. 22 of environmental The range impacts 23 addressed by the PSDAR does not include environmental 24 impacts with non-radiological contaminants 25 generation and storage of non-radiological waste.

1 The PSDAR process lacks adequate Three. review of decontamination activities. 2 There is no 3 requirement for altering decontamination activities in 4 light of associated environmental impacts or for 5 otherwise modifying the PSDAR, in light of issues raised during the public comment process. 6 7 Lastly -- thank you, and lastly, the 8 settlement agreement between Entergy and the State of 9 Vermont requires Entergy to review and consider 10 comments provided by the state for inclusion in the 11 PSDAR. 12 There is no evidence that 13 considered or incorporated feedback from the state in 14 its comments on the October 2014 site assessment study. 15 Additionally, the state specifically 16 requested additional information, to be able to assess environmental 17 the impacts of decommissioning 18 activities, as outlined in the site assessment study and the PSDAR. 19 The state has not received a response 20 to these requests to date. 21 Thank you for this opportunity. Thank 22 you. 23 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Chuck. We're 24 going to go to Deb Katz. Deb, do you want to come down 25 here, and then Arnie Gundersen, Leslie Sullivan Sachs.

SPEAKER: 1 Don't clap yet, because don't know what's going to happen. 2 Could you please tell us before 3 SPEAKER: 4 Deb starts, again, the names of these two gentlemen and the agencies they represent? 5 Okay, well, this is Bill 6 MR. CAMERON: 7 Irwin and Bill is Department of Health, and this is 8 Chuck Schwer, Department of Natural Resources. 9 SPEAKER: But I can't see them. 10 MR. CAMERON: Okay, and you know Chris 11 Recchia. You know his -- okay, all right. Okay, this is Deb Katz. 12 Deb? 13 KATZ: I'm Deb Katz. 14 Citizen's Awareness Network. We have about 3,000 members in the tri-state community. We were involved 15 16 in hearings on the decommissioning of Yankee Rowe and 17 Connecticut Yankee. We actually sued the NRC and won 18 against lawsuit you guys, for the illegal 19 decommissioning of Yankee Rowe. 20 So, that's the context for having some 21 knowledge of issues, and I want to thank the state for 22 the clarity that they provided in their comments. 23 really appreciated it, and I think it's really 24 important, and it actually allows me to not go into the

weeds, but to try to look at some financial issues, in

terms of Entergy being a merchant plan, and how that impacts the issues of clean up.

I want to look at it in the first five years, not in terms of that endless long line that seems to go on forever for clean up, but in terms of the movement of the fuel, which is the most dangerous activity that's going to go on. In fact, one of your NRC representatives I think said, "This is a very risky operation."

In terms of that, the issue of Entergy's financial vulnerability and their wanting to use money from the decommissioning fund to keep the EPZ in fact, in place, in fact, their request to end the EPZ at this point is really troubling to people in this community, because in fact, the movement of that fuel is a very big deal.

There are two elementary schools, basically a stone's throw from the reactor, and the reactor is located in a village, in the middle of it.

This is a site-specific issue, not a generic one, about why the EPZ should stay in place, just as it is a site-specific issue, that during the transferring of the fuel, that that school in Vernon and the one across the river in Hughsdale, should not have elementary students in it, when they're moving the

1 fuel, which is about 400 tons, at this point. got 13 casks on site. 2 It is unconscionable. It is madness, to 3 think that elementary kids will be in school when they 4 move their fuel, and it is up to you as regulators, to 5 call a halt to that idea. 6 7 But all of this revolves around the issues 8 of Entergy's not having the financial where-with-all 9 to clean the site up, because it hasn't paid into the 10 decommissioning fund, and so, there isn't enough money. 11 Now, there hasn't been enough money at any nuclear site that you've had oversight over. 12 13 didn't. Connecticut Yankee didn't, but they had a rate 14 base to go back to, and Entergy has none, and your 15 regulations don't adequate deal with this situation, 16 in terms of keeping this corporation accountable. 17 Two-million dollars a year to keep the EPZ 18 in place is not a big deal for five years. Hey, guys, 19 that's \$10 million. How come Entergy doesn't have that 20 money, and if they don't have that money, how come the 21 parent corporation that signed a letter saying they 22 would be responsible if Entergy, the limited liability 23 corporation running the reactor, didn't have money, 24 that in fact, the parent corporation would?

So, why isn't the parent corporation being

asked to come up with the money for that?

There is a problem in all of this. Just as if those students need to be moved from the school, that there is a plan that in fact, the corporation pays to help relocate those students during that time, and all of this revolves around the issues that the NRC did not require a fully funded adequate decommissioning fund, to have in place, before the reactor closed, and you guys have done this at every site. This isn't new to you.

You talk about the seven reactors that you've overseen, and you've failed at every one of them, to have enough money in the fund. Failed. It's all on the rate payers to come up with the money again and again, but we can't. Entergy has no rate base.

So, they're not in a good situation, but I don't understand why their parent corporation isn't being asked to come up with the money, rather than raiding the decommissioning fund for money to keep the EPZ in place, or to move the high level waste or to babysit the high level waste for 50 years they're talking about.

Why should the decommissioning fund go to babysit the waste, when the nuclear industry and the Federal Government have advocated their responsibility

1	to have a place for the high level waste?
2	It is unacceptable, that the
3	decommissioning money be used this way, and there is
4	no reason why the \$7 billion corporation that Entergy
5	is, can't come up with a measly \$6 million a year to
6	babysit the high level waste, and the \$2 million a year
7	for five years? Come on, guys, you can do a better job.
8	MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you. Thank
9	you, Deb.
10	Okay, we're going to go to Arnie Gundersen.
11	MR. GUNDERSEN: Thank you. Yes, hi. I'm
12	Arnie Gundersen from Fairewinds.
13	I'm here tonight. We have a Lintilhac
14	grant to analyze the decommissioning plan. So, I put
15	in about 200 hours on the decommissioning plan, in
16	addition to a 40 year career, which included working
17	on subcontracts with decommissioning of Shippenport,
18	and as a radiation member of the Radiation Safety
19	Committee at a plant that decommissioned licensee
20	facilities around the country.
21	So, I appreciate that you're giving me five
22	minutes to explain 40 years= worth of experience here.
23	First up, my third year third grade
24	teacher is rolling over in her grave. It's SAFSTOR and

it rhymes with sap, not safe-store. There is no 'e'

1 there.

Second, there is no bases in physics for 60 years. It's a subsidy to the nuclear industry.

Here in Vermont, we have to -- a windmill has to have a fully funded decommissioning study -- fund, before it starts, and we give Entergy 60 years to clean up.

It's really about the money. It's not about trying to minimize worker exposure. The example is a 60 year SAFSTOR will use about 300 rem in radiation, but when Entergy needed to start Palisades up in three weeks, they dished out 115 rem in three weeks.

So, when the goal is to get a plant up and running, those be damned. Please don't hide behind SAFSTOR, there's no bases in physics.

Second, second is the emergency plan. We should have an emergency plan in place as good as what it was, until the fuel is removed, and you've also allowed the tech specs to be changed, so the fuel pool ventilation is no longer covered under the technical specifications. That is an indication that you just don't believe that an accident can happen.

Frankly, we had an accident here. I may be the only one in the room that remembers, but in 2008, the crane brakes broke, as they were lifting the

1 canister with spent fuel in it. So, accidents can happen, and in fact, have 2 happened, and I think that needs to be reflected in the 3 4 emergency plan. I agree with Deb that we've got -- if you've 5 got to be moving those canisters, we know the brakes 6 7 have failed in the past, and that's an indication that 8 they might fail in the future. Do it in the summer when the school is out. 9 10 This is not rocket science and it's not a lot of money. Move the fuel when the kids aren't there. 11 All of this, by the way, will be in a much 12 longer report that Sarah Rich will be doing and also, 13 14 we will be putting an hour-long presentation that I 15 gave, on the web next week, with more details, and we 16 urge you to write to these guys in the next month. 17 The next thing is the AOG building. I said five years ago in 2010, when I was on the Government's 18 19 oversight committee, that you were going to find cesium 20 and you were going to strontium under the AOG building. 21 Guess what? You did. 22 Now, you've got strontium at the well. 23 I'm telling you, I know where it's coming from. 24 under the AOG building. 25 We can remove the AOG building now, and

1	save money in the decommissioning fund. We're paying
2	we're paying by the cubic foot. Most of the horses
3	are still in the barn. Most of the horses are still
4	under the AOG building. We can move the AOG building
5	and reduce the ultimate cost of the decommissioning.
6	Now, Entergy has already told us in 60
7	years, they're going to say they're told to sue us,
8	"We're out of here," so that if that strontium is run,
9	it's going to be out liability. We have a chance to
10	nip it in the bud.
11	We can close the barn doors, decommission
12	the AOG building right now. That's it for safety. The
13	others are economic.
14	The LLC issue, this is a you guys think
15	we're establishing a precedent here. The plants
16	that you have up there are all utilities. This is an
17	LLC, and there is a big difference, as Deb already said.
18	Mr. Watson from the NRC said three weeks
19	ago that Entergy is ultimately responsible, but the
20	fiscal committee, just last week, Entergy said, "We're
21	out of here in 60 years. Sue us."
22	So, to me, there is a big difference here,
23	between what the NRC thinks the regulations speak to,
24	and what Entergy thinks the regulations speak to.
25	Next is 10 CFR 50.75. It's a failure.

The model that you use for calculating the money that should be available is simplistic and has no basis in science.

Now, Fairewinds has developed under the Lintilhac grant, as spreadsheet that does this. We spent about 10 days, two people working 10 days, to develop a spreadsheet. We're going to make it available to the State of Vermont and to the country, so that you can do a spreadsheet to track how the money develops in the fund and when it's withdrawn.

When I do those numbers, I show we can start decommissioning in 2026 and be done in 2032, if the ISFSI fund, that the Independent Spent Fuel Storage, is not included.

You're allowing Entergy to raid the cookie jar by taking money out of the ISFSI fund and not returning it when they get it back from the Department of Energy. Something is wrong with your model. I'm going to recommend to the state, that they oppose the exemption that Entergy will ask for, when they want to raid the ISFSI fund, and Vermont, they're stakeholders. We have a piece of this pie at the end of the --at the end of this project, if there is any left over, it's half ours and half Entergy's. That's part of the agreement. So, we have a seat at the table. I'm a

1	stakeholder.
2	Finally, the expenditures that are being
3	incurred are being incurred by a company that has
4	that has no oversight. You guys aren't giving them
5	financial oversight, and in the State of Vermont,
6	they're not a public utility. Who is overseeing the
7	cookie jar?
8	Your analysis is health and safety, and in
9	fact, TLG is a wholly owned subsidiary of Entergy.
LO	So, when Entergy couldn't make money when
L1	the plant is running, then you can be damn sure they're
L2	going to make money on the decommissioning.
L3	MR. SACHS: Beat that dead horse.
L4	MR. GUNDERSEN: So, as Bill Sorrell said,
L5	who is watching the cookie jar, and I think because this
L6	is an LLC, you've allowed the horse to be out of the
L7	barn there, and the door needs to be closed. Thanks.
L8	MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you, Arnie.
L9	Leslie?
20	MS. SULLIVAN SACHS: Hello. My name is
21	Leslie Sullivan Sachs.
22	SPEAKER: The microphone closer.
23	MS. SULLIVAN SACHS: Thank you. My name
24	is Leslie Sullivan Sachs. I'm a stakeholder in Vermont

Yankee decommissioning. I live five miles from Vermont

Yankee in Brattleboro, Vermont. I'm a member of the 1 2 Safe and Green Campaign. This has pretty much been my life for the 3 last four years, a lot shorter than many of you. 4 I will be sending you detailed comments at a later date. 5 But while you are here in front of me, and 6 I can look you in the eye, I would like to speak to you 7 8 from my heart, simply as a human being and a resident 9 of a Connecticut River Valley. 10 What we are doing here together is talking about what could be a future humanitarian crisis and 11 12 what's certainly, as I was brought up, is considered 13 unethical act. 14 We are talking about leaving tons and tons and tons and tons and tons and tons of 15 16 high-level radioactive waste in a very tiny village, 17 perched on the Connecticut River in one of the most 18 beautiful places on earth. 19 When I was two years old, the engineers and 20 the scientists and the policy makers started trying to 21 figure out what to do with this waste. I'm going to 22 be 60 years old in two months. We still don't know. 23 You want to take 60 years to figure out what to do with this waste? I'm sorry. This is unethical. 24 25 This is unconscionable.

We're talking about my Connecticut River 1 Valley, where I gave birth to three children, where my 2 3 best friend has two grandchildren, one born two weeks 4 Those grandchildren are the ones that are going ago. 5 to be living to go to this license termination hearing, when we finally get a real hearing. 6 7 I'm not going to be here. Who here is 8 going to be here? You're asking us to trust our Federal 9 Government, the NRC and Entergy to take care of the land 10 and the people and the air and water, that we love. 11 This is a humanitarian crisis, this nuclear waste. We know what's 12 This SAFSTOR is a joke. under that ground now. We know -- we've known what's 13 14 been under that ground since 2008 and decades ago when 15 there were leaks, when Entergy didn't even own it. 16 knows if Entergy is going to be owing it 10 years from 17 now? 18 This is not just rules and regulations to 19 hide behind. This is real. This is really happening 20 to these human beings, and to these families and to this 21 water, air and land. 22 So, I'm sorry I'm shaking while I'm saying But that's how real it is. 23 this. 24 So, you've got my nice comments and they'll 25 generic environmental be all about the impact

statements and they'll be all about why Entergy can't 1 be trusted and how we need an independent auditors and 2 3 blah-blah-blah. But I stand here before you, and thank you 4 for looking me in the eye, because you're talking about 5 real human beings, real land. It's not just piles of 6 7 paper. It's not just something I'm supposed to go and 8 search on ADAMS for, if I know the ADAMS number, to read 9 about. Thank you. 10 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Leslie. 11 going to go next to Jim Matteau, Peter Tusinsk and I 12 apologize for mis-pronouncing names, 13 Campany, and then we'll go to Nancy Braus, Clay Turnbull 14 and Kimberly Medeiros. 15 Do you want to come up here? And this is Jim Matteau, okay. 16 MR. MATTEAU: Thank you. My name is Jim 17 18 Matteau. I'm a member of the Vermont Nuclear 19 Decommissioning Citizen's Advisory Panel. 20 I have a question and a comment too, if I 21 might. 22 The first question is on the PSDAR. understand that -- I'll try not to sneeze, excuse me. 23 24 I understand that it's submitted. Ninety 25 days after the submittal, Entergy can begin the

1 activities. NRC reviews it, neither approves nor disapproves it, but may ask for more information if 2 something is missing and needed. 3 4 I'm not questioning Entergy's intent to submit what's needed, and I'm not questioning the NRC's 5 intent here. But it seems possible that at the end of 6 7 the day, you could be a situation, whether here or 8 somewhere else, when you're simply not getting the 9 information, and if you don't disapprove it and they're 10 allowed to begin 90 days after submitting it, your 11 review notwithstanding, it seems reasonable to ask are 12 there any teeth in this at all? What happens if you simply get nothing in 13 14 return to your questions, but the 90 days have expired, 15 so off they go? What do you do? 16 MR. CAMERON: Doua? 17 MR. BROADDUS: The situation -- I mean, 18 this is -- depends upon specifically, what the issue 19 was, but there are a number of different actions that 20 we could take. 21 If we either felt that the information 22 wasn't adequate or that it was -- wasn't in compliance 23 with our regulations or wasn't safe to conduct that, 24 and those actions could be anywhere from, like we said 25 originally, asking for information. That would be the

1 first step that we would take. If there -- if we needed to escalate that 2 3 for some reason, we could do inspections to look at what 4 -- get some additional information that way. We could go onsite and get the information, 5 if we absolutely needed to. We could then escalate it 6 7 even further, if needed and again, it depends upon the 8 situation to -- going to -- like something -- an 9 enforcement type of action. We could have a demand for 10 information or even issue them an order, even at that 11 point. 12 So, that -- those are the types of steps 13 that we could take, depending upon the severity of the 14 situation and what -- whether there was, like I said, 15 a health and safety issue that needed to be addressed 16 immediately. You know, that would be the higher level 17 of action that we could take. 18 So, if I understand it, to MR. MATTEAU: 19 paraphrase that, that you don't review and approve --20 you would review it, but you don't approve the PSDAR, 21 you might disapprove some of the proposed 22 activities within that, individual activities within 23 the PSDAR, if they don't pass? 24 MR. BROADDUS: Yes, we could do that, yes. 25 So, the teeth would be at MR. MATTEAU:

1	that level, not at the not at the initial review
2	level, in other words?
3	MR. SACHS: Have you ever done that?
4	MR. CAMERON: And a comment?
5	MR. MATTEAU: Yes, my comment on, and I
6	wish, and many times, in I've been involved in
7	meetings with at the state level, with the Public
8	Service Board and others for some 20 years.
9	I wish that everyone in the audience would
10	be polite and courteous, and I'm sorry that we aren't.
11	At the same time, while we're sitting here
12	tonight, Entergy's VY decommissioning Twitter account
13	is re-tweeting some very snarky comments from this
14	room, taking slams at the state officials while they're
15	up here speaking
16	SPEAKER: That's nice.
17	MR. MATTEAU: and I
18	MR. SACHS: Who is doing that?
19	MR. MATTEAU: Just as I am please
20	MR. SACHS: Anybody from Entergy?
21	MR. MATTEAU: Just as I'm asking people in
22	the audience to behave
23	MR. SACHS: Me?
24	MR. MATTEAU: I really would like Entergy
25	to be a little better behaved on the internet. Thank

1	you.
2	MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Jim. Peter?
3	MR. TUSINSK: Yes, my name is Peter
4	Tusinsk, Planning Board Town Leyden. We're not in the
5	State of Vermont. We're just over the border in
6	Massachusetts.
7	The Planning Board has been asking for
8	months now, since the plant has closed, what was the
9	main concerns of its citizens, and the EPZ is one of
10	the main concerns.
11	We're a rural community. Many of us make
12	our living farming. We have livestock, cow, cattle,
13	chickens, pigs and everything else, and we rely on the
14	expertise of those who are running Entergy's Yankee
15	plant here, to inform us of any what would you call
16	them? Hazards? Mistakes? Occurrences that might
17	take place, that might involve an evacuation, that
18	might involve people from our elementary school
19	leaving, and we are well within the 10 mile radius. The
20	entire town is.
21	So, the main concern was that we maintain,

as others have said, it's only \$10 million I guess, for the five year period, that you would be offloading the fuel from the spent fuel pool, to dry cask storage.

But also one of the concerns was that on

22

23

24

1	the time frame. It seems like we're going to have a
2	60 year waste dump, and we're going to live within 10
3	miles of it.
4	It was stated by the young woman that spoke
5	before me, that we all love this Connecticut River
6	Valley. We don't want to see it degraded with a
7	long-range nuclear waste dump.
8	We've also listened to Mr. Gundersen, who
9	said that the total decommissioning process could take
LO	a lot less than 60 years.
11	I would like to impart these ideas to the
12	NRC. It's a rare occasion to see you folks, and have
13	you take it seriously, that we live here and we don't
L 4	want that. We want the Government to take the
L5	responsibility of long-term waste storage and get the
L 6	damn thing out of this area, period. Thank you.
L7	MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you, Peter, and
L8	Chris, and just pronounce your last name.
L 9	MR. CAMPANY: Sure. It's Chris Campany,
20	Executive Director Regional Commission. We're the
21	host Region for the plant.
22	I have a question and then a well, a
23	couple of questions.
24	First, the PSDAR makes reference to the
25	generic EIS, and or actually, I think it NRC and

1	Entergy have both referred to being within the bounds
2	of applicable environmental impact statement world.
3	Can you tell us exactly what EIS's, and if
4	not now, some kind of exactly
5	SPEAKER: No, now.
6	MR. CAMPANY: what EIS's are applied
7	the reason not necessarily now is, I want this to be
8	very specific.
9	Is it just a generic NUREG to EIS, or are
10	there other EIS's that we should be looking at, to see
11	what has been done?
12	MR. CAMERON: And Jeff, just introduce
13	yourself to us. This is the NRC environmental expert.
14	MR. RIKHOFF: Good evening, folks. My
15	name is Jeff Rikhoff. I'm an environmental reviewer
16	for the NRC, and I heard you question earlier, I saw
17	a video of the NCAP meeting.
18	The site-specific document that you should
19	be looking at is the license rule site that was
20	conducted a few years back.
21	MR. CAMPANY: Two-thousand-seven?
22	MR. RIKHOFF: Yes.
23	MR. CAMPANY: That's a supplement to the
24	generic one?
25	MR. RIKHOFF: The supplement to the

1	generic license renewal guidance.
2	MR. CAMPANY: Okay, finally discovered
3	that today.
4	MR. RIKHOFF: Okay.
5	MR. CAMPANY: Is that the only one we need
6	to look at?
7	MR. RIKHOFF: That's the only one that's
8	recently available.
9	MR. CAMERON: Okay.
10	MR. CAMPANY: And the other thing I guess
11	I would add I would ask the NRC to do is convene the
12	host regions and the host states to look at whether or
13	not the regulations guiding decommissioning in the
14	current modern time text are sufficient, and whether
15	or not they actually accomplish goals, in terms of
16	as far as public interest, public health, safety and
17	welfare.
18	Our concern, I think it's worth revisiting
19	those rules and regulations, especially since you're
20	going to have a number of plants likely coming offline
21	and as Chris Recchia and others have mentioned, we're
22	now in this environment of merchant plants.
23	One of the questions I have frankly is,
24	where is the funding going to come from for the state
25	agencies to provide oversight and review of the actual

1	decommissioning process, because that used to come from
2	rate payers, at least as far as I understand, the way
3	public utilities would deal with this in the past.
4	How does that work with the merchant plant,
5	and I would hope that those costs aren't going to be
6	externalized and they're not going to have to be born
7	by the decommissioning trust fund, to further delay
8	that.
9	So, there are number of issues I think
10	nationally, we need to get a handle on.
11	MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Chris. Could we
12	have a quick answer to that last point, about where the
13	funds for the state oversight and review come from, when
14	you're talking about a merchant plant?
15	MR. BROADDUS: I don't think I can speak
16	to that. I'd have to
17	MR. CAMERON: Okay.
18	MR. BROADDUS: get back to you.
19	MR. CAMERON: Okay, do you have say on it,
20	Doug?
21	MR. BROADDUS: I can comment on the
22	MR. CAMERON: Speak into the
23	MR. BROADDUS: So, you did mention about
24	revisiting rules and such.
25	I just wanted to make you aware, the NRC

has just initiated -- just recently started the initial 1 phases of rule making activity of the decommissioning 2 3 rules. 4 Our rules right now are primarily set up 5 for operating plants. There are some regulations specific to decommissioning, but the process to go from 6 7 an operating plant to a decommissioning facility is not 8 well described within the regulations. 9 So, we've had to do it on basically, 10 essentially through a case-by-case basis of license 11 amendments, exemptions and other types of actions. So, we are embarking on our rule making 12 13 activity to try to address that and have the regulations 14 more effectively address that transition period. 15 SPEAKER: Can I just say, could those 16 rules also -- would those rules also potentially apply 17 to Yankee and Kewaunee and Crystal River and San Onofre, 18 the ones that are --19 MR. BROADDUS: It's a lot -- some of the 20 -- some of what has happened already, you know, is --21 has -- would be -- you know, some of those activities 22 have already occurred for those plants, and in fact, some of those activities are -- had occurred and are 23 24 in the process of occurring for Vermont Yankee, as well, because we don't have the rules yet.

1	The rule a rule making process will take
2	a set number of years to complete. So, we don't see
3	that the rule would be finished by the time that these
4	plants are in the transition process. But there may
5	be parts of the rule making and again, we're in the
6	initial phases. So, we're still looking we'll have
7	to do a scoping and define the overall scope of the role
8	and everything.
9	So, that's going to happen, as we got
10	throughout this process, but there could be other
11	activities later on in the time, that could be could
12	impact those plants.
13	MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you, Doug, and
14	I would just say, and thank you, Chris.
15	I would did you want to add something?
16	MR. WATSON: Yes, I just want to add one
17	small part of this, and part of this rule making
18	activity directed by the Commission, is that we also
19	look at the present rules in evaluating, which includes
20	the SAFSTOR's and other things.
21	So, it's going to be a while, but it takes
22	a lot of analysis sometimes, to evaluate those, but it's
23	also in the package to look at.
24	MR. CAMERON: Okay, and just we have
25	some final information for you, perhaps. This is Shawn

1	Harwell, NRC staff.
2	MR. HARWELL: How you doing? Shawn
3	Harwell, an analyst with the financial analysis and
4	international finance branch.
5	I want to be clear when I said I'd have to
6	get back to you on that. The trust funds are
7	specifically for sorry about that. Better?
8	All right, sorry, about that.
9	MR. SACHS: Are you the guy that
10	transferred money to the Cayman Islands every night?
11	MR. HARWELL: So, to answer your question.
12	I'm trying to.
13	The decommissioning trust funds are for
14	decommissioning, radiological decommissioning.
15	They're not for paying taxes. They're not for
16	non-radiological decommissioning activities.
17	That being said, to completely answer your
18	question, I'd have to go back and look at past instances
19	and to see how other plants or other licensees funded
20	those, to answer your question. I can't say that. I
21	don't know. I'd have to look that up.
22	But as far as the decommissioning trust
23	fund goes, and to answer your question, decommissioning
24	trust funds are for radiological decommissioning.
25	MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you very much,

Shawn, and I just want to note that the NRC staff is here listening and there is -- we have other NRC staff in the audience.

But you hear some of the concerns. When the formal part of the meeting is over, if the person who asked the particular question, if you have any information or you want to find out more about what their concern is, please go and talk to them, after the meeting is over.

But at least in terms of before we get kicked out of this place, Nancy. Nancy Braus and then Clay Turnbull and then Kimberly Medeiros. Nancy?

MS. BRAUS: Hi. This also, what I'm saying also pertains to the new world of merchant plants being decommissioned.

So, it seems like we may or may not have answers here, but I've been thinking a lot about how the vast majority of corporations that existed 60 years ago are ancient history at this point, and I feel like — there are a lot of us that feel like the changes that Entergy will be present 60 years from now are far from 100 percent, and some people feel much, much farther from 100 percent, whether it's in the LLC form that runs the nuke or whether it's the larger corporation of Entergy.

1 So, the assumption is that the decommissioning fund is going to grow over this period 2 of time, over the 60 years, to the point of being able 3 4 to fully clean this site. There are so many questions with that. 5 So many assumptions with that, that are potentially 6 faulty. One is the fact that they've just discovered 7 8 this pool, the Strontium-90 and Cesium and who knows 9 what else, under this off-gas building. 10 If this is left to spread for 60 years, who 11 knows what the extent of that clean up is going to be. 12 Who knows if it's going to extend, you know, way up the cost of the clean up, and should Entergy no longer 13 14 exist, I've talked with representatives and my 15 Senators, our Congressmen, I've talked with people at 16 the State. Nobody really has any idea. 17 What happens if Entergy does what they just 18 said they would do at the state, and if they exist, walk 19 If they don't exist, what happens if there is 20 not enough money in the decommissioning fund? 21 Is that just -- does that mean that the 22 State of Vermont picks it up? Does that mean -- who 23 is -- you know, who is picking that up for Entergy? 24 mean, I feel like the SAFSTOR

definitely way for Entergy to get out of its financial

Τ	Trability, Should this the stock market not go up
2	high, should you know, should anyone any one of
3	one-million things could happen.
4	Should this underground the underground
5	contaminants prove to be a lot more extensive than what
6	we know now.
7	So, I just feel like it's something that
8	just should not be left to chance. Sixty years from
9	now, we do not know what the corporate environment is
10	going to be for Entergy and I feel like for a small state
11	like Vermont, which is not growing particularly fast
12	financially, it's not growing particularly fast,
13	one-billion charge onto the State of Vermont is a huge
14	amount of money we're talking about, and I don't know
15	at this point, under your regulations, who else is going
16	to get stuck with the money to decommission an orphan
17	nuke in 60 years?
18	MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Nancy. Clay?
19	Is Clay here?
20	SPEAKER: I was told at the last meeting
21	that the financial portion would be
22	MR. CAMERON: Wait. Come on, now.
23	SPEAKER: Okay, I'm sorry.
24	MR. CAMERON: Nancy?
25	SPEAKER: I didn't hear it.

1	MR. CAMERON: And just
2	SPEAKER: I'm sorry.
3	MR. CAMERON: Just state that question
4	explicitly.
5	SPEAKER: Okay, the question is, when I
6	brought this up at the NCAP meeting, somebody said that
7	the person, which I think is you, who has financial
8	experience with the NRC, would be able to address this
9	question of what happens, should Entergy no longer
10	exist? Should Entergy in 60 years say, "We're walking
11	here," and the decommissioning fund is not adequate?
12	What is the answer to this? What's the answer?
13	MR. CAMERON: Shawn Harwell, again.
14	MR. HARWELL: Hi. Shawn Harwell again.
15	The best way to answer your question, I
16	would say is that we're concerned with the radiological
17	decommissioning, just as you are.
18	MR. SACHS: Is Entergy goes belly-up, what
19	are you going to do?
20	MR. HARWELL: The growth of the fund
21	MR. SACHS: That's the question.
22	MR. HARWELL: as it is
23	MR. CAMERON: Let him try to answer the
24	question, please.
25	MR. HARWELL: We have reasonable

1	assurance to think that there will be enough money.
2	Should something like that happen in 60
3	years, we would not let someone walk away
4	MR. SACHS: They're at the top of their
5	game now.
6	MR. HARWELL: from their
7	responsibilities.
8	MR. SACHS: They're going no place but
9	down.
10	SPEAKER: All right, stop.
11	MR. HARWELL: There are alternative legal
12	methods that could be taken, but we would not let anyone
13	walk away from that type of responsibility. That, I
14	can assure you.
15	SPEAKER: Yes, I do have a follow up, which
16	is to quote Chris Recchia, at the NCAP meeting, which
17	is, if you know, you can say I am the most responsible
18	parent in the world, but when I'm dead, I'm dead. My
19	responsibilities are you know, no one can come after
20	me.
21	If Entergy is gone, if it's wiped out, if
22	it's Enron, then
23	MR. SACHS: You'll be dead.
24	SPEAKER: you know, what happens?
25	MR. SACHS: I'll be dead. You'll be dead,

1	Chip. You'll be dead. Everybody in this room is dead.
2	SPEAKER: Stop it.
3	MR. HARWELL: Again, while it's a serious
4	question, I understand your concerns.
5	There are many hypothetical's and many
6	speculative a lot of speculation in that, and it
7	would be hard for to us to address that
8	MR. SACHS: You need to.
9	MR. HARWELL: at this time, when we
10	MR. SACHS: You're the man
11	MR. HARWELL: when all I give you is
12	MR. SACHS: to address this.
13	MR. HARWELL: that we would not let them
14	out we would not let I think
15	MR. CAMERON: I think we need to
16	MR. SACHS: Do it now.
17	MR. CAMERON: go on. Why don't
18	MR. SACHS: No, we need an answer, Chip.
19	SPEAKER: Just one more question.
20	MR. CAMERON: Okay.
21	SPEAKER: Okay, I'm done.
22	MR. CAMERON: Nancy, okay.
23	SPEAKER: We need to know now.
24	MR. CAMERON: Okay, all right.
25	SPEAKER: No good answer.

1	MR. SACHS: You don't have an answer,
2	clean it up now.
3	SPEAKER: Yes.
4	MR. SACHS: What's with this crap? Come
5	on.
6	MR. CAMERON: Clay Turnbull. Here comes
7	Clay, and then Kimberly Medeiros. This is Clay. You
8	can use this.
9	SPEAKER: I'm going to stand right here.
10	MR. CAMERON: Do you want to stand right
11	here or you want to stand over there? You can stand
12	wherever you want.
13	SPEAKER: I'd rather stand there.
14	MR. CAMERON: Good, there you are.
15	MR. TURNBULL: Great, thank you. Good
16	evening. Thanks for coming.
17	I'll start with just a little humor. This
18	is Vermont's idea of bottled water. It comes from a well
19	at my house.
20	All right, yes, I will speak up. Thank you
21	for requesting that.
22	So, I'm a member of New England Coalition
23	on Nuclear Pollution Board of Trustees. Proud to say
24	that I'm walking in footsteps for fore-fathers and
25	mothers that I'm really proud of.

As of 2011, NRC certified that Entergy 1 Vermont Yankee has enough money in the decommissioning 2 3 fund, when coupled with a parent guarantee to commence decommissioning at around 650 million. 4 5 Entergy represented to the State of Vermont that Entergy would make a good faith effort to 6 7 shorten the time, to beginning decommissioning as much 8 as possible. The key being when Entergy determined it 9 had accrued sufficient funds, Entergy then chose the 10 extreme case scenario from among TLG 11 decommissioning estimates and announced that decommissioning would require \$1.24 billion. 12 13 This is a striking contrast to 14 decommissioning of two, two Exelon Zion reactors in 15 Illinois, that are now under decommissioning with the 16 target cost of about \$800 million for both reactors. 17 Admittedly, the specially created 18 decommissioning company is having trouble keeping on 19 financial track, but the contrast is 20 remarkable. 21 The decommissioning contractor, Zion 22 Solutions said recently, in an NRC filing, that they 23 were doing the decommissioning at cost and would not 24 look to take a profit, unless there was a surplus.

Could this be the case -- the cause of the

1	huge disparity in decommissioning estimates? Is
2	Entergy planning on taking a profit? If so, how much
3	would that be, when comparing NRC's figures and Zion
4	figures and Entergy's?
5	Wouldn't Entergy reach the top-off point
6	in the decommissioning fund that much faster, if it
7	renounced skimming it for profit? It, being the fund.
8	The people and this is key, the PSDAR
9	does not show how much Entergy will be paid over cost,
10	and by the way, during the state certificate of public
11	good MOU hearings, our technical expert Ray Shaddis
12	cross-examined Michael Toomey of Entergy, every which
13	way he knew how, but could not get him to say whether
14	Entergy would or intended to make money on this
15	decommissioning. Thank you.
16	MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Clay. Thank
17	you. Kimberly, do you want to
18	MR. SACHS: What's the answer?
19	MR. CAMERON: No. Kimberly, do you want
20	to come up?
21	SPEAKER: I have no comment.
22	MR. SACHS: That's all we're here for.
23	SPEAKER: It's not just comments, it's
24	questions.
25	MR. CAMERON: Yes, questions and

1	comments.
2	SPEAKER: Maybe the NRC representatives
3	can address Clay's comment.
4	MR. CAMERON: Clay? Where are you?
5	Okay, Clay, do you want to you may comment. NRC is
6	listening.
7	Can you characterize the question you
8	would like them to answer?
9	MR. SACHS: How much profit is Entergy
10	making off decommissioning?
11	MR. CAMERON: Interesting. I want to
12	make sure I want to make sure that they hear the exact
13	question he wants answered, okay.
14	MR. TURNBULL: This process tonight is not
15	anywhere near a venue adequate to get an answer to the
16	question of how much would Entergy be making if they're
17	going to make money on this decommissioning, because
18	I could be told anything tonight, and we're all going
19	to go home and there is nothing on the record. There's
20	nothing under oath. There is nothing with
21	SPEAKER: Ask it anyway.
22	MR. TURNBULL: meaningful there is no
23	way to test.
24	Okay, they're asking please, they want the
25	guestion out there, how much is Entergy planning to pay

1	themselves from the decommissioning fund?
2	MR. CAMERON: Okay, so, we got a question
3	and I appreciate what you said about this type of forum
4	is really difficult to have a complete discussion of
5	your question, so I took it as a comment, for them to
6	think about.
7	But now, we have a question, and does
8	anybody do you guys understand the question? Is
9	there anything that we can say? How about it?
10	SPEAKER: No, it's Chinese.
11	MR. SACHS: Is Entergy entitled to make a
12	profit off decommissioning, is the question. Do you
13	get it, guys? It's okay, I'll step back.
14	MR. CAMERON: Go ahead, Bruce.
15	MR. SACHS: Come on, Joe. What do you
16	think?
17	MR. CAMERON: Okay, we'll
18	MR. SACHS: Take a guess. What do you
19	think? Give me a good guess. Yes, is the answer.
20	MR. CAMERON: Is there someone hear named
21	Gary Sachs?
22	MR. SACHS: Oh, good, my turn to speak?
23	MR. CAMERON: Not yet. Bruce?
24	MR. WATSON: Let me just say that we're an
25	independent safety regulator. We regulate the safe

1	decommissioning of the site.
2	Now, there is other costs associated with
3	decommissioning, such as site restoration that are, I
4	think part of the settlement agreement, along with what
5	to do with the money that's left over from that, that
6	we are not a party to.
7	So, we really can't make any comment on
8	MR. SACHS: Come on, Bruce.
9	MR. WATSON: profitability of the of
10	Entergy on the decommissioning process, since the funds
11	that they're going to spend that that we have you
12	know, are looking at when we review the decommissioning
13	cost estimates, are for the safe decommissioning of the
14	site.
15	MR. CAMERON: Okay.
16	MR. WATSON: Don't really have an answer.
17	MR. CAMERON: All right.
18	SPEAKER: You know what that means.
19	MR. CAMERON: Kimberly?
20	SPEAKER: They're represented here.
21	Have them answer.
22	MR. CAMERON: Kimberly? This is Kimberly
23	Medeiros, and next, we're going to go to after Kimberly,
24	we're going to go to Guy Page, Carol Levin, Meredith
25	Angwi, okay, and you can correct me up here for the

1 record too. Yes, I couldn't read it, and Kevin Kamps, 2 if Kevin is here. I don't see Kevin, but okay, 3 Kimberly, go ahead. 4 MS. MEDEIROS: Thank you. So, I have been working with the Citizen's Awareness Network for 20 5 So, I really never stay down, and I went through 6 7 the Yankee Rowe decommissioning with the NRC, and I was 8 there for when we sued you and we won, and when we won, 9 didn't really change anything. All you did was change 10 your own rule. 11 So, we pretty much stopped dealing with 12 you, but here we are again, and we have no choice in 13 the matter. 14 What I'm asking you to do is to stop acting 15 like you're Ambassadors to the nuclear industry. 16 You're kind of in bed with the -- you pretty much let 17 them do whatever they want to do, and it's been that 18 way as long as I can remember. 19 This is precedent-setting а 20 decommissioning, with Vermont Yankee being a merchant 21 reactor, and I would like you to ensure that this plant 22 is properly cleaned safely, and you need to look for 23 all the contamination. You can't trust a company who 24 is a -- who are proven liars, and I'm sorry to say that 25 that is a true statement.

1	I would like to reiterate that I agree very
2	strongly that the EPZ needs to stand until the fuel is
3	all removed, and I would like to see this reactor
4	decommissioned, because in 1974 I mean, I'm sorry,
5	2074, I would be 100. So, that's kind of crazy.
6	MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you. Thank
7	you, Kimberly. How about Guy Page and then Carol and
8	then Meredith and then
9	MR. SACHS: Chip?
10	MR. CAMERON: we will go to Gary Sachs.
11	MR. SACHS: Chip?
12	MR. CAMERON: Okay, Kevin, he is here.
13	Okay, Kevin. So, we'll go to Kevin and then Gary Sachs,
14	after hear from Guy, Carol and Meredith, and this is
15	Guy Page, correct?
16	MR. PAGE: Thank you, yes.
17	MR. CAMERON: Okay.
18	MR. PAGE: Thank you.
19	MR. SACHS: Thank you, Guy.
20	MR. PAGE: Let's see. Well, I think the
21	decommissioning put forward by Entergy for Vermont
22	Yankee is thorough, is detailed, will ensure the safety
23	of the public, provide consistent and economic activity
24	at the plant, as well as important environmental
25	benefits, and all of this is good for Vermont.

1	MR. SACHS: And you want to
2	MR. PAGE: Two components of the plan
3	MR. SACHS: have them speak to you?
4	MR. PAGE: stand out in particular to me.
5	First, Vermont Yankee wants to go the extra mile by
6	building an additional dry cask storage pad, so that
7	by 2020, all spent fuel may be situated in dry cask.
8	MR. SACHS: And it's not the extra mile.
9	It is required.
10	MR. PAGE: The virtual invulnerability of
11	these dry casks to severe weather, earthquakes,
12	terrorist attacks and other threats have been well
13	documented by independent scientific experts.
14	SPEAKER: And not the ones
15	MR. SACHS: Yes.
16	MR. PAGE: Of note, I want to say in
17	hearing last week, a place made
18	MR. CAMERON: Look, you just can't get up
19	and be negative, perhaps rightly so. No one is
20	interrupting you. Let him speak without being
21	interrupted.
22	MR. SACHS: He's speaking, and he's paid to
23	speak.
24	MR. CAMERON: Okay, doesn't matter. Go
25	ahead, Guy, please continue.

1	MR. PAGE: Thank you.
2	MR. SACHS: We haven't heard enough of
3	that.
4	MR. PAGE: At a legislative hearing last
5	week
6	MR. SACHS: You're doing great, Guy.
7	Keep it up.
8	MR. PAGE: Vermont Yankee was applauded
9	by state officials for its decision to move forward with
10	building and maintaining a pad, at an estimated cost
11	of \$150 million.
12	The assumption of this cost for Entergy is
13	to advance the decommissioning process instead of
14	waiting for the U.S. DOE to resolve the issue of spent
15	waste storage. Thus, minimizing the impact on the
16	decommissioning trust fund.
17	I was at a meeting on just just in part,
18	the letter that I'll be sending to you, but I was at
19	a meeting last week, very interesting informational
20	meeting that Mr. Gundersen was speaking at, and he and
21	the other gentleman who was running the meeting noted
22	that that decision may very well move up the
23	decommissioning time, and they thought that was a very
24	good idea.
25	Second, Vermont Yankee's decision to

1	pursue SAFSTOR decommissioning, agreed to the by the
2	2002 memorandum of understanding governing the sale of
3	the plant to Entergy, is a sound safe decision for this
4	reason, because radioactivity decays over time.
5	The longer Vermont Yankee waits to conduct
6	the stated work of decommissioning, the less risk there
7	is, in that sense, of inadvertent contamination.
8	I used to be a roofer, back in the day, and
9	I learned that it's actually not very dangerous up on
10	the roof. It's not dangerous on the ground. The
11	danger is the transition. It's getting from the ground
12	to the roof, and that's like that's the actual
13	spade-work of the decommissioning, okay.
14	So, in that sense, waiting, there is
15	nothing wrong with waiting until that the decay
16	decreases, the level of radioactivity. I know there's
17	a lot of other considerations that go in there, but from
18	that
19	MR. SACHS: Electrical.
20	MR. PAGE: from the area from the
21	perspective of radioactivity decay alone, it does make
22	sense to wait.
23	MR. SACHS: That's not true.
24	MR. PAGE: And my final comment is that I
25	really want to say, and this isn't in the letter either,

1	but I just wrote down a few notes.
2	MR. SACHS: Way to go, Guy.
3	MR. PAGE: As visitors to our beautiful
4	state, my native state, I am sure on behalf of many of
5	us here, I sincerely apologize to you for these
6	disruptions.
7	MR. SACHS: Me too.
8	MR. PAGE: Okay, I can assure you, it's not
9	how Vermonter's normally do things.
10	MR. SACHS: No, it's not.
11	MR. PAGE: Been to a lot of town meetings
12	and covered them as a reporter, and doesn't matter
13	what's being brought up, you know, a farmer could be
14	listening to a town budget, that he thinks he's knows
15	is going to lose his farm, and still, you do not get
16	up and you do not disrupt and so, I apologize for that.
17	MR. SACHS: Nuclear reactor shut down.
18	Thank you, Guy.
19	MR. PAGE: So, I would
20	MR. SACHS: Thanks, Guy.
21	MR. PAGE: So, I will give you a copy of
22	this letter and I've also given copies to the media in
23	the hopes that perhaps there might be
24	MR. SACHS: Maybe somebody cares.
25	MR. PAGE: my cross will be shared with

1	any luck. Thank you.
2	MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you. Thank
3	you, Guy. Carol Levin, and Carol, you can you can
4	hold this or you can stand. Do you want to do this?
5	Why don't you come on up here then?
6	MS. LEVIN: Sure.
7	MR. CAMERON: This is Carol.
8	MS. LEVIN: Okay, I'm Carol Levin and I
9	wish you all a good evening, ladies and gentlemen.
10	My name is Carol Levin and I am from
11	Guilford, which is in the 10 mile zone from Vermont
12	Yankee. My husband, Richard Gottlieb, died February
13	15, 2012 from a bone cancer disease, multiple myeloma
14	with a secondary, more devastating soft tissue disease
15	caused by the multiple myeloma called amyloidosis that
16	affected Richard's swallowing mechanism and his heart.
17	The damage to his heart is what proved
18	fatal, when his heart stopped that day after
19	Valentine's day.
20	We have been big supporters over the years
21	for the local movement, buying and eating and drinking
22	many products grown here in Windham County, and this
23	tri-state area.
24	When it was announced that Strontium-90
25	was found in the wells of the VV plant I did some

research and found that it main affect is that is a toxic that gets in the ground and the ground water, and then through the grass and other plants that animals and humans eat, and it gets into the bone tissue of humans.

Although I'm not absolutely certain, but I'm highly suspicious that the effects of Strontium-90 probably caused my husband's cancer.

We drank -- we drank milk, ate vegetables and fruit, cheese, chicken and some meat, yogurt, ice cream, all grown and produced locally, and the major workforce impacted by this particular kind of cancer are workers in the oil refinery business, but Richard lived in Southern Vermont for nearly 40 years and was in the solar energy business.

I urge all who are involved in the nuclear plant decommissioning, to the Commission, as soon as possible, and to remove and remediate all the toxic materials in the ground, in the ground water and in the aquifers under the property and the buildings, both inside and outside the buildings, including removing the buildings and getting to the underneath land.

The two recommendations I have are one, the dry cask containers now being considered a temporary location, but most likely, they will become permanent. They need to be treated and secured now, as if it were

1 permanent right away, so no harm could come to the community, if they're disrupted. 2 Two, in 60 years, almost none of us are 3 going to be here, probably a dozen of the younger people 4 may still be alive, and the people that are here are 5 going to have to deal with -- not the people here, but 6 7 the people remaining, who come after us, are going to 8 have to deal with this closed and toxic nuclear plant 9 and its surroundings. 10 We have absolutely no project on what the 11 economy might be 60 years from now. So, please use the funds that are available now, to decommission the plant 12 13 Thank you very much. 14 MR. CAMERON: Thank Carol. you, 15 Meredith, do you want to use this standing, or do you 16 want to use this? 17 MS. ANGWIN: I'll just use this. 18 MR. CAMERON: Okay. 19 MS. ANGWIN: Hi. My name is Meredith 20 I have worked in many aspects of energy. Anawin. 21 have some patents and control of NOx from gas turbines 22 and I have worked in nuclear. 23 I wanted to say that I hope that you will 24 go with the process that you have to assess what risks 25 are and to be very vigilant about those risks, but not to assume that because somebody is frightened of something, that it is a risk.

For example, smoke. Smoke is not good for anybody. There is no safe level of inhaling smoke. There just isn't, and but if you go with that, you're going to end up with the idea that children can't have candles on their birthday cakes.

So, what we have to do and what we have done is, we assess safe levels of this and of that. There is a little bit of urea in all the water you drink, but there is a level for that, and you go right ahead and drink the water, because that's all the water in the universe. Well, I don't know if in the universe, but certainly on the surface of the earth, and that is how we do things.

So, what I'm trying to say is, when you're assessing a Strontium -- some Strontium that's been detected or that there is this or there is that, do not it "Oh my gosh, it's absolutely at as, unacceptable," because anything, you have to realize that there have been rules that have been assessments of what is a safe level, just like there is everything in the water you drink, and you must vigilantly keep to those rules, but you do not have to "Well, just think, if we spent another \$400 say,

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

1	million, we could get it down to this and to that."
2	Once it's at the level that has been
3	assessed, that is the right level. Thank you very
4	much.
5	MR. CAMERON: Thanks, Meredith.
6	MR. SACHS: Getting older, Meredith.
7	MR. CAMERON: We're going to go to Kevin
8	Kamps and Gary Sachs, and Claire Chang and Bob Picard.
9	Kevin? Standing?
10	MR. KAMPS: Yes.
11	MR. CAMERON: Okay.
12	MR. KAMPS: Well, actually
13	MR. CAMERON: Do you want to use this?
14	MR. KAMPS: can I use that?
15	MR. CAMERON: Yes, sure.
16	MR. KAMPS: Okay, thanks so much, Chip.
17	Hello. My name is Kevin Kamps and I serve
18	as radioactive waste specialist at Beyond Nuclear,
19	based in Takoma Park, Maryland, and I apologize for just
20	getting here. It's taken a while today. There was an
21	NRC meeting all day long on reactor pressure vessels,
22	and I kept having to pull over. I drove up to testify,
23	I couldn't drive and testify.
24	I congratulate, you know, all the folks who
25	had a hand in shutting down Vermont Yankee, because on

December 29th at 12:12 p.m., the reactor risks went 1 Well, technically when the fuel came out some 2 3 weeks later. But the reactor risks are over at Vermont 4 Yankee, and that's really good news. 5 So, that was a part of why I was late, and 6 7 a public service announcement, I don't know, I just got 8 I got to mention about the highway shutdown at 9 Exit 3. You can't get on. So, you have to north, to 10 go north, and there is a five mile line of cars, and 11 that's what took the last hour to get here. So, I have some cheat-sheets to remind 12 13 myself what to say. These are handouts that are 14 available out in the hallway right there, on the table. 15 I just put them out there. We've got stickers by Yuko 16 Tonohira in Brooklyn, Radiation Not In My Water, that's 17 a sheet, Radiation Not In My Fish, that's a cap, 18 Radiation Not In My Playground, that's a child, and my 19 comments follow along two major themes. 20 One is decommissioning risks and the other 21 is the high-level radioactive waste. 22 So, decommissioning risks, I'm reminded 23 of, of a meeting that happened in Charlevoix, Michigan, 24 a small town in Northern Michigan, when Consumers

Energy, who owned the Big Rock Point plant before

Entergy took it over, made a sudden about-face on the decommissioning plans.

They went from SAFSTOR, perhaps 60 years of SAFSTOR moth-balling so to speak, to immediate dismantlement, and then they called a sudden meeting and a lot of us got to drive a long ways to get there in time for the meeting.

The things I wanted to warn about, lessons from Big Rock Point, and this report that I wrote way back in 2006 is out on the table. It's entitled "Say Yes to Michigan, Say No to the Plutonium State Park, Background on Big Rock Point Nuclear Power Plant".

A lot of shenanigans got played at Big Rock The workers weren't told much, if anything, Point. they were getting into, while about decommissioning contractor, British Nuclear Fuels, Limited, now a part of the Entergy Solutions empire, was bragging on its own website that Big Rock Point was dirtiest atomic joint that thev had decommissioned, which was really saying something, because British Nuclear Fuels ran the Sellafield Facility in England, which is a very dirty radiological mess.

So, workers were being told everything is fine, don't worry about it, and at the same time,

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

1 British Nuclear Fuels had to take some pretty serious precautions, like not using explosives to dismantle 2 anything because the facilities were so contaminated. 3 So, they ended up spending at that -- it's 4 5 a small place. It's 70 megawatts electric. They spent \$366 million on the decommissioning. 6 If you do 7 the math, that's many billions of dollars on the 8 decommissioning, and what got left behind? 9 NRC rubber-stamps an unrestricted read, 10 Greenfield Site, they called it, and it's in the report. 11 Plutonium in the soil, plutonium in the groundwater. The thing they don't know is what's in the sediments 12 13 of Lake Michigan. 14 Big Rock Point, from 1962 to 1997, 35 years was discharging down a canal into Lake Michigan. 15 16 NRC, the State of Michigan, the EPA, the companies 17 involved, nobody has checked the sediments in the 18 canal, in the lake, and the title for this paper came 19 from a proposal that was put out there, that this be 20 a state park, and the taxpayers could pay the company 21 \$20 million for a radioactively contaminated parcel of 22 land and bus school kids in. They were going to build 23 a museum, glorifying the atomic age. 24 A lot of us said, "No way, you're not doing

it," and they didn't do it. We stopped them.

1 So, there's a lot of lessons from Big Rock You know, how deep does the clean up go? 2 shallow is the clean up? How much contamination gets 3 left behind? 4 At Big Rock Point, it's a significant 5 amount of contamination left behind, and when they say 6 7 'unrestricted reuse', they mean unrestricted reuse. 8 Maternity ward, daycare center for small children, 9 growing food, it's a problem. 10 So, there is a lot of details, I won't get 11 into, but there is a lot of things to watch out for. 12 A previous speaker said the risk is on the ladder. 13 risk is on the ground, it's on the ladder, it's on the 14 roof, and there is pitfalls at every step, and the 15 workers again, are going to be on the front line of these 16 risks. 17 So, another handout we have out there on 18 the table, 'Your Nuclear Workplace, Know Your Risks, 19 Know Your Rights', radiological protective gear, 20 you're entitled to, and contacts for more information. 21 The final handout that I have out there is 22 Radiation', 'Ionizing a chart as to where 23 radio-nuclides go and a previous speaker just now 24 mentioned Strontium-90, going to the bone.

shorter-lived radio-isotopes,

these

25

the

because

reactor shutdown, they will dissipate and be gone, but 1 some of these risks are, of course, forever, really. 2 I mean, Iodine-129 is forever. 3 It's 157 million years, 1,314 million years, it depends on if 4 you multiply that by 10 or 20, and there is a chart in 5 the report that gives those half-lives and then times 6 7 10, then times 20, and that's the contamination that's 8 out there. 9 You know, they check the sediments. 10 should check the soil, the groundwater, the sediments 11 of the Connecticut River. I was lucky enough, or unlucky enough to 12 13 go to the technical meeting, where Consumers Energy, 14 the previous owner of Big Rock Point, met with the NRC 15 at NRC Headquarters. This is around 2005, 16 Consumers Energy said to the NRC, "Lake Michigan is not our property, so, we're not responsible for the 17 18 contamination out there, right," and the NRC said, 19 "Yes," and that's how that decision went down. 20 So, whose property is the Connecticut 21 River? Who owns the contamination that's in the 22 sediment to the -- of the Connecticut Rivers? the contamination that's in the flora and the fauna and 23 24 food chain? This very discussion is underway in Japan.

Who owns the contamination that came out

of Fukushima Daiichi. A golf course sued Tokyo Electric Power Company for contaminating the golf course, saying, "Guess what, guys? We didn't create this stuff. You did. So, the lawsuits are many over there.

The last thing I wanted to talk about is the high-level radioactive waste.

The pool is a very risky place. You lose cooling water through a southern drain-down, as by the drop of a heavy load, which almost happened at Vermont Yankee several years ago, almost happened at Palisades in Michigan, back in 2005, and the NRC was complicit in the cover-up for many months.

So, the drop of heavy loads is a real danger. You lose the water in a great big hurry, and that waste can be on fire in a matter of hours, if not sooner, and there is no contingency because when the water is gone, the radiation shielding is gone. The dose rates near the pool would be something like 10,000 rem an hour. You're dead in seconds, if you approach it.

That was the whole problem at Fukushima Daiichi. I happen to be in Montpelier on Saint Patrick's Day 2011, because we had a Chernobyl photo exhibit, long planned. It was the 25th anniversary of Chernobyl.

1 So, that was the night that the Japanese self-defense force helicopters were trying to drop 2 3 seawater by helicopter, onto the pool of Unit No. 4 at Fukushima Daiichi, very reminiscent of what happened 4 5 at Chernobyl, the dropping of, you know, fire-retardant materials from helicopters, and it was because there 6 7 was tremendous concern that Unit 4's pool was empty of 8 water, that it had drained, and now the official version 9 of things is that, no, the water was always there. 10 Well, there must have been a concern, if 11 they went to such great lengths and such great risks, 12 putting those pilots at such great risks, to try to drop 13 that water in there. 14 So, if you have a sudden drain-on, if you 15 have a slower motion boil-down and you lose the water 16 that way, and again, at Fukushima Daiichi, they were 17 without electricity to turn the lights on in the control 18 room for like 10 days, let alone to run the cooling water 19 pumps on the high-level radioactive waste storage pool. 20 So, a fire in the pool and the waste is 21 supposedly going to be out of there by 2020, but that's 22 five more years of pool risks at Vermont Yankee, and 23 then once the irradiated fuel moves into dry cask 24 storage, that's where the risk moves to. 25 Granted, it's a reduction of risk, but the

1	risk is not zero, far from it, because NRC regulations
2	on dry cask storage don't require safeguards against
3	terrorist attack, the some if attackers were to show
4	up with anti-tank missiles, they could blow the dry
5	casks away.
6	It wouldn't be that difficult to create
7	urban walls around the dry cask storage to prevent line
8	of sight attacks.
9	MR. SACHS: Right.
10	MR. KAMPS: And there was enough public
11	pressure in places like Prairie Island, Minnesota, with
12	an Indian reservation 100 yards away from the nuclear
13	power plant, that the urban walls were put in place,
14	preventing line of sight attack.
15	They have those as well, out at Palo Verde
16	in Arizona. This can be done. It's not very
17	expensive. I have an uncle in Michigan with a Bobcat
18	who would do it for \$50,000 and be very happy about it.
19	I mean, jobs, right?
20	MR. SACHS: Only in elementary school.
21	MR. KAMPS: So, the last thing in want to
22	say about the dry casks, and then I'll sit down, is the
23	hold tanks.
24	We have known since the year 2000, when in
25	had the honor of meeting Oscar Sarante, January of 2003,

1 when I met him. Oscar Sarante worked for Exelon, Commonwealth Edison in Chicago. He was their lead 2 3 quality assurance inspector, and he got tasked to do the quality assurance inspection on the hold tack dry 4 cask fabrication facility, in the Pittsburgh area. 5 He led an audit with a dozen other 6 7 auditors, one each from the utilities in the country 8 using hold tacks, and in a short three-day audit, they 9 found nine major categories of quality assurance 10 violations. 11 NRC had just done a QA audit not long before, found nothing wrong. 12 Everything is fine. 13 Just one example was the welds on the hold tacks. 14 The fabrication facility called U.S. Tool 15 & Dye was cooling the welds in baths of water, putting 16 fans on them, introducing brittleness into the welds. 17 The people doing that work were 18 qualified to be doing that work. The materials they 19 were using were not quality assured, but they don't know 20 where those materials came from, what impurities were 21 in those materials. 22 So, Oscar Sarante, and he was backed up by 23 Dr. Ross Landsman of the NRC Chicago Office, dry cask 24 inspector, they have major questions about

structural integrity of the hold tacks sitting still,

2	going 60 miles per hour or faster on the rails, which
3	NRC has certified them for to carry this stuff to Indian
4	reservations out west, for example.
5	So, my bottom line, all you vigilant folks
6	here who shutdown Vermont Yankee through your courage,
7	your vision, your creativity, your determination, if
8	anybody could keep on their eyes on this
9	decommissioning process, if anybody could keep their
10	eyes on the risks of high-level radioactive waste, it's
11	you guys, and believe you me, it's going to have to be
12	you guys. It ain't going to be the NRC. It ain't going
13	to be Entergy. They have other motivation.
14	So, thank you very much.
15	MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Kevin. Gary?
16	MR. SACHS: Do you want to ask the question
17	I asked about earlier, or do you want me to?
18	MR. CAMERON: Why don't you do it, about
19	the habitability, right?
20	MR. SACHS: No, I'm actually thinking
21	about what I heard Mr. Bruce Watson say.
22	MR. CAMERON: Oh, okay.
23	MR. SACHS: Mr. Watson said on a webinar
24	last week, that the people who determine whether or not
25	Vermont Yankee is to be decommissioned immediately or

going zero miles per hour onsite storage, let alone

1	put in SAFSTOR, that is down between the owners and the
2	stakeholders. Did you say that, sir?
3	MR. WATSON: Yes, and let me clarify a
4	couple things.
5	The determination on which strategy that's
6	going to be used for decommissioning is up to the
7	owners. It's also up for them to get the input from
8	stakeholders, such as the state, the local community
9	and the other people who are interested in the
LO	decommissioning.
L1	With that said, we would hope that they
12	would take some of that consideration into their
L3	planning and strategies for doing the decommissioning.
L 4	So, yes, it's a true statement. Part of
15	that, I also mentioned before is that we encourage the
L 6	licensee to or the state to
L7	MR. SACHS: Actually, I'm okay with the
18	MR. WATSON: seek the Advisory
L9	Committee
20	MR. SACHS: Is it okay for you to stop
21	there?
22	MR. WATSON: No, I want to finish the
23	question.
24	MR. SACHS: But you've already spoken
25	quite a bit, and I haven't had much chance yet.

1	MR. WATSON: Well
2	MR. SACHS: I think it's fair that
3	MR. CAMERON: You've had more time than
4	anybody.
5	MR. WATSON: So, you know, we encourage
6	the formation of a Citizen's Advisory Panel, which the
7	state has done, to inform the public and also the
8	stakeholders, other stakeholders, on the information
9	and work with the utility and the licensee to work on
10	decommissioning issues.
11	MR. CAMERON: Okay, go ahead, second
12	question?
13	MR. SACHS: Well, I wasn't even thinking
14	of asking one, but it's another question, habitability
15	question. How many of those totally decommissioned
16	reactors that have been totally decommissioned, do have
17	daycare centers on them now and are habitable? Main
18	Yankee is not, Connecticut Yankee is not. How many of
19	them are, that you decommissioned?
20	MR. WATSON: I'll answer that. The 10
21	power reactors that have been decommissioned for
22	unrestricted release, meaning the footprint of the
23	reactor itself has been the license has been
24	terminated, are available for the owner to decide what

they want to do with the property, not the NRC, and they

1	may invest some of that with the state.
2	Main Yankee donated some of the land to a
3	non-profit organization, which maintains part of the
4	site as a park. Some utilities have elected to build
5	additional generating stations on the property,
6	because they're valuable to them.
7	There is water, cooling water. There is
8	the grid infrastructure. There has also been
9	environmental impact statements done on the property
10	
11	MR. SACHS: How about a number? A number,
12	sir?
13	MR. WATSON: Well, I'm
14	MR. SACHS: I'm looking for a number.
15	MR. WATSON: How many have been
16	childcare centers built on them?
17	MR. SACHS: Yes.
18	MR. WATSON: I don't know. But I do know
19	
20	MR. SACHS: That's a good answer.
21	MR. WATSON: Okay.
22	MR. SACHS: I appreciate that.
23	MR. WATSON: Because I don't know. I
24	really don't keep up with what they
25	MR. SACHS: How many are free for people

1	
2	MR. WATSON: do every day.
3	MR. SACHS: to walk on?
4	MR. WATSON: They're all free to be walked
5	on, but they're owned by
6	MR. SACHS: Except for the
7	MR. WATSON: private property, okay,
8	except for the one I know in Maine, which became a park
9	that is sponsored by
10	MR. SACHS: Yes, but the reactor
11	MR. WATSON: a non-profit.
12	MR. SACHS: The waste in Maine, the
13	cooling the casks are still in a you know, bigger
14	than this hotel, not occupy-able space.
15	I wanted to comment on something that Mr.
16	Kamps had said.
17	We had some casks. Actually, we have five
18	of our casks, of the 13 we currently have, which were
19	not property leak-rate tested, and that was told that
20	came out from Holtec. How the hell did it get through
21	NRC testing, but they didn't do the leak-rate testing?
22	Do you take your information from the
23	licensees, regarding dry casks also?
24	SPEAKER: Where else do they get their
25	information?

1	MR. SACHS: Just checking.
2	MR. CAMERON: Anybody?
3	MR. SACHS: Anybody want to answer it?
4	Really, like do you do any work to check the casks?
5	MR. CAMERON: Let's see if we can get an
6	answer to your question.
7	MR. FERDAS: Yes, I'll take that. We do
8	do inspections. There is, as we talked about
9	MR. SACHS: Once every 25 years?
10	MR. FERDAS: No, no.
11	MR. SACHS: How often?
12	MR. FERDAS: As I mentioned before, we
13	have an inspection program.
14	MR. SACHS: How often?
15	MR. FERDAS: Our inspection program
16	requires us to be onsite for anyone that has dry cask
17	storage on a two year frequency.
18	MR. SACHS: So, you come in, you look at
19	a cask and you leave?
20	MR. FERDAS: No.
21	MR. SACHS: You come in, you open it a cask
22	
23	MR. FERDAS: No.
24	MR. SACHS: you make sure it's sealed
25	correctly?

1	MR. FERDAS: Let me finish, please. I
2	want to give you an answer.
3	MR. CAMERON: This is not a
4	cross-examination.
5	MR. SACHS: Sure it is.
6	MR. FERDAS: Okay.
7	MR. CAMERON: No, it isn't.
8	MR. FERDAS: What we try to do
9	MR. SACHS: I want to make sure
10	MR. FERDAS: we are performance based
11	agency, what we try to do is, we align our inspection
12	
13	MR. SACHS: Relax your shoulders, Marc.
14	MR. FERDAS: and actual
15	MR. SACHS: Relax your shoulders. It's
16	okay. It's okay, Marc. I'm not here to
17	MR. FERDAS: No, it's also okay to let me
18	finish to answer the question.
19	MR. SACHS: Well, I don't have to. I'm a
20	stakeholder.
21	MR. FERDAS: Let me just
22	MR. SACHS: You're on my turf.
23	MR. FERDAS: answer your question.
24	MR. SACHS: I don't trust you.
25	MR. FERDAS: Let me just

1	MR. CAMERON: Do you have another
2	MR. FERDAS: I'm just curious
3	MR. SACHS: I got a bunch of other
4	questions.
5	MR. FERDAS: What we do is, we do the
6	inspections when actual loading campaigns are ongoing.
7	For those plants that do not have loading campaigns,
8	after an extended period of time, we do come onsite to
9	review how they're maintaining their dry cask storage
10	system.
11	MR. SACHS: Okay, so, we have five that
12	have we not leak-rate tested. What is the effect
13	of that? What is the can you tell us can someone
14	come back to us, who live here, and tell us the effect
15	of not having had the leak-rate testing on those casks
16	that are here?
17	MR. CAMERON: Gary?
18	MR. SACHS: Are we more likely to have 'x'?
19	MR. FERDAS: I do not know the specifics
20	of that. I was not in charge of the group when that
21	occurred, however, there is an environmental
22	monitoring program around the ISFSI where the radiation
23	levels are measured.
24	MR. SACHS: Thank you, sir, that's good.
25	MR. CAMERON: Gary, how about two more

1	questions, and then
2	MR. SACHS: How about I read what I
3	presented, sir? You told me to write them down. I wrote
4	them down.
5	MR. CAMERON: Yes, but
6	MR. SACHS: For now.
7	MR. CAMERON: Gary, we have like
8	MR. SACHS: I know you do, but this is the
9	way you said you'd be here past nine. This is the
10	way it's supposed to be.
11	MR. CAMERON: Gary?
12	MR. SACHS: Okay, I cite NRC information
13	notice 96-34, in reference to hydrogen explosion in the
14	process of sealing a dry cask 1996-34.
15	I cite 19840113, regarding the fuel rod
16	drop that occurred at Vermont Yankee. That was in
17	1998. I cite NRC 94-12, where the NRC proposes a fine
18	for multiple alleged violations of NRC requirements at
19	Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Plant in Vernon, Vermont.
20	That's regarding multiple 1993 instances of fuel
21	mishandling at this now closed, thank you very much,
22	reactor.
23	Because of multiple "Because of
24	multiple examples of the alleged violations."
25	Also for the silt, etcetera that had

1	clogged the alternate cooling tower here at VY, "It
2	involved a build-up of silt and debris in the alternate
3	cooling tower basin and suction pit, which left the
4	system inoperable, possibly since 1989." You guys are
5	overseeing it. Possibly you didn't oversee that in
6	those five years.
7	MR. CAMERON: Gary?
8	MR. SACHS: I'm here. This is where I am.
9	MR. CAMERON: Wait a minute. I got a guy
10	who can answer some of your questions.
11	MR. SACHS: Great.
12	MR. CAMERON: Okay, this is Darrell,
13	introduce yourself.
14	MR. DUNN: My name is Darrell Dunn. I'm
15	with the Office of NMSS in the
16	MR. SACHS: Can you clarify what that is?
17	MR. DUNN: Nuclear Material Safety and
18	Safeguards in the Division of spent fuel management in
19	the Renewals and Materials Branch.
20	So, my Branch looks at dry cask
21	MR. SACHS: Do you think the best place in
22	the country to work best place in the Government to
23	work?
24	MR. CAMERON: Gary, will you just let
25	SPEAKER: Gary?

1	SPEAKER: Leave him alone.
2	MR. SACHS: He can sweat too.
3	MR. DUNN: My Branch looks at, reviews,
4	approves or does not approve renewals of dry cask
5	storage systems.
6	So, you asked about the helium leak-rate
7	testing.
8	MR. SACHS: Yes, I did.
9	MR. DUNN: Okay, so, that should have
10	really never occurred
11	MR. SACHS: Yes.
12	MR. DUNN: and all of the casks that are
13	going to be loaded with Holtec systems will be leak-rate
14	tested.
15	MR. SACHS: How do we know, if those
16	weren't? What can you tell us, to make us believe
17	you're telling me the truth?
18	MR. DUNN: The ones that you've said
19	MR. SACHS: What can you tell me?
20	MR. DUNN: The ones that you've said were
21	not leak-rate tested were not leak-rate tested.
22	MR. SACHS: Why not? You're overseeing
23	them.
24	MR. DUNN: They just
25	MR. SACHS: That's your job.

1	MR. DUNN: They should have been leak-rate
2	tested.
3	MR. SACHS: Are you going to swap them out
4	with good ones?
5	MR. DUNN: No.
6	MR. SACHS: Why not?
7	MR. DUNN: So, the leak-rate testing, the
8	casks were backfilled with helium. Helium is an inert
9	gas. It also provides heat transfer.
10	Those casks are low-heat load casks. So,
11	what's the effect of the low-heat the lack of helium
12	leak-rate testing on the low-heat low cask? Very
13	little, because there is nothing that's going to happen
14	to the fuel because it's just too cold.
15	Now, if the fuel was hot, that would be a
16	different story, okay but
17	MR. SACHS: So, how do we know that the
18	casks that the most recent fuel that just got
19	transferred in, that's going to be pulled out in five
20	years, how do we know that those aren't going to be put
21	in casks that aren't that are helium leak-rate
22	tested?
23	MR. DUNN: They will be helium leak-rate
24	tested
25	MR. SACHS: How do we know?

1	15 because it is a requirement, because
2	that got fixed.
3	MR. SACHS: They did not do it for those
4	five.
5	MR. DUNN: But that got fixed.
6	MR. CAMERON: Gary? Okay, Gary, thank
7	you. Last
8	MR. SACHS: Can I just say this?
9	MR. FERDAS: Chip? Chip, just one other
10	thing with that.
11	MR. CAMERON: Okay, go ahead, Marc.
12	MR. FERDAS: And important aspect is that
13	there is NDE testing that was done on those casks
14	SPEAKER: What is NDE?
15	MR. FERDAS: Sorry, non-destructive
16	examination testing that's done on all the welds, that
17	are made on that cask.
18	So, one, you have those were tested for a
19	structural integrity. The helium leak-rate test is a
20	backup test to that first examination of the welds.
21	So, we do have confidence that those casks
22	
23	MR. SACHS: Confidence? Wait, sorry.
24	MR. FERDAS: We have confidence that those
25	casks are structurally adequate.

1	MR. SACHS: We are looking for more
2	MR. FERDAS: Okay.
3	MR. SACHS: than confidence. Can I
4	just
5	MR. CAMERON: Gary?
6	MR. SACHS: say that
7	MR. CAMERON: Gary, yes.
8	MR. SACHS: I'm not finished. May I
9	finish?
10	MR. CAMERON: I've got to
11	MR. SACHS: I've got that, to there.
12	That's what I got left. I got there to there.
13	MR. CAMERON: Gary, that's is that
14	those are many questions, right?
15	MR. SACHS: No, those aren't questions.
16	It's bringing things forward that have not been
17	mentioned.
18	MR. CAMERON: Okay, Gary, I'm going to
19	give you a couple minutes.
20	MR. SACHS: Please, fine.
21	MR. CAMERON: To do it, okay?
22	MR. SACHS: Chip, I sat and waited. I
23	done all this crap you told me to do, without
24	MR. CAMERON: Stop saying that.
25	MR. SACHS: You told me to not make noise.

1	I didn't make fuckin' noise.
2	MR. CAMERON: Okay, Gary, I'm going to
3	give you the microphone back.
4	MR. SACHS: Yes, thank you.
5	MR. CAMERON: Okay, but we have a bunch of
6	people
7	MR. SACHS: I am so tired of this crap.
8	MR. CAMERON: bunch of people
9	MR. SACHS: At every meeting
10	MR. CAMERON: waiting
11	MR. SACHS: I can't speak.
12	MR. CAMERON: Waiting to speak
13	MR. SACHS: People just do what you tell
14	them to do.
15	MR. CAMERON: And I just want to if
16	MR. SACHS: I've got questions, man.
17	MR. CAMERON: If people who have if you
18	have questions, you can submit them in writing to the
19	NRC.
20	MR. SACHS: No, Chip, but this is when we
21	get to speak to them. This is what I want them to sweat.
22	MR. CAMERON: Okay.
23	MR. SACHS: Not when they're in their
24	office and you can't see them.
25	MR. CAMERON: Gary? Gary?

1	MR. SACHS: I got it.
2	MR. CAMERON: You've got two minutes.
3	MR. SACHS: I got it.
4	MR. CAMERON: Okay.
5	MR. SACHS: I got it.
6	MR. CAMERON: You got two minutes.
7	MR. SACHS: Great. I got it. Okay, the
8	end nuclear where am I? Oh my God.
9	SPEAKER: Gary, thank you for caring so
10	much.
11	MR. SACHS: Thank you. Okay, let's
12	continue to the spectacular cooling tower collapse of
13	2007. I don't need this.
14	The NRC oversaw the spectacular cooling
15	tower collapse and oversaw the repairs. They had to
16	come back in 2008. They had to come back in 2008
17	because they were not able to see. They were doing
18	supervision without the ability to see. You cannot do
19	supervision without vision. Supervision means
20	over-vision. Latin, vision means to see.
21	If the NRC can't see when doing repairs on
22	the plastic cooling towers, then how can they be called
23	say that they're doing supervision?
24	Okay, that's another cooling tower.
25	SPEAKER: Gary?

1	MR. SACHS: Yes.
2	SPEAKER: I want to ask a question.
3	MR. SACHS: The simple thing I want to
4	bring up is that Entergy right now has just been said
5	to be over-bought in the market.
6	What that means is that's the reason why
7	Entergy executives are going and selling hundreds of
8	thousands of Entergy shares. What over-bought means,
9	I didn't know before yesterday, but what over-bought
10	means is they're at the top of their game. From here,
11	Entergy stock goes nowhere but down.
12	We have a nuclear reactor leaking
13	Strontium and we have a company that says they don't
14	want to clean it up.
15	You know, when Vermont Yankee took cable
16	to Vermont in 1967 and said, "We want to run a reactor
17	for 40 years," they didn't say, "We want to run a reactor
18	for 40 years, but not clean it up for 100." No, they
19	didn't say that.
20	You guys are messing with the State of
21	Vermont. It's gross. It's really wrong, what you're
22	doing.
23	MR. CAMERON: Okay, Gary.
24	MR. SACHS: Let me finish what I
25	MR. CAMERON: Gary?

1	MR. SACHS: Let me finish.
2	MR. CAMERON: Gary, you've been here for
3	a while.
4	MR. SACHS: I've got the microphone. You
5	don't, Chip.
6	MR. CAMERON: I'll turn the microphone
7	off.
8	MR. SACHS: I'm not surprised.
9	MR. CAMERON: I mean, I think the
10	settlement you said a good comment, okay. No, no,
11	no.
12	MR. SACHS: I don't care.
13	MR. CAMERON: You said a good comment.
14	MR. SACHS: Who did?
15	MR. CAMERON: He did. He said, "Thank you
16	for caring," okay.
17	MR. SACHS: Thank you too, Chip. Always
18	great to have you back here.
19	MR. CAMERON: You're welcome. You're
20	welcome. Claire and then Bert Picard.
21	MS. CHANG: So, I have a question. This
22	two credit lines that Entergy is establishing to pay
23	for the transfer of dry cask storage, it's \$145 million?
24	Where is that credit line coming from?
25	MR. LYNCH: Entergy is borrowing money

1	from two lending institutes, and it's being backed up
2	by the company assets.
3	So, it's no different than you or I
4	borrowing money to pay for, you know, something that
5	we're going to build on our own home.
6	MS. CHANG: So, you don't own those
7	lending institutions?
8	MR. LYNCH: No, they're banks.
9	MS. CHANG: So, how much interest are you
10	paying on those loans?
11	MR. LYNCH: I have no idea.
12	MS. CHANG: Is that interest being then
13	also applied or to be reimbursed through the
14	decommissioning fund?
15	MR. LYNCH: The monies that are being
16	borrowed would be paid for by the litigation against
17	the Department of Energy, because those are costs that
18	we could recuperate for them not meeting their
19	contractual obligations to take the fuel.
20	MS. CHANG: So, let me get this straight.
21	So, there okay, so, that's just the
22	that's just moving the spent fuel from the pool into
23	the dry casks.
24	MR. LYNCH: That's correct.
25	MS. CHANG: Is that what that \$145 million

1	is for?
2	MR. LYNCH: That's correct.
3	MS. CHANG: So, that's going to be for this
4	next five years?
5	MR. LYNCH: Correct.
6	MS. CHANG: But that's not that is this
7	part up here in the pie chart, that's the spent fuel
8	management part? Is that included in that?
9	MR. LYNCH: Yes, out of the \$368 million,
10	about \$143 million is the transfer of the fuel from wet
11	to dry.
12	MS. CHANG: So, but you have that as part
13	of the decommissioning cost of the \$1.2 million.
14	MR. LYNCH: Billion.
15	MS. CHANG: Billion, sorry. 'B'. So,
16	but you're getting that money back from the DOE, or you
17	will sue them to get the money back?
18	MR. LYNCH: Assuming we're successful,
19	that's correct.
20	MS. CHANG: I don't know that any no
21	nuclear reactor owner who has sued the DOE has been
22	unsuccessful, up until this point. They've all gotten
23	their money back, right?
24	MR. LYNCH: I'm not aware of what other
25	licensees have done

1	MS. CHANG: Oh, I cannot believe that, for
2	one minute, or even three seconds.
3	MR. SACHS: We get you're lying, Mr.
4	Lynch.
5	MS. CHANG: I'm sorry.
6	MR. SACHS: We think you're lying, sir.
7	MS. CHANG: Okay, so, that money
8	MR. SACHS: Here's the new Entergy.
9	MS. CHANG: it's going to get back from
10	the DOE
11	SPEAKER: From taxpayers.
12	MS. CHANG: right?
13	SPEAKER: Yes.
14	MS. CHANG: That's \$145 million
15	MR. SACHS: Yes.
16	MS. CHANG: that you're borrowing.
17	MR. LYNCH: I'm sorry, there is two people
18	talking at the same time. So, if you can ask the
19	question, I'd be more
20	MS. CHANG: I'm sure you
21	MR. LYNCH: than happy to answer it.
22	MS. CHANG: have been in many
23	conversations where two people have been talking at the
24	same time.
25	MR. CAMERON: Claire, can you just ask

1	your question?
2	MS. CHANG: I did ask my question. So,
3	the DOE
4	MR. CAMERON: Just ask your question.
5	MS. CHANG: The DOE is going to give you
6	back this money, that you're including in the cost of
7	the \$1.2 billion to decommission this fund
8	decommission this reactor, but that money that DOE is
9	giving you back, is that going into the decommissioning
10	fund then, the trust fund?
11	MR. LYNCH: The money would be paying back
12	the creditors that loaned us the money in the first
13	place, to allow us to transfer the fuel from wet to dry.
14	MS. CHANG: But you're including that cost
15	into there is something fishy going on here, and I'm
16	not a financial person, so I can't quite put my finger
17	on it.
18	But if you're including those costs in the
19	decommissioning trust fund amount, but somehow, you're
20	not paying for it, but the DOE is paying for it, then
21	why are you including it in this cost that the trust
22	fund has to pay for?
23	SPEAKER: Yes?
24	MR. LYNCH: The overall break down of all
25	the costs are explained in decommissioning cost

1	estimate.
2	We go through why each cost is costing that
3	it is.
4	MR. SACHS: We think you're full of shit.
5	MR. LYNCH: So, that's part of the PSDAR
6	and it's part of a very detailed decommissioning cost
7	estimate. It explains all the costs, where the
8	monies are coming from and how it's being
9	MR. SACHS: Subtract \$1.4 million from
10	\$1.24 billion.
11	SPEAKER: Can we get him a microphone?
12	MR. TOOMEY: Give me a microphone.
13	MR. CAMERON: Mike, you want to get on
14	that?
15	MR. TOOMEY: Sure. Mike Toomey from
16	MR. SACHS: You're a scumbag, Mike Toomey.
17	The behavior you pull up
18	MR. TOOMEY: In answer to your question
19	MR. SACHS: is crap.
20	SPEAKER: I agree with you, Gary.
21	MR. TOOMEY: The answer to your question
22	is that the \$1.24 is the total cost of the project, which
23	we have identified. When this \$143 million of the
24	project is done, then you'll have less, you'll have \$143
25	less that has to go.

1	So, the cost of the project after this work
2	has been done will be whatever \$124 billion minus \$143
3	million
4	MR. SACHS: Good. What is that total?
5	MR. TOOMEY: It's just like the work of
6	anything else.
7	MR. SACHS: What is that total?
8	SPEAKER: It's point-one. It's really
9	the amount that the trust fund is supposed to grow to.
10	MR. LYNCH: Well, it has to grow if we
11	are successful in we've established a line of credit.
12	We get this funding in place, which we have, we do the
13	work and we get the money back from the DOE, then that's
14	right, that \$143 million will be reduced, will reduce
15	the total cost of the project.
16	MR. SACHS: So, how much of
17	MR. LYNCH: So, whatever that is.
18	MR. SACHS: What are we looking for?
19	MR. LYNCH: Whatever \$1.24 billion minus
20	\$143 million is, which is approximately \$1 whatever
21	whatever that number is, right, 1.1.
22	MR. CAMERON: Okay, can you thank you,
23	Mike and thank you, Claire. Can you guys talk after
24	the meeting or some time?
25	SPEAKER: We'd like to hear this in

1	public.
2	MR. SACHS: Yes.
3	MR. CAMERON: Yes, well, I think we're
4	I think we've heard about enough as we can, right now,
5	and I got to go to Bob Picard.
6	MR. SACHS: You said you were going to be
7	here past nine, and now, you're clocking back on your
8	
9	MR. CAMERON: No, we're going to be here
10	past nine, but we still have 10 people to go here, or
11	more, okay?
12	SPEAKER: I have a
13	MR. CAMERON: Bob Picard?
14	MR. SACHS: Let her ask her other
15	question.
16	MR. CAMERON: Wait a minute, Claire, do
17	you have you have one more question? Well, go ahead,
18	as your second question.
19	MS. CHANG: Thank you very much.
20	MR. CAMERON: You're welcome.
21	MS. CHANG: I appreciate it. So, but I
22	miss your red vest.
23	MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you.
24	MS. CHANG: Now, the second question is,
25	Entergy goes belly-up next year. What are you going

1	to do?
2	MR. SACHS: Come on, NRC.
3	MR. BROADDUS: If I can I'll answer one
4	part of that, which is the decommissioning trust fund
5	does not go away if Entergy, the entity goes away.
6	MR. SACHS: Who takes responsibility for
7	it?
8	MR. BROADDUS: Whoever
9	MR. SACHS: The funding.
10	MR. BROADDUS: becomes the licensee
11	after that.
12	MR. SACHS: What if there isn't one? What
13	if it's you?
14	MR. BROADDUS: We will keep we will
15	continue to hold Entergy responsible
16	MR. SACHS: What if Entergy goes belly-up?
17	MR. BROADDUS: for that.
18	MR. SACHS: What if there is no Entergy?
19	MR. CAMERON: Let's let let's
20	concentrate on Claire.
21	MS. CHANG: Gary's line of questioning is
22	appropriate. I asked exactly
23	MR. SACHS: This is Nancy's line of
24	questioning.
25	MS. CHANG: Entergy does an Enron and it

1	implodes. It's not that far-fetched.
2	MR. SACHS: We expect it.
3	MS. CHANG: No one would have expected
4	MR. SACHS: They're scum.
5	MS. CHANG: Enron to have died, no one.
6	So, next year, I'll pick a date for you too. April 1st,
7	2016. Entergy dies. What are you to do?
8	MR. PERSINKO: Well, the first thing I was
9	going to mention is let me answer one thing.
10	The trust fund still exists. I mean, the
11	trust fund will still exist when Entergy if Entergy
12	
13	MR. SACHS: It will still be under-funded.
14	MR. PERSINKO: was to be gone, but the
15	trust fund will exist and the it will be up to the
16	trustee of the trust fund to hire another clean up
17	contractor to clean up the to decommission the
18	reactor.
19	MR. SACHS: Up to who?
20	MR. PERSINKO: But it would be another
21	clean up contractor if Entergy
22	MR. SACHS: Who hires them?
23	MR. PERSINKO: did not exist.
24	MR. SACHS: Who hires them? Who hires
25	them?

1	MR. CAMERON: Gary, come on, stop it.
2	MR. PERSINKO: I'm trying to answer the
3	question.
4	MS. CHANG: He's trying to answer it.
5	MR. PERSINKO: It would be the trustee of
6	the trust fund, I believe.
7	MS. CHANG: So, who is
8	MR. PERSINKO: And the trust fund
9	excuse me, the trust fund, I believe is Mellon Bank.
10	You know, these licensees have it with separate
11	independent banks. So, the trustee that is with a
12	third party. It's not with the NRC. It's not with the
13	licensee. That money is with the third party, okay,
14	and that's who they go to, to get money to do the
15	decommissioning planning and to execute the
16	decommissioning, okay.
17	MS. CHANG: And so, they don't go through
18	you at all?
19	MR. PERSINKO: They advise us when or
20	notify us when they're going to they want to use
21	funds. They also report to us every year on the health
22	of that fund, and if there is any short-falls, then we
23	will address with the Entergy
24	MS. CHANG: So, the
25	MR. PERSINKO: to come up with the

1	short-fall in those funds.
2	MR. CAMERON: I'm going to have to ask you
3	to finish up, okay?
4	MS. CHANG: So, it goes back to this is a
5	merchant plant and that you don't have the rules and
6	regulations in place, and it's our fault that you don't
7	have them in place. It's your fault and you knew years
8	ago, decades ago that this was the scenario.
9	MR. CAMERON: I think you made your point.
10	MS. CHANG: Right?
11	MR. CAMERON: I think you made your point,
12	Claire. Thank you.
13	MR. SACHS: Thank you, Claire.
14	MR. CAMERON: Now, this is Bert? Oh, Bob
15	Dickerman? Did we hear from Bert Picard? Okay, why
16	don't you come Bob, come on. Do you you're here,
17	and Harvey Sckaktman, Chuck Schwer, Betsy Williams and
18	Michael Granger. This is Bob Dickerman.
19	MR. DICKERMAN: I'm Bob Dickerman. I'm
20	from Northfield, Massachusetts, just over the line.
21	Something I've been seeing in the
22	newspapers down in Greenfield, is these two numbers,
23	\$650 million or so and \$1.2 billion for decommissioning
24	in the trust fund.
25	My question has been, you're saying you

about

decommissioning 40 years or 50 years or 60 years into 2 3 the future. So, my point is that at historical rates 4 of inflation of three percent, we're not going to be 5 spending \$1.2 billion in, you know, 40 or 50 or 60 years 6 7 It will be more like four times that or \$5 8 billion in 2060 dollars or whatever they are, they're 9 won't be any 2050 dollars around to use at that point, 10 so that will be, you know, 2060 or 2070 dollars and it 11 will require \$5 billion to do the same amount of work 12 that \$1.2 does today, and I wish that was showing up 13 more in the newspaper because people are getting the 14 impression that it's going to be \$1.2 billion, when it 15 isn't. 16 Ιf inflation goes higher than the 17 historical rate, maybe more like in the 70's when it 18 seven, eight, nine, ten percent, then it could be \$20 19 billion at that time. 20 So, I just want to get that out there. 21 have another question, for you, Darrel. I quess you're 22 the expert on dry cask storage. 23 As I was sitting here, I just began to 24 wonder how does concrete deteriorate over long periods 25 of time, under that high radiation dose from those spent

\$1.2 billion now.

You're

talking

1

need

fuel rods?

MR. CAMERON: Okay, Darrel, do you want to provide an answer to that? Thank you.

MR. DICKERMAN: Do we have any empirical data, test data, and I guess I have to say, I assume we don't, because no plants have been decommissioned for that length of time.

MR. DUNN: Oh, no, we do have -- we do have data, and as part of storing fuel beyond the initial 20 year license period for dry cask, all independent spent fuel storage installations and all certificate of compliance holders that provide casks that can be used, like the Holtec systems that are used at Vermont Yankee, they all have to come up with what we call aging management programs, and they have to address specifically, these issues.

So, we have -- we are going to issue some revised regulatory guidance. It's NUREG 1927. It's going to be Revision 1 of that, and in that revision to that regulatory guidance, we're also going to include some example aging management programs, and one of them is going to deal specifically with concrete.

MR. DICKERMAN: How do you get a reading on that? I mean, because you can't test for 60 years yet. I mean, how do you tell whether your methodology

1	works?
2	MR. DUNN: There is empirical data for
3	radiation exposure of concrete, as there is for
4	radiation exposure of metals. So, we have empirical
5	data for that.
6	MR. DICKERMAN: Good. Okay, thank you.
7	MR. CAMERON: Okay.
8	MR. DICKERMAN: One other quick question.
9	I want to repeat again to you, Joe Lynch, you're the
10	representative here on the panel from Entergy, right?
11	Yes?
12	MR. LYNCH: That's correct.
13	MR. DICKERMAN: I want to ask you again,
14	does Entergy intend to make a profit on the
15	decommissioning process?
16	SPEAKER: Yes.
17	MR. LYNCH: The cost associated with the
18	decommissioning is an estimate to do the work, and our
19	goal is to do the work with the cost that we have. There
20	is no profit built into that estimate.
21	MR. DICKERMAN: Thanks.
22	MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you. Bert?
23	You want to use that?
24	MR. PICARD: Sure.
25	MR. CAMERON: Go ahead.

1 MR. PICARD: Bert Picard, Brattleboro, stakeholder. 2 The NRC, it's interesting. When the State 3 of Vermont had 27 Senators to four vote that they didn't 4 5 want this nuclear plant here past the 40 years, didn't mean a thing to you. When the Governor didn't want it, 6 7 didn't mean a thing to you. 8 So, what are you? A Government of 9 occupation, right? Government of occupation. 10 what you are. I have no respect for any of you. 11 all know the revolving door between the industry and the regulators, right? 12 13 Okay, good. But anyway, I know where I 14 stand. You know, the occupied. But still, I'll say 15 something. 16 First of all, you don't have a plan to get 17 rid of the nuclear fuel, right? You don't have a plan. Entergy is saying, "Oh, we'll start moving it in 2026 18 19 and we'll be done in 2052." You know, that's a horse 20 and pony show, right? I mean, this is all a crock of 21 you know what, right? 22 You don't have a plan. You don't know what 23 to do with this poison. You've been working on it for 24 years. You don't know what to do. This stuff should 25 have been left alone, right?

1 Okay, so, that means we basically have to begin to prepare to store this stuff forever, right here 2 on the Connecticut River, in our community. 3 4 So, what's with these cheap casks? Why 5 not do like in Europe? Why not have the good ones, you know, that you can monitor remotely, that are going to 6 7 last a while, because this is going to be a while. 8 is going to be our great, great, great grandchildren's 9 problem, all right. 10 So, what's with the cheap casks? Even an berm seems to be a problem. I don't know, you know, 11 12 I mean, does that have to be requested on bended knee? 13 "Please, shield the school." Come on. What are we 14 dealing with here? This is a joke. So, first of all, we're going to have this 15 16 stuff forever probably, you know. The other thing is, 17 your Government is in a mess. Everybody talks about 18 how dysfunctional Congress is, right, and the economy 19 Wall Street is doing real good right now, is in a mess. 20 right? Maybe next year, not so good? Oh well, get a 21 golden parachute, right? 22 Well, Enron -- I mean, Entergy ain't going to be around in 40 or 50 or 60 years. Everybody knows 23 24 that. Okav, so, what does that mean though?

Practically, decommission now with the money that's in

the fund now.

Maybe you got to write new rules for merchant plants. So, write the new rules. I mean, just do it. Please, this is -- we're talking about just mitigating a little bit, the problem that we have with this poison, right? So, that's just minimum.

So, the time to decommission is now. With the climate change crisis that are coming and all of that, things are only going to get crazier. We don't do it now, it ain't happening. I don't want to know what's going to be going on in 50 years. You know, this thing ain't going to be cleaned up in 50 years. If it's not starting to clean up now, as soon as possible, like 2021 or 2026, like Mr. Gundersen said, it ain't happening. That's realistic.

So, I say decommission now. Write new rules if you have to. But that's a minimum that we can demand, and from what I've heard tonight, which is just a show to keep the civilians thinking that they got a democracy, which we obviously don't, not as far as you guys are concerned, I would want to see a hearing convened by the State of Vermont that will force Entergy and you guys and everybody else to come and get sworn testimony, to at least get into some of these questions a little bit more in depth. Thank you.

1	MR. SACHS: Yes.
2	MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you, Bert.
3	Harvey Schaktman. Okay, Chuck Schwer?
4	SPEAKER: Betsy had to go home.
5	MR. CAMERON: Betsy has gone home?
6	SPEAKER: She's here.
7	MR. CAMERON: Betsy, okay, come on up,
8	Betsy and then Michael Granger will be next, and Chris
9	Myers, Schuyler Gould. This is Betsy.
10	MS. WILLIAMS: I'm Betsy Williams. I
11	live just up the road here, and I don't have any notes.
12	So, I'm just going to speak about a few things, few
13	reactions, no pun intended. All right, pun was
14	intended.
15	Couple of things, just reactions of things
16	that have been said. I have to say, I find it when
17	we're talking about one of the most dangerous
18	substances known to human kind and I would really invite
19	anyone to disagree with me on that, that's what we're
20	talking about. The most dangerous substances that are
21	known to human kind.
22	I find it more than a little insulting,
23	when it's compared to birthday cake candles.
24	We do have reason to have concern here,
25	very good reason to have concern, and when, sir, I would

-- I have to respectfully say to you, when you tell me the casks will be adequate, that does not give me great assurance.

I am looking for a hell of a lot more than adequate. I want to know that that thing is not going to crack and I want to know that when the Connecticut River floods, that nothing will happen to that radioactive waste that's sitting under water in a flood plain.

I want to know when some idiot flies a plane into it, that it's not going to irradiate this entire region. Can you give me that assurance? I don't think so.

When I'm told that basically we have no right to say anything about our safety, because you guys control our safety, we're not allowed to jay-walk but by God, we better not talk about safety of nuclear plants. I've had enough.

The level of my distrust and venom and how disrespected we have been is just -- it's a very deep well. We have made it so clear in this state, that we want some control over what happens at this site, and we have been -- had the doors shut on us over, and over, and over again by you guys. "Nope, you don't have control," and when we do get one tiny little leverage

1	point of control, we get sued.
2	SPEAKER: Bastards.
3	MS. WILLIAMS: By the people who told us
4	they wouldn't, "Of course, we're not going to follow
5	eminent we're not going to go that route. We're
6	trustworthy. We're going to be partners with
7	Vermont." Well, hey, it didn't quite go your way, did
8	it? So, we sued they sued us.
9	I would like to have some evidence, some
10	time that you guys give one bit of a damn about anything
11	any of us have to say, because I haven't seen it yet.
12	MR. CAMERON: All right, Betsy Williams.
13	Michael Granger? Chris Myers?
14	SPEAKER: He's gone.
15	MR. CAMERON: Schuyler? This is Schuyler
16	Gould. Do you want to use this, Schuyler?
17	MR. GOULD: Thank you. Schuyler Gould of
18	the Vermont Yankee decommissioning audit.
19	In Section 3 of the PSDAR, Entergy
20	commenced to begin decommissioning when the nuclear
21	decommissioning trust funds, "Are adequate to complete
22	decommissioning and remaining spent nuclear fuel
23	management activities that the Federal Government has
24	not yet agreed or been ordered to reimburse."
25	This statement and others clearly makes

1 the assumption that Entergy has the right to 2 decommissioning funds for spent nuclear fuel 3 management activities. On May 20, 2009, Mr. Jay Faer, Entergy 4 Executive, was asked before the Vermont Public Service 5 Board, sworn testimony, "Would you also agree with me 6 7 that the definition of completion of decommissioning 8 excludes spent fuel management and site restoration?" "Yes." 9 10 So, my question to Mr. Toomey, if I might 11 ask, when did Entergy's notion that -- and on what basis 12 did Entergy change its notion that fuel management 13 activities would be allowed to be charged to the 14 decommissioning fund? My question to the NRC is, where does it 15 16 in NRC regulations, say that it is appropriate and legal 17 for Entergy to use decommissioning funds for spent 18 nuclear fuel management activities? 19 MR. CAMERON: Mike, we're going to go to 20 Mike for the first question and then Doug, for the 21 second. Mike Toomey. 22 Thank you. The definition MR. TOOMEY: 23 of decommissioning under the Vermont Public Service 24 Board orders and the memorandum of understanding, and 25 as far as -- as long as Entergy has owned the plant,

1	includes spent fuel management, from the beginning,
2	since 2002.
3	So, I don't know
4	MR. SACHS: Why is there that loan?
5	MR. TOOMEY: I don't know what
6	MR. SACHS: Why did you take out a loan if
7	
8	MR. TOOMEY: Why don't you take a seat?
9	MR. SACHS: Why don't you take a seat?
10	MR. TOOMEY: Why don't you take a seat?
11	MR. SACHS: Why don't you take a seat,
12	Mike?
13	MR. TOOMEY: The issue of Mr. Faer's
14	testimony is I don't know the context. I don't know
15	what questions became before and after, and I need to
16	make sure
17	SPEAKER: Just answer my question,
18	please.
19	MR. SACHS: The answer is obvious.
20	MR. TOOMEY: I'd have to look at the
21	transcript, to see the context of the question, but the
22	overall decommissioning project absolutely includes
23	spent fuel management. That has to be done, as part
24	of the decontamination and dismantlement of the plant,
25	you have to deal with the spent fuel that's onsite.

Τ	So, spent fuel management is part of the
2	decommissioning project, and it would be funded out of
3	the decommissioning trust fund, unless we're
4	successful getting the money from the DOE.
5	If we are successful in getting the money
6	from the DOE
7	MR. SACHS: Which you are
8	MR. TOOMEY: then there is no impact on
9	the decommissioning trust fund, other than a temporary
10	one.
11	What we have tried to do and we are planning
12	to do
13	MR. SACHS: You're trying to pay the debt
14	with our money.
15	MR. TOOMEY: is on the decommissioning
16	trust fund for the next five years, for this substantial
17	front-loaded cost of the dry fuel storage campaigns,
18	we are trying to have no effect on the decommissioning
19	trust fund. By taking the lines of credit out, we'll
20	borrow the money, use it
21	MR. SACHS: Thank you.
22	MR. TOOMEY: We're not invading the
23	principle of the trust fund for the first five years.
24	When the money comes back from the DOE, assuming we get
25	90 cents on the dollar, which is the assumption we made,

that will be used to pay the lines of credit off, and 1 then it won't have an affect on the decommissioning 2 3 trust fund, other than the interest costs, but that's function of the U.S. Government. 4 When you recover 5 damages in a case like that against the Federal Government, under the Constitution, you can't recover 6 interest. So, there will be an interest cost. 7 8 But the principle cost will not affect the 9 decommissioning trust fund, and it was our effort to 10 allow that trust fund to grow and to get us closer to 11 the day when we can begin major dismantlement and decontamination activities. 12 13 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. We're going to 14 go for your second question, Schuyler, to Shawn Harwell 15 from the NRC. 16 MR. HARWELL: Thank you. The second part 17 of your question was where is it in the regulations? 18 The nuclear decommissioning trust funds 19 were established for radiological decommissioning at 20 the site. 21 licensees have option an do They can put other 22 funds co-mingling. in the 23 decommissioning trust fund. However, those must be 24 clearly delineated and so, that the NRC can track the

money.

1	Now, to access that money, first and
2	foremost, we're concerned with the radiological
3	decontamination, decommissioning.
4	To access that money, the licensee has to
5	file an exemption request, at which point we will look
6	at the circumstances at hand, and decided whether we'll
7	allow that exemption for the licensee to take out money
8	for other activities.
9	We currently have a request under review,
10	and that's about as much as I can say.
11	MR. CAMERON: Sure, go ahead.
12	SPEAKER: I just wanted to ask about that.
13	I've read through the regulations and I understand why
14	there might be exemptions.
15	I mean, in some cases, they do anticipate
16	it, for instance, longer than 60 years of
17	decommissioning
18	MR. CAMERON: Schuyler, apologies, but we
19	have to get you on the transcript.
20	MR. GOULD: Okay, sorry, thank you. Why
21	would the NRC grant an exemption? There is no
22	contingencies mentioned in the regulations which might
23	allow for an exemption? Why would you grant an
24	exemption and why should you grant an exemption?
25	MR. CAMERON: Okay, very clear. Shawn,

1	I'm bringing this back up to you, and I think Schuyler
2	was pretty clear about his two questions.
3	MR. HARWELL: Okay, to answer your
4	question.
5	When you have the decommissioning trust
6	fund, there are certain fees that go in establishing
7	funds.
8	So, if a licensee wanted to put in money
9	to keep it to grow, without having to pay extra fees
10	to different funds, to do the three elements, I want
11	to talk about three elements, radiological
12	decommissioning, spent fuel management, site
13	restoration.
14	So, originally, the intent of the
15	decommissioning trust fund was for the radiological
16	decommissioning. That was our requirement, NRC
17	requirement. The licensee has the option to also put
18	in funds into the decommissioning trust fund, to pay
19	for those other elements.
20	Now, they can do it in different methods.
21	They can sub-account. They can create sub-accounts.
22	They can make sure that they track the money. It has
23	to be a line item, so that an analyst, like I, myself
24	can see where that money is going.
25	So, we take in the NRC takes into

1	consideration, when we see that money, we only want to
2	see the radiological decommissioning portion. That is
3	the requirement for us.
4	The others are more of a business strategy
5	to have to pay less fees to earn interest on a fund.
6	Does that answer your question?
7	MR. GOULD: No. So, the problem is that
8	
9	MR. CAMERON: Okay, Schuyler, last one.
10	MR. GOULD: Okay, I'm still trying to get
11	an answer.
12	MR. CAMERON: I know.
13	MR. GOULD: So, you're telling me that the
14	funds that are there were committed to radiological
15	decommissioning. I don't hear you saying that any of
16	those funds were put in a separate account or separate
17	accounting for spent fuel management.
18	So, why would any of those funds go into
19	spent fuel management?
20	MR. HARWELL: Sure. I think if I can
21	your name right, sir. Mr. Toomey?
	MR. GOULD: No, Schuyler.
22	
22	MR. HARWELL: Schuyler. No, I'm talking
	MR. HARWELL: Schuyler. No, I'm talking to Mr. Toomey, over here.

1	Vermont and Entergy have an agreement where they see
2	decommissioning as more than radiological. It
3	includes spent fuel management as a process of
4	radiological decommissioning.
5	SPEAKER: Can we get a reference for that?
6	I never heard of it.
7	MR. CAMERON: You know, we really need to
8	go on. Could we talk? Could we talk later?
9	MR. BROADDUS: I can provide some
10	additional information, as well.
11	MR. CAMERON: Okay, why don't you go
12	ahead.
13	MR. BROADDUS: That might help clarify.
14	MR. CAMERON: Okay, go ahead.
15	MR. BROADDUS: There is another section of
16	the regulations that also requires licensees within
17	five years of their the end of their license term
18	or within five years of their plan to shutdown, to
19	submit to the NRC, an irradiated fuel management plan,
20	and it's their plan for how they expect in five in
21	that five year time period, you know, after they shut
22	down, how do they expect to pay for the cost of the
23	irradiated fuel management spent fuel management.
24	So, Entergy did submit an irradiated fuel
25	management plan to us, prior to five years prior to

their original period of the license term, which I don't 1 remember the exact date of that. But it's -- but their 2 3 license -- they were in license renewal. So, it would 4 have been five years before they went into that extended 5 period. So, and my recollection is, and we can get 6 7 you the specifics, but my recollection is that that 8 plan, they submitted at that time indicated that they 9 would come in and want to use -- they were planning to 10 use a portion of their decommissioning trust fund for 11 irradiated fuel management at that time, if there were 12 sufficient funds within the decommissioning fund to do 13 that. 14 MR. CAMERON: Okay. MR. BROADDUS: And that's where -- there 15 16 is a tie within the regulations, but it doesn't 17 specifically say that -- you know, how that -- that 18 irradiated fuel management plan will be funded. Ιt 19 just requires the licensee to tell us --20 Okay, thank you --MR. CAMERON: 21 MR. BROADDUS: -- what they're going to --22 MR. CAMERON: -- and again, if you could 23 get Mr. Gould that information, that would be helpful. 24 Ann Darling, Bill McKim, Francis Rod, 25 How about Bill McKim? Michael Mulligan. Ann?

1 Francis? Francis Rod? Michael Mulligan? Mike, in the yellow, okay. Okay, this is Michael 2 Mulligan and thank you for your patience. 3 I know you 4 were here early. 5 MR. MULLIGAN: I'm Michael Mulligan from 6 New Hampshire. How many here are from New Hampshire? 7 That's not bad. 8 I would like to thank the police for being 9 here, and for the job they do, and I want to really thank 10 you a lot. 11 I was a reactor operator at the Vermont Got fired for raising safety issues. But the 12 13 job I did was basically moving water from one place to 14 another. I mean, that's basically the job I did, and 15 so, maybe we need to talk about what are the places where 16 they have water. One of the most dangerous -- one of the most 17 18 costly place that have water is in the condensate 19 storage tank. The condensate storage tank sits 20 outside the building. It's a huge tank. A lot of 21 radioactive water in there and stuff, and so, you know, my major concern, the most risks would be that tank. 22 23 The bottom of the tank, you know, had leaks 24 in the past. There is issues with having leaks -- well,

not now, but you know, they had leaks in the past.

So, my question is, well, what happens in five years when nobody has any heat and all that sort of stuff, and you know, the tank has a chance, you know, of icing over and stuff like that?

So, there's certain tanks in Vermont Yankee. One of them would be of course, the torus. The torus is a humongous tank and stuff. There is —there is main condenser, which is another not so contaminated water and stuff like that.

So, the question, you know, is what -- you know, the separator up in the refueling floor, the primary coolant pump. So, these guys got an idea that they're going to not have heating. They're just going to let that building be as-is, and I'm saying, what are they going to do in the future, you know?

Minus 10 degrees or all that sort of stuff, and you know, pipes can freeze with the frost, frozen pipes and they get leaks and then there is all sorts of corrosion type of stuff and so, you know, I think the accident in the future is going to be one, the torus is going to -- they're going to find a leak in the torus one day, and they're going to go down in the basement and the basement is going to be full of water, and you think you had radiation problems -- or contamination problems in the past. You ain't seen nothing yet.

Same thing, like I said, the CST tank is the most risk-full, I think tank there, and I think they should get rid of the water, pipe off that tank, maybe, you know, even kind of think about well, maybe we ought to build a new tank. Big tank outside, maybe a couple of different tanks, you know, different radioactivity levels, and stuff, and you know, make it so there is, you know, nice cement floor underneath it, and new materials and all that sort of stuff and probably, that would be the safest way.

I got a couple more comments. One is Pilgrim Plant. Pilgrim Plant right now, Entergy owns Pilgrim Plant. They're in deep trouble. They're in a situation of basically, Vermont Yankee was three or four years ago.

A lot equipment problems and you know, all they're waiting for is one mistake, somebody kind of tells a fib, and you're going to have Vermont Yankee over again. So, there is -- there's a problem right there.

One more thing is, the inspectors, the inspector staff, the residents, their bosses and stuff like that, you know, I'm an Irishman and you know, I mourn things at times and stuff, and you know, I always thought I was competitive with the NRC, we didn't agree

1	on a lot of things.
2	But what I realize now is we're not going
3	to have this staff around. We're not going to have
4	their bosses with, you know, deep education and deep
5	experience, and you know, I'm kind of sorry, I'm going
6	to miss them. Times, I didn't like them, but you know,
7	looking at it right now, they had a lot of education
8	and a lot of enlightenment to our community, I think,
9	and stuff like that, and we're going to miss that
10	education and thank you.
11	MR. CAMERON: Thanks, Mike. John Ward,
12	Chris Williams and Andrew Larkin. John?
13	SPEAKER: I'm going to pass.
14	MR. CAMERON: Are you John?
15	SPEAKER: No.
16	SPEAKER: No.
17	MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you.
18	MR. WILLIAMS: Chris Williams, I work with
19	the Vermont Citizen's Action Network, the Vermont
20	Yankee Decommissioning Alliance, and I'm a Board Chair
21	of the Nuclear Information and Resource Service.
22	But for a large chunk of my life, I was
23	consumer advocate working to protect consumers from
24	cost overruns and price gouging by regulating

utilities, and in that capacity, I had a lot of time

spent locked in rooms with utility companies and Government officials, while deregulation was being worked out, back in the late 90's and so forth, and one of the recurring questions that myself and my colleagues brought up was, this notion of the merchant nuclear facilities and ultimately, the under-funding or non-funding of the decommissioning funds.

Here we sit, some 20 years later, and what I've been describing where we're at and where you're at is basically the early stages of a train wreck, and when I say that, I'm really saying it with all sincerity.

I have been watching this for a long time, lots of people have been watching it, and I'm sure that you've been watching it, and whatever it's going to take to prevent this train wreck of what, 44 potential units that are now merchant plants, Kewaunee is the first car in the train, Vermont Yankee is the second.

I would urge the Commission and the utilities, as well as all the state jurisdictions involved, to get on this soon and not -- not wait until these things start careening off the track.

You know, in the end, when many of us who are somewhat cynical, look at this, it looks like, you know, ultimately there is going to have to be a massive

1	Federal bailout to get these plants cleaned up.
2	But in the end, you know, we really can't
3	let these things just sit around and continue to
4	contaminate the sites and the surrounding areas, where
5	they're existing.
6	We've seen this coming for a long time. I
7	am certain that your financial analysts and other
8	people within your agency or your Commission have seen
9	this, and you know, I would urge you to act sooner,
10	rather than later, to prevent the train wreck. Thank
11	you.
12	MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you, and John
13	Ward is our next speaker. Andrew Larkin, Lissa
14	Weinmann, Ned Childs and Gary Pontelandolfo. John?
15	MR. WARD: The first thing I'd like to ask
16	is if the people from Senator Leahyy's office and
17	Senator Sander's office are still here? I don't see
18	them. I don't think so.
19	MR. CAMERON: I don't see them either.
20	MR. WARD: All right.
21	MR. CAMERON: Okay.
22	MR. WARD: Because being from
23	Massachusetts, there is a lot that I cannot do. What
24	I can do is, I can go on record and say that our town
25	has asked for the continuation of the EPZ and also, the

continuation of the 15 minute notification, as opposed 1 to the 60 minute notification that has been asked for. 2 The other thing that I wanted to ask for 3 4 here, and this is just myself, not as a representative from a town or city or state, but this would be a very 5 good idea for all of you to keep in mind. 6 7 Arnie Gundersen was absolutely right, when 8 he said the AOG building should be removed and the 9 ground should be cleaned up under that, as soon as 10 possible. 11 We've known for a long time that there was a Tritium plume moving from that area. The Strontium 12 has just been found in that well, because that is a 13 14 heavier element. It moves much slower. We could take 15 care of a lot of that contamination sooner, before that 16 plume moves, and save a lot of money. 17 I'd like to see that decommissioning fund 18 be spent as efficiently as possible, so that we can get 19 started sooner and get more done. Thank you. 20 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, John. Is Andrew 21 here? How about Lissa? 22 Hi. I'm getting a little MS. WEINMANN: 23 faded here after work, and then sitting. So, I'm not 24 sure what is going to come out because I don't have 25 prepared remarks.

1 But I will say that I think we're all in There is no national nuclear waste 2 this together. 3 There is Yucca Mountain. There is not going 4 to be a Yucca Mountain. If there is a Yucca Mountain, 5 it's full already. So, there is no place to put this stuff. 6 7 We had -- we're trying to deal with new 8 situations with old rules that do not serve us anymore, 9 and there has been Bills in Congress. They go nowhere. But we know we need a new law, because the Nuclear Waste 10 11 Policy Act of 1982 really didn't foresee all these problems. It didn't -- for instance, we didn't foresee 12 that spent fuel rods would be in pools for 30, 35 years. 13 14 I mean, the pools were designed to hold 15 those rods for five years. We're in virgin territory 16 here. 17 You can say all day long that the spent fuel 18 pools are just as safe as the casks, but you know the 19 kind of discussion that goes on within the NRC about 20 You know what your outgoing Chairperson said 21 about spent fuel pools 12 years ago, that they were in 22 eminent danger because they were being overcrowded, and 23 beyond that, are not designed for that purpose of

So, we know all this and we are all in it

long-term storage.

24

1 together, and it's not Entergy's fault. Entergy is a company. They want to make money. We all know, they 2 agreed to close the plant, but then they didn't close 3 the plant because the Federal law says they don't have 4 to, just like the Federal law says they don't have to 5 move the spent fuel right away. They could leave the 6 7 spent fuel there, if they so decide. 8 So, the MOU is worth nothing. I love the 9 feel-good feelings between us and Entergy and I hold 10 nothing against Entergy honestly, because we know we're 11 they're at. 12 What we need are new laws, okay, and I don't understand why nobody talks about the nuclear waste 13 14 fund. Okay, you guys all know what it is. You all know 15 that there is about \$38 billion sitting in DOE's 16 Department of Energy nuclear waste fund. 17 Department of Energy tonight? They're the ones that are having responsibility for this long-term. 18 What about that \$38 billion that rate 19 20 payers have been paying into for the central repository 21 that will not happen? 22 Okay, everybody is talking now interim storage and that's still imperfect, I agree 23 24 with the speakers who said we need to treat this waste

facility, this high-level nuclear

storage

1 storage facility, that we never banked on, that we're completely unprepared for, we need to treat it like it's 2 going to be here forever, okay, because it very well 3 4 might be. So, don't third-world cask us. 5 Give us what Europe and Japan had. Get the spent fuel pool 6 7 cleaned up pronto, because fires are a concern and you 8 all know it. That's why you agreed to do it quickly 9 and so did Dominion, okay, or else you wouldn't be doing 10 it. 11 Let's all work together to change law, 12 nobody is paying attention. We need to bring all the 13 host communities together, to sit down. You say -- you 14 admitted tonight, as per McFarlane's comments in the New York Times a month ago, you're in completely new 15 16 territory. 17 There is no provisions for merchant This is all new stuff. You need to rewrite 18 19 the rules. It's going to take three or four years. 20 You're going to talk about it. 21 You know, we have to deal with this right 22 now, in this community. We're sitting with this stuff. 23 My kids are sitting with this stuff. We need to treat 24 it very seriously. It's a sacred responsibility that

our community is barring with no perks, okay.

1	Blue Ribbon Commission. Oh, let's find an
2	interim storage facility and let's give them all kinds
3	of economic perks. Let's give them all kinds of
4	economic development perks. Let's give them more fire
5	fighters. Let's give them more police because we're
6	carrying this very, very important responsibility for
7	the whole rest of the nation here.
8	Okay, we are the interim storage facility
9	and we deserve a hell of a lot more than we're getting
10	right now. We're getting nothing right now.
11	You're suing DOE for the storage. What do
12	we get as a community? We deserve a whole lot more and
13	if we're smart, we're going to fight with other
14	communities nationwide, to change the law, to use the
15	nuclear waste fund for the most pressing issues first,
16	and we're going to get it done by working together, not
17	yelling at each other. Thank you very much.
18	MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Lissa. Is Ned
19	Childs here? There is Ned, and Gary Pontelandolfo?
20	Gary?
21	MR. PONTELANDOLFO: Thank you.
22	SPEAKER: No, here is Ned.
23	MR. CAMERON: And last speaker would be
24	Sally Shaw and then I'm going to turn it over to Drew
25	to close up.

MR. CHILDS: Good evening. I'll try to keep this brief.

It's -- there's been a lot of good comments tonight, and call it a train wreck or call it a -- the early end stages of a chain letter scheme, a ponzi scheme, it's kind of a fine mess, you know, and you guys are sitting there presiding over it, and maybe you didn't sell the first tickets, but it's not looking very good.

My name is Edward Childs, the New England Coalition, and we intervened, New England Coalition intervened in the original operating license hearings in the 1970's raising questions around the safety and security of the temporary onsite storage of high-level nuclear waste.

The at the time regulator, Atomic Energy Commission, did not permit us to raise these concerns in the hearing process, with the assurance that these concerns were encompassed in generic studies and agency determinations to be made.

In the NRC era, after or just before Three Mile Island, the determinations matured into the waste confidence rule, as you know, just for everybody else, the NRC said it is confident, high-level waste can be safely stored until removal to a national repository,

1 originally, that was going to be ready in 1998, then it 2005, and now, as we are all discussing literally, 2 3 maybe never. Maybe in Finland. Repack the deadly fuel where it sits, every 4 That's the Commission casual 5 100 years or so. That's the best you can do, and now, you're 6 7 currently development an extended storage 8 transportation regulatory program, including safety 9 environmental analysis to support long-term 10 storage up to 300 years handling the spent fuel, and 11 the associated updates to the waste confidence rule 12 making. So, Vermont, for all practical purposes, 13 14 is becoming a final national repository. I'm just 15 repeating things that were already said earlier, to try 16 to be less repetitive. 17 Anyway, the Entergy PSDAR said that an 18 additional site -- and additional pad, additional ISFSI 19 pad would be added in close proximity to the existing 20 pad, to expand the storage and allow for the spent fuel 21 assemblies to be stored. 22 Now, NRC authorizes storage of spent fuel 23 in two different ways, as you are aware, and if not, 24 then maybe you need to pay attention.

The first way is site-specific, that's 10

CFR Part 72 or a general license, a site-specific application review safety and security, and requires publication that notice for a hearing. Obviously, there is some interest in a hearing in this location, maybe not in Nebraska, and in this hearing, evidence is taken and testimony is given under oath, and relevant disclosures must be made.

The alternative process, the general

The alternative process, the general license authorizes storage of spent fuel in casks where a reactor has been previously licensed, and in that situation, no formal hearing opportunity is provided.

So, the New England Coalition is proposing Vermont Yankee, as it's a merchant generator and for various other reasons, is a special case and we would like you to require of Entergy, a site-specific Part 72 ISFSI license application.

Several things make the Vermont Yankee site unique. We don't know, in this case, the financial aspects, whether Entergy is going to have money when the time comes, to do this decommissioning, some undefined term of storage and assurance projections that have been given are at best, fictional or non-existent, take that with a grain of salt.

So, all right, we have, as it's been noted earlier, houses and schools around, it's in a small

1	village. The five year cooling period, now we're in
2	the safe storage, might take you 50 years. You got the
3	merchant plant and they haven't look at any
4	alternatives to the environmentally sense of the site.
5	Therefore, we will appeal, in the next
6	several days, to the NRC Commissioners, I guess your
7	bosses, to require the more probing in-depth and
8	inclusive site-specific ISFSI license application
9	process.
10	We favor dry cask over wet pool storage.
11	It's not in our interest to delay and an environmental
12	impact statement was reasonably filed for license
13	renewal, and so, you should be able to do that with
14	little alterations.
15	So, justice demands a full and fair
16	hearing. Thank you.
17	MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Ned. We're
18	going to Gary, and Gary, please introduce yourself to
19	us.
20	MR. PONTELANDOLFO: Hi. I'm Gary
21	Pontelandolfo. I drove over two hours from Northwest
22	Connecticut to come up here, and I really appreciate
23	everyone who stayed so long.
24	We care. That's why we're here, and I'm
25	looking this way intentionally because I'm not sure

1 that all you fellows at the table up here do care. That's interesting, because I was just 2 3 going to say there are so many acronyms in our world today, that I get confused sometimes, and I just -- I 4 was thinking it was Not Really Cocky. In fact, I had 5 a disturbing incident, the more I think about it, the 6 7 more disturbing it is. 8 When I arrived here, I signed in two cards, 9 one to be here and one to speak, and there was a 10 gentleman who told me he was from the NRC that was 11 watching, and he actually spoke to me. I asked him a couple of questions, and before I really came in and 12 settled down in here, I walked outside the side door, 13 14 had a cigarette, walked around the building and came 15 back in. Five minutes later, I walked passed the 16 17 table and the gentleman was still there. I think it 18 was you, right? Am I recognizing you? Because vou 19 didn't recognize me, and you wanted me to sign in, as 20 if I had just got here, five minutes after having a conversation with me. 21 22 I really hate to think, though I kind of 23 do, that that's the kind of attention the NRC pays to 24 things.

Like I said, I'm from Connecticut.

1 lived in Connecticut all my life. I'm a member of the People's Action for Clean Energy, otherwise known as 2 PACE, which has been around since the 70's. 3 There is a lot of people, all volunteers 4 5 in that organization in Connecticut, and we're paying attention to what you're doing up here, because we're 6 7 hoping to close this up soon, and what's going on here 8 is going to set a precedent. So, we're paying 9 attention. 10 MR. CAMERON: Gary, can I get you to wrap 11 up, so we can go on? MR. PONTELANDOLFO: Okay, one more thing 12 13 I'd like to say, and really, this is the most important 14 thing. 15 I'm sure there is people working within the 16 NRC, maybe some of you are here, who are truly good 17 people and want to do the right thing, and have 18 consciences that still operate will, and I'd just ask 19 if you would help those of us who mostly volunteer our 20 time, because we care so much about this, do what you 21 can from within the NRC, to try to hold their feet to 22 We need help, and last thing. the fire. 23 On the way up here I listened to the radio. 24 I heard the Who, "We Won't Get Fooled Again", and I'm 25 going to say, when I get home, I am going to get down

1 on my knees and pray that we don't let them fool us 2 again. MR. CAMERON: All right, all right, thank 3 4 you, Gary. Sally? 5 MS. SHAW: My name is stakeholder, that would be S-T-A-K-E-H-O-L-D-E-R aka Sally Shaw. 6 7 I'd like to start my comments with a quote 8 from the settlement agreement between Entergy and the 9 Vermont Public Service Department. 10 "Entergy Vermont Yankee shall make 11 appropriate filings with the NRC to obtain authority to begin radiological decommissioning within 120 days 12 after it has made a reasonable determination that the 13 14 funds the NDT adequate in are to complete decommissioning," etcetera, etcetera. 15 From the Public Service Board's final 16 17 order conditioning the license to continue until the 18 end of 2014, they say, "If the decommissioning trust 19 fund continues growing at its historic rate, the fund 20 could reach the \$1.16 billion in under 15 years," and 21 they also say, in that settlement agreement, they 22 repeat the thing that was said up above in the 23 settlement agreement. 24 But it says its site assessment study, that 25 their cost analysis suggests they might commence

decommissioning by the 2040's, which is not 15 years. 1 It's closer to 30. 2 3 Conversely, they say in the site 4 assessment study that they assume the Department of 5 Energy will start transferring spent fuel from the site beginning in 2026, and complete removal of all fuel by 6 7 2052. 8 At. the time, decontamination and 9 dismantlement are scheduled to start, Entergy assumes 10 all spent fuel will have been removed from the site and 11 therefore, will not affect the decommissioning activities. 12 13 Well, that means that the anticipated 14 start date for decommissioning would be 2052. 15 Elsewhere in the SAS, they say they base 16 their cost analysis on the maximum SAFSTOR period, 17 which allows them up to 60 years because that scenario 18 shows funding adequacy with the largest margin. 19 Under this last scenario, dismantling and 20 decommissioning of the plant would not begin until 21 approximately 2069, nor be completed until 2075. 22 So, much for openness and transparency. 23 mean, in these various legal documents, they've given 24 at least half-dozen different estimates of when they're 25 dismantling actually going to start and

decontaminating the plant and the site. 1 I would love it if the NRC could give us 2 3 a date certain for start and completion date of the decommissioning, but I know that is not in your job 4 description. 5 I'm wondering if in fact, you do need to 6 7 change the rules and whether you need a 2.802 petition 8 for rule making from one of us citizen volunteers, in 9 order to do that, because the situation is really not 10 fair to be affecting the community the stakeholders. 11 That's my first question. The second one -- may I? I'll be quick. 12 13 MR. CAMERON: We've got to be moving. 14 MS. SHAW: I'll be real quick. Some people 15 have gone on, and you know, I'm being as quick as I can. 16 I have some standard comments to make, and 17 I would really like the opportunity, if you don't mind. 18 Thank you. 19 In 1991, a leak was discovered in the drain line from the canister rack to the chemical drain in 20 21 the rad waste building. This leak contaminated the 22 soil under the concrete floor of the lab, the volume 23 of contaminated material was estimated be 24 approximately 58,000 cubic feet. 25 Radio-nuclides associated with that spill

included cesium-134, strontium-90, iron-55. They claim, this is from the SAS, that that location is the only location on the Vermont Yankee site where those radio-nuclides are known to have been released to the environment. I don't believe that is true, because I remember back during the tritium leak, when they did some excavation of the trench, they found Strontium-90, Cobalt-60 and iron in that trench. So, maybe they took this quote in the SAS from an older study and had neglected to include the fact that yes, we do know that those ingredients, those radio-nuclides were released during the tritium leak.

Anyway, it implies that what the NRC did when the -- when this came to their attention was that they approved the area as an onsite waste disposal area under the requirements of NRC regulation 10 CFR 20.2002.

I found that really astounding, so that when a nuclear plant violates their defense-in-depth, when they violate their trust, and allow radio-nuclides to leak in our environment, your response is to say, "Oh, that's okay, we'll just change the designation and call it a nuclear waste dump site." That's kind of scary to me. I don't know if that's a question or a statement, but it's kind of scary.

1	So, I want to know, this is a question, what
2	is going to happen to the Cobalt-60 in the Connecticut
3	River sediments, that Entergy admitted to, before, as
4	they were testifying before the Legislative Committee
5	on administrative rules in the Vermont State
6	Legislature? When will that be cleaned up? What will
7	happen to all the radioactive water Entergy plans to
8	transfer into the torus, to use as backup clean water
9	for the spent fuel pool, after that is dismantled?
10	Where is all this water going to go? Does
11	that get shipped to Texas, to be put into their
12	facility, or does it just get drained into the
13	Connecticut River? I want a specific answer.
14	MR. CAMERON: We're going to answer those
15	questions and then, thank you very much. Can we do it?
16	Answer the question?
17	MR. FERDAS: I can talk to the torus
18	question.
19	The torus will be used as part of the
20	SAFSTOR operations. When that is not needed anymore,
21	that water will be drained from the torus and taken
22	offsite to a processing facility.
23	There is no intention for that to be
24	released into the Connecticut River.
25	MR. CAMERON: And how about the

1	Connecticut River Cobalt questions, Bruce?
2	MR. WATSON: As part of their planning for
3	the decommissioning, I would expect that if the
4	historical records indicate that they had a release of
5	material to anywhere onsite, they could characterize
6	that area, to see what the levels are, to see if they
7	have to do any additional clean up work.
8	That's part of the normal process for
9	planning for decommissioning.
10	MS. SHAW: Is the river considered on the
11	site?
12	MR. WATSON: I don't know if it's in the
13	licensed part of the facility or not. I am just
14	don't think it is, but it may be in by reference. I don't
15	know.
16	MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you, Sally, for
17	the questions, and I'm going to ask Drew, Senior NRC
18	official here, to close the meeting out for us. Drew?
19	MR. PERSINKO: I think folks are here to
20	I think we have this room until the absolute latest,
21	10:00 probably.
22	But first of all, let me thank everybody
23	for your participation. I really mean that. There
24	was really good participation tonight. You gave us
25	numerous comments and you've given us a lot to consider.

You know, as everybody was talking, I was 1 trying to take notes and trying to kind of group the 2 comments, and you know, there were quite a few comments 3 in the emergency preparedness area, number -- lot of 4 comments, I saw also in the financial areas, 5 decommissioning trust fund area. 6 7 So, some questions in the environmental 8 relating to the GEIS, generic environmental impact 9 statement, questions came up, and the other area was 10 in the spent fuel area. 11 There was a number of questions, and there 12 were really two aspects of the spent fuel, as I see it. There was the -- there were spent fuel 13 14 comments made concerning movement of the fuel to the 15 ISFSI and the building of the ISFSI and things of that 16 nature, and then there were comments relating to the 17 permanent disposal of spent fuel. 18 You know, the permanent disposal of spent 19 fuel in this -- in the U.S. is really a national policy 20 issue and it's a bigger issue than just the NRC. 21 So, it's not an issue that the NRC is going 22 to solve alone. It's a national policy issue. 23 So, we need to -- we will, we will look at 24 the transcripts. We'll look at your comments.

It's going to take us a little time to

digest them.

1 digest them. We will group the comments and we will respond as best we can to the comments we received, and 2 3 questions we received, and I believe the best place for 4 us to respond would be on our website. But we will bin the comments in different 5 groupings and attempt to then respond to the comments 6 7 we received, and we will be considering these comments, 8 as we do the review of the PSDAR, as Doug said initially, 9 beginning of the meeting tonight. 10 One last -- couple last things I want to 11 say in my closing remarks are, just because the plant is now shut down and is not operational, it does not 12 mean that the NRC is no longer involved. 13 14 The NRC will still be providing safety oversight through licensing and through inspections, 15 16 and it really gets back to our mission at the NRC, which 17 is how I started the meeting, about protecting health 18 and safety, public health and safety. 19 I do want to assure you, there were a number 20 of comments made tonight about NRC and the way we are 21 doing safety. I do want to assure you that we, at the NRC, 22 23 do take our safety responsibility seriously. 24 really do. We do care, as somebody was saying.

you very much.

1	MR. CAMERON: Okay, and thank you, all.
2	I'll thank the panel, and we're adjourned. Thank you.
3	(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter
4	went off the record at 10:20 a.m.)
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	