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NEW JERSEY DEP BUREAU OF NUCLEAR ENGINEERING

JULY 10, 2018
COMMENCING AT 6:00-7:28
OCEAN COUNTY ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
101 HOOPER AVENUE
TOMS RIVER, NEW JERSEY 08754

B E F O R E :

ANN PFAFF, SUPERVISOR OF THE NUCLEAR EMERGENCY
PREPAREDNESS SECTION

ALLEN SMITH, NEW JERSEY DIVISION OF STATE POLICE

PATRICK MULLIGAN, NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIROMENTAL
PROTECTION

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PATRICK MULLIGAN	6, 7, 8

E X H I B I T S

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(NO EXHIBITS WERE MARKED.)

1 MS. PFAFF: So it is 6:01 p.m. and our
2 public meeting was scheduled to start at 6:00 p.m. So we
3 will get started right now. I will note-- I will also
4 note in my script, but I will note right now that up front
5 we have sign-in sheets for our mailing lists. I would
6 also like to let folks know that if there is someone who
7 would like to speak, there are commenter cards on the
8 corner of the table. If you would just fill out your name
9 and then all the cards will come to me and then I can call
10 on people when it is time. So, without further ado we
11 will begin.

12 Good evening. My name is Ann Pfaff. I am
13 the Supervisor of the Nuclear Emergency Preparedness
14 Section in the Bureau of Nuclear Engineering within the
15 New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection. I will
16 be the Hearing Officer this evening. The purpose of this
17 hearing is to receive comments and questions regarding the
18 adequacy and effectiveness of the New Jersey Radiological
19 Emergency Response Plan for Nuclear Power Plants. In
20 order that this hearing may be properly documents, these
21 proceedings are being recorded by a certified shorthand
22 reporter.

23 Everyone attending this meeting is asked to
24 sign the attendance sheet before leaving. The attendance
25 sheets for these hearings are used to update the Bureau of

1 Nuclear Engineering's public hearings mailing list.

2 Public notice of this hearing was published
3 in the New Jersey Register on June 4th, June 18th and
4 July 2nd, 2018. In addition, public notice was published
5 in the South Jersey Times from July 2nd through July 11th,
6 2018. Copies of the public notice for the hearings were
7 mailed to all the people who attended last year's
8 hearings.

9 This hearing will proceed as follows: I
10 will provide a brief background on why we are conducting
11 this hearing. Then I will introduce the panel members and
12 ask them to briefly describe the role of their
13 organization in nuclear emergency preparedness and
14 response. Finally, I will open the hearing for comments
15 and questions from the public.

16 The New Jersey Radiation Accident Response
17 Act requires that the Department of Environmental
18 Protection, in cooperation with the New Jersey Division of
19 State Police, conduct public hearings to take comment on,
20 and to address questions relevant to the adequacy and
21 effectiveness of the New Jersey Radiological Emergency
22 Response Plan for Nuclear Power Plants.

23 These public hearings are held annually in
24 each of the three counties affected by the plan; Ocean
25 County for the Oyster Creek Nuclear Generating Station,

1 and Salem and Cumberland Counties for the Salem Unit 1,
2 Salem Unit N2, and Hope Creek Nuclear Generating stations.
3 We are here tonight to listen to your questions and
4 comments on New Jersey's Nuclear Emergency Response Plan.
5 Comments on more general Nuclear power issues or issues
6 that relate to licensing and regulatory matters on nuclear
7 power plants are not within the purview of this meeting
8 and hence are not appropriate, and will not be addressed.

9 The purpose of the plan is to coordinate
10 and implement an immediate and comprehensive response at
11 the state, county, and municipal levels to a radiological
12 emergency associated with any nuclear power plant
13 affecting the State of New Jersey. Copies of the plan are
14 available for public inspection at the the Salem County
15 Emergency Management Office in Mannington Township, the
16 Cumberland County Office of Energy Management in
17 Bridgeton, the Ocean County Office of Emergency Management
18 in Berkeley Township, and the New Jersey Office of
19 Emergency Management in West Trenton.

20 Now I would like to introduce the members
21 of the panel. Mr. Allen Smith is representing the New
22 Jersey Division of State Police. Mr. Smith is the Unit
23 Head of the Radiological Emergency Response Planning and
24 Technical Unit in the Office of Emergency Management.
25 Mr. Patrick Mulligan is representing the New Jersey

1 Department of Environmental Protection. Mr. Mulligan is
2 the Manager of the DEP's Bureau of Nuclear Engineering.

3 I will ask Mr. Smith to briefly describe
4 the role of the State Police in the plan.

5 MR. SMITH: Good evening, I am Allen Smith
6 and I am representing the State Office of Emergency
7 Management within the Division of State Police. Our
8 Office has the responsibility for administering and
9 implementing the Radiological Emergency Response Plan for
10 incidents at nuclear power plants in New Jersey.

11 In addition to the preparation of
12 radiological emergency plans, the New Jersey State Police
13 is the lead agency in the following functional areas:
14 Notification and Communication, Command and Coordination,
15 Protective Actions, which include Evacuation,
16 Shelter-In-Place, monitor and prepare, access control,
17 food, water and milk control. Other parallel actions
18 include traffic control, decontamination, exposure
19 control, mass care, law enforcement, fire control, public
20 health, and re-entry, return and recovery. Thank you.

21 MS. PFAFF: Now I will ask Mr. Mulligan to
22 briefly describe the role of the Department of
23 Environmental Protection.

24 MR. MULLIGAN: Thank you, Ann. Good
25 evening. My name is Patrick Mulligan. I am the Manager

1 of the Bureau of Nuclear Engineering. I will briefly
2 discuss the role of the Department of Environmental
3 Protection in New Jersey's Radiological Emergency Response
4 Plan.

5 The New Jersey Radiological Emergency
6 Response Plan identifies all responsible state agencies
7 and outlines their specific roles in the event of a
8 nuclear emergency. The Plan includes Standard Operating
9 Procedures which contain detailed instructions and
10 guidelines used by each agency when performing their
11 specific duties. The Standard Operating Procedures are
12 reviewed and tested annually through drills and exercises.
13 The procedures are then revised as necessary in order to
14 enhance emergency response.

15 Under the New Jersey Radiation Accident
16 Response Act, the Department of Environment Protection has
17 a lead role in Accident Assessment and control of food,
18 water, and milk following an accident. Accident
19 Assessment involves two separate analyses, an engineering
20 analysis of the event at the plant as it unfolds, and an
21 analysis of the amount of radiation to which the public
22 may be exposed in the event of a released.

23 Depending upon the severity of the event,
24 the Department provides Protective Action Recommendations
25 to the Governor, who will make a final decision on actions

1 to be implemented to protect public health and safety.
2 Protective Action Recommendations for the public may
3 include the administration of potassium iodide,
4 evacuation, sheltering, and access control within the
5 affected, or potentially affected, area.

6 The Act also specifies that the Department
7 develop and implement a comprehensive monitoring strategy
8 that includes the daily monitoring of levels of
9 radioactivity in the environment. The Department provides
10 public health, safety and technical guidance with respect
11 to preparation and implementation of the plan. The
12 Department's final responsibility under the Act is to
13 conduct, in cooperation with the State Police, public
14 hearings annually in each designated county to determine
15 the adequacy and effectiveness of the plan.

16 Members of my staff who are here from the
17 Department of Environmental Protection are Dr. Chris
18 Barry, Sahar Azmat from our Emergency Preparedness
19 section, Veena Gubbi from our Nuclear Engineering section,
20 and Paul Schwartz from our Environmental Section. Thank
21 you.

22 MS. PFAFF: Thank you. We will now proceed
23 with the public's comments. Those individuals who wish to
24 speak should complete a speaker registration card and hand
25 it to one of our staff. I will call on the speaker's

1 names in the same order as I received the registration
2 cards. Please be certain to clearly print your name and
3 address on the registration card so that we may contact
4 you if we need to respond to your comments and questions
5 more fully in writing. When I call your name, come
6 forward to the microphone, face the panel, and make
7 yourself comfortable.

8 Before you begin your comments, please
9 state and spell you name for the reporter. Speakers will
10 be limited to five minutes each. If time still remains
11 after everyone has had a chance to speak, I will invite
12 additional comments from those individuals who have
13 already spoken. In fairness to the speaker and in order
14 that we all can make the best use of this time, I ask the
15 cooperation of the audience in refraining from calling
16 out. Comments from the audience will only delay the
17 proceeding and will disrupt our ability to hear and
18 accurately record our speaker's statements.

19 So again, I would to like to emphasize that
20 we are here tonight to listen to your comments on New
21 Jersey's Nuclear Emergency Response Plan. Comments on
22 more general nuclear power issues or issues that relate to
23 licensing and regulatory matters at nuclear power plants
24 are not within the purview of this meeting and hence are
25 not appropriate, and will not be addressed.

1 Thank you. We will now proceed to call our
2 first commenter.

3 MS. GARNER: Good evening. My name is
4 Denise Garner, G-A-R-N-E-R and my first name is
5 D-E-N-I-S-E. I have-- you know, after you gave your
6 presentation, I am understanding the Office of Emergency
7 Protection and you do the notifications for the
8 surrounding areas. How large is the radios that you--

9 MR. SMITH: So it is by regulation it is a
10 10-mile emergency planning zone, EPZ we call it.

11 MS. GARNER: Okay.

12 MR. SMITH: And the public information
13 brochures go out to all the residents in that 10-mile EPZ.
14 So that explains the details of what might be needed and
15 what area might be live in in case you need to evacuate or
16 shelter in place. So it is ten miles.

17 MS. GARNER: Okay, so within that 10-mile
18 radius there is numerous townships. Have you upgraded
19 your GIS system with the new developments that have gone
20 on, you know, within those townships so that you know
21 these newer developments can be notified?

22 MR. SMITH: Well, it is not-- we do not
23 notify them by GIS, okay. We notify them by a siren
24 system.

25 MS. GARNER: Okay.

1 MR. SMITH: So the siren system reaches--
2 we have it covered. It covers the whole 10-mile EPZ.

3 MR. SMITH: Okay, but let us say that there
4 is an individual that is deaf, do you have that as an
5 indicator?

6 MR. SMITH: Yes.

7 MS. GARNER: You do know where they are
8 located?

9 MR. SMITH: Yes, those are listed in
10 townships. It goes down to the municipal level and they
11 have New Jersey Ready.gov, I think or ready register, I
12 believe it is--

13 MS. GARNER: Okay.

14 MR. SMITH: Where they have a list of
15 anybody who has any type of hearing impairments or any
16 other issues that they need to be addressed in case of the
17 emergency and then if the sirens do go off, they will
18 dispatch someone. I am not going to say it is an officer.
19 It could be an officer or firefighter, somebody. They
20 dispatch somebody to that home to alert them and say the
21 sirens went off and you need to react.

22 MS. GARNER: I know as being even a
23 commissioner of my township, in some cases their systems
24 are not upgraded as they should be and a lot of
25 individuals do move into town and they do not-- they are

1 not aware of these types of procedures that do take place.
2 So in what you are saying is that, you know, you may have
3 some individuals that do move into town that have some
4 type of disability and it should be-- you know, I am a GIS
5 person.

6 As I look at this I am saying, okay you
7 could, you know, put that on your system to know where
8 these individuals are at so that this way you are
9 encompassing and you are making sure that you are grabbing
10 everyone that is within that 10-mile radius. Okay, I know
11 that, you know, with modern technology or whatever
12 sometimes they do not have a tendency and it takes a
13 little time for them to catch up which is kind of sad
14 because we are in the 21st century, but that is a concern
15 to me.

16 Now, I have environmental concerns.

17 MR. SMITH: Let me just add one more
18 comment though. The public gets an information brochure
19 that goes out and it has a card or a pop-up space in there
20 that you fill out and send it into the county and it will
21 get put into the system. So there is-- the brochures do
22 contain that for updates.

23 MS. GARNER: Okay and even as a person as
24 myself who understands GIS and programming and seeing
25 those cards coming in, I would put like a red flag on that

1 just to indicate that these are hot areas that we need to
2 make sure that these people are alerted to, you know, what
3 is taking place because sometimes in the mass confusion
4 they have their anxiety. You know, you cannot hear and
5 then the families themselves, they should be the first.

6 MR. SMITH: Yes. No doubt, ma'am.

7 MS. GARNER: They should be the first. And
8 also the roads, I know that would be more of an
9 environmental concern here based on what has happened over
10 the years that Oyster Creek has been around, Hope and the
11 Salem, those two nuclear plants. They have been around
12 for many, many years and with the amount of development
13 that has taken place in the roads I know have not been
14 able to keep up with the townships that have added to
15 their residence or their population.

16 So here you have-- you turn everything
17 around and you say, okay we are heading north or west
18 depending on which way the wind is coming at that time
19 that there is an accident. So you have to-- I am sure
20 that that is a thing that you have to look at.

21 MR. SMITH: Will you have a good point
22 there and we do during certain things at certain points in
23 time during the emergency when we do the exercises. Okay,
24 so let me address that first. But as far as the
25 population in Salem Hope Creek, that has actually

1 decreased over the years believe it or not.

2 Each licensee is required so do an
3 evacuation time estimate. It has decreased for Salem,
4 but-- so we will leave that for now. So you are familiar
5 with the four events-- unusual event alert, site emergency
6 and general emergency?

7 MS. GARNER: Um-hmm.

8 MR. SMITH: So at an alert and site of
9 emergency there is no eminent danger to the public and we
10 take precautionary actions at that time. We actually ask
11 our New Jersey Department of Transportation to develop a
12 plan for just what you just said, traffic diversion. We
13 look at the weather, we look at the conditions and we say
14 we might want to block off this area and have traffic free
15 flow out of whatever is applicable

16 So those type of things are taken into
17 consideration. It is not something we just wait until the
18 last minute and go, oh, my goodness, we need to do this.
19 So we plan for that. I am very proud to say that when we
20 do that and when we exercise that and demonstrate that
21 with our partners and of course the NRC at the site, we do
22 a real good job on that.

23 MS. GARNER: Wonderful. Now, with the
24 environmental perspective I have concern about when a
25 reactor does have some type of accident, a meltdown or

1 whatever. The water is a big concern to me. How do you
2 track that? If there is-- say there is some type of
3 contamination and it seeped into the water, what is the
4 response time for that to clean it? Also I am pretty sure
5 around that area that there are many individuals who have
6 single-threaded wells. They may not be hooked up to the
7 public water itself. Some of the townships in the past
8 have had similar situations with intrusion. So they had
9 to cap off some of their wells themselves and they drilled
10 a new well.

11 So how do you track that? let us say
12 hypothetically this took place and it ended up in the
13 ground more. Now how are you going to stop that? What is
14 your procedure to do that and to insure that the public--
15 you know this is a year process because I am very aware of
16 what happened over at Lakehurst Navel Base and that is
17 still going on. So how would you handle that for the
18 50,000 plus residents that would be within that area?

19 MR. MULLIGAN: It would be addressed
20 initially to a monitor. Obviously we would understand
21 that there is an ongoing event at the nuclear power plant
22 and it is a release in progress.

23 MS. GARNER: Okay.

24 MR. MULLIGAN: So the folks from our
25 Department of Safe Drinking Water would number one, first

1 take a look at the surface water intakes because that is
2 where you are going to get the fastest flow from the
3 environment to the homes. So we would shut those and
4 isolate those from the system. So surface water intakes,
5 we isolate those to prevent any contamination from getting
6 into the system.

7 Beyond that, when you are talking about
8 well water and aquifers, obviously it takes some time for
9 things around the surface to move through the ground
10 testing. So there is more time to start testing those
11 wells, but we will begin monitoring and testing all the
12 drinking water systems within the area that would have
13 been affected and those areas that we do not think might
14 have been affected. We test them all.

15 MS. GARNER: Okay.

16 MR. MULLIGAN: So we start getting samples
17 immediately following this and continue to get those
18 samples and have them analyzed and take the appropriate
19 action based on the levels that we were seeing.

20 MS. GARNER: Okay so let us say the
21 severity of the accident-- how far would you put those
22 monitoring wells and how deep would you put them out so
23 you can monitor? Would you put them out every mile?

24 MR. MULLIGAN: We would not install
25 monitoring wells. We would monitor the wells that were

1 already out there. So we would actually--

2 MS. GARNER: So you would not even put out
3 anything around the base of the accident just to sort of
4 see where it would be?

5 MR. MULLIGAN: On site we have a lot of
6 wells, but once you start a release that goes out beyond
7 that, we would monitor the wells that are already out
8 there. We would not need to install new wells. We would
9 just go to the public drinking water systems and just test
10 those systems.

11 MS. GARNER: Okay, because sometimes in
12 some of those cases and depending on the fast moving, you
13 know, if it is fast moving ground water, an aquifer and
14 knowing the sands and the analysis of the soils over
15 there, it is probably the hydrologies are very quick. So
16 that is why, you know, I know it will probably reach some
17 of these residents far faster than if you were up maybe in
18 Monmouth County or North. Okay, so that is the concern
19 here and if you get any kind of rain because you are
20 getting-- because of the slopping effect of, you know,
21 where residents are or north of there and the storm water
22 that is coming down from those northern townships. So it
23 all kind of comes together.

24 So if you are saying you are monitoring
25 those wells, I mean I do not think it is-- you need to put

1 a little more thought into that because I know what
2 happened over at Belmar and they have been working on that
3 for a very long time. The screens that they put up have
4 broken through, the stream is now contaminated and that is
5 in Colliers Mills.

6 So we are dealing with a situation that you
7 know you are dealing with peoples lives here. Okay and
8 water is very important and once that gets contaminated it
9 takes a long time to clean it up, a really long time. And
10 I know that because when I worked at Lakehurst Naval Base
11 and did the contaminated sites, they are still working on
12 that. myself, I feel a little bit more comfortable for
13 these individuals that do live in a 10-mile radius that
14 you do put other types of wells in there or some type of
15 screening system around the base of that so that it could
16 capture that.

17 We just voted for-- the governor just
18 approved \$300 million for the upgrades of these
19 facilities. That money should be looked at to be if it is
20 going to be upgraded or if you are shutting down this
21 facility. That type of money needs to be put in for the
22 future safety of all the individuals that are paying for
23 this. So I think that is one very key point.

24 There is a lot of cancer cells throughout
25 New Jersey itself. You cannot say these facilities are

1 very, very safe because there have been accidents and as
2 they age it gets worse. I did work at PCNG so I know they
3 have not upgraded those things in a long, long time. So
4 it is key that you as an environmental protection
5 individual with a science background in that type of field
6 present this as a key thing to protecting the public's
7 interest. They have a right to that. They pay their
8 taxes.

9 I think that is all I have. Thank you very
10 much for your time and thank you for coming down here and
11 letting us voice our opinion about this.

12 MS. PFAFF: Thank you, Ms. Garner, for your
13 comments. We have some additional members of the public
14 that would like to make a comment. Next I have Jeff
15 Brown.

16 MR. BROWN: Good evening. I apologize for
17 being late. We got stuck in traffic. Was there an
18 initial presentation or are you just taking questions from
19 the floor?

20 MS. PFAFF: We explained, as we usually do,
21 what the purpose of the hearing is. That we are here to
22 hear comments on the Nuclear Emergency Response Plan for
23 nuclear power plants and that we welcome comments from the
24 public regarding the plan.

25 MR. BROWN: Thank you, okay. First of all

1 it seems to me that the good news is that Exelon is going
2 to close the fuel pool in five and a half years and once
3 that is done then the major issue becomes the dry cask
4 storage. The dilemma that we have is that NRC has
5 approved thin-walled, stainless steel casks and cement
6 enclosures. They have their limitations and they are not
7 perfect. They are intended for short term. I anticipate
8 a problem with interim storage sites that we will wind up
9 with these casks for decades if not into the next century
10 unless sea level rise makes somebody move them.

11 So I am particularly concerned about what
12 is going to happen with the casks and the monitoring. And
13 back to Patrick's comments in an Asbury Park press article
14 about getting rid of the crest system and the on-site
15 monitoring once the fuel pools are empty. I am here to
16 request that you-- well, to ask what has to happen for you
17 to keep the realtime monitoring in place for as long as
18 the casks are going to be there?

19 For example, one of the problems is that
20 the NRC has approved stopping the outlet air vent
21 radiation reporting from the new homes casks. So this is
22 air cooled and if there is going to be a leak or a crack
23 over decades, if anything happens outside those casks it
24 is going to go up into the atmosphere. Two guys walking
25 around twice a year really is not adequate protection

1 So I would request in the first instance
2 that you keep your independent monitoring there. What
3 would it take to do that?

4 MR. MULLIGAN: I would have to go back to
5 the article, but I am fairly certain that they did not say
6 they were going away. Those monitors will stay there as
7 long as there is fuel on pay.

8 MR. BROWN: Oh, maybe I read it wrong.

9 MR. MULLIGAN: I do not remember talking at
10 all about how long the crest system would be there.

11 MR. BROWN: Okay, thank you. Secondly, you
12 did talk about, in that sense, the independent
13 verification that the department provides to the NRC and
14 to Exelon which to me is a validation of the need for
15 checks and balances and we as citizens feel as independent
16 citizen oversight board should be created as well. The
17 NRC accepts that and recommends it. What can the State
18 Police and the DEP do to help us establish an independent
19 citizen oversight board?

20 MR. SMITH: As far as the State Police are
21 concerned, I would say you are welcome to develop any type
22 of board or citizen action committee or whatever you want
23 to call it or anything you want to develop. If you need
24 somebody as a contact I am the unit head of radiological
25 emergency response. You can call me. I do not know

1 exactly what kind of support we would give you, but we are
2 always open to speaking with anybody from the public. We
3 have nothing to hide. So I will give you my business card
4 afterwards and if you need to talk to me, we can talk.
5 But as far as us actually physically setting up a
6 committee or review board, I do not know that we would
7 actually do it. That would probably be on you to do that.

8 MR. BROWN: Okay, thank you. Is there
9 anything the department sees its role in that or would you
10 just be responding to something coming in from the
11 legislature or the Governor's office?

12 MR. MULLIGAN: That is not something that I
13 am prepared to talk about. We have not discussed that.

14 MR. BROWN: In what ways will the emergency
15 preparedness activities change once the fuel pool is
16 empty? There is going to be a major reduction. I know
17 the APCs are going to be gone. The number of training
18 with first responders in the communities will be gone. So
19 what actually will we be seeing six years down the road
20 from now and in your profession judgment, is that adequate
21 or does something else have to add to that? To have at
22 least what we have got now with these annual meetings?

23 MR. SMITH: Did you want to say anything to
24 that?

25 MR. MULLIGAN: Beyond the five years after

1 when all of this spin fuel was moved to the spin fuel
2 storage installation, that is when our off site emergency
3 preparedness as it exists today will cease. What will be
4 in place at that point is the all hazards approach meaning
5 that there will be still an Office of Emergency
6 Management, there will still be a Bureau of Nuclear
7 Engineering, there will still be a Radiation Protection
8 Program so that if there were an event, we would be able
9 to respond to any type of all hazards event at that point
10 using the all hazards approach, you know, the National
11 Incident Management System and the Incident Command System
12 to address that.

13 But understand that at that point in time
14 when all of the spin fuels within the spin fuel storage
15 facilities, the risk to the public of catastrophic event
16 that results in a radioactive release to the public is
17 significantly low.

18 MR. BROWN: Right, so it would be like some
19 kind of hazard waist spill on the road? That kind of--

20 MR. MULLIGAN: Yes, any hazardous material
21 we handle the same.

22 MR. SMITH: So what Patrick just said is
23 actually correct. Nothing is going to go away, but it
24 will not look like it does now and not-- to your point,
25 not a 10-mile EPZ. There will not be an unusual general

1 emergency. After the first year it will go down to an
2 alert and that will be it. We still plan on maintaining
3 some type of training, but it will be less. I am not
4 going to stand here and lie to you. It will be reduced.

5 But as Pat said, the threat is
6 significantly reduced. So in order to match that money
7 wise and personnel wise and all that, you need to do the
8 homework and say, look, does that really apply anymore?
9 Do we need to have all this? And the answer is clearly
10 no. You do not need to have that type of response. You
11 do have to have a response, but not that type of response

12 MR. BROWN: And are the local responders--
13 the first responders, are they aware of this? Are they
14 satisfied with this? Is there any movement to beef it up?

15 MR. SMITH: We have not-- I have not gotten
16 any real feedback to push back on anybody saying that this
17 plan will not work. The plan itself as far as it passed
18 the first year and into the subsequent five years after
19 that is not actually-- we are still maintaining the actual
20 plan that we have right now which is very comprehensive.
21 But with that plan there will probably be an appendix to
22 it that will address just what we are talking about now,
23 the hazardous response approach. That is being developed
24 now.

25 MR. BROWN: Okay. I do not want to take up

1 all your time, but a question about tritium. I read the
2 latest document on your website about the status of that,
3 but I could not tell how we are doing with that. Is there
4 a time when the current tritium leak will have been
5 remediated and will be back to normal or is that unknown?
6 It seemed to be going slower than you expected the way it
7 was written. Will it take-- will it be complete through
8 decommissioning?

9 MR. MULLIGAN: At this point in time all
10 the tritium testing we have done is below the safe
11 drinking water standards. So--

12 MR. BROWN: In the aquifer?

13 MR. MULLIGAN: Yes, sir. Everything is
14 below the safe drinking water standards right now for
15 tritium. So in our mind that remediation has been
16 completed although it still needs to be completed
17 through-- the nuclear engineering does not handle that.
18 The site remediation handles that. So they would need to
19 close that through them. But from what we see right now,
20 everything is below.

21 MR. BROWN: Okay, thank you. I guess the
22 final question is about-- I asked a question on a webinar
23 to the NRC about the Oyster Creek decommissioning about a
24 week or two ago about sea level rise and the answer from
25 the NRC guy was that we expected it to be cleaned up

1 before the sea level rises. So in other words, why didn't
2 they have to deal with more than the GEIS in evaluating
3 sea level rise in this particular site?

4 We know Sandy came within six and a half
5 feet and it was projected two-foot raises from NOAA. So it
6 seems as if the issue of sea level rises, if the casks are
7 still there, it could very clearly get flooded and get
8 corrosive water inside the casks if they have not been
9 moved by that. So is there any contingency for what
10 happens if we get another Super Storm Sandy and another
11 Super Storm Sandy comes and indeed the site does get
12 flooded.

13 MR. MULLIGAN: I am going to be careful
14 here because I am going to tell you something about the
15 NRC and the response. If you look at the flooding
16 analysis that was done closer to Fukushima, that all
17 nuclear power plants were required to do, part of that did
18 include the effects of climate change. So that study did
19 include taking that into account. So the latest flooding
20 studies done at Oyster Creek did account for that. The
21 other is that just because a site floods does not mean the
22 casks are damaged. Those casks can withstand flooding.
23 They have been tested.

24 So just because the site floods does not
25 mean the casks are jeopardized, you know. So I do not

1 know that we need to have a plan specifically for if the
2 site floods. If you are saying now that the site is under
3 water because of sea level rise, well then that is a
4 different story. But that is, you know, again going back
5 to what the NRC said, that is beyond the 60 year window
6 that is expected.

7 MR. BROWN: I am thinking about two years
8 after Sandy where I got flooded. I lost electrical power
9 because of corrosion. So it is really the accelerated
10 corrosion of the salty water is what I am thinking about.
11 And some of them were actually built in '84 or '85. I
12 mean some of them are close to thirty years old.

13 MR. MULLIGAN: But this is not the purview
14 to go onto the integrity of casks. That is way beyond the
15 purview of the Emergency Response Plan. It is really an
16 NRC issue. You know if you have an issue with the
17 integrity of the casks that are being used, they are
18 licensed by NRC. So you really need to direct that.
19 Obviously next week would be a good time to do that, but
20 that really is the NRC's purview to discuss that with you.

21 MR. BROWN: Okay. Thank you very much.

22 MR. MULLIGAN: Thank you.

23 MS. PFAFF: Thank you. Our next speaker is
24 Janet Tauro. Janet, can you say your name and spell it
25 for the reporter.

1 MS. TAURO: Sure, Janet Tauro, T-A-U-R-O.

2 I live in Brick and I serve as the Board Chair of Clean
3 Water Action. We have about 150,000 members in the State
4 of New Jersey, many of them live in Ocean County. So I
5 was so happy to hear that you were going to continue with
6 independent radiation monitoring, right? As long as the
7 fuel is there because it did raise our eyebrows when the
8 NRC said that their radiation monitoring was going to be
9 twice a year and they walk around the casks to see how
10 everything was. So that was very good news to hear that
11 you will still have the radiation monitors there.

12 The 10-mile EPZ, so once the fuel is stored
13 I guess that is-- will no longer-- the evacuation plans
14 will no longer be in place or will they be in place and
15 who will do that? Will there still be evacuation plans in
16 place? You know how there is an 10-mile EPZ zone right
17 now. Once that fuel is stored in the cask, do we still
18 have an evacuation plan? Do we still have an EPZ zone?

19 MR. MULLIGAN: No.

20 MS. TAURO: Okay. I do not know if you
21 would have an opinion on this or if this is in your
22 jurisdiction. Do you think there should be a combustible
23 gas plant located at this site where-- now, correct me if
24 I am wrong, the 750 metric tons of radioactive waist
25 translates into 1.2 million pounds. So that is an awful

1 lot even though it is going to be in casks. I get that it
2 is going to be in a casks.

3 You know when I read about Lacey officials
4 just being so upset about whether or not they could have a
5 gas plant there, I just wonder what everybody is thinking
6 and whether or not that would really be the right use for
7 that property once everything closes down. Is that in
8 your jurisdiction at all or do you have any concerns about
9 that?

10 MS. PFAFF: Janet, I think you are right,
11 it is really not within this professional jurisdiction to
12 put any kind of opinion on what should go on the site or
13 particularly about something specific such as a
14 combustible gas plant. It is on the record that you made
15 the comment though.

16 MS. TAURO: Yes, Clean Water Action would
17 like to go on the record that we think a combustible gas
18 plant at the site would be a really, really, really bad
19 idea and it would not fit with the Governor's Clean Energy
20 Plan to get to all renewables by 2050. Clean Water Action
21 would also like to go on the record that it is an economic
22 opportunity there in Lacey Township now to become a
23 renewable energy site, a site for a solar facility. So I
24 want to get that on the record.

25 I also want to get on the record an

1 engineering report that was done-- I don't know, maybe
2 nine or ten years ago, that talked about that gas plant
3 and get on the record that they estimated that a gas plant
4 would employ about 35 people. So you know, to get that
5 out there, you know, when it said that, you know, Oyster
6 Creek closing and by the way we are very, very happy to
7 see that Exelon is retaining their workforce to take care
8 of the spent fuel, very happy to see that. I just needed
9 to get that on the record about the gas plant. Thank you
10 very much.

11 Oh, one other thing. Paul Gunter from
12 Beyond Nuclear has been talking about this an awful lot
13 and that is an autopsy of Oyster Creek and how helpful it
14 would be if those metal components that have been-- that
15 have been subjected to so much radiation over the years to
16 have a real study of them and to see-- to really do a
17 study of metal degradation and how helpful that would be
18 so have those parts, to have that study, to have that
19 autopsy for other plants that, you know, are putting in
20 applications for 60-year license renewals. Does your
21 department have any opinion on that or would your
22 department support something like that?

23 MS. PFAFF: That is really outside the
24 purview of both the DEP and the OEM.

25 MS. TAURO: Okay, well thank you very much,

1 but Clean Water Action would like to go on the record to
2 say that we think that would be a really good idea to do
3 an autopsy of those metal components. Thank you very
4 much.

5 MS. PFAFF: Thank you, Janet. Our next
6 speaker is William DeCamp.

7 MR. DECAMP: Thank you. My name is William
8 DeCamp Jr., D-E-C-A-M-P. I'm president of Save Barnegat
9 Bay. Save Barnegat Bay spearheaded the effort that
10 successfully closed Oyster Creek. For a very long time
11 people objected to the plant, including me and my personal
12 capacity. Everything was preempted, preempted, preempted,
13 federally preempted. What was not preempted was the harm
14 that the cooling system is doing to Barnegat Bay,
15 straining over two percent of valuable water equivalent to
16 over two percent of the total volume of Barnegat Bay of
17 life each day it operates and it is has been doing that
18 ever since 1969.

19 So that is what got Governor Christie to
20 get Exelon to enter into the consent decree. In my
21 personal capacity not with Save Barnegat Bay because Save
22 Barnegat Bay has no business doing nuclear power per se,
23 it is that if you are going to have an energy producing
24 plant that you would cool it responsibly. But I
25 personally am an opponent of nuclear power and I have

1 interacted in the past extensively with the plant and it
2 seems like a long time ago because it was, but sometimes
3 for safety purposes you need to know certain things from
4 the past.

5 In 1994 Berkeley Township and I sued the
6 Lacey Township Zoning Board of Adjustment over the siting
7 of the dry casks. What we sought was a redo of the
8 hearing and we won. Judge Serpentelli ordered a redemand.
9 But what I think is very important to keep in mind and I
10 really hope that everyone will, the management of the
11 plant, you, the NRC and others. It was that it was a long
12 time ago, but Judge Serpentelli before hearing the case,
13 ordered us to try to sell out of court to meet and talk it
14 over. we were talking over what could be done with the
15 fuel assemblies and the difficulties in moving them. Now,
16 here my memory is imperfect, but I think that there may be
17 in that fuel pool some fuel assemblies that have a pose, a
18 special difficulty to grasp and move.

19 If my memory is right about that, it is
20 really, really important for safety because when you if
21 grab an assembly to pick it up, it has to stay in one
22 piece. So I am urging and requesting all authorities to
23 look into that. Can each and every fuel assembly be
24 grasped and moved. When they first started loading the
25 dry casks they had a proposal to use a crane that was not

1 a failure-proof crane and move 100-ton loads, that is what
2 the assemblies weigh, over the reactor while it was
3 running in order to get them to the dry storage without a
4 failure-proof crane.

5 We had a big campaign to stop them which we
6 did and I think it went all the way to the NRC
7 Commissioner's Chairmen's office. But anyway, my point
8 there is just to say that there is expensive ways and
9 inexpensive ways to move fuel assemblies around. If they
10 have some fuel assemblies that lack integrity and they try
11 an inexpensive way of moving them, that's something that
12 society doesn't need to have happen.

13 Another subject that came up back in the
14 day and applies today also is that we feel there should be
15 berm around the dry casts. Now, I'm not a nuclear
16 physicist and you probably are, but there's types of
17 radiation that can move through wood, through threes, but
18 not through a pile of dirt and it is going to be important
19 for emergency vehicles to be able to move north and south
20 on Route 9.

21 You know, when you look at a map there is
22 really not many north south routes in Ocean County.
23 There's the parkway and 539 way over on the west side and
24 Route 9 and especially if we are eventually not going to
25 have this plan in place because all the fuel will be out

1 of the pool. A berm just seems to me to be an essential
2 safety feature

3 I do want to say that I think it is really
4 good news that the plan is to get all the fuel out of the
5 pool and we thank whoever made that decision. It seems
6 like in relation to terrorism it is exactly the right
7 thing to do. If you have any responsibility for the Hope
8 Creek reactor as well, it too is a boiling water reactor.
9 So that might be a reason to do a degradation study on the
10 Oyster Creek reactor because it would directly pertain to
11 safety at Hope Creek.

12 I appreciate that it is not within the
13 ambit of your review what happens there afterward. But
14 say we are at Barnegat Bay, it is been trying among other
15 things to get nitrogen out of Barnegat Bay. Nitrogen
16 feeds algae and excessive algae is Barnegat Bay's big
17 problem. When you burn natural gas, nitrogen is produced.
18 So we feel that that is something that the bay does not
19 need proximate to it. Thank you very much

20 MS. PFAFF: Thank you for your comments. I
21 do not have any other commenter cards. Are there any
22 other members of the public that would like to speak? Can
23 I ask you just to fill out a card with your name on it?
24 Thank you. Kathy Sims, can you just spell your name for
25 the reporter, please.

1 MS. SIMS: S-I-M-S.

2 MS. PFAFF: Thank you.

3 MS. SIMS: I'm curious how the evacuation
4 plan accounts for a hurricane situation. Like people were
5 not really able to get out on the road when we had the
6 Sandy hurricane. So if there was a meltdown that either
7 Oyster Creek, before it closes, or one of the Salem
8 plants, what happens? How does the plant work in a
9 hurricane when people can't get out of their houses?

10 MR. SMITH: Well, as far as hurricanes are
11 concerned, that is done-- you have a lot more time than
12 you do with other events sometimes. So you have days to
13 plan for that. We evacuate people early on. Some people
14 chose to stay and that causes a problem, but we do reverse
15 lane travel.

16 So for instance, at LBI all the bridges
17 would be going one way out and those are the type of
18 things that we do in a hurricane. You have more time to
19 plan for it and we issue the alerts to get people moved
20 out in a timely manner. You are always going to have a
21 few stragglers and you are always going to have some
22 people stay behind and we deal with that the best we can.

23 MS. SIMS: Well, you don't always have the
24 extra time.

25 MR. SMITH: I am sorry, can you speak a

1 little louder?

2 MS. SIMS: I said you don't always have the
3 extra time because a lot of it is unpredictable and they
4 only evacuate a certain-- you know, people right near the
5 ocean and people like three or four miles inland don't
6 have to evacuate, but there is a ten-mile evacuation zone.
7 So how does that help all those people that didn't have to
8 evacuate?

9 MR. SMITH: So your are talking about a
10 nuclear incident now? Not a hurricane?

11 MS. SIMS: No, both. If the--

12 MR. SMITH: Well the ten-mile planning zone
13 is not applicable to hurricanes. It is applicable to the
14 radiological response.

15 MS. SIMS: Right, that's what I'm saying.
16 So the plan ahead of a hurricane is to get people to
17 evacuate that are only within like two or three miles of
18 the ocean. Usually anybody beyond like four or five or
19 six miles are not required to evacuate. So if there is a
20 nuclear incident, then how do you help all those people
21 that didn't have to evacuate that are--

22 MR. SMITH: Well our protective actions are
23 based on radiological conditions. So we know we look at
24 the forecast ahead of time. We deal with the forecast at
25 hand and we make our protective action decisions based on

1 the wind direction and wind speed and in consultation with
2 the Bureau of Nuclear Engineering and their monitoring and
3 their fuel teams. So it is very comprehensive and we do
4 feel that we can evacuate the folks appropriately.

5 MS. SIMS: But in the middle of a hurricane
6 how do you do that?

7 MR. SMITH: Same way, ma'am.

8 MS. SIMS: If they have not been advised to
9 evacuate? So like, for example, in the Sandy storm the
10 water level came within inches causing a major problem.
11 It could have been an incident. Fortunately it wasn't,
12 but most of people were not asked to evacuate that were
13 within the 10-mile zone.

14 MR. SMITH: Because there were no nuclear
15 incidents so why would they be asked to evacuate?

16 MS. SIMS: I'm saying it could have
17 happened in the middle of the hurricane. It came very
18 close to there being a problem that could have caused it.
19 It seems like your plan doesn't allow for something like
20 that, if the incident happens in the middle of a hurricane
21 where most of the people were not asked to evacuate within
22 the 10-mile zone.

23 MR. SMITH: I still think your are kind of
24 mixing apples and oranges, but the plan is applicable.
25 The sirens would go off.

1 MS. SIMS: But people couldn't really leave
2 because there's a hurricane going on. So they wouldn't be
3 protected in that case.

4 MR. SMITH: Okay, right.

5 MS. SIMS: That's just the point I wanted
6 to make.

7 MR. SMITH: Okay.

8 MS. SIMS: It is just a point for why these
9 nuclear plants really shouldn't be operating with the
10 conditions of our climate today, where these hurricanes
11 can and have been happening and can cause problems with
12 nuclear plants. So thank you for listening.

13 MR. SMITH: Thank you, ma'am.

14 MR. MULLIGAN: If I can just add one more
15 thing to it and just so you know. At the nuclear power
16 plants they have got standard operating procedures that
17 they need to take severe weather preparation in advance of
18 a coming storm so that if there was the likelihood of a
19 hurricane and a direct strike at one of the nuclear power
20 plants, they are required to shut down.

21 So the chances of having an operating
22 nuclear power plant in the middle of a hurricane are very
23 slim. They would be shut down as was Oyster Creek during
24 Hurricane Sandy. That plant was shut down at the time.
25 So I do not know where you got your information that it

1 was dangerously close to having an issue. The plant was
2 not even at power.

3 THE PUBLIC MEMBER: The pool was still
4 operating.

5 MR. MULLIGAN: No. The reactor was not
6 operating.

7 THE PUBLIC MEMBER: But the pool was and
8 there is plenty of danger there.

9 MR. MULLIGAN: Not a debate. But they are
10 required to shut down which--

11 MS. SIMS: Were the (inaudible) plants shut
12 down during that?

13 MR. MULLIGAN: They were not, but they were
14 not in the direct path of the hurricane-- of that
15 particular storm.

16 MS. SIMS: That was debatable.

17 MS. PFAFF: I do not have any other cards,
18 but it looks like Chris has an additional one. Thank you.
19 Luane Acevedo, please spell your name for the reporter.

20 MS. ACEVEDO: Luane, L-U-A-N-E, Acevedo,
21 A-C-E-V-E-D-O. What I'm mainly concerned about is the
22 evacuation. My husband was on Ocean County Red Cross for
23 many years concerning Oyster Creek and how to handle
24 evacuation. When he told me during breakfast, because I
25 just wanted to get an update because this took place in

1 the early 90's, okay this whole concept of Ocean County
2 Red Cross, they said that if there is a serious
3 evacuation, they would actually allow the cars to line up
4 on Route 9 and wash one at a time as they left the area.
5 Now that is a frightening thought.

6 MR. MULLIGAN: Now who said that?

7 MS. ACEVEDO: Ocean County Red Cross.

8 MR. MULLIGAN: I do not know why they would
9 say that.

10 MS. ACEVEDO: So what I'm saying is, you
11 know, I know the evacuation program from the 90s. So I
12 don't know what you are going to tell me or explain to me
13 tonight about 2018. But coming down here to this meeting,
14 I live in Jackson. It takes me 25 minutes to travel just
15 through Lakewood to head to Toms River and then to Toms
16 River to here it took me almost a complete hour to do the
17 whole process. My house is on the boarder line going into
18 Lakewood.

19 The other concern I have is Three Mile
20 Island. We have already had a situation where they had an
21 evacuation issue because they had an accident. So I'm
22 going from the information I know from there and that
23 concerns me here as a citizen. The first one is during a
24 weekend is when it happened, correct?

25 MR. SMITH: Right.

1 MS. ACEVEDO: They said only six people
2 showed up that were supposed to be there out of 70 people
3 that were nurses and doctors. They were more concerned
4 about their own family than worrying about serving the
5 public. When they did a survey in an interview that
6 talked to the firemen. The firemen said-- 67 percent of
7 them said, could be 73 percent, said they would take care
8 of their family first no matter what their obligation as a
9 fireman is.

10 So what I'm saying is, all these ideas are
11 great, but I'm afraid they are not going to work because I
12 think people are going to think about their family first.
13 All the policies and all the programs you are putting
14 together, I seriously think human behavior is going to
15 take effect. We're going to get a family out before we
16 care about anybody else. It is a frightening thought.

17 So my suggestion is if you really,
18 seriously close the plants that are open right now and
19 take the money from that subsidy and put it back into
20 educating the public to do more solar panels on their
21 home, we won't have to worry about any of these plants. I
22 am not trying to be negative because I am a science
23 teacher, but I seriously think with the possibilities of
24 other things coming into our lives like fracking and what
25 it could do the the ground water, into our air, we have to

1 stop this now.

2 It is an old industry that's not working.
3 And with that Three Mile Island that proved it. They said
4 to me at a public meeting at Oyster Creek that there
5 usually would never be a human accident. Wasn't Three
6 Mile Island a human accident? Did someone do something
7 wrong at the nuclear plant?

8 MR. SMITH: Ma'am--

9 MS. ACEVEDO: No, I'm just asking. Do you
10 know the answer to that question?

11 MR. SMITH: We are not here to speak about
12 that right now.

13 MS. ACEVEDO: Well, the point is that was
14 an evacuation that was an accident. So now my question is
15 I leave it up to you. How would you get me out and make
16 it safe?

17 MR. SMITH: All right. So we are going to
18 answer your question.

19 MS. ACEVEDO: Okay.

20 MR. SMITH: I appreciate all of your
21 comments. You know, they are your opinions and your
22 comments and you are entitled to them. I am going to give
23 you the facts. We can present them from the State Police
24 perspective. We have evacuation plans in place. We have
25 traffic control points in place. We have access control

1 points and the difference between the two of them is
2 traffic moves everything out. Once we move everybody out
3 then the access control place points are put in at the
4 five and ten circles to not allow people back in.

5 We use traffic diversion plans. We have
6 the DOT on board that comes up to our State Emergency
7 Operation Center who can look at different roads, look at
8 road closures, look at division, traffic divisions and
9 move public out as fast as you can. We move the public,
10 sometimes we move them out earlier than we need to and we
11 exercise drills because we think it is a prudent thing to
12 do. So we do have very comprehensive plans, traffic and
13 access control plans in place.

14 The officers are trained. I know you made
15 a comment about people not showing up, but that is not the
16 feeling I get from the first responders I deal with. We
17 go out to firehouses, we go out to police stations, we
18 hold training every year, train the trainer courses and
19 the feeling I get from our first responders are that they
20 are going to show up. Now that differs from your opinion
21 and you are entitled to it, but I feel that New Jersey has
22 a very robust plan and a very comprehensive plan and we
23 will get people out. That is all I can say to you, ma'am.

24 Yes, sir.

25 MR. DECAMP: If I can just say a very few

1 words in support of this good women who expressed concerns
2 about what happens in a hurricane. There are three ways
3 to have power at a nuclear generating station and you
4 always need to have power when there's fuel in the pool
5 because you need the pool to be cooled so the water
6 doesn't boil over and then you get a meltdown. That's
7 where the preponderance of the radioactivity is. There is
8 by far more radioactivity in the pool than in the reactor.
9 So when Hurricane Sandy came along, Exelon very prudently
10 shut down the plant as a precaution in my memory.

11 MR. MULLIGAN: They were already shut down
12 for an outage.

13 MR. DECAMP: Okay, so they were already
14 shut down. So that's one of the three ways that they
15 could power the plant, through the power the plant
16 actually produces. Then the other way is to get
17 electricity coming in off the grid, that was out
18 everywhere with Sandy. So they are down to their very
19 last straw, their very last support which was the backup
20 pumps and by every account I heard, the water came pretty
21 darn close to drowning the back up pumps. If it had, the
22 fuel pool might well have boiled over with catastrophic
23 consequences. So I just felt you were a little too
24 dismissive of that woman's comments. That's all I have
25 say.

1 MS. PFAFF: I do not have any additional--

2 MS. GARNER: I already filled out one and I
3 was the first one to step up. I just have an additional
4 comment

5 MS. PFAFF: If you would like to come back
6 to the microphone and restate your name, you can add the
7 additional comments.

8 MS. GARNER: Sure, Denise Garner. I have a
9 question and I don't know if-- have you ever ran a live
10 drill for a nuclear meltdown or an accident in Ocean
11 County? Without, you know, let's say it was
12 hypothetically decided that you were going to run a drill,
13 say on July 28th without letting the public know and you
14 set the alarm off, I would love to know how all of those
15 people would be able to react to that. That would be
16 something that would be one for the books, to really
17 understand if your plan really does work.

18 MR. SMITH: So, set the alarm off? You
19 mean set the sirens off?

20 MS. GARNER: Right, and just--

21 MR. SMITH: Would never do that.

22 MS. GARNER: Why wouldn't you do that?

23 MR. SMITH: Because you are going to cause
24 mass confusion and you are going to cause people--

25 MS. GARNER: Well, that is exactly what you

1 would be looking at. I mean as a program--

2 MR. SMITH: You do not want to do that to
3 people under drill scenarios. You are going to chance
4 them of causing problems for the public under a drill
5 scenario. In a real event you put your assets in place
6 and the assets would be there to do the evacuation and do
7 the appropriate things. You would never drill that way,
8 just an unannounced drill to the public. It is just two
9 risky.

10 MS. GARNER: So when you do drill, you put
11 it out there and you do it in certain areas? Is that how
12 you do it?

13 MR. SMITH: We do an exercise, a full scale
14 exercise evaluated every other year by FEMA and also the
15 NRC on site. The whole team is activated, so the Bureau
16 of Nuclear Engineering, our command staff, we have a
17 major, a captain, and a lieutenant, we have people out of
18 our operations, we have all of our state departments and
19 everybody works in concert to get things done.

20 New Jersey is one of two states in the
21 United States that state police run it from the top down.
22 Michigan is the other one. We are very fortunate in that
23 respect because for instance New York has four counties
24 that they have to deal with, four county executives trying
25 to make decisions. In our case here we have a state

1 director who acts on behalf of the governor and
2 orchestrates the whole emergency from the state police on
3 down to the counties and municipality. We have a great
4 work relationship with the counties and municipalities.
5 We train them has I mentioned to the nice lady there
6 before about our ongoing training, but there is no way we
7 would set the sirens just to alert the public for a drill.
8 It is not going to happen.

9 MS. GARNER: I just think of this as being
10 something that, you know, if it does happen and you are
11 saying that people, their natural reaction is to panic.
12 When you forewarn them they are going to dottle along and
13 say okay, this is just one of those drills. Do I really
14 have to participate. So you are only getting about a
15 fraction of the people out to really follow that. The
16 rest of the people that are back there may be having
17 coffee or tea or their lunch.

18 MR. SMITH: And that is why in the
19 exercises we do--

20 MS. GARNER: So do they go back? Do the
21 individuals go back to the houses and say, we found, you
22 know, 90 percent of the people on this street didn't come
23 out. So you have to factor all of that in and I can just
24 see it happening because of the amount of development that
25 has happened over the last twenty years around that plant

1 itself. That is going to be catastrophic. I mean think
2 about what happened in Japan. Just as a drop in the
3 bucket, let's see how and what we would have and what
4 would happened.

5 I know if I hear, Okay, what do we do?
6 What is a first thing that I have to have? In preparation
7 is to get the kids out, get the animals out and hit the
8 road.

9 MR. SMITH: Right.

10 MS. GARNER: But if you are preparing the
11 people, they don't care. They are sitting on there
12 cellphones. I say do it.

13 MR. SMITH: Okay, I will not comment any
14 further.

15 THE PUBLIC MEMBER: I would like to make a
16 quick comment.

17 MS. PFAFF: If you would like to comment I
18 will have to ask you to fill out a registration card. I
19 have another card right here. So if you want to fill it
20 out, we will go on to the next speaker and then you can
21 give it to Dr. Barry.

22 So Edith Gbur.

23 MS. GBUR: I would like to address and
24 speak about the evacuation plan.

25 MS. PFAFF: Edith, can I just ask you to--

1 MS. GBUR: Oh, my name is Edith Gbur,
2 G-B-U-R. I am from Jersey Shore Nuclear Watch and I'm
3 happy to say that Oyster Creek will be closing down in
4 September. It still will be a problem as far as
5 evacuation, but now we're faced with the same evacuation
6 plan for three nuclear plants, Salem and Hope Creek that
7 are very close to us with the same kind of evacuation plan
8 that is the 10-mile emergency zone.

9 I'd like to ask a question. What have we
10 learned? We are still talking about-- we were here in
11 2001 talking about the problems with Oyster Creek and it
12 seemed like it would not-- it was a hope that has finally
13 been realized and this is a hope now that I have for
14 shutting down the three nuclear plants in view of the fact
15 that they present a clear and present danger. What have
16 we learned from Hurricane Sandy? What have we learned
17 from the floods in Nebraska? What have we learned from
18 Fukushima? That radioactivity is not going to stop. It
19 is going to effect people and you can have all the drills
20 that you want and it's not going to stop.

21 This is-- and we even had a fire here near
22 Oyster Creek and during the fire some of the police were
23 going away from where they were supposed to be going to
24 protect people. This is real life. So I would like to
25 suggest-- and as far as the fuel pool is concerned, I'm

1 glad that the fuel pool is going to be emptied at Oyster
2 Creek. It will make it a lot safer, but Hope Creek has
3 the same Ge character as Oyster Creek with a fuel pool
4 that's open to terrorist attack and to accidents.

5 So I would like to again say that I want
6 you to think about all of things that have occurred and
7 about the fact that climate is unpredictable today and
8 that there have been maybe some positive things to replace
9 nuclear power which is proven to be dangerous. And it
10 does not-- there's no answer to fossil fuels because
11 uranium also creates fossil fuels and that is very
12 important in creating nuclear plants.

13 However, today I went on the internet and I
14 read the China and India have created tremendous amounts
15 of solar panels and that today Peru and Nigeria, that
16 there is the equivalent of solar power-- the equivalent
17 has been made to fill the homes of people in Nigeria and
18 Peru. so I would like to again add that the \$300 million
19 that have been given to the nuclear power plants should be
20 given to aid in upgrading solar power. Thank you.

21 MS. PFAFF: Thank you for your comments and
22 I think Dr. Barry is going to give me another commenter
23 card. Regina Discenza.

24 MS. DISCENZA: I wasn't planning to speak
25 tonight. I live on Sunset Drive. I live in the

1 three-mile radius of the power plant. I just wanted to
2 let you know about the sirens and I said this some years
3 back. When I am in my house with all the windows closed,
4 sometimes I can't hear the sirens. Sometimes when I know
5 about it in advanced I will notice the sirens at 10:00
6 a.m., but there have been many times over the past 18
7 years that I have lived in Lacey and I have not been able
8 to hear the sirens. I just want you to know that it is
9 not foolproof.

10 MS. PFAFF: Thank you for your comments. I
11 do not have any other cards for speakers. I will open it
12 up and ask if there is anyone as a second time would like
13 to come up and make any final questions or comments. We
14 will accept that at this point. Would you like to come
15 back up? And again, please state your name for the court
16 reporter.

17 MS. ACEVEDO: Luane Acevedo. I will try
18 not to get emotional. I am a teacher and I teach science.
19 I don't understand why you are keeping a industry that is
20 not working, that is not healthy for the environment. I
21 don't understand, even in the educational system, why we
22 don't teach the kids the pros and cons of nuclear power
23 plants. Even Bill Nye who wrote the book, Unstoppable,
24 has agreed with the public that the nuclear power plants
25 with all the background and all the pros and cons, he has

1 even decided that nuclear power plants can't work because
2 we are using all old industry, all old techniques. They
3 are not a new, modern industry.

4 We need to seriously look at our children
5 and say I want my son and daughter to grow up, get
6 married, have kids and be in a safe environment. We're
7 playing with fire. This is serious. I teach every day,
8 little kids from second grade all the way to sixth grade.
9 It breaks your heart when they start learning about how
10 these renewable energies and nonrenewable energies, how
11 they work. they ask me, "Ms. Acevedo, why do we have to
12 have fracking? Why do we have to have nuclear power?"
13 And I have to answer to them. You are in a industry
14 that's dying. Why can't you take your jobs, your whole
15 business and go into renewable energy? That's the
16 direction we need to go in.

17 I'm going to a conference tomorrow in
18 Philadelphia for science. I'm going to tell you I will be
19 a little disappointed because we are not addressing the
20 issues that are facing our kids. Nuclear power, fracking,
21 fossil fuels that we know are not a program that can work
22 anymore, the coal industry. We are not doing the right
23 thing by the kids. I have to go in front of those kids
24 five days a week and I tell them the truth because they
25 need to know. You have got to change the industry.

1 Everybody can keep their jobs, just change the industry
2 and go in the right direction. That's all I ask as a
3 teacher and as a mother of two kids.

4 MS. PFAFF: Thank you for your comments for
5 the record. I will as one last time if there are any
6 other speakers that would wish to come to the microphone
7 and make comments pertaining to the New Jersey
8 Radiological Emergency Response Plan for nuclear power
9 plants specifically on the Emergency Response Plan.

10 Janet, you wanted to come up.

11 MS. TAURO: I have a comment, but I have a
12 question.

13 MS. PFAFF: Okay, come on up to the
14 microphone and again, I will ask you to repeat your name
15 for the reporter so that she can have it on the record.

16 MS. TAURO: Janet Tauro, T-A-U-R-O. Off
17 the top of your head do you think you could tell me how
18 many accidental releases there have been at Oyster Creek
19 since they started operation?

20 MR. MULLIGAN: I would not even attempt to
21 answer that question--

22 MS. TAURO: Okay.

23 MR. MULLIGAN: -- tonight, here.

24 MS. TAURO: Can you tell me again, do you
25 have this off the top of your head how many caries of

1 radiation has been released? The reason I ask is because
2 you know, looking at the Brookhaven National Lab Reports,
3 it seemed that there were 77 curies released between when
4 they opened and when those releases stopped being recorded
5 which was the early 90s and it was 77 curies. So I'm
6 wondering if you guys know exactly how much has been
7 released from the time they started operation until today.

8 MR. MULLIGAN: That I can tell you we do
9 know.

10 MS. TAURO: You do?

11 MR. MULLIGAN: There is annual affluent
12 data reports that the site provides to the NRC.

13 MS. TAURO: Okay.

14 MR. MULLIGAN: So yes, that data is
15 available.

16 MS. TAURO: Okay, that is their affluent
17 report. Is that their airborne releases?

18 MR. MULLIGAN: Yes.

19 MS. TAURO: So that's on the NRC website?

20 MR. MULLIGAN: Yes.

21 MS. TAURO: Okay, okay, all right. How
22 long has the DEP done radiation monitoring? You know with
23 your radiation monitors? Were they there ever since the
24 plant opened or is that something that you did recently or
25 do you know how many years you guys--

1 MR. MULLIGAN: I would have to get back to
2 you on exactly when that program started.

3 MS. TAURO: Okay.

4 MR. MULLIGAN: I know it started before I
5 got to the DEP and I have been there for a long time.

6 MS. PFAFF: I can say some of the fixed
7 monitors were originally installed in the 1980s. The
8 first ones were installed then.

9 MS. TAURO: All right. Thank you very
10 much.

11 MS. PFAFF: One last call. This will be
12 your third, but come on up.

13 MS. SIMS: This will be my second time.
14 Kathy Sims, S-I-M-S. I was just curious. I don't know if
15 you have the answer, but there was supposed to be a study
16 on New Jersey among other states how the cancer rates
17 might be effected by the people living near the nuclear
18 plants and then they canceled the study. Do you know why
19 they canceled it?

20 MS. PFAFF: I am until familiar with the
21 study that you are referring to.

22 MR. MULLIGAN: I am and I do not want to--
23 I could get an answer, but I need to talk to someone, but
24 I do not believe-- my gut is that they did not have
25 sufficient evidence to warrant continuing with the study,

1 that it was insufficient. But I have a few people we
2 could talk to when the meeting closes after that.

3 MS. SIMS: Okay, thank you.

4 MS. PFAFF: And I would suggest that if you
5 want to speak to staff about issues not pertaining to the
6 plan because that is the focus of our of meeting, feel
7 free to come around and speak to us and we will be happy
8 to answer your questions afterwards.

9 But we have concluded with all the
10 commenters that wish to speak at our public hearing. So I
11 am going to close our Ocean County Public Hearing for
12 2018. Thank you.

13 (Deposition ended at 7:28)

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C E R T I F I C A T I O N

I, DOMINIQUE R. CAPUTO, a Professional Court Reporter and Notary Public in the State of New Jersey, certify that the foregoing is a true and accurate transcript of the proceedings.

I further certify that I am neither attorney, of counsel for, nor related to or employed by any of the parties to the action; further that I am not a relative or employee of any attorney or counsel employed in this case; nor am I financially interested in the action.

Dominique R. Caputo
Court Reporter and
Notary Public

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