

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

Title: Preliminary Results of the NRC Staff's  
Environmental Review for Turkey Point  
Nuclear Generating Units 3 and 4  
Subsequent License Renewal  
Public Meeting - Evening Session

Docket Number: (n/a)

Location: Homestead, Florida

Date: Wednesday, May 1, 2019

Work Order No.: NRC-0300

Pages 1-53

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

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PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THE NRC STAFF'S

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

FOR TURKEY POINT NUCLEAR GENERATING UNITS

3 AND 4 SUBSEQUENT LICENSE RENEWAL

+ + + + +

WEDNESDAY

MAY 1, 2019

+ + + + +

The Public Meeting was convened in  
Homestead, Florida at 6:00 p.m., Mr. Mussatti,  
Facilitator, presiding.

PRESENT:

DANIEL MUSSATTI, Facilitator

RAY MCKINLEY, Acting Director of Office of License  
and

Renewal

WILLIAM "BUTCH" BURTON, Project Manager

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

2 (6:00 p.m.)

3 MR. MUSSATTI: Hello, my name Dan  
4 Mussatti and I am your Facilitator for today. NRC  
5 has asked me to be here to manage this meeting, to  
6 make sure that it says on topic as much as possible,  
7 that we gather as much information as possible, and  
8 that we stay, at the same time, on schedule. Which  
9 means that we have about two hours to be able to do  
10 this.

11 Not a lot of wiggle room because the  
12 people that are with the City Hall have to stay here  
13 as long as we do, and they're volunteering their time  
14 so that we can have this meeting tonight. We don't  
15 want to impose on that or take advantage of that too  
16 much.

17 Today if you are wondering where you are,  
18 this is a public meeting to discuss the preliminary  
19 results for the environmental review for Turkey Point  
20 Nuclear Generating Units Numbers 3 and 4.

21 And this is the second of these meetings  
22 that we had. There was one earlier today, and this  
23 will be the last one that we're going to have before  
24 we take this information back with us, go over all of  
25 the comments that you have given and incorporate that

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1 into the Final Environmental Impact Statement, which  
2 will represent our assessment of the potential  
3 impacts of the continued operation of Units 3 and 4.

4 A few pieces of business before we get  
5 started. The NRC is a safety organization. Our  
6 whole goal is the safe operation, the civilian  
7 operation of nuclear materials, and in that we get to  
8 get to be safety on most everything, so I'm going to  
9 start there.

10 If for some reason we have a reason to  
11 have to evacuate this building, bed bugs, fire alarm,  
12 anything like that, what we want to do is we want to  
13 leave as orderly as possible, as fast as possible.  
14 Which means the door to my right, over here, where  
15 you all came in, and the door to the left over here,  
16 will both be available to you.

17 What we want to do is leave and gather  
18 outside at Washington Avenue, which is on the other  
19 side of the building here, I believe. It's over this  
20 direction? Thank you, sir. I have my constabulary  
21 in the back in the room correcting me. And we're  
22 going to gather over there and then we will take roll  
23 call, so that we will know that everybody actually  
24 got out, which is the reason why we've got you filling  
25 out the sign-in form in the other room. It's my only

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1 way to know that your head wasn't left in the building  
2 when we do a head count. So please make sure that  
3 you have signed in so you can be a part of that.

4 If you have a great urge that you need to  
5 go out of this room for a few minutes, the mens room  
6 is off over to the right. The ladies room is over  
7 off to the left over here through these doors. But  
8 if you exit through these doors you will not be able  
9 to enter back through those doors because they are  
10 sealed off for security purposes. You'll have to go  
11 all the way back around and come back through the  
12 security group over on this side. That's the only  
13 kind of a bummer about the arrangement of the room,  
14 is that there is that little bit of a distance  
15 impediment.

16 Like I said before, for exiting, you are  
17 more than welcome to use either door to get through  
18 here.

19 Right now, has everybody filled out a  
20 card for us if they want to speak? The only way that  
21 I know that you want to speak is if you have filled  
22 out one of these cards, like Scott is bringing forward  
23 for me now. Another person has signed in. Thank  
24 you.

25 And if you want to speak and somewhere

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1 during the middle of the meeting you decide that the  
2 spirit has moved you but you hadn't filled out one of  
3 these at the beginning, please exit out. Find the  
4 people at the table over there, fill out one of those  
5 cards and get it to Scott or to me somehow so that I  
6 can get you into the list of people that want to  
7 speak. But otherwise this is my only way of knowing  
8 that you really are interested in making a comment  
9 for us.

10 Today's meeting is a Category 3 meeting,  
11 and that's kind of NRC language for a very specific  
12 type of a meeting that deals with public input.

13 It's divided into three parts. The first  
14 part is going to be a bunch of introductory slides,  
15 the first of which you see up on the screen above you  
16 here, that will be presented by the office that is  
17 manning this project here for the relicensing. And  
18 that will start out with Ray McKinley who is the  
19 Acting or Deputy. What's the proper term? Acting  
20 Deputy Director for the division that he's in. He'll  
21 introduce himself,  
22 talk for a few minutes. He's associated with the  
23 project.

24 And then we'll follow it with Butch. If  
25 you have a problem, he's the one that you want to

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1 talk to because here's the Project Manager.

2 And after they get done with their  
3 introductory comments, there's a good chance that  
4 we're going to have left you with this feeling that  
5 you don't understand how the process goes, why we're  
6 doing things the way we do it, what in the world is  
7 our logic.

8 So what we're going to do is open up the  
9 second segment of the meeting, which is a public  
10 question and answer period, where you will ask us  
11 questions about the process only. We're not going  
12 to take questions about the actual plant, about any  
13 of the aspects of the environmental project at the  
14 plant, only about the process: Why is your deadline  
15 this late; why did you only give us 30 days for this  
16 period here; when is our next opportunity to do  
17 things. These sorts of things, and we will answer  
18 those to the best of our ability.

19 Then we will start the final part of the  
20 meeting, which is the most important part, which is  
21 the public comment period. And at this time you may  
22 think that the NRC is very stoic and very quiet. But  
23 we are not going to be answering directed questions  
24 here because these are very highly technical  
25 questions, especially if this morning is any

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1 indication as to they type of comments that we're  
2 going to be getting.

3 And we don't think it's really fair for  
4 us to have to answer technical questions without  
5 having a chance to read up and to get caught up, back  
6 up to speed on everything. And to avoid us making a  
7 misstatement, we are going to listen to your comments,  
8 accept them gracefully, and we are going to take them  
9 back with us and consider them at that time.

10 But we will probably, unless it's a very,  
11 very, very simple question, we're not going to answer  
12 any questions. We're just going to listen during  
13 that last period.

14 Like I said, today the Agenda starts out  
15 with Ray McKinley and then follows up with Butch, and  
16 then we'll move on into this process questions and  
17 answers, and then we'll move in to just taking  
18 comments from the group.

19 A couple of things about the comment  
20 period here. First of all, this whole meeting is  
21 going to be recorded and it's being transcribed so  
22 that we can get a real accurate transcript of this  
23 for in the public record.

24 To do that we need to ask some things of  
25 you. If you have a cell phone, we're asking that you

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1 shut it off. If it's possible for you to shut it off  
2 and not have to worry about a sick family member at  
3 home, or you don't have to worry about there might be  
4 an emergency call that I have to take for my job or  
5 anything like that, please turn your phone off.

6 If you must leave your phone on for some  
7 reason, put it on vibrate so that we don't have to  
8 worry about everybody in the room enjoying your  
9 marachi theme-song music for the ring tone, and you  
10 can exit the room quietly to the right and then start  
11 talking on your conversation. To minimize the backfeed  
12 on the microphones and the chance for us to get a bad  
13 part on the transcript.

14 The other thing is, in the same vein, if  
15 somebody is talking we don't want to have a lot of  
16 sidebar conversations going on in the room because they  
17 tend to make it hard for the people transcribing to  
18 hear the record that's being recorded to get that  
19 accurate transcript. And there's nothing worse than  
20 having a transcript that you've got to approve and  
21 it's got a second in there with braces that says,  
22 garbled, or something like that. We really want to  
23 make sure that we get as accurate as possible a read  
24 on this as we can.

25 We have about two hours to get this done,

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1 and that's not a lot of time. This morning when we  
2 had the meeting we filled it up rather quickly with  
3 speakers, and we ran right up to the bitter end on  
4 it. Normally we ask for like a three to five-  
5 minute time limit on your discussion here. We don't  
6 have that many speakers yet, so I'm going to play it  
7 a little bit loosey-goosey as we start. But it may  
8 get to the point where it looks like we might not get  
9 to everybody if we don't enforce a time limit on  
10 people speaking.

11 And the people this afternoon, some of  
12 them felt that a little bit. And like I said, we're  
13 going to start out with being a little bit looser.

14 But because I happened to cut off one of  
15 our final speakers so that we could get to everybody  
16 at once, I'm going to let him speak first. People  
17 that have spoken this morning are going to be the  
18 last speakers, after everyone that has not spoken has  
19 spoken. I think that's only fair, because for the  
20 most part we're going to be hearing the same comments  
21 from the same people over again, only in an evening  
22 setting rather than an early afternoon setting. So  
23 we want to make sure that we hear as many different  
24 voices as possible. So we're going to hold off on  
25 people that have spoken already until the very end.

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1 Except from the gentleman that I stole the microphone  
2 from so that we could finish out the day with everyone  
3 having a chance to speak.

4 When you do get an opportunity to speak,  
5 I'll call you forward and you'll come up to this  
6 microphone here. You have to make sure that you're  
7 pointed towards the microphone as much as possible,  
8 so that we're getting a clear transcript.

9 State your name, first of all, and if  
10 your name is a little bit hard to spell or there's a  
11 lot of guessing involved in getting the spelling  
12 right, it's not Smith or Jones, then spell your name  
13 for the transcriber so we can make sure we get it  
14 right.

15 And for the record, my name is spelled M-  
16 u-s-s-a-t-t-i. It's as simple as that. That way we  
17 make sure we know who it was that has spoken and what  
18 they were speaking about.

19 So even if you have spoken before, we need you  
20 to say your name before you start speaking each time  
21 you come to the microphone.

22 One last thing. Everybody has opinions  
23 and some of the opinions about the environmental  
24 issues that are surrounding Turkey Point 3 and 4 are  
25 very deeply held. This does not give us the right

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1 to interrupt a speaker if they disagree with you, to  
2 have ad hominem comments, blow raspberries, any of  
3 those sorts of things that are not productive in the  
4 room. We want to make sure there is some decorum in  
5 this forum and that we all listen respectfully to  
6 people that we do not necessarily agree with.

7 If you feel that there is a need for you  
8 to rebut something that somebody has said, you need  
9 to have your name on a yellow card so that you can  
10 have an opportunity to be invited to the front of the  
11 room to speak on the microphone, otherwise you're not  
12 going to get that opportunity.

13 So make sure you have filled out a card,  
14 or if somebody says something that you think you  
15 really need to have an alternative point of view  
16 brought forward on, that you have filled out a card  
17 and are prepared for that.

18 I don't think I have any other real  
19 comments to point out to you. Most of you have been  
20 through this kind of meeting before, and we're kind  
21 of all adults here, we know how to act. So all we  
22 need to do is make sure that we do act that way.

23 And what I want to do now is, I want to  
24 ask, are there any quick questions from anybody in  
25 the room clarifying anything that I've said so far?

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1 (No response.)

2 MR. MUSSATTI: Okay. If not, what I want  
3 to do is turn the meeting over to Ray.

4 MR. MCKINLEY: Thank you. Good evening.  
5 My name is Ray McKinley. I'm the Acting Deputy  
6 Director for the Division of Materials and License  
7 Renewal in NRC's Office of Nuclear Reactor  
8 Regulation.

9 I'd like to thank you for attending  
10 today's meeting, and this gives us an opportunity to  
11 communicate the preliminary results of our  
12 environmental review.

13 FPL submitted its subsequent license  
14 renewal application in January of 2018. It is the  
15 first application submitted by a licensee requesting  
16 operation of the nuclear unit for as long as 80 years.

17 The NRC staff since been conducting  
18 safety and environmental reviews and we have  
19 considered information provided in the application,  
20 additional information provided by the public during  
21 the Scoping process, staff audits and FPL responses  
22 to staff requests for additional information.

23 We hope that today's meeting will be  
24 informative to you and that we also would suggest and  
25 recommend that you submit comments for our review and

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1 get the environmental review. Thank you.

2 And I'll turn it over to Butch.

3 MR. BURTON: Thanks, Ray.

4 Everybody can hear me okay? Any  
5 problems? (No response.)

6 MR. BURTON: There were some problems  
7 this morning. I want to make sure we don't have  
8 that.

9 Good afternoon. My name is Butch Burton.  
10 I'm the Environmental Project Manager in the Division  
11 of Materials and License Renewal at the NRC. I'm  
12 overseeing the NRC staff's environmental review of  
13 the license renewal application submitted by Florida  
14 Power and Light requesting a 20 year extension to the  
15 current operating licenses for Turkey Point Units 3  
16 and 4.

17 The staff issued its Draft Supplemental  
18 Environmental Impact Statement on March 29th of this  
19 year, and will update its review results after  
20 considering any comments that may be provided before  
21 the deadline of May 20th, including any comments you-  
22 all may have to provide either verbally or in writing  
23 this evening.

24 In addition to Ray McKinley, we also have  
25 a number of NRC staff here who also participated in

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1 the environmental review.

2 And, I'm starting to work through the  
3 slides. Hopefully everybody has a set to follow  
4 with.

5 This is the Agenda for this evening's  
6 meeting. I'll first present the NRC's regulatory  
7 role and the purpose and need for the proposed action.  
8 I'll then briefly discuss the environmental review  
9 process, including the resource areas that are  
10 reviewed, and how the environmental impacts are  
11 defined.

12 Next I'll summarize the preliminary  
13 results and conclusion from the staff's environmental  
14 review for the renewal of Units 3 and 4 licenses.

15 Finally I'll finish up by going over the  
16 NRC's schedule for completing its environmental  
17 review, how you can contact us and how you can submit  
18 comments on this review.

19 The NRC is a Federal Agency that  
20 regulates the civilian use of nuclear materials. The  
21 Agency's authority comes from several statutes  
22 including the Atomic Energy Act and the Energy  
23 Reorganization Act.

24 The Atomic Energy Act authorizes the NRC  
25 to grant 40 year operating licenses for nuclear power

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1 plants. This 40-year term was based primarily on  
2 economic considerations and antitrust factors, not on  
3 safety or technical limitations.

4 The Atomic Energy Act also allows for  
5 renewals of operating licenses. When it receives an  
6 application for license renewal, the NRC conducts  
7 both a safety and an environmental review of the  
8 application.

9 The NRC's environmental review is  
10 performed in accordance with the National  
11 Environmental Policy Act, otherwise known as NEPA.  
12 This Act established a national policy for  
13 considering environmental impacts and provides the  
14 basic architecture for federal environmental reviews.

15 All federal agencies must follow a  
16 systematic approach in evaluating potential impacts  
17 and assessing alternatives for proposed actions. By  
18 law the NEPA process involves public participation  
19 and public disclosure.

20 In conducting any review the NRC's  
21 mission is threefold: To ensure adequate protection  
22 of public health and safety, to promote the common  
23 defense and security, and to protect the environment.

24 The specific objective of the NRC's  
25 license renewal review is to determine whether the

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1 nuclear power plant can continue to be safely operated  
2 for an additional 20 years and to determine the  
3 environmental impacts from such continued operations.

4 This slide shows the licensing history of  
5 Units 3 and 4. I won't dwell on some of the prior  
6 dates. You can see them up there.

7 But in particular, in January of 2018,  
8 Florida Power and Light submitted an application to  
9 renew these licenses for a second time, such that if  
10 the licenses are approved, they would expire on July  
11 19th, 2052 and April 10th, 2053 for Units 3 and 4  
12 respectively.

13 The staff documents its environmental  
14 review in an Environmental Impact Statement which is  
15 made publicly available. We've recognized that some  
16 environmental impacts related to license review are  
17 similar across multiple plants, and therefore to  
18 improve efficiency, we use a generic Environmental  
19 Impact Statement that addresses a number of impacts  
20 that are common to all nuclear power plants or a  
21 distinct subset of plants.

22 As part of our environmental review, the  
23 staff re-examines the conclusions reached in the  
24 generic EIS to determine if there is any new and  
25 significant information that would change the

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1 conclusions in the generic EIS.

2 We also supplement the generic EIS with  
3 a discussion of environmental impacts that are  
4 specific to a particular power plant being reviewed.

5 As part of this supplement the staff  
6 determines if there are any potentially new issues  
7 that should be included in our environmental review.

8 The staff obtains information to support  
9 the site's specific review from information provided  
10 in the license renewal application, from  
11 consultations with Federal, State, Tribal and local  
12 government agencies, from our own independent  
13 environmental review, including site visits and  
14 audits, and from public comments.

15 With respect to Turkey Point, the staff  
16 has completed the draft of our site specific  
17 Environmental Impact Statement, which we published,  
18 as I mentioned before, on March 29th of this year.

19 The draft is available on the NRC's  
20 website and the URL is given at the end of this  
21 presentation.

22 For the environmental review the NRC  
23 looks at a wide range of environmental resources and  
24 evaluates the impacts to those resources from the  
25 continued operation of the nuclear power plant.

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1 This slide identifies the resource areas  
2 the NRC reviews. And I'll give you a moment to take  
3 a look at some of those.

4 (Pause.)

5 The NRC staff addresses each  
6 environmental resource area by analyzing in detail  
7 the impacts that operation of the power plant may  
8 have on the resource area. The staff then  
9 characterizes these impacts as small, moderate or  
10 large.

11 As you can see from the slide, these  
12 definitions are based on whether the impacts are  
13 detectable and whether the impacts are substantial  
14 enough to alter the resource.

15 For some environmental resource areas the  
16 characterization of impacts is dictated by statutes  
17 or Executive Orders. The definition of the impacts  
18 and the implementing legislation for threatened and  
19 endangered species and essential fish habitats are  
20 shown on this slide.

21 The definition of the impacts and the  
22 implementing legislation for cultural and historic  
23 resources and environmental justice are shown on this  
24 slide.

25 And here's where we get to it. These

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1 next two slides summarize the NRC's findings  
2 regarding the environmental impacts associated with  
3 the continued operation of Units 3 and 4 for an  
4 additional 20 years.

5 As you can see from this slide, the  
6 majority of the resource areas continue to experience  
7 small impacts from extended operation. I'll give you  
8 just a second to look over those.

9 (Pause.)

10 For the groundwater and aquatic resource  
11 areas, the impacts would be small to moderate.

12 For both resources the continued  
13 operation of Units 3 and 4 for an additional 20 years  
14 may noticeably alter the resource, but not  
15 destabilize the key attributes of the resource.

16 For example, the continued operation of  
17 FPL's Upper Floridan aquifer production wells,  
18 particularly the freshening well system, will likely  
19 affect offsite well systems by increasing draw down  
20 in the aquifer beyond that currently being  
21 experienced due to regional groundwater production  
22 alone.

23 Additionally, the impingement and  
24 entrainment of some aquatic species in the cooling  
25 canal system are expected to continue, but will be

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1 limited due to the layout of the cooling canal system.

2 With respect to special status species  
3 and habitats, the continued operation of Units 3 and  
4 4 is likely to adversely affect the American Crocodile  
5 and the Eastern Indigo Snake and may result in adverse  
6 modification to the critical habitat of the American  
7 Crocodile.

8 Finally, the continued operation of Units  
9 3 and 4 for an additional 20 years would not adversely  
10 affect known historic or cultural resources and there  
11 is no evidence that continued operation of the units  
12 would disproportionately and adversely impact minority  
13 or low income communities.

14 The National Environmental Policy Act  
15 also requires that we take a hard look at the impacts  
16 of the continued operation of Units 3 and 4 in  
17 combination with other past, present and reasonably  
18 foreseeable future actions in the area.

19 The future actions that were considered  
20 for the cumulative impacts analysis are shown on this  
21 slide. The impacts for climate change were also  
22 considered as part of the staff's cumulative impacts  
23 analysis.

24 The National Policy Environmental Policy  
25 Act also requires the NRC to consider alternatives to

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1 issuing renewed operating licenses and the  
2 environmental impacts associated with those  
3 alternatives.

4 Accordingly, the Draft EIS includes a  
5 discussion of alternatives, including identification  
6 of alternatives not considered and the basis for  
7 removing them from further consideration and an  
8 evaluation of the environmental impacts of the  
9 remaining alternatives.

10 The alternatives that the NRC staff  
11 evaluated in depth were new nuclear generation,  
12 natural gas combined cycle generation, and a  
13 combination of natural gas and solar photovoltaic  
14 generation.

15 The NRC staff also evaluated a no action  
16 alternative, which looked at the impacts if Units 3  
17 and 4 licenses are not renewed.

18 Finally, the NRC staff evaluated the  
19 environmental impacts from using mechanical draft  
20 cooling towers instead of the existing cooling canal  
21 system.

22 Based on its evaluation of the  
23 environmental impacts of operating Turkey Point Units  
24 3 and 4 for an additional 20 years, the NRC's  
25 preliminary recommendation is that any adverse

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1 environmental impacts of renewing the Unit 3 and 4  
2 licenses are not so great that preserving the option  
3 of license renewal for energy planning decision  
4 makers would be unreasonable.

5 This slide shows important milestones for  
6 the environmental review process. The date for  
7 completion of the final Environmental Impact  
8 Statement is an estimate. As you can see, that's  
9 August, but that will depend on the number of comments  
10 that we get on the Draft EIS and how long it will  
11 take us to work through those. So, the August date  
12 is an estimate.

13 The Draft EIS can be viewed at these local  
14 public libraries. You can also find it on the NRC  
15 website at this address.

16 This slide provides links to several  
17 important web pages. The website for Turkey Point  
18 has links to the license renewal application, the  
19 environmental report, the current schedule and the  
20 project managers for the plant.

21 If you would like to receive  
22 correspondence related to the project, you can join  
23 the Turkey Point Listserv at the link on the slide.  
24 And that would be item number three, Turkey Point  
25 Listserv.

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1 For additional information you can  
2 contact me, and my contact information is provided  
3 here.

4 This slide shows how you can submit  
5 comments on the Draft EIS. Comments will be accepted  
6 through May 20th and can be submitted by mail, by  
7 email or through the regulations.gov website. We'll  
8 leave this slide up for the remainder of the meeting.

9 This completes the presentation and I'll  
10 turn it back to Dan.

11 MR. MUSSATTI: All right, thank you,  
12 Butch.

13 One thing I do want to stress again, that  
14 Butch just finished on, and that is the fact that we  
15 are taking public comments in writing all the way up  
16 through the 20th of the month.

17 A lot of times when you speak in here,  
18 what you say is you think exactly what you wanted to  
19 say and it doesn't come out that way, or we don't  
20 understand it because we're not hearing it correctly.  
21 It's always a good idea if you have made a public  
22 statement verbally, to follow it up with a written  
23 transcript that will allow you to be able to craft  
24 your language to get it as close to exactly what you  
25 wanted to say as close as possible.

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1           This is especially important when I've  
2           seen a handful of people that have come up here with  
3           scripts in their hands that they wanted to speak, and  
4           they've got editing that they have done on it. And  
5           it's hard to read through that editing when you have  
6           the pressure of the crowd in front of you and speaking  
7           in public and these sorts of things, so things can  
8           get a little garbled. Clean up those notes and please  
9           send them in to us. It's important for us to get as  
10          accurate a comment as possible from you so that we  
11          know what in the world we're supposed to be looking  
12          at.

13                 So with that I'd like to open up this  
14          middle section of this Category 3 meeting, which is  
15          asking questions of the staff about our process. And  
16          I would like to reiterate here that we are talking  
17          about process.

18                 We wandered off into the environmental  
19          world and we wandered off into the regulatory impact  
20          analysis world this morning, and we do not want to do  
21          that. We're asking questions, clarifying for you  
22          right now, anything that you don't understand about  
23          why we do things the way that we do in general. Not  
24          just for Turkey Point 3 and 4.

25                 Why is it that we have a two-step process,

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1 or why is it there's a 30-day period in this section  
2 of it; how do you do these other things that you want  
3 to do. Those kind of questions. Not about Turkey  
4 Point 3 and 4 in particular.

5 Is that fairly clear?

6 (No response.)

7 MR. MUSSATTI: Okay. So I'm going to  
8 open it up now. Do we have any questions from the  
9 floor about the process?

10 (No response.)

11 MR. MUSSATTI: I think we did a pretty  
12 good job in explaining what we do.

13 All right. I'm going to take advantage  
14 of this to get as much time for us into the comment  
15 period so we can get as many speakers as possible.  
16 Like I said earlier, I'm going to play a little bit  
17 loose with the three to five minute rule, but I wanted  
18 to see if everyone can at least try to be concise a  
19 bit.

20 And if you have spoken earlier today, we  
21 have several speakers that have signed up again, we're  
22 going to save you until the end because we want to  
23 make sure we get as many different voices as possible.  
24 I think that's only fair.

25 But for right now I think I need to do a

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1 verbal apology to somebody that I almost literally  
2 took the microphone away from him so that we could  
3 make sure everyone got to speak this morning, and  
4 that's Steve Schoedinger, who was in the middle of a  
5 compelling discussion when he was asked to give the  
6 microphone over.

7 So, if you could conclude those remarks  
8 from this morning, please.

9 MR. SCHOEDINGER: Thank you.

10 My name is Steve Schoedinger, I'm a  
11 resident of Ocean Reef and Chair of Water Resources  
12 Advisory Committee to North Key Largo Utility  
13 District. I'm a professional engineer for over 40  
14 years, specializing in water quality and water  
15 treatment.

16 And what I'd like to talk about a little  
17 bit is the use of water resources for the various  
18 alternatives that are evaluated in the EIS for the  
19 Turkey Point plant.

20 The two alternatives, especially as it  
21 relates to the cooling water systems that are being  
22 looked at, which are either cooling towers or to  
23 continue with the canals, the open canals that are  
24 there.

25 Presently the source of the water for the

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1 canals is out of the Floridan, which is brackish  
2 water, which contributes somewhere between a million  
3 and a half pounds of salt per day into those canals,  
4 which is, you know, part of the problem that we're  
5 identifying today. Over decades that's generated  
6 part of the problem we're dealing with at this point  
7 in the admissions to the Bay.

8 If you look at the Floridan going into  
9 cooling towers, then you don't deal with the impacts  
10 of salt into a body of water that might leach into  
11 surrounding resources. It is truly a closed-loop  
12 system, and it would, at that point, be used to cool  
13 and you'd use much less, because in order to use the  
14 canals, out of the Floridan, you have to generate 30  
15 million gallons a day more than you really need for  
16 the process to allow for the evaporation that takes  
17 place daily over 6,000 acres of these 3-foot deep, 20  
18 and 50-foot wide canals. And that's a horrendous  
19 use, a horrible use of water resources for South  
20 Florida.

21 We are growing more and more reliant on  
22 the Floridan for our drinking water. For example,  
23 FKA, a third of the capacity at that plant is an RO  
24 plant that takes water from the Floridan in order to  
25 serve the Florida Keys.

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1           And I think at this point that is a  
2 serious resource. We have a drought in North Florida  
3 where the Floridan takes it water, you know, then the  
4 water levels in the Floridan could drop down to levels  
5 which would impact the operation of a lot of water  
6 supply, irrigation systems that are being used, and  
7 maybe in some case drinking water systems.

8           So, you know, you really don't have to  
9 deal with that and you're talking about 10,000 maybe  
10 gallons per day of blow down, which I think could get  
11 agglomerated and maybe disposed in a landfill or it  
12 could be put down to the Boulder Zone, which seems to  
13 be where all the other unwanted waste goes these days.

14           But at any rate, it doesn't go to the  
15 Bay, it doesn't go to the well fields west. All that  
16 is eliminated.

17           And we are a supporter of use of reclaim  
18 water. We use reclaim water in our RO system that  
19 we use on the golf courses and the common areas.

20           So I think the idea -- I hope it's very  
21 successful that Miami-Dade and Florida Power and  
22 Light will reach a deal to provide reclaim water.

23           Now reclaim water going into the canals,  
24 you have to almost treat it to drinking water  
25 standards to be at non-degradation levels to not

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1 impact the Bay when it leaks out of the canals.

2 So in that scenario, \$500 million plus on  
3 a tertiary plant, an RO plant, that Miami-Dade or  
4 FP&L would have to pay for to make this deal work.

5 If you use cooling towers you can use  
6 sewage affluent that doesn't have to be treated to  
7 drinking water standards. It can be advance treated,  
8 they call it. It's done all over the U.S. and the  
9 world, and used in cooling towers and nuclear power  
10 plants, and it can be treated at a much less level.  
11 And of course treatment is exponentially, when you  
12 try to get finer and finer quality it goes up  
13 exponentially, and that price tag will be half, 250  
14 to \$300 million dollars.

15 So you got 250. There's a difference.  
16 And that alternative goes into cooling towers. And  
17 like I already said, it doesn't go into any canals,  
18 it doesn't hit the Bay, it doesn't go west. You  
19 know, the spent water goes down into the Boulder Zone.

20 And the other idea on the reclaim water.  
21 Again, you don't have the problem with the canals.  
22 You're not losing 30 million gallons a day. Miami-  
23 Dade's going to treat 60 million gallons, which they  
24 want, to come over to use 30 million gallons in the  
25 process, and then 30 million to evaporate out of

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1 canals.

2 And imagine 30 million gallons a day of  
3 almost drinking water being evaporated into the air,  
4 and you're talking 10, \$20 million a year to operate  
5 a system. I mean it's such a poor use of our water  
6 resources to just waste 30 million when you don't  
7 have to.

8 So I think that was the point I wanted to  
9 make this morning. I think the 200 million in the  
10 savings, that if you built a plant, less costly.

11 There's all this discussion about the cost of  
12 cooling towers. Well, Bill Powers' report has been  
13 looked at over and over, and I think the number of  
14 400 million is a very accurate number of the capital  
15 costs for the cooling towers that would serve Turkey  
16 Point Reactors 3 and 4, which is one of the  
17 alternatives.

18 And the 200 million that you would save  
19 in not having to build a drinking water plant and use  
20 just tertiary from Miami-Dade, could be applied by  
21 FP&L to fund that cost.

22 So, I mean, you know, we went through the  
23 numbers and I know that the NRC people have looked at  
24 the cost effectiveness on a cost effective life cycle  
25 basis. There's no way the canals even come close.

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1           So I just want you guys, when you consider  
2 things, just the impact on the water resources, which  
3 is a factor you consider, and the impact on also the  
4 Bay. I think it's a two for one here if we go with  
5 cooling towers, which are really recommended in the  
6 alternatives. And I'm not advocating so much for  
7 cooling towers, I'm just against continued use of the  
8 canals for another 40 years, because I don't think  
9 that they're safe and the most cost effective way to  
10 use our water resources. Thank you.

11           MR. MUSSATTI: Okay. Thank you very  
12 much. And please make sure we get a transcript from  
13 you. There's a lot of notes right there.

14           Vivian Gutierrez. She's with the League  
15 of Women Voters. We heard one of her compadres this  
16 morning and now we're going to hear from her.

17           MS. GUTIERREZ: Good afternoon, my name  
18 is Vivian Gutierrez and I'm a member of the League of  
19 Women Voters of Miami-Dade County.

20           We at the League, together with other  
21 community leaders from the County, have been  
22 following FPL's persistent attempts to renew their  
23 Turkey Point cooling canals permit for over two years  
24 now.

25           We are deeply concerned of the

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1 environmental and economic impact these cooling  
2 canals are having on Biscayne Bay and our fresh water  
3 drinking supply, Biscayne aquifer.

4 Even more concerning perhaps is FP&L's  
5 lack of concern for the health and welfare of our  
6 community and our customers, which grant them access  
7 to a very profitable business and location.

8 Since Turkey Pont's cooling canal system  
9 has been leaking nutrient-rich hyper-saline water  
10 into Biscayne Bay and aquifer for over 30 years, 80  
11 percent of Biscayne Bay's seagrass and 50 percent of  
12 Biscayne aquifer have been destroyed.

13 For over 30 years FP&L has been quietly  
14 dumping 3 million pounds of salt per day into Biscayne  
15 Bay and aquifer. Biscayne aquifer is Miami-Dade's  
16 only source of drinking water. FP&L has now applied  
17 for a permit renewal which will add another 30 years  
18 to their permit to pollute, taking them to the year  
19 2050.

20 It is estimated that if FP&L Turkey Point  
21 continues operation of their cooling canals, our  
22 drinking water supply will be unusable within 5 to 20  
23 years.

24 Finally, it is surprising that the  
25 Nuclear Regulatory Commission would consider renewing

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1 a nuclear facility that is antiquated and vulnerable  
2 to sea level rise and storm surge.

3 Miami-Dade County community and customers  
4 request you to halt your cooling canal operations and  
5 provide electricity to us by any one of your  
6 alternative methods. Thank you.

7 MR. MUSSATTI: Thank you very much. And  
8 you're going to submit that to us or give us a copy  
9 of that in writing?

10 MS. GUTIERREZ: Yes. I will submit it.

11 MR. MUSSATTI: Okay, thank you.

12 Jody Steele.

13 MS. STEELE: My name is Jody Steele and  
14 I've lived in South Florida for 40 years. We raised  
15 two sons here. We've always lived on the water,  
16 either in Miami Beach or now in Key Largo. And our  
17 sons and now six grandchildren have lived on the water  
18 and enjoyed the water, and of course they all drink  
19 the water.

20 I was a school principal for 45 years and  
21 a teacher. And my mission was to teach children to  
22 do the right thing.

23 We have an alternative here, a good  
24 alternative that is safe. We are putting things in  
25 our water and in our drinking water and in the Bay,

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1 that are dangerous. They're having an effect  
2 already. Turkey Point is located in the  
3 worst place. Here we are in a very low level, facing  
4 rising sea waters, and then of course hurricanes. So  
5 we are in a danger situation. The cooling canals are  
6 not the solution. We have a much better solution.  
7 And I implore you to consider doing the right thing.  
8 Thank you.

9 MR. MUSSATTI: Thank you very much.

10 Steve Shriver. Is there a Steve Shriver  
11 in the room? He just stepped out.

12 I have four cards left. I have Steve  
13 Shriver and I have three people that have spoken  
14 before, so we're going to have plenty of time here.  
15 That does not mean we're going to take like, you know,  
16 tons and tons of time on each comment. But we'll  
17 play it a little bit loose.

18 Is Mr. Shriver available? Mr. Shriver  
19 is not available. Okay. So he will be providing  
20 written comments only? Okay.

21 Then we will move on to David Guest, who  
22 was a speaker this morning.

23 MR. GUEST: I won't repeat what I said  
24 this morning, we're kind of short of time. So I'm  
25 giving you kind of a different angle on this thing.

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1           These canals are in the aquifer, they're  
2           in the Biscayne aquifer. So what you put in there  
3           goes into the groundwater. And you hear all these  
4           stories we've heard today; people referring to these  
5           things as a closed-loop system. It's not. These are  
6           canals in the aquifer.

7           And as you heard earlier you have about  
8           3 million pounds a day of salt going through into the  
9           aquifer. Even FPL, which is known to stretch the  
10          truth pretty thin, even they acknowledge 660,000  
11          pounds of salt goes into the aquifer every day from  
12          operating this system. It's not closed loop. It's  
13          aquifer contamination and it's moving at 15 inches a  
14          day.

15          We've had five previous plants based on  
16          FPL modeling that would stop the salt plume. All  
17          five failed completely. It's been moving at 15  
18          inches a day for 35 years. And the new plant, number  
19          6 model, has what is absolutely necessary for them in  
20          it, which is a promise that if this plan fails, like  
21          the previous five did, that they'll produce another  
22          one. That's the obligation is to just keep on doing  
23          experiments. And with the level of contamination we  
24          have now, I think the time for experimentation has  
25          ended, and indeed ended long ago.

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1           Now the new scheme is even more exotic  
2           than the previous ones. Now what we're going to take  
3           is treated sewage water and put it into these aquifer  
4           canals. There is no honest debate about where  
5           there's a direct connect between these aquifer canals  
6           and Biscayne Bay. It's established in nine different  
7           ways. Nobody's seriously contested it. If you read  
8           your EIS, FPL minimizes it, certainly minimizes it,  
9           but doesn't deny it. No honest person could even  
10          think about denying that.

11           And so what you're talking about doing is  
12          putting sewage water into the canals, which goes  
13          straight into Biscayne Bay.

14           And what's happening in Florida? There's  
15          one big issue that's happening in the Florida  
16          environment, and that is the algae crisis. There is  
17          an algae crisis on East and West Coast. There's one  
18          in the great St. John's River, the biggest river in  
19          Florida, that's developing, as we speak. There's  
20          emergency measures by the Corps of Engineers, by  
21          Governor DeSantis, by the legislatures.

22           There's hundreds of millions of dollars  
23          of fixes to try to stop the algae crisis as it is  
24          now. But then you want to talk about adding sewage  
25          water into Biscayne Bay, which is teetering on the

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1 edge of collapsing like the rest of them have.

2 It's crazy. It's absolutely crazy to be  
3 putting sewage water into a place where it's going to  
4 go straight into the Bay and risk a broadening toxic  
5 algae crisis. It just makes no sense at all.

6 And you guys don't have -- as an  
7 alternative, you don't have the straight sea water  
8 exchange into Biscayne Bay, like it was long ago.  
9 And it's a good reason it's not there. It's because  
10 the carnage that it does to the Bay if you do that.

11 Well, that's the standard that you should  
12 be operating on. Carnage to the Bay is not a viable  
13 alternative. And the sewage plant is just that, it's  
14 not a viable alternative, it should be taken off the  
15 table. Thank you.

16 MR. MUSSATTI: Thank you, sir. Thank  
17 you very much.

18 Next we have Laura Reynolds.

19 MS. REYNOLDS: Thank you. Do you mind  
20 if I use the other mic?

21 MR. MUSSATTI: Excuse me? Do you want  
22 this mic?

23 MS. REYNOLDS: Is that okay? That way I  
24 don't have to hunch over and go like this.

25 MR. MUSSATTI: Make sure you keep it

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1 fairly close.

2 MS. REYNOLDS: Yes, yes. Laura Reynolds  
3 representing the Florida Keys Fishing Guides  
4 Association.

5 And I did speak earlier today and you did  
6 get my handout. For those of you who just got here,  
7 there is a poster in the back of the room with a  
8 handout, if you'd like to take one. And what that  
9 shows is the impact to Biscayne Bay.

10 And I think it's pretty clear that we've  
11 been seeing a slow addition of salt and nutrients  
12 over 40-plus years of operations. And that shows how  
13 it's getting there and what the impact is. So I  
14 won't repeat that.

15 But what I do want to talk about is the  
16 conflict with Everglades restoration. So for those  
17 of you who might not be familiar, there are 68  
18 projects around South Florida. There's 2 in the  
19 vicinity of the cooling canal system.

20 Now, this is a State and Federal funded  
21 project, all 68 of them. And Dade County, for  
22 example, their drinking water is predicated on full  
23 implementation of CERP. So their consumptive use  
24 permit for use of water is predicated on that success.

25 And I wanted to leave this for the record.

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1 I only have one copy. But the report card for 2012  
2 through 2017 of Everglades restoration shows that the  
3 only poor condition throughout the entire system is  
4 in the southern coastal systems, and it gets the  
5 lowest rating. And the things that it's rated for  
6 are crocodiles, crashing the nesting, salinity, and  
7 the prey fish community. All of those things have  
8 been affected by the cooling canal system. So not  
9 only do you have the salt loading that David Guest  
10 talked about, which is in direct conflict with the  
11 goals of Biscayne Bay coastal wetlands.

12 The goal stated in the Yellow Book for  
13 that project is to bring the near shore environment  
14 back to mesohaline conditions. Which essentially  
15 means, bring it back to an estuary because it's been  
16 getting too salty.

17 And the operations of the plant.  
18 Basically all it does is evaporate fresh water and  
19 leave behind salt and any contaminants that are in  
20 that water. And it does that very well, just like a  
21 radiator.

22 And we know that whatever water is being  
23 pulled in through the water budget, that gets  
24 concentrated over time. That could be a little bit  
25 of fertilizer from a farm, it could be the salt from

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1 Biscayne Bay, it could be something from rainfall.  
2 And it could also be whatever input you have.

3 So I think it's a good point that Steve  
4 Schoedinger made, that if you put in recycled sewage  
5 water, you're adding to the problem. Not only EPOCs,  
6 but also additional nutrients.

7 So the future water supply to continue  
8 operating this plant is very important to think about.  
9 And I would argue that generally using nuclear power  
10 is a bad choice because of its water demands for South  
11 Florida.

12 One of the things that we're lacking for  
13 Everglades restoration success is clean, fresh water.  
14 We don't have enough of it. And the southern coastal  
15 system, like I said, gets the poorest rating out of  
16 the entire system, and that includes Lake Okeechobee,  
17 which only gets one little red mark. If you look at  
18 this whole thing there's not much red on the rest of  
19 the system, just Biscayne Bay.

20 So I would argue that the operations of  
21 the cooling canal system are in direct conflict with  
22 a federally funded project. Two of them, at least,  
23 if not more.

24 In addition, you have the C-111 project,  
25 which is basically just to the west. Now, the way

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1 that the system operates there's -- I don't remember  
2 exactly how many acres it is. But the model land  
3 region, which is just west of the cooling canal  
4 system, is a series of wetlands.

5 Now recently Dade County in fact  
6 documented salinity levels increasing in the surface  
7 of those model lands from contamination from the  
8 L-31-E traced back to the cooling canal system.

9 Now after Irma those weirs were opened up  
10 to flush water out and that salinity level dropped  
11 again. But the canal system actually was  
12 contaminated, and so was the surface wetlands to the  
13 west. So I think continued operations will continue  
14 to contaminate those wetlands, and many of them have  
15 been purchased for restoration purposes.

16 In addition, the water levels in that  
17 area are kept at 1.8. Now that happens to be the  
18 trigger to operate the interceptor ditch pumps. The  
19 interceptor ditch pumps actually can pump water into  
20 the cooling canal system at about 3 million gallons  
21 a day on average.

22 That water would otherwise be available  
23 for restoration, would maybe go into Taylor Slough or  
24 south into other parts of the system. Instead, it's  
25 being pumped into the cooling canal system to keep it

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1 fresher.

2 So in my opinion, a direct conflict with  
3 water, water quality, water quantity, and the  
4 storage. So if you were able to meet the trigger  
5 identified in the Yellow Book for C-111, you would go  
6 up to 2.4 to 2.9 feet, holding that water level higher  
7 and in fact improving restoration benefits in the  
8 area. By keeping it low and staying at that trigger  
9 you're losing all of those benefits.

10 And so what I would argue is that you  
11 must consider the cumulative effects of what this  
12 does to Everglades restoration.

13 Now, I remember talking on the record at  
14 the 6 and 7 NRC hearing, saying the same thing; that  
15 this is in direct conflict with Everglades  
16 restoration. And so, please, consider that. It  
17 doesn't seem to have enough weight in your EIS draft,  
18 so you need to take another look at really what those  
19 conflicts are.

20 And I ask you to go back to the Yellow  
21 Book, look at the benefits and see the report on why  
22 the coastal systems next to Turkey Point, because  
23 there's two projects there, are failing. And I would  
24 argue that it's because this system is in direct  
25 conflict with it and you wouldn't see any of these

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1 benefits. It masks everything.

2 Okay, thank you.

3 MR. MUSSATTI: Okay, thank you. And once  
4 again, a PDF copy of that so that we have an  
5 electronic version?

6 MS. REYNOLDS: It doesn't exist.

7 MR. MUSSATTI: It doesn't exist.  
8 Somebody's going to have to do some magic with that.  
9 If you would just hand it to Butch on the way past,  
10 he will be responsible for that.

11 MS. REYNOLDS: I can try to email them,  
12 but I just have this.

13 MR. MUSSATTI: All right. We'll figure  
14 something out. But we do need to have some sort of  
15 electronic version if we're going to maintain that  
16 record.

17 Okay. It is now about five minutes until  
18 7:00. We have until 8:00 o'clock. I really don't  
19 want to fill up an hour and five minutes with the  
20 last speaker, but we are down to our last speaker and  
21 I would like to call her to come up right now. And  
22 that would be Bonnie Rippingille.

23 I'm not sure I pronounced that correctly.  
24 I'm sorry.

25 Are you going to use the handheld or the

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1 little microphone?

2 MS. RIPPINGILLE: Thank you.

3 This afternoon I spoke to the group and  
4 we talked about the many times that FP&L has tried to  
5 fix the cooing canal situation with respect to the  
6 hyper saline plume, and how every single time it's  
7 been unsuccessful.

8 In this case there's no evidence that  
9 it's working and that the EIS is premised -- if you  
10 read the EIS, that many of the statements that they  
11 make and findings they make, are based upon this  
12 system working.

13 And you heard from Carolyn McLaughlin who  
14 said there was no indication that it was working. In  
15 fact, we had a statement by several of the speakers  
16 that the plume was moving and there was a new report  
17 out on wells that were in the western part and that  
18 the plume is moving.

19 I didn't address climate change and that  
20 fact that it's bringing higher sea levels to Southeast  
21 Florida. And it's clear that sea level rise is  
22 accelerating faster than previously understood. And  
23 it's supposed to be substantially faster in Southeast  
24 Florida than any other place in the United States.  
25 And you can't ignore this in considering a permit for

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1 another 20 years.

2 The cooling canals are only about two  
3 feet above sea level and it's dramatically reducing  
4 the amount of available fresh water in the Biscayne  
5 aquifer because of salt water intrusion. And that's  
6 a real problem for this community in South Florida  
7 because we are growing. We are growing and we're  
8 going to be continuing to grow, by the looks of it.  
9 I know all of you experienced the traffic coming here,  
10 and know what it's like to try to even get to work in  
11 Miami-Dade County.

12 I wanted to go over with you, I went on  
13 a little dive trip about a year ago and we did some  
14 sampling. And one of our Auxiliary Coast Guard in  
15 Ocean Reef Club, of which Ms. Steele's husband, who's  
16 here today, is one of the officers. And we were  
17 taken out, and I was present, and we did sample four  
18 separate what we call cave or upwelling exits, and we  
19 took about two dozen samples.

20 And the photos show that the phosphorous  
21 was 1,000 percent greater than average geometric  
22 mean. And the nitrogen was 300 percent greater than  
23 average geometric mean. And the chlorophyl was 100  
24 percent greater than average geometric mean.

25 We were less than a quarter mile from the

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1 FPL plant and the cooling canals. And the well that  
2 we were close to was TPGW-14-D, less than one quarter  
3 mile east of the southeast corner of the CCS, the  
4 cooling canal system.

5 I implore the NRC to extend their date  
6 for final EIS a few months if necessary to consider  
7 the content of the final issued new NPDES permit, if  
8 one is issued, for FPL TPP. I don't know whether you  
9 realize, but that permit has not even been a live  
10 permit for practically ten years because of all the  
11 problems that FDEP recognized with FPL's compliance  
12 with the terms of their existing permit. So that's  
13 a very important issue.

14 And the records, and I'm happy to supply  
15 them to your group, of their non-compliance and what  
16 was done about it in administrative hearings and other  
17 proceedings, resulted finally in DERM and FTP citing  
18 them for violations. And they're still in violation  
19 and they're going to continue in violation. And the  
20 NPDES permit conveniently appears to make those  
21 violations not a violation with respect to the Bay  
22 and the coverage under the NPDES permit.

23 And I suggest to you that they know it's  
24 not going to work, and that's why they're going for  
25 this new permit. And this new permit was submitted

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1 during the final months of the Scott administration.

2 And we didn't find out about it -- the  
3 environmental groups didn't find out about it until  
4 15 days before the meeting, the public meeting on it.  
5 And there was an extension granted, and that meeting  
6 is going to take place next week, and we hope that  
7 everybody will come back so that we can talk about  
8 this again, because they are not in compliance with  
9 their permit. They know it, DERM knows it, FDEP  
10 knows it.

11 And why would you give an NRC permit for  
12 another 20 years to FPL when they're in violation of  
13 their permit? And when they're in violation of the  
14 DERM and FDEP consent order and consent decree, why  
15 would you reward them like this? Because all you're  
16 going to do is incentivize them to continue to delay,  
17 delay, delay in doing something about those cooling  
18 canals.

19 And that's what happens in the state of  
20 Florida. And frankly, I was a Judge in Miami-Dade  
21 County, and I retired. I went up to the Gulf Coast  
22 to work on the post-Katrina recovery with my family  
23 and I'm back here again. And I've learned about  
24 this. I'm volunteering for my club. I have worked  
25 on this for three years. A lot of you saw me at the

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1 last hearing and Commission meetings, and the Florida  
2 Keys Marine Sanctuary. And you heard from them today  
3 and what they think of the cooling canal system.

4 I have the charts that show what we found  
5 there out in that Bay, and I'm going to file them  
6 with you. I believe there's also video footage of  
7 the dive. I just collected the samples that came in  
8 and charted them on the chart. I wasn't diving. But  
9 we have video footage of it.

10 So I implore you to look at their non-  
11 compliance over the last 30, 35 years and ask you to  
12 delay granting this license until they show that they  
13 can comply with the rules.

14 And you heard from Tom Schievelbein, who ran  
15 the naval -- not the naval yard but a nuclear yard up  
16 in Norfolk, Virginia. And he said to you, the most  
17 important thing is your duty to comply with the rules.  
18 Because you're in an area where -- outstanding federal  
19 water, the Everglades, from which we get our water  
20 supply, on each side of this plant.

21 And we have a lot to lose in Florida.  
22 There are millions of people that come here as  
23 tourists. Millions. And they spend money and they  
24 support business activity in the area. And I want  
25 to continue to go and do fish fries. I don't want to

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1 have the Bay pickled, and that's what's happening  
2 because everything's dying.

3 There was nothing on the bottom when they  
4 were doing the dive. I saw the footage. The  
5 seagrass was gone. If you go out to the Arsnicker's  
6 the seagrass is gone.

7 Somebody in Ocean Reef said to me, well,  
8 I went fishing in the Arsnicker's and it was clear,  
9 you know, really clear water. They must have done  
10 something about it. Rich, I said, it's clear because  
11 the seagrass is all gone, the bottom is bare so the  
12 water's very clear out there.

13 So anyway, this is what we need to do as  
14 a country, we need to follow the rules and we need  
15 the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to be our stewards,  
16 because you are the people that enforce these rules  
17 for us.

18 I understand there's other pollutants  
19 coming into that Bay that aren't the responsibility  
20 of FPL. But you know what? FPL runs a nuclear  
21 plant. A nuclear plant that is in our neighborhood.  
22 We are in the zone, South Dade is in the zone. Just  
23 imagine if something happens to one of the pumps and  
24 the water isn't going through the reactors. It takes  
25 three days in a storm to shut down a reactor. Three

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1 full days.

2 So we have a lot to lose here. We could  
3 lose our higher environment, our homes, the value of  
4 our homes. We need to do something about this and  
5 this is a reasonable request because we are citizens,  
6 we are residents of Florida, and we are entitled to  
7 be protected by our Governor and also by our  
8 Legislature, and also by you as the Federal regulators  
9 under the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

10 And we ask you to keep that in mind and  
11 to resist rushing along with this. I think on the  
12 current permit there is 16 years left.

13 Am I right, 16 years? 16 years left on  
14 the current permit. I think we're in the 4th year  
15 of the 20 years to 2032.

16 So anyway -- but there's plenty of time  
17 to take care of this. We need to step back and  
18 require FP&L to comply with FDEP administrative code  
19 rules, they need to comply with your rules, they need  
20 to do what they're supposed to do by virtue of the  
21 fact they've been granted this license.

22 And they're guaranteed profits. They're  
23 not even paying for that water that they've taking  
24 away from us. They get a guaranteed percentage every  
25 year. It's almost like they're running it as a

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1 capitalist organization when really it's, you know,  
2 a utility that is regulated by the state of Florida,  
3 and serves us.

4 We are the community, and we are at risk  
5 here. And, please help us. Thank you.

6 MR. MUSSATTI: All right. Thank you,  
7 Bonnie. I would like to thank you for two things.

8 First of all an amazing metaphor; that  
9 you're here for the fish fries, not the pickles. I  
10 find that pretty cool.

11 The other thing is, as Bonnie was  
12 talking, you have heard a great deal of acronyms and  
13 shortened names and nicknames for organizations.  
14 She's not the only culprit in the room. If you have  
15 spoken and you were using acronyms or you were using  
16 shortened names made out of acronyms to identify  
17 technical aspects, organizations, these sorts of  
18 things, I would invite you, before you leave, to take  
19 a minute or two and go and visit our transcribers,  
20 our court reporters here in front of the room and ask  
21 them if there's anything that they did not get that  
22 you could clarify for the acronyms that are in there;  
23 NPDES.

24 Most of us that are working in the  
25 business, we understand what that is. But to

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1 somebody that is outside of our science they may not  
2 understand those or catch them as quickly as we do.  
3 So, please, take a minute, introduce yourself to the  
4 court reporters and ask them, did you get everything  
5 I said or can I clarify a spot that would have said,  
6 garbled, in the transcript. And we can do that, I  
7 think we can close this meeting.

8 The first thing I'd like to do is remind  
9 you that we're taking comments all the way up through  
10 the 20th, written comments, and we've got the address  
11 up here on the board.

12 The second thing is, is that we're always  
13 trying to make these meetings better, and the only  
14 way we can make them better is if we get critical  
15 input from people. The critical input being here  
16 that we need to know what we did right so we can do  
17 more of it, and what we've done wrong so that we can  
18 stop doing it, and what we need to do better so we  
19 can figure out a way to get that done for you.

20 We're here to receive your comments and  
21 to hear what you have to say, but that's kind of hard  
22 to do and we only do it every six months, eight  
23 months, and we don't have an opportunity to do it  
24 very often. So your comments very definitely do  
25 help.

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1 I don't have anything else to add to this  
2 except for the fact that I think you've been a great  
3 audience and you did fabulously at staying within the  
4 time limits that I did not hold you to.

5 And I'm going to turn this over to Ray  
6 and we'll close out the meeting.

7 MR. MCKINLEY: Thanks, Dan. Again,  
8 thanks everybody for coming out. Some folks came out  
9 for both meetings, so we definitely appreciate  
10 receiving everybody's perspectives on this issue and  
11 giving us the opportunity to present the results of  
12 our environmental review.

13 So with that I would say have a good night  
14 and have a safe trip home.

15 (At 7:08 p.m., the public meeting was  
16 concluded.)

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