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## **Three Mile Island Resources**

**Title:** PANE Newsletters, 1983

**Date:** 1983

**Location:** TMI-Hossler

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# PANE

A citizens' public interest organization  
of the Middletown area

THREE MILE ISLAND  
**Clean it.  
Close it.**

JANUARY 1983

## COLORADO RESIDENTS GET RADIO'S/WE GET TV ADS AND SIRENS

People living within 5 miles of the Fort St. Vrain nuclear plant received \$33.00 radio's in February and March 1982. According to the January 7, 1982 Daily Times of Longmont, Colorado ". . . the NRC mandated the 7 channel radio's be distributed by the utility." "Additional batteries would be distributed annually." The radio will sound an emergency beeper if there is an accident. PANE points out that about 1200 radios were bought, probably about 10 times that number would have to be bought for the 5 mile area around TMI. This would be very costly, right.....oh well.....people in Tennessee get free potassium iodine tablets, people in Colorado get free radio's.....meanwhile all we get are GPU advertisements on radio and TV telling us how safe the Lincoln Memorial and operating nuclear plants are.

## NRC DELAYS TMI #1 PARTIAL DECISION

As you know the NRC postponed a partial decision on December 6, 1982 because the 5 commissioners were "taking longer than they anticipated with the wording." Then later in December it was determined that the earthquake threat (discussed later in this newsletter) was enough to delay a decision until well into 1983.

## VOLUNTEER HELP

PANE joined the Three Mile Island Legal (TMILF) Fund in 1980. The TMILF is composed of local organizations who are working to make Central Pa. free of the threat from TMI #1 and #2. The TMILF has been conducting a nationwide mail campaign to raise funds to support local member organization's efforts. PANE has received several thousand dollars from the TMILF effort. On the weekend of December 10, 11, 12, and 13 about a dozen volunteers, many from PANE stuffed, licked, sealed and sorted 8400 pieces of mail for the latest national effort. The results so far have been very encouraging. This type of volunteer effort is the kind of valuable work that makes organizations like PANE succeed even though funding is limited. A special thanks goes to Jim Hurst who coordinated the effort.

## PANE MEETINGS

January 30 and February 13 and February 27 - Frey Village Guest House -  
Conference Room - North Union Street - 7 to 9 p.m.

## PANE IN 1982

PANE had a fairly good year in terms of raising money to support the legal effort. As you know the major expenses of PANE are for the printing and mailing of the newsletter and legal fees to keep our attorney in business.

For 1982, PANE receipts totaled over \$16,000. This large figure is dwarfed by our legal debt which is over 10,000. Our attorney William Jordan, III of the firm Harmon and Weiss does a quality job for us.

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## CONTRIBUTIONS

Yes, I'd like to contribute \_\_\_\_\_ dollars to PANE.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

Please send me information on membership in PANE.

SEND TO: PANE, P.O. Box 268, Middletown, PA 17057 Attention: Treasurer

### GPU WANTS 4 BILLION FROM TMI #2 REACTOR BUILDER

General Public Utilities, owners of Three Mile Island Units #1 and #2, contends that the disastrous accident of March 28, 1979 at #2 occurred because "Babcock and Wilcox (reactor builder) failed to provide our operators with information available more than a year prior to the TMI 2 accident which would have prevented the accident from occurring." As a result on November 1, 1982, a trial started in New York City. The non-jury trial should end this month. As you know the decontamination of TMI #2 is expected to cost over 1 billion dollars. A sidelight is that GPU has also sued the NRC for 4 billion dollars and that may not come to trial until possibly 1985.

Getting back to the GPU vs. B & W trial----it will deal only with the charge of negligence (who is responsible). Damages and counterclaims, if any, would be the subjects of a later trial.

Following is a summary of happenings in the trail for the months of November and December as gathered from newspaper accounts by Al Manik, Jim Hurst and Don Hossler: The GPU attorney termed the continuing accident at TMI #2 as "... a frightening episode." The accident was caused by the failure of the plant's operators to analyze correctly a series of initially controllable malfunctions. On the opening day of the trial B & W attorneys charged GPU with "indulging in recklessness" and of "deliberate and willful misconduct." The B & W attorney continued describing a "pervasive pattern of appalling indifference on the part of GPU management" and accused the company of falsifying reports about steam leakage in the reactor system for several weeks before the accident because it feared losing money if the reactor was shut down. The B & W attorney further stated the company's reactor operators "didn't have even a fundamental understanding of how a nuclear reactor works." He continued that the head of the utility's training program for new operators flunked the NRC test for an operator's license himself. He finally obtained a license, the B & W attorney continued, only after having someone else take half of the required examination for him, which the company later said they didn't consider cheating. B & W attorneys further said GPU should have 1) Shut #2 down to repair leaky valves and they 2) filed false reports on the leakage. GPU attorneys said B & W withheld vital information because it might have required other B & W reactors to be shut down and hurt B & W's marketing image.

B & W attorneys have also raised the issue that someone (never identified) in the control room turned off the emergency cooling water that could have helped calm the dangerous situation on March 28, 1979, according to B & W.

GPU says it loses \$500,000 a day with both reactors shut down.

GPU's supervisor in the control room at the time of the accident said the accident occurred even though the operators followed all safety procedures to the letter. Meanwhile B & W attorneys tried to show that control room data gave operators a number of unmistakable signs that a key valve had stuck open. The B & W attorney also accused the shift supervisor, William Zewe, of changing facts about what he knew when testifying before several investigative bodies, after the initial parts of the continuing accident at TMI #2.

At one point Federal District Judge Richard Owen asked a question, "If the temperature at the valve was 285° for more than an hour and normal was 130, he asked Zewe, why had not he assumed something was wrong with the valve? Zewe responded "I can't put myself back in that time frame." The judge responded, "You're aware that there is a whopper of a problem, and yet an hour and 20 minutes and you haven't got a handle on it?"

Zewe later testified that shortly after the emergency of March 28, 1979 began, he discarded the emergency procedure manuals provided by B & W as irrelevant in that particular crisis. He also said no one at B & W had ever explained to him how to handle the crisis involving a stuck valve. The B & W attorney countered that a similar valve has stuck in March 1978 while TMI #2 was being tested and Zewe should have used that information for the 1979 accident.

Ed Frederick a control room operator on duty on March 28, 1979 said his training by B & W personnel basically said that the combination of events for that day could never happen. B & W says all operators were given all the information they needed to prevent an incident from becoming an accident.

The GPU attorney asked the head of the Dept. of Nuclear Engineering at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute about the status of the other B & W plants throughout the country on the day of March 28, 1979. The B & W attorney vigorously objected and the judge said the GPU witness should not answer the question. The GPU attorney then volunteered that witness would have said the plants were so unsafe they were "a time bomb waiting to go off."

We'll have more in the next newsletter on the trial. Besides suing B & W for 4 billion, GPU is also suing the NRC for 4 billion---but there is more---GPU has been named as a defendant in several hundred damage claims filed by people living in the area. Individual trials (about 360) will have to be completed. Shareholders have also filed a lawsuit claiming GPU inadequately informed investors about the risks associated with owning and operating a nuclear power plant. AND---one of GPU's insurance companies has denied liability because GPU omitted information on an insurance form. The shareholder suit and the insurer one will come to trial in the Spring of 1983.

All of this information should reaffirm the fact that TMI #2 must be decontaminated and decommissioned and TMI #1 never allowed to operate again. Write to Governor Thornburgh and tell him. His address is: Main Capitol Building, Harrisburg, PA 17120 or telephone his action-line toll free 1-800-932-0784 if you're calling from Phila. it is 215-923-3297.

#### BERWICK

We were shocked to hear the NRC voted 5-0 to allow Susquehanna I in Berwick to begin generating electricity. What surprised us was the fact that many issues are not resolved such as valves in a back-up system, and location of a nearby natural gas line. (More in coming newsletters)

#### AND YOUR PP & L BILL

Meanwhile to pay for the 1.5 billion dollar Susquehanna Unit 1 at Berwick, PP & L has asked for what may be the highest rate hike a utility has ever asked for in this state, 2/3's of the hike (315 million annually) goes to pay for Unit 1. Another rate hike can be expected if they ever finish Unit 2 (late 1984). Members of the Susquehanna Alliance, a consumer rights organization from that area, may intervene in the rate case. The alliance has opposed construction and has worked to educate those in the PP & L area about nuclear energy and its associated problems. Residents who use 500 kilowatts a month and use PP & L will pay about \$41.00 if the rate hike is approved by the P.U.C. Middletown residents, protected by an early 20th century contract with Met-Ed/GPU, now pay about \$19.00 for 500 kw, a New York City resident pays about \$50.00 for 500 kw. (P.S.-Middletown's power predominately comes from the York Haven hydroelectric dam)

#### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Elections for the PANE Board will be held in February. We still would like to have several more members nominated. If you are interested or would like to nominate someone please telephone Don Hossler 944-2250 or Jim Hurst 944-2359 for more information. The following have been nominated, so far. Please nominate yourself or others. The nominees are Beth Drazba, Betty Chavey, John Kovalic, John Garver, Gen Emerick, Jim Hurst, Linda Braasch, Paola Kinney, Joyce Corradi, Don Hossler, Rari Light, and Al Manik. Nominations will close on February 10, 1983.

#### BOB POLLARD AND UCS

Mr. Pollard, a nuclear reactor safety engineer, appeared at the Susquehanna Valley Alliance (Lancaster) monthly meeting in November. He gave an excellent presentation on the work GPU has not done and needs to do before any consideration could be given to operating TMI #1.

Most importantly he has credited Governor Dick Thornburgh for helping to make sure TMI #1 is safe to operate (if that is possible in the hands of GPU). In June 1979 Governor Thornburgh sent a letter to the NRC saying he could not support operation of TMI #1 until several recommendations were completed. To date not all recommendations have been satisfied. As Bob Pollard stated Governor Thornburgh should be complemented for his actions in 1979. PANE feels he also should be reminded of those recommendations, from the June letter, not completed yet. Next month we will reprint the letter and ask you to respond to the Governor.

#### UCS TESTIMONY

The Union of Concerned Scientists, intervenors in the TMI #1 hearings, proponents of safe energy have assisted the Federal Gov.'t in deciding to demand changes in the cooling system of TMI #1. UCS presented testimony, as reported last month, that showed a method to cool a reactor like TMI #1 cannot at this time be considered reliable. As a result the NRC had directed

GPU to supply more evidence that the cooling system (feed and Bleed) would be effective. UCS successfully pointed out flaws in NRC staff and GPU testimony. Once again UCS proves its concern for safe energy.

On December 31 the NRC announced a hearing will be held on Feb. 8, 1983 regarding the above issue. The hearing will focus on TMI #1's and GPU's ability to handle loss of coolant in accidents. The issue revolves around computer models that assess the ability of various systems and components to assure the plants emergency core cooling system can safely keep the reactor covered with water in an accident. This hearing will also focus on a TMI #1 backup water supply system and its ability to withstand a large earthquake.

This type of technical area is where the Union of Concerned Scientists have been extremely diligent. PANE and other local organizations do not have the technical expertise nor the huge sums of money necessary to utilize such expertise. Thank you UCS.

#### NRC WANTS TO FINE GPU \$40,000

GPU's only operating nuclear power plant, Oyster Creek near Toms River, N.J., may be fined because tests were not done properly on certain cooling system valves and another valve was improperly assembled. NRC inspectors uncovered the problems.

#### NUCLEAR REACTOR OPERATOR TRAINING STILL FLAWED?

The Government Accounting Office released a report on Dec. 17, 1982 that states the NRC has done very little in the past two years to address the fundamental cause--operator error--of the 1979 TMI #2 accident.

AUGUST 14, 1979

A Met-Ed news release that appeared in the Lancaster Intelligencer on that date stated a time table for "cleansing" TMI #2. Among the high-lighted work projections---"remove fuel core--Fall 1981" (now probably 1985 or 1986) and "Return TMI #2 to operation--Summer 1983" (probably never, now)

#### BLAST FEARED DURING NUCLEAR CLEAN-UP

This was the headline appearing in the Niagra Falls Ontario/The Canadian Press - Hugh Hondorp an engineer with Bechtel, Inc. (hired by GPU to plan and conduct the decontamination of TMI #2) said pieces of uranium fuel pellets spilled during the on-going accident that started in 1979 are floating in the cooling fluid. He said "what we are trying to avoid is the possibility of flushing enough fuel into a filter to form a critical mass." The article said fuel is mostly in minute bits but the company fears there could be intact fuel pellets floating around the system as well. About 66 kilograms of the radioactive material collected in one lump could result in an explosion.

#### POWER

6 million kilowatts of power annually is enough to light 1,000 homes for one year. Also a 10 megawatt solar station is now functioning in Southern California (near Daggett--Rick) and generating electricity for 6,000 homes.

#### HAPPY NEW YEAR!!!????

January 1, 1983 Lancaster Intelligencer, morning paper, had a small article on the last page of one section tucked in a corner that ventings at TMI would be from January 1 to January 7 to facilitate entries. GPU estimated 1 curie would be released daily. Just another daily reminder that the accident IS NOT OVER. Let's help get it cleaned-up and Shutdown!

#### TMI AND ECONOMICS

The December 17, 1982 Harrisburg Patriot News had an article citing the U.S. Dept. of Defense idea to reduce the no. of jobs at the Indiantown Gap Military Installation by 200 persons in 1983 (About 20 miles from TMI). The Executive Vice President of the Lebanon Valley Chamber of Commerce said "the Army should have taken a closer look at the economic impact the move would have on the community, particularly when coupled with the impact of the 1979 nuclear accident at TMI."

I CAN HARDLY BELIEVE IT!  
HERE IT IS, 2079,  
AND THE OL' NUCLEAR POWER  
PLANT IS STILL GOING  
STRONG AFTER 100 YEARS!

NO MELTDOWNS,  
NO CATASTROPHES...



EVEN WITH A LITTLE LEAKAGE  
AND THE DISPOSAL OF  
NUCLEAR WASTE, NO HARM  
EVER CAME OF IT ALL.

OUR CROPS ARE  
HEALTHY, OUR AIR  
IS CLEAN.



AND TO THINK OF  
ALL THE PROTEST  
THAT WAS RAISED!

SILLY FEARS,  
BLIND DISTRUST...



JMB BREWSTER

IT JUST  
GOES TO SHOW  
HOW WRONG  
YOU CAN BE!



DEC. 02 SUSQUEHANNA  
Alliance Author.

STAYSKAL  
SOUTH LAGO  
TRIBUNE

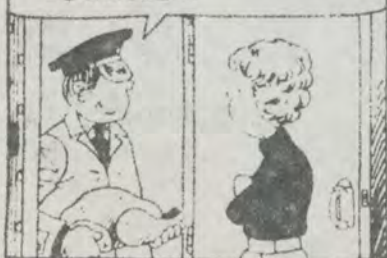
SIX YEARS TO  
CLEAN UP THREE  
MILE ISLAND  
NUCLEAR PLANT



"Big deal . . . I've been trying to clean up this place for the last 13 years!"

### Funky Winkerbean

AND NOT ONLY ARE THESE  
BAND TURKEYS INDESCRIBABLY  
DELICIOUS ...



BUT EACH ONE  
COMES WITH THREE  
DRUMSTICKS!



THREE  
DRUMSTICKS?



THEY COME FROM A TURKEY  
FARM NEAR THREE MILE  
ISLAND!



IMPORTANT PUBLIC MEETING

A 2 1/2 day symposium, open to the public, will be held in March or April in the area. The sessions will deal with nuclear power and feature many participants who are not "mouth-pieces of the nuclear industry," but rather utilize an even-handed approach to fission.

6 MILLION DOLLARS TO STUDY TMI AREA

A staff is being organized to operate the TMI Public Health Fund to study psychological and medical effects of those of us living here. An advisory board has been set up headed by Karl Morgan a health physicist from Tennessee. We need to monitor the efforts of this fund to be certain the approach is as objective as possible.

DID YOU KNOW?

More than 150,000 people evacuated the area within 15 miles of TMI during the 1979 continuing accident.

GPU/ONTARIO HYDRO

Remember that power line that was to be laid under Lake Erie to supply power to GPU from Canada? Well, GPU canceled the 700 million dollar project. Estimates are the withdrawal will likely cost GPU 8 million dollars. (Exceptional planning by GPU!!!)

GPU TO "DO SOMETHING" WITH SAXTON PLANT

GPU operated a 28 megawatt reactor (TMI #1 is 890 megawatts) in Western Pa. until 1972. It was used as a training facility and now GPU has a choice of mothballing, entombing or dismantling it. Citizens are correctly concerned about what GPU plans to do and how competently it can be done. Al Manik received copies of the Broad Top Bulletin, the paper from Saxton, and has shared them with us. We will provide you with more detailed information in coming newsletters. The Saxton plant is located in the Pennsylvania Electric service area, a subsidiary of GPU.

SUPREME COURT WILL BE BUSY

The Justices will review 3 key cases between now and May 1983 concerned with nuclear power. One ruling could require the federal gov.'t. to determine if radioactive waste can be safely stored before a nuclear plant can begin operation. The second deals with California's ruling that no further nuclear plants be built in that state before a safe way to store or dispose of toxic waste is developed. The final one is the PANE case---must the psychological impact on local residents be weighed, first, before any consideration is given to trying to operate TMI #1. PANE Treasurer, P.O. Box 268, Middletown, PA 17057---PANE needs your help to support the case---please.

TMI THINGS TO WATCH IN 1983

1. Completion of repair of TMI #1 steam tubes (possibly February)
2. Results of NRC review of testing of steam tubes.
3. Results of Feb. hearing on earthquake and other technical issues.
4. Completion of court case GPU vs. Babcock & Wilcox (possibly March).
5. NRC release of environmental assessment or statement of the affect TMI #1 operation would have on local populace.
6. Supreme Court argument by Bill Jordan for PANE (possibly April or May)
7. Supreme Court decision (June to September)
8. NRC vote on issue #3 and other areas that were to have been voted on in December 1982 but delayed.

PANE  
P.O. BOX 268  
MIDDLETOWN, PA 17057

BULK RATE  
U.S. POSTAGE  
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# PANE

A citizens' public interest organization  
of the Middletown area

THREE MILE ISLAND

## Clean it. Close it.

FEBRUARY 1983

### MARCH FORTH ON MARCH FIRST

Bill Jordan will be presenting oral arguments to the Supreme Court on March 1 at 10 a.m. in Washington, DC. PANE wants the NRC to do an environmental assessment and of course they have not released one. Watch the TV, radio, and papers on March 1 and 2; we have tried to alert as many people as possible to get our message out. We expect a decision anywhere from the end of March to August. This is the ultimate test of your efforts to have the NRC evaluate this area. More next month on our Supreme Court case and the GPU/B&W out of court settlement.

### MARCH 28, 29, & 30

These are the dates for a nuclear energy symposium to be held at Capitol Campus. PANE believes it will be a very even-handed approach to nuclear energy with very few "industry mouthpieces." You should plan to attend. If you have school age children perhaps you could send a note to the social studies or science teacher asking that students be allowed to attend. One session you should plan to attend is at 1:45 p.m. on March 29 our own Jim Hurst will be on a panel. Bob Holt, Ph.D. from New York University will also appear on the panel. Dr. Holt has done analysis' of studies completed on the TMI area population. PANE and other local organizations had asked that the sessions be held in the evenings/weekends but unfortunately the practicality of this idea was overlooked. Tell your friends and neighbors--the symposium will be extremely educational.

### FLASHBACK

Last month we told you about the national fundraising appeal that many PANE folks and others helped to ready for mailing. After one month the TMI Legal Fund has received 318 returns (of 8400 sent) that totals \$6,000 gross. Let's hope that good news continues and thanks to those of you who helped from Mechanicsburg to Harrisburg to Middletown.

### JANUARY 30--PANE MEETING

Members present viewed a 30 minute video tape called "Changes" produced by Capitol Campus Professor Eton Churchill. The videotape shows interviews of local persons and what it was like during the early days of the accident. It was well done and re-emphasized vivid memories of why we must legally prevent the restart of TMI #1 and monitor closely the decontamination and decommissioning of TMI #2. Special thanks to Dr. Jack Susskind who coordinated the showing of "Changes."

### ANOTHER MONEY-MAKER

Yep, Dale Hoyt has organized another exciting way to help PANE out of its legal debt. We need your help on Friday and Saturday, May 13 & 14. The Harrisburg East Mall will have Community Fair Days. We are to decorate our table like a TV show----anybody have any favorites??? We will be selling baked goods and crafts. Any type of crafts are acceptable----many PANE husbands have been overheard remarking how "crafty" those PANE women are (men can do crafts too). Please help by volunteering to 1) bake, 2) provide crafts, and/or 3) help staff the stand. Our last effort at the Mall was very successful and we met alot of very nice people. Telephone Dale as soon as possible and let PANE know how you can help--Dale's number is 939-5707. Don't wait--call her today.

### GRANTS/FUNDING

Jim Hurst and Kari Light have done a tremendous job over the last 12 months contacting possible funders for our legal case. As many of you know we've received about \$17,000 because of the caring of funders and hard work of Kari and Jim. The work continues. If you are aware of national funding organizations, please write to PANE, P.O. Box 268, Middletown, PA 17057. Kari and Jim have designed a dynamite proposal that informs the potential funder in a concise way what PANE is all about. We also need to comment about the people who consistently help PANE with their \$5.00 and \$10.00 contributions. These people have been the backbone of our effort for the last 4 yrs. As the Supreme Court case draws near and legal expenses skyrocket (it costs \$3,000 just to





# PANE

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THREE MILE ISLAND

## Clean it. Close it.

"NEWS ADVISORY"

February 17, 1983

TMI GOES TO THE SUPREME COURT

CONTACT: John Kovalic  
717-944-4532  
Joyce Corradi  
717-939-0345  
Linda Braasch  
717-939-4905  
Kari Light  
717-944-3541

Middletown, PA.....Residents of the Three Mile Island area will be taking the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to the U.S. Supreme Court on March 1, 1983 in Washington, DC, at 10:00 a.m.

The residents simply want a fair and objective assessment of what psychological/physical impact would occur if TMI #1 would be allowed to operate (TMI #2 still not cleaned up, was involved in the March 1979 accident.)

The issue has been raised by area residents since September 1979 but the NRC refuses to cooperate.

Members of PANE and attorney William Jordan, III will conduct a news conference on March 1, 1983 at the

METHODIST BUILDING  
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES CONFERENCE ROOM  
110 MARYLAND AVENUE, N.E.  
NEWS CONFERENCE IS SCHEDULED FOR 11:15 a.m.

The above-mentioned contact persons will be available from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. on March 1 in Washington, DC. If you cannot attend the news conference, please telephone one of them before March 1 to make arrangements for an interview from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. while they are in the city. On March 1, from 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. telephone interviews can be directed to Beth Drazba at 717-939-9626.

-30-

P.O. BOX 268, MIDDLETOWN, PA 17057

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# United States Court of Appeals

FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT

No. 81-1131

September Term, 1981

PEOPLE AGAINST NUCLEAR ENERGY, Petitioner

United States Court of Appeals

v.

for the District of Columbia Circuit

UNITED STATES NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION  
and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Respondents

FILED JAN 7 1982

METROPOLITAN EDISON COMPANY, et al.  
(PUBLIC UTILITIES), Intervenors

GEORGE A. FISHER

CLERK

Petition for Review of an Order of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Before: WRIGHT, Circuit Judge, McGOWAN, Senior Circuit Judge, and WILKEY, Circuit Judge.

## JUDGMENT

This cause came on to be heard on a petition for review of an order of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission and was briefed and argued by counsel.

On consideration thereof, it is ORDERED and ADJUDGED by this court that the order of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission under review in this cause is hereby vacated.

It is FURTHER ORDERED and ADJUDGED by this court that the Commission shall prepare an environmental assessment regarding the effects of the proposed restart of the nuclear facility at Three Mile Island Unit One (TMI-1) on the psychological health of neighboring residents and on the well-being of the surrounding communities. The Commission shall then determine, on the basis of this environmental assessment, whether the National Environmental Policy Act requires preparation of a full environmental impact statement.

It is FURTHER ORDERED and ADJUDGED by this court that, until the Commission has complied with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act as described in the preceding paragraph, it shall not make a decision to restart TMI-1.

It is FURTHER ORDERED and ADJUDGED by this court that the Commission shall prepare a statement of the reasons for its determination that psychological health is not cognizable under the Atomic Energy Act.

Opinions to follow.

Per Curiam

For the Court

*George A. Fisher*  
George A. Fisher  
Clerk

Circuit Judge WILKEY dissents. Whether designedly so or not, this order will bar the resumption of furnishing nuclear power from TMI-1, at which there has never been an accident, until such time as the Nuclear Regulatory Commission satisfies this court, first by an "environmental assessment," and then, most likely, later by a required "full environmental impact statement," as to its consideration of certain new environmental factors. This delay is imposed because of the asserted impact "on the psycho-

logical health of neighboring residents," an "impact" which has never before been considered as covered by the National Environmental Policy Act.

This is yet another example of a court inventing new procedural requirements for an administrative agency in a manner which has enormous substantive consequences. See Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Corp. v. NRDC, 435 U.S. 519 (1978). The court is concerned that "the well-being of the surrounding communities" be assessed, yet while this is taking place, for the communities near TMI-1 it will be a colder winter than predicted.

# State says NRC is obliged to consider restart stress

(3)

## PANE Rep Met With Thornburgh

The Thornburgh administration has taken the position that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has a legal obligation to consider any psychological stress that reactivation of the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant might cause on people living in the area.

In a brief filed with the NRC by mail Thursday, the state argues that "the psychological health of the residents of Central Pennsylvania must be fully considered in the process of deciding the future of Three Mile Island Unit 1."

The psychic impact of starting up Unit 1 — the undamaged reactor on TMI — could affect the "quality of the human environment," and is thus covered by the National Environmental Policy Act.

The brief was filed at the direction of Gov. Dick Thornburgh under new authority the NRC granted the commonwealth to submit evidence and question witnesses in the forthcoming hearings on Unit 1.

Thornburgh sought that authority as an "interested state" in a petition he filed Aug. 23 with the NRC. The commission agreed to the request on Sept. 21, enabling Pennsylvania to participate fully in the hearings without taking an immediate position on whether the facility in question should be reactivated.

The state is not precluded, under the rules, from taking a position later in the process.

The state's brief notes that the psychological issue "arises in this case in a manner unprecedented in NEPA case law," but cites "a developing body of case law indicating that certain manifestations of psychological distress are already cognizable (covered)" under NEPA.

"The NRC has a duty under NEPA to evaluate, balance and minimize all adverse environmental impacts and should carry out these duties with respect to the issue of psychological stress in this proceeding."

Local groups concerned about the Three Mile Island cleanup and possible restart of Unit 1, met with Governor Dick Thornburgh recently.

The meeting was organized by Limerick Ecology Action and Three Mile Island Alert. People

Against Nuclear Energy (P.A.N.E.) was represented by Middletown resident and Board Member Don Konkle.

The thrust of the meeting centered around the groups voicing that the government was tardy in sensing the needs of local residents and responding appropriately with direct or indirect intervention.

Konkle elaborated by discussing with the Governor the following: 1.) late development by NRC of an environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup, initiated 8 months after the accident, 2.) Discussions only now culminating for NRC Citizen Advisory Committee, 3.) lack of psychology-psychiatric oriented professionals on the recently convened Union of Concerned Scientists Governors Panel, 4.) The delay in organizing the citizen radiological monitoring program especially when an-

nouncements in March indicated an NRC decision on venting by mid-April (now pushed back), 5.) The Governor (last August) urged the NRC to hear the psychological contention in the August 1980 TMI No. 1 restart hearings. At this time that contention has not yet been accepted by the NRC Commissioners and, 6.) indecisiveness by the NRC in the cleanup, the question as PANE sees it is not whether the high levels of radioactivity should be cleaned up, but rather the process of HOW that is to be accomplished in a well planned, orderly, and safe manner.

Konkle is hopeful that a follow-up meeting can be arranged with the Governor and that he will be more assertive in TMI related activities. It was noted that NRC Commissioner Victor Gilinsky recently stated that Governor Thornburgh's stand on cleanup issues carries considerable weight with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

PANE urges all citizens concerned with the cleanup to write to the Governor, Main Capitol Building, Harrisburg, PA 17120 or call the action line at 1-800-932-0784.

HARRISBURG EVENING NEWS 10-5-79

MIDDLETOWN PRESS AND JOURNAL 4-16-80

PRESS AND JOURNAL 6-17-81

## PANE Calls For Safe, Quick Clean-up

The credibility of General Public Utilities and the Metropolitan Edison Co., managers of the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant was one of the several topics discussed at the recent board of directors meeting of PANE, Inc., of Middletown.

At the meeting, PANE members related that two governmental investigations have found that the managers of TMI failed to pass on information that showed a deteriorating situation on the morning of the 1979 accident.

The local citizen pointed out that one investigation was completed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in early February 1980 which showed a "clear failure" to collect, analyze, and release information about what was going on in the plant's reactor as the accident developed.

The other investigation was done by the House Interior Committee chaired by Representative Morris Udall. The "Udall Report" charges that Met-Ed officials "presented state and federal officials misleading statements... that conveyed the impression the accident was substantially less severe and the situation more under control than what was in fact the case."

According to PANE, the NRC report said that information, including high temperature readings and a sudden burst of pressure in the containment building, indicated a serious problem, but were outside the

operator's training and experience. As a result, the NRC says, they were written off as faulty instrument measurements.

"However Udall's report disagreed," PANE said. The representative's findings stated that Managers did not communicate information in their possession that they understood to be related to the severity of the situation. Udall's main report said, "TMI plant managers were aware of information much more perilous than was reported to state and federal officials."

"Local Congressman Allen Ertel is concerned about the discrepancies of the two reports outlined above." PANE directors commented as a result, the Congressman has asked the chairmen of the NRC and GPU to respond to the conclusions of both investigations.

PANE has reviewed the various steps required in the decontamination of TMI No. 2 as outlined in the NRC's Environmental Impact Statement. They maintain that much of the work will involve unprecedented procedures and yet-to-be designed equipment. For that reason, PANE feels that all of the engineering expertise of GPU/Met-Ed should be solely devoted to an expedient and safe decontamination of TMI No. 2 - First. "After the decontamination is safely completed, then, and only then, should the question of whether TMI No. 1 will operate be considered," they said.

The next scheduled PANE meeting is a board of directors meeting to be held Sunday, June 28 at 7 p.m. in the Frey Village Guest House conference room, North Union Street, Middletown.

## PANE Looks Over Year's Activities

P.A.N.E. (People Against Nuclear Energy) of the Middletown Area held a public meeting on April 16 featuring several presentations. President Jim Hurst discussed PANE's year of activities which centered on public education and increased dialogue between public and agency officials.

Barbara Heivly discussed P.A.N.E.'s relationship to the Three Mile Island Legal Fund (TMILF) and TMI Public Interest Resource Center (TMI PIRC). Heivly represents P.A.N.E. in PIRC which is designed to pool all available information from local citizen groups and develop contact with interested local and national experts in various aspects of the decontamination and decommissioning of TMI.

Don Konkle represents P.A.N.E. in the TMILF and is President of the Fund. This group has representatives from all local citizen groups

with several individuals and began to come together last August through the efforts of TMIA and Susquehanna Valley Alliance. The TMILF's function is to review legal activities, possibility and dispersal of funding to local groups.

A report on the March 29th rally was presented by P.A.N.E.'s representative to the March 28th Coalition John Garver. Garver was in charge of coordinating logistics for the site of the rally. He reported state and local officials were pleased with the orderliness of the participants and the cleanliness of the site after the rally. The Coalition is already beginning to plan for next year's event.

Barb Heivly and Don Hossler presented various reviews of the NRC Environmental Assessment to vent Krypton and the PIRC response to the assessment.

The next scheduled public meeting will be held May 29. A 90-minute documentary film, just completed, about TMI will be shown. All citizens of the area are invited to attend. Please check editions of the Press And Journal for location and time of the film.

PRESS AND JOURNAL 4-23-80

## Court Says NRC Acted Illegally

From Our Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON — The Nuclear Regulatory Commission acted illegally when it didn't hold a formal public hearing prior to starting the controlled release of radioactive gas from Three Mile Island Unit 2, federal appeals court judges ruled here Thursday.

The unanimous decision by a three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia, according to several knowledgeable NRC officials, means that many more formal public hearings than the agency had hoped will have to be held on nuclear power plant license changes.

The case developed last spring when NRC officials extensively discussed at numerous public sessions plans to vent small amounts of krypton-85 gas from the Unit 2 containment building. But the commissioners decided no so-called adjudicatory hearings were required before taking the crucial step in decontaminating the TMI site.

Federal law allowed them to skip the hearing requirement, the commissioners reasoned, because NRC experts had shown the krypton releases involved "no significant (health) hazard." Although the releases were deemed safe, the NRC formally had to amend the Metropolitan Edison Co. nuclear license because some of the krypton emissions could have momentarily exceeded federal standards.

Giving the public 10 days notice before the venting was to begin, the NRC approved Met-Ed's purge plan and amended its license accordingly on June 12.

Steven Sholly of Mechanicsburg, People Against Nuclear Energy and another anti-nuclear group asked the NRC to reconsider and later also asked for a public

hearing. The NRC formally refused to change its mind and ignored the request for a hearing.

Attorneys for Sholly and PANE filed suit the day before the venting began (June 28), arguing that their right to request a hearing should override the NRC's contention that it could duck the hearing by showing there was "no significant hazard." The D.C. appeals court refused to stop the venting, but agreed to hear the case later on its merits. Arguments were heard Sept. 9, and Thursday the court ruled Sholly and PANE had been right.

NRC officials were uncertain about how the ruling might affect the cleanup at TMI, although the question of holding hearings clearly will be given more consideration in the future, they said. The commission can decide to appeal the court decision by recommending that the U.S. solicitor general ask the Supreme Court for a review. It was unclear Thursday whether the NRC would take that route.

NRC Solicitor Stephen Eilperin had argued at the Sept. 9 appeals court hearing that since the venting had been completed by then, Sholly's and PANE's arguments were moot and no longer worth reviewing.

The court also rejected that argument. By passing up the hearing requirement and making its hearing order effective immediately, the NRC had attempted to evade judicial review, the court said.

"We believe that it is unreasonable for the government to take the position that, in order to seek judicial review of a license amendment, a petitioner must race to the courthouse before the NRC takes an irreversible action," the judges said.

HARRISBURG PATRIOT 11-21-80

THREE MILE ISLAND:  
**Clean it  
Close it.**



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# PANE Will Appeal Ruling Against Stress

By Joe Sukle  
Associate Editor

The issue of whether the matter of psychological stress should be considered as an issue in the restart hearings of the Three Mile Island Unit-1 reactor was dashed last week by an order from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Last Friday, following a 2-2 deadlock vote on the matter, the NRC decided against telling a licensing and review board that the issue of stress should be considered a condition in the ongoing TMI Unit-1 restart hearings.

Locally, Don Hossler of PANE, People Against Nuclear Energy of Middletown, told the Press and Journal that the group will probably be filing for an appeal on the NRC decision. The local anti-nuclear group, at a recent meeting of their Board of Directors, were unanimous in deciding to file the appeal with the District of Columbia Court of Appeals. The group has, for some time now, worked at establishing the issue of psychological stress as being one that should be considered relevant in the TMI Unit-1 restart hearings as well as with regards to the entire clean-up at TMI Unit-II.

To be successful in filing their appeal Hossler said that PANE will be forced to get an expedited hearing with the Washington, D.C. appeals

court due to the fact that they only have a period of some sixty days to successfully work against the NRC order. "If we don't get the expedited hearing on the appeal of this case," Hossler explained, "the restart hearings on Unit-1 will probably be over."

Hossler outlined that PANE's appeal would move from the appeals court, should they approve, to the NRC where testimonies would officially be placed on record. "I don't think we would win the case with the NRC," Hossler admitted, "probably because about that time President-elect Ronald Reagan's replacement on the NRC would be named and the vote would probably fall 3-2 against us. But then we would move back to the appeals court again and hopefully they would agree with us."

On the stress issue, a down-to-the-wire 2-2 vote split the NRC officials on the matter. Chairman John Ahearn and commissioner Joseph Hendrie voted their opposition to making the subject of psychological stress an issue to be considered in the Unit-1 restart hearings. Fellow commissioners Victor Galinsky and Peter Bradford voted in favor of considering the factor of stress as an argument in the hearings.

Some ten months ago an NRC licensing board also recommended that it be allowed to address the

psychological stress facet during the Unit-1 restart hearings. Area anti-nuclear groups have also pushed the NRC for some time to approve the same issue.

In the ultimate order from the NRC following the split 2-2 voting, Chairman Ahearn said, "An NRC licensing action is not an appropriate forum for psychological stress issues." Ahearn and Hendrie expressed their beliefs that the assurances of proper safety procedures and constant public information reports on the occurrences at TMI would best take care of the avenues of stress and mental anguish with regards to TMI.

"If we go back to the appeals court following a denial of a turnover of the NRC's decision, I think we'll win and overturn the issue," Hossler said. "We're not giving the appeals court a nuts and bolts technical issue to decide upon. Usually the federal appeals court does not like to turn things around for a fellow federal agency but we know that the Infor-

mation is there on this case in our favor."

Hossler further explained that the biggest problem facing PANE in such an endeavor, besides the time limit, is money. "For an appeal to the court in Washington, D.C. we're looking at another \$6,000," he stated. "To go before the NRC another \$10,000 to \$20,000 is added and then if we have to go back to the appeal court, another \$6,000 would be needed."

"In our hearts we're committed but in our minds it's getting difficult," Hossler admitted. He went on to say that the fact that the appeals period will run over the upcoming holiday season further complicates the issue.

The NRC licensing board's recommendation on the restart proceedings of Unit-1 at Three Mile Island are expected to be made public this summer. The issue of psychological stress was the final matter that the NRC instructed the Board to address.

## TMI Stress Arguments Proliferate

By MICK ROOD  
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Three judges on the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals here raised more arguments than they heard Tuesday on whether Three Mile Island area residents' mental condition should be considered in the restart of TMI Unit 1.

William S. Jordan III told the panel his client, People Against Nuclear Energy of Middletown, wants the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to make psychological stress an issue in the restart proceedings. Jordan said effects of the Unit 2 accident and anticipation of a Unit 1 start-up were demonstrable, but the NRC had never allowed PANE to present evidence.

"Usually, litigants don't rely on the other side to produce facts," Judge Malcolm Richard Wilkey chided Jordan.

Wilkey pressed the PANE attorney for examples of actual physical impairments due to psychological stress or of people "who have been unable to function on the job." Jordan was unable to come up with such examples in the courtroom, but said they were available.

"At the present time, we just have your contentions and speculations," Wilkey said. The judges said PANE was asking for a "novel" ruling that would affect residents near all nuclear plants considered for start-up or restart.

Nevertheless, presiding Judge J. Skelly Wright and Judge Carl McGowan appeared sympathetic to the PANE case. And all three judges repeatedly asked why the NRC couldn't have required a special environmental impact statement on psychological stress or why the issue couldn't have been considered during restart proceedings.

NRC attorney Peter Crane said Congress never intended atomic safety and licensing boards appointed by the NRC to consider anything but physical health effects in connection with operation of nuclear power plants. Further, he argued environmental impact statements were required only for "major federal actions" and while calling for one might be within the NRC's discretion, determining psychological stress would be "speculative" and difficult to quantify.

The circuit court got the case on appeal after the NRC refused in December 1980 to order the licensing board to consider psychological stress along with other safety issues pertaining to the restart case. The commission's refusal of PANE's original request was a bitterly-worded 2-2 decision in which member Peter Bradford said the issue should be broached again when the NRC had five members.

(The NRC operated with only four members for 13 months until August this year when the Reagan administration completed appointments. The psychological stress appeal was never reconsidered.)

At issue is whether Congress intended the NRC to consider mental as well as physical effects in plant licensing matters under either the Atomic Energy Act or the National Environmental Protection Act. Most legal analyses suggest no literal mention of mental health in atomic energy law, but potential for consideration on the environmental act.

As Judge McGowan asked NRC attorney Crane Tuesday, "How could you write an environmental impact statement on a new plant without discussing fears in a community?"

In its overall environmental impact statement on the cleanup of accident-damaged Unit 2, the NRC staff concluded in March 1980 that "for the great majority of people in the TMI community and downstream, no long-term psychological effects are anticipated." Similarly, the President's (Kemeny) Commission on the Accident at Three Mile Island decided mental stress problems arising from the Unit 2 accident would only be short-lived.

How those judgments relate to Unit 1 — a separate issue legally — is unclear. But Judge Wilkey at one point asserted the only "facts" PANE had are the Kemeny commission's conclusion that psychological stress problems would be short-lived following the accident.

Attorney James B. Hamlin representing Metropolitan Edison Co., which intervened in the case, said PANE was unnecessarily asking for full adjudication of the stress issue. Questions about the safe operation of Unit 1 by Met-Ed are now being considered by the licensing board — more than 20,000 pages worth of testimony and documents.

Hamlin said TMI Unit 1 was "not a special case."

MIDDLETOWN PRESS AND JOURNAL 12-10-80

**Certificate of Recognition**

Presented to

**People Against Nuclear Energy**

by the ENVIRONMENTAL ADVISORY COUNCIL of MIDDLETOWN for conscientious concern and action performed for the environment of the Borough of Middletown, Pennsylvania. We hereby express our appreciation and recognition.

This 9th Day of February, Nineteen Hundred and 81.



*Charles J. Thompson*  
Chairman

*John Hillberg*  
Secretary



# TMI Loses Round on Reactor

By Joanne Omang  
Washington Post Staff Writer

The U.S. Court of Appeals here yesterday ordered the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to keep the undamaged reactor at Three Mile Island shut down until it studies the effect a restart would have on the mental health of people in the area.

The 2-to-1 decision is a major setback for the financially strapped Metropolitan Edison Co., which owns the Pennsylvania power plant, and for the nuclear industry, which sees the case as precedent-setting. The citizens' group that brought the suit, People Against Nuclear Energy (PANE) of Middletown, Pa., was exuberant.

"We can't wait to see [the ruling] and really believe it's true," said PANE board member James B. Hurst. "It means it's time to stop talking about psychological stress around here and to start dealing with it."

The ruling overturned an NRC verdict early last year, which was reaffirmed this fall, that psychological effects did not have to be considered in its pending decision on whether to allow the undamaged Unit One reactor to start up. NRC must now conduct an "environmental assessment" of restart effects on "the psychological health of neighboring residents and on the well-being of surrounding communities."

The NRC must then determine whether the National Environmental Policy Act requires a more detailed environmental impact statement, which would include public hearings on the effects of a restart, the court said. The NRC may not decide on

reopening the plant until that is done, it added.

In a strong dissent, Judge Malcolm R. Wilkey said the court order set up psychological stress as "an 'impact' which has never before been considered as covered by NEPA." He said it was "yet another example of a court inventing new procedural requirements for an administrative agency in a manner which has enormous substantive consequences."

While the assessment continues, he said, the TMI neighborhood will get no service from the plant, and "it will be a colder winter than predicted."

Unit One was ready to begin operations the day the adjacent Unit Two overheated, on March 28, 1979,

spreading radiation over the area, and has been closed ever since for design changes.

But Met Ed said it feared bankruptcy if it is not allowed to restart Unit One soon and apply the revenues toward cleaning up Unit Two. Issues of structural strength, managerial competence and operator test cheating have been pending, but the NRC had been expected to allow the restart within the next few weeks. Yesterday's decision could delay that several more months.

PANE argued that psychological factors should be included in the Atomic Energy Act's requirement that public "health and safety" must be considered in authorizing nuclear power plant operation.

(5)

## TMI foes call ruling 'worth it'

By MARY O. BRADLEY  
Staff Writer

A legal fight to get federal regulators to consider the psychological stress on residents of restarting Three Mile Island Unit 1 may end up costing more than \$25,000, but Middletown anti-nuclear activists today said the investment was worth it.

"It's been very costly," said Jim Hurst, a director of People Against Nuclear Energy, the group which has waged a 16-month legal battle to have the psychological impact of the restart considered by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

In a 2-1 ruling Thursday, the U.S. Court of Appeals ordered the NRC to prepare an environmental assessment regarding the effects of the proposed restart.

"The commission shall then determine, on the basis of this environmental assessment, whether the National Environmental Policy Act requires preparation of a full environmental impact statement," the court said.

Hurst said the legal fight thus far has cost PANE between \$20,000 and \$25,000 with about \$8,000 spent on its appeal of the NRC's December 1980 refusal to order an Atomic Safety and Licensing Board to consider the stress issue in its deliberations on restart. Hurst said PANE has about \$9,000 in legal bills still outstanding.

"We were just really convinced that the issue is so important," Hurst said, adding it was "very difficult" for board members to commit PANE to a costly fight and "run up debts." He said PANE's financial

See N-PLANT — Page 2



Wiley said the court is concerned that the well-being of the TMI communities be assessed, "yet while this is taking place, for the communities near TMI-1, it will be a colder winter than predicted."

can win if you believe in something and you know you're right and keep on going.

Unit 1 was shut down for refueling at the time of the March 28, 1979, accident at its sister Unit 2, the worst in the history of commercial nuclear power.

In the majority ruling, Judges J. Skelly Wright and Carl McGowan also told the commission to explain its reasons for determining that psychological health would not be part of its consideration in restarting the reactor.

Judge Malcolm Richard Wilkey, the dissenter, said the order "will bar the resumption of furnishing nuclear power from TMI-1, at which there has never been an accident, until such time as the Nuclear Regulatory Commission satisfies this court."

"This delay is imposed because of the asserted impact on the psychological health of neighboring residents, an impact which has never before been considered as covered by the National Environmental Policy Act."

Paula Kinney, also a PANE director, said the ruling is "a landmark decision." She believes it will have wide-reaching consequences because it will require regulators to consider the psychological impact of new nuclear plants on residents.

"We want to see that they (the NRC) bring in good experts for the environmental assessment," Kinney said. She said the assessment will prove "what we've been saying all along — there is definitely stress in the area." "It's such a good feeling to see that a citizen's group

# Mental Role Ruled TMI-1 Restart Key

THE PATRIOT NEWS 1/8/82

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Court of Appeals here ruled late Thursday that the undamaged Unit 1 reactor at Three Mile Island cannot be restarted until the government weighs the possibility of adverse psychological effects upon people living near the central Pennsylvania nuclear plant.

The appellate panel, in a 2-1 decision, said the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission should make that assessment. The NRC should then determine whether federal

law requires a more detailed study of environmental effects of a restart, the court said.

The decision was a long-awaited victory for People Against Nuclear Energy, a midstate Pennsylvania group opposed to restart, and appellant in the case.

"It's an important decision for us," said James Hurst, a PANE director. Hurst said PANE has been fighting to have the psychological

See TMI-1 — Page 10

# TMI-1 Restart Handed Setback

From Page One

impact of restart considered since September 1979, when PANE became an intervenor in the restart hearings.

"We hope they (the NRC) use the best mental health experts" to perform the assessment of possible psychological impact, Hurst said. "Mental health is as much health as is physical health."

The mental health aspect of a TMI restart was the lone issue being pursued by PANE, Hurst said. PANE is one of six central Pennsylvania groups opposed to restart at the Harrisburg area plant, he said.

Hurst said PANE's appeal stemmed from a December 1980 statement by the NRC that psychological aspects of restart would not be considered.

General Public Utilities Corp., operator of the plant through GPU Nuclear, had no comment on the appeals court ruling Thursday night.

The ruling was issued too late for GPU to review Thursday, GPU spokesman Douglas H. Bedell said.

TMI's undamaged Unit 1 reactor has not operated since the nation's worst commercial nuclear accident crippled its sister Unit 2 on March 28, 1979. The Unit 1 reactor was down for refueling when Unit

2 suffered a near meltdown of its radioactive core.

In Thursday's ruling, majority Judges J. Skelly Wright and Carl McGowan said that until the NRC complies on the psychological issue, "it shall not make a decision to restart TMI-1."

U.S. Circuit Judge Malcolm Richard Wilkey dissented, saying, "Whether designedly so or not, this order will bar the resumption of furnishing nuclear power from TMI-1, at which there has never been an accident, until such time as the Nuclear Regulatory Commission satisfies this court."

"This delay is imposed because of the asserted impact on the psychological health of neighboring residents," an impact which has never before been considered as covered by the National Environmental Policy Act, Wilkey said.

"The court is concerned that 'the well-being of the surrounding communities' be assessed, yet while this is taking place, for the communities near TMI-1 it will be a colder winter than predicted," he said.

In mid-December 1981, an Atomic Safety and Licensing Board recommended to the NRC that it consider allowing restart, and at that time it was believed that a restart decision could come by the end of January.

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER 1/12/82

# Court properly orders review of stress at TMI

Experts studying the after-effects of the Three Mile Island nuclear accident agree that the only immediately identifiable health effect was psychological stress experienced by many people living near the reactor. Those experts question whether the start-up of TMI's undamaged Unit 1 reactor, idle since the accident in Unit 2, will produce a new outbreak of such stress.

Is the Nuclear Regulatory Commission required by law to consider mental stress when it decides whether to authorize the Unit 1 start-up? A local citizens' group argued that it is. The plant's owner maintained there was no legal precedent for such a study.

Last week, the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia ruled that an environmental assessment of possible psychological effects was necessary under the National Environmental Policy Act, which requires public health and safety to be considered before any federal action. It is a prudent decision. If it had been made two years ago by the NRC valuable time would have been saved.

The court noted that the public's mental health already had been damaged by the TMI accident and starting up Unit 1 might exacerbate that damage. Thus, in this instance, the court ruled, an environmental assessment is required before any decision is made by the NRC. The court also indicated a similar assessment may be required under the Atomic Energy Act and asked the NRC to address that issue before the court.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania strongly urged the NRC to take psychological impact into consideration on any TMI-related decision. The federal Atomic Safety and Licensing Board, which has held extensive hearings on the restart of Unit 1, made the same recommendation, noting that the failure to do so "may produce additional stress in that the public may perceive an attitude that their fears are of no consequence." Public interest

groups made similar requests

In December, 1980, the NRC, which at the time had only four members, split evenly on the question, thus denying the request. An appeal to the circuit court was filed by People Against Nuclear Energy, a citizens group based in Middletown, Pa., the TMI site.

The court-ordered assessment could delay the planned start-up of Unit 1, which tentatively had been set for this spring by General Public Utilities Corp., owner of TMI. The utility needs revenue generated by the undamaged reactor to finance clean-up at Unit 2.

The need to remove the deadly wastes from the Unit 2 reactor promptly and safely is critical, and the longer that task is delayed, the more dangerous and costly it will be. But clean-up of Unit 2 cannot supercede the problems hanging over the safe operation of Unit 1. A legitimate problem that must be resolved is the public's perception about their own safety if the reactor is returned to service.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission is reviewing the equipment changes made at Unit 1 since the accident and studying the competence of management at the plant, pending a final decision on licensing the reactor. It is only appropriate that the public's confidence be weighed as well.

In its December, 1980 tie vote on the psychological stress question, former NRC commissioner Joseph M. Hendrie argued against considering it, noting that the Congress has decided "that the country is to have a nuclear power program even if it makes some people uneasy." Resolving every American's uneasiness about the safety of nuclear energy is, of course, impossible. But the people living near TMI have lived through the nation's worst commercial nuclear accident and, as a result, have some undeniable mental scars to show for it. Reducing those concerns is a proper, and unequivocal, responsibility of the NRC.

# Issue Of Stress With TMI Not Finished Yet

(6)



A citizens' public interest organization of the Middletown area

Due to the recent PANE victory in a Federal Court of Appeals in Washington, D.C., it appears that an eventual Environmental Assessment of the psychological stress and community fears of this area related to any operation of Three Mile Island Unit I will be performed. But PANE also feels that the NRC or Met-Ed/GPU will take the issue to the United State Supreme Court for a final decision.

Plans for the Environmental Assessment began taking shape at a January 22 meeting in Bethesda, MD. The meeting was attended by William Jordan, III, attorney for PANE, and PANE Board members Paola Kinney and Joyce Corradi. Harold Denton of the NRC and several representatives from Metropolitan Edison/GPU also attended the meeting.

PANE has stated repeatedly that it is extremely concerned with the planning on how the Environmental Assessment will be constructed, implemented, and what geographic areas will be studied. PANE spokespersons state that the organization has worked with several nationally known psychiatrists, sociologists, and psychologists for the past 2½ years who could assist the NRC in designing an assessment that will not be biased.

According to PANE, an

assessment completed without its input and continuous scrutiny will only create a situation where further court action will be necessary. "PANE is interested in an unbiased Environmental Assessment that truly reflects the TMI area," a release from the group states.

A PANE spokesperson

pointed out that the organization formally asked the NRC to consider the issue of psychological stress in September 1979. However it took the NRC Commissioners until December 1980 to decide in a 2-2 vote not to review the issue. As a result PANE's attorney took the case to a Federal Appeals Court.

(Continued On Sec. 1, Page 12)

## Stress

Continued from Page 1

The Federal Appeals Court ruled in PANE's favor, requiring the NRC to conduct an Environmental Assessment. This court decision comes 28 months after PANE originally asked the NRC to examine psychological stress and community fears in the TMI area.

The PANE spokesperson also added that even though the NRC appears to be planning to do an Environmental Assessment, PANE feels that the NRC or Met-Ed/GPU will eventually take this issue to the Supreme Court with hopes of overturning the lower court decision.

For more information on the matter, interested citizens and PANE members are encouraged to attend a January 31, 1982 meeting at 7:15 p.m. in the Frey Village Guest House conference room, North Union Street, Middletown.

# 3 Who Can't Vote With Their Feet Are Staying, Battling NRC

President Reagan thinks that people should migrate, like birds. They can, he has often said, "vote with their feet." At his latest press conference, when asked about people who might find themselves in unpopular states, he indicated they should just move along.

He was asked twice about people who cannot afford to move. He did not answer. It seems there are people who, like certain birds, do not choose to go to softer climates. No one asks the birds why they don't take wing, why they shiver on wind-dovells waiting for the unreliable hand-outs. They simply choose to stay. People choose to stay in Middletown, where the temperature goes to 40 below. They live in Cary, Ind. Some people have a thing for Toledo.

Some even choose to live in Middletown, Pa., under the shadow of two nuclear towers, one of which was the site of the worst accident in the history of commercial nuclear power. Three from Middletown came to Washington this week to carry on their fight with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Even if they wanted to follow Reagan's advice to clear out, they can't. They can't sell their houses, for one thing. Real estate values are, understandably, depressed in

Middletown. But beyond that, they want to stay because, however hazardous, Middletown is home. The NRC refused them a hearing about the psychological stress and community fears that they claim as reasons

and nuclear power in general, even if doesn't apply to plants under construction in less populated areas. The president has reportedly endorsed nuclear energy, but the utilities are finding out that making plants safe is an almost prohibitively expensive business.

In his dissent, Judge Malcolm Wilkey complained that, psychological impact was never before considered as covered by the National Environmental Policy Act.

But the stress, according to the Middletown women, is constant. They received with their township tax bill last year an evacuation plan, which threw them into further consternation. Under its provisions parents being evacuated were forbidden to go and find their children.

Says Joyce Corradi, the mother of three, "If there is an evacuation, which one of my children would I go for first? They go to three different schools, one of them 25 miles away. Every time we hear a siren, we freeze. People say, 'Is it the island?' The last time we were evacuated I forgot my marriage certificate and the family photos. I have them ready if there's another time."

## Mary McGroarty MIGRATE?

The startup of TMI-1 is closely related to the cleanup of the damaged reactor, TMI-2, a halting enterprise watched with great trepidation by the community. The utility companies want the reopening for financial as well as symbolic reasons. Resumption of service would help somewhat to defray the staggering cleanup bill, which is estimated at \$500 million.

Sen. Mark Hatfield (R-Ore.), chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, is holding hearings in Harrisburg on Gov. Richard Thornburgh's proposal that other states contribute to the cleanup fund. It has little support in Congress.

The Middletown women are fearful that friends of the ailing industry will introduce legislation to reverse the Appeals Court decision. The utilities are lobbying for such a bill. The NRC has ordered an environmental assessment.

If they're lucky, the women could help make the whole country safer. In the meantime, they make it clear why people don't take up Reagan's airy challenge to "vote with their feet." Some Americans would rather fight than switch.

# Residents' Stress at Restart to Be Eyed

By NICK ROOD  
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Under court order, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission will convene a panel of 13 psychiatrists, psychologists and research experts next month to get their advice on gauging psychological stress among Three Mile Island area residents if the TMI Unit 1 nuclear reactor were allowed to restart.

The trouble is, as NRC reactor regulation chief Harold Denton put it Friday, "I guess what we're all groping through is, 'What is it?'" Denton and other top NRC staff members met informally with representatives of TMI owner General Public Utilities and People Against Nuclear Energy, the Middletown area residents' group that raised the issue.

After the NRC rejected in December 1980 PANE's proposal to make psychological stress a licensing issue in the Unit 1 restart proceedings, the group appealed the decision to the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals here. PANE won on Jan. 7, when the circuit court issued an order forcing the NRC to consider psychological stress as a restart issue.

The court order said the NRC must conduct an environmental assessment on the effect of a Unit 1 restart on "psychological health of neighboring residents and on the well-being of the surrounding communities."

The order also forces the NRC to consider whether a more rigorous and time-consuming environmental impact statement is necessary under federal law. The NRC completed such a review on other environmental factors, concluding Unit 1 would not endanger the public health and safety.

The NRC has never had to consider the thorny issue in other nuclear plant licensing proceedings, and it is expected to delay a restart decision at least several months. Commission officials said Friday's meeting to begin exploring the question was necessary even though the NRC may appeal the court order. If the NRC loses an appeal or decides to acquiesce to the court order, machinery for the unusual environmental assessment will be under way.

Denton said the 13 experts will try to determine if stress can be quantified so a valid prediction can be made on its severity. In the event Unit 1 renewed operation, the panel is being convened by Mitre Corp., an NRC-hired consulting firm, and will meet Feb. 4-5 in nearby McClellan, Va.

"We want to get the practitioners in this area to come up with the best measurements possible," Denton said. "Otherwise, we're a bunch of engineers thinking about something far outside our normal area."

"It's hard to say what we'll get. We may get 13 different opinions or we may get a consensus," he said.

GPU Nuclear President Robert Arnold and GPU general counsel G.F. Townbridge protested several times during the meeting that Denton made it sound as if an environmental assessment was necessary, when it could still be appealed in court. Both added the experts may find psychological stress unquantifiable in the context of Three Mile Island.

When the NRC originally decided against letting the TMI Atomic Safety and Licensing Board to consider psychological stress as a restart issue, it came on a 2-2 vote. The matter never was resolved even after a vacancy on the commission was filled, providing the fifth and decisive vote.

Arguing for the prevailing side of the tie (a commission order requires a majority vote), then-Chairman John F. Athearn said the NRC was an "inappropriate forum" for settling the psychological issue. The best way to alleviate such stress, he said, was for the NRC to assure that Unit 1 would be operated safely.

PRESS AND JOURNAL 1-27-82

HARRISBURG PATRIOT 1-23-82

THE WASHINGTON POST

Thursday, January 21, 1982

A3

# PANE

A citizens' public interest organization  
of the Middletown area

THREE MILE ISLAND  
**Clean it.  
Close it.**

MARCH 1983

## MARCH 28, 29, 30--PLEASE ATTEND

As stated in earlier newsletters these are the dates for 3 days of education for you about nuclear power at Capitol Campus. Please plan to attend.

The program is designed for you.

We need people at each session. You should plan to attend the MARCH 29 session that begins at 1:45 p.m. Our own Jim Hurst will appear.

Also, be sure to attend the MARCH 30 wrap-up at 6:45 p.m. Plan to attend/bring a carload of friends.

## NUCLEAR PROGRAMS TO AIR ON WITF, CHANNEL 33, HARRISBURG

Pennsylvania Public Television will broadcast two programs which will focus on nuclear energy, most specifically TMI, at the end of March.

Thursday, March 24, at 8:00 p.m., the program PRO-CON will debate TMI UNIT 1 RESTART: NOW OR NEVER? The program is one of a monthly public affairs series and is hosted by Charlayne Hunter-Gault. PRO-CON will feature taped documentaries arguing both sides of the issue and will be followed by a live studio debate. PRO-CON is produced by WITF Harrisburg.

Tuesday, March 29, at 8:00 p.m. the Public Broadcasting Systems series, NOVA, will air SIXTY MINUTES TO MELTDOWN. The first sixty minutes will be a docudrama based on the various hearings which investigated the accident at Three Mile Island. This will be followed by a half-hour documentary examining the lessons learned from the accident and the present status and future prospects of the nuclear power industry. Locally, WITF will then air a half-hour report on public perceptions and local reactions to the continuing TMI situation. Some PANE members will be featured in both programs.

Please note that WHY/Philadelphia (Channel 12) will air the PRO-CON program on Friday, March 25 at 10:00 p.m. Both programs promise an evening of insight into the many complex issues surrounding nuclear energy and TMI.

REMEMBER - MARCH 28, 29, 30 - PLAN TO ATTEND - CAPITOL CAMPUS, MIDDLETOWN

## TRAVELING PANE

Eleven persons took the 5 hour round trip to DC on March 1 to hear the Supreme Court oral argument for our case. We all awoke around 4 a.m. and reached the Silver Spring Metro by 7:30 a.m. It was a very rainy day and the walk from the Metro to the Court took about 15 minutes. We stood in line for about an hour before being admitted to the Court room. Many GPU officials and attorneys were present. We also saw NRC Commissioners John Ahearne and Nunzio Falladino. Even Helen O'Bannon former Secretary of Public Welfare was there. The brief was written extremely well by attorney Jordan. The oral argument started at 10 a.m. The U.S. Government attorney opened and then took questions from the 9 justices. Next, Bill made his presentation followed by questions. The Justices kept tryin' to compare our case with someone building a jail, housing project, or siting a Pershing missile. However the key point is that WE have experienced (several hundred thousand of us) an accident on our site and therefore our unique circumstances require the assessment. It's sort of like a tornado that keeps circling a town--a tornado had devastated the town years ago and now it just hovers and the residents are really concerned. With TMI--the solution is easy--close it and reduce anxieties, stress and fear. The tornado is naturally occurring and there is not a whole lot that can be done.

Following the arguments, we sloshed over to the Methodist Building for a news conference. Janet Bearden of the Safe Energy Communication Council did an outstanding job of advising, guiding, and coordinating the event weeks before March 1.

The News Conference speakers were John Kovalic, Jim Hurst, Kari Light, and Bill Jordan. The media turnout was exceptional. The Post and The Inquirer gave us good stories. The Patriot had a crazy headline. Channel 21 and 27



interviewed us and came to the news conference. Channel 8's Keith Martin attended the Supreme Court hearing but did not attend our news conference.

Next we had lunch in the Supreme Court cafeteria and then Betty Chavey, Don Hossler and Leigh Hurst met with Congressman George Gekas. Al Manik delivered news releases to media centers around Capitol Hill while John Kovalic, Linda Braasch and Kari Light did some TV interviews. The Union of Concerned Scientists graciously allowed us to use their conference room and 2 telephone lines for interviews from 1 to 3 p.m. Paola Kinney and Jim Hurst handled the interviews.

Finally at 4:30 we boarded the Metro and picked up our cars at Silver Springs. We then gathered at our familiar post-Court watering hole, The Cozy Restaurant in Thurmont, MD. Of course since we are an all volunteer organization we divided up equally the cost of gasoline for our kind drivers. As you know every penny goes to our attorney and to do this newsletter. Everyone present took a vacation day from their place of work. It was an historic 18 hour day. Everyone hit the bed sleepy. We hope our dream comes true.

PANE ELECTION

The response for nominations of persons to be placed on a ballot to run for the Board of Directors was not real good. We received 12 nominations. As you know, PANE has 12 slots for Board members. According to our by-laws the 12 who were nominated automatically will fill the 12 seats. Following are the new Board of Directors.

- |               |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Jim Hurst     | John Kovalic  | Betty Chavey  |
| Paola Kinney  | B. Kari Light | Beth Drazba   |
| Linda Braasch | Don Hossler   | Joyce Corradi |
| Al Manik      | John Garver   | Gen Emerick   |

NEXT MEETINGS

MARCH 27, APRIL 10 & 24 - 7:00 p.m.  
Frey Village Guest House, North Union Street, Middletown, PA

NEXT MEETINGS

SEE YOU AT CAPITOL CAMPUS-----MARCH 28, 29, and 30-----

PANE COOKBOOK

In our last newsletter we said one recipe per person. We were in error. You should send as many as you want. However, we will need a good response by March 31 in order to ensure a cookbook. Also, if you would be interested in helping produce the cookbook, tell us. Send all recipes to PANE, P.O. BOX 268 Middletown, PA 17057 before March 31.

ALUMINUM CANS

If you are continuing to save aluminum cans for PANE, please read the following carefully. The Board of Directors has decided that PANE will not conduct another can collection. In the interest of ecology and the need to recycle, PANE urges you to take your current collection and future cans to one of the following recycle centers:

- Hummelstown - Corner of W. Second St. and N. Hanover - glass, metal cans, & newspapers  
1st and 3rd Saturdays - 9:30 - 11:30a.m.
- Hershey - 337 W. Chocolate Ave. (rear) - plastic soda 2 liter bottles,  
2nd and 4th Saturdays - 9:30 - 11:30a.m. glass, metal cans, & newspapers.

PANE  
P.O. BOX 268  
MIDDLETOWN, PA 17057

BULK RATE  
U.S. POSTAGE  
PAID  
MIDDLETOWN, PA 17057  
PERMIT NO. 43

# PANE

A citizens' public interest organization  
of the Middletown area

THREE MILE ISLAND  
**Clean it.  
Close it.**

APRIL 1983

## SPECIAL PANE MEETING

Please plan to attend the May 15 session at Frey Village Guest House (on the right as you turn onto Frey property) 1020 N. Union Street from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. This session will deal with 2 specific issues that you can help PANE with and will only require 2 hours of your time on May 15.

The issues are 1) determining how and what to write for an editorial to the newspapers. Issues will be raised and the kind of facts you can use to defend the issue. Bring a paper and pencil. 2) We receive regular NRC mailings on TMI #1; Jim Hurst reviews them, quickly, and then passes them on. Many of the documents have serious concerns that you need to know about and we need to ask the NRC more questions about these concerns. We plan to review several of the documents and develop questions that should get answers from the NRC. Plan to attend and bring a friend; it should be a very interesting and productive session.

## OBSERVATION CENTER VISIT

Two PANE members recently visited the TMI Observation Center to collect the newest propaganda and listen to the visitors and TMI personnel discuss the accident. We wonder if Met-Ed rate-payers realize that a small corner of the center is devoted to selling Friends and Family stuff and pro-nuclear items? Does the P.U.C. condone this? After all wasn't it ratepayer money that built the Center or was it the stockholders?

## TMI TIDBITS

The March 25, 1983 USA TODAY had an article on TMI. The article notes TMI pre-accident had 1 public relations person; now 25 staff the island. Retired Middletown farmer Ira Good is quoted as saying, "What I've seen of nuclear power, I've really appreciated." Dave Judy, proprietor of Judy News said, "I think they really try to reach out (GPU) and tell their side of the story. The average person on the street doesn't understand it."

| NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION |   |                      |
|-------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| John F. Ahearn                | D | Carter June 30, 1983 |
| Victor Gilinsky               | D | Ford* June 30, 1984  |
| Thomas Roberts                | R | Reagan June 30, 1985 |
| Nunzio J. Palladino, chairman | R | Reagan June 30, 1986 |
| James K. Asselstine           | R | Reagan June 30, 1987 |
| *reappointed by Carter        |   |                      |

Friends and Family of TMI is having a 5-mile run on April 30, 1983 around the island. The fastest GPU employee will receive a special prize. Other nuclear power plants were sent invitations to have employees run. Monies collected will go toward the Ronald McDonald House to be built in Hershey.

## PANE AND THE SUPREME COURT

Whether we win or lose in the Court has very little to do with the amount of work necessary after the decision. Try to keep this in mind. The decision will probably be out in May - July time span. There are 9 justices and the majority (5 or more) carries the decision. The majority written decision is important, but also pay attention to the minority decision.

If we win, then we will need to scrutinize the NRC's assessment of the psychological health of local residents. That will take MONEY and EXPERTS. Plus it will make us do more hoop-jumping through the NRC administrative process and in reality probably back in Federal District Court/Supreme Court.

If we lose, then we will need to make sure the Governor remembers what he said about the need to be assured that our psychological health will not be impaired. We will also need to make sure the NRC administrative policy acted on by the Commissioners to do an assessment (in late 1982) remains on the books. And then we need MONEY and EXPERTS to scrutinize the NRC effort and in all probability will end up in court again.

So, remember win or lose-----it's no big deal. We've got a lot of work to do. Are you ready? How will you help? Got some doable ideas? Write (PANE, P.O. Box 268, Middletown, PA 17057), call us, and/or come to a meeting. We need your time and/or your money, the biggest battle is still ahead of us and you know that the people of PANE will be there in the thick of it. HELP US, HELP YOU.

## DON'T USE THE TELEPHONE

Londonderry Fire Co. uses the TMI siren, supplied by GPU, for fire and disaster calls. As a result whenever we hear it, we stop and listen to its distinctive sound and wait for it to stop after 10 - 15 seconds indicating a fire. At 9:30 p.m. on April 2 during a rainstorm it sounded intermittently

for 15 - 20 minutes. Many people called 911 and Middletown Communications to see if it was a problem at TMI. Eventually a message was printed across the bottom of a local TV station program that the siren had malfunctioned. What if TMI #1 had been operating? Would more people had tied up phone lines like on March 30, 1979? Would people begin evacuating? There is no doubt the credibility of the utility is seriously in doubt. Will you ever believe them again?, particularly if TMI #1 were allowed to operate?

A REAL SHOCKER

Keith Martin of Channel 8 on the 7 p.m. newscast of April 5 said Helen O'Barmon had declined an offer by the Governor to serve on the P.U.C. because she enjoyed private life and was working as a consultant for GPU. Did Thornburgh know what he was doing? Were we ever lucky??? One commissioner worked for the Westinghouse nuclear power promotion division; she has been rumored to be considered for the chairperson's post.

ABOUT ACCESS AND INFLUENCE

The above shocker came to light as we listened to Keith Martin tell us how he had an exclusive interview with the Governor on that day. Which reminded us of our March 1 Supreme Court News Conference. Channel 21 and 27 sent journalists and camera crews and attended our news conference. Channel 8 sent Martin and Todd Wissler as well as a camera crew. Channel 8 DID NOT attend the conference. Two hours after the conference we saw Martin and Wissler video-taping a report on the steps of the Supreme Court. Do you ever wonder what a Keith Martin or some personality like that may say to a Thornburgh, Shannaman, Arnold or other person in the small talk conversations regarding TMI and people's perceptions. Many times media people are thought to have good insight into grass roots happenings because they hear from viewers frequently. We'd like to remind you that Doug Bedell and John Micka were media people before going to work for GPU. Micka on Channel 27 and Bedell reportedly as an editorial writer for the late Philadelphia Bulletin.

REFLECTIONS ON THE PUBLIC FORUM ON NUCLEAR POWER MARCH 28/MARCH 30, 1983

The turn out averaged 100 people a session. We saw alot of PANE people. Our own Jim Hurst was extremely organized and gave an excellent presentation based on the concern for credibility. The Berger's had an organized program. Bob Holt of NYU and Hank Vyner gave excellent presentations on psychological aspects of the accident. Workers at TMI would have benefitted from hearing both sides of the health effects of ionizing radiation that were presented. Not to increase their concerns but rather to help them understand the whole issue, be able to ask questions and therefore make better decisions about operating in their worksite. We found Karl Z. Morgan particularly interesting and straight-forward. He didn't always say what we wanted to hear but his concern for us was very clear. The problem that recurred throughout the forum was Mr. Berger trying to keep the possible operation of TMI out of recommendations for panel work. We understand his mandate but like Jim Hurst said EEI, AIF, EPRI, AND GPU have plenty of money---we need help in getting good independent psychological studies completed. That takes money and the Health Fund has it. Perhaps next month we will have different impressions of the forum---for now, Jim Hurst was truly an eloquent spokesperson for us. Many of the experts are concerned about us, it appears pro-nuclear tinkering with the agenda was limited

The addition of Jim Hurst to the Advisory Committee is a giant step forward. We hope this becomes a reality.

OTHER THOUGHTS

The prescence of Jane Lee, Judy Johnsrud, Bev Hess and Pat Smith among others at the forum really helped. These fine ladies and others helped keep the program on track and sensitive to our needs. Francine Taylor of Lancaster did a marvelous job of lining many of us up with media interviews. The public relations firm that was hired to do the work should be relieved that Francine worked the media so well. She did it for us and for no compensation, without her we feel the true message of TMI people would not have gotten out. Special thanks to Randy Smedley, Fay Pickering and TMI Alert for the reception on March 27, 1983 at the Marriot. It was a very nice get together. Mary Osborne also deserves a thank you for hosting the NOVA party on March 29, 1983 in her home.



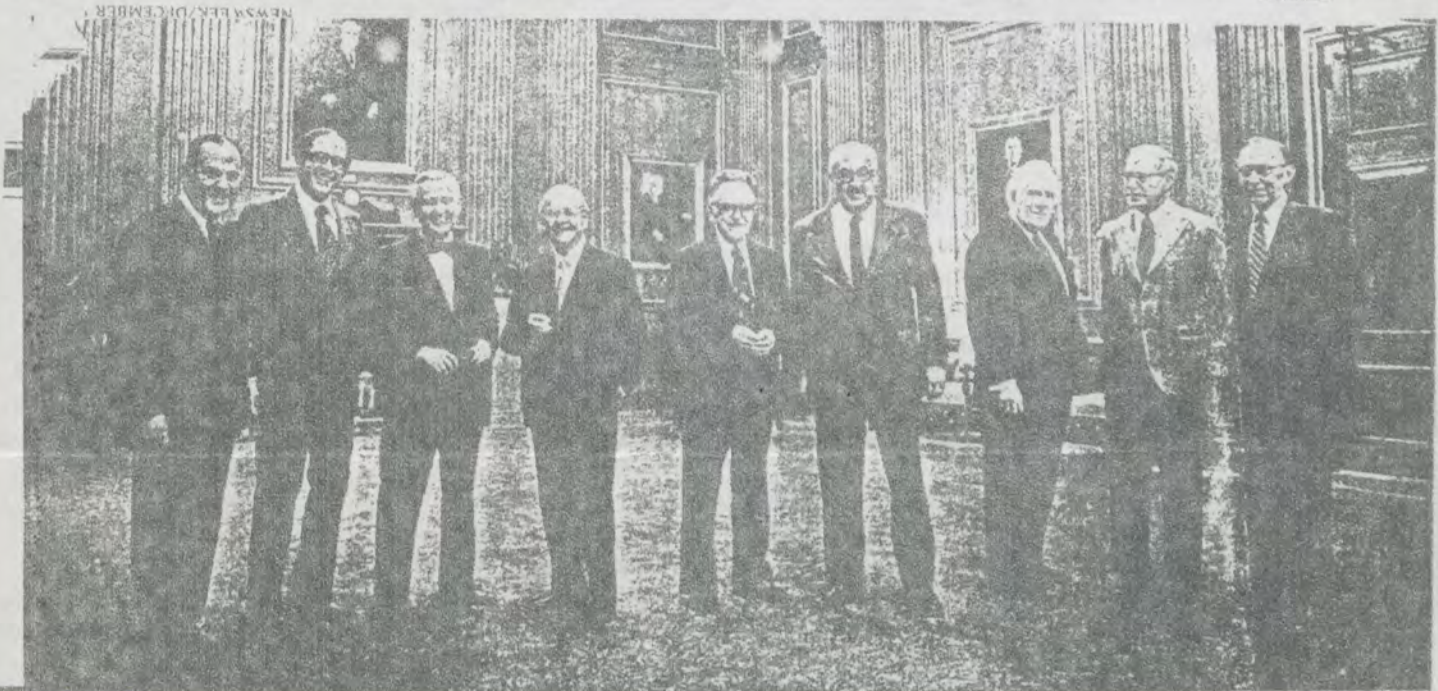
The Nuclear Information and Resource Service has just published several new publications designed to help educators teach about nuclear weapons and nuclear power. "Growing Up in a Nuclear Age: A Resource Guide for Elementary School Teachers" and "Nuclear Dangers: A Resource Guide for Secondary School Teachers" are 32-page annotated guides to nuclear-related background reading, classroom materials, relevant organizations, and audio-visual resources. (\$5 each plus 85¢ postage, \$4.50 each for more than 10, \$3.50 each for more than 25. Add 5% postage on bulk orders.) The "Teaching Nuclear Issues" Kit includes the secondary Guide plus a packet of teaching materials including maps, charts, four spirit masters, fact sheets and other background reading for secondary teachers. (\$10 each plus \$1.25 postage, \$8.00 each for 10 or more copies, plus 5% postage.) Order from NIRS, 1346 Conn. Ave. NW, 4th Floor, Washington DC 20036. Allow 4 weeks for delivery.

Our own Joyce Corradi was just dynamite on the local show following NOVA. Beth Drasba, Anne Sessa, and Linda Braasch were excellent on Pro-Con. This anniversary was very different than others. It will be interesting to see what develops for next year. We hope you will all still be with us.

QUOTES

Following are quotes of some of the participants. Refer to the program sent last month for detailed information on their background. Karl Morgan - health physicist "Maybe the best thing would be to make it a monument, pour concrete on it and stabilize it." Ed Radford - professor of Epidemiology suggested separate and stricter exposure limit regulations for the aged group of workers under 35. He felt jobs that are the dirtiest involving the most hazard fall to the inexperienced workers. Karl Morgan - feels more information needs to be collected on exposures after the accident. He became very concerned as residents, in the meeting, told of a variety of problems. James Hurst - citizen, the people pay for the whole process yet their voices are not heard. Residents lived through 2 days of false assurances followed by 10 days of evacuation." Henry Vyner - psychiatrist, "As many as 25% of the residents living within 5 miles of TMI believe they received a harmful dose of radiation." 47% of the people studied in random sample study that Vyner conducted feel there will be another accident if TMI #1 were to operate. Ed Radford - "I think the current worker radiation exposure limits should be reduced by one-tenth." Karl Morgan - "Releases could have occurred before wide-spread monitoring had begun and the monitoring may have been inaccurate. Nothing should be done at TMI except actions that reduce the radiation exposure to plant workers and the public." Arthur Upton - M.D. said parents should not fear for their children's health if the estimates of releases during the accident are correct. Alice Stewart - M.D., "The cancer risk per unit dose is greater at low levels than at high levels." Bo Lindell - International Commission on Radiation Protection, a worker who receives the maximum dose of 5 rems per year has one chance in a thousand of dying of cancer. The risk is comparable to occupations such as mining or deep sea fishing.

FAWE salutes the Lebanon Daily News for its outstanding coverage of the public forum. The Lancaster New Era also did a commendable job. In our view the Lancaster Intell was average and unfortunately the Harrisburg Patriot and Evening News coverage was less than satisfactory. Again, special thanks to Francine Taylor. Also get a hold of the April 11, 1983 issue of TIME Magazine.



© Yuchi R. Okamoto

Potter Stewart, William Rehnquist, John Paul Stevens, William Brennan, Harry Blackmun, Thurgood Marshall, Burger, Byron White, Lewis Powell: The norms were 'shading facts, twisting law, warping logic'—and tattling on the Chief

REMOVE THIS PICTURE

It was taken in December 1979 of the Supreme Court Justices. Since then Sandra Day O'Connor has replaced Potter Stewart. Place this picture in your kitchen if you're a homemaker. If you work in an office, place the picture in your drawer. Whatever you do, have it handy. Talk to these people daily. Tell them how difficult it is to live in the shadow of the worst nuclear accident in America and being threatened daily with the prospect of the other reactor operating by an organization that has lost all credibility, never to be regained. Talk to them daily, please include Ms. O'Connor (we are sorry we could not get a current picture). Tell them to please look at our case very carefully because we have had an accident that continues to this day.

## POST TMI

About 12 of the 198 fixes of a highest priority after the TMI accident have fallen behind schedule in terms of implementation when viewing the nation's nuclear reactors. Morris Udall has said that nuclear will have no future in the absence of substantially increased confidence in the technology and those responsible for managing it. Harold Denton has said the NRC has forced a lot of hardware changes but the major breakdowns that we've seen are human feelings. Seven of the 12 priority items that have slipped behind schedule involve plant management, performance and training. The Salem failure in February was blamed on the failure of plant managers to lubricate circuit breakers. (3-29-83-AP-Matt Yancey). GPU says they've spent 550 million so far on the decontamination and that "90% of the risk is behind us." 60% of the wastes created in the accident have been shipped off site, says GPU. They say they serve 1.6 million customers in 2 states and have added 79,500 customers since 1979. Bill Kuhns, GPU Chairman on TMI #1 "My heavens that plant has a demonstrated record. We're just convinced about the quality of that plant. It's a fine facility, the re-start is more a matter of "when" than "if". (3-28-83-AP-Bob Dvorchak)

Plans for 51 nuclear plants have been canceled since March 28, 1979. TMI prompted safety improvements have cost an average 65 million dollars per plant. The first permanent dump site for high level wastes won't be selected until May 31, 1987, although this maybe delayed. Also the federal deadline requiring regional agreements for low-level dump sites by 1986 may not be met. A 1982 AP-NBC poll showed 53% of those surveyed said no more nuclear plants should be built. The nuclear industry plans to spend 25 million dollars to combat those thoughts (3-31-83-AP-Richard Pienciak).

## PANE MEETINGS

Frey Village Guest House, 1020 N. Union Street (turn right when you turn onto Frey property), single story swelling.

May 15 6:30 p.m. - 9 p.m.

June 5, 7 - 9 p.m.

June 26, 7 - 9 p.m.

PLEASE PLAN TO ATTEND

P.S. The May 15 meeting will actually start at 6:30 p.m. John Garver will show a program that was featured on television with Commissioner Victor Gilinsky, our attorney William Jordan, and Richard Parks. PLEASE NOTE - the May 15 meeting will begin at 6:30 SHARP --Bring a friend or two.

## RICHARD PARKS AFFIDAVIT

Following are excerpts summarizing portions of the Richard Parks affidavit that is now being investigated by Dept. of Labor, GPU, NRC, and Bechtel:

The Management of TMI 2 has sacrificed its own system of safety-related checks and balances for TMI clean-up activities in order to meet unrealistic time schedules. Equipment has been modified and snap judgments made without proper engineering analysis, quality assurance steps have been intentionally skipped and totally circumvented, rules and documents have been changed after the fact to justify quality assurance violations.

Richard Parks is a senior start-up engineer employed by Bechtel and working for GPU at TMI 2. In October of 1982 he started feeling bad about what was going on around him. In September 1982 Bechtel was put in charge of an integrated program with GPU for clean-up activities. In November 1982 it became clear that there were significant deficiencies with the program to remove the head and the fuel of Unit 2. These deficiencies were present because top level management took the position that accepted methods would force unnecessary schedule delays. One representative of Bechtel suggested that Parks be counseled for a negative attitude because he told them what can't be done rather than what can be done. Mr. Parks states that non-compliance with quality assurance requirements at TMI 2 is a long-standing problem. At one point he did not receive engineering direction on how to physically drain the steam generators. On January 3, 1983 GPU implemented a new system to standardize procedure development review and implementation. On January 6, 1983 it was revealed that there was 30 times more radiation under the Unit 2 reactor vessel than had previously been estimated. It appears the Quick Scan data done previously was not well planned in order to get appropriate readings. Two safety evaluations reports were completed regarding the engineering and safety of the reactor head lift, since December. The first received extremely critical comments.

Parks asserts that the prospect of uncontrolled criticality was never sufficiently analyzed because support calculations and other credible analyses were not conducted. The group Parks worked with requested that the crane be double rigged to increase safety and it was rejected. Decay heat removal pumps that could be important in an emergency are in a high radiation area and have not been checked to determine if they'd work in an emergency. Park's

group advised that the polar crane be tested to the lowest elevation in the containment and other modes. However this plan was rejected. Parks is supposedly protected against reprisals by 10 C.F.R. 19 and went to the NRC to get information on how to report a reprisal threat. The site operations group had not worked on refurbishment of the polar crane and they were asked to appoint a test director. Larry King, Parks' boss said he could not be legally responsible for all consequences of the test. One worker who had also felt the polar crane procedures had deficiencies was told to report to the stress control center to be evaluated by a GPU paid psychiatrist. On Feb. 25, Parks' boss was fired and on Feb. 26 it was announced a special blue ribbon committee was organized to review the polar crane procedures. A GPU top management person, Jim Theising, was concerned about inter-departmental squabbling and thought about firing one person a month. Parks' secretary Joyce Wenger has undergone some grueling interviews with GPU personnel. Parks reveals that the projected 5 - 10 million dollars to refurbish the polar crane had been scaled down to 2.5 million not always with technical justification. George Kunder is mentioned as chairperson of the Plant Operations Review Committee as not desiring to get involved in stopping violations. Parks says it was not the first time Kunder had refused to challenge questionable management conduct.

Parks also further states that it is a common belief among some that Kunder was the "mystery man" who ordered safety injection pumps turned off during the 1979 accident. This mistake according to Parks was responsible for a great portion of the damage, in preventing the core from cooling. Parks believes the NRC had compromised his confidentiality in violation of 10 C.F.R. 19.16. Parks states that a John Fornicola of Quality Assurance said his manager is contemplating a stop work order on Unit 2 because of a trend of non-compliance with site quality assurance procedures. The polar crane was used on March 7 to move structural steel even though Parks was assured it had not. Parks asserts the "Quick Look" stopped several steps short and therefore underestimated the radiation levels. King, Parks' boss, had been fired by GPU because of conflict of interest. King and another person had established their own consulting firm. Bob Arnold of GPU had asked King if Parks had been a part of the corporation. When Parks went to the NRC on March 10 to ask for an investigation he was told to contact the Dept. of Labor. Parks felt he had been "had". Also on March 10 Parks was questioned by his supervisor about why he went to the NRC. Parks' supervisor suggested he get an attorney or use a GPU lawyer. Parks' supervisor, Chwastyk, then called Park's former supervisor King (who had been fired). Chwastyk spoke to King's wife and said he (Chwastyk) was worried about Parks because Parks' wife was trying to "get some dirt on me that could be used to take away custody of my children." Parks left people think on-site that he was divorced but his wife died 3 years ago. This action, Parks says, made him take action and call GAP (Government Accountability Project). Parks later met with Bechtel officials several times and on those occasions he says they were not interested in hearing about intimidation or safety concerns.

On March 16, Parks discovered his apartment was broken into. His personal papers had been "rifled". Parks says he can't prove the break-in was related to previous intimidation. On March 17 he met with B. Kanga, a Bechtel top management employee. Kanga told him not to go public and that it was unfortunate that Parks had started work at Bechtel without any indoctrination. Later on March 17 Parks was removed from primary work for the Reactor Building Polar Crane Project. B. Kanga also asked him twice to agree that such removal was not an act of intimidation. Parks remained neutral. Parks then makes several assertions that the NRC has discredited itself. Parks feels the NRC has knowingly provided informal guidance and formal approval for misconduct related to the polar crane. Parks concluded the affidavit and said he is prepared to discuss additional violations and other issues such as gross waste. A hearing by a House Committee will be held April 26 in D.C. at 9:45 a.m. with several GPU persons and Parks is expected to testify. WE URGE YOU TO TELEPHONE GOVERNOR THORNBURGH TOLL FREE AT 1-800-932-0784 AND TELL HIM TO PROTECT RICHARD PARKS. WE NEED SAFETY CONSCIOUS PEOPLE AT TMI. KEEP RICHARD PARKS AT TMI.

### THIRD PLANT ENGINEER EXPRESSES CONCERN

Edwin Gischel on April 4 released a 22-page affidavit to GPU which was forwarded to NRC. Gischel is the plant engineering director for TMI 2. He says equipment needed for the decontamination has not been properly tested. He also charges that changes have been made to equipment without the knowledge of proper departments at GPU Nuclear and Bechtel Corp. (primary contractor for decontamination). Some of Gischel's remarks, like Parks', deal with the polar crane which will be used to lift objects weighing 40 or more tons. Gischel also claims he was harassed by being asked to take a neuro-psychological evaluation in connection with his recovery from a stroke in June. He also charged that a radiation release resulted when a worker blew an air hose down a drain covered by tape instead of by a plug. The Philadelphia Inquirer reported that a federal grand jury was recently convened to study activities related to the March 1979

accident at TMI. Gischel has more than 25 years experience in nuclear power and like Parks is not anti-nuclear. Gischel said in his statement, "I believe that the TMI 2 accident was due to a "people" problem that must have begun before the accident and still exists." Even though the polar crane has a 500 ton capacity and its immediate use would be a 40 ton lift, Gischel felt it should be tested because it went through a long period of non use and a serious accident. GPU disagreed with him. Gischel supervises about a dozen engineers at TMI for Gee Pee Uuu. News reports say 150 Bechtel and 600 Gee Pee Uuu nuclear employees are involved in TMI 2 decontamination work.

#### AS AN ASIDE

One engineer, Lawrence P. King, who no longer works on TMI sent a letter to the deputy site director in November 1982 complaining that sewage contaminated with small amounts of radioactive cesium 137 (half life 30.5 years w/ beta and gamma radiations) were being trucked out and disposed of by methods that are "illegal under state law". The response by letter was (from the director) "I don't need such a memo from you. It's not constructive and wastes your and my time". (what about offsite health and safety)????????????????????

#### Another ASIDE

Met-Ed (remember them) began constructing TMI in 1968. Between 1970 and 1974 there were four illegal walkouts even though a no strike clause was signed by electrical workers. In 1977 operating engineers set up a picket line and 135 rank and file union members were suspended for 10 to 15 days. (It seems morale in building the plant was a problem----remember the incentive pay TMI 1 operators received 2 years ago to boost their morale-??????-Does poor morale lead to quality work???????) CALL THE GOVERNOR TODAY 1-800 932-0784 TOLL FREE.

#### TMI DECONTAMINATION

PAY ATTENTION----You should correct neighbors friends and journalists and yes even Bob Arnold----This is a DECONTAMINATION not a CLEANUP..... The 1 billion dollars necessary will not establish plant conditions for de-commissioning. That GPU says will cost substantial and additional effort and costs. Also when Bob uses the term Fuel Removal....."It should not be interpreted to indicate that all fuel material has been recaptured". We received this info from Dr. Judith Johnsrud of ECNP. TELL THE GOVERNOR THAT THE DECONTAMINATION SHOULD BE DONE WITH DECOMMISSIONING IN MIND. NO SHORT CUTS FOR ECONOMY'S SAKE ...NO QUICK FIXES..... FOLLOWING IS AN ARTICLE FROM THE MARCH SUSQUEHANNA ALLIANCE NEWSLETTER and refers to the above message.....

#### CLEANING UP YOUR (REACTOR) ROOM

Suppose one day you enter your kid's room and discover clothes -- shirts, pants, socks, underwear -- strewn all over the room: on the floor, on the desk, on the bed, hanging from the lamp, etc. You storm into the den and order your offspring to get busy cleaning up. Half an hour later you are handed the following:

The program plan has been developed with "clothes removal" as the priority interim objective. That terminology has been adopted for purposes of program planning to signify that clothes have been removed from the volume of my room occupied by the bed. It should not be interpreted to indicate that all clothes have been recaptured. There will be an additional couple of days associated with recovery of socks, and perhaps some underwear, which were distributed throughout the room.

Now, if your child picks up the shirts and pants but leaves the socks and underwear, does that seem like "clean up"?

Well, a similar definition of "clean up" is what General Public Utilities now intends to pursue at TMI. When, in early February, newspapers (including this one) reported

PANE---CRAFT AND BAKE SALE.  
MAY 13 and 14 AT HBG. EAST MALL  
IF YOU CAN HELP 1) BAKE 2) PROVIDE CRAFTS AND/OR STAFF THE STAND ---TELEPHONE DALE HOYT AT 939-5707. PLEASE TELEPHONE HER AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. MARK THE DATE MAY 13 and 14. WE CAN USE YOUR HELP.

that estimates of cleanup costs at TMI had dropped from \$1.03 billion to \$975 million, the assumption was that GPU was estimating the cost for the removal of all radioactive materials from the plant. That is, after all, the commonly accepted meaning of cleanup and the meaning that was implied by all discussions to that time. But in GPU's TMI-2 Recovery Program Estimate, dated December 30, 1982, we are given the definition quoted above (substitute "fuel" for "clothes," "reactor" for "room," etc.) as an indication of what GPU means by cleaning up the plant. Furthermore, "The program end point assumed for this report will not establish plant conditions permitting either decommissioning or reconstruction...."

SEE PAGE 7,

The implications of all this are that GPU is not going to remove all of the radioactive materials from the plant. All of the radioactivity in the cooling system will remain. Furthermore, GPU has no idea whether they are going to decommission the plant or try to rebuild it in order to restart it. Bob Arnold, a GPU v-p, said at a meeting in December that the utility will not be making any decisions with regard to decommissioning for two or three years down the road and that the decision will be based on cost, the condition of the reactor, and the risk to the workers who would carry out the work.

Further interesting information is contained in the NRC's TMI Weekly Status Report of January 17, 1983. For one thing, the radioactivity level inside part of the reactor vessel will allow you (if you so desire) to get 1000 times the annual acceptable dosage of radiation in an hour:

the annual dosage allowable is 500 millirems, the reactor vessel is at 500 rems per hour. Furthermore, tests conducted on leadscrews removed from some control rods indicate that "the cesium contamination of the leadscrew surface could not be removed with the decontamination techniques that are presently contemplated for use inside the reactor vessel....The existing preliminary concept for reactor vessel disassembly may require substantial modification."

So all bets and estimates are off. The actual cost for actually cleaning up TMI-2 is a figure no one knows enough to estimate. What will happen to the plant (whether it will be decommissioned or reconstructed) is something we will not know for two or three years, if then. If you ever hear the company or the NRC quote a price for the cleanup process, don't you believe it.

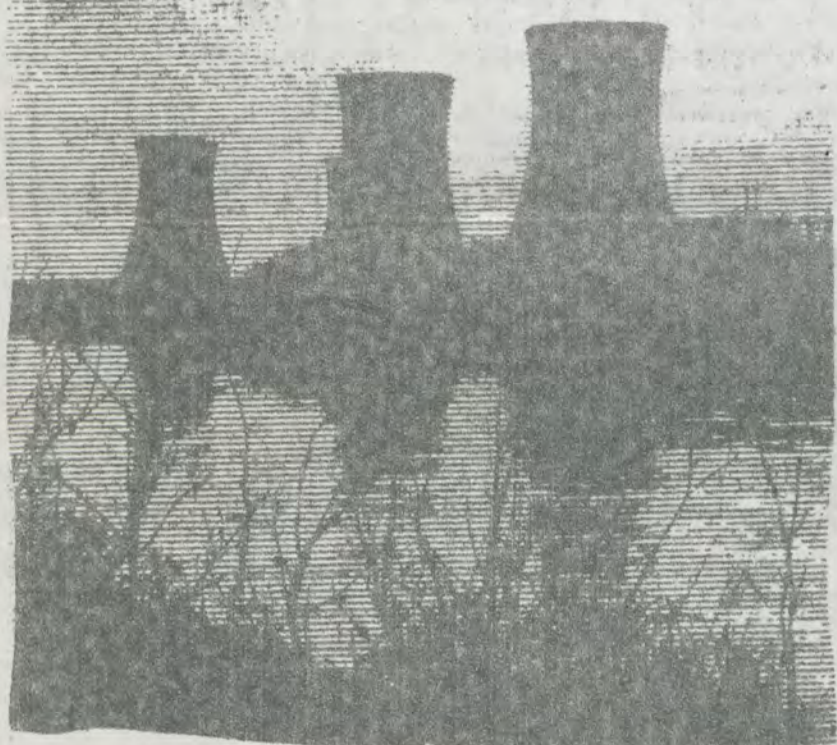
Susquehanna Alliance  
MARCH NEWSLETTER

**NO POWER AT TMI**

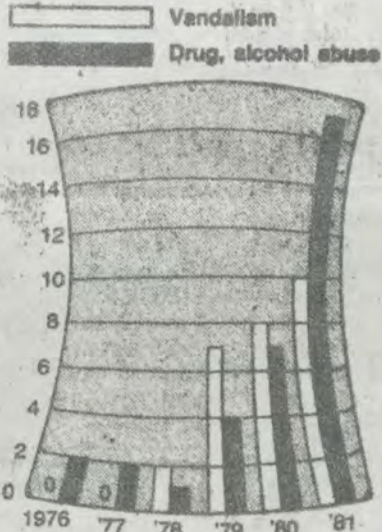
An electrical outage at TMI on 3-18-83 on TMI lasted until 12:06 lunch-time (60 pizzas to go). Backup systems kept the two control rooms operating - says GPU. The problem was caused when wind blew over a pole (what?????????) It was reported the wind originated in the TMI public relations office (that prior to the accident housed 1 P.R. person, now 39 are crammed in there) when the 39 PR people tried to answer one tourists question simultaneously.

REMEMBER-----PLAN TO BRING A FRIEND TO THE MAY 15 PANE MEETING ALSO CALL GOVERNOR THORNBURGH-----MORE NEXT MONTH ON PP&L RATE CASE, B&W--GPU TRIAL--SAXTON AND MOREEEEEEEEEEEEE.

**TMI Restart:  
Now or Never?**



**Incidents at  
U.S. nuclear  
power plants**



Chicago Tribune Graphic; Source: Nuclear Regulatory Commission

PANE CRAFT AND BAKE SALE----MAY 13 and 14-----HBG. EAST MALL-----PHONE DALE HOYT AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AT 939-5707 to BAKE, MAKE OR SELL.LET'S MAKE THIS A GIANT MONEY-MAKER-----PLEASE CALL TODAY AND VOLUNTEER.



## TMI cleanup allegations demand a neutral referee

Four years later, the untamed ghost of Three Mile Island stalks the land. Millions have been spent trying to clean up America's worst commercial nuclear accident, but the cleanup job faces serious challenges. Recently, key engineers involved in the salvage effort have asserted that much of the funding has been wasted, that workers questioning safety matters have been harassed, that company quality-control guidelines are ignored, bent or conveniently changed and that dangerous shortcuts are endemic.

The latest blast comes from Edwin H. Gischel, plant engineering director at the damaged Unit 2. In a 22-page affidavit released this week, he contended that Bechtel Power Corp., the prime cleanup contractor for General Public Utilities (GPU), was cutting corners. "The present mentality on the island," he said, "emphasizes shortcuts, expediency and disdain for professional standards."

That's strong stuff. It comes only days after another senior engineer leveled similar charges and after Lawrence P. King, GPU's site operations manager until he was fired, sounded off about "insane goings-on."

Mind you, TMI is no harmless "dead elephant" awaiting burial. It is an accident under control, one with the potential to release highly contaminated water or radioactive steam if the cleanup is left undone or bungled.

While officers of Bechtel and GPU insist that the cleanup is on a safe and orderly track, dissidents within both companies have laid their jobs on the line to disagree. Clearly, something is amiss.

Exactly how amiss, though, remains a mystery. As in the scandal at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, piecemeal TMI investigations are cropping up all over the place. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (to which some of the engineers complained initially) says it is looking into things. The House Interior Committee says it will interview workers at the plant, which towers above the Susquehanna near Harrisburg. A federal grand jury reportedly is inquiring into claims and counterclaims between GPU and its supplier, Babcock & Wilcox Co.

But the process lurches on with whistle-blowers appearing weekly and a cloud of doubt spreading over the entire operation. The public — including the most fervent advocates of commercial nuclear power — deserves better. It deserves a full-blown, top-level inquiry into what is going on at TMI. It needs to be able to look to a neutral, expert panel with the prestige of the Kemeny Commission that was con-

vened to probe the fateful accident in 1979.

In fact, a *continuing* national watchdog committee was envisioned in that commission's recommendations. "Its purpose," the commission said, "would be to examine, on a continuing basis, the performance of the [NRC] and of the nuclear power industry in addressing and resolving important public safety issues associated with the construction and operation of nuclear power plants."

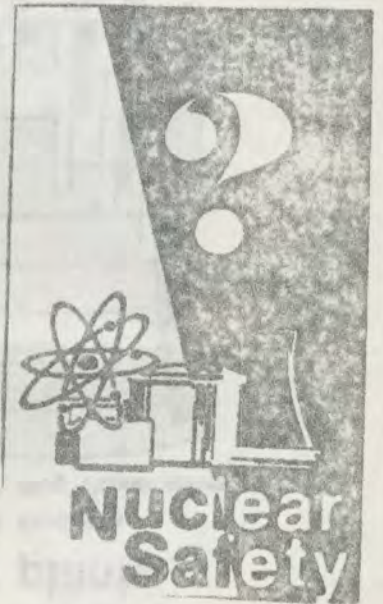
For 18 months ending in late 1981, a Nuclear Safety Oversight Committee chaired by Gov. Bruce Babbitt of Arizona was appointed by former President Jimmy Carter to hear reports — most of them gloomy — on the future of nuclear power and to make suggestions on licensing, safety and ways to fund the cleanup of TMI. But it went out of existence when the Reagan administration took office.

Dartmouth College Professor John Kemeny, who chaired the original commission that investigated TMI, said he thinks it was "a terrible mistake" to have let the oversight committee go out of business. "The confusion over what's going on at TMI today is a perfect example," he said. "You always hear from the two extremes, but you need a first-rate, neutral body either to warn the public of the dangers or to reassure them that there is no danger."

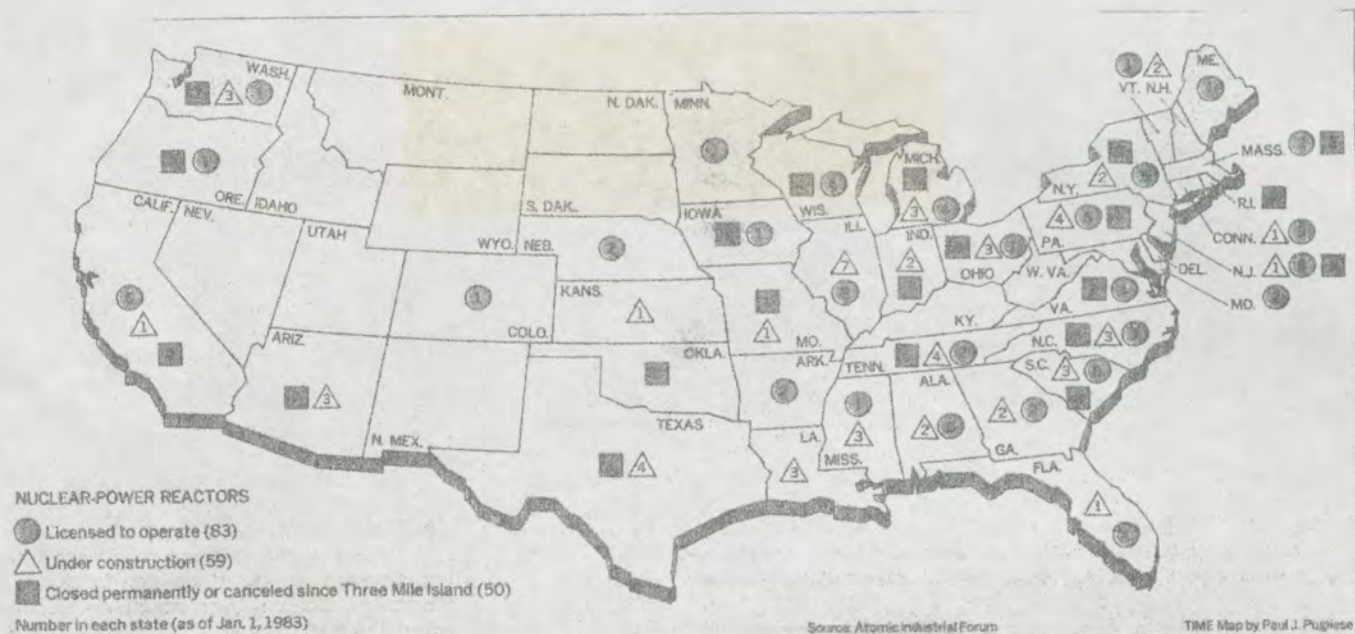
Another former member of the commission, Ted Taylor, on the engineering faculty at Princeton University during his commission tenure, also worries about the lack of an "established, objective mechanism to tell the people what's going on."

It has become painfully obvious that there are disturbing questions about the cleanup at TMI and indirectly about whether GPU is to be trusted to restart its undamaged Unit 1. But the deeper question is: How are Pennsylvanians and how are Americans going to get the facts of the matter? Neither the NRC, which is part of the problem, nor the Congress, nor a federal grand jury is equipped to pry deeply enough or with enough expertise to explore all allegations thoroughly.

Public safety and the integrity of the nuclear industry demand that President Reagan reactivate the Nuclear Safety Oversight Committee unanimously recommended by the Kemeny Commission. To fail to act would be not only to ignore the present danger at TMI, but to risk the costly continued drift of an industry already stalled by the debate about safety and unsettled notions of how to proceed.



The cooling towers of Three Mile Island cast a shadow of uncertainty on the Susquehanna valley



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[Did the Governor forget that he wrote this letter?]

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
 GOVERNOR'S OFFICE  
 HARRISBURG

THE GOVERNOR

June 22, 1979

The Honorable Joseph M. Hendrie  
 Chairman  
 United States Nuclear Regulatory  
 Commission  
 Washington, D.C. 20555

Dear Mr. Chairman:

It has come to my attention through recent press accounts that officials of the General Public Utilities Corporation, parent company of Metropolitan Edison Company, intend to seek permission to resume operation of Unit 1 of the Three Mile Island nuclear facility near Middletown, Pa.

Although you indicated in your May 25 letter to me that there are no plans to reactivate Unit 1 in the near future, I understand from these accounts and from our own Commonwealth officials that informal discussions of this prospect have already commenced.

Mr. Chairman, I must express my deep concerns over this matter -- concerns that were heightened yesterday when the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) reported discovering on June 20 a crack in an emergency cooling water pipe in Unit 1.

As Governor, I have a deeply felt responsibility for both the physical and psychological security of the citizens of this Commonwealth. Therefore, I am advising you of my strong opposition to any plans to reactivate Unit 1 until a number of very serious issues have been resolved.

Specifically, I urge you to effect the indefinite postponement of consideration of any such request, formal or otherwise, until I, as Governor, have been satisfied that:

\*The President's Commission on Three Mile Island and other official investigations into the causes of the accident have been fully completed and their findings fully disclosed.

\*The Babcock & Wilcox reactor design flaws which may have contributed to the accident in Unit 2 have been fully discovered and corrected in Unit 1.

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The Hon. Joseph M. Hendrie  
Page 2 - June 22, 1979

\*Allegations of human errors in the accident have been resolved; and that training of operating and management personnel has been upgraded, in recognition of the fact that the same set of operating technicians who manned Unit 2 may be manning Unit 1.

\*Questions about the wisdom and safety of operating Unit 1 next to the severely crippled Unit 2 (containing lethal levels of radioactivity in the containment) have been answered.

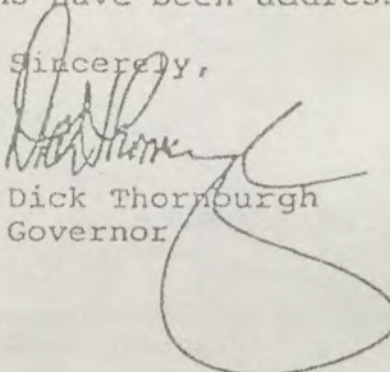
\*The psychological health of Central Pennsylvania's residents, who have already been subjected to an unprecedented trauma, won't be adversely affected by the reopening.

To this end, I have directed the Pennsylvania Department of Justice to be prepared to petition, under NRC rules, for a suspension of Metropolitan Edison's license to operate Unit 1, and to be prepared as well to take whatever legal actions may be necessary to prevent the reactivation of Unit 1.

I am not unmindful of the considerable costs which are being incurred by the utility in the purchase of replacement power due to the inactive state of Unit 1. However, I believe that the considerations of human safety and security which I have expressed must at this time transcend those of economic costs to the utility.

It is my sincere hope that these courses of action will not be made necessary. Again, I ask you to use whatever authority you may possess to delay consideration of any request to reactivate Unit 1 until these concerns have been addressed.

Sincerely,



Dick Thornburgh  
Governor

PANE NEEDS YOUR HELP ON MAY 13 and 14 AT THE HBG. EAST MALL. WE WILL BE SELLING BAKED GOODS AND CRAFT ITEMS. TELEPHONE DALE HOYT (939-5707) AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AND VOLUNTEER TO BAKE, MAKE CRAFTS AND/OR HELP STAFF THE STAND. HELP PANE MAKE THIS AS SUCCESSFUL AS THE ONE WAS LAST YEAR. MAY 13 and 14-----VOLUNTEER TODAY-----  
PHONE DALE HOYT AT 939-5707 FOR MORE INFORMATION

PANE  
P.O. BOX 268  
MIDDLETOWN, PA 17057

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Mr & Mrs. Don Hessler  
501 Vine Street  
Middletown PA 17057

# PANE

A citizens' public interest organization  
of the Middletown area

THREE MILE ISLAND  
**Clean it.  
Close it.**

MAY 1983

## EAST MALL BAKE AND CRAFT SALE

Special thanks to Dale Hoyt who conceived, developed, and coordinated another very successful PANE fundraiser on May 14 and 15. The theme of our stand was The Mickey Mouse Club from the famous TV show. We had mouse costumes and lots of stuff to eat. Paola Kinney baked a Mickey Mouse cake and offered 25¢ chances for a drawing held on May 15. The cake was tastefully decorated and won by a Middletown resident, Gina Gambino. Those people who staffed the stand were Janet Golden, Paola Kinney, Dale Hoyt, Gail and Amy Hossler, Doris and John Kovalic, Gen and Charlie Emerick, Joyce Corradi, and Annie Hurst. We thank the many many bakers and craftpersons who donated their time and talents. We realized over \$245.00 from everyone's efforts.

## PANE JUNE MEETINGS

Frey Village Guest House, 1020 N. Union St.  
June 5 and June 26  
7 - 9 p.m.

## PANE CONTRIBUTIONS

We're trying to retire a legal debt; are you helping? PANE, P.O. BOX 268, MIDDLETOWN, PA 17057, c/o TREASURER--Ask your friends and neighbors to help.

## Letter of the Month - Send it as soon as possible

GPU sued Babcock and Wilcox for huge sums of money recently. The trial revealed startling information that should be a part of the TMI #1 record. Therefore the TMI #1 record should be reopened and B & W/GPU trial information added. In particular information raised by the Aamodt's of Lancaster County. Send your letter TODAY and have friends write to:

Commissioner Victor Gilinsky  
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Washington, DC 20555

Please review the above info and write.

(From Susan Shetron)



PANE AND GPU STOCK

The day the Supreme Court announced their decision on the PANE case (4/19/83) GPU was the third most actively traded stock on the NYSE and its value went up 1 1/8 points. The next day, GPU was the most actively traded stock as it soared up 3/8's to 9 1/4.

MAY 4 GPU MEETING

Steve Brooks and Charles and Gen Emerick presented resolutions, as GPU stockholders, at the annual meeting in New Jersey. Gen and Charlie were given help and encouragement from Linda Lotz. We salute all of them for their efforts in trying to educate the GPU stockholder. Both resolutions got under 10% of the votes and dealt with not operating TMI #1. A special Proxy Issues Report by the Investor Responsibility Research Center Inc. gave a detailed analysis of the Books and Emerick resolutions in the April 13, 1983 edition.

AND

Six of the nine members of the Board of Directors of GPU have less than 300 shares of GPU Common Stock. Bill Kuhns, Chair of GPU, receives 230,000 dollars in salary a year; Herman (you can move if you want to) Diekamp gets 180,000 dollars and Bob Arnold gets 122,500 dollars a year. One director, John O'Leary was with the Dept. of Energy from 1977 to 1979 and "christened" TMI #2 during its inaugural ceremonies in 1978 and has had connections with Mitre Corp. (psych. studies for NRC) and during 1982 did 24,055 dollars in consulting work for GPU.

THURSDAY CLUB

Several individuals have made regular appearances at the TMI north gate each week on Thursdays. They have unfurled banners proclaiming TMI #1 should remain shut. GPU guards detour traffic to the south gate. Eugene Stilp and Barbara Nace both of Harrisburg started the appearances and were prepared to be arrested.

SAN JOSE MERCURY

The April 20, 1983 edition covered the PANE Supreme Court Case and quoted us real good. Thanks to Kluckie's brother for sending us the special scoop from the Silicone Valley.

AND

The Governor T-burg was in California April 12, 1983 to April 14, 1983 and had meetings with editorial boards of San Diego Union, L.A. Times, and Sacramento Union. . . anybody hear anything about TMI?

STOCKHOLDERS

If you were fool enough to buy GPU common stock from Feb. 8, 1974 to April 1, 1979, you could cash in on some of the cool 20.4 million dollars in an April settlement. Poor Bill Kuhns and Herm Dieckamp had to fork up 4 million from their insurance carriers to satisfy the greed of stockholders who took a risk with a co. that can operate coal, oil, and hydro real well but keep the nuclear away.



TMI WORRIES

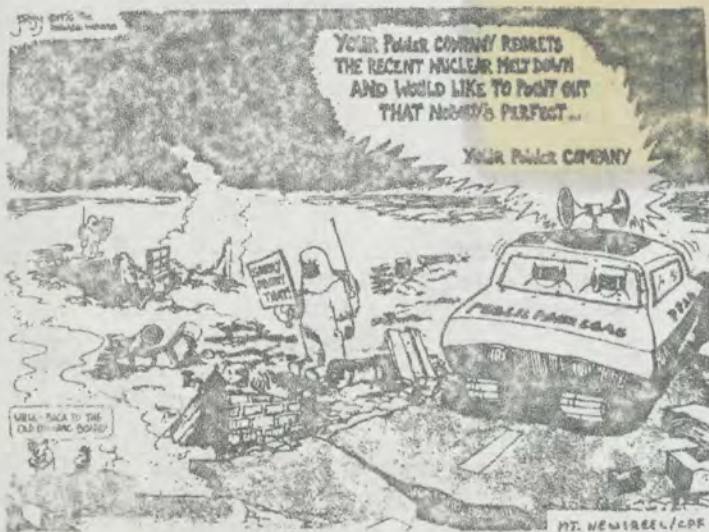
GPU Nuclear Corp. can now perform its own in plant boiler and pre-pressure vessel repairs. GPU is the first U.S. Electric Utility to receive such approval from a national board. Now GPU says its not bound by contractors and can more efficiently utilize its own people. Are you concerned?

"Someday this will all be yours — and you can start taking out the garbage."

SVA newsletter

GPU AND THE FIRE COMPANY

Our local volunteers have received \$20,000 of surplus air breathing equipment. This equipment will be extremely helpful to local residents and of course is good P.R. for GPU.



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### HELP, HELP, HELP

If you were able to collect actual measurements pertaining to dosage of radiation releases for March 28, 29, and 30, 1979, send the information to: Jan Beyea, Ph.D., 230 Riverside Drive, New York, NY 10025 or phone 717-233-7897.

### GPU MEGAWATTS

Without TMI #1 and #2 GPU has a generating capacity of 8251 MW and a peak load in 1982 of 6,442. Do they really need TMI? We don't think so. Supposedly GPU will lay the financial groundwork for expansion of its coal

### SVA newsletter

very soon. Oyster Creek the NJ nuke of Gee Pee U is 13 years old and is shut down from February 1983 thru some of '84 for extensive repairs and will be shut again in 1985 for more. GPU buys 650 MW from Detroit Edison Co. and 560 MW from American Electric Power and Allegheny Powers Systems---thats 1210 MW available thru 1990---WOW!! GPU doesn't need TMI---now go tell somebody this! GPU says it plans to make major investments in conservation in the 1980's to avoid having to build 1,000 MW of power. (Source-1982 GPU annual report) WOW!!! Can you believe it!!

### OUR FAVORITE GUYS

The 5 Commissioners of the NRC are interesting; here's some information on them - John Ahearne, 49, worked for Dept. of Energy, has M.A. and Ph.D. in physics, married and 5 children. James K. Asselstine, 34, law degree and background in nuclear issues with the Senate. Victor Gilinsky, 48, born in Poland, a physicist, doctorate in physics, married and 2 children. Nunzio Palladine, 66, PSU nuke engineering head 1959 to 1966, 1966-1981 dean of college of engineering, previous to that 20 years with Westinghouse, masters in mechanical engineering from Allentown. Tom Roberts, 46, Treasurer of Presidential Campaign for George Bush, 9 years CEO of a company in Tennessee that makes major components for nuke plants, B.S. in industrial engineering, married with 3 children. Right now these people need to know how grave a restart of TMI would be on the area population.

### PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER

Our favorite guys cancelled a May 10 meeting to discuss TMI #1 because the Inquirer got a temporary restraining order to make sure it was an "open meeting" The Inquirer lawyer argued that in light of recent allegations the deliberations of the NRC should be done so the public can receive the most information on this very important issue. THANKS INQUIRER - We appreciate your legal efforts.

### TMI #1

As of April 16, 1983 the NRC says 96 of 130 repairs were completed at the unit. Of the 34 left, 22 GPU has not yet completed. GPU says they could be ready to test the plant in July! However, the NRC cautions, that means physically ready to test but many procedural things need to take place. One big "IF" is how well the 30,000 cracked generator tubes were repaired by the master blasters of kinetic expansion. Bob Arnold says the process is used to manufacture pipes but has never before been used to fix pipes already in service. Arnold said the NRC staff (ugh!!!) will make its determination based partially on GPU data from laboratory and field tests on sample tubes---Oh please, please!!!

### UCS AND TMI #1

Ellyn Weiss, Counsel for the Union of Concerned Scientists gave a stirring message to the Mo Udall subcommittee on Energy and Environment on April 26, 1983. She said in part--all safety issues for TMI #1 were not addressed in the TMI #1 hearings, the plant is not adequately protected against fires, unresolved safety problems plague TMI #1, decay heat removal systems are not qualified to survive earthquakes, the NRC staff acts not as an arbiter of the public interest but as an advocate of the applicant and many other items.

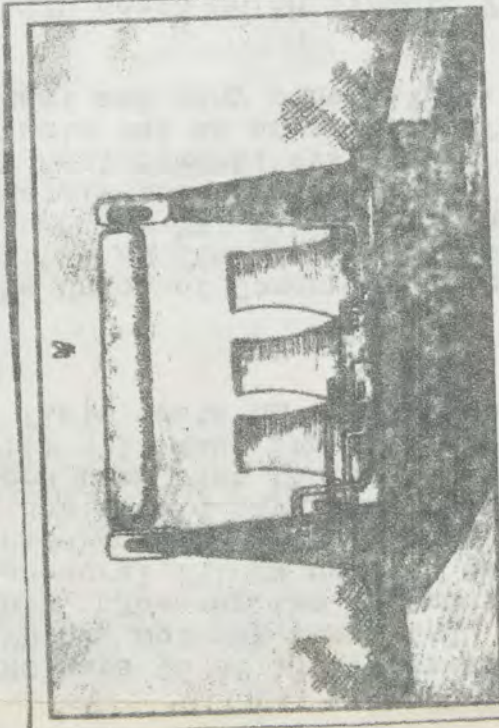
### PANE MEETINGS

Frey Village Guest House, 1020 North Union Street, 7 - 9 p.m.  
Mark the following dates: June 5, June 26, July 17, August 7, September 11  
Please plan to attend.

# GARDEN SUPPLIES

The latest, state-of-the-art equipment...

[Phila. Inquirer]



### NUCLEAR-POWERED INSECT DEATH LIGHT

At last — a noiseless device to keep your property permanently free of all insect pests. The Death Light radiates silent, invisible waves of lethal radiation that vaporize flying insects. And unlike most non-nuclear bug lights, there's no annoying zap. Saves energy, too! Comes complete with 500-year supply of Uranium-238 and plastic disposable barrels for waste.  
4333-7 80-megawatt model \$1.2 billion  
4343-7 200-megawatt model \$6.4 billion  
\*Prices subject to change without notice.

ILLUSTRATIONS BY LANG YERKES

STEVE STECKLOW is an Inquirer staff writer.

### WHAT TO DO

Special PANE meetings were held on May 15 and May 19 to discuss the ways PANE could continue to legally prevent the restart of TMI #1. We urge you to help us by keeping posted in the newsletter, allowing friends to read this and also attending our June 5 and June 26 PANE meetings. We need to know you're with us. PANE, P.O. BOX 268, Middletown, PA 17057

### TMI WASTE

A sewage treatment plant in Lancaster has been receiving TMI waste sewage for two years, (about 1,000 gallons daily). Lancaster accepts GPU's word that the waste is within NRC limits even though trace amounts of cesium 137 are found. The sewage is converted into fertilizer sludge and then put on farms. Lancaster now asks for daily radiation readings for each truck load. Some concerns are raised here about the cumulative effect of this waste and also the reliability of GPU in measuring the radio-activity. (Source - SVA May 1983 newsletter).

### THE UDALL HEARINGS

They were held April 26 and went from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; several PANE members attended. Here are some highlights--the Director of Training at TMI failed his reactor exam, Lawrence King charged mismanagement in the recovery program, wasted dollars, lack of integrated work schedules and organizational duplication. Herm Dieckamp on the decontamination said the job has never been done before elsewhere. Bob Arnold said the TMI 2 recovery is about 1 1/2 to 2 months behind schedule at this point referring to the head lift only. He said 60 million was budgeted in 1982 for TMI 2 and 58.5 was spent. Dieckamp said "We're doing a job none of us have done before." The 1983 budget is 75 million for TMI 2. The famous John "Jack" Herbein is now vice president of operations at Penn Elec. and in charge of 5,000 to 6,000 MW of coal-fired power.

### TMI 2

From February 1 to February 28, there were 1782 employees working at TMI #1 and #2. NRC says Unit 2 exposure for the period was 40 man rem while when added to TMI #1's exposure the total was 199.648 man rem (I'm confused???) The Unit 2 reactor vessel (inside the containment building) is 56 feet tall and stands on a 10 foot concrete pad, 38,816 fuel rods (uranium pellets encased in long tubes of zirconium). GPU estimates a minimum is needed of 30 million annually to maintain Unit 2 in a safe condition. (To what extent have funds originally intended by GPU to be used for TMI 2 clean-up during 1982 been re-allocated to TMI #1 steam generator work?) In 1982 GPU spend 99.4 million dollars on operation, maintenance, and capital costs for TMI #1.

Mr & Mrs. Don Hessler  
501 Vine Street  
Middletown PA 17057

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PANE  
P.O. BOX 268  
MIDDLETOWN, PA 17057

# PANE

A citizens' public interest organization  
of the Middletown area

## THREE MILE ISLAND Clean it. Close it.

JULY 1983

### PANE MEETINGS

These are the correct dates: August 7 and August 29 7:00 - 9:00 p.m.  
Frey Village Guest House, 1020 N. Union St  
Please plan to attend.

### TMI #1 - INTEGRITY AND COMPETENCE

June was a heavy month for TMI #1 news; let's review the action chronologically: June 2, 1983 - Herman Dieckamp, Pres. of GPU, says allegations of management conduct and date falsification should not prevent the restart of TMI #1. June 10, 1983 - NRC executive staff Director Dircks says issues about employee conduct should be separated from NRC's review of whether TMI #1 should restart. June 11, 1983 - GPU offers 15 personnel changes to the NRC in exchange for start-up assurances, hoping that management issues would not hold up a decision on TMI #1 restart. (The reassignments would remain effective until investigations or reviews are effectively resolved). June 14, 1983 - Dauphin County Commissioner Lawrence Hochendoner remains opposed to restart and blasts GPU for trying to "railroad a restart with NRC." June 15, 1983 - Philadelphia Inquirer publishes excellent editorial on these "games people play". June 16, 1983 - The Chairman of the NRC says a vote on TMI #1 is in the future, not near future, because of allegations by engineers about the TMI #2 decon/defueling operation and the fact that Commissioner John Ahearne leaves his seat June 30. Meanwhile the effervescent Herm Dieckamp of GPU says he'd like to see a vote on TMI #1 by September 1. He says "As far as we're concerned, we've met all the requirements now. It's just a case of buttoning up the loose ends." NRC said 144 of 154 tasks had been completed, although NRC has only verified 104. Inspections of four tasks will occur in Sept. and 5 have not even been scheduled yet. NRC also says 15 other tasks not related to a decision on TMI #1 have to be done and 19 more will require license amendments. June 22, 1983 - The NRC staff proposes initiating a new review of information bearing on the integrity or competence of GPU that may stem from the GPU vs. B & W trial which occurred in late 1982, early 1983. Harold Denton felt the review would have a low pay-off. The commissioners seemed confused about what should be reviewed, when and how. June 24, 1983 - Commissioner Victor Gilinsky, after June 30, 1983 the only commissioner left who was with the NRC during the March 1979 accident, made public a memorandum that GPU must purge its top management before he could approve a restart (Kuhns, Arnold and Dieckamp). Gilinsky feels some GPU officials and workers had repeatedly exhibited a lack of integrity. He also chided fellow commissioners for bogging down the TMI #1 hearings and the NRC staff for being "inordinately lenient." Gilinsky said GPU management's attitude toward NRC was one of "indifference and contempt." He felt they are "extraordinarily slow in making the changes required by the NRC." Gilinsky said the NRC staff habitually aligns with GPU and it undermines the public confidence in the agency. June 28, 1983 - The 5 commissioners (until 6/30/83) voted 3 - 2 that a decision on TMI #1 should not have to wait for a crash review of the GPU/B&W trial. (Ahearne, Falladino, Roberts, Harold Denton, not to be trusted, said the review will be done by 9/1/83. The 5 did vote that questions of management competence should be settled

### Phila. Inquirer 6-15-83 TMI restart can't be rushed

There's been a lot of talk about whether it's safe to start up one of the reactors — the undamaged Unit 1 — at Three Mile Island again. Today, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission will be getting down to brass tacks: It is scheduled to hear a briefing by its staff on how it should evaluate TMI's readiness to crank up.

The briefing is important because the scuttlebutt in Washington is that there is pressure on the NRC to decide the issue before the end of the month when Commissioner John Ahearne's five-year term expires. Without Mr. Ahearne, there is a real possibility that a vote might end in a 2-2 deadlock, leaving the restart question in limbo.

That would be bad news for General Public Utilities Corp., the New Jersey corporation whose subsidiary operates TMI. For financial reasons, GPU wants to get the Unit 1 reactor back on line by late July or August.

Last week, responding to questions raised by the NRC and Gov. Thornburgh, GPU began making promises aplenty. No, it said, none of the staffers who cheated on exams would be at the

Unit 1 controls. It promised that no one from the senior management that was running the show at TMI before the serious accident in 1979 is on the scene now. Then it asked the NRC to move "expeditiously."

Were GPU's economic interests paramount, that request wouldn't be out of bounds. But public safety is the priority, and, at this point, there are still major questions unresolved. Many of them were raised by whistle-blowers inside the organization: Have design flaws been addressed at Unit 1? Is the billion-dollar cleanup at the crippled Unit 2 progressing safely? Is there adequate money to see it through? Has the NRC staff itself pursued how and why leak rates before the accident were phoned? Have morale questions raised by consultants been tackled and why wasn't the NRC promptly notified of consultant's criticisms?

GPU can't be blamed for wanting to get on with things. But so far it has shown only minimal, almost grudging progress. Should the NRC feel compelled to move at all on allowing Unit 1 to restart, it would best do it not "expeditiously," but with extreme caution.



before a decision on TMI #1 is made. Are you confused??? The NRC will make partial decisions between now and September 1 on the issues of safety hardware, emergency planning and plant design. Then, NRC says, September 1 or thereabouts a decision can be made on management integrity. If each of the 4 areas receives a majority vote then TMI #1 could operate. However, until President Reagan nominates a 5th commissioner, the Senate has hearings and a subcommittee votes on the nomination and then the full Senate votes on the nominee, only 4 commissioners are available.

Write to Commissioners, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555 - in this way the letter will get to all 5 commissioners.

INFORMATIVE MATERIALS AVAILABLE

The following are available from PANE, P.O. Box 268, Middletown, PA 17057 for the cost of copying and postage -

1. Commonwealth Comments and Thornburgh letter to NRC listing concerns about GPU management - \$1.80 (June 2, 1983)
2. Formal demand for hearing on steam tubes by TMIA - \$1.50
3. Denton response and PANE members questions on steam tubes - \$.60

MEETINGS

The Advisory Panel on the Decontamination of TMI #2 will meet on July 28, 1983 and August 17, 1983, at 7 p.m. at the Holiday Inn Town, Second and Chestnut Streets, Harrisburg. The panel will meet with the NRC in late August. It is important that you ask for time to speak at one of the meetings and attend both. To request time for the July 28 or August 17 meetings write to Mr. Joel Roth, c/o N. B. Liebman, 4705 Carlisle Pike, Mechanicsburg, PA 17055 or phone him at 761-4550. PLAN TO ATTEND.

WHY NOT . . . .

Have the preferred and common stockholders share the sunk costs of TMI #2 and then begin a feasibility study of converting TMI #1 to natural gas and eventually to coal. Wonderful, Wonderful.

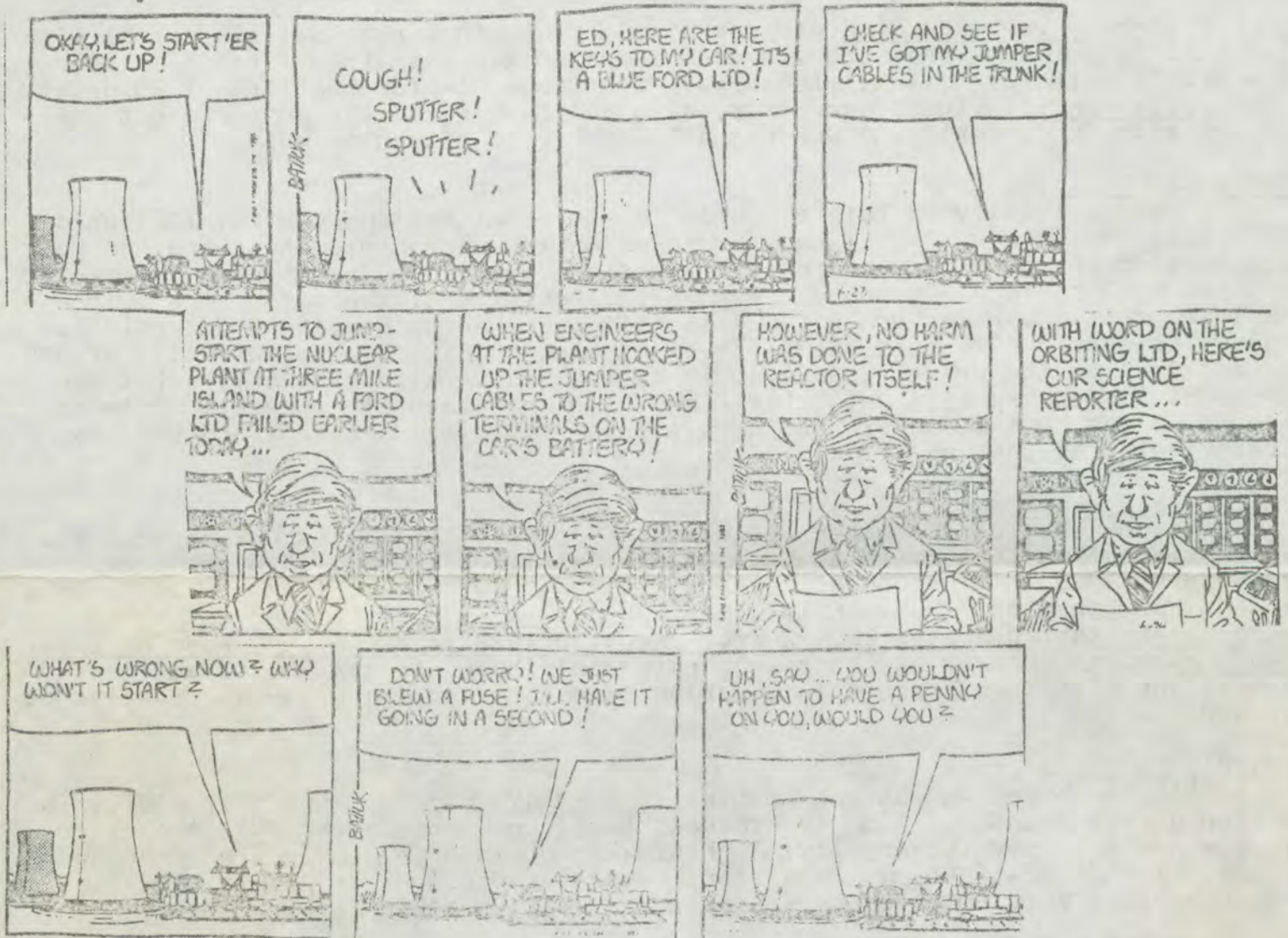
GOOD READING

- Harrisburg Evening News - June 13, 1979, page 54
- Philadelphia Inquirer - April 16, 1979, page 1A

**Funky Winkerbean**



# Funky Winkerbean



**VERY CRITICAL**

Soon, if not already, President Reagan will nominate someone to fill John Ahearne's vacant seat as the fifth NRC Commissioner. A Senate Subcommittee, listed below, will conduct hearings and then recommend to the full Senate if he or she should be approved. After the Senate votes, if affirmative, then he or she has got the seat. Now more than ever we need a pro-safety minded commissioner not a pro-nuclear industry mouth-piece. Someone who feels people do count and is concerned about having a safe nuclear power industry. PANE urges you to write at the very least to Senators Heinz and Specter and remind them. If you have time send one copy to the Senate subcommittee listed and ask them to circulate it to all members.

PLEASE WRITE TODAY ----- THIS IS VERY IMPORTANT ----- PLEASE WRITE TODAY -----

Senator John Heinz, III  
and  
Senator Arlen Specter

United States Senate  
Washington, DC 20510

and also members of the Senate Subcommittee on Nuclear Regulation below:  
 Alan K. Simpson, Wyoming, Chairman  
 Howard H. Baker, Jr., Tennessee  
 Pete V. Domenici, New Mexico  
 Steven D. Symms, Idaho  
 Gary Hart, Colorado  
 George J. Mitchell, Maine  
 Max Baucus, Montana

**TMI #2 DECONTAMINATION/DEFUELING**

Westinghouse Electric Corp. will provide millions of dollars in specialized services and equipment to GPU for fuel removal which GPU says will take 18 months and will start in mid 1985. GPU manages all the decon/defuel but lets out contracts to Bechtel and now Westinghouse to help. When (and if) the fuel core is removed it will be packaged by GPU and moved by the Dept. of Energy to Idaho.

More than 50 canisters of radioactive waste have been sent to Idaho and Richland, Washington in the last 3 years. By the end of July, GPU says they will have 63 off site. 50 of the 63 come from decontaminating the auxilliary building. Radioactive waste is continuing to accumulate as the work at TMI #2 inches along.

Richard Parks was ordered to be reinstated at TMI by the U.S. Labor Dept. in late May. Meanwhile Bechtel, the main contractor for the decon/defueling of TMI #2 has appealed the decision and Parks remains on leave with pay. PANE thanks Richard Parks for his integrity that is a positive signal to all TMI employees who feel a conflict between their consciences and their careers.

Meanwhile Lawrence King who was fired by GPU in March lost his appeal with the U.S. Labor Dept. that GPU violated federal laws when they fired him. King charged GPU with lax safety standards. GPU fired him for conflict of interest. Joyce Wenger, King's secretary, also had been fired but an agreement worked out with Labor Dept. and GPU has allowed her to return to work.

THE WELDING OF TMI

A welder testifying before a U.S. Senate Committee on June 29, 1983 said 60% of the welders at TMI #1 had purchased their union memberships and had not accumulated the necessary hours as apprentices to become journeyman. Apprentice welders must serve 8,000 hours. Meanwhile about 10% of the welds of a tripod that supports the polar crane (used to lift the reactor head) are undersized. The welds should have been 1 3/16's of an inch thick and were actually 10/16th. A load test on the crane, GPU says, is at least several months away---but was imminent in January 1983 until Parks and King and Gischell spoke up. Data on the welds was sent to the tripod manufacturer Babcock and Wilcox and results are expected by the end of July.

TMI #2 LEAK RATES

A second NRC staff member has stated (June 24, 1983) that unequivocally allegations that leak rates at TMI #2 were falsified in late 1978 are true. In October 1979 this second employee had taken a deposition from Harold Hartman the TMI #2 operator. Hartman told the NRC that all shift foremen and shift supervisors that operated TMI #2 from December 1978 to March 1979 knew of the leakage. Some experts say this leak rate contributed to the TMI #2 accident and at the very least brings into serious question the integrity and competence of GPU.

EVACUATION TIMES

With the hurricane season upon us, USA TODAY, May 27, 1983, presented information on the length of time to evacuate hurricane-prone areas ONCE the order is given--S. Jersey (Ocean City) 30 hours; Rehobeth Beach, Delaware 36-40 hours; Miami, Florida 32-36 hours; Galveston, Texas 34-38 hours; and Tampa Bay, Florida 24-28 hours. Very interesting---(Source:National Weather Service)

NEWS SUMMARY

Hats off to the Highspire Borough Council who reaffirmed on June 21, 1983 their 1979 decision that TMI be decontaminated and defueled and closed permanently. The effort was spearheaded by Council Vice-President Michael Heicher. ---June 27, 1983, Senator Heinz called for hearings on the steam tube repairs done at TMI #1---SVA challenged Lancaster County's evacuation plans on June 1, 1983, the strategy is flawed and they want to work with county commissioners to help improve the flaws.---NRC says 25 workers were sent to the hospital from a June 5, 1983 chlorine leak at GPU's Oyster Creek nuke.---Jim Wert of Mount Joy has passed thru 37 states and pedaled 20,000 miles in an effort to inform each state of the dangers of nuclear reactors. He is 24 years old and started in May 1979; thanks Jim.

**Entries, Ventings  
At Unit II**

Entries into the Unit II containment building at Three Mile Island Nuclear Station are scheduled through Friday, July 8.

Venting of the containment building will be effectively continuous through the entries. TMI-II technicians anticipate a daily release from the venting of approximately one curie of krypton 85.

**KEEP  
IT  
SHUT!**

**The Evening News**

**Pregnant women, pre-schoolers evacuated from N-plant's vicinity**

**Emission causes panic**



**Schools are closed, others are warned to stay in homes**

Emergency cross

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# the FORUM

## GPU ads insulting

EDITOR:

SOMEONE must protest. I am sufficiently insulted, so I accept the task. There have been commercials on TV depicting employees of GPU Nuclear as friendly, caring and helpful members of their communities. The idea apparently is one of as-

suagement, to reduce fears about GPU Nuclear personnel and their competence.

The error with this marketing ploy concerns the focus of the presentation. Every parent has manipulated or tried to manipulate their children by distraction. Get them to forget one thing by showing them something else.

In this case, the parent company, GPU, would like us to forget its greed, mismanagement and disregard for technical professionalism which damaged a very dangerous machine and transformed it into a potentially lethal toxic waste site. The aspect of this ruse I find particularly irksome -- besides having

to help support these advertisements -- is the omission of mention of the damaged reactor.

GPU suggests to us that it no longer exists. We need not concern ourselves with it. "Look, instead, at our employees. See how innocuous they are."

I say, knock it off, GPU. You made a mistake and it has not been remedied.

The real issue involves neither the social health of individual workers or the ill-advised restart of the other reactor, but whether the cleanup and cold shutdown of Unit 2 can be accomplished safely.

—Robert Colgan,  
Hanover

## Ad campaign a waste

EDITOR:

SO NOW we're to be treated to a series of visual "Reports from Three Mile Island." Not too long ago these were called "(Another) Progress Report from Three Mile Island." What ever happened to progress there? Or have the PR psychologists of GPU come to the same conclusion that many area residents reached long ago -- that there is little true progress to report on the slow process of doctoring up that facility?

To attempt now to convince us that GPU employees are, after all, human beings with the same interests and activities as their neighbors (jogging, photography, etc.) really is unnecessary. We were willing to acknowledge that fact a long time ago.

We wouldn't be surprised to see future spots in this series of "reports" featuring such company representatives, as Herran Dickamp cooking up a favorite quiche, or Robert Arnold explaining to a pack of Cub Scouts the meaning of the pledge beginning with "A Scout is trustworthy," or William Kuhns in a church choir singing "Only Believe."

Frankly, we would be more impressed with a series of unvarnished reports on the nameless "little guys" at the island who are working day after day to clean up a 4½-year-old mess and at the same time trying to resurrect the dead elephant that goes by the name of TMI.

—John H. Murdoch,  
Camp Hill

## No restart

EDITOR:

6-21-83

THE FINAL decision concerning the restart of Three Mile Island will tell us whether or not we are living in a democracy.

Democracy is defined as government by the people -- the common people of a community as distinguished from any privileged class.

On the other hand, an oligarchy is a form of government in which the power is vested in a few or in a dominant class or clique.

In a recent referendum, the voters living in the three county area surrounding Three-Mile Island voted overwhelmingly (2 to 1) against the restart of TMI.

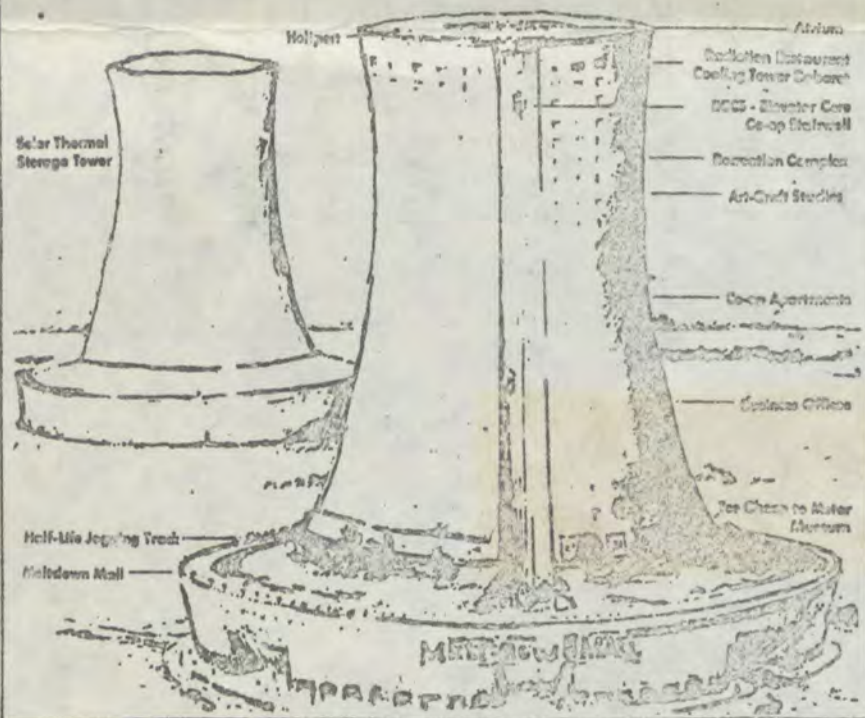
We will soon know whether our concept of democratic government is a myth or a reality.

—A. L. Chapman, M.D.,  
Wermleysburg

Above are letters to editor in Harrisburg Daily Papers

## Three Mile Island Historic Nuclear Park and Planned Community

—A Symbol of National Pride



Artist Jay Critchley's proposal for Three Mile Island.

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Grand Canyon, Yellowstone and Statue of Liberty watch out. An artist wants to turn Three Mile Island, the site of the nation's worst commercial nuclear accident, into a national historic park commemorating the end of the nuclear age.

If artist Jay Critchley, 36, of Provincetown, Mass., has his way, the crippled TMI Unit 2 near Middletown would be transformed into a monument housing "the Meltdown Mall," arts-and-craft workshops, the "Atom and Eve" family-planning clinic and the "Too Cheap To Meter Museum."

Visitors could keep fit by running around the "Half-Life Jogging Track" and exercising in the "B-29 Bomber Weight Room" then drop into the "Yellowcake Massage Room" for a rubdown.

"This is for real. It isn't a joke," said Critchley, whose previous work included burying a car in sand in a Provincetown parking lot and developing plans to turn a sparsely tenanted Massachusetts mall into a mall museum.

"Three Mile Island has become a symbol of disastrous nuclear energy policy, but we want to make a symbol of national pride," he said in a telephone interview from his home Friday.

"The idea is to preserve the structures (nuclear plants) before they're

destroyed by operating them," he added.

TMI Unit 2 was severely contaminated in a 1979 accident deemed the worst in the history of commercial nuclear power plants in the United States. It has been closed ever since, undergoing a cleanup operation estimated to cost more than \$1 billion.

Critchley said his plan for a TMI National Historic Park was conceived about six months ago when he and his associates got together to form Nuclear Recycling Consultants — not to be confused with the federal agency called the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

The NRC, Provincetown version, has since produced architectural renderings of its concept and forwarded copies to General Public Utilities Corp., the owner of TMI, and various press outlets.

GPU spokesman John Fidler was contacted at his TMI complex office for a reaction to Critchley's proposal. After checking to see if the company received its copy, Fidler called back to say, "We have no comment on it whatsoever."

NRC also has submitted an application to the federal government to have TMI declared a national landmark, Critchley said.

He said he felt it was important to raise the issue of preserving nuclear plants and their distinctive cooling towers because he considers them an endangered species.

"The industry is holding onto something that's dying," he said. "On all levels they're outdated. They don't work well, they're expensive and they pollute."

Critchley said the plant's cooling towers are a "universal symbol" worthy of being preserved, and he

said he hopes his proposal stirs consideration of the problems involved.

"I don't think we've looked into how to reclaim these contaminated structures," he said. "A lot of nuclear facilities don't operate anymore and have got to be mothballed. This would push that concept to the surface."

Newsletter written and typed July 13, 1983

### TMI PIRC MONTHLY PLEDGE CAMPAIGN

The Three Mile Island Public Interest Resource Center has initiated a monthly pledge campaign to benefit area groups who are working to stop the restart of TMI Unit 1.

In addition to financial support, volunteers are needed to do telephoning, typing, filing, envelope stuffing and etc.

PLEASE COMPLETE THE FORM BELOW AND MAIL TO : TMI PIRC, 1037 MClay street, Harrisburg, Pa., 17103.

OR PHONE

Pledge Coordinator Doris Robb at (717) 233-4241.

\* \* \* \* \* TEAR HERE \* \* \* \* \* Monthly Pledge

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE NUMBERS \_\_\_\_\_

Group Affiliation \_\_\_\_\_

VOLUNTEER \_\_\_\_\_

## USA SNAPSHOTS

6-13-83

A look at statistics that shape the nation

### Using electricity

The average American home uses about 750 kilowatt-hours of electricity a month. A kilowatt-hour is the amount of electrical energy consumed when 1,000 watts are used for one hour. For 750 kilowatt-hours you could run:

- A 17½-cubic-foot refrigerator for four months
- A color TV for seven months and six days
- A 100-watt lightbulb for 10 months and one week
- An electric wall clock for 44 years

Source: U.S. Department of Energy

By Heidi Enrich. USA TODAY LN

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# PANE

A citizens' public interest organization  
of the Middletown area

THREE MILE ISLAND  
**Clean it.  
Close it.**

AUGUST 1983

## TMI #1 - RE-OPEN THE HEARINGS

PANE has been receiving documents filed by Norman and Marjorie Aamodt with the NRC. The Aamodt's, with help from Jane Lee, have done a magnificent job of showing how GPU management is flawed and should not ever be allowed to operate TMI #1. The Aamodt's and others and hopefully you are asking to have the TMI #1 hearings re-opened so appropriate management information can be provided before a decision is reached by the NRC Commissioners. If you would like to review the Aamodt documents telephone Jim Hurst at 944-2359 or Don Hossler at 944-2250. They are exceptional. For now write to: The Commissioners, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555 - tell them to re-open the TMI #1 hearings. Please send a letter today and telephone one PANE board member for more information.

The July 29, 1983 Harrisburg Evening News says an NRC appeal board may indeed re-open the TMI #1 hearings. The NRC commissioners could still decide on a restart of TMI #1 before this new appeal board would complete its work but that is unlikely because of Governor Thornburgh's comment and letters to the NRC in May. It appears the Aamodt family and TMIA would be the main intervenors if the new appeal board opened the case. An appeal board is a group of 3 persons, usually an attorney and 2 other nuclear-related professionals, who hear evidence from both sides and then make recommendations to the NRC Commissioners who will make the final decision. Anyway, write THE COMMISSIONERS a letter.

The July 28, 1983 meeting of the Appeals Board featured allegations by a former Unit 2 engineer that operators routinely falsified leak rate data from valves, a practice that conditioned operators to ignore improper valve readings and contributed to the Unit 2 accident on March 28, 1979. The Aamodt family says it was very probable that TMI operators violated NRC rules for months with management involvement. GPU's attorney asked that the record not be re-opened because the information currently available does not warrant it. Under questioning he said a 1980 GPU consultant's report on the above allegations was "closely held by GPU" and only given to the U.S. Justice Dept., not the NRC, this year.

PANE MEETING - August 28, 1983 - 7 to 9 p.m.  
Frey Village Guest House, 1020 N. Union St.

## SEPTEMBER 16 and 17

PANE will have another craft and bake sale at the Harrisburg East Mall during the "Community Fair Days" on September 16 and 17. We need people to bake, make crafts, help set-up the display, help take down the display, help staff the display and help plan the display. Please choose one of the above ways to help and telephone Dale Hoyt at 939-5707 or Paola Kinney at 939-3312. Please telephone today and do one of the above items. We especially need set-up and tear-down people.

## PANE RECIPE BOOK

We are still accepting recipes for a booklet for PANE. Please send as many as you like to Dale Hoyt, 1 Ray Road, Middletown, PA 17057. She is eagerly awaiting your favorite recipes.

## TMI ISSUES

It appears there will be several that you will need to understand to fully participate as an understanding and interested person. They are:

1. The need for steam tube hearings (formal). It is very clear to PANE after reviewing documents filed with the NRC by the Aamodt family, Jane Lee, Bruce Molholt, TMIA and Bev Davis that hearings must be held for safety and economic reasons.

2. As stated previously the need for the TMI #1 hearings to be re-opened and management information added as well as a hearing is a must. It is clear that falsified leak rates prior to the TMI #2 accident, operator test cheating, and other instances of GPU incompetence and lack of integrity need to be reviewed.
3. The Richard Parks, Lawrence King and Ed Gischel issues re: the decon/defueling of TMI #2. The issue is more than just the use of the polar crane. These men have outlined other issues that relate directly to a lack of competence and integrity. NOT JUST THE POLAR CRANE. Parks was to be allowed to return to work after the Dept. of Labor cleared him in the investigation, but GPU filed an appeal, so he remains off the island. We need Rick Parks on the island and we need more poeple like King, Gischel and Parks to come forward. The Aamodt family clearly shows in their documents that GPU management has coerced and harassed employees to protect the company, not the health and safety of TMI area residents and workers.

There are, of course, other issues but these are the major ones you need to know about and take some action on. PANE suggests you do the following:

1. Telephone a board member (listed below) and ask for a concise 3 minute review of the facts of the 3 issues.
2. then, write: The Commissioners, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555 and tell them how you feel.

Telephone a board member ----- Write the Commissioners

PANE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

|               |          |              |          |               |          |
|---------------|----------|--------------|----------|---------------|----------|
| John Kovalic  | 944-4532 | Paola Kinney | 939-3312 | Linda Braasch | 939-4905 |
| Jim Hurst     | 944-2359 | Don Hossler  | 944-2250 | Betty Chavey  | 939-7261 |
| Kari Light    | 944-3541 | Beth Drazba  | 939-9626 | Al Manik      | 944-4361 |
| Joyce Corradi | 939-0345 | John Garver  | 944-0678 | Gen Emerick   | 939-9037 |

PANE MEETING

September 18, 7 - 9 p.m.  
 Frey Village Guest House, N. Union St.  
 Middletown, PA 17057

OUR FIFTH YEAR

The PANE newsletter is beginning its 5th year. When we started this we really believed that by 1981 Governor Thornburgh and the NRC would have permanently closed TMI #1, TMI #2 would be (according to 1979 GPU forecast) almost completely decontaminated and the PANE newsletter could become a quarterly rather than a monthly with eventual phasing out by mid-1983 (when GPU said the defueling would be complete, 1979 forecast).

Well, we really don't like doing this. We would rather be mowing the grass, cutting the hedge, coaching boys/girls baseball, spending more time with our families, not attending TMI meetings and being able to relax and stop responding to an incompetent and deceitful corporate giant like GPU and an NRC that acts as an advocate for the utility rather than you and me.

Our May newsletter had some major errors: 1) the meeting date for July 17 was incorrect, 2) EPA called and said they are not doing soil samples and 3) a reader tried to call for copies of steam tube repair hearings and was told to call another number.

We are sorry for the inconvenience, if any, and also the brief showing of incompetence. However, we were acting on what we thought were informed sources for #2 and #3. Please keep telling us of any discrepancies in the future; it makes for a better newsletter.

If you would like to help fold, staple, and label the newsletter every once in a while----please call a board member and get added to our list. Thank you.

TMI 2 TURKEYS

Just a reminder on December 13, 1979 Harry McPherson, an attorney who served on the President's Commission on The Accident at TMI #2 came to Middletown to attend a public meeting hosted by Allen Ertel (a good man). McPherson who spent months listening to and reading evidence about TMI #2 and Met-Ed said this: "I felt Met-Ed were a bunch of turkeys." He proceeded to say that from

his point of view the utility was to be faulted in their operation of the plant and in their response once the accident occurred. Stanley Goriason, a President's Commission attorney, also said "That's the only way to explain it, they were a bunch of turkey's." (Middletown Press and Journal - 12/19/79)

TMI TURKEYS FINED.....ROASTED?????

On July 23, 1983 the NRC voted 3 to 1 (Roberts the one) to accept an NRC staff proposal that the rate-payers of GPU be fined \$140,000 for the actions of GPU staff. Most rate-payers contacted felt like roasting "the turkeys." The \$40,000 was because GPU failed to properly implement a voluntary training program for operators which in our opinion was agreed to because at the time, 1979, GPU wanted to do all they could to please the NRC for a quick restart of TMI #1. The \$100,000 fine was because of false statements made by GPU personnel. GPU had failed to safeguard the integrity of the examination process and assure high quality training. The GPU false statement was a letter to NRC saying a person had satisfactorily completed an exam program and then applying for renewal of his senior operating license. As you know at least 7 people were found to have cheated on training exams in 1980 and 1981, with the number probably much higher but proof beyond a doubt was available for only 7.

NEW JERSEY UTILITY TAKES SOME BLAME FOR TMI #2 ACCIDENT

We are pleased to announce that Met-Ed's sister utility, Jersey Central Power and Light (JCP&L) a 25% owner of TMI #2, has said it will accept partial blame, if necessary, for the 1979 continuing accident. This news, released on July 21, 1983, was in preparation for a N.J. Board of Public Utilities hearing in Sept. that is to determine the precise extent of the blame, if any, JCP&L should bear. The only problem is the Board is not using B&W/GPU trial evidence, rather 2 reports done just after the accident that are worthy of review but rather dated considering the new "old" information that is now available. Local rate-payers were ecstatic to learn a utility 200 miles from TMI may have been responsible for part or all of the accident. One rate-payer noted that the art of "mind-control" has been practiced for thousands of years and can cross state borders and utility territories.

PANE MEETING

August 28, 1983 - Frey Village Guest House  
1020 North Union St., Middletown - telephone  
a board member for more formation. Meetings  
are always on a Sunday evening, every three weeks.

GPU ORDERED A WHAT!!!!????

Yep, the industry leaders in incompetence and lack of integrity have placed a 9 million dollar order for a simulator to train TMI operators. It is a full size duplicate of TMI #1's control room. They expect delivery in late 1985. We'd like to respectfully suggest that they cancel the order and use the \$9 million for the TMI #2 decontamination and defueling. \$9 million dollars will pay for almost 2 month's work in salaries and operations at the TMI #2 site.

AFTER 35 YEARS....A BREAKTHROUGH!!!!!!

The nuclear industry has finally, thanks to the TMI accident, got a "state-of-the-art" device to measure one's radiation exposure, precisely, to beta and gamma radiation. This really should be taken in a very serious vein because, we always assumed that the sophisticated systems that were installed at TMI for the workers always distinguished between those 2 types of the forms of radiation found predominately at TMI. The news item read that now GPU will know the amounts of each radiation which will help in deciding what type of protective measures should be taken. It was not clear whether all workers would be wearing this type of measuring device or whether it was some type of portable machinery. We certainly hope workers were not as surprised as we were at this new state-of-the-art development in radiation monitoring.

ATTENTION: VACATIONERS (TRANSIENTS)

The NRC had recommended that motels and hotels located within 10 miles of TMI display, in prominent places, emergency preparedness brochures. The local business community told the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) that this is unacceptable. Rather the facilities will have the brochures on hand and "The State of Pa. and the affected counties intend to rely on the distribution of maps and brochures to these locations along with the briefings of operators



of these facilities to inform the transient population. FEMA said that's okay but we're a little confused. GPU, in a letter to the NRC dated May 9, 1983, said they had completed emergency preparedness briefings for major employers (50 or more) within 10 miles of TMI. GPU also says a series of meetings were held with hotel and motel owners on October 18, 1982 to brief them. On January 26, 1983 all of the above had received necessary brochures. The hotel, motel, and campground operators were told to make the brochures available when an "incident" occurs. (Source: July 25, 1983 NRC letter to GPU)

#### SUPPLEMENTAL ALERT SYSTEM

FEMA sent a letter to the NRC on April 26, 1983 that such a system had been developed between Lancaster County authorities and the Amish communities. The State has also established a "route alerting" system. (I wonder how that works)

#### THE SCHOOLS

An April 26, 1983 letter from FEMA to the NRC says emergency plans have been developed for all of the 10-mile area school districts. Two districts, Lower Dauphin and West Shore School District, had areas that needed to be addressed. FEMA Region III is conducting "appropriate follow-up actions" to improve the 2 school district plans.

#### DAUPHIN COUNTY DELETION

FEMA had Dauphin County omit the reference in the plan that would have sent children to their homes if after an evacuation is ordered that time permits. Instead, it appears the children will be bussed to holding areas outside the area no matter how much time is available.

#### TMI #2 FIRE BRIGADE FLUNKS

This is an allegation made by the NRC staff in a July 15, 1983 letter to the Commissioners. The letter says the TMI #2 fire brigade is not competent to fight fires due to inadequate and/or ineffective training. NRC staff says the allegations may also pertain to TMI #1. The point is there may be improprieties in the documentation of training. The allegations were to be checked out when the "periodic Fire Protection Review Program" is scheduled on July 10 and completed. We believe the brigade will certainly be up to snuff for that review.

#### E G & G - IDAHO

We note a July 5, 1983 letter from NRC to GPU in which NRC says its consultant, E G & G, has reviewed a submittal by GPU regarding some type of safety vaive question. What's interesting is GPU also uses E G & G as a consultant. Is it possible that there is a conflict of interest here?

#### THE NEW JERSEY CONNECTION

We were reading in a recent issue of Electrical World, an electric utility trade journal, that Nunzio Palladino, our Penn State University Professor now chairman of the NRC, feels that the February 25 Salem 1 mess-up was the most serious since TMI. He was speaking to a group of engineer types and was telling them how nuclear power could survive, if several conditions are met. One of those was not having anymore TMI's or problems like were experienced at Salem 1 in New Jersey. (An automatic safety system failed to shutdown on the reactor twice in 3 days.) We believe the Salem problem and all its publicity may have played a small role in getting the NRC commissioners to delay any vote on the TMI #1 operation issue. Of course Governor Thornburgh's letter was a major, also the NRC staff reversal were important in a vote not occurring before June 30, 1983, when Ahearne's seat expired. Just keep in mind that the industry is trying to do things right----no short cuts. Well you must keep telling the NRC commissioners that things at TMI will not be right until consideration of TMI 1 is postponed until all the fuel is removed from TMI 2.

#### NRC SAYS LIFT PRICE ANDERSON

The Price-Anderson Act of 1957, that in the event of a commercial nuclear power plant accident you can get back 1¢ for every dollar of what you owned, will expire as a law in 1987. So the NRC has drafted a report for Congress that says the current coverage should be eliminated and instead a certain fee for each reactor would be charged annually until the accident claims are paid off. Does that mean we will still only get 1¢ for every dollar? Who knows. Well, these points will now be discussed until 1987.

### TENNESSEE RESIDENTS GET HELP

The power company that operates the Sequoyah Nuclear Power Plant spent \$55,000 on 55,000 bottles of potassium iodide tablets for all residents who live within 5 miles of the plant. The shelf-life will be from August 1983 to June 1986. The 20,000 residents would take the tablets at the Governor's direction to prevent the thyroid from absorbing one of the forms of radioactivity (iodine) that would be released in an accident. This is the second time in 21 months tablets have been distributed, the first ones had their shelf life expire in June 1983.

### GPU MANAGEMENT INTEGRITY

The NRC staff is now doing a "major review" of the transcript of the GPU/B&W trial held in New York City in late 1982 and early 1983. As of July 9, the NRC staff had reviewed 56% of the testimony and documents of the trial and had consumed 1200 staff hours. The NRC said the review will be completed by Sept. but an evaluation of the impact will require "...considerable additional time." Some of the other issues related to management integrity include allegations that GPU operators falsified information on the valve leak rate at TMI #2, GPU used shortcuts in decon/defueling work at TMI #2, 2 recent consultant reports raised safety problems at TMI and inadequate notification of the NRC by GPU of reports and other allegations.

### LET'S DECOMMISSION TMI #2!!!!

The Atomic Industrial Forum (AIF), a national organization that promotes nuclear utilities, has released a report on how much it might cost to decommission a nuclear power. They really didn't state the size but let's assume they are talking about the 800 to 1,000 MW units that now operate on occasion here in this nation. AIF says a pressurized water reactor (1.16 TMI 1 & 2) will require 5.7 million dollars total to mothball with an additional 168,000 - 315,000 dollars a year to supervise or babysit it. AIF says it would cost 14.3 million to entomb it and 54.5 million to dismantle it. It cost about 400 million to build TMI #1 and 700 million for TMI #2. Don't you think GPU ought to face reality and say they will decommission Unit 2 and do a comprehensive study to convert TMI #1 to natural gas and then eventually to coal. Right.....

### THE VENTING OF KR 85 in 1980

You may recall GPU then was saying it was important to vent to gain access to the air coolers. We note with interest the July 1, 1983 NRC weekly status report says they are decontaminating the air cooler. We assume you have to decontaminate to gain access.

### TLD EXPOSURE

Thermoluminescent Dosimeter records for Unit 2 indicate 198 man rem of exposure for the period January to May 1983. In that period of time the number of people employed at TMI wearing dosimetry was 1800 workers.

### TMI STEAM TUBE REPAIRS

The repairs are called explosive expansion repairs. TMI #1, it was discovered in late 1981, had 16,000 to 20,000 defective steam generator tubes out of a total of 30,000. The tubes were corroded by a sulfur (thiosulfate) which was introduced into the reactor allegedly to decrease large amounts of radioactive iodine that were present. August 23, 1982 the NRC told GPU a license amendment would be necessary before the plant could be operated after repairs (why not before repairs?). In Oct. 1982 the NRC said it was acceptable to perform the explosive expansion repairs but acceptability of operation would have to be reviewed later. The NRC has admitted that the TMI #1 steam tube problem is the very worst in the country. The NRC has concerns about corrosion rapidly progressing if #1 is to restart, that the corrosion may have or in the future may corrode other vital elements of the reactor, the repair method is a leak limiter rather than a leak free seal and the tubes may be subject to bowing or buckling which could lead to further corrosion. These and other considerations like "rapid-failure" and "thermal shock" need to be evaluated in a hearing.

E-town Meeting Draws 50

# Citizens, TMI Officials Air Frustrations

By MARK EYERLY  
New Era Staff Writer

There was a good deal of frustration displayed Tuesday night when about 50 people met in Elizabethtown to discuss Three Mile Island.

The small crowd met in the Borough Hall at the invitation of the GPU Nuclear Corp., TMI's operator, which is holding a series of meetings in communities near the troubled nuclear power plant.

The meeting was billed as an information exchange between the controversial utility and a concerned public. But it was more an exchange of frustrations and disappointments.

Robert C. Arnold and Philip R. Clark Sr., GPU Nuclear executives, were clearly frustrated by the extended legal process that has kept TMI's Unit 1 reactor shut down since the 1979 accident at Unit 2.

"Everytime there's been a conclusion (by a special licensing board), it has been favorable to the company," said Clark, GPU Nuclear executive vice president. "But, there's always another question out there."

But many in the audience were clearly frustrated by a utility that, more than four years later, still has not cleaned up the debris from its nuclear accident.

"It just really frustrates people when you talk about restarting a unit when you don't have another one cleaned up," said Donald Hossler of Middletown, who attended the meeting with his mother, an Elizabethtown resident.

Hossler, a member of People Against Nuclear Energy, cited a utility report prepared after the 1979 accident that estimated Unit 2 would be cleaned up and back in service by mid-1983, at a cost of \$275 million.

The cost of cleanup is now estimated at nearly \$1 billion, and may be completed about 1988. It is not known if the damaged reactor will be returned to service, the utility has said.

"It seems like everything you're doing you're not sure of yet," said Raymond Snyder Jr., 59, of 623 E. Hummelstown St., Elizabethtown.

There are so many ifs, ands and buts, I just can't quite believe they know quite as much as they claim they do, Snyder said later.

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Others criticized the utility for its television advertising campaign aimed at changing peoples' minds about TMI, and for seeking federal money for the cleanup.

Arnold, GPU Nuclear's president, said federal money is needed because the utility cannot afford to fund the entire cleanup, and because the federal government has played a key role in the development of nuclear power.

He compared the accident and cleanup to a natural disaster, such as Hurricane Agnes in 1972, which required federal money to clean up the area.

That prompted a woman in the crowd to say: "We got wet, and muddy, but we cleaned that (Hurricane Agnes) up. You haven't."

Arnold and Clark began the nearly three-hour, reserved and virtually emotionless meeting with a 45-minute presentation on the status of the plant.

"We still have a very big job to do in completing the cleanup," Arnold said. "(But the situation) is substantially less threatening than it was three or four years ago."

Arnold said the crane needed to lift the top off of the reactor should be ready for testing by late-September. The crane was a subject of controversy recently when some employees working on the cleanup claimed the crane had not been repaired properly.

Clark added that while there is "considerable uncertainty" concerning when the Nuclear Regulatory Commission will decide if Unit 1 can be restarted, repairs have been completed to leaking tubes in the reactor's steam generators.

Unit 1, which was shut down for refueling just before the 1979 accident at Unit 2 and has not been operated since, should be ready for test operation next month, Clark added. NRC approval is needed to begin testing the reactor, he said.

"The competence of this organization is very strong," Arnold said, adding that TMI's management should be judged on its performance since the accident.

"You'd be hard-put to identify any substance to the claims of lack of integrity," he said.

But, "It's the same old story," PANE's Hossler said after the meeting. "I don't think they're changing anybody's minds."

Arnold seemed to agree.

"Some are going to leave with more understanding of the plant," he said during a break in the meeting. "Whether anybody's mind will be changed, I don't know."

7-27-83  
Lancaster New Era

## AN URGENT CALL

# Help stop the nuclear industry's \$42 million sales job



This summer the nuclear industry is staking its future—and ours—on a last-ditch, all-out nationwide propaganda campaign to sell us all on a nuclear future.

They have millions of dollars, clever public relations experts, slick radio and TV commercials, and dozens of utility companies on their side.

We have only one weapon: the voluntary efforts of concerned citizens like you.

Your help is urgently needed to (1) monitor and report pro-nuclear advertising on radio and TV stations, (2) help get our side of the story across, and (3) organize the safe energy response in your community.

The nuclear industry is attempting to force consumers to foot the bill for their propaganda. If we fight back now, we can make sure our side gets a fair hearing.

Get involved. Write or call the Safe Energy Communication Council right now. There's really no time to lose.



**Don't buy the nuclear lie!**  
Sign me up. I want to help fight the nuclear industry's \$42 million propaganda blitz right in my own hometown.

\_\_\_\_ Tell me what I can do, fast  
\_\_\_\_ I don't have \$42 million, but I'd like to help make sure our side gets heard. I enclose my tax-deductible contribution:  
\_\_\_\_\_ \$15 \_\_\_\_\_ \$25 \_\_\_\_\_ \$50  
\_\_\_\_\_ \$100 \_\_\_\_\_ Other

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_  
Mail to: Safe Energy Communication Council, 1609 Connecticut Ave., NW, Suite 4B, Washington, D.C. 20009  
Phone: (202) 483-8491

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# PANE

A citizens' public interest organization  
of the Middletown area

THREE MILE ISLAND  
**Clean it.  
Close it.**

OCTOBER 1983

PANE MEETINGS            October 30 and November 20, 1983            7 to 9 p.m.  
Frey Village Guest House, 1020 N. Union St., Middletown

## THE AUDIT

A certified public accountant has completed an indepth review or audit of PANE's bookkeeping procedures. PANE decided to spend several hundred dollars to have an independent professional review the work of our treasurer, Jim Hurst. The report revealed that Jim does an outstanding and meticulous job. Everything was in order. Thanks for your good work Jim.

## THREE MILE ISLAND PUBLIC INTEREST RESOURCE CENTER (TMI-PIRC)

As you know, PANE is one of the area organizations who make up TMI-PIRC. Regular PIRC meetings help area organizations coordinate their efforts to keep TMI closed and cleaned up safely. PIRC also is a clearinghouse of information on TMI for PIRC groups and you (phone 233-4241).

PANE has an organizational goal of gathering 30 monthly pledges between now and December 1, 1983. PIRC needs local contributions to show national foundations that we have your support physically and financially.

Please call one of the PANE people listed and make a one-time or monthly pledge to PIRC. The average pledge is in the range of \$6 to \$10.00. PANE urges you to help PIRC - to help all of us. PANE people to call about PIRC pledges - Joyce Corradi 939-0345, Al Manik 944-4361, Betty Chavey 939-7261, Martha McCurdy 944-2224, or Paola Kinney 939-3312. Call and pledge today.

PANE MEETING - October 30 and November 20; 7 to 9 p.m., Frey Village Guest House

## PANE BAKE AND CRAFT SALE

We thank those of you who helped with the fundraiser at the East Wall in September. Organizers Dale Hoyt and Paola Kinney did an outstanding job with the display that took a second prize. The booth theme was based on the accident at TMI and was very educational. We netted over \$190 in receipts and approximately \$50 in donations. As a result we have shipped more money to retire our legal debt. Thank you for your help.

## WANT TO HELP?

PANE is looking into pursuing the evacuation issue in Dauphin County. Are you interested? Can you help? Come to the November 20, 1983 PANE meeting or call a board member.

## CLEAN-AIR ACT

Thanks to your phone calls, leafletting and letters regarding the enabling ordinance. Your efforts aimed at the Dauphin County Commissioners helped get the initial ordinance passed. A committee is now being formed to study the situation. More on this next month.

## SENATE BILL #987

By the time you receive this newsletter a hearing will have already been held on this bill. Bill Eason of the Voter Education Project has developed some detailed information on the bill that does not look like a good idea. SB 987 deals with having DER step-up monitoring of State nuclear plants and most troubling of all Section 201 which would allow the Governor to sign an agreement for the creation of low level waste disposal sites in Pa. without public hearings and/or legislative approval. Low level waste certainly needs to be safely disposed of but this is a democracy. There are other troubling parts of SB #987. PANE suggests you telephone Bill Eason (944-6868) for more details and then write Senator John Shumaker, Main Capitol Building, Harrisburg, Pa 17120 a letter. Please do it today.

## JOHN MINNICH

As we were typing this newsletter, we learned he has resigned as Chairman of the TMI 2 Advisory Committee. PANE has always respected his ability to lead that Committee. We are saddened by his resignation and hope that he continues to follow the TMI saga and remains committed to a clean-up and closing of TMI #1 and #2.

NEWSLETTER TYPED 10/13/83

3rd WARD SURVEY

Middletown Councilman Andy Burger handed out about 300 surveys to third ward residents this summer. About 100 were returned and compiled. The results

Question - What's your first choice preference for the future of TMI?

Answers - 52% convert to coal, 28% close it, 20% restart.

Question - What is your 2nd choice preference for the future of TMI?

Answers - 43% convert to coal, 39% close it, 18% restart.

92% of those who returned the survey felt nuclear insurance for homes and property is absolutely essential--very similar to the resolution passed by Borough Council with PANE's help in 1979.

MORE CHEATING AT TMI

An August 17, 1982 memo from Gus Lainas of NRC to the ASLB for TMI #1 indicated there was an incident where uncontrolled radiation worker training examinations were discovered by GPU and reported to the NRC on May 11, 1982. It's puzzling that GPU would have reported it, unless they were sure it was not going to develop into anything.

DER AND THE NRC

We reviewed the 9/26/83 Commonwealth's comments on the safety evaluation on steam generator tube repairs. It was prepared by Tom Gerusky of DER. It states routine releases to the public are more likely now and need to be evaluated. Gerusky is saying that the evaluation does not include all potential radioactive releases. Also GPU NRC put a great deal of reliance on a gas monitor that is not classified as safety related meaning it could be out of service, at times, and there may not be a reliable (working) back-up.

VICTOR GILINSKY

This NRC Commissioner has pressed that an "outside organization" take over operation of TMI and Oyster Creek (in N.J.) both operated by GPU. Meanwhile the NRC staff said they are investigating leak rate falsification, GPU's conduct in its internal investigation of the 1979 accident, training program irregularities before the accident, GPU's preaccident knowledge of defective plant conditions. GPU's knowledge of the sequence of events during the accident and the relationship between finances and technical problems at TMI. Large sections pertaining to management integrity exposed during the B&W/GPU trail were deleted from the above investigations at the request of the NRC Office of Investigations (OI). So the NRC staff can't really make any conclusions until OI finishes its portions, probably early in 1984.

YES, IT'S TRUE

"a lot of people are spending their lives on this case" says NRC's Victor Gilinsky. He feels a definite time-table should be laid out for when TMI #1's future will be decided. The NRC has tentatively said June to July 1984 would be the earliest decision. An NRC staff report on TMI management is due by August 1984 and the NRC office of Investigations (white-washes?) is doing 6 probes which are to be completed by March 30, 1984. It is possible that a decision may not even come until July-August 1985. PANE urges you to hang in there WANY of us are giving our time for you.

TMI #1 STEAMTUBES

As you know they have been repaired (explosively) and the testing is now complete. The first of 3 cycles of test started on September 7, 1983. Each test creates non-nuclear heat and then cooldowns at the rate of 90 and 60 degrees per hour. On October 8, 1983 GPU reported that the testing was completed. Doug Bedell says the cooldowns subjected the lonely reactor to "greater than normal stress." He said the leak rate was "well below" the one-tenth gallon per minute maximum set by GPU. (NRC's standard for plant cooling systems is one gallon per minute) Bravo!!! Allegedly the next step is "hot functional" tests but PANE believes those tests will be off in the future. Steam tubes in reactors are exposed to corrosion, vibration and very high pressures and temperatures. When a tube that holds pressurized water leaks, radioactive steam escapes to the environment. Originally the equipment was designed to last 30 years but degradation of the tubes has caused reactors with less than 10 years service to have extensive down times and replacement of generators and steam tubes. The tube failures can be caused by stress, vibration, corrosion caused by oxygen in the water, bending that weakens the tubes or loose pieces of metal in the systems.

TMI FIBBERS

It could be a sham but supposedly Ronald Reagan's Justice Dept. will take the cue from a Federal Grand Jury to indict Met-Ed for lying about leak rates at TMI 2 that may have caused the accident. Why no individuals? Well, at this time, we can only conjecture that the Fibber's route will go clear to the top and then Victor Gilinsky's X-mas wish would be proved about Dieckamp-Kuhns-Arnold. At any rate, Jane Lee feels something has to be done soon because the

Statute of Limitations is closing fast. At least one Federal Statute (law) in which prosecutors are seeking an indictment that provides a fine of up to \$10,000 for each violation. FANE believes individuals personally responsible for committing the crimes should be dealt with. The NRC has been aware of the leak rate falsifications since May 1979.

#### MEANWHILE

The NRC staff continues to review the transcripts of the B&W/GPU trail. At an October 6, 1983 briefing Harold Denton began his report when NRC Commissioner Tom Roberts exploded, "This is an incredible waste of our resources." Mr. Roberts, prior to joining the NRC, was an executive of a company that supplied parts to nuclear reactors.

#### HYMAN RICKOVER

FANE believes Hyman should also hear "the people" when he visits the area to study the technical side of TMI #1. The 83 year old Admiral will probably wrap his study up Dec. 1 and the consulting fees will go to charity. It bothers FANE that NRC's Lake Barrett is saying that GPU is taking a chance by asking the Admiral to come on board. FANE believes GPU plans its public relations efforts very well with its 39 member staff. If you would like to know what Rickover told Congress about nuclear power in 1982 send 50¢ to cover postage and printing costs to FANE, P.O. Box 268, Middletown, PA 17057.

#### THE THORNBURGH PLAN

Meanwhile the nation's utilities continues to balk at coughing up money for the decontamination of TMI #2 at least until the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) decides on whether the contributions would be tax deductible. You may recall in Sept. 1981 the company that represents the utilities (EUI) said there would be no problem. There are 123 utilities involved. 34 have pledged 64 million dollars. If 100 million is reached that would trigger the collection of all money pledged. EUI said it hoped to come up with 150 million for the length of the decon/defuel work. However, we believe the Thornburgh plan called for 190 million. For now, GPU expects to have 15 to 20 million left of the original 300 million insurance funding that it has been using. For calendar 1984, GPU has budgeted 80 million which breaks out like this--33 million customer revenues; 5 million PA taxpayers; 2 million N.J. taxpayers; 5 - 10 million insurance;--that leaves a need for 30 million of which 20 million was to come from a P.U.C. decision that was to have ratepayers kick in more money. The P.U.C. has tentatively decided for now ratepayers are paying enough. The other 10 million would come from DOE funding. A postscript is that DOE says the 1984 calendar budget should be 100 million not 80 million.

#### DAUPHIN COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Chairman Minnich told the NRC on September 16, 1983 "I don't think anyone can understand the fear, frustration and agonies that our citizens have been put through. TMI #2 should be decontaminated and closed and TMI #1 should be closed." The Chairman speaking for all 3 County Commissioners said "It's time to take this thing off our backs." Meanwhile 2 Lancaster County Commissioners reacted to Minnich's comments by saying TMI #1 should be restarted if it can be proven that it will be operated safely. They are Mr. Boyer and Mr. Huber. The third Commissioner, Jean Mowery, feels it should be closed.

#### WASTE SHIPMENTS

The Pa. Sierra Club said it wants the Pa. Attorney General to halt planned shipments of waste through Pa. The Attorney General needs to be asked by a state agency such as Penn Dot or DER before action is initiated. Most of the waste is destined for Ill. and Wisc. and will travel within 5 miles of Erie. Some will go to GPU's Oyster Creek, NJ plant. The waste is spent nuclear fuel originally sent to West Valley, NY. However, the utilities that own the fuel refuse to pay New York State enough money to store the fuel--so the spent fuel must go back to the reactor that used it. It is estimated 114 truckloads will be necessary. The U.S. does not plan to have a permanent repository for spent fuel until 1998. According to the Environmental Policy Institute in DC, none of the nuclear shipping casks has been tested for leaks and local communities are not prepared in the event of a crash and that question of liability in the event of a disaster are unresolved. An NRC study shows that if 1% of a cask were released it would cause thousands of latent cancer deaths. The PA. Sierra Club's phone no. is 717-232-0101.

#### INTERVIEW

The August 1, 1983 Lancaster Intelligencer had an interview with Virginia Hukill, Treasurer of Friends of Family of TMI. Here are some questions and her answers

Q. Why do we need TMI? A. We need the energy and we need the electricity. If it doesn't start up, or if they ever should decide, heaven forbid, to close,

it down we're going to have a lot of people out of work. You'd have Middletown turning into a ghost town, although the anti-nuclear people claim, not so.

Q. Why hasn't the group been very visible? A. We're totally outnumbered when it comes to what's going to get on television and in the newspapers because most of the pro-energy people are just tired out from it. When they had the referendum, the anti-nuclear groups felt they won it because it came out that more people said no than yes. But that's because they got together and talked people into voting, to just purposely go in and vote against it.

Q. Why are most of the pro-nuclear energy people tired of the situation?

A. Let's get this over with. Let's stop all of the shenanigans. Tell the NRC to say O.K. and get Unit 1 started up that's what we want.

Q. Why are so many people concerned about TMI? A. Because they had the quote worst accident quote ever, but no one was killed. The fireman went to the fire in Elizabethtown the other day and 25 fireman were overcome with heat exhaustion, but that didn't happen at TMI Unit 2.

NUCLEAR HELPS FA?

Herb Field of the Sunday Patriot News, September 11, 1983, said the September 6, 1983 was one of the hottest days this summer, surpassed a record need for electricity set in the summer of 1980. At this time only 1 of 5 PA nuclear power plants capable of operating was operating.

TRIVIA?

Between 1970 and 1980 the number of homes heated electrically grew from 9,564 to 24,214 in Lancaster County, WOW!....A March 17, 1981 Harrisburg Patriot article quotes John Minnich, "The money is a problem. I know this won't be popular with some people here, but it makes me wonder whether we can afford nuclear energy."....William Gifford, Vice President and Director of Communications for GPU Nuclear, joined GPU in November 1980 and prior to that worked for Bechtel Corporation....Anybody get the results from the October 1982 NRC aerial survey of radiation within 25 miles of TMI?....A quote from the Philadelphia Inquirer, November 10, 1982 about cheating at TMI, "was the most significant cheating case the NRC has ever handled," said Hugh Thompson of the NRC. Remember the special NRC judge, Gary Milhollin, who told the NRC "a number of personnel at TMI engaged in cheating and wrongdoings, that the overall integrity of the operations staff is inadequate" and "that the company's response to certain cheating incidents was inadequate."

JUNE 1983

For that month, the fuel used to produce the electricity in the U.S.A. broke out this way----53% coal; 16% hydro; 12.6% nuclear; 12.4% natural gas and petroleum 6%. Turn off Iran, turn on TMI!!!????

September 12, 1983, NEWSWEEK

Had a fine article on the energy situation related to oil. Only 6% of the electricity generated in the U.S.A. is produced by burning oil. So nuclear sure ain't gonna displace much oil now.....is it??

THE ADMIRAL AND GPU'S SAFETY BOARD

Al Manik gave us a recent NY Times editorial about TMI. The Times says "of all technologies, nuclear is the least forgiving of error. It requires highly disciplined and consistent management." Our question (FANE'S) is how can Rickover really make us feel good when TMI hasn't been operating since 1979? On paper GPU will look good, in interviews the boys will tell the Admiral everything and anything. Besides, many of his former Navy types are at TMI. We certainly respect the Admiral but we believe his most significant contribution to TMI should have been made before March 28, 1979. Al also gave us a September 18, 1983 Times article that discussed GPU's self-appointed safety board. One member, Bruce Lundin a mechanical engineer, says "a major event that can do great harm" is a possibility at TMI. He talks about a loss of competent staff and a "ho-hum atmosphere" could contribute to problems. Lundin's major concern is water escaping from the core, via instrument guide tubes that measured neutrons released when the reactor was operating and may now serve as conduits for water. He also stated lethargy and lack of sharpness of personnel is bound to result when little progress is made in the decon work. What Lundin didn't say but FANE feels he was thinking was that decon work may eventually be stalled by lack of money and certainly his "boss," GPU, knows where they can get money----Turn on TMI #1.....Right Admiral?????

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# PANE

A citizens' public interest organization  
of the Middletown area

THREE MILE ISLAND  
**Clean it.  
Close it.**

NOVEMBER 1983

## LAST NEWSLETTER

The next newsletter should reach you near the end of January. We're going to take a break in December. If you get some extra X-mas money, use it as a tax deduction and send to PANE, P.O. BOX 268, MIDDLETOWN, PA 17057 dated before January 1, 1984. Help us help you.

## PANE MEETING

There will be no meetings in December. We will resume operations in 1984 with the following meetings: January 8 and 29, February 19 7 to 9 p.m. at the Frey Village Guest House, 1020 N. Union St., Middletown, PA. Please mark these dates on your calendar as the next newsletter will not be published until late January. SEE YOU ON JANUARY 8. MERRY X-MAS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR. THE JANUARY 8 MEETING WILL BE A COOKIE SOCIAL. YOU BRING THE COOKIES - PANE BOARD MEMBERS WILL SUPPLY FRUIT PUNCH, SODA, TEA, COFFEE, AND MILK.

10307

Bill Eason provided PANE with a summary of the hearings held on Oct. 19, 1983. The Sierra Club Pennsylvania Environmental Lobby raised very pertinent questions. Specifically, what are the ramifications of PA accepting 1/3 of this nation's radioactive waste. The SPEL does not have the attitude of stick it in someone else's yard. Rather it is felt the "Northeast Compact" (Association of States that could work together to dispose waste) is fatally flawed and that the Governor should not have sole authority to enter this state into the "compact" without consulting with the House or Senate. SPEL also suggests a careful review of DER becoming a "mini-NRC" particularly since state financial resources are scarce.

Dr. Judith Johnsrud of the Environmental Coalition on Nuclear Power, 433 Orlando Avenue, State College, PA 16801 also testified at the hearing on Oct. 19, 1983. ECNP feels the SB987 is too broad and would lock PA. into shallow land disposal of radioactive waste, give unlimited powers to the DER, permit DER to accept gifts, loans, grants without restriction from private sources. The Bill also would override any local objections to DER proceeding with a demonstration waste project.

For more information, contact ECNP or SPEL; Suite 404; 600 N. Second St.; P.O. Box 663; Harrisburg, PA 17108 (717-232-0101) and write or call Senator Shumaker and ask for a copy of S.B.987 -- 717-787-6801, Main Capitol Building, Harrisburg, PA 17120

JANUARY 8 - 7 to 9 p.m. - PANE MEETING - JANUARY 8 - 7 to 9 p.m. - PANE MEETING  
Bring your leftover cookies (please keep them fresh) PANE will supply the fruit punch, soda, coffee, tea and milk. Bring a friend.

## FEDERAL GRAND JURY AND TMI

The Federal people came out with the November 7, 1983 indictment re: TMI 2 falsification of leak rates that may have contributed to the accident. The period of time is before October 18, 1978 and runs to March 28, 1979. This is the first time a criminal charge has been brought against a nuclear power plant operator. Even though the maximum fine is \$85,000 there are provisions in the Atomic Energy Act which would allow revocation of GPU's authority to operate TMI #1. Of course, don't forget the quality of the trial is very important. The Justice Dept. must prosecute to the fullest -- Right??? -- Remember the B&W/GPU trial? After a couple of months, they settled out of court to avoid embarrassing the nuclear industry. Of course this case cannot be settled out of court--but will All the evidence be presented properly? NRC is also conducting their own study on these falsification charges and expect to complete it in April 1984. The indictment falls into 7 broad categories:

1. Operated TMI 2 even though its leak rate tests did not accurately measure the amount of cooling system leakage. In 1978 the company was put



on notice of this.

2. Intentionally manipulated its leak rate tests.
3. Failed to follow proper procedures.
4. Failed to make and maintain adequate operating logs.
5. Systematically destroyed, discarded and failed to retain records relating to leak rate test results.
6. Failed as mandated by law to notify the NRC that it had not followed proper procedures and concealed and covered up the fact that tests did not accurately measure the amount of coolant leakage.

Harold Hartman, from Columbia, PA., is the employee who originally made the charges. He began working at TMI in 1974 and his work performance by supervisors was rated as "high" to "excellent." He first told his story to NRC investigators on May 22, 1979 but nothing really happened until he appeared on a New York City TV station talk show on March 24, 1980---then the NRC really took notice. He said he had personally gotten excessive leak rates 50 to 100 times. The leak rate of a reactor is to be tested every 72 hours and if it exceeds one gallon per minute then the plant must be shut down within 36 hrs. What's really amazing is after the March 1980 TV interview, GPU hired its own investigator who said some of the Hartman charges were true. Unfortunately, GPU only turned that investigators report over to the NRC in May 1983, THREE YEARS LATER. Another allegation is that the NRC's Director of the Office of Inspector and Auditor (removed on Sept. 28, 1983) was responsible for "foot dragging" because he thought the whole thing (leak rate) would blow over and he wanted to make the commission look good. His name is James Cummings. Regarding GPU's response to the indictment, Philadelphia Inquirer writers Jim Detjen and Susan FitzGerald wrote on November 13, 1983 that "Public relation officials at GPU were unusually quiet last week..." "During the last three years, the press office has aggressively pursued the media, hoping to sell its side of the story." By the time you read this newsletter The Rickover Report will have been completed (Nov. 23) and he was expected to report to GPU and NRC in early December his findings. Also the NRC decided to let GPU tell them (NRC) how TMI #1 and #2 could be reorganized. (This goes back to GPU's June 10, 1983 original proposal). What you and I need to keep in mind is that there appears some evidence that leak rate testing was messed up somehow in TMI #1, also. Time will tell, but you and I must stay on top of this, so it doesn't fall through the cracks.

#### BE CAREFUL!!!

Even though there are reports the NRC will not make a decision on TMI #1 until mid 1984 or 1985 - DON'T BELIEVE IT - WHY? Because GPU could offer a radical reorganization of the management of TMI #1 that could be acceptable OR someone else could come in to operate TMI #1---Don't laugh, these are possible. The banking community, utility industry, preferred and common stockholders will go to any lengths to see that TMI #1 is started---That is more important to them then decon/defuel of TMI #2.

Even though the U.S. Justice Dept. is going to bring GPU/Met-Ed to trial, any of the above options could circumvent the need to finish the trial before considering allowing TMI #1 to start. Industry publications indicate Commissioners Bernthal and Roberts are ready to vote on TMI #1 at any time. Also, don't forget the last commissioner that went through the March 1979 accident is Victor Gilinsky, his term is finished in June 1984.

So what hope do we have? Your answer---Dick Thornburgh---yes its true (toll free 1-800-932-0784). You say how's that? Well he made several statements in 1979 about health, safety and other things. A few are 1) GPU continues to resist making all necessary modifications to TMI #1, they want to do them after the first refueling, 2) The Governor's plan for TMI #2, called for 190 million dollars to come from the nuclear industry. At this point they have come through. 3) The Federal indictments are certainly damaging and finally how can the health and safety of area citizens be guaranteed until #2 is decon/defueled completely and all modifications are completed at #1---at a minimum? So, don't relax---keep up the pressure have your friends make telephone calls to the Governor and send a letter Main Capitol Building, Harrisburg, PA 17120. No rest for the weary.

#### WHO ELSE CAN HELP?

After the indictment was announced, our three Dauphin County Commissioners asked Governor Thornburgh, our 2 State Senators and Congressman Gekas to join in an effort to close the facility "to alleviate the fears of the people." You and I need to support the county commissioners and help them to get other officials moving. The Commissioners office number is 717-255-2741; telephone your support today.

October 19, 1983 MEETING WITH THE UNION OF CONCERNED SCIENTISTS (UCS)

Robert Pollard of UCS shared with the TMI Public Interest Resource Center projects underway and planned and solicited our input and cooperation. UCS believes that all "long-term" lessons learned requirements for TMI #1 be completed before any restart decision. GPU and NRC have decided these could be done during the first refueling if there ever is a restart. PANE backs UCS's contention that it's been 5 years and will probably be more before a decision is made so there's no reason why GPU can't comply NOW like other utilities.

A second issue revolves around safety equipment. The NRC staff have advocated a position that will allow TMI #1 to operate even if much of the newly installed safety equipment is inoperable. Hard to believe, isn't it. UCS is planning to seek an NRC reversal of this position.

A third issue is that several systems are not "environmentally qualified" and/or "safety-grade" (Emergency Feedwater System PORV/block valve, etc.) meaning their ability to withstand certain accidents is questionable.

UCS also states it appears, over the years, the NRC has and now the GPU Advisory Panel are deliberately exaggerating the hazards to the public of TMI 2 decon/defueling work for the apparent purpose of either taking less expensive shortcuts, seeking federal funding (bailout) or advancing pressure to get TMI 1 operating. UCS believes the public would benefit from reasonable rhetoric regarding the cleanup and its slow pace.

YOUR VOTE COUNTS

The Pennsylvania League of Conservation Voters is preparing for the 1984 Primaries and general election, when we want to help elect Pennsylvania state Representatives and Senators who are aware of current environmental issues and are willing to act responsibly on them. **SEE top P. 5 for more.**

TMI FIRE BRIGADE TRAINING

A September 26, 1983 NRC memo states the training program does not meet many of the current NRC guidelines concerning fire protection. An investigation detailed a lack of documentation. In September 1978, the NRC said TMI should provide classroom instruction quarterly. In July 1983, 20 members were randomly selected and none were receiving the quarterly training, which was requested to be put in place 5 years ago. Other items when training does occur: course critique sheets are not used, fire hoses are operated but not used on fires in training, no experience in the use of emergency breathing apparatus under strenuous conditions. Basically the audit found the fire brigade training at TMI inadequate. GPU did commit themselves to constructing a "burn building" to practice in by early 1984 (however safety related equipment modifications to TMI #1 will have to wait until after the first refueling if #1 should ever operate).

"TMI management also stated that they desired not to administer written exams to the brigade members, due to difficulties encountered in corrective action for failures." We're puzzled (here at PANE) as to what this means.

MORE, MORE ON TMI #1 LEAK RATE

An August 18, 1983 letter from GPU to NRC indicates the Commission had investigated leak rate data at TMI #1. During the NRC review 33 irregularities and 25 missing calculations were uncovered. The GPU letter seeks to clarify this information that according to GPU "...eliminates many questions raised..." The data the NRC was reviewing appears to run from April 1978 to February 1979. Of the 26 missing calculations, 8 are still missing and the others were misfiled or logged inaccurately. There are other missing data related to hydrogen and water additions. WHAT DO YOU THINK?

PLEASE don't make any miscalculations on your cookies

NOW--OTHER TMI NEWS

Amazingly GPU's net income for the second quarter of 1983 was 7.2 million dollars and they are paying 180 million (they say) a year for "replacement fuel." Keep in mind that 7.2 million dollars is enough to pay for the salaries and equipment and materials for one month to decon/defuel TMI #2. Let's see, that means they could end 1983 with 28 million in profits and preferred stockholders could forfeit 20 million a year and now Pa. ratepayers are now paying 22 million a year and DOE's contribution is in the 10 - 20 million range---- by gosh we've almost got the 80 to 100 million needed to fund calendar 1984 TMI #2 work.

YOU'VE GOT THE POWER

Robert Pollard of the Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS) spoke at the York Environmental Alliance Meeting on November 9, 1983 about Three Mile Island. He feels that primarily because of Governor Thornburgh, hearings were held on TMI #1 otherwise NRC would have probably allowed GPU to restart in 1979. Thornburgh has sent several letters to the NRC since the March 28, 1979 accident and the UCS has sent letters to the Governor pertaining to TMI #1 as well as representing all of us at the TMI #1 hearings.

Mr. Pollard outlined several deficiencies that GPU fails to rectify at TMI #1 even though most of the industry has complied or are in the process of complying. The points he made on November 9, 1983 were discussed at the November 20, 1983 PANE meeting.

It's very important that the NRC be a "watchdog" rather than a "lap dog" as Congressman Markey has said. We (PANE) need to help the State of Pa. and elected officials understand that we all must insist that NRC do the job Congress wants it to do. Robert Pollard basically was saying--If you operate with unresolved safety problems you will have some sort of accident. It's clear to PANE that GPU has its hands full with the decon/defuel work at TMI 2 therefore NO CONSIDERATION OF THE FUTURE OF TMI #1 UNTIL THE FUEL IN TMI #2 IS COMPLETELY REMOVED!!!!!! Meanwhile we need to make sure elected officials are aware of the fact that while GPU claims its ready for restart they have continually put off modifying many items, in TMI #1, with NRC permission, until AFTER THE FIRST REFUELING OF TMI #1!!!!!! Need more information, attend the January PANE meeting AND call a board member AND write a letter.

#### BEST WISHES

to Rick Parks who is now a senior start-up engineer at a Bechtel coal gasification project in Southern California.

#### WASTE

GPU is planning an 8.5 million dollar, 5 year capacity storage center at TMI for low level waste. Waste from TMI is sent to Hanford Washington which may close in 1986.

#### HYDRO

A dam near Little Britian Township in Chester County, Pa. will soon have a hydroelectric plant next to it to produce 4.5 to 5 M.W. of electricity a day, enough to save \$200,000 in electric bills for one year.

PANE COOKIE SOCIAL - JANUARY 8, 1984 - 7 to 9 p.m. - FREY VILLAGE GUEST HOUSE

#### BOILERMAKERS

This union's national transit division performs hot jobs at several nuclear facilities in Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. A worker with a couple of years experience can make \$19.00 per hour doing "hot" jobs at nuclear plants.

Because of the high radiation areas, a person may only make two 20-minute "jumps" a day in a 4 1/2 week period. Between "jumps" the person will read books and play cards. A GPU laborer, who usually does not work in high radiation areas like the "jumper", gets a starting wage of \$8.15 per hour. A technician gets \$10.51 per hour to start. Just before the TMI accident, GPU says it employed 500 persons at TMI. Today GPU has 1,250 employees and hundreds more additional contractor employees. Peach Bottom employs 450 and up to 3,000 for refueling and repair work. (Lancaster Sunday News, August 14, 1983.)

#### FAMOUS QUOTE

Saul Kohler, Harrisburg Evening News Editor - "It's not incumbent upon us to hire a nuclear physicist, it's incumbent upon our sources to hire someone familiar with the truth." (Wall Street Journal)

#### NEWS FROM THE SEPTEMBER 1983 NC NUCLEAR NEWS

Remember Dick Vollmer of NRC, he was the first "Bernie Snyder" at TMI. He's the fellow that told Harold Denton 5 boiling water reactors ought to be shut until pipe cracks are checked. The Commissioners agreed on July 14 and then due to industry pressure reversed themselves on July 15. Pacific Gas and Electric (California) shutdown a 20 year old nuclear plant in 1976 and plans to wait until 2013 to dismantle it when the radioactivity was dissipated. Is this the fate of TMI #1 and #2 in the middle of the Susquehanna? Will there be a GPU around in 50 years to dismantle them? Nuclear power generates 7% of USSR's electricity, 12% in U.S., and 20% in Japan. The Nuclear industry is pinning its hopes on a rebirth of nuclear on 4,000 acres of sagebrush 55 miles west of Phoenix, Arizona. A consortium of California and Arizona utilities are building three nuclear reactors each with a 1,270 megawatt generator (TMI's 2 reactors are about 890 megawatts each--1,000 megawatts is said to be enough electricity for 750,000 homes) The construction is by Bechtel Power Corporation

~~more~~ What do you think of your Representative or Senator? Should he/she be reelected? Defeated? Would you be willing to help form a group to work in the campaign? Do you have a suggestion for a good candidate to encourage to run in opposition to an incumbent that you would like to see defeated? Your information and opinions as an environmentalist are valuable to us. Please write to Margaret Ha, 461 Daisy Drive, New Providence, IA 17500 or call her at 717-786-4581 if you have any thoughts or advice to share.

BE A SOCIAL COOKIE AT THE COOKIE SOCIAL, JANUARY 8, 1984, FREY VILLAGE GUEST HOUSE

#### GOOD NEWS

PANE Board member Joyce Corradi is now an entrepreneur. She has opened a floral design and creation shop and supplies your needs and wishes for weddings, anniversaries, and all occasions. Joyce's number is 939-0345. Give her a call and get an estimate. Mike and Marcella Heicher have also opened a silk screening business. They can produce tee shirts, jackets, buttons, posters, bumper stickers, and lots of other fine items. Give them a call at 939-1537 and get the details. Both of these businesses deserve your support because they support PANE.

#### QUOTABLES

Mayor Reid in November 8, 1983 Lancaster Intelligencer - "There was a disregard for the health and welfare of the people living in this area." He considers the indictment an opportunity to "keep Unit 1 closed forever."

UCS Attorney Elynn Weiss on indictment November 8, 1983 Harrisburg Patriot "I don't believe the NRC would be foolish enough to decide the restart as long as the indictment is pending." "But I don't think the Commission has grasped the scope of these allegations."

November 13, 1983 Philadelphia Inquirer - Jim Hurst (PANE) "It reamplifies what we've been saying all along that there are serious problems with this company's integrity. For the peace of mind of people living in this community, this plant should be shut down once and for all."

October 5, 1983 The Lutheran - interview with Bob Arnold (GPU) - "What my Christian faith has really affected is my sense of obligation to the people surrounding TMI. We are all God's children, I see my Christian obligation to shape my company's sense of public service."

#### NEWS FROM THE TMI #2 STATUS REPORTS

October 17, 1983 - Due to 1983 budget constraints, 50% of the crafts personnel who work for Catalytic, Inc. and 15% of engineering support personnel of Bechtel, Inc. are not needed and were transferred or furloughed from TMI. During 1983, GPU conducted 4 entries a week but will now limit the number to 1 or 2 per week to perform TMI #2 work. Laundry from TMI #1 and #2 continues to be shipped to Interstate Uniform Service in New Kensington, PA. Remember how it used to be shipped to New York State???

October 31, 1983 - This report says one reactor entry was made during the week of October 23, 1983 and "due to 1983 GPU financial constraints, clean-up activities inside the reactor building have virtually stopped." (GPU spent 65 million on steam tube work in TMI #1 - NOW is the time for GPU to FOCUS on TMI #2.) The NRC has received all information from GPU related to the polar crane refurbishment by September 28, 1983. A copy of a letter sent to Mayor Reid of Middletown was included. Lake Barrett of NRC says even if all the water was drained out of the reactor vessel, the chance of recriticality is extremely remote. Barrett says "My judgement is that the public risk from TMI #2 in its present condition is very small when compared to other risks that we face each day." PANE is concerned about worker exposure and maintenance of a steady pace in decontaminating and defueling TMI #2. Therefore PANE says again and again NO CONSIDERATION OF TMI #1'S FUTURE UNTIL TMI #2'S FUEL IS COMPLETELY REMOVED. PANE believes the best way to deal with the local populace is for the GPU Board of Directors to direct that TMI #1 be mothballed/decommissioned and possibly converted to natural gas/coal AFTER TMI #2 is completely defueled. Tell the Governor toll free 1-800-932-0784.

PANE COOKIE SOCIAL - JANUARY 8, 1984 - 7 to 9 p.m. - FREY VILLAGE GUEST HOUSE

#### ACT NOW

After three years of receiving and considering evidence of falsification of reactor coolant leak rate data, a Federal Grand Jury issued an 11 court indictment against Metropolitan Edison on November 7, 1983.

Although this is the most serious charge leveled against Met Ed since 1979, it by no means stands alone. It was just over a year ago, in July, 1982, that TMI control room operators were cited for cheating on their company and NRC licensing exams. Just this September GPU was found to be violating their own

procedures for the clean up of Unit 2, and these are but a few of a long line of violations.

Despite the overwhelming evidence of this company's incompetence, the NRC is still considering reinstating GPU's license to operate Unit 1 which was suspended after the accident in 1979.

Clearly, the \$85,000 maximum fine GPU faces due to the recent 11 count indictment is insufficient considering their record and in no way will ensure the health and safety of area residents.

Taking a few moments to mail a postcard, letter, or make a phone call will bring your concerns to the immediate attention of our elected officials.

Governor Dick Thornburgh  
Main Capitol Building  
Room 225  
Harrisburg, PA 17120  
787-2500 or  
1-800-932-0784

Congressman George Gekas  
1008 Longworth H.O.B.  
Washington, DC 20515  
(717) 232-5123  
(202) 225-4315

Senator John Heinz  
SR 277  
Washington, DC 20510  
(717) 233-5849  
(202) 224-6324

Senator Arlen Specter  
331 Hart S.O.B.  
Washington, DC 20510  
(717) 782-3951  
(202) 224-4254

FLASHBACK

You may recall Governor Thornburgh has a funding plan for TMI that has the industry contributing ~~which is~~ (the Edison Electric Institute (EEI), it consists of most of the U.S. utilities. EEI has proposed having each of its members come up with a total of 192 million over 6 years to help pay for work at TMI 2. This proposal has only generated about 50 million in promises so far and to quote Jack Kearney a Vice President of EEI from a December 10, 1981 meeting. "There are no strings attached. No other people have to do something, including the Federal Government, for us to try to put our program into effect." Now we learn that many utilities are waiting to see if the IRS will give them a tax write off for giving money to TMI 2. If you were a Chairman of a utility and read about the recent indictments how inclined would you be to press your board to okay a contribution?

THE FOX AND THE HEN HOUSE

The NRC gave a draft copy of the major NRC investigation into the accident at TMI to GPU for comments in July 1979. According to the Wall Street Journal September 19, 1983 this information (recently coming to light) raises new questions "about the independence and tenacity of the agency's probe into the accident." Robert Pollard of UCS says he has turned up some information concerning equipment problems at the plant prior to the accident about which he was unaware. The habit of turning an NRC draft over to a utility has been illegal since 1982.

TMI PUBLIC HEALTH FUND

The attorneys for the 5 million dollar fund which is to assist the local community say they want approval to spend \$780,000 for design work of a "better and independent" verification of what radiation is and isn't present around TMI. Judge Sylvia Rambo, Harrisburg, must rule on the proposal after a public hearing is held. PANE urges you to consider this proposal carefully and comment at the public hearing, whenever it is scheduled. Would the funds be better used to support public interest intervenors, since this appears to be the only way to assure a safe decon/defuel of #2 and shutdown of #1.??? or are we being too simplistic? or are we being not scientific enough?? As an aside 2.5 million dollars had been reimbursed to residents living within 25 miles who filed claims for travel and other costs during the initial part of this continuing accident. Business and real estate settlement claims will come later.

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