Final Draft

Maine Yankee Community Advisory Panel on Spent Nuclear Fuel Storage and Removal

September 30, 2025, Montsweag Restaurant, Woolwich
Annual Meeting Minutes

Member	Attendance
Dr. Don Hudson, Chair	Yes
Mr. Dan Thompson, Vice-Chair	Yes
Mr. Wayne Norton	Yes
Mr. Jay Hyland	Yes
The Honorable Chris Johnson	Yes
Mr. Ralph Keyes	Yes
Ms. Stacy Linehan	Yes
The Honorable Cameron Reny	Yes
Ms. Misty Parker	No
Mr. Steve Jarrett	No

Introduction

Chair Don Hudson welcomed everyone to the CAP meeting, which began at 4:00 p.m. CAP members introduced themselves.

CAP Business

The CAP approved the minutes of the September 29, 2024, CAP annual meeting. Chris Johnson abstained as he did not attend the 2024 meeting. Chair Hudson noted that Maine Yankee's Government and Public Affairs Director, Kathleen Capstick, drafts, and distributes current meeting minutes to all CAP members after each meeting for their review before they are officially approved at the next meeting.

Chair Hudson briefly explained the CAP's role, noting they meet annually in person as the only interface between the public and Maine Yankee and through Maine Yankee to our congressional delegation in Washington.

Chair Hudson also reminded everyone that the purpose of this CAP meeting is to enhance open communication, public involvement, and education regarding spent nuclear fuel storage at Maine Yankee and to advocate for its prompt removal from Maine Yankee by the federal government as required by contract and the Nuclear Waste Policy Act. Chair Hudson explained that this meeting is not intended for discussion of any potential Wiscasset town-related matters.

Maine Yankee Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation (ISFSI) Update

ISFSI Manager Dan Laing provided the CAP with an update on the ISFSI and other issues related to the Maine Yankee (MY) site. Mr. Laing's presentation is included in the meeting package.

Regarding industrial safety, Mr. Laing reported no Lost Time Accidents (LTAs), OSHA recordable injuries, or near misses since the last update. He said that the last LTA at MY occurred in November 2005.

Mr. Laing explained that overall security performance at MY is good, with an active pipeline of ISFSI Shift Supervisors (ISSs), ISS Upgrades, and a capable on-site Allied leadership team. He said that the site continues to focus on using human performance error reduction tools.

Regarding site projects, Mr. Laing stated that local contractors visited the site on July 16, 2025, to prepare quotes for the Security Operations Building roof replacement. Bids were submitted in August. The roof replacement is tentatively scheduled for May 2026.

Regarding US Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) inspections, Mr. Laing said the NRC triennial Operations/Safety Inspection at MY was conducted the week of August 18, 2025. He explained that the inspection found no cited, non-cited, or minor violations. The inspectors concluded licensing documentation was thorough and accurate, and the material condition of the protected area, the pad, and the VCCs was excellent. The inspectors specifically commented on the ownership, professionalism, and pride demonstrated by the entire site team. The NRC will also conduct one-day inspections at each 3 Yankee (3Y) site in accordance with a new NRC Inspection Procedure ISFSI License Renewal Inspection. The inspections are scheduled for the week of Monday, October 6, 2025.

Mr. Laing noted that the second quarter 2025 Quarterly NRC Region I Briefing via Zoom took place on June 25, 2025. The standard agenda included 3Y organizational changes, progress on NAC Systems license renewal, and regulatory exemption requests. It also covered site-specific staffing, reportable events/notifications, key project status updates, and upcoming 2025 Emergency Plan (E-Plan) drill and exercise requirements for each site. The third-quarter briefing scheduled for October 1, 2025, will be rescheduled due to the federal government shutdown.

Mr. Laing explained that on July 11, 2025, MY submitted a required notification to the NRC Operations Center after observing two paragliders flying and circling above the site. Local law enforcement, FBI, and FAA were also notified. Town of Wiscasset Police responded and communicated with the paragliders in a nearby field. They determined the two individuals (father and son) were just recreational

flyers unaware of airspace restrictions. The site updated the NRC and no further action was required.

Mr. Laing continued his presentation, explaining that MY held two annual E-Plan drills in 2025. He stated that the 2025 Emergency Fire & Medical Drill was completed on June 4, 2025, and all objectives were met. He also expressed appreciation for support from off-site law enforcement, fire, and medical responders who attended and assisted with the annual drills. Additionally, he noted that the 2025 E-Plan Radiological Drill was completed on July 23, 2025, with all objectives met.

Mr. Laing briefed the CAP on the multi-year effort with MY's vendor NAC to renew the ISFSI Certificate of Compliance (C of C) for forty years. The NAC-UMS renewed C of C was successfully implemented on May 15, 2025, in accordance with the change management plan, and ISFSI pad and VCC external inspections were completed on June 18, 2025. Mr. Laing explained that the first Aging Management Program (AMP) VCC internal/TSC external inspection is scheduled for summer of 2026.

Mr. Laing explained that the three Yankee Companies remain actively engaged in relicensing and aging management activities and participate in various industry committees focused on the mitigation and repair of inspection findings on dry storage canisters.

Chair Hudson asked if there were any questions for Mr. Laing, and there were none.

State of Maine Update

State Nuclear Safety Inspector (SNSI) and CAP member Jay Hyland provided an update to the panel on his recent activities. Mr. Hyland's presentation is included in the meeting package.

Mr. Hyland began by noting that things have been quiet regarding his monitoring of MY. He mentioned his involvement with various national organizations, including the Nuclear Waste Strategy Coalition, National Transportation Stakeholders Forum, and Northeast High-Level Waste Transportation Task Force. Mr. Hyland also attended the NRC triennial Operations/Safety Inspection at MY.

Mr. Hyland announced his retirement in January 2026, and that interviews are currently underway for the Radiation Control Program Manager.

Mr. Hyland discussed one of the Executive Orders (EO) that the Trump administration signed last May, EO 14300 (2024) – "Ordering the Reform of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)." Mr. Hyland explained that the NRC has

been asked to reconsider its reliance on the linear no-threshold model (LNT) for radiation exposure and the “as low as reasonably achievable” (ALARA) standard, which is predicated on the LNT. Mr. Hyland explained that the LNT model presumes that any dose of ionizing radiation carries a proportional risk of harm, with no threshold below which the risk is zero. He explained that the LNT model has been the basis of radiation protection worldwide for more than fifty years. Mr. Hyland explained that the argument against using the LNT model is that despite its scientific intent as a conservative regulatory tool, the foundational "no safe dose" principle, applied across the entire dose spectrum, instilled a pervasive public apprehension, transforming radiation into an abstract, uniquely insidious threat. By simplifying a nuanced biological reality into an easily misconstrued direct proportionality, the LNT model, in the public consciousness, transcended its role as a cautious regulatory assumption to become a direct proclamation of danger at even background levels. Mr. Hyland said that this rule change could make it easier to build and site more spent fuel storage facilities in the future.

Mr. Hyland reviewed six years of environmental monitoring data on gamma radiation collected by the State Radiation Control Program. He said he planned to present this information at last year’s CAP meeting but couldn’t attend due to illness. Mr. Hyland presented a graph illustrating the closest state environmental gamma radiation measurement device at the MY ISFSI, located 220 feet from the Spent Nuclear Fuel (SNF) canisters. The graph also includes monitors at the Old Ferry Landing on Westport Island, roughly 3,000 feet from the ISFSI; the side of Back Cove near the upland marsh, 2,000 feet from the ISFSI (the farthest “onsite” detector); and data from the monitor on the roof of the Health and Environmental Testing Laboratory in Augusta, ME. Mr. Hyland remarked that the radiation level detected at the nearest monitor to the ISFSI is not significantly different from the other monitoring locations. He also mentioned that there are 22 gamma radiation monitors in Lincoln County and the graph offers a small snapshot of the data they collect.

Chair Hudson then asked if anyone had questions about Mr. Hyland’s presentation. CAP Member Chris Johnson expressed concerns about the request that the NRC reconsider the LNT model and asked Mr. Hyland if NRC is being asked to ignore science.

Mr. Hyland explained that NRC is not going to ignore science.

CAP Member and President of MY, Wayne Norton, clarified that any changes the NRC might make to radiation exposure safety standards and dose limits would have to go through an NRC rulemaking process. This process can be long and arduous, requiring public hearings, so the public will have the opportunity to voice all concerns. Mr. Norton also clarified that what NRC is being asked to reconsider would NOT impact the MY site in any way because the proposed changes being discussed are for future “new” advanced nuclear reactors.

Vice Chair Dan Thompson asked whether the EO would speed up the possibility of SNF leaving Bailey Point. Mr. Hyland said hypothetically that might be possible, but the purpose of the EOs is to facilitate the rapid deployment of next-generation nuclear technologies in the U.S. He said that EO 14300's purpose is to decrease the staff at the NRC and speed up the rulemaking process – though it isn't clear to him how that will work with less staff. Mr. Hyland said that by 1978, the U.S. had built 130 nuclear power reactors, but since then the U.S. has only built two reactors, and this administration aims to accelerate energy production and speed up the licensing process for advanced reactors.

Spent Nuclear Fuel Removal/Disposal Update

Maine Yankee Government and Public Affairs Director Kathleen Capstick updated the CAP on the national status of the SNF issue and the Department of Energy (DOE) litigation. Ms. Capstick noted that the September 30, 2025, Maine Yankee Report to the CAP, which is in the meeting package and as a handout for the public, provides more detail and contains more information on DOE and NRC topics.

Ms. Capstick started by updating the CAP about the U.S. Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board, which she explained was established in 1987 as an independent board to perform unbiased and ongoing technical and scientific peer reviews of the U.S. DOE's nuclear waste management activities. She said that the Board provides objective technical information to Congress, the Administration, DOE, government and non-government organizations, and the public on a wide range of issues related to SNF and high-level waste management and disposition. Ms. Capstick explained that President Trump has dismissed all but one member of the U.S. Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board – he left the Chair in place – and all the staff and funding reportedly also remain in place.

She added that on September 9, the Board issued a press release rescheduling its previously announced August public meeting to November 13, during which DOE-NE senior staff will provide an overview of the activities, plans, and new priorities of the DOE Office of Spent Fuel and High-Level Waste Disposition.

Regarding the DOE's Office of Nuclear Energy NE), Ms. Capstick mentioned that Ted Garrish's nomination for Assistant Secretary of NE was approved by the U.S. Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee on May 9, and he was included on the list of nominees confirmed by the Senate on September 18. Ms. Capstick noted that Ted's career with DOE began in 1981 under the Reagan administration, and he also served at DOE during Trump's first administration. She added that the DOE's nuclear waste program has been waiting for Ted's confirmation, and hopefully, this will enable the program to move forward on several programmatic decisions.

Ms. Capstick discussed the DOE's Nuclear Waste Program, noting that on May 23, the President signed four Executive Orders (EO) related to the rapid deployment of next-generation nuclear technologies in the U.S. One EO of particular focus for MY is EO 14302 (2025) – "Reinvigorating the Nuclear Industrial Base" – specifically section 3(a) of the order, which requires that within 240 days of its signing (January 18, 2026) the Secretary of Energy has to prepare and submit a report to the President that recommends a national policy to manage spent nuclear fuel and high-level waste – as well as provide recommendations for legislative proposals and regulatory actions regarding the management of that material - including an evaluation of reprocessing and recycling of defense waste and other SNF managed by DOE.

Ms. Capstick said that to potentially influence the 240-day report, on July 8, eight national organizations signed a letter to the Secretary of DOE urging action to address the back end of the nuclear fuel cycle and requested a meeting to discuss the topic. She noted that Wayne Norton signed the letter on behalf of the Decommissioning Plant Coalition. She added that the three Yankee companies are members of several other national organizations that also signed, including the Nuclear Waste Strategy Coalition (NWSC). Ms. Capstick also said that the NWSC Executive Director is the point person for scheduling the meeting with the Secretary.

Ms. Capstick explained that the letter calls for the re-establishment of a multi-generational, national integrated nuclear waste management program that includes storage, transportation, examination of the role for reprocessing, and geologic disposal plans. The letter also calls for a collaborative process that brings about necessary alignment of federal, state, local, and tribal governments on the siting of necessary facilities and highlights the need for sustainable, annual access to the Nuclear Waste Fund (NWF).

Another organization that signed the letter, which the three Yankee companies are involved with, is the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC). Ms. Capstick added that NARUC passed a resolution at its Summer Policy Summit in Boston this past July regarding the "Urgent Need for a National Nuclear Waste Repository." Ms. Capstick said the Yankees helped draft the resolution at the request of Commissioner Tim Echols of Georgia, who chairs the NARUC Subcommittee on Nuclear Energy.

Ms. Capstick next updated the CAP about the NRC. She said that in addition to the EO that Mr. Hyland discussed during his presentation, there have been recent updates to the Commission itself. She noted that NRC Chairman David Wright's five-year term expired June 30. He was renominated and after surviving the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee confirmation hearing, his nomination was approved by the Committee in a party-line vote (10-9) on July 9. The full Senate confirmed his nomination in July and on September 8 he was sworn in as NRC Chairman again. Ms. Capstick added that the day after David

Wright was confirmed, NRC Commissioner Annie Caputo announced her resignation. Ms. Capstick also said that at the end of July the White House nominated the Vice President of Regulatory Affairs at Southern Nuclear, Ho Nieh, to be a member of the Commission to fill the vacancy left by Chris Hanson – who President Trump fired earlier this year. If confirmed, Mr Nieh has more than 20 years of prior experience at the NRC where he served in many leadership roles.

Regarding the U.S. Congress, Ms. Capstick explained that a government shutdown was imminent, and we would know by midnight. She mentioned that on September 4, the House passed the FY 2026 Energy & Water Development Appropriations bill but the Senate Energy & Water Development Subcommittee has not yet filed a markup of its version of the bill.

Regarding authorizing legislation – Ms. Capstick commented that Congresswoman Dina Titus of Nevada reintroduced her “Nuclear Waste Informed Consent Act” to require state, local, and tribal consent before the construction of a permanent nuclear waste repository at Yucca Mountain. Ms. Capstick noted that Rep. Titus’s bill was never reported out of Committee in any of the previous sessions when it was introduced. Ms. Capstick explained that it is unlikely any other authorizing bills will be introduced for the remainder of the year.

Regarding the Texas and New Mexico proposed private Consolidated Interim Storage Facility (CISF) litigation, Ms. Capstick provided a brief reminder for CAP members about these two proposed private initiatives to construct and operate Consolidated Interim Storage (CIS) facilities located in West Texas and Southeast New Mexico. She explained that both proposed CIS facilities would focus initially on receiving SNF/GTCC waste from shutdown reactor sites. In 2021 and 2023, respectively, the NRC approved license for the proposed facilities.

Ms. Capstick explained that in 2023, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit vacated the licenses that NRC granted to Interim Storage Partners for their CISF in Texas and Holtec International for theirs in New Mexico. The Fifth Circuit ruled that NRC lacked the statutory authority to issue such licenses and held that individuals who had not participated in the NRC hearing process could nonetheless challenge agency actions in court. The Fifth Circuit decisions splits with the D.C. and Tenth Circuit of Appeals decisions that previously approved NRC’s authority to grant the licenses. The Supreme Court agreed to hear the case in March of 2025.

On June 30, 2025, the Supreme Court issued a 6-3 decision that reversed the Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals decision, which vacated the NRC license granted to the Texas CISF. On September 22, the Fifth Circuit dismissed the Texas challenge to the NRC license on remand as a result of the Supreme Court’s decision. Ms. Capstick explained that the Supreme Court didn’t rule on the NRC’s authority to issue the licenses, the Court just held that Texas and a

mineral company were not parties to the NRC's licensing proceedings - and therefore were not entitled to the judicial review of the NRC licensing decision. Ms. Capstick also noted that both the Texas and New Mexico private companies indicated they won't begin construction of a facility without agreement from the governors and state legislatures. Ms. Capstick reminded the CAP that when these two private industries first proposed to build their CIS facilities, the state governors and legislators were in support. However, after elections, new state administrations took power, changed their minds, and consent to build these facilities was lost.

Ms. Capstick closed her presentation with an update on the Yankee/DOE Spent Fuel Lawsuit status. She said that the three Yankee companies (which include MY, CY, and YR) expect to continue to litigate with the DOE every several years to request damages for costs incurred by the ratepayers for the federal government's failure to meet its statutory and contractual obligation to begin removing the SNF and GTCC waste from the sites beginning in January 1998.

Ms. Capstick reported that the three Yankees are currently in the fifth phase of litigation with the DOE in the U.S. Court of Federal Claims, seeking to recover monetary damages resulting from the federal government's ongoing failure to fulfill its contractual obligations to remove the SNF from the three Yankee sites for the period of 2017-2021. She reminded everyone that the CAP update report covers all the legal proceedings since the last update.

Ms. Capstick reported that the Boards of Directors of the Yankee companies approved the proposed settlement, as did the federal government. The Judge issued a Stipulated Judgment Order against the Government in the total amount of the $145M in damages requested by the Yankee companies. The Judgment was subject to the Government's right to appeal the Court's earlier Summary Judgment decision in favor of the Yankees on the "offset" issue. Ms. Capstick explained that the Government filed a timely appeal, the Yankee companies filed their response brief, and the Government then filed its response to the Yankee's response. Ms. Capstick said that as of this meeting, no date has been set for the oral argument.

Following Ms. Capstick's presentation, Vice Chair Thompson asked whether the funding requested in the Congressional Energy & Water Appropriations bill is enough for the DOE to effectively establish an integrated nuclear waste management program.

Ms. Capstick explained that DOE submits a budget request to Congress, and historically, the program has been underfunded. She reminded the CAP of the NWF, which was established by the Nuclear Waste Policy Act in 1982 to collect fees from nuclear power companies – fees that were collected from electric ratepayers who benefited from nuclear-generated electricity – to fund a nuclear waste disposal program.

She noted that nuclear companies no longer collect this fee because it was suspended in 2014 due to a lawsuit brought by NARUC. The suit was brought because there wasn't a national nuclear waste management program or location to take the nation's commercial SNF. That said, she reminded the CAP that there is nearly $50 billion currently in the NWF – all of which is available for Congress to appropriate for an integrated nuclear waste program – and the fund is accruing interest approaching $2 billion per year. Ms. Capstick said that the SNF disposal impasse is not a technology, transportation, regulatory, or funding problem – it's a "political will" and communication/education problem.

Community Advisory Panel Discussion

Chair Hudson informed the CAP that a few weeks earlier, he participated in a regional workshop in Denver, CO with over 35 participants discussing the consent-based siting process in other countries and the potential for a consolidated interim storage facility (CISF) for SNF in the U.S. He told the CAP that he had heard interesting presentations from Canada, Sweden, Switzerland, and the UK about their consent-based siting processes for siting permanent geologic disposal facilities. He said the Swedish representative was confident that the U.S. could accomplish a similar process to Sweden's, although the UK representative (jokingly) wasn't as confident – given the disfunction in Washington D.C.

Chair Hudson explained that this group is developing a comprehensive report about a consent-based siting effort for SNF in the U.S. Chair Hudson did acknowledge that Mr. Norton made an important observation that part of the challenge in the U.S. is how long consent remains valid – essentially how to have sustained consent. Chair Hudson highlighted the examples mentioned in Ms. Capstick's presentation about two private companies trying to build interim storage facilities in Texas and New Mexico who initially had local, state, and federal support, but subsequent elections and new state administrations came into power that did not support the interim storage for SNF and sued to end the projects. He explained that while it's important for our state governments to have significant power that limits the federal government from overreach – the reason a consent-based siting process might work more efficiently in a country like Sweden might be because they don't have state governments.

Chair Hudson noted that during the October 2024 Energy Communities Alliance (ECA) meeting at Chewonki, DOE's Deputy Assistant Secretary for Spent Fuel & Waste Disposition Paul Murray explained that if the DOE starts an integrated waste management project in 2026, the earliest the U.S. could have a CISF is in the 2030s, with a geologic repository possibly by the 2060s. Chair Hudson mentioned that shutdown sites like MY are thoroughly regulated. He added that while it's a shame that the geologic repository at Yucca Mountain in Nevada has stalled, there are communities around the country that are interested in hosting a

CISF. Chair Hudson highlighted that one of his major takeaways from the Denver meeting was that community consent from the beginning of the process is essential. He explained that U.S. research and development are being utilized by these other nations to build repositories, and the U.S. should leverage its knowledge and expertise before it all leaves.

Vice Chair Thompson asked Chair Hudson if there was any discussion at the Denver meeting about advanced nuclear reactors and how to manage the newer types of SNF that will need to be stored. Chair Hudson said there wasn't much discussion about advanced reactors because the consensus was that regardless of facility type (repository or interim storage), community involvement and consent needs to occur from the very onset of the disposal program. He explained that the Swedish program differs from the Canadian approach, which in turn is different from the Swiss and UK processes. However, what remains consistent across all is that communication with communities was the first step – something the U.S. hasn't done since we started trying to find a solution to the SNF impasse in the 1980s.

CAP Member Stacy Linehan asked Chair Hudson – are there other countries that have successfully completed or "broken ground" on a SNF disposal program? Chair Hudson said that all the countries that participated in the meeting in Denver have successfully started their programs. CAP Member Chris Johnson asked – what is holding the U.S. back? Why can't we do it?

Ms. Capstick added that of all the nations that generate nuclear energy, there are only two countries that do not have SNF disposal programs – the U.S. and Ukraine – highlighting even further how this impasse is really a "political will" problem that creates a roadblock to having challenging conversations. CAP Member Linehan added that it also seems to be a "lack of education" problem because whenever she speaks to folks in her community, many don't remember that MY is still around. Chair Hudson stated that the U.S. lacked the foresight to involve communities in the SNF solution from the outset, and now the process must be restarted to include them.

CAP Member State Senator Cameron Reny asked if the almost $2 billion annual interest in the NWF stayed in the account. Ms. Capstick confirmed yes.

This discussion prompted Chair Hudson to recommend sending a formal letter to the Maine Congressional delegation, as the CAP does every year, and thank them for their efforts to keep the SNF issue at the forefront of DOE priorities and to ask them to continue these efforts. Chair Hudson said he appreciates the leadership that Senators Collins, King, and Representative Pingree have consistently demonstrated in trying to resolve the decades-long policy impasse on the SNF issue.

Vice Chair Thompson suggested that, in the letter, the CAP should encourage Congress to move forward, especially given the recent excitement around “all things nuclear power.” Vice Chair Thompson remarked that there must be an education of the public and suggested that Congress could help educate folks about what is and isn’t true – especially as it relates to SNF. He reminded everyone that the MY CAP has something to contribute, having participated in one of the first major plant decommissionings in the U.S., and posited that maybe other communities could benefit from the MY CAP’s experience.

CAP Member Linehan agreed, adding that she often has to inform people that the SNF is still located at MY – because most people, especially those new to Maine – don’t know it’s there.

Chair Hudson agreed with the Vice Chair and suggested that in this year’s letter to the ME delegation, the CAP should tell the delegation that the group he met with in Denver is preparing a report about consent-based siting for the DOE, and that Congress should watch for the report. CAP Member Johnson remarked that it would be a shame if other countries are able to build a repository before the U.S. given all the R&D the U.S. has provided to these other countries. He added that one obstacle to raising public awareness about this issue is that the MY ISFSI is currently well and safely managed, but we don’t want to wait for a crisis that future generations will be left to manage – when we already have the knowledge of how to solve this issue. Chair Hudson tied this to an earlier comment about the need for political will to solve this impasse – because it’s not a matter of if SNF storage issues will arise, but when. Chair Hudson highlighted that this is why holding annual CAP meetings is important and having local press coverage (gesturing to reporter Charlotte Boynton from the Lincoln County News) is a helpful reminder for everyone that this issue still needs to be addressed.

CAP Member Ralph Keyes said that the integrity of the casks at MY is strong and asked if air monitoring would be sufficient to indicate if there was a problem. CAP Member Norton said that is correct and the air is monitored regularly at the site, according to NRC regulations.

CAP Member State Senator Cameron Reny added that she understands the ME Congressional delegation has many urgent and important issues to address and while the issue of finding a solution for disposing of the nation’s commercial SNF isn’t urgent, it remains an important issue that needs attention. She suggested making this point clear in the letter that the CAP sends to the ME Congressional delegation – asking them to handle this impasse with some “Senator Margaret Chase Smith” energy.

Chair Hudson then received unanimous consent to send a letter from the CAP to the Congressional delegation, and Ms. Capstick will draft a letter and send it to Chair Hudson for his review and signature on behalf of the CAP.

Public Comment

Chair Hudson reminded everyone that the purpose of this CAP meeting is to enhance open communication, public involvement, and education on SNF storage at MY. Chair Hudson said that if the public has clarifying questions for the presenters at the meeting – this is the time for those questions.

A member of the public from Westport Island asked Mr. Hyland if the state does any monitoring of the groundwater at the MY site. The member of the public explained that the reason for the question is their concern about groundwater safety, as they have drinking wells.

Mr. Hyland explained that the ME Radiation Control Program and ME DEP no longer monitor the groundwater at the site, because the groundwater had been extensively documented since the plant was decommissioned and showed to have no contamination at levels of concern. Mr. Norton added that back in 2018 the ME DEP reviewed the 2017 Analysis of Maine Yankee Groundwater Conditions and concluded that there was no need for continued groundwater monitoring on Bailey Point in order to protect health or the environment, because the groundwater had been extensively monitored and the property documented to have no groundwater contamination at levels of concern for drinking water.

Wiscasset Director of Economic Development, Aaron Chrostowsky, asked Mr. Hyland if he still monitors the air and Mr. Hyland said yes, there are two monitors at the end of Bailey Point and on Foxbird Island that measure gamma radiation in the air. Mr. Hyland said he could provide any data on air monitoring if requested.

Another member of the public, Thomas Broussard, from Brunswick ME, explained that he had been following this issue since the plant shut down and said that he really appreciated the presentations because they answered all the questions he had. He said that he could also tell that the issue of disposing of the nation's SNF is very challenging.

With no other questions about the presentations made to the CAP, Chair Hudson opened the public comment section to other questions – within in the purview of CAP-related business.

A member of the public from Westport Island raised concerns about how the SNF at MY would physically be removed from the site. CAP Member and President of MY Wayne Norton responded, explaining that MY can't predict how SNF would be moved without knowing where it would be going. The member of the public expressed concerns about the infrastructure at the site and in Wiscasset that could potentially be used to move the SNF – suggesting the SNF might be moved via rail, truck, or barge.

Mr. Norton responded and explained that the infrastructure would need to be

upgraded before any SNF is moved. He added that the issue remains the federal government's failure to meet its statutory and contractual obligation to remove the SNF and that it will be the federal government's responsibility under contract to manage the removal of any SNF from the site.

Mr. Chrostowsky asked if MY had any deed restrictions or FERC settlement agreements that restricted the use of its property for nuclear power generation.

Mr. Norton responded, focusing on SNF, not nuclear power generation. He explained that the 2004 FERC settlement agreement with MY states that: "Maine Yankee will not expand the ISFSI or use it for storage of any nuclear materials except the nuclear materials, spent fuel and GTCC waste associated with Maine Yankee's operations, including decommissioning". Therefore, MY is restricted from accepting any additional SNF/GTCC waste.

Chair Hudson added that construction of any nuclear power plants within the State of Maine would require the approval of a statewide referendum (Title 35-A M.R.S.A. § 4302).

Mr. Norton expressed that he appreciates the frustration that the SNF is still in Wiscasset. He said that MY has been continuously working to solve this impasse, which is why the three Yankee companies remain involved with the national organizations that Ms. Capstick spoke about during her presentation.

Scott Wilkerson, Senator King's Regional Representative, stood up and thanked the CAP members for their service and for hosting this meeting. Mr. Wilkerson added that he and his colleague Chuck Mahaleris from Senator Collins' office (also in the audience) are happy to be a resource on this complex issue.

Mr. Norton and Chair Hudson both thanked the Senators' offices for their efforts to overcome the decades-long policy impasse that left SNF stranded at the MY site.

Chair Hudson concluded by saying that he gained confidence learning about other nations' progress on solutions for their SNF disposal programs. He also mentioned that throughout the year, Ms. Capstick keeps the CAP up to date about national issues related to SNF and the various efforts by the federal government to find a solution to the commercial SNF issue.

Chair Hudson thanked everyone for attending the CAP meeting.

The meeting adjourned at 5:30 p.m.