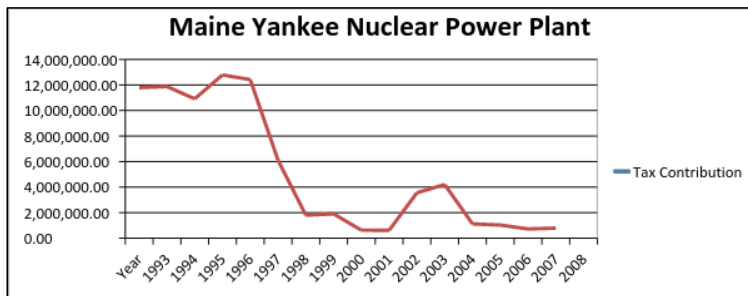


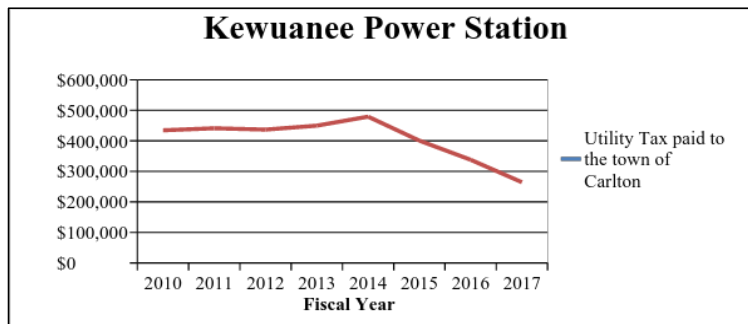
## Appendix F – Case Study Handout

### Maine Yankee Power Plant

Built in 1972 on the southern coast of Maine, the Maine Yankee was the pride of Wiscasset. Like many other nuclear power plants, it was forced to shut its doors very early due to economic infeasibility. Following a lengthy investigation by the NRC, the deficiencies of the 24-year-old plant were deemed too expensive to fix. More than 15 years later, the community is struggling to recover from the prosperous era where the plant paid for 96% of the town's budget. Wiscasset is currently sitting as the fourth poorest county in Maine, with its residents suffering the impacts of the closure. Basic utilities in the town are no longer available such as garbage pickup and subsidized lunches for school students. Reflecting upon the era of the Maine Yankee compared to the present, "It was like living in a fairyland. Everything you wanted, you got" said John Chester, one of the freelance writers for the Community Advisory Panel.



Unlike many other plants across the United States, and similar to the Kewaunee Nuclear Power Plant, Maine Yankee opted to pay out their tax contributions over a period of 5 years in order to lessen the financial drop off of the closure of the plant. Above and below are graphs showing the similarities.



*"It wasn't what anyone wanted, but it was a pretty good process in helping people to get a soft landing. It was the best we could do"*

said Eric Howes, Director of Public and Governmental Affairs when describing the creation of a Community Advisory Panel for the Maine Yankee. This panel was composed of a wide variety of community stakeholders, such as residents of Wiscasset, ME, a governor liaison, a Maine Yankee representative, and others. The goal was to have complete transparency and honesty in the process of mitigating efforts by including every possible stakeholder which Eric Howes believes the Community Panel accomplished fully.



Figure 1: Dry cask storage outside of the Maine Yankee

## Community Advisory Panel

In 1994, the Maine Yankee Atomic Power Company made the decision to establish the Maine Yankee Community Advisory Panel on decommissioning, less than two years before the official closure of the power plant. This panel was formed in order to compose an advisory group that was balanced, transparent, and reflected the various points of view held by the public. After the panel was formed, an “evolution of the relationship between the utility company and the community occurred” according to longtime panel member Marge Kilkelly, who is currently an advisor to Senator King of Maine. People in Wiscasset were more willing to listen during the meetings with the CAP. The panel is still operating today, 20 years after the decommissioning. In an interview, Kilkelly harped on the importance of the panel, stating that it felt “like a wonderful expression of a place where people were able to weigh in to the very complicated decisions in a sensible way...it’s all about relationship.”

Listed to the right are some of the accomplishments of the CAP in the first few years of decommissioning, where communication among a large amount of stakeholders was paramount.

	CAP Accomplishments
1997 - 1998	<p>CAP provided forum for public dialogue about how decommissioning would be approached – how the site would be characterized, how material would be released from the site (including batch discharges to bay from RCS Loop decon/disposition of hazardous and radwaste materials), what risks would remain with the plant in a defueled condition and how those risks would be addressed, and what the estimated decommissioning costs would be</p> <p>Amid community concerns about removal of on-site NRC inspectors, CAP brought NRC presence and state regulatory presence to the community on a regular basis</p> <p>CAP provided forum for residents to voice concerns directly to company and regulators about noise of spent fuel pool island cooling fans and alleged free release of radioactive materials to Wiscasset landfill</p> <p>CAP included in decision about spent fuel storage; CAP members given access to tours of other facilities, construction of multi-purpose storage canisters; CAP concerns about perceived security of dry fuel storage facility directly responsible for installation of ISFSI berm</p>
1999	<p>CAP forum required company and regulators to explain to lay public methodologies and science behind approaches to meeting release criteria for the site (LTP, pathways analysis, dose assessment methods, rubblization, 25 mrem plus ALARA vs. 10/4). CAP summoned NRC and EPA to local community to provide insight as to how public might gain confidence about ultimate safety of site given differing site release criteria at the federal regulatory level</p> <p>Provided forum for local residents to express concerns/opinions on donation of Eaton Farm to non-profit</p>