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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Title:

Pacific Gas and Electric

Diablo Canyon ISFSI

DOCKETED USNRC

September 17, 2002 (11:09AM)

OFFICE OF SECRETARY RULEMAKINGS AND ADJUDICATIONS STAFF

Docket Number:

72-26-ISFSI; ASLBP No. 02-801-01-ISFSI

Location:

Shell Beach, California

Date:

Wednesday, September 11, 2002

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1	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
2	NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
3	BEFORE THE ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING BOARD
4	PREHEARING CONFERENCE
5	
6 7	In the Matter of)
8 9	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC) Docket No. 72-26-ISFSI) ASLBP No. 02-801-01-ISFSI
10 11 12 13 14 15	(Diablo Canyon ISFSI))
16 17 18 19	Wednesday, September 11, 2002
20 21 22 23 24 25	Held at: The Cliffs Resort 2757 Shell Beach Road, Ballrooms Shell Beach, California 93449-9985
26 27	Before U.S. NRC ASLBP Administrative Judges:
27 28 29	G. Paul Bollwerk, III, Esq., Chairman
30	Peter S. Lam, Ph.D.
32 33	Jerry R. Kline, Ph.D.
34 35	With: Susan R. Lin, Law Clerk

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PARTY REPRESENTATIVES PRESENT:

For U.S. NRC:

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1 2 PARTY REPRESENTATIVES PRESENT, continued: 3 4 San Luis Obispo Diane Curran, Esq. 5 Mothers for Peace: Harmon, Curran, Spielberg & 6 Eisenberg, LLP 7 1726 M Street, NW, Suite 600 8 Washington, D.C. 20036 9 (202) 328-3500 10 11 Rochelle Becker (SLOMFP) 12 P.O. Box 164 13 Pismo Beach, California 93448 14 (805) 773-3881 15 16 Supervisor Pat Pinard 17 County of San Luis Obispo 18 Board of Supervisors 19 20 Michael Sheehan 21 Sheehan & Osterberg, Public 22 Utility Economists 23 33125 Southwest Callahan Road 24 Scapoose, Oregon 97056 25 (503) 543-7172 26 27 Mark R. Legg, Ph.D., RG, RGP, 28 President, Legg Geophysical 29 16541 Gothard Street, Suite 107 30 Huntington Beach, CA 92647 31 (714) 842-0404 32 33 For PG&E: David A. Repka, Esq. 34 Brooke D. Poole, Esq. 35 Winston & Strawn 36 1400 L Street, N.W. 37 Washington, D.C. 20005-3502 38 (202)371-5726 39 Richard Locke, Attorney 40 PG&E 41 42 Lloyd S. Cluff, Director 43 Geosciences Department, 44 Earthquake Risk Management 45 245 Market Street Room 403 (94105) 46 P. O. Box 770000 47 San Francisco, California 94177 48 (415) 973-2791

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1 PARTY REPRESENTATIVES PRESENT, continued: 2 3 4 For the California Darcie L. Houck, Staff Counsel 5 Energy Commission: Barbara Byron, Nuclear Policy 6 Advisor 7 1516 Ninth Street, MS 14 8 Sacramento, California 95814 9 (916) 654-3855 10 11 For the County of Robert K. Temple, Esq. 12 San Luis Obispo: Nuclear Regulatory Legal 13 Services Network 14 2524 Maplewood Avenue 15 Chicago, Illinois 60647 16 (773) 292-0482 17 18 Timothy McNulty, Deputy County 19 Counsel 20 Stacy Millich, Counsel's Office 21 San Luis Obispo County 22 Room 386, Government Center 23 San Luis Obispo, California 24 93401 25 (805) 781-5400 26 27 For Port San Luis Thomas D. Waylett, Esq. 28 Harbor District: Thomas D. Green, Esq. 29 Adamski, Moroski & Green LLP 30 444 Higuera Street, Suite 300 31 San Luis Obispo, California 32 93401 33 (805) 543-0900 34 Britt Phillips, Vice President 35 Carolyn Moffat, President 36 37 For the Diablo Robert R. Wellington, Esq. Canyon Independent 38 DCISC 39 Safety Committee: 857 Cass Street, Suite D 40 Monterey, California 41 (831) 647-1044 42 43

I-N-D-E-X

Adjournment

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

(9:30 o'clock a.m.)

JUDGE BOLLWERK: Good morning. We're here this morning to continue with the initial Prehearing Conference in the Pacific Gas and Electric Company proceeding. But before we do so I think we would be remiss today if we didn't make some note of the events that transpired a year ago today in New York City, in Washington, D.C., and near Schnecksville, Pennsylvania, events that impacted the lives of all Americans.

In remembrance of those who lost their lives that day and as a sign of our respect and support for their families and loved ones, I'd ask that everyone here today join with the Licensing Board in observing a moment of silence.

(Pause for moment of silence.)

JUDGE BOLLWERK: Thank you.

Before we begin today let me deal with a couple administrative matters. First of all, again I hope everyone has turned off their cell phone at this point.

The second one I'll mention, if we have some folks that weren't out here yesterday, the security zone as you came in the door extends in that

hall, along the side over there, and in the back near
the restrooms and the phones. If for any reason you
leave that area, go outside on the patio or back
through the -- pass the table in the front, you're
outside the security zone, and you'll have to be
checked again as you come through.

Also the folks that are doing the video recording tell me that they're picking up -- these microphones are pretty sensitive -- they're picking up things that are being said. So I just warn counsel, if you're having conversations among yourselves be careful about having your microphone on because you may end up on -- I think this is -- is this public access television? -- right. So you have been warned. All right.

One other thing I wanted to mention briefly, I spoke yesterday about a little discussion perhaps about the subpart (k) procedures, is I'm sure counsel are aware and the parties are aware, when this proceeding was noticed there was an indication that it would be -- it could be a subpart (k) proceeding. That's subpart (k) of Part II of 10 CFR.

Those are a special set of procedures that apply to spent fuel pool expansion proceedings.

They're part of some statutory provisions that were

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put into the Atomic Energy Act a number of years ago.

Parties should be aware that when and if the Board -- when the Board makes a ruling on the contentions and standing of the various participants, if the proceeding were to go forward at that point, parties would be able to invoke the procedures in subpart (k). It has to be invoked by a party, which is what the regulation says.

Then there are provisions that deal with discovery, with an oral argument intended to determine whether there's any genuine and substantial disputes of fact that need to go to an adjudicatory hearing, and then a designation of issues for the adjudicatory hearing and then an adjudicatory hearing.

These particular provisions, if you look at Sections 2.1109, which deals with the invocation of the proceedings; 2.1111, which is the discovery provisions; 2.1113, which deals with the oral argument; and 2.1115, which deals with the designation of issues for the adjudicatory hearing, but again those procedures apply if someone -- if a party invokes them. So I just would point you to those. You can take a look at them for future reference.

And we -- obviously if we need to make reference to those at some point, we will do so.

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1	All right. Any other administrative
2	matters on the part of any of the parties?
3	MR. REPKA: Yes, Judge Bollwerk,
4	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Yes.
5	MR. REPKA: I have three minor matters
6	I want
7	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Okay.
8	MR. REPKA: to confirm.
9	First, yesterday we left a matter on the
10	record regarding Mr. Temple's request for certain
11	citations to the to the phased approach of
12	constructing the ISFSI. I did just want the record to
13	reflect that we have provided him that information.
14	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Thank you.
15	MR. REPKA: Second, yesterday we discussed
16	the Part 50 license amendment related to fuel handling
17	in the vicinity of the spent fuel pool. I think I
18	said it incorrectly yesterday that it was filed on or
19	about December 21, 2001, which was the date of the
20	Part 72 application.
21	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Um-hum.
22	MR. REPKA: The Part 50 amendment
23	application was actually filed on April 15th, 2002.
24	
25	So I wanted the record to be correct then on that point.
- 1	E•

1	And the third thing is we had a discussion
2	yesterday regarding the applicability of Table S-4 on
3	transportation issues. And I stated subject to
4	confirmation that the the license applications, the
5	operating license applications for Diablo Canyon
6	predated Table S-4. And I just wanted to confirm that
7	we've gone back and looked, and that is indeed true.
8	And by predating Table S-4, the
9	implication of that is that transportation, offsite
10	transportation issues needed to be addressed case by
11	case and they were, in fact, addressed in the NRC's
12	May 1973 Final Environmental Statement.
13	JUDGE BOLLWERK: I think, Mr. Repka, you
14	mean the construction permit
15	MR. REPKA: Construction permit. That's
16	correct.
17	JUDGE BOLLWERK: So it's the EIS for the
18	May 1973 or the
19	MR. REPKA: It's the
20	JUDGE BOLLWERK: the May 1973 EIS for
21	the construction permit; have I got it?
22	MR. REPKA: Correct.
23	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Okay. All right.
24	Anything else anyone has?
25	All right. Then why don't we go ahead and

move to the argument on what we've labeled as segment 1 2 five of the issues. 3 This argument will probably last -- or will last most of the morning, I'm sure. We're going 4 5 to deal with the some financial qualifications issues 6 that have been labeled as San Luis Obispo Mothers for 7 Peace TC2, -3, -4, and -5. And also some San Luis 8 Obispo County issues that they have proffered labeled 9 TC1 and -2, again all financial qualification issues. Just for those who may be interested, we 10 11 also have one more segment, number six, which is to 12 deal with the San Luis Obispo Mothers for Peace 13 Contention TC1, a Seismic Contention. We will be 14 hearing that this afternoon beginning around 2:30. 15 And I should ask: Are we still on track 16 for that, does it appear? 17 MS. CURRAN: I have -- I did speak with 18 Dr. Legg before coming out here. And he said he'd be 19 I haven't been able to get ahold of him. 20 problem with his schedule has been that he is in a 21 professional meeting and has been. So I have no 22 reason to think he won't be here. 23 JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Very good. Then let's go ahead and get going with the 24 25 financial qualifications issues.

1	Ms. Curran, do you want to we sort of
2	lumped these all together. Do you want to deal with
3	them in a mass, or do you want to split them out?
4	MS. CURRAN: Well, they overlap so much
5	that I think it makes sense to deal with them all
6	together.
7	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. That was sort
8	of my impression, but
9	MS. CURRAN: Yeah. And I would like to
10	reserve 15 minutes for rebuttal.
11	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right.
12	And then what about the County?
13	MR. TEMPLE: The County will deal with
14	them all together, and I'd like to reserve eight
15	minutes for rebuttal out of the 15.
16	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Eight minutes. All
17	right.
18	All right. Why don't we get going then?
19	Ms. Curran.
20	MS. CURRAN: Okay. Before I start I'd
21	like to introduce two new people who are here with me
22	today.
23	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right.
24	MS. CURRAN: The first is Dr. Mike
25	Sheehan, who I think some of the Board Members are all
	NETT D ODGG

1	Board Members know,
2	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Currently, yes, I see
3	him.
4	MS. CURRAN: who is our expert on the
5	financial qualifications issue.
6	And to my left is Rochelle Becker, who is
7	a member of the Mothers for Peace, who has been very
8	active in issues before the California Public
9	Utilities Commission regarding ratemaking and the
10	inclusion of Diablo Canyon in the ratemaking system.
11	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Good morning.
12	MS. BECKER: Good morning.
13	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Whenever you're ready.
14	MS. CURRAN: Okay. One of our bases for
15	the first contention challenging PG&E's financial
16	qualifications is that PG&E is in bankruptcy.
17	PG&E argues that this by itself is not
18	sufficient, is not a sufficient basis for the
19	contention and gives three subsidiary reasons for that
20	argument.
21	The first is that the NRC is still
22	watching over PG&E and its inspectors are making sure
23	that PG&E doesn't cut corners as it goes through this
24	bankruptcy.
25	The second is that PG&E is a quote-unquote

going concern now that it's under the protection of 1 2 the Bankruptcy Court. 3 And the third is that pending the outcome of the bankruptcy case, funds necessary to cover the 4 costs of the design, construction, and operation of 5 the ISFSI will derive from electric rates and electric 6 7 operating revenues. 8 In other words, PG&E will be able to 9 recover the costs of building and operating the ISFSI 10 through the ratemaking process in the state regulatory 11 system. 12 There are significant problems with all of 13 these arguments. 14 The first argument, that the NRC is 15 overseeing the safety of operation of the PG&E 16 facility, sidesteps the fact that this is a licensing 17 case and there's a threshold standard that this 18 applicant must meet. 19 It must show that it has the financial 20 wherewithal to safely build and operate this ISFSI and that the NRC specifically established such a standard 21 because it didn't have confidence that the general 22 23 oversight that happens during enforcement would be 24 sufficient to provide this quaranty. 25 Second, PG&E's argument that since it is

under the protection of the Bankruptcy Court it is a 1 2 going concern focuses on only one timeframe, which may 3 be relevant here, but it's not the only timeframe 4 that's relevant. 5 PG&E has said in its own filings that it 6 would like to have its reorganization plan approved by the end of this year. If that happens then there are 7 8 two other stages that follow. 9 The first is a rather brief stage in which 10 PG&E reorganizes and creates new entities and divests 11 itself of the license for the Diablo Canyon Nuclear . 12 facility. 13 And then the next stage, which we will 14 call the equilibrium stage, is when after these new entities are created and then one must look and see 15 16 whether they themselves are viable. 17 And we would assume that, I think it's reasonable to presume that these first two phases 18 might take two years, say, but the timeframe at which 19 20 this Licensing Board is looking is a much longer 21 timeframe. We're talking about a 20-year license 22 here. So that that's the initial -- the snapshot that 23 PG&E would like you to take of just the bankruptcy 24 phase, is not -- is not adequate in scope to the -- to 25

the events that are going to happen here as PG&E goes 1 through its attempted recovery from its financial 2 3 crisis. 4 So let's -- I'd like to just look -- let's assume for purposes of argument that phase one, that 5 the bankruptcy proceeding that's going on right now is 6 7 the only relevant phase. This is the premise for 8 PG&E's argument. 9 PG&E says that it's solvent, that it's a going concern. Well, being solvent during bankruptcy 10 is a very, very different situation than being solvent 11 12 under ordinary circumstances. The reason that PG&E can pay its bills right now is it has a federal court 13 protecting it from its creditors and directing which 14 bills should be paid and which bills should be 15 16 forestalled. 17 And PG&E doesn't intend that situation to last indefinitely. PG&E would like to be reorganized 18 19 by the end of the year. 20 But let's say this stage goes on for a while and we're in -- we're in phase one. Let's have 21 a look at whether what PG&E says about its ability to 22 23 pay its costs is really reliable. 24 PG&E claims that it has access to the CPUC 25 ratemaking system and therefore will be able to

recover the costs of building and operating the ISFSI. 1 2 Well, there's -- there's a couple problems with that. 3 Under the California CWIP law, PG&E can 4 only recover costs for facilities that are used and 5 useful. This is standard CWIP language in virtually 6 every state in the country. 7 So even if PG&E is able at some point in 8 the process to recover the costs of the ISFSI from the 9 CPUC, it must first borrow the money. And, as we 10 know, PG&E has serious credit problems, which is the 11 reason why it's in bankruptcy. 12 Another problem is that it is not a 13 foregone conclusion that the CPUC will reimburse PG&E 14 for all the costs that it seeks. In fact, that is the 15 reason that PG&E is in bankruptcy right now, and that 16 is reflected in its most recent 10-Q form which PG&E 17 cites in its Response to our contention, that the 18 reason PG&E is in bankruptcy is because the costs of producing power were in excess of the revenues it was 19 20 able to obtain from the CPUC. 21 And then, finally, it's not a foregone 22 conclusion either that PG&E is going to use the money 23 that it does recover from the CPUC to make sure that 24 the facility is built and operated in accordance with 25 NRC safety standards.

1 And I would like to -- hold on one minute, 2 please. 3 On February 17th, 2000, the CPUC issued a 4 decision with respect to a request for return of 5 revenue from -- from PG&E in which CPUC addressed a 6 problem that it had found, which was that funds that 7 it had -- that PG&E had sought for purposes of maintaining its facilities were not spent on those 8 9 maintenance activities. 10 (Copies of excerpts of above decision 11 distributed to participants.) 12 MS. CURRAN: And I would refer you, I have 13 just passed out some excerpts of this decision, which 14 were printed off of Lexis. And there are some little 15 arrows on the side that my law clerk put little 16 stickies on it and then copied the document. 17 these arrows refer to statements where the CPUC 18 expressed concern that PG&E was not spending the money 19 that it had gotten from the CPUC on maintenance. 20 And I would refer you, in particular, to 21 -- it's actually the third page of this document I 22 passed out, but it says "page 1" in the upper right-23 hand corner. 24 JUDGE BOLLWERK: I think you're going to 25 have to identify it. The page numbers got -- it looks

1	257
1	like when it was xeroxed, they were
2	MS. CURRAN: Okay. This is I'm
3	referring to the third page of the of the excerpt
4	that I provided you.
5	JUDGE BOLLWERK: That has star 41 in the
6	top paragraph?
7	MS. CURRAN: Yes. It has a star 41.
8	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Right. Okay. Those are
9	the
10	MS. CURRAN: Okay.
11	JUDGE BOLLWERK: at least the Lexis
12	jumpsites, or whatever, but
13	MS. CURRAN: I'd like to refer you to the
14	fourth paragraph in which the CPUC says:
15	"Part of the reason why we are concerned
16	about inflated cost projections is that
17	over the eight-year period between 1987
18	and 1995, PG&E consistently spent less on
19	electric and gas facility maintenance
20	than we had authorized in previous GRCs
21	to the tune of nearly \$550 million. This
22	could have reflected a consistent error
23	in forecasting that led to our granting
24	authorized revenues above those necessary

for adequate service. If so, we should

24

25

be especially vigilant in this case in application our of estimating methodologies. It also could reflect diversion by PG&E of maintenance funds to other programs and possibly systematic underfunding of maintenance. This could further suggest that PG&E's maintenance and capital expenditures in recent years, 1996, '7, and '98, reflect in part catchactivities and therefore up should arguably be disregarded in determining the revenues needed to supply adequate service for that test year and in the future. This cancels further vigilance."

Well, this -- the purpose of providing you with this is to -- is to demonstrate that the mere fact that PG&E has access to the CPUC does not assure that the funds that it recovers will be spent on the -- on the safe construction and maintenance of this facility.

And this is of course a very serious concern for a company that is as troubled as PG&E, has many, many debts and obligations outstanding. And the temptation is probably fairly high to use some of those revenues to pay off some of its debt.

259 1 JUDGE LAM: Ms. Curran, would you identify 2 for the record what you just read, who wrote the opinion and under what context? 3 4 MS. CURRAN: This was an opinion by the 5 California Public Utilities Commission in Response to 6 an Application of Pacific Gas and Electric Company for 7 Authority, Among Other Things, to Increase Rates and

9 | January 1st, 1999.

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The title further states: "Investigation into the Reasonableness of Expenses Related to the Out-of-Service Status of Pacific Gas and Electric Company's El Dorado Hydroelectric Project and the Need Reduce Electric to Rates Related this to Nonfunctioning Electric-generating Facility; Application of Pacific Gas and Electric Company for Authority, Among Other Things, to Decrease its Rates and Charges for Electric and Gas Services, and Increase Rates and Charges for Pipeline-Expansion Service, Electric, and Gas (U 39m); Order Instituting Investigation into Rates, Charges, and Practices of Pacific Gas and Electric Company."

Charges for Electric and Gas Service Effective on

This is numbered Decision Number 00-02-046, Application Number 97-12-020, filed December 12th, 1997.

1	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Maybe I can just I
2	think 2000 California PUC Lexis 239 and 199 P.U.R. 4th
3	177. That ought to
4	MS. CURRAN: Yeah. That might be simpler.
5	JUDGE BOLLWERK: This is a published
6	decision, I take it, so it's it's out there.
7	MS. CURRAN: And, you know, this was a
8	situation in which the PUC had was discussing a
9	situation where it had given PG&E the money and was
10	concerned about how it had been misused.
11	Of course, there's no guaranty that CPUC
12	will give PG&E the money that it seeks for the
13	construction and operation of the ISFSI.
14	Okay. So moving on from this initial
15	phase where PG&E is under the protection of the
16	Bankruptcy Court, PG&E has said that it would like to
17	have approval of its reorganization plan by the end of
18	the year.
19	And PG&E has said it has enough money to
20	continue through the end of the year, but has not made
21	any statements about its ability to continue to
22	function after the end of the year.
23	So then it raises a question as to whether
24	PG&E is going to be able to carry out this
25	reorganization. And I thought it might help if I

passed out a diagram that shows the reorganization
that PG&E wants to carry out. I think it helps to see
it laid out.
I am passing out a one-page document that
is entitled, "Enclosure 2 to PG&E Letter DCL 01-119."
(Copies of Enclosure 2 distributed to
participants.)
MS. CURRAN: Now PG&E Letter DSL 01-119 is
the coverletter that PG&E submitted with its license
transfer application. And if you look at Exhibit 5 to
our contentions, we included, I think it was, one or
two other enclosures from that application there, but
this is a different enclosure, Number 2.
Currently PG&E owns the Diablo Canyon
facility. It's not a hundred percent I'm sorry.
facility. It's not a hundred percent I'm sorry. (Counsel briefly confers with Mr.
(Counsel briefly confers with Mr.
(Counsel briefly confers with Mr. Sheehan.)
(Counsel briefly confers with Mr. Sheehan.) MS. CURRAN: Well, okay, I'm not going to
(Counsel briefly confers with Mr. Sheehan.) MS. CURRAN: Well, okay, I'm not going to start trying to use the correct vocabulary which will
(Counsel briefly confers with Mr. Sheehan.) MS. CURRAN: Well, okay, I'm not going to start trying to use the correct vocabulary which will help us maintain a distinction between PG&E Utility,
(Counsel briefly confers with Mr. Sheehan.) MS. CURRAN: Well, okay, I'm not going to start trying to use the correct vocabulary which will help us maintain a distinction between PG&E Utility, which is the PG&E Company, the applicant for the ISFSI
(Counsel briefly confers with Mr. Sheehan.) MS. CURRAN: Well, okay, I'm not going to start trying to use the correct vocabulary which will help us maintain a distinction between PG&E Utility, which is the PG&E Company, the applicant for the ISFSI license here, and PG&E Corporation, because it makes

1	plans to set up a set of new subsidiaries
2	(Counsel briefly confers with Mr.
3	Sheehan.)
4	MS. CURRAN: Okay.
5	and these subsidiaries that PG&E is
6	going to set up include
7	(Counsel briefly confers with Mr.
8	Sheehan.)
9	MS. CURRAN: that the PG&E Utility is
10	going to set up, include Newco Energy Corporation, and
11	then its subsidiaries, Electric Generation LLC, ETrans
12	LLC, and GTrans LLC. And then Electric Generation
13	LLC, which is known as "Gen," will own Diablo Canyon
14	LLC, which will own
15	(Counsel briefly confers with Mr.
16	Sheehan.)
17	MS. CURRAN: what the Power Plant.
18	Now it's not a hundred percent clear who's
19	going to own the ISFSI, but it appears it may be Gen.
20	Now then Gen okay. Then so PG&E
21	Utility is going to set those up. And then it's going
22	to transfer them to PG&E Corporation, which now is
23	PG&E Utility's parent.
24	But at that point PG&E PG&E Utility
25	will step out of the picture and go over here on the
I	

1	side, you see on the left-hand side of the diagram.
2	PG&E Utility at that point will be a separate
3	corporation, entirely independent of PG&E Corporation,
4	have no further corporate ties.
5	At that point, once Diablo Canyon LLC
6	becomes a subsidiary of Gen, then Gen will lease
7	Diablo Canyon LLC back to PG&E Corporation. So that's
8	the plan.
9	(Counsel briefly confers with Mr.
10	Sheehan.)
11	MS. CURRAN: And PG&E Utility would like
12	this plan to be confirmed very soon.
13	Well, this raises the question: How
14	likely is this to happen? And if you if you look
15	at the 10-Q that is referenced in PG&E's Response to
16	our Contention, this was a 10-Q report filed with the
17	Securities and Exchange Commission on June June
18	30th, 2002. And I'm going to get copies of
19	excerpts of that 10-Q and have them passed out.
20	(Copies of said document distributed to
21	participants.)
22	JUDGE BOLLWERK: I take it these weren't
23	part of the original exhibits to your contentions?
24	MS. CURRAN: No. We were PG&E said
25	that in their Response we cited an earlier 10-Q.

1	And PG&E cited in their Response a more recent 10-Q,
2	which we went and got, which provides a lot more
3	information.
4	Now the cover the copies you have don't
5	have cover pages, do they? They they don't
6	JUDGE BOLLWERK: They have the page
7	starts, it looks like a Bates number 7015?
8	MS. CURRAN: Yeah. Okay. Well, after the
9	next break, I'll I'll make sure
10	JUDGE BOLLWERK: They're still warm, too.
11	I guess these just were made.
12	MS. CURRAN: you get a yeah. I'll
13	make sure you get a cover page. This was a 10-Q filed
14	with the SEC on for the period ending June 30th,
15	2002.
16	Now if you look at pages 20 to 21, and
17	that's not the Bates paging pagination but the
18	pagination that is used in the printout, PG&E Utility
19	lists some conditions under which it's willing to go
20	forward with the reorganization. The reorganization
21	is not without condition.
22	PG&E Utility does not want to proceed with
23	it unless PG&E Utility and the new subsidiaries that
24	it intends to create have investment-grade credit
25	rating.

And so you'll see that in -- at the very bottom of page 20 it says, "In order to ensure the financial viability of the Utility's plan, the plan provides that the following conditions must be fulfilled before the reorganized Utility will reassume the responsibility to purchase power to meet the net open position not already provided through the DWR's power purchase contracts."

And the first -- the first condition under there is that the reorganized Utility receives an investment-grade credit rate and "receives assurances. from the rating agencies that its credit rating will not be downgraded as a result of the reassumption of the obligation to meet the net open position."

Now the net open position refers to a proceeding that the CPUC has instituted in which it is considering requiring PG&E Utility to resume purchasing extra power that -- that it is not able to generate from its own facility. That is, net open.

At the moment, apparently the Department of Water Resources is advancing those costs, has paid for those costs on PG&E Utility's behalf. But the CPUC is considering having PG&E resume paying those costs and possibly picking up costs that were previously advanced by the DWR.

1	(Counsel briefly confers with Mr.
2	Sheehan.)
3	MS. CURRAN: Okay. And that is discussed
4	on page 18 in more detail, the CPUC proceeding.
5	Now if you go back to page go back to
6	page 21 and read further down the page, there's
7	another set of conditions. About a third of the way
8	down the page it says, "The Utility's plan provides
9	that it will not become effective unless and until the
10	following conditions have been satisfied or waived."
11	And Condition Number 4 says that that
12	condition is that Standard and Poor's, S&P, and
13	Moody's Investor Service shall have established credit
14	ratings for each of the securities to be issued by the
15	reorganized Utility, ETrans, GTrans, and Gen of not
16	less than BBB and Baa3 respectively.
17	So there is a condition in there for going
18	forward with this reorganization.
19	(Counsel briefly confers with Mr.
20	Sheehan.)
21	MS. CURRAN: Of course Gen is the entity
22	that's supposed to own the Diablo Canyon facility.
23	JUDGE BOLLWERK: I should just mention,
24	you have about five minutes left of your original 30.
25	I don't know where

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1	MS. CURRAN: Okay. I'll take an
2	additional five off of my rebuttal.
3	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right.
4	MS. CURRAN: Okay. There is a there
5	are a number of factors that affect PG&E Utility's
6	creditworthiness. And that would that would affect
7	not just its own credit worthiness, but also the
8	creditworthiness that it is able to pass on to these
9	new subsidiaries.
10	For instance, PG&E states in its Response
11	to our Contention at page 25, note 32, that it intends
12	to pay off all allowed claims. And then PG&E cites a
13	disclosure statement made on April 19th, 2002 for the
14	proposition that it's made a reasonable estimate of
15	allowed claims.
16	So if the question there is whether the
17	claims that have been filed compare with the claims
18	that PG&E considers would be allowed.
19	And if you I have
20	(Counsel briefly confers with Mr.
21	Sheehan.)
22	MS. CURRAN: Well, I've you look at the
23	disclosure statement, what PG&E considers to
24	constitute allowed claims add up to about \$14 billion.
25	If you look at the 10-Q on page 18, you

will see that that is about half of what -- of what 1 2 the outstanding claims are that haven't been waived by the Bankruptcy Court. 3 4 So if PG&E is wrong about the amount of 5 the claims that are going to be allowed, and they're greater than what PG&E has set aside, then that again 6 7 is going to depress PG&E's creditworthiness. So there's a real question as to whether 8 PG&E is going to come out of this, is whether the 9 reorganization is going to occur. 10 Then if you look at the new entities, and 11 in our contention we included an enclosure that --12 it's a disclosure statement for Gen. 13 Gen is described there as having over a 14 billion dollars in negative equity. And then -- and 15 it's also described as having \$2.4 billion in debt. 16 Now it raises the question whether a 17 company with that much negative equity could raise 18 that much money by borrowing it. So -- and then we 19 also have in the 10-Q a discussion of PG&E Corp.'s own 20 credit problems, which PG&E Corp. and its subsidiary, 21 NEG, the National Energy Group, have significant 22 credit problems --23 confers with Mr. (Counsel briefly 24 Sheehan.) 25

1 JUDGE BOLLWERK: This is the 10-Q you just 2 passed out? 3 MS. CURRAN: Yes. And let me give you a 4 page number. That's page 30. 5 And the -- the problems of the subsidiary 6 redound to the parent corporation. So you've got --7 if you look at this reorganization chart that I passed 8 out, you've got the -- you've got the parent 9 corporation with significant -- of the new -- of the 10 new structure with significant financial problems. 11 So there's a real question as to how these 12 entities are going to emerge or whether they're going 13 to emerge intact from this reorganization. 14 Thus the bankruptcy raises real -- the 15 bankruptcy, and PG&E Utility's, and PG&E Corporation's 16 financial situation raise serious questions about 17 whether PG&E Utility has the financial qualifications 18 to build and operate this facility safely. 19 And I'd also just like to mention that 20 there's another plan that's been presented by the CPUC 21 in which PG&E Utility would remain the licensee of the 22 nuclear facility. 23 But PG&E says in its 10-Q that it doesn't believe that plan will work. It doesn't believe that 24 25 PG&E can be a viable utility and do what it needs to

1 do under the CPUC's reorganization plan. 2 So any -- any way you go, PG&E Utility and 3 the new organizations that it sees to -- seeks to create have significant financial problems that raise 4 serious questions about their ability to comply with 5 6 the NRC's financial qualifications requirements. 7 And, finally, there's one more point. think I'm probably close to the end of my initial 8 9 time. 10 We raised a concern about the -- a suit by 11 the attorney general against the parent, PG&E · 12 Corporation, for \$4 billion, which the attorney 13 general alleges has been unlawfully diverted from PG&E 14 Utility to the Corporation, and seeks to have a large part of it returned to state agencies and the 15 16 ratepayers. 17 And PG&E responds that that money would 18 actually help PG&E in terms of having sufficient 19 resources to build the ISFSI because it would go back 20 to PG&E Utility. 21 the problem is that under But the 22 reorganization plan, in another year or two, PG&E 23 Utility doesn't plan to exist as a -- as the licensee 24 and owner of this facility. So if the money goes back to PG&E Utility, it won't do Gen any good. And, in 25

1	fact, the parent of Gen, PG&E Corp. will have PG&E
2	Corp. will have been impoverished by that much money.
3	This concludes my initial presentation.
4	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. At this point
5	let me kind of ask a procedural question here.
6	San Luis Obispo County can now go forward
7	and talk about theirs if the staff and the applicant
8	feel they don't mind dealing with both those
9	arguments, or would you rather we deal with these
10	contentions first?
11	MR. REPKA: Because of the overlap I had
12	anticipated dealing with them together, so I'm happy
13	to have the County go ahead.
14	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right.
15	Is that all right?
16	MR. LEWIS: That's also staff's position.
17	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right.
18	Mr. Temple then.
19	MR. TEMPLE: Thank you.
20	Notwithstanding the complexity of the
21	corporate reorganization that's intended, the issue is
22	clear: The ISFSI application filed by Pacific Gas and
23	Electric Company is a company is from a company
24	that is now in bankruptcy. That company's going
25	through reorganization either under its own plan or by

some other plan. But, as a result, the company which is the applicant will not be the same company that 2 builds, operates, and decommissions the ISFSI. 3 4 Under any bankruptcy scenario the company will be substantially different. Under the CP- -- or 5 under the PG&E plan, as you just heard, you're going 6 to have at least a couple of different limited 7 liability companies responsible for ownership and 8 9 operation of the facility. 10 Under the competing CPUC plan. the California Public Utility plan, the PG&E Company will ' 11 have a different financial and credit structure. Thus 12 under any scenario the ISFSI builder and operator will 13 14 not be the company that now exists. 15 It cannot be the law that the ISFSI applicant can be other than the company that will 16 build and operate the facility for which the licensed 17 18 application has been filed. 19 Under these circumstances, the should not consider issuing a license to the PG&E 20 21 Company which presently exists. 22 There's also an inherent problem with trying to address the financial qualifications of a 23 24 moving target: The application and PG&E's supplemental general and financial information, dated 25

1 June 7th of this year, address financial qualifications for the bankrupt applicant, for the 2 3 holding company, for Gen, and for Diablo Canyon LLC. This is misleading if what we must focus on here is 4 5 the applicant. 6 The applicant is an entity in bankruptcy. If -- in the NRC staff's view, we must look only at 7 8 the applicant's financial qualification and not that 9 of any other entity. 10 But PG&E has submitted financial data on 11 its parent PG&E Corporation as well as these other \cdot 12 entities. We are not aware of any guaranty from the 13 parent holding company to PG&E Company that would 14 survive bankruptcy. 15 In its application the applicant claims to 16 be an electric utility, albeit a bankrupt one. 17 an electric utility in bankruptcy meet the NRC's 18 requirements for financial qualifications? This question is suitable for hearing. 19 20 10 72.22(e) requires that CFR the 21 applicant must show that it either possesses the funds necessary to build, operate, and decommission an 22 23 ISFSI; or that it has reasonable assurance of obtaining those funds; or a combination of the two. 24

The applicant has failed to supply the

1	Commission with the information necessary to
2	demonstrate it is financially qualified to carry out
3	the activity for which the license is sought.
4	Accordingly, the NRC must conduct further
5	analysis to determine whether the bankruptcy applicant
6	is financially qualified.
7	Thank you.
8	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Let me move
9	then down the line here with the interested-
10	governmental entities.
11	Does the Harbor District wish to say
12	anything about what they've heard thus far?
13	MR. WAYLETT: We would support the
14	admission of both the County's and the Mothers for
15	Peace's Contentions.
16	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right.
17	The California Energy Commission.
18	MS. HOUCK: The CEC would also support
19	admission of the Contentions from the County and
20	Mothers for Peace.
21	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. And the
22	Independent Safety Committee.
23	MR. WELLINGTON: No position.
24	JUDGE BOLLWERK: No position.
25	All right. Then, Mr. Repka, I'll turn to
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1 Pacific Gas and Electric. 2 Judge Bollwerk, of my MR. REPKA: 3 minutes I'd like to three save minutes for surrebuttal. 4 5 JUDGE BOLLWERK: Okay. 6 MR. REPKA: Let me begin by addressing a 7 couple of the matters brought up this morning by Ms. Curran. And then what I would like to do is I think 8 proceed really through some of the specific arguments 9 made in the proposed contentions that perhaps were not 10 touched on this morning. 11 First, I think a substantial portion of 12 this discussion was related to the proposed license 13 14 transfer and restructuring of PG&E. Ms. Curran presented the flowchart, the 15 organizational chart that was included in PG&E's 16 November 30th, 2001 license transfer application filed 17 with the Commission. And in a tone of shock and 18 19 surprise presented this as if it's some kind of new information. 20 The fact of the matter is this is not new 21 information. It's information that has been presented 22 23 to the NRC. It's the subject of a completely separate license transfer application. It's been the subject 24 of a subpart (m) license transfer proceeding before 25

the Commission, a proceeding that the Mothers for Peace did not seek to participate in.

It's one that the County filed to

It's one that the County filed to participate in late, without good cause, and also failed to raise any litigable issue with respect to the financial qualifications of the proposed reorganized entities.

The facts of the matter here are really that there are two situations. There is the current PG&E Utility applicant, which may or may not be the long-term licensee, depending upon whether the plan of reorganization is approved, and that -- the financial qualifications of that entity I think are really clear. And there is no material issue of fact in dispute.

PG&E the Utility is an electric utility subject to cost-of-service ratemaking. And I'll get into this in more detail. But there really has been no -- no rationale, reasonable material or substantial issue raised with respect to the ability of the Utility to recover costs related to the ISFSI or any aspect of operation of the Power Plant.

With respect to the reorganized entity that's proposed, that really is the subject of a separate proceeding. We can argue here about the --

the competing plans of reorganization.

Those are matters that are before the Bankruptcy Court. Whether or not the entity that will emerge -- will emerge investment grade and have the capacity to borrow funds, those are issues to be addressed by the Bankruptcy Court.

And, by definition, the entities that emerge will have been determined by the Bankruptcy Court to be viable concerns going forward with restructured debt and able to have access to the credit markets.

Just as a point of fact, the plan of reorganization that PG&E has proposed has been presented to the major-investment rating companies, and Moody's, and Standard and Poor's. And based upon the elements in that plan, including the proposed bilateral power sales agreement, there have been indications that those would be creditworthy entities.

The fact remains that those are issues, however, before the Bankruptcy Court.

With respect to the NRC's license transfer application, there are income projections. And the financial viability of the company is specifically an issue that is being addressed there. And, again, neither -- neither of the parties here, the County nor

1 the Mothers for Peace, has -- has presented a litigable contention in that context. 2 I don't think that this is the time or the 3 place to -- to reopen the license transfer case or to 4 duplicate the license transfer case. I'm going to get 5 into more detail in a minute. 6 But the fact of the matter is the ISFSI is 7 a very minor expense item related to the Power Plant 8 that's included in the projections for -- for the 9 10 operating entity going forward. The second item that came up this morning 11 was a February 17th, 2000 CPUC rate decision. 12 want to point out that this decision, which really is 13 part of the routine rate process, was addressing 14 15 PG&E's 1999 rate case. It relates to expense costs, not capital 16 In that sense, it really reflects an 17 costs. assessment of PG&E's balancing of priorities related 18 to those expense costs, which I would submit is a 19 normal part of the ratemaking process. 20 But even more importantly it's important 21 to understand and recognize that Diablo Canyon is not 22 mentioned in this decision. Diablo Canyon at that 23 time was on a completely separate incentive-based 24 cost-recovery or pricing regime, regulatory regime, 25

and was not in the traditional cost-of-service ratemaking process and is not addressed in any way in this decision.

This decision also relates to some issues that really were the product of the 1999 San Francisco blackout and simply really do not have any -- any clear relevance to this particular proceeding.

Having said that, I want to turn to some of the specific proposed contentions. I think it's fair to say that the general theme of the Mothers for Peace and the County Contentions are that bankruptcy and the pending plan of reorganization somehow make the financial qualifications of PG&E and perhaps the proposed generating company uncertain, unknowable, not valid, questionable. All of those concerns fail to raise any -- any specific dispute of fact.

The fact of the matter is PG&E is a solvent debtor-in-possession. It's filed for voluntary Chapter 11 reorganization, not Chapter 7 liquidation.

The company is in bankruptcy because of a specific focused problem related to the price of energy during the -- during and leading up to the California energy crisis and the -- and the cap on what could be recovered through electric rates.

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1 This is not a situation of overinvestment. 2 It's a situation of a specific problem that has since -- has since passed due to rate relief and the 3 4 lowering of electric prices on the -- on the short-5 term market. The question in the bankruptcy is the debt 6 that was created as a result of that focused problem, 7 how best to restructure that debt and how best to have 8 the company emerge from bankruptcy as a viable 9 business going forward. The Bankruptcy Court will 10 address precisely what the best way to do that is. 11 There are -- two plans of reorganization 12 are currently before the Bankruptcy Court. 13 Both are intended to create -- to pay allowed claims. Both are 14 15 intended to allow the company in whatever form to emerge from bankruptcy as a viable, going-forward 16 17 concern. Again those aren't matters the Licensing 18 Board here needs to decide. By definition, whichever 19 plan is confirmed will have been determined by the 20 appropriate viability 21 Bankruptcy Court to meet standards. 22 In that regard I think it is important to 23 note that the PG&E plan received a significant boost 24

this week when the -- the independent voting agent

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submitted the results of the creditors' votes on the competing plans of reorganization earlier this week. And the -- the creditors overwhelmingly supported the PG&E plan and reject- -- overwhelmingly rejected the CPUC plan. But, again, that's just a -- that's not an issue before the Board. That's just a point of reference.

Now with respect to the fact that PG&E has filed for bankruptcy, on -- April 6th, 2002 was the date of the bankruptcy filing. And on that very day Chairman Meserde wrote a letter to -- to Governor Gray Davis in which the Chairman noted, and I quote:

"The NRC is closely monitoring day-to-day ongoing regulatory operations. Our oversight and inspections our financial confirm that the present situation has had no impact on PG&E's ability to operate its unit safely and in accordance with our requirements. inspectors are particularly sensitive to of curtailment of signs activities that may impinge on safety," end quote.

The point of this letter is not that we're ignoring financial qualifications. The point -- the

point that we cite this letter for is the fact that 1 because of the bankruptcy one doesn't presume that 2 there are financial qualifications deficiencies. 3 4 The NRC doesn't presume that the Power Plant can no longer operate because of bankruptcy. 5 simply recognizes that some increased 6 NRC 7 oversight may be necessary, but the fact of the matter is day-to-day operations are continuing. The NRC does 8 -- the Plant doesn't stop operating. The NRC doesn't 9 stop regulating. And the NRC doesn't stop licensing. 10 Now there's been a lot of reference to the 11 10- -- the most recent 10-Q filing. And that is 12 indeed something that we cited in our Response to the 13 proposed Contentions. And I think this vividly shows 14 that there is no real, genuine dispute with respect to 15 the ability to fund the ISFSI in the current -- the 16 current regime. 17 We are having copies of this entire 18 document made to distribute to the Board because Ms. 19 Curran has handed out some excerpts. This is a public 20 document. It's filed with the SEC. 21 I think it's significant to note in here 22 23 JUDGE BOLLWERK: The SEC? I'm sorry. 24 REPKA: Securities and Exchange MR. 25

Commission, SEC. 1 2 JUDGE BOLLWERK: Securities and Exchange, right. 3 It's significant to note in MR. REPKA: 4 here that if you focus on -- on the Utility, PG&E the 5 Utility, for the six months ended June 30th it shows 6 operating income of over \$2.3 billion. This is not a 7 case of a bankrupt entity that has no -- no money, as 8 Ms. Curran would portray it. This is a very viable 9 going-forward debtor-in-possession. 10 In addition to the \$2.3 million 11 billion-dollar operating income, the -- the 10-Q shows 12 income available to common stock of over a billion 13 dollars for that same six-month period. 14 In this context I think it's quite clear 15 that the mere fact of bankruptcy does not raise a 16 valid financial qualifications issue. 17 Next, the Mothers for Peace questioned 18 PG&E's electric utility status and its access to the 19 Again this basis fails to raise a rate process. 20 The costs associated with the ISFSI genuine issue. 21 are described in the application. 22 To give you some rough numbers, 23 application states that between now and 2025 the cost 24 -- construction costs associated with the facility are 25

\$63 million. That includes the pad, the transporter, 1 and the cask transfer facility. 2 The operating costs over the same period 3 are \$69 million. That includes the cost of 50 casks. 4 Again, the initial plan, consistent with what we 5 discussed yesterday, does not call for the full 138 6 casks, but 50 casks at approximately a million dollars 7 That's \$69 million. a cask. 8 Those costs would not be paid all at once. 9 They would be paid as the facility is developed 10 casks are are procured. obviously and as 11 Essentially the projections are for something on the 12 order of five to \$20 million per year, with a \$20 13 million year being in the first campaign years, in 14 greater associated with costs 15 there are transfers of spent fuel. 16 But here we're looking at costs ranging 17 from five million to \$20 million a year. Much of the 18 argument here this morning is about PG&E's ability to 19 borrow money to pay costs. It simply is not true that 20 PG&E has to borrow money. Again we're talking about 21 revenues, operating income of over \$2 billion in a 22 six-month period. These are costs of five million to 23 \$20 million per year. 24

They're not being capitalized.

They're

being treated as expense costs and dealt with through 1 the rate process. In fact, they are being addressed 2 right now in the -- the company's 2003 general rate 3 case. 4 JUDGE LAM: Now you -- if I may interrupt, 5 I think one of the points that Ms. Curran 6 Mr. Repka. 7 made is you do have a huge amount of allowed claims out there, in the amount of 20 to 30,000 -- million 8 dollar out there. 9 Now admittedly you just showed us that you 10 had an operating revenue and profit of about one to \$2 11 billion, and the facility cost is only in the 50 to 12 \$60 million range. But the point is there other 13 creditors out there who have claims to that money. 14 Would you explain how all this would fit 15 together? 16 The -- and, again, now MR. REPKA: Yes. 17 you're looking at the post -- post-reorganization plan 18 confirmation period. And the allowed claims have been 19 identified. That's a known universe of claims. 20 It's precisely those claims that the 21 bankruptcy process is designed to assure that they're 22 -- they're paid in full and that debt is restructured 23 in a way that allows the company to go forward as a 24 going concern. All of that is addressed inherently 25

and in detail in the bankruptcy process. 1 2 The 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

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income projections for Gen are premised upon -- and right now I'm talking about PG&E, and I'll get to Gen -- but is premised upon the plan of reorganization, which includes the power sales agreement that's an important part of PG&E's plan.

But the fact of the matter is the plan incorporates those claims and deals with it and allows for it to be restructured in a way that will still allow the operating revenues and the operating income shown in the license transfer income projections.

But will the bankruptcy JUDGE LAM: process protect the ISFSI budget from creditors' claims?

MR. REPKA: The claims and the budget go forward are really two -- two different things. The upon dealing is based plan the restructuring the allowed claims, paying them off.

And then what's -- what's left is based upon projections that are included in both the plan itself, the disclosure statement, and they're all -the similar projections are used in the NRC license transfer application. The ISFSI expenses are already included in those income projections as operating expenses.

1 So they're not protected, but just like any other operating expense, they're -- they're 2 3 addressed and they're projected. And those expenses are, for the ISFSI again, are a very small percentage 4 of the operating expenses related to the entire Power 5 6 Plant. 7 JUDGE LAM: Thank you. The Mothers for Peace raised MR. REPKA: 8 an issue about construction work in progress. 9 10 simply not applicable because these items aren't being addressed as capital costs. 11 There's -- they next raise a bunch -- a 12 number of issues related to electric generation in the 13 plan of reorganization. I'd emphasize again that that 14 will occur only if the plan is confirmed and 15 16 implemented. 17 But, in any event, those qualifications are being addressed in the license transfer context. 18 And it's really not appropriate to address those here. 19 But I did mention that there are income 20 license transfer 21 projections that support the 22 application that support the plan of and reorganization, PG&E's plan of reorganization. 23 some numbers from the 24 To give you disclosure statement, just again to put this into 25

1 perspective, the projected revenues per year for the 2 generating company are in the order of \$450 million with capital spending of approximately \$140 million 3 and surplus cash in the neighborhood of \$300 million. 4 The ISFSI again is already included in 5 6 those numbers as an operating expense. But with numbers on the order of 2.5 million to 20-some million 7 per year for the ISFSI, it's simply not a material or 8 a substantial issue. 9 The -- one of the bases for TC2 addresses 10 11 -- again goes to the ability to -- to borrow funds. Again I'd emphasize that there's -- there's no 12 13 expectation of capitalizing any of these They're being addressed as operating funds, so the 14 argument is -- is inapposite. 15 There are some statements extracted from 16 public documents about capital investments being under 17 the supervision of the Bankruptcy Court. That's true, 18 but we're not talking capital expenses here. And it's 19 irrelevant anyway because the company is indeed making 20 substantial capital investments under the supervision 21 of the Court on the order of 1.3 to \$1.5 billion a 22 23 year, in fact. In fact, that's entirely consistent with 24 the entire concept of the Bankruptcy Court protection. 25

It's -- investment in the asset is important and necessary to maintain and maximize the value of the asset to protect the creditors. That's what the bankruptcy process is doing.

And to simply say the company's in bankruptcy, therefore it can't make capital investment is, A, wrong as a factual matter; but, B, reflects just a complete misunderstanding of the bankruptcy process.

The Mothers for Peace next mention the California attorney general's lawsuit. That argument is simply speculative at best. The case is in the very early phases of litigation in state court. In fact, the company filed its answer to that complaint on Friday this past week.

If -- although certainly the company does not expect the attorney general to -- to receive awards, much less awards on the magnitude that are mentioned by the Mothers for Peace, the fact of the matter that's an entirely speculative development that would be addressed like any other future development as part of the ongoing regulatory process.

There is no reason or basis to presume that that relief will be awarded at this point. There's no relief that could be granted in this

proceeding.

The next Contention, TC3, is very similar to the County's Contention TC1. That talks about applying for a license for a third party. Well, that's simply not true. I think the County here this morning talked again about this situation being misleading.

I can't imagine that anything could be less misleading. All of these plans have been described in detail in the NRC applications, both the license transfer application and in the ISFSI license application. They're addressed in detail in the bankruptcy context. There's simply nothing misleading here. There's been nothing but full disclosure. And the argument does not raise any valid contention, neither a dispute in fact or anything with a valid legal basis for relief.

Mothers for Peace Contention TC4 is one that really goes directly to the financial qualifications of the gen- -- the proposed generating company. Again this would occur only if the plan of reorganization is confirmed, only if the plan of reorganization, PG&E's plan of reorganization, is implemented.

Again, that's an issue being directly

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addressed by the Commission in the subpart (m) context. There has been no valid contentions raised

there by the Mothers for Peace or the County.

There are some statements made by both the County and the Mothers for Peace in their filings that the income projections are sketchy, are blank, are nominal, are -- are unclear. While the fact of the matter is they simply didn't read the proprietary versions of the projections and didn't ask for it in the license transfer context and didn't read it.

But, in any event, the income projections are -- are based upon the same numbers as have been presented in the Bankruptcy Court. Those numbers are -- and projections are in the disclosure statements. They are public in that context. They're available on PG&E's webpage, so the -- there's nothing, nothing sketchy about the income projections. The only thing sketchy is about the -- the petitioner's willingness or ability to read what's in the public domain.

One aspect of TC4 was that the relationships between the proposed entities are not clearly explained. That contention is a little bit ironic, given that the Mothers for Peace handed out the organization chart this morning and proceeded to explain it. So there's clearly no valid issue there.

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Mothers for Peace Contention TC5 talks about the failure to provide sufficient description of construction and operation costs. Again information, and I just highlight -- I just gave the summary totals earlier this morning about the construction and operation costs of the ISFSI. is information that's specifically incorporated in the specifically application, incorporated in а supplemental letter of June 7th of this year on the ISFSI docket.

Nowhere do the Mothers for Peace or the County ever explain what further information they would like to see or of what value that information would be, given that the total construction and operation costs given are so minor compared to the budget, overall budget, for the Power Plant, and the overall budget of both -- and revenues of both PG&E, the Utility presently, and of the proposed generation company down the road.

The Mothers for Peace do talk about 10 CFR Part 50 Appendix C and argue that the -- that the information required for a power plant should be required. However, as we explained in our filing, that provision simply does not apply here.

The last strand of a contention I'll

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address is County TC2. This really raises issues very 1 similar to what's in Mothers for Peace Contention TC2 2 It really goes to the ability of the and TC5. 3 successor entity to borrow funds; and claims of the 4 successor entity is not an electric utility and 5 therefore PG&E is trying to avoid something. 6 Well, the fact of the matter is the 7 successor company would not be an electric utility. 8 We've never hidden that fact. 9 license transfer In fact. in the 10 application it's -- it's explained in detail that the 11 generating company will -- will cover its costs based 12 upon its revenues from power under the bilateral --13 proposed bilateral power sales agreement. 14 And the income projections are therefore 15 the income projections specifically required for a 16 nonelectric utility applicant for a power -- for an 17 operating license. 18 There has been no specific challenge to 19 any of that data. This is not the right forum to 20 challenge it. And there simply doesn't -- does not 21 raise a valid, or legitimate, or defined issue in any 22 23 way. That's all I have unless there's some 24 25 questions.

1	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Let me just
2	explore with you for a second the procedural
3	relationship between the license transfer case and
4	this case, the one that's pending before the
5	Commission.
6	The license transfer case deals with the
7	operating license for Diablo Canyon. This is
8	obviously a license application; there has been no
9	license issued.
10	If the Commission were to approve that
11	license transfer would you then have to amend this
12	application?
13	MR. REPKA: That's true.
14	JUDGE BOLLWERK: And that would happen
15	MR. REPKA: Well, it's a matter of timing.
16	If this if this license were issued before that
17	transfer is implemented, then then the Part 72
18	license would be transferred as well. And we would
19	we would apply to do that. It's a matter of timing.
20	JUDGE BOLLWERK: So I just want to
21	understand. So the license transfer case that's
22	pending with the Commission includes a request to
23	transfer this license if it's issued before?
24	MR. REPKA: That's true, it does. There's
25	a reference to, I believe, in that application to the

pending ISFSI. I'd have to go back and check that, 1 but I believe that's in there. 2 There the income projections for the Power 3 Plant in that license application specifically include 4 the ISFSI, and that point is noted in the application. 5 It's one of many operating expenses for the facility 6 7 obviously. JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. The staff may 8 want to think about that. I'm going to ask them the 9 same question in terms of the relationship between the 10 11 two of them. MR. REPKA: But the point to be made is 12 simply that the ISFSI is a co-located facility. 13 JUDGE BOLLWERK: Um-hum. 14 MR. REPKA: Its operating budget is part 15 the Power Plant operating budget. And the 16 financial qualifications of the proposed generating 17 company to operate the Power Plant is -- clearly 18 bounds and encompasses the operation of the ISFSI. 19 That really is our point. And the projections are 20 21 made based upon that. And in this proceeding, if you wanted to 22 explore, say, the ability of the generating company to 23 finance -- to cover the costs of the ISFSI, there's no 24 new material issue that's not already addressed, 25

1	because the numbers are bounding and include the ISFSI
2	in the Part 50 context. So if you can cover it in
3	that context, there's there's no issue here.
4	You're already including it as an
5	operating expense. You're comparing it to operating
6	revenues based on the proposal. And you're showing
7	that the revenues cover the cost.
8	JUDGE BOLLWERK: I may come back to this
9	point.
10	Does anybody have any other, other
11	questions at this point?
12	JUDGE LAM: I have a follow-up to Judge
13	Bollwerk's question on the proposed license transfer.
14	Now in the bankruptcy proceeding there are
15	two alternative plans.
16	MR. REPKA: That's correct.
17	JUDGE LAM: In the pending license
18	transfer before the Commission, do you cover both
19	alternative plans?
20	MR. REPKA: The license transfer doesn't
21	cover both because it does not need to consider the
22	CPUC plan. The CPUC plan would not result in a
23	restructuring of the company that would require a
24	licensed transfer. So if the Bankruptcy Court were to
25	confirm the CPUC plan and not the PG&E plan, then the

current utility would continue to be the license --1 the licensee for the ISFSI. So in that scenario there 2 is no license transfer at all. 3 JUDGE LAM: I see. 4 And in that scenario 5 MR. REPKA: presumptively PG&E would continue to be a rate-6 regulated electric utility with access to the rate 7 process. 8 I take it from what JUDGE BOLLWERK: 9 you've already told us, if the San Luis Obispo Mothers 10 for Peace or the County had come into the license 11 transfer proceeding and wanted to litigate the issue 12 of financial qualifications relative to this ISFSI 13 application, at least in terms of putting aside the 14 substance of the contentions, they would not have been 15 outside the scope of the proceeding? 16 MR. REPKA: No, I don't think so. If they 17 had raised the issue that said generate -- Gen, the 18 Gen Company or Gen is not financially qualified 19 because it can't cover its costs, including the costs 20 of the ISFSI, that would have been within the scope. 21 Now the projections don't support that and 22 would refute that. But it would be another operating 23 expense of the -- of the Power Plant. 24 Any other All right. 25 JUDGE BOLLWERK:

1	questions from either of the Board Members?
2	Mr. Lewis, I'll offer you a choice. We
3	can take a break now, or would you prefer to do your
4	presentation first?
5	MR. LEWIS: I'm ready. It's up to you,
6	Your Honors, at this point.
7	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Then I'll turn to Ms.
8	Curran.
9	I think you would probably like a break
10	before you start yours; is that correct?
11	MS. CURRAN: Yes, indeed.
12	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Why don't we
13	go ahead then and do the staff's, and then we'll take
14	a break before we start your presentation.
15	All right.
16	MR. LEWIS: That's fine. I believe I have
17	30 minutes under the
18	JUDGE BOLLWERK: That's correct.
19	MR. LEWIS: So I'll reserve 10 minutes of
20	that for any further comments based upon the other
21	parties' responses.
22	What I'd like to focus on is that what
23	we're talking about here is the requirement in 72.22
24	of the Commission's regulations that that the
25	Commission needs to be able to make a finding that the

applicant for the ISFSI license has the financial 1 2 qualifications to construct, operate, and decommission 3 the ISFSI. 4 Since there is such a requirement in Part 5 72, the staff did not oppose two of the Mothers for Peace Contentions, TC2 and TC5. 6 Among the various contentions that have 7 been proffered here, either by the Mothers for Peace 8 or the County, those were the only two that, along 9 with their bases, we felt presented an issue that was 10 admissible and material to this proceeding. That is 11 to say, that these two contentions did challenge the 12 sufficiency of the application to demonstrate the 13 financial qualifications as required by 72.22. 14 15 The other contentions in our mind are contentions that assert that there is some failure in 16 this application to address what really is happening 17 here, which we don't think there is. We think there's 18 a disclosure of what is happening, which is largely 19 driven by the bankruptcy proceeding. 20 Judge Bollwerk asked me to think about the 21 question he had just asked Mr. Repka. 22 already previously jotted down that I should address 23 it anyway. 24

If, if and when the bankruptcy proceeding

is completed and there is a discharge of PG&E and the 1 2 reorganization confirmation is -- and the proposed plan of reorganization is confirmed, I think 3 at that point the -- what -- let me start over again. 4 5 There is the license transfer proceeding under subpart (m) pending before a Board. That 6 proceeding is moving along on its own basis. 7 The staff, while recognizing that that was 8 the place to litigate detailed questions about the 9 financial qualifications of this company, was not 10 sufficiently certain that the ISFSI financing 11 specifically would be addressed there to say that it 12 was foreclosed from being considered here. That was 13 another -- another factor that went into our -- our 14 thinking on TC2 and TC5. 15 But -- but once there is a license 16 transfer, that would then have to be reviewed, and it 17 would have to be determined what the timing is. And 18 Mr. Repka referred to timing. I mean there is going 19 to be -- in that situation there would be a new 20 licensee coming into effect and taking over the 21 responsibility. 22 happened while if that Ιf 23 proceeding were still pending, then the application in 24 this case would have to be amended, and we would 25

If it happened after this proceeding were 2 closed, then the Part 72 license would have to be 3 amended and that would be a separate matter. So it's 4 just -- it's all a matter of timing. 5 JUDGE BOLLWERK: I think -- except if I 6 Mr. Repka said, and if I'm 7 understood what misrepresenting him, obviously he should correct me, 8 9 that given what's pending with the Commission if this proceeding were finished and the license had already 10 been issued for the ISFSI, that under their license 11 transfer application that would simply transfer over; 12 It would be it would not need to be amended as such. 13 -- in other words, it would not be a separate 14 amendment, it would simply be part of the license 15 transfer. 16 MR. REPKA: Yeah. I don't think I --17 that's necessarily true. 18 JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. 19 MR. REPKA: I think in that scenario that 20 21 JUDGE BOLLWERK: Maybe I misunderstood. 22 MR. REPKA: -- it's the ISFSI is mentioned 23 in there, but I don't think that there's a specific 24 I think it's a request to transfer the license. 25

proceed accordingly.

given the timeframes

2 expected, would be that the -- there was an awareness that Gen might become the initial ISFSI licensee. 3 JUDGE BOLLWERK: So then, if I have the 4 sequence correct here, assuming that the -- this 5 6 proceeding were to be completed before the license transfer took place, then the license transfer were --7 assuming that the Commission again ruled in favor of 8 PG&E on their request to transfer the license, Gen 9 would then be the licensee or one of the entities 10 would be the licensee of the new -- the operating 11 Then the ISFSI license would have to be 12 license. amended again to reflect whatever the structure was 13 for the new operating company. 14 MR. REPKA: I think that's correct. 15 JUDGE BOLLWERK: And that again would be 16 subject to a hearing; is that correct? 17 MR. REPKA: Right, that would be correct. 18 But, on the other hand, if the -- if the 19 ISFSI license has not yet issued, we would amend the 20 21 application. Now the amended application wouldn't say 22 anything more than what's already said there, which is 23 we we've explained that there is 24 25 possibility.

recognition that -- that,

1 JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Judge Bollwerk, it's been 2 MR. LEWIS: 3 brought to my attention that, as a matter of 4 practicality, probably the transfers of the operating license for the Diablo Canyon Power Plant and the 5 ISFSI would probably happen at the same time in that 6 7 they have very much intertwined programs. It would certainly be -- this is probably 8 an understatement -- it would certainly be highly 9 desirable for that to happen and it may be necessary 10 for it to happen, too. But I -- I'm not asserting 11 that as a fact. I just think that's the way in which 12 would probably be handled because 13 interrelatedness of the two co-located --14 15 JUDGE BOLLWERK: Well, except that I heard Mr. Repka say that there is a little procedural matter 16 that has to be taken care of, which is the name has to 17 be changed on the ISFSI license. 18 19 MR. LEWIS: Right. REPKA: Well, the proced- --20 MR. changing the name would go as the administrative 21 amendment that goes with the license transfer, if 22 indeed there's a license -- a Part 72 license at that 23 point to be transferred. 24

JUDGE BOLLWERK:

All right.

So I guess

of

1	we're back to the original question. Is there a is
2	there an amendment that goes forward, or isn't there?
3	And is that subject to a hearing?
4	MR. REPKA: Well, it depends on timing.
5	But if the Part 72 has already been issued at the time
6	the transfer is going to be implemented, there would
7	have to be an amendment to the Part 72 and it would be
8	subject to a hearing and through through the
9	transfer process, the license transfer process.
10	In license transfer space, the amendment
11	is dealt with as a separate administrative item.
12	JUDGE BOLLWERK: So it would be a subpart
13	(m) proceeding is what you're telling me.
14	MR. REPKA: It would be subpart (m).
15	JUDGE LAM: Do we know what the proposed
16	schedule is for the license transfer before the
17	Commission?
18	MR. REPKA: We had originally asked for
19	the approval with the expectation of trying to
20	implement the plan by the end of this year. It's all
21	contingent upon the status of the bankruptcy
22	proceeding.
23	Currently the Bankruptcy Court has set
24	hearings for November, beginning in November on the

1	with the hearings on the PG&E plan. So I don't think
2	there is any expectation that that process will be
3	done this year.
4	Obviously we would like it to be complete
5	as soon as possible, but I think that this year is
6	probably optimistic.
7	MR. LEWIS: Judge Bollwerk, I need to
8	JUDGE BOLLWERK: I interrupted you. Go
9	ahead.
10	MR. LEWIS: I'm sorry.
11	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Go ahead.
12	MR. LEWIS: I need to correct something I
13	said. I referred to the to the transfer proceeding
14	as being before a board. That's not accurate. Under
15	subpart (m) there was a presiding officer who was
16	designated to gather the record. And that has been
17	done and it is now before the Commission.
18	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Right. Actually that was
19	never the Commission has never referred it to a
20	board.
21	MR. REPKA: Actually that's not correct.
22	I was going to correct it. It never has
23	JUDGE BOLLWERK: I think I would have
24	heard about that it if it had happened, so.
25	No, that has not happened. Okay.

24

25

Go ahead.

MR. LEWIS: Give me a moment here.

MR. REPKA: While Mr. Lewis is thinking,
I just -- in response to Judge Lam, I answered your
question with respect to the bankruptcy status.

With respect to the NRC status, you know, I'm not sure where the NRC and the Commission are with respect to their decisions. But I would say that we do expect that those consents in 50.80 license transfer space can be issued whenever the Commission and the staff are ready to do that with it contingent upon subsequent approval by the Bankruptcy Court of the plan of reorganization and all the other regulatory approvals that have to be received, Federal Energy Regulatory including from the Commission. So that could very much well be this year.

JUDGE LAM: Thank you.

JUDGE BOLLWERK: Let me just ask one other question. Is all we're talking about here affected in any way by the District Court ruling about a week ago dealing with the authority of the California, I guess, regulatory agencies to be involved with the bankruptcy?

MR. REPKA: Are you speaking of the

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1 preemption decision? 2 JUDGE BOLLWERK: Yes. MR. REPKA: Yeah. That clearly is a 3 pertinent decision in the -- in the bankruptcy process 4 and a very positive one for PG&E. I think it -- it's 5 6 a boost for the PG&E plan. But it does not in and of itself change the -- the current course of the 7 bankruptcy process. 8 JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. 9 Mr. Lewis. MR. LEWIS: So the -- the point that I was 10 -- was making was that what we have focused on is what 11 we think is a relatively narrow question, that we 12 considered to be appropriate in this proceeding, which 13 is whether or not the application is sufficient to 14 15 demonstrate the financial qualifications of existing licensee and applicant. 16 17 There is nothing improper. In fact, it would be improper if the application were in the name 18 of anyone other than the current PG&E. It has to be 19 in the name of the current PG&E. 20 debtor-inoperating 21 PG&E is as a possession under a Chapter 11 reorganization plan. 22 Therefore it continues to exist as a corporation and 23 as the licensee and the applicant. 24 A number of the contentions are -- are 25

1	based upon concerns over what might be the
2	implications of future developments as to the company
3	that arises from the bankruptcy and license transfer
4	proceedings. But we don't have to face that at this
5	time.
6	This is there are a number of
7	proceedings going on, and it seems to me that each one
8	of them is doing what they are supposed to do. The
9	bankruptcy proceeding is addressing the meat and bones
10	of the financial questions.
11	The NRC is closely following what is going
12	on in that proceeding and is independently reviewing
13	whether or not the licensee the proposed new
14	licensee under the reorganization plan would meet the
15	NRC's financial assurance requirements.
16	That proceeding clearly will go in much
17	greater depth than this proceeding needs to with
18	regard to the overall financial qualifications of
19	Pacific Gas of Pacific Gas and Electric.
20	What we simply strike that. I don't
21	mean the word "simply."
22	What needs to be determined here is
23	whether or not the application adequately sets forth
24	the financial qualifications of PG&E to construct,
25	operate, and decommission eventually the ICECT

Other than that, we rest on our responses 2 of August 19th to the Mothers for Peace Contentions 3 and September 5th, 2002, to the County's issues. 4 JUDGE BOLLWERK: Let me raise a couple 5 questions here. The first one is, maybe I don't want 6 to step in Ms. Curran's shoes here, but from the perspective of her client I think one of her concerns 7 is that everybody here seems to be going like this 8 (indicating), which is where do I go if I have a 9 10 problem with the financial qualifications of whether 11 it's existing PG&E or what as it's going to be . 12 reorganized. 13 And I'm now hearing to some degree, 14 depending on what happens with this, that, well, it's 15 not -- it's actually too earlier to litigate those 16 issues. That's the subpart (m) proceeding potentially 17 that might come up, depending on what happens with the 18 timing of this license application, or she should have 19 been in the license transfer application proceeding 20 that's now going on before the Commission. 21 Can you help me with that? Can we help 22 her with that? 23 MR. LEWIS: I can try and help you and 24 hopefully help her. 25 JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right.

MR. LEWIS: I mean presumably this is what parties hire attorneys for. Yes, it's not unprecedented in life to have overlapping proceedings. And one has to determine where you have to put your efforts in order to have your points be heard.

It takes some careful thinking to parse out exactly what belongs where, but I don't think that thinking is impossible to do. And that's what I was talking about when I said the timing.

I mean clearly Mr. Repka is right that if

-- if there is a license issued for the ISFSI and then
subsequent to that there is a transfer approved under

50.80, there would then be the need for a conforming
action with respect to the ISFSI license and there
would be an amendment.

The amendment would be -- the substantive review would be the review of the transfer, the -- the merits of the transfer. The amendment would be essentially ministerial to change the name, but it would be an amendment. It's the type of amendment which the Commission has generically determined doesn't raise any significant hazards considerations and is basically administrative in nature, but there would be -- there would have to be an application for approval of the transfer separately

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1	of the ISFSI in that situation.
2	And this is this is my understanding of
3	the situation and
4	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Which would be subpart
5	MR. LEWIS: The NR
6	JUDGE BOLLWERK: subpart (m)
7	proceeding.
8	MR. LEWIS: Subpart (m) proceeding.
9	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right.
10	MR. LEWIS: It would be a subpart (m)
11	proceeding if it happened after this, this is over.
12	If it if it occurs and can be subsumed within this
13	proceeding, then it would simply be part of finding
14	determining the financial qualifications of the new
15	licensee/applicant in this proceeding.
16	MR. REPKA: May I comment
17	JUDGE BOLLWERK: In other words, if the
18	Commission acts before we act, then in theory you
19	would have then to come in and amend this application
20	and then that then it would then be part,
21	potentially, to subject to late-filed contentions,
22	or whatever was involved.
23	MR. REPKA: And that's that's the
24	mechanical issue. Let me address the more substantive
25	issue.

The contentions are an amalgam of attacks on the qualifications of the current utility, PG&E, and the future qualifications of the proposed generation company. So that's what makes it a little bit confusing to address.

But the fact of the matter is if the attack is on PG&E the Utility, this is the place. And our argument is there has been no valid contention raised about the Utility because of the Utility's access to the rate process, et cetera, and the size of the -- the size of the expenses we're talking about.

If the issue is related to Gen and the proposed generation company, by far the most substantive forum to address that would have been in the subpart (m) process, Part 50 process that's already been noticed and has already been proceeding for some months and some time. There's -- there's really no issue related to the ISFSI or the Power Plant that could not have been raised in that forum.

The fact of the matter is the County did try to raise issues in that forum, very similar issues to what they're talking about today. And they failed utterly to raise a litigable issue. And the Commission determined that in their June 25th decision. The Mothers for Peace didn't attempt to

Τ	intervene in that forum.
2	All of these issues are bounded by that
3	application from a substantive standpoint. You know
4	putting aside all the mechanics of the license, you
5	know the fact of the matter is the qualifications of
6	the Gen Company include all of the revenues and all of
7	the expenses of the Power Plant and supporting
8	facilities. So that would have been the place.
9	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. And, by the
10	way, I will provide you an opportunity if you want to
11	say something about that. We won't do it right now,
12	but bear keep that in mind.
13	Thank you, Mr. Repka.
14	MR. LEWIS: I hope we're not imposing
15	unduly on the Board by ping-ponging this back and
16	forth.
17	JUDGE BOLLWERK: That's all right. We're
18	dealing I want to make sure everybody gets an
19	opportunity to speak to this because I think it's an
20	important issue, so.
21	MR. LEWIS: Yes. Yes.
22	It occurs to me that I may have introduced
23	some slight confusion, which we certainly don't want
24	to introduce any more confusion here than some people
25	think already exists.

1 The -- I did not mean to indicate when I 2 said that the staff was uncertain as to whether or not 3 the Contentions TC2 and TC5 could have been raised in 4 the -- in the license renewal and license transfer -excuse me -- in the license transfer proceeding 5 anything more than I just simply wasn't sure. 6 7 I don't -- I don't have any reason to 8 disagree with what Mr. Repka says, that it appears 9 from the fact that the contentions of the County, the 10 proposed contentions of the County and I think of the 11 Public Utility Commission were considered and rejected in that proceeding, but the point is the County's was 12 focused on the -- on the ISFSI. 13 That suggests to me that had an admissible 14 15 -- had that contention been admissible, the premise and the understanding of the Commission was that it 16 17 could have been encompassed within that proceeding. I have no reason to disagree with that. 18 19 JUDGE BOLLWERK: Your pleading with 20 respect to TC2, I guess, indicated that while you had apparently some concerns about some of the bases that 21 overall the contention was admissible. 22 MR. LEWIS: Correct. 23 24 JUDGE BOLLWERK: Would you like to be any more specific about the bases that you thought were 25

1	suspect?
2	MR. LEWIS: Okay.
3	JUDGE BOLLWERK: And then if there are no
4	other Board questions, we're going to take a break
5	right after this, so.
6	MR. LEWIS: There were five there were
7	five bases set forth for the contention.
8	The number 3, "Because PG&E's plan is to
9	have the ISFSI owned and operated by other nonutility
10	entities, its claim that since it is a regulated
11	utility, the NRC should assume financial qualifies is
12	disingenuous," well, we just saw absolutely no basis
13	no basis in that basis.
14	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right.
15	MR. LEWIS: All right. We we felt
16	that, basis number 4, "PG&E's current financial
17	condition is dubious, with access to credit markets
18	unreliable and very costly," without getting to the
19	merits of that we felt that, you know, that could be
20	relevant and material. So we felt it was something
21	that supported the admissibility.
22	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Maybe we should go
23	through them the way that they're listed in the
24	original contention, because I think we're getting
25	MR. LEWIS: Yeah. Okay.

1	Well, PG&E number 1, "PG&E is currently
2	in a contested bankruptcy and may or may not emerge
3	from that bankruptcy intact." We didn't consider that
4	to be relevant or material.
5	JUDGE BOLLWERK: And this is number
6	this is number this is on page 13 of the
7	contention. It's listed as Number 2. It says, "PG&E"
8	
9	MR. LEWIS: I'm well, I'm going from
10	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Aren't we going
11	MR. LEWIS: page 9. I'm going from
12	page 9 of our answer, which is going through the five
13	specific reasons, which are demonstrative of PG&E's
14	failure to meet
15	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Okay.
16	MR. LEWIS: 72
17	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Using your pleading,
18	okay. I see. I'm sorry. I'm reading I'm reading
19	their document now. I apologize.
20	MR. LEWIS: And and the first one that
21	we listed is, "PG&E is currently in a contested
22	bankruptcy and may or may not emerge from that
23	bankruptcy intact."
24	Well, that's true. It may or may not, but
25	there have been other NRC cases and licensees who went
	·

1	through bankruptcies. And the fact of a bankruptcy
2	proceeding in and of itself is not in and of itself
3	it's not material to even a financial assurance
4	question.
5	JUDGE BOLLWERK: So you didn't feel that
6	one presented an adequate basis?
7	MR. LEWIS: No.
8	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right.
9	MR. LEWIS: Number 2, "PG&E is incorrect
10	in claiming that since it is a regulated utility its
11	financial qualifications is assured."
12	We we were not in a position to know
13	the merits of whether or not that was a real a real
14	and significant issue. So we considered to support
15	the admissibility.
16	"Because PG&E's plan is to have the ISFSI
17	owned and operated by other nonutility entities, its
18	claim that since it is a regulated utility, the NRC
19	should assume financial qualifications, is
20	disingenuous."
21	We considered that to be basically
22	hyperbole. And, you know, we didn't think it was
23	raising anything about the adequacy of the application
24	before the NRC.
25	Number 4, "PG&E's current financial

1	condition is dubious, with access to credit markets
2	unreliable and very costly."
3	We felt that was reasonably related to the
4	admissibility of the contention and something that
5	could be relevant to the finding needed to be made
6	here, so we thought that was a good basis in that
7	sense.
8	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right.
9	MR. LEWIS: "PG&E is currently the target
10	of multi-million-dollar litigation for fraud by the
11	California Attorney General."
12	We discounted that one from the point of
13	view of albeit providing anything that could be
14	relevant to what this Board could reasonably consider
15	in this proceeding. There are lawsuits out there
16	about lots of things. This happens to be a lawsuit
17	about something
18	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right.
19	MR. LEWIS: that, you know, has a big
20	figure associated with it. And whatever happens in
21	the case will happen in the case. And if it has
22	implications for the NRC excuse me.
23	There are an awful an awful lot of
24	noises in the background
25	JUDGE BOLLWERK: I don't know what I'm

1	hearing the same thing and having some trouble
2	following.
3	I take it then it was 2 and 4 were the
4	ones that you felt were the provided a basis for
5	the contention?
6	MR. LEWIS: 2 and
7	JUDGE BOLLWERK: As they're listed on page
8	9 of your response.
9	MR. LEWIS: Yes, 2 and 4.
10	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right.
11	MR. LEWIS: That's
12	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right.
13	MR. LEWIS: Does that sufficiently answer
14	
15	JUDGE BOLLWERK: That answers my question.
16	Thank you.
17	MR. LEWIS: Thank you.
18	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Any other Board questions
19	at this point?
20	(No audible response.)
21	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. It's now
22	about 11:15, a little bit past. Why don't we take a
23	break till 11:30. Then we'll come back. And I think
24	we have some responses both from San Luis Obispo
25	County that we'll hear and also from Ms. Curran.
Į.	1

1	Thank you.
2	(Recess taken from 11:16 a.m. to 11:34
3	a.m.)
4	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Before we begin with the
5	rebuttal of the responses, let me just direct one
6	other question to the staff.
7	And if you don't have the answer right off
8	the top of your head, you can come back to us while
9	we're listening to the other, the other arguments.
10	Yesterday Ms. Curran provided us, the San
11	Luis Obispo Mothers for Peace provided us with a
12	document. I believe it was the August 29th Request
13	for Additional Information that the staff had put out
14	to PG&E with respect to the ISFSI application.
15	MR. LEWIS: Yes.
16	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Do any of the questions
17	that the staff has asked relate to Contention TC5,
18	which deals with questions about inadequate costs
19	MR. LEWIS: No.
20	JUDGE BOLLWERK: and construction
21	costs, et cetera, that any questions that staff has
22	asked that would have anything to do with that
23	contention?
24	MR. LEWIS: They do not. We had asked in
25	earlier, in earlier and separate correspondence for

1	some elaboration on the financial qualifications
2	submittal. I don't have the date readily at hand, but
3	maybe
4	(Counsel and NRC staff confer off the
5	record.)
6	MR. LEWIS: the reply was on June 7th.
7	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right.
8	MR. LEWIS: And
9	(Counsel and NRC staff confer off the
10	record.)
11	MR. LEWIS: It happened as a result of a
12	phone conference, I'm informed. So there was there
13	was some interchange that we had with PG&E and which
14	resulted in the submittal of some additional
15	information. And with that information we did not
16	have any further questions
17	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right.
18	MR. LEWIS: related to financial
19	qualifications.
20	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. But then
21	just, again, in terms of TC5 that was not one of the
22	ones you objected to? That
23	MR. LEWIS: TC5 was not one of the ones we
24	objected to.
25	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right.

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1	MS. CURRAN: I also want to ask if the
2	if I could be added to your service list for those
3	RAIs?
4	MR. LEWIS: Yeah, sure.
5	MS. CURRAN: Okay.
6	MR. LEWIS: Of course you can. Let me
7	let me explain something just so the people
8	understand.
9	We had there is a procedure that the
10	Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards has.
11	And Mr. Hall and Mr. Baggett and Mr. Cuadrado all work
12	in that office. And it deals with Board
13	notifications.
14	And what it says is that once the issues
15	in a proceeding are are determined, the staff has
16	an obligation to make Board notifications of anything
17	that is considered to be material to the issues.
18	And I happen to have a discussion with
19	staff to make sure I understood why that had not been
20	a Board notification, because I was not aware of the
21	fact that the Board notification obligation arose once
22	the issues had been identified.
23	But once it was pointed out to me, I
24	understood that that's how the materiality
25	determination is made. And that's probably more than

1 I need to say in response to Ms. Curran's question, 2 but we'll also be happy to ask -- to add your name to 3 our list. 4 There is a list that has been developed 5 over the years by the Spent Fuel Project Office based 6 upon people who have written in and said they would 7 like to receive correspondence regarding Diablo 8 Canyon. 9 JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Okay. Let me 10 first turn to the County and see what, if anything, 11 they want to say, and then I'll let Ms. Curran address . 12 her response rebuttal. 13 MR. TEMPLE: The County has identified two issues that should be set for hearing in this 14 15 proceeding. 16 With respect to the identity of 17 applicant, independent of which plan that the 18 Bankruptcy Court eventually approves, PG&E doggedly 19 persists in claiming that the Bankruptcy Court will 20 approve its plan so PG&E will not be the licensee for 21 the ISFSI. 22 PG&E treats as ministerial the fact that 23 the actual ISFSI applicant cannot now be identified. 24 It says that this belongs in some other proceeding. 25 By refusing to consider the corporate

identity, that the corporate identity is not known, the NRC would support PG&E's inconsistent arguments regarding the impacts of the outcome of the bankruptcy proceeding.

at hearing, then the ISFSI licensing proceeding would be meaningless. The CPUC and the County have appealed to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals the Commission's decision regarding their participation and the adequacy of their contentions in the license transfer proceeding. We will deal with those issues as we see fit in that proceeding.

With respect to financial qualifications of the ISFSI applicant, the financial qualifications of the ultimate ISFSI licensee cannot be determined until the licensee is known, and at that time will be subject to another hearing.

The current ISFSI license applicant is in bankruptcy and has not demonstrated that it meets the NRC's requirements for financial qualifications. As a result, the NRC must consider and take evidence about the financial qualifications of the real applicant in this proceeding before approving that application.

In its June 7th supplement PG&E asks that

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1 we trust it, that it, and I quote, "will have the 2 financial qualifications to construct and operate 3 Diablo Canyon ISFSI." It is subject to rates set by the 4 5 California Public Utility Commission. However PG&E is 6 currently in bankruptcy. Until PG&E emerges from 7 bankruptcy, is it a financially-qualified electric 8 utility? 9 Riverbend 40, NRC 43, 1994 tells us that 10 an admissible contention exists with respect to the 11 financial qualification of an electric utility in 12 bankruptcy. 13 The absence of an automatic NRC okay for 14 the financial qualifications for such electric 15 utilities was reiterated in Northern States Power, 52 16 37 2000, discussing in part the financial 17 qualifications for an ISFSI licensed applicant during 18 a licensed transfer proceeding. Riverbend also reminds us of the threshold 19 20 analysis required at the contention filing stage, 21 which is where we are, as opposed to the determination 22 that takes place through the testimony of attorneys at 23 a prehearing conference. PG&E asked the NRC to approve this license 24 25 application and to allow the license transfer

proceeding 1 to address corporate identity and financial-qualification-related issues. 2 Such 3 request runs in violation of the clear requirements for the determinations that must be made in this 4 5 proceeding. 6 the Moreover, ISFSI financial 7 qualifications were not noticed as part of the license 8 transfer proceedings. Failure to address financial 9 qualifications for the ISFSI applicant would not be a 10 mere ministerial oversight. 11 In this proceeding -- if this proceeding · fails to address the financial qualifications of the 12 13 ISFSI applicant, and the NRC issues the ISFSI license relying on the license transfer proceeding to address 14 15 those financial qualifications, and the Bankruptcy 16 Court selects the CPUC plan, then the NRC will never 17 review the financial qualifications of the ISFSI 18 applicant. PG&E makes the point that the size of the 19 20 ISFSI construction costs is dwarfed by its income. Enron and Arthur Andersen were both once powerful 21 22 companies. 23 The amount of PG&E's liabilities and 24 claims are uncertain. When liabilities exceed income, 25 a small liability may go unpaid no matter how small it

1 is and no matter how much it is dwarfed by the 2 projected income. Thus PG&E's current financial 3 question is dubious and its access to credit markets 4 is uncertain. 5 The NRC must make a determine in this 6 proceeding whether the requirements of 10 CFR 7 72.22(d)(3) and 72.22(e) have been satisfied. cannot take place if the corporate structure and 8 financial qualifications of the licensee are being 9 10 determined in another proceeding not run by the NRC 11 but by a Bankruptcy Court in the Northern District of 12 California. 13 It is for these reasons that a hearing must be held on the issues of the licensee's identity 14 15 and financial qualifications and an NRC determination of whether PG&E currently has met these requirements 16 17 must be made in the ISFSI proceeding. 18 JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Any questions 19 from the Board Members? 20 All right. No. 21 All right. Ms. Curran then. I think we heard 22 MS. CURRAN: Okay. 23 arguments earlier today that these petitioners are not 24 in the right place, that we should have intervened in 25 a different case that was begun before this ISFSI

1 proceeding started in order to challenge the license 2 transfer, the proposed license transfer from PG&E Utility to its new entities. 3 4 I would like to emphasize that 5 petitioners believe very strongly we are in the right 6 place. We are exercising our rights under the NRC's 7 regulations in 10 CFR Part 72 to demand a showing that 8 this applicant is financially qualified to build and 9 operate an ISFSI. 10 Now there's a great deal of confusion here 11 about who the applicant is. And I'd like to talk ' 12 about that next. But there is simply no doubt that 13 there needs to be an applicant, an identifiable 14 applicant, and that applicant needs to come in and 15 demonstrate its financial qualifications. 16 And it will not do for the attorney for 17 the company to come in and say, 'You should have 18 intervened in another case and requested 19 proprietary documents in that case if you really 20 wanted to know whether this applicant is financially 21 qualified to build the ISFSI.' will expect that when 22 we contention is admitted that we will have access to all 23

of the information that relates to the license

transfer, because it's relevant to this case.

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It seems to us that there's been what -what feels to us like something of a shell game here
as to who is the applicant for this ISFSI. And I
think it's important to get back to what is in this
application.

And that is there is a single plan. The single plan starts out with PG&E Utility as the licensee. And then it goes to transfer of the license to a new entity called Gen. And this plan very much depends on that reorganization, because PG&E has said that as an entity it cannot continue to operate because it is -- its debts are too high and it must reorganize and get out from under its financial problem.

So there is one plan here which we have addressed in our contention. And to maintain this fiction that the only entity that we should be addressing here is PG&E Utility is -- it becomes quite absurd, since in its own documents PG&E Utility is saying, 'We don't think we're financially viable and we don't think we can continue in this way.'

If the Licensing Board or the parties don't -- don't think that it's appropriate at this point to litigate the adequacy of what PG&E is proposing as a plan here, then this proceeding should

1 be stayed until the outcome of the reorganization. And that to me seems actually like a very sensible way 2 3 to proceed here. And we have previously asked the 4 Licensing Board to stay this proceeding. 5 But in the absence of a stay it seems to 6 me that we are entitled to litigate the plan that is 7 presented in this application and to challenge the financial qualifications of the entities that are 8 9 presented there. 10 I'd also like to remind the Licensing 11 Board that all this is in the relatively short term. 12 I think you heard Mr. Repka say a little earlier that 13 yesterday, I believe it was yesterday, the major 14 creditors voted overwhelmingly to approve PG&E's plan. 15 That means that the reorganization should 16 be approved in the fairly near future. So we're not 17 talking about a very long-term, drawn-out situation. 18 We need to take a practical approach here which allows 19 us to address the situation as it really is. 20 I think I also heard Mr. Repka say that 21 the costs of the ISFSI are being treated as an 22 expense, an operating expense of PG&E Utility, and 23 that these are not significant costs when compared to 24 other costs of operating the reactor. 25 But it's important to bear in mind that

they are costs that must be met, that the point here is that we have a utility that is in bankruptcy that has serious credit problems. And I'm talking about the Utility that operates the Nuclear Plant, which has to go out and borrow money for other purposes. that project. -- is the question here in this case.

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I think it's probably a much more complicated situation than -that the Utility takes out a loan for a certain project and that it only spends the loan proceeds on

My guess is that a company as big as PG&E Utility borrows some money, gets some money out of the ratemaking system, and that it's a -- you have to look at as a whole. And whether PG&E is a viable entity is

I'd also like to point out that one of the issues that we've raised in this case is whether PG&E should be making substantial design changes, whether they should at least consider such design changes as appropriate mitigative measures in an environmental report to protect against acts of terrorism or other acts of malice or insanity.

And we would think that the costs of redesigning a dry cask facility such as this one could be significant. And that's another thing that could

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raise the cost of the ISFSI.

I'd also like to point out that this particular Nuclear Plant when it was built had massive cost overruns, as many of them do. So the initial projection of what the costs of a nuclear facility is going to be is not always the -- does not always turn out to be the actual cost.

I think another point that Mr. Repka made was that if you look at PG&E's 10-Q form, that PG&E has had substantial income over the last year. I think he mentioned a \$2 billion revenue stream. But it's important to note that, first of all, he didn't mention the costs against which that income must be offset.

He didn't mention that at this point PG&E Utility is under the protection of the Bankruptcy Court, so that some of the costs which would ordinarily be offset against that revenue will not because the Bankruptcy Court is forestalling the payment of those debts.

He also didn't mention that the amount of the claims which are now outstanding against PG&E is over \$28 billion and that PG&E anticipates repaying only about half of that money, 13 or \$14 billion. And it remains uncertain whether those other claims will

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1	be allowed.
2	This would have a significant effect, we
3	would think, on PG&E's creditworthiness when it goes
4	to try to reorganize or to try to function as a simple
5	functioning utility.
6	(Counsel briefly confers with Mr.
7	Sheehan.)
8	MS. CURRAN: And that, that information,
9	I just want to remind you, is in the 10-K the 10-Q.
10	Pardon me.
11	And, as you look as you consider the
12	information that has been provided to you today, you
13	know the information about the \$2 billion in income,
14	I think it's important to look at that entire 10-Q
15	form, because overall there's a great deal of bad news
16	in that report as to the serious problems that PG&E
17	Utility has with its creditworthiness and its ability
18	to satisfy those conditions that it has for going
19	forward with a reorganization and becoming viable
20	which, as it has said in its license application, is
21	its intent.
22	(Counsel briefly confers with Mr.
23	Sheehan.)
24	MS. CURRAN: And, in particular, the
25	reference to the \$28.7 billion in outstanding claims

can be found at page -- well, page 18 of the printout that we provided you a little earlier today. And it may be a different page in your -- in the printout that you, I think, are going to be getting from the complete report from PG&E. But it's a section entitled, "Chapter 11 Filing."

(Counsel confers briefly with Ms. Becker.)

MS. CURRAN: Ms. Becker has asked me to point out that the Mothers for Peace tried to intervene in the bankruptcy proceeding to advocate for the interests of the ratepayers and the residents of the area of the Diablo Canyon Plant. And they were refused participation in the bankruptcy case because they're not creditors.

ought to be participating, they have done what they could to participate in the bankruptcy case. They have been active before the CPUC. And in terms of what the NRC is doing, they are actively participating in this case because they are very interested in the financial qualifications of this new entity or whatever entity comes out of this reorganization to build and operate this brand new facility at the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Plant.

Thank you.

mann you.

1 JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Let me take care of one administrative matter before we move any 2 3 further. 4 There were two documents that Ms. Curran has proffered to the Board. Either the -- I'm not 5 going to consider the CPUC -- the California Public 6 7 Utilities Commission decision as one that we would necessarily put in the record. It's got a citation. 8 We can look it up in theory on Lexis and WestLaw. 9 10 These two documents, one being the, I 11 guess, a page out of the license transfer application, . 12 the second one being the 10-Q, does the staff, or 13 PG&E, or anyone else have any objection to either of 14 these? 15 MR. REPKA: No objection to the license 16 transfer page. 17 On the 10-Q, I'm going to pass out the 18 complete 10-Q, and perhaps that would be the better 19 way to go. 20 JUDGE BOLLWERK: Do you have any thoughts 21 about that, Ms. Curran, substituting that for yours? 22 MS. CURRAN: I very much appreciate you 23 doing that, Mr. Repka. Thank you. 24 MR. REPKA: And I will point out it is a 25 public document available on the webpage.

1	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right.
2	MS. CURRAN: Yeah. But also, just to
3	point out, that trying to get those SEC filings off
4	the web is an exercise in itself that anyone should
5	try, just
6	JUDGE BOLLWERK: I won't go I won't
7	even ask if it's better or worse than Adams. I'm not
8	going to go there.
9	(Laughter.)
10	MS. CURRAN: That's probably wise.
11	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Mr. Repka, did you want
12	to say anything further at this point?
13	MR. REPKA: I can't remember how many
14	minutes I reserved.
15	JUDGE BOLLWERK: About three, but we're
16	MR. REPKA: I'll be brief.
17	First, the Mothers for Peace characterize
18	our argument as that they're not in the right place.
19	That, frankly, that's just not at all what we said,
20	and I think the record is clear on that.
21	To the extent their contentions challenge
22	the utility, you know, this is the place; this is the
23	forum. Our argument there is that their contentions
24	are simply based upon the mere fact of bankruptcy.
25	They ignore public information. They ignore reality

1 with respect to claims that we don't have creditworthiness, the fact of the matter is there's 2 3 not credit, there's not capital expenses involved in this project. 4 5 With respect to the Utility, I do want to 6 pass out the 10-Q. We'll pass that out as soon as I'm 7 I want to reference the fact that we refer to done. -- what we referred to the numbers earlier are on page 8 9 8 of 68 and page 9 of 68. These are the Consolidated 10 Statement of Operations for Pacific Gas and Electric 11 Company, the Utility, a Debtor-in-Possession. That's . 12 show the numbers for six months ending June 30th, 2002. The operating revenues -- operating income of 13 \$2.3 billion. 14 15 I also did mention, contrary to what the 16 Mothers for Peace just said, I did mention that the 17 income available to common stock, which is after 18 expenses, is \$1.053 billion. 19 The numbers there, in deference to Ms. 20 Curran's comment about the difficulty of getting these off the web, the 2001 numbers in this 10-Q are cut 21 22 off. But the 2002 numbers are the ones I referred to, 23 and they are here. So we'll pass that out. 24 With respect the financial to

qualifications of the proposed generation company,

those -- those issues could have been addressed in the 1 2 license transfer case. That's correct. That is our 3 argument. 4 However, even if they were to be addressed 5 here, our argument is there's not a material, or 6 substantial, orlitigable issue that's been 7 identified. 8 We referred to the disclosure statement 9 income numbers. And those income numbers show that the costs associated with the entire Power Plant are 10 covered by the revenues based upon the proposed plan . 11 Those include the ISFSI costs. 12 of reorganization. 13 So a lot of statements being made here 14 today are based upon a lack of knowledge of fact. They're based upon doubt as opposed to being based on 15 actual fact. 16 17 Ms. Curran made a comment to my reference to the creditors' vote. The creditors' vote accepted 18 19 overwhelmingly the PG&E plan. However, she made it sound like that meant the plan would be approved next 20 week or two weeks from now, and that's really not the 21 22 case. The creditors' vote is a significant 23 development, but it does not confirm the plan. That's 24 up -- that's up to the Bankruptcy Court after the 25

1	hearings on the plans.
2	And the last thing I'll mention is the
3	County made an argument that I can't even begin to
4	understand, something about the scenario that the NRC
5	will never review the financial qualifications of the
6	ISFSI licensee. I don't get that at all.
7	Obviously PG&E, the Utility's financial
8	qualifications are under review here. The financial
9	qualifications of the generating company are under
10	review in the license transfer case.
11	And that's all the remarks I'll make.
12	(Copies of 10-Q distributed to
13	participants.)
14	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Anything else
15	the staff wants to say?
16	MR. LEWIS: Yes. Just on the same point
17	that Mr. Repka just picked up on, let me see if I can
18	add a little bit more that will hopefully assure
19	reassure the County that the financial qualifications
20	issue under any scenario will be considered for the
21	applicant.
22	The 72.50, Section 72.50 of the
23	Commission's regulations provides that the transfer of
24	an ISFSI license has to receive the Commission's
25 ·	consent in writing.

1 The -- it goes on to say that -- bear with 2 me one moment. It makes reference to the action of the Commission's consent with regard to the Commission 3 4 giving its consent, that will be done 5 appropriate notice to interested persons. 6 Now the -- and the finding would have to 7 be made that the proposed transferee is qualified to 8 be the holder of the license. 9 There's also a specific reference to -- or 10 that a finding would have to be made under 72.22, 11 which is the provision regarding financial 12 qualifications. 13 Now to try and close the circle on this, 14 subpart (m) of Part 2 of the Commission's regulations, 15 which are the procedures for hearings on licensed 16 transfer applications, starts out in 2.1300 by making 17 reference to the subpart governing hearings on any 18 application for transfer of control of any NRC license, which requires prior approval of the NRC. 19 20 Well, -- and we just previously pointed to you where 21 a Part 72 license does require prior consent of the 22 Commission. 23 These points in subpart (m) would become 24 controlling if the timing were such that 25 proceeding were completed and the finding that had

1 been made here was as to PG&E, and then there was a 2 license transfer. 3 Subpart (m) provides that there would be 4 notice in the Federal Register of the receipt of an application for approval of such a license transfer 5 and specifically references Part 72 as among the 6 licenses covered by that. 7 8 If that happened, then subpart (m) provides that the mechanisms set forth there provide 9 the only mechanism for requesting hearing on that 10 11 license transfer unless contrary case-specific orders ' 12 are issued by the Commission. 13 Well, putting these two things together, 14 I think that regardless of what the timing turns out 15 to be, I think we can assure the County that the 16 financial qualifications of the applicant for the 17 license or a -- or a requester of a -- the transferee, 18 the proposed transferee on a licensed transfer would 19 be reviewed by the NRC staff. As to whether or not 20 contentions are admitted into this proceeding, that 21 will be up to this Board after having heard the 22 various arguments at this Prehearing Conference. 23 JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Anything 24 further? 25 MR. LEWIS: No.

1 JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Let me turn 2 first to the County. 3 Do you want to say anything further? 4 MR. TEMPLE: Just briefly. 5 The County's concern was that if PG&E's 6 request to throw financial qualifications for the 7 ISFSI applicant over the wall to the license transfer 8 proceeding was followed. if And financial qualifications of PG&E Company were not considered in 9 10 this proceeding and a license transfer does not take 11 place, there's no second bite at the apple. 12 JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. 13 Ms. Curran, anything further you want to 14 say? 15 MS. CURRAN: Just one more comment, which 16 is that the standard that the petitioners have to meet 17 here is to show a genuine dispute as to a material 18 fact. 19 And it seems to me that if you look at 20 just the 10-Q statement, that you've gotten a complete 21 of copy from Mr. Repka, within that document there is 22 information creating grave doubt as to whether in what 23 -- or in what form PG&E Utility -- PG&E Utility or its 24 hoped-for new progeny are going to survive this 25 bankruptcy process. And that is an elemental question

	11
1	in this case.
2	Thank you.
3	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Any other
4	questions from either of the Board Members on this
5	subject?
6	(No audible response.)
7	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. At this point
8	we're going to adjourn until later this afternoon.
9	Let me ask one more question. The
10	memorial service you're holding, we're going to have
11	about a two-and-a-half-hour lunch break. When do you
12	plan on starting so that
13	MS. BECKER: In the next 10, 15 minutes.
14	JUDGE BOLLWERK: In the next 10, 15
15	minutes, anyone that's interested in attending the
16	memorial service. It's outside on the grass area on
17	the cliffs above the ocean. All right.
18	At 2:30 we will reconvene to hear
19	arguments on the Seismic Contention. And then if
20	nothing else until that point, we stand adjourned.
21	Thank you.
22	(Luncheon recess taken from 1:07 p.m. to
23	2:28 p.m.)
24	JUDGE BOLLWERK: We're here for the
25	afternoon session on Wednesday afternoon for the
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1 Prehearing Conference for the Diablo Canyon ISFSI 2 proceeding. 3 This afternoon we are scheduled to hear 4 arguments on San Luis Obispo Mothers for Peace Contention TC1 which deals with seismic matters. 5 6 I think we have an administrative matter we need to take care of first. Go ahead. 7 8 MR. TEMPLE: I just noted as we -- after 9 we broke for lunch that there appeared to still be 10 some confusion about the County's point that an ISFSI license could be issued without a hearing on PG&E's . 11 12 financial qualifications. 13 Absent hearing financial on 14 qualifications for PG&E at this proceeding, it's 15 possible that no hearing on this subject could take 16 place, and it could happen like this. That first the 17 ISFSI license is issued to PG&E Company without a 18 further hearing on financial qualifications on the 19 theory that financial qualifications are addressed in another proceeding, the license transfer 20 21 proceeding. 22 Then the Bankruptcy Court adopts the CPUC 23 plan, which does not involve the creation of new 24 corporations, mooting the license transfer proceeding. 25

At that point the result would be an ISFSI

1	license being issued to PG&E Company without any
2	contested hearing on the financial qualifications of
3	PG&E. And just so long as that point is clear.
4	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right.
5	MR. REPKA: May I respond to that?
6	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Yes.
7	MR. REPKA: PG&E's financial
8	qualifications are an issue in this proceeding. PG&E
9	is the applicant. So if the CPUC plan of
10	reorganization is ultimately selected, PG&E will
11	continue to be the licensee. So the point is not well
12	founded.
13	I have one other follow-up item, if I may,
14	from that from the discussion this morning?
15	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right.
16	MR. REPKA: There was a question regarding
17	what was in the Part 50 licensed transfer application
18	related to ISFSI and what it asked for. We have
19	obtained copies of the transfer application and felt
20	that perhaps the Board would be interested in
21	receiving copies for the record.
22	It does it does discuss the fact that
23	if the plan of reorganization is approved and becomes
24	and the generating company becomes the Part 50
25	licensee, it would also become ultimately the ISFSI

1	licensee.
2	It does not apply for that change, because
3	at the time the license transfer application was in
4	November of 2001. The ISFSI application came a month
5	later. And the expectation at that time was that the
6	license transfer would be approved in 2002, long
7	before the ISFSI license would be issued.
8	But there's specific references to that on
9	page 5 of the license transfer application, page 17 of
10	the license transfer application in Section H, and
11	then with respect to the qualifications of Gen, in the
12	Enclosure Number 8, page 4, at footnote 19.
13	So with I just wanted to provide those
14	references for the record and also if the Board would
15	like it, we can pass out copies of the application.
16	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Just for completeness, if
17	no one has an objection, why don't we go ahead and do
18	that. If you haven't enough copies, that's the
19	question. It looks like there's a pile right there,
20	so I suspect you do.
21	MR. REPKA: And this is the nonproprietary
22	version.
23	(Copies of application distributed to the
24	Board.)
25	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Thank you.

And, again, this is the license application that's pending with the Commission license transfer application pending with the Commission? MR. REPKA: That's correct.
license transfer application pending with the Commission?
Commission?
MR REPKA: That's correct
int. Raffett. That is correct.
JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right.
Anything further the County wants to say
on this? I see you're holding the microphone. Is
there something you want to
MR. TEMPLE: We sort of go on to the
financial qualifications of Gen. We know in this \cdot
proceeding we're dealing with the financial
qualifications of the Pacific Gas and Electric
Company, which the scenario I provided was one in
which those financial qualifications would not receive
a hearing. And I know that's what you're considering
at this point, and so it need not be belabored
further.
JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Anything
further from anyone on that subject?
Mr. Repka.
MR. REPKA: Not on that subject. I did
have a new player at the table
JUDGE BOLLWERK: Okay.
MR. REPKA: I was going to introduce

1	before we begin. To my right is Mr. Lloyd Cluff,
2	who's the Director of Geosciences at PG&E. And to
3	give him his full due, he's a leading expert, a
4	nationally-recognized expert in his field, a past
5	chairman of the California Seismic Safety Commission
6	and a member of the National Academy of Engineering.
7	He was recently appointed by Interior
8	Secretary Gale Norton as chairman of a congressional-
9	mandated committee to evaluate the national Earthquake
10	Hazard Reduction Program. So I wanted to just
11	introduce him for the record.
12	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Anything else
13	in that regard?
14	Ms. Curran, do you have some I know
15	you're busy is that Mr. Legg?
16	MS. CURRAN: Yes, it is.
17	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Do you want to introduce
18	him for us to us?
19	Welcome, sir, by the way. Thank you for
20	coming today.
21	MS. CURRAN: I'd like to introduce Dr.
22	Mark Legg who is the petitioners' expert on the
23	Seismic Contention.
24	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Have you
25	caught your breath? I saw you come running in and hop
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1	over the stanchion. You're on time so that's not a
2	problem.
3	All right. We have you have 45 minutes
4	for this one. How long do you want for rebuttal?
5	MS. CURRAN: I'd like to save 20 minutes
6	for rebuttal.
7	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. And we will
8	trying to get it done by 4:30, because I understand
9	there are some flights that are leaving. That's still
10	correct, isn't it?
11	MR. REPKA: Yes. I did manage to get a
12	slightly later flight than my originally planned 5:45
13	flight, but I am still trying to leave tonight.
14	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Okay. We'll try to end
15	in the vicinity of 4:30, if we can do that. Great.
16	Thank you.
17	All right. Ms. Curran.
18	MS. CURRAN: Okay. The first major issue
19	regarding this contention is what is the appropriate
20	legal standard here, since this is an ISFSI that's
21	proposed for a site that already has a nuclear power
22	plant on it.
23	In its response to our contention, PG&E
24	argues that these issues that are raised by the
25	petitioners have already been resolved in the original

operating license proceeding for the Diablo Canyon

Nuclear Power Plant and therefore we can't bring them

up again.

And I'd like to look at that because I don't believe that's the case. The first regulation that PG&E cites is 10 CFR 72.40(c), which provides that, "For facilities that have been covered under previous" -- "previous licensing actions, including the issuance of a construction permit under Part 50 of this chapter, a re-evaluation of the site is not required except where new information is discovered. which could alter the original site evaluation findings."

In this case -- in this case the site evaluation factors involved will be re-evaluated. I think PG&E interprets this section to mean that seismic issues or site evaluation issues, if they were evaluated before, they can't be raised again unless new information is provided.

First of all, I think if that were the correct interpretation, we still meet that standard. But I think that PG&E's interpretation is overbroad. This particular regulation does not refer to seismic analysis. There is a separate regulation that addresses that subject and that is 10 CFR 72.102(f),

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351 which provides, in subsection (f)(1), "The design 1 earthquake for use in the design of structures must be 2 3 determined as follows." 4 Subsection 1 says, "For sites that have 5 been evaluated under the criteria of Appendix A of 10 6 CFR Part 100, the design earthquake must be equivalent to the safe shut down earthquake SSE for a nuclear 7 8 power plant."

> It doesn't say, "the nuclear power plant." It says "a nuclear power plant," which I think the choice of words means something, that this is -- that the Commission intended to apply general standards applicable to the siting of nuclear plants to the siting of ISFSIs.

> And I find further support for this interpretation in a newly-proposed rule that was issued by the Commission in a Federal Register date -notice dated July 22nd, 2002, entitled, "Geological and Seismological Characteristics for Siting and Design of Dry Cask Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installations and Monitored Retrievable Storage Installations."

> And if you look in this proposed rule at a new Section 72.103(a)(2), it's similar to what's in 72.102 now, but it adds a sentence that says, "If the

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existing design criteria" -- wait a minute -- "for the 1 2 nuclear power plant is used and the site has multiple 3 nuclear power plants, then the criteria for the most 4 recent nuclear power plant must be used" -- wait. T 5 may have the wrong section here. 6 No, I'm sorry. I should be in Section 7 72.103(b), which applies west of the Rocky Mountains. 8 Oh, here it is. In Subsection 72.103(b) 9 it says, "If an ISFSI or MRS is located on a nuclear 10 the existing geological power plant site, seismological criteria for the nuclear power plant is . 11 12 used and the site has multiple nuclear power plants, 13 then the criteria for the most recent nuclear power 14 plant must be used." 15 So that it seems to me the Commission 16 wanted -- has proposed a way to incorporate the 17 earlier design into the ISFSI design in this proposed 18 rule, which leads to the inference that in a previous 19 rule that wasn't intended, that it was intended -- it 20 was intended that a new review would be done. 21 In any event, whether or not this is a 22 case where we are entitled to revisit the question of 23 the seismic design again, or whether it is -- it 24 requires that we demonstrate there's new information, 25 we believe that we have provided an admissible

contention that also relies on relatively new information.

The new information that we -- the information that we present in this contention has essentially been developed over the last 10 years since the Supplemental Safety Evaluation Report was prepared for the Long-Term Seismic Program that was carried out by PG&E after -- in response to a license condition that was imposed in 1985, when the license was issued.

I'd also like to point out that we tried to find out whether there was any kind of a public hearing or a public notice that went out about the Long-Term Seismic Program or the 1991 SSER that the staff prepared. And we couldn't find that.

You know, we can't confirm that it did or did not happen, but we were unable to find any record of a hearing or hearing notice that went out. This did happen five or six years after the license was issued, and it's possible that it was not noticed for public hearing.

PG&E cites a number of public meetings that were held. And if you look at the Supplemental SER that was published in 1991, there's a history of how this Long-Term Seismic Program was carried out

that mentioned some public meetings, but there's no 1 mention of a public hearing. So as far as we can 2 3 tell, this Long-Term Seismic Program was never 4 subjected to a public hearing. 5 In any event, the information that we present here reflects a development of understanding 6 7 that is constantly going on. And this is an area of 8 our continent that is extremely active seismologically 9 and is very well studied. 10 And, as time goes on, instruments become more sophisticated, more data is gathered, more 11 12 earthquakes occur, and a better understanding is achieved about the seismological characteristics of 13 14 this area. 15 And that is essentially what our 16 contention tries to show, that this program that was 17 carried out in the mid- to late 1980s has been 18 overtaken by additional information that shows that 19 the earthquake risks are more significant. And the first issue we raise is that the 20 21 Long-Term Seismic Program improperly assumes that a 22 strike-slip fault is the fault -- the nature of the 23 faulting that occurs in this area. 24 And Dr. Legg has provided information

reverse faulting is much more

indicating

that

prominent than previously thought, which is significant because reverse faulting can involve a higher degree of ground motion.

And this has a great deal to do with the assumptions that PG&E has made about the characteristics of the Hosgri Fault and of particular earthquake that occurred in 1927, Lompoc Earthquake, which is -- some experts now believed was an earthquake that was on the Hosgri Fault while it was earlier thought not to be related to the Hosgri Fault. And this provides support for the theory that the Hosgri Fault is a reverse fault.

And I think the petitioners set out with basis and specificity the reasons for their belief, that PG&E has improperly underestimated the degree to which reverse faulting exists in this area.

PG&E argues that the petitioners focus improperly on PG&E's assumption of a strike slip fault at page 2.6-33 of the SAR. PG&E states that this -- this figure relates only to a response factor greater than two seconds, which in turn relates only to issues of slope stability and cask transport or sliding. But of course slope stability is a very serious concern, from the petitioners' point of view, because if the casks are covered in some kind of an earthquake, if

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there's a landslide, then that would affect the 1 2 ability to cool these casks and could lead to an 3 accident. 4 I'd like the pass out a couple of figures 5 that are in -- you have these in the license 6 application, but I thought it might help to look at 7 them. There's three of them. And, again, you already 8 have this in your copy of the SAR, but I thought it would help all of us if you could see what these 9 10 figures look like. 11 (Copies of document distributed to the · 12 participants.) 13 MS. CURRAN: All right. We'll just let those be for a minute. 14 15 (Counsel and Dr. Legg confer off the record.) 16 17 I'd like to go next to the MS. CURRAN: second basis for this contention which has to do with 18 19 whether PG&E's assumption that the -- that the 20 faulting is vertical. And this is in the Hosgri Fault 21 zone. 22 And PG&E argues that if you look at Figure 23 2.6-41 you can see that this is a vertical fault. But 24 I would like to direct your attention to that figure, 25 because I think it supports our position.

1	If you look at the cross-section that
2	shows from B to B-1
3	(Counsel and Dr. Legg confer off the
4	record.)
5	MS. CURRAN: B prime, the
6	(Counsel and Dr. Legg confer off the
7	record.)
8	MS. CURRAN: The hypo centers are at an
9	angle. There are more in the upper left, left-hand
10	corner. And then they go down at an angle to the
11	lower right-hand corner. That, according to Dr. Legg,
12	is an indication that this is a dipping fault, that it
13	dips to the east.
14	(Counsel and Dr. Legg confer off the
15	record.)
16	MS. CURRAN: So that means that the
17	significance of whether a fault is vertical or dipping
18	is that if the dip goes under the site, which Dr. Legg
19	believes it may, then that means that the epicenter of
20	the earthquake is directly under the site.
21	(Counsel and Dr. Legg confer off the
22	record.)
23	MS. CURRAN: It also means that you get
24	intense shaking in the hanging wall of the fault
25	because of that angle.

1	(Counsel and Dr. Legg confer off the
2	record.)
3	MS. CURRAN: This occurred in the 1994
4	Northridge Earthquake
5	(Counsel and Dr. Legg confer off the
6	record.)
7	MS. CURRAN: and the 1999 Chi-Chi
8	Taiwan Earthquake.
9	Dr. Legg in our contention we also
10	present studies that have been provided by or
11	identified by Dr. Legg from 1999 through 2000
12	regarding the prevalence of dipping faults in the
13	area. And we also give an example of the 1989 Loma
14	Prieta Earthquake, which involved a dipping fault.
15	The third basis involves the location of
16	the fault. And as we state in the contention, we
17	believe that PG&E did not locate the fault close
18	enough to the plant [sic]. It's to the east of the
19	fault.
20	(Counsel and Dr. Legg confer off the
21	record.)
22	MS. CURRAN: Their location was to the
23	west side of the fault. And Dr. Legg believes there's
24	evidence that it was on the east side of the fault.
25	(Counsel and Dr. Legg confer off the

| record.)

MS. CURRAN: Or, to be conservative, it should be on the east side of the fault closer to the fault and closer to the plant.

And this is -- when you put all these things together: The reverse nature of the fault, the dipping nature of the fault, and the location of the fault, you get a more serious earthquake than what PG&E has designed for.

(Counsel and Dr. Legg confer off the record.)

MS. CURRAN: I believe the NRC makes a legal argument that this is -- it's not sufficient for the petitioners to show that assumptions that were made in PG&E's earlier studies of the seismicity of the area are incorrect, that the petitioners need to show some additional safety significance.

But I think it's important to go back to the standard that is applicable here, which is the siting standard for nuclear power plants in Appendix A to Part 100, and which clearly requires that the applicant for a license for a nuclear power plant provide quite a detailed study of the seismicity of the area because of course this is an extremely important issue. So that by itself having a

1	reasonably-accurate picture of what the seismic risks
2	are in the area of the facility is of immense value to
3	the NRC in evaluating the design of a proposed
4	facility.
5	So we would submit that in itself having
6	an adequate seismic analysis for this facility is
7	necessary to ensure that whatever design is provided
8	here takes account of the conditions of the site.
9	And that's all I have at the moment.
10	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Any questions
11	from the Board Members at this point?
12	JUDGE KLINE: No, nothing.
13	JUDGE LAM: Ms. Curran, are you asserting,
14	based on the new information you have discovered, the
15	design basis earthquake for this facility would be
16	higher than what the existing design basis is?
17	MS. CURRAN: Yes.
18	JUDGE LAM: Thank you.
19	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Let's go to
20	the interested-governmental entities. And I'll kind
21	of go down the line here, and see if anyone has
22	anything they wish to say about this.
23	The Independent Safety Committee.
24	MR. WELLINGTON: We finally have been able
25	to obtain all the information and the arguments on

1	both sides. And so the Committee itself has not
2	considered this, but having reviewed this, I believe
3	that this contention should be admitted, however with
4	the condition outlined in the NRC staff alternate
5	recommendation, that the contention be limited to
6	correctly correspond to the limited scope to the ISFSI
7	proceeding.
8	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right.
9	The Energy Commission.
10	MS. HOUCK: We have no objections or
11	comments.
12	MR. WAYLETT: We would support admission
13	of the contention.
14	JUDGE BOLLWERK: That's the Harbor
15	District?
16	MR. WAYLETT: Yes.
17	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right.
18	And the San Luis Obispo County?
19	MR. TEMPLE: The County asks that the NRC
20	fully explore the concerns raised by other
21	participants with respect to the adequacy of the
22	seismic analysis for the proposed ISFSI site and
23	ensure, in light of the information made available by
24	qualified experts, that the proposed site is safe and
25	appropriate for an ISFSI before approving PG&E's

application. 1 2 The County wants to be sure that the NRC 3 has reviewed the application in light . of significant advances in understanding seismology, the 4 5 causes of earthquakes in California since Diablo 6 Canyon was licensed. Therefore, San Luis Obispo 7 County supports consideration of the seismic issues in this proceeding. 8 9 JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Thank you. 10 Anything further that's -- all right. 11 Let me turn then to Pacific Gas and 12 Electric Company. 13 MR. REPKA: Thank you. And I'd like to 14 reserve five minutes for surrebuttal. 15 JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. 16 MR. REPKA: In this contention the Mothers for Peace off the record three bases for addressing 17 18 the seismic source characterization for Diablo Canyon 19 ground motions. Those are -- that issue is one that we 20 fully addressed in our written papers, and I think 21 22 that response is sufficient. But what I want to do today is highlight some of the high points and respond 23 to some of the things that Ms. Curran said this 24

morning -- or this afternoon.

First let me address the legal standard.

First, Ms. Curran argues that 72.40(c) does not apply

because seismic is not a site evaluation factor. But,

in fact, 72.40(c) does apply because it specifically

references an evaluation of the site under Part 50 for

a Part 50 reactor.

The site evaluation factors for a nuclear power plant are in Part 100. They specifically include the seismic criteria of Appendix A to Part 100. And so clearly the site evaluation factors referenced in 72.40 encompass the seismic criteria as well.

With respect to 10 CFR 72.102(f), that also does apply in this proceeding. The logic of that regulation is that if you have a co-located facility, the seismic design, the safe-shutdown earthquake, and the seismic-design ground motions for the site, the ISFSI should be those of a nuclear power plant. I can't imagine what other nuclear power plant it might be referring to other than the co-located nuclear power plant.

The fact that there is a pending rule change in Part 73 that adopts this same philosophy, that for a co-located plant, it specifically states you would not reopen the seismic design for the power

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plant or you would apply the seismic design from the power plant simply confirms the logic of the Commission.

In fact, in that regulation and rulemaking, we cited to in our filings, but the Statement of Consideration points out that the Commission takes the approach for a co-located ISFSI of using the power plant design criteria because, and I quote now, "Those criteria have been determined to be safe for nuclear power plant licensing. And the seismically-induced risk of an ISFSI or MRS significantly lower than that of a nuclear power plant."

So, in other words, to use the seismic design criteria for the co-located power plant is a conservatism.

Now the County's fundamental argument is that they offer some new information. And I think Judge Lam asked the question earlier where the County has some new information that shows there would be higher design basis ground motions -- I'm sorry -- the Mothers for Peace, not the County -- raised the argument -- or asked the question whether there's some new information that shows higher design basis ground motions.

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And the answer is that they -- although the answer to that question was yes, there really is nothing presented by the Mothers for Peace that suggests that that's true.

The contention itself is focused on

The contention itself is focused on characterizing the seismic source. The seismic source characterization includes the focal mechanism of the fault, the geometry of the fault, and the fault location.

All of those issues were addressed in licensing of the plant and in the Long-Term Seismic Program. There's nothing new that has been affirmatively presented that suggests that the conclusions in those studies were not conservative.

In fact, the data, particularly the data of Dr. Crouch and others relied upon in that contention was data specifically addressed in the Long-Term Seismic Program.

There was a discussion this morning -- or I'm sorry -- this afternoon of PG&E's own figure from the ISFSI license application, Figure 2.6-41, crosssection BB. And that's intended to support the argument that this is new information that shows somehow that there was higher design basis ground motions. That figure simply does not support that

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argument.

Even if you presume that you could draw a slanting fault through those data points, that data shows nearly vertical faulting everywhere from depths of two to three kilometers down.

In the Long-Term Seismic Program SSER, which we reference in our papers, it's explained that the conclusion there was that faulting was in the 60-degree to 90-degree range. And that was used as the basis for the Long-Term Seismic Program response spectra.

There is nothing in this data that could generate a fault at an angle less than 60 degrees. At the angle that you could draw a fault through here, it would result in a fault below the power plant somewhere in 8 to 10 to 12 kilometers.

In other words, even if there's an angle, it would be going downward. The Power Plant is here, and there's -- the fault would be under the Power Plant at a depth of 8, 10, 12 kilometers. The design basis for the Plant is for a fault on the Hosgri at 4.2 kilometers.

So there's nothing in this data that would suggest, even if there is some slant to the fault, that the -- that the design basis earthquake would be

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located any closer to the power plant or would 1 2 generate greater ground motions. In fact, as I think I stated at the top, 3 even if the fault is in a 60-degree to 90-degree band, 4 that's precisely the conclusion the LTSP reached. And 5 that's referenced in the SSER as referenced in our 6 So that's not new or different information. 7 It's nothing suggesting a conclusion any different 8 than has already been addressed. 9 (Counsel and Mr. Cluff confer off the 10 11 record.) MR. REPKA: Okay. I'm corrected that the 12 4.5 is the correct distance referred to in the LTSP. 13 Let me go back to the Long-Term Seismic 14 having addressed a few of these points 15 Program, I want to try to capture some of the degree 16 of effort that went into that program. 17 During the NRC's operating licensing 18 hearing process the NRC addressed a wide range of 19 seismic issues, including issues related to the 20 characterization of the Hosgri Fault. This included 21 the participation of the Mothers for Peace and others. 22 It included active review by the Advisory Committee on 23 Reactor Safety Safeguards and involvement of the 24 25 United States Geological Survey.

The Hosqri re-evaluation. As a result of 1 2 the Hosqri re-evaluation the NRC required ground motions based upon a 7.5-magnitude earthquake on the 3 Hosqri at five kilometers from Diablo Canyon producing 4 .75 GP ground motions. When the OLs were issued in 5 November of '84 and August of '85, the NRC required 6 7 the confirmatory, Long-Term Seismic Program. The scope of that effort, and that effort 8 was over seven years and five months, from April 1984 9 to September 1991, it was not subjected to the hearing 10 11 process, but there were over 60 noticed public meetings, including the NRC, NRC consultants, the 12 USGS, university professors and graduate students, 13 several expert review panels, independent expert 14 15 studies, all of this reviewed by the ACRS. The seismic source for Diablo Canyon, 16 including the controlling fault characterization, the 17 18 geometry, and the location were all thoroughly 19 addressed. The Mothers for Peace participated in 20 those meetings. When the NRC issued its Safety Evaluation 21 SSER 34 in June of 1991, they included a chronology. 22 23 The chronology of that effort alone is 12 pages long. I'm holding in my hand right now SSER 34. 24

This is the document that results -- that documents

the results of the LTSP. This is approximately three or four inches thick. This was a substantial undertaking not only by PG&E but others. And it thoroughly addressed all of the issues of the characterization of the fault, be it strike slip or reverse thrust, the magnitude of the fault, the location of the fault including the location of the Lompoc Earthquake. These are not new issues.

One of the most important conclusions for our purposes here today of the LTSP was that for conservative reasons the NRC opted specifically to consider ground motions and response spectra that were based upon a composite characterization of the Hosgri: A two-thirds strike slip and one-third reverse slip character. Therefore the argument that -- that we are considering only a strike-slip fault is simply not true.

The ISFSI response spectra are based upon a composite, a conservative bounding composite that includes the response spectra of the LTSP. And therefore where it's conservative specifically includes that conservative characterization of the fault.

And, as I mentioned earlier, that characterization includes analysis of the data of the

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Hosqri specifically of the type referenced on pages 2 1 -- on Figure 2.6-41 and concluded -- and I should 2 3 actually read the words. The staff, the NRC staff concludes that 4 the Hosgri Fault at depth dips between 60 and 90 5 οf its length through 6 degrees over most 7 seismagenic zone. That's the angle that I referred to earlier. 8 This data referenced in this Figure 2.6-41 9 simply confirms that conclusion. 10 It's entirely consistent with that conclusion. 11 I want to address quickly each of the 12 specific bases individually. However, the overriding 13 argument here is the reopening of the seismic design 14 is not required by the regulations and is not required 15 or dictated by anything in the proposed contention. 16 But having said that, I just want to 17 18 address these bases to assure the Board that these were issues that were specifically addressed. 19 First, Basis A focuses on the focal 20 mechanism of the fault. Again, strike slip versus a 21 thrust or reverse fault. As I mentioned already, this 22 something that was thoroughly addressed in 23 is licensing and in the LTSP. 24 We did point out in our filings that there 25

is a statement in Section 2.6 of the SAR related to 1 the long-period spectra. Ms. Curran makes an argument 2 that somehow we're ignoring the long-period spectra, 3 that slope stability and transporter sliding are very 4 5 We don't disagree that they're very important. They're, in fact, addressed in the SAR. 6 7 This is an area in which the Hosgri Composite Fault would not necessarily be bounding. 8 9 What PG&E opted to do was use a purely strike-slip assumption for the long-period 10 fault applicable to slope stability and transporter sliding. 11 12 That's at -- at periods greater than two seconds. 13 The reason that the strike-slip assumption is more conservative in this range is because of the 14 near fault effects, such as directivity and fling, 15 which are modern, more contemporary seismic concepts. 16 The point being, however, that there is no 17 new information that suggests that PG&E is being 18 In fact, PG&E is using the most 19 nonconservative. 20 conservative, the most contemporary the most conservative 21 techniques and making assumptions in this band of the spectrum by assuming 22 23 a strike-slip fault. Much of the contention references the work 24 Crouch and others that grew out of oil 25

was

1 exploration at the southern end of the Hosgri and beyond the Hosgri in the Santa Barbara Channel and the 2 3 Santa Maria Basin. This again is data that was specifically 4 considered in the It's LTSP. data that 5 6 specifically the basis for a motion to reopen in 1984 7 that was denied by the Commission at that time. 8 9 10 that considers not only that 11

The LTSP response spectra and the seismic design for Diablo Canyon are based upon data that's -data but, importantly, data on the Hosgri Fault that's further to the north and more applicable to the Hosgri region in the area of Diablo Canyon.

This was based upon a substantial amount of work that was performed by PG&E to generate data and acquire data through detailed offshore surveys. This was all fully ventilated through the LTSP process. There's no new indications or information in the contention that would warrant reopening all of that.

The second basis is related to the geometry of the controlling fault. This is the issue that we've already addressed, and it's addressed, we hear today, based upon Figure 2.6-41, if this postulates an east-dipping fault. However, that issue

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has been addressed precisely in SSER 34 at page 2-19 1 that I've already referred to. 2 The third basis relates to the fault 3 4 location, another aspect of the seismic source 5 characterization that would not be reopened under the regulations. 6 The Hosgri ground motions for Diablo 7 Canyon, which were determined based -- during the OL 8 licensing review, were based upon a 7.5-magnitude 9 earthquake on the Hosgri Fault at five kilometers from 10 the site. 11 As I mentioned earlier, the LTSP studies 12 resulted in ground motions of 7.- -- based upon a 7.2-13 magnitude earthquake on the Hosgri at 4.5 kilometers. 14 considerations, those 15 In those in analyses, all the data on the location of the faults 16 on this Hosgri was analyzed. The one data point 17 that's referred to in the contention and is referred 18 to again here today is the location of the 1927 Lompoc 19 Earthquake. This is not a new issue. 20 This issue was fully addressed during the 21 The location and the current thinking based 22 LTSP. upon the latest information on the location of the 23 24 Lompoc Earthquake is reflected in the California Seismic records that are referenced in our written 25

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pleading.

I have a copy of that map here. It's not a map I could make multiple copies of, but it shows that the Lompoc Earthquake is located -- it locates the Lompoc Earthquake, based upon current data and current thinking, off the Hosgri Fault, consistent with PG&E's and the NRC's conclusions during the -- during the Long-Term Seismic Program.

In sum, all of these issues have been fully addressed previously. However, I want to emphasize that we're not turning -- we, PG&E, never turn a blind eye to any new information. PG&E maintains an active Geosciences Department that continues to gather and evaluate data.

Dr. Legg and Mothers for Peace have not identified any new significant data that call into question the seismic source characterizations for Diablo Canyon and therefore the ISFSI.

When and if any new information comes available, we, PG&E, have an ongoing obligation to address that information and notify the NRC as appropriate. That simply is not the case here.

In fact, all of the most recent information that PG&E has identified and is in the process right now of publishing reinforces the

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1	conservatisms of the previous conclusions in the
2	licensing process in the LTSP.
3	At this point I have nothing further
4	unless there's questions.
5	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Questions from Board
6	Members at this point?
7	JUDGE LAM: No questions.
8	JUDGE KLINE: (Shakes head.)
9	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Why don't we
10	turn to the staff then.
11	MR. LEWIS: Mr. Chairman, could we take a
12	short break at this time? Staff wants to do some
13	conferring with our technical support.
14	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Would 10
15	minutes be sufficient?
16	MR. LEWIS: Yes.
17	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Why don't we
18	say we'll round it off and say we'll be back at
19	3:30. How's that?
20	MR. LEWIS: Thank you. Thank you.
21	(Recess taken from 3:16 p.m. to 3:32 p.m.)
22	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Let's go back
23	on the record. I think we were going to hear from the
24	staff now on this issue.
25	MR. LEWIS: Members of the Board, thank

1 you for allowing us that break to evaluate what we've heard today. 2 The staff's concern regarding -- "concern" 3 is a bad word. 4 The reason the staff did not support 5 admissibility of this contention was that we did not 6 find in the papers put forward by Mothers for Peace an 7 indication of the relationship between what was 8 asserted should be new material information regarding 9 the attributes of the design-basis earthquake -- and 10 I assume if it's the design-basis earthquake, it's 11 also the safe-shutdown earthquake, but I guess a 12 safe-shutdown earthquake wouldn't apply to an ISFSI, 13 so it's probably just the design-basis earthquake that 14 we're talking about -- we saw no nexus established 15 there. 16 compilation a What was 17 we saw information supported with -- by a list, a lengthy 18 list of reports, that challenged a number of the 19 assumptions on which the design-basis earthquake for 20 the power block at Diablo Canyon is based. 21 Now thinking about what we heard today, 22 the only additional thing we heard today from Ms. 23 Curran was essentially a statement that it's in --24 this is my own word, I don't think she used this word, 25

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but I'll characterize her presentation as being that
-- isn't it intuitively obvious that if there is
information that they assert is new and -- is new
regarding the nature of the Hosgri Fault, and they
point to three respects in which it might be important
information, isn't it intuitively obvious that that is
going to affect the design and operation of the
proposed ISFSI.

Now we did not bring with us today our seismic consultants from the Center for Nuclear Waste Analysis in San Antonio, because we didn't think we were going to get into this degree of the merits.

But the staff that is here today, on the basis of our discussions with them and looking at the requests for additional information the staff recently submitted to PG&E, in that RAI the staff is proceeding from an acceptance of PG&E's analysis that the earthquake assumptions which are applied currently to the power block at the Diablo Canyon Plant have also been shown by their analysis to be applicable to the location of the ISFSI and to the transport route for the casks from the station to the ISFSI location.

There are questions in our request for additional information in this general area, but they are all proceeding from a conclusion that the

consultants had reached that the presentation in the 1 2 application of the reason why, the reasons why the same seismic assumptions could be applied to both of 3 these locations on this basically co-located site, 4 5 they were accepted by that staff. I really can't say anything much more on 6 7 that in a technical sense without their presence. The nature -- the nature of our argument 8 was, as Ms. Curran said, you know basically a legal 9 argument. It seems to us that 72.40(c) and 72.105- --10 give me a moment here to look back at my notes --11 12 72.102(f) are precisely applicable to the situation 13 presented here before you now. To begin with, subpart (c) of 10 CFR Part 14 72 regarding issuance of licenses in 72.40(a)(2) where 15 it is -- where it says that the Commission will issue 16 a license for an ISFSI upon finding that -- and then 17 number (2) is that the proposed site complies with the 18 criteria in subpart (e). 19 So we know that -- that the subpart (e) 20 provisions are linked to the issuance of the license 21 being sought here today. 22 in subpart (e), which 23 is evaluation factors, we think had discussion today 24 72.102, geological and seismological 25 about

characteristics. We heard one interesting argument, which was that 72.102(f)(1), because it used the word "a nuclear power plant" rather than "the nuclear power plant," was not talking about the plant at which the ISFSI was proposed to be located.

Well, Mr. Repka didn't -- didn't think that was a logical reading, and I can only second that. I don't think it's a logical reading either. I don't see how -- I don't see how some hypothetical nuclear power plant and the safe-shutdown earthquake for that hypothetical nuclear power plant or anything other than the power plant at this site could have any, any meaningful place in this sentence. So I think it's obviously talking about the safe-shutdown earthquake in this case for the Diablo Plant.

The other thing I wanted to mention is that the staff included in its response to this contention what I will characterize as essentially a statement of the obvious, at least what I think is the obvious but, nevertheless, we did articulate it very specifically, which was that if the matter were to be considered in this proceeding it should be limited to the scope of this proceeding, which is regarding the licensing of the ISFSI.

Today I -- I don't think that the staff

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has considered carefully what we've heard so far. 1 don't think we've heard anything that made a nexus to 2 the licensing of the ISFSI so as to enable us to now 3 say that we support the admission of this proposed 4 5 contention. So we continue to oppose its admission. And I'd like to reserve five minutes of my 6 7 time for further addressing comments as they may be made. 8 9 JUDGE KLINE: Let me just ask the staff: On the issue you just last addressed, that is to say 10 trying to confine the scope of any possibly-admitted 11 12 contention to the ISFSI alone, it appears to us, and 13 we've been discussing this among ourselves, that there doesn't seem to be any practical way to do that if, in 14 fact, the contention were admitted. 15 That is to say that the pleadings appear 16 to raise the licensing basis of the plant itself with 17 respect to seismicity. And that's a matter of concern 18 to the Board. And the question is, is there any way 19 within the regulations that we could just artificially 20 plant, given the linkage in the 21 exclude the regulations between the plant and the ISFSI seismic 22 23 qualifications? Kline, 24 MR. LEWIS: Dr. I very much appreciate your question because that -- that is the 25

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precise reason why I wanted to make clear in my view as to what we intended when we talked about in the alternative if the contention were to be admitted because it was linked sufficiently to the ISFSI, then the analysis should be limited to the ISFSI, the effect of the seismic assumptions on the ISFSI.

And as we now rethink that question, we ourselves do not believe that it is that easy to parse out the matter the way -- the way we articulated it there. We could have stated it better than we did. The two things are clearly linked together, which is the reason why we're having essentially a merits -- a mini-merits-type discussion today. The 72. -- Section 72.40(c) basically leads you to it, --

JUDGE KLINE: Yeah.

MR. LEWIS: -- because it asks you to make a -- it asks that a determination be made as to whether or not there is any reason why the site assumptions for a previously-evaluated facility would not continue to apply to a co-located ISFSI.

And that's -- that's what the regulations provide. And so here we are today, you know, going into these types of discussions.

JUDGE KLINE: Okay. And, Ms. Curran, in your rebuttal would you address that question?

1	MS. CURRAN: Yes.
2	JUDGE KLINE: Thanks.
3	JUDGE LAM: And I'd like to hear more from
4	the staff regarding how Parts 72.40(c) together with
5	Part 72.102(f) can be applied in this situation here.
6	Would you elaborate a little bit more?
7	MR. LEWIS: I'll try. Give me a moment.
8	(Mr. Lewis confers off record with NRC
9	staff.)
10	MR. LEWIS: Well, having had some very
11	useful help from my staff, the way in which the staff
12	went through its thinking on this was whether or not
13	the seismic and geologic data provided by PG&E in its
14	ISFSI license application demonstrated to our
15	satisfaction that the same assumptions as to the
16	controlling earthquake and controlling seismic
17	conditions are applicable to the ISFSI location and to
18	the locations where the cask would have to transit to
19	get to the ISFSI location.
20	And the conclusion of our consultants was
21	that they found those data and analyses to demonstrate
22	to them that the same assumptions did apply to the
23	ISFSI location and related routes.
24	Have I answered your question? I tried.
25	JUDGE LAM: Well, what I am interested in

1	is, by reading what the applicant has asserted, seeing
2	there is a prohibition in Part 72.102(f) against
3	reopening the record for litigating the seismic issue.
4	I mean how do you look at that assertion?
5	MR. LEWIS: I think that I don't think
6	that we have looked upon the combination of 72.102(f)
7	and 72.40(c) to constitute a prohibition. We have
8	looked upon them as constituting a threshold that
9	would have to be met in order to show that a re-
10	evaluation is needed.
11	JUDGE LAM: I see. Thank you for your
12	help.
13	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Before I
14	begin with any rebuttal, is there anything else you
15	want to say with respect to what the staff said, Mr.
16	Repka? I'll make it a little more efficient.
17	MR. REPKA: Not at this time.
18	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Not at this time, all
19	right.
20	All right. Then, Ms. Curran.
21	MS. CURRAN: Would it be all right to take
22	a five-minute break?
23	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Yes. We'll come back at
24	five till 4:00. How's that?
25	MS. CURRAN: Thank you.
	1

1	(Recess taken from 3:50 p.m. to 3:55 p.m.)
2	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Ms. Curran.
3	MS. CURRAN: Okay. I'd like to start by
4	talking about the legal question that, Judge Kline,
5	that you all are concerned about.
6	And, first, I just want to go back to this
7	proposed rule. I read you a sentence from it that I
8	don't think was the correct sentence. Sometimes I
9	think I'm going to go blind reading these computer
10	printouts. They're much harder to read than the old-
11	fashioned ones.
12	This is from Proposed Section 10 CFR
13	72.103(b).
14	JUDGE BOLLWERK: B as in boy as opposed to
15	
16	MS. CURRAN: B as in boy.
17	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Okay.
18	MS. CURRAN: which contains criteria
19	for sites west of the Rocky Mountain front.
20	And there's a sentence here that says, "If
21	an ISFSI or MRS is located on a nuclear power plant
22	site, the existing geological and seismological design
23	criteria for the nuclear power plant may be used."
24	And seeing that made me wonder why did
25	they put that in if they already had that in the

1 existing rule, which is I think what PG&E's position 2 is here. We can go back and use the old analysis 3 that we used for the nuclear power plant. So it just 4 raises a question. You know it's the principles of 5 how you interpret regulations. Why does an agency add 6 7 new language in a proposed rule if it already had the ability to do what it's proposing in the only rule. 8 But, wait. 9 JUDGE KLINE: I'm not sure we're seeing the full context here. Isn't that 10 rulemaking the one that adopts or would permit 11 probablistic seismic analysis in the alternative --12 13 MS. CURRAN: Right. an Appendix A JUDGE KLINE: --14 to deterministic seismi: analysis? 15 MS. CURRAN: Yes, it is. 16 And so that if, in fact, 17 JUDGE KLINE: there -- they may be saying, and I haven't seen -- I 18 19 haven't read it enough with this in mind, -- but in order to look at the fuller context, they may be 20 making a permissive statement in the alternative to 21 recasting a new probabilistic analysis. That is to 22 say that I think it's permissive, not compulsory to --23 on the probabalistic analysis. But, anyway, I would 24 25 leave it to the --

1	MS. CURRAN: Right.
2	JUDGE KLINE: parties to resolve that.
3	MS. CURRAN: And you may be right. I
4	think it deserves some attention
5	JUDGE KLINE: Yeah.
6	MS. CURRAN: as to whether you know,
7	the sentence read by itself is quite broad. And I
8	don't know whether the whole context restricts it.
9	But it's definitely worth looking at.
10	JUDGE BOLLWERK: In other words, since the
11	deterministic standard is the only one that applies
12	now, now that you can use or under that proposed
13	rule
14	JUDGE KLINE: Well,
15	JUDGE BOLLWERK: you could use a
16	probablistic standard,
17	JUDGE KLINE: I'm
18	JUDGE BOLLWERK: you now have to list
19	some
20	JUDGE KLINE: I'm presuming that Diablo
21	Canyon was licensed under an Appendix A
22	deterministic-type standard, wasn't it?
23	MR. REPKA: That's correct.
24	TUDOD WITHIN Week and that it would be
24	JUDGE KLINE: Yeah. And that it would be
25	permissive now, if that rule is adopted, to use a

1	different approach if desired, but apparently since
2	there's already an existing analysis that wouldn't
3	you know, it would be permissive just to use the
4	existing data, is what I would get out of what you've
5	read. But if you have a different interpretation, we
6	need to hear it now.
7	MS. CURRAN: Well, I have not studied this
8	in depth enough to give you a definitive
9	JUDGE KLINE: Okay.
LO	MS. CURRAN: opinion. I just was
11	looking through this as I was preparing,
12	JUDGE KLINE: Yeah.
13	MS. CURRAN: and I noticed this
14	language, which certainly raised a signal for me that
15	the Commission and the reason I looked at this was
16	because I wonder what is the purpose of 72.40 or
17	what's the relationship between 72.40 and 72.102.
18	They seem redundant.
19	If 72.40 also applies to seismic issues,
20	then 72.102 seems redundant. And 72.102, to me, seems
21	through its general language, it doesn't refer to
22	the nuclear power plant. It refers to a nuclear power
23	plant, as though it were referring you to the standard
24	that should be applied, not telling you that we'll
25	accept what you did before. That's how I read 72.102.

But I certainly agree that the language in 1 72.104 is -- is very broad. It just makes a person 2 3 wonder how to read these two regulations together in a way that makes sense. And certainly the seismic 4 design would be a very important element of any 5 nuclear facility -- nuclear facility design. 6 7 would think that 72.102 might trump 72.40(c). At any rate, as I said before, I think 8 what this -- I mean everyone agrees, I hear, that PG&E 9 did a very -- a long-term study that took a lot of 10 information into account between 1985 and 1988, and 11 the staff reviewed it. There's certainly no doubt 12 about that. 13 What we've come here with this contention 14 to say is that that information is not the best 15 information and it's not adequate information because 16 there's more current information, even information 17 that we see in the SAR itself, which indicates that 18 the situation is more complicated than depicted in the 19 20 Long-Term Seismic Program. I want to go back and look at some of 21 22 these figures that I passed out. In particular, Figure 2.6-42 from SAR. 23 JUDGE BOLLWERK: If I can just stop you 24 25 right there.

I take it there's no objection of anyone 1 putting these, again, as part of the --2 3 MR. REPKA: No. MR. LEWIS: No objection. 4 JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. 5 MS. CURRAN: Okay. This is a depiction of 6 -- the title is, "Lower Hemisphere P Wave First Motion 7 Focal Mechanism Plugs of Earthquakes from October 1987 8 through January 1997." So this would be in the period 9 10 pretty much following the issuance of the Long-Term 11 Seismic Program. And Dr. Legg tells me these circles that 12 appear on here are, in fact, called "beach balls." 13 14 If you look at these beach balls, there are some that -- the orientation of the stripe on the 15 beach ball tells you whether it's a reverse earthquake 16 or a strike-slip earthquake. And if you see more of 17 one -- how can I describe -- you don't see -- when you 18 see the cross of the -- you see all the four -- four 19 quadrants, you're looking at a strike-slip earthquake. 20 When you just see big slices of -- you know, they look 21 like slices of the beach ball, say for instance the 22 23 Ragged Point Earthquake, those are reverse earthquakes. 24 So of course these are all earthquakes in 25

1 the last 10 years. These are -- not last 10 years, but 10 years following this Long-Term Seismic Program. 2 You see a complex pattern that includes reverse 3 earthquakes and strike-slip earthquakes. 4 And where there's reverse earthquakes 5 6 there is a tendency for the fault to be dipping. And 7 where the fault is dipping you have what's called in an earthquake a situation called a hanging wall, which 8 is the situation of concern to us here. 9 In other words, the area that's underneath 10 the fault is called the foot, of -- foot wall. And 11 the area above it is called the hanging wall because 12 it's basically hanging over the underlying area. 13 Now because of that phenomenon reverse 14 earthquakes have greater ground motion than strike-15 slip earthquakes. And that is discussed in the 16 17 contention. So if, as we are presenting in this 18 contention, the reverse earthquakes and the dipping 19 fault are more predominant than previously thought, 20 that raises a concern that the design basis for this 21 facility was not adequate because it didn't take into 22 account the degree of the ground motion that could 23 24 occur.

Just to clarify, the reason that the

25

1 ground motion is greater is that the energy is trapped 2 in the lower part of this -- in the upper part of the 3 fault. And so that leads to greater ground shaking. So if you have a greater predominance of 4 dipping faults, and it's my understanding, just to go 5 back to what is in -- what was assumed in the 6 7 Long-Term Seismic Program, according to PG&E, PG&E stated in the LTSP that the dip of the fault in the 8 9 area is between 60 and 90 degrees. But in point of fact, the fault that was 10 assumed, the dip of the fault that was assumed for 11 purposes of establishing the design of the facility 12 was a 90-degree fault. So that's the key, whether or 13 not PG&E acknowledges that this type of faulting 14 exists in the area it was a 90-degree fault that was 15 used in the design. 16 But if you have dipping faults, if the 17 18 dipping faults tend to be dipping towards the east -and if you look at Figure 2.6-40, you have a number of 19 earthquakes that are on the east side of the fault. 20 That indicates that you may have a phenomenon here 21 where the hanging wall may be directly underneath the 22

> And that is -- that is new information. That is --

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Diablo Canyon site.

1	(Counsel and Dr. Legg confer off the
2	record.)
3	MS. CURRAN: All right. I'm Dr. Legg
4	corrected me and said that the new information is that
5	the more recent earthquakes: The Northridge
6	Earthquake, the Chi-Chi Taiwan Earthquake,
7	(Counsel and Dr. Legg confer off the
8	record.)
9	MS. CURRAN: Loma Prieta Earthquake
10	showed how severe the shaking could be in the hanging
11	wall. That was not previously understood or taken
12	fully into consideration.
13	And with respect to the location of the
14	fault, if you look at Figure 2.6-40, you will see that
15	there's quite a bit of earthquake activity to the east
16	of the Hosgri Fault. But the place where PG&E located
17	an earthquake for purposes of its analysis was to the
18	west of the fault.
19	And our contention here is that in light
20	of this information it would have been more
21	conservative to place it to the east of the Hosgri
22	Fault.
23	JUDGE KLINE: Go over that again. I
24	didn't quite follow that, the east-west dichotomy.
25	MS. CURRAN: Would it be possible to have

1	Dr. Legg answer that question, because I'm afraid I'm
2	going to mangle it.
3	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Let me put I mean is
4	this in your pleading somewhere, or I want to make
5	sure we stay within the
6	MS. CURRAN: Well, we certainly talk in
7	our pleading about the hanging wall, about the dipping
8	faults. And we also have a basis that discusses the
9	location the assumption of an earthquake on the
10	west side of the fault. That's the third basis.
11	JUDGE KLINE: Yeah. I only want to know
12	what you're asserting. What is it that was analyzed
13	on the west and should have been on the east? That's
14	my question is simple, in other words.
15	In other words, I don't want a big seismic
16	analysis. I just want to know what you're telling us.
17	MS. CURRAN: All right.
18	(Counsel and Dr. Legg confer off the
19	record.)
20	MS. CURRAN: In answer to your question,
21	for the 7.5 earthquake on the Hosgri Fault, PG&E used
22	a distance of five kilometers to the west of the
23	fault. By having the
24	(Counsel and Dr. Legg confer off the
25	record.)

	MS. CURRAN: 1'm sorry.
2	five kilometers to the west of the
3	plant.
4	(Counsel and Dr. Legg confer off the
5	record.)
6	MS. CURRAN: That puts it on the west side
7	of the fault.
8	By having the earthquake farther from the
9	site, that lowered the design shaking. It further
10	lowered the design shaking by assuming that the fault
11	was vertical, because that would make the earthquake
12	also farther from the site than one would
13	conservatively assume if one were using an east-
14	dipping fault.
15	JUDGE KLINE: Okay. I think I understand
16	now.
17	MS. CURRAN: Okay.
18	(Counsel and Dr. Legg confer off the
19	record.)
20	MS. CURRAN: I'd like to address the issue
21	that PG&E raised about the location of the Lompoc
22	Fault of the Lompoc Earthquake, which took place in
23	1927.
24	By essentially removing this earthquake
25	from close proxmity to the Hosgri Fault, the analysis
	1

reduced the implication of the earthquake. And this type of earthquake, it's a reverse earthquake that had it been evaluated to occur along the Hosgri Fault, which is a reasonable supposition, would have led to much higher ground motion than PG&E estimates in its analysis.

And the issue here is that no one really knows where the Lompoc Earthquake was, but there is -there are Lompoc-type earthquakes that occur along the
Hosgri Fault and that -- and it's our position that
that type of earthquake should have been included in
PG&E's analysis.

This contention is very much the work of Dr. Legg. And basically we packaged it and presented it to the Licensing Board. And I feel that perhaps his words speak best for -- he speaks best for himself in the words that he wrote here.

But he has done a thorough evaluation of the Long-Term Seismic Program of the staff's Safety Evaluation Report. And I think he has set forth here, with basis and specificity, material disputes with the adequacy of the Long-Term Seismic Program to support the conclusions that PG&E has come to about the risk of an earthquake for this ISFSI.

The question has come up here as to how

one could address these issues without basically opening Pandora's Box in terms of the original Part 50 license.

And, you know, I think as a procedural matter, you can do that in the sense that you're looking at one license, but you're not technically reopening another. But, as a practical matter, I do think that if it is concluded that some significant information was overlooked in the original design of this facility, the Commission is under a very grave obligation to address that.

But of course that would -- that kind of an analysis would also take into account the design of the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant and how conservative that was. And I -- you know, we haven't studied that and we can't comment on it.

But it seems to me that it would be remiss of the agency to avoid taking -- undertaking the kind of review it needs to take to satisfy itself that this ISFSI is safe merely to avoid having to reopen a review of the original licensing decision. That, you know, there's a legal obligation here to make sure this ISFSI is safe, and take the consequences, whatever they may be.

I don't have anything else to add.

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Would you address 1 JUDGE KLINE: 2 questions raised by the opposing parties relative to the issue of specificity with regard to your view of 3 the new design-basis earthquake? 4 5 That is to say, if you're not satisfied with 7.5, what it should be? And that's one of the 6 things that didn't appear in your pleading. 7 essential with respect would appear to be 8 specificity. 9 MS. CURRAN: Well, I would disagree that 10 it's essential to come up with a numerical figure, 11 because I think there's another way to go about it, 12 which is to look at the building blocks of 13 analysis and make a qualitative critique of 14 assumptions that went into that. And I would assume 15 that the calculation of what the design basis accident 16 is, is a somewhat complicated affair. 17 JUDGE KLINE: Yes. 18 And so that is really the MS. CURRAN: 19 responsibility of the licensee. But if the petitioner 20 comes forward and shows that there are significant, 21 significant problems in a qualitative sense -- and I 22 believe the language of the contention does address 23 the significance of the inadequacy in the study that's 24

been done to date -- then that, I believe, should be

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sufficient.

I think the Commission has long recognized that quantitative analysis is important, but also qualitative analysis is, too. And that while we may not have the resources to do, in preparing a contention to do a quantitative calculation, that if we raise important qualitative issues, that that should at least lead to the admission of an issue and to litigation so that it can be explored further.

JUDGE KLINE: You appear to be asserting that there is -- and with a good deal of detail -- that there is new physical information on the nature of the faults, and the orientation of the faults, and this sort of thing. In other words, in your view a new physical picture.

Does it inevitably follow that the design-basis earthquake goes up instead of down? How does it -- how does it -- what is the indicator that says, well, now that you know of a new kind of fault, that the design basis is higher than it is -- it really ought to be higher? And that is not intuitively obvious, so we need some kind of proffer from you on that.

MS. CURRAN: Two, two factors go into this.

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One is that the deeper one goes into the ground the greater the force of an earthquake. If you assume that earthquake faults are dipping rather than vertical, and they're dipping eastward, which is the pattern here, then a fault that is dipping -- if a fault is dipping towards the plant, then at the deepest point it may be under the plant. And of course the closer the fault is to the plant -- or the closer the earthquake is the plant, the greater the force is going to be.

The other factor is this hanging-wall factor where the energy is trapped because of the -- the physical nature of a hanging fault.

JUDGE KLINE: What is it that indicates to us that even if the design-basis earthquake was -ought to be higher than now specified, that it's so high as to exceed the design envelope that exists while both for the plant and that could exist for the ISFSI? That is to say that there's -- is there anything that prohibits a bit of overdesign in these facilities?

MS. CURRAN: Well, I think the thing that needs to be done is to have an accurate or reasonably accurate picture of what the earthquake risk is and then to take a look at whether your design is

1 adequately conservative. And one would hope that 2 these designs are -- have a margin of conservatism. But that -- the first thing you need to know is what 3 are you designing to. And that's what we're talking 4 about here. 5 Excuse me for a minute. 6 (Counsel and Dr. Legg confer off the 7 record.) 8 Just to illustrate their MS. CURRAN: 9 relationship, the Long-Term Seismic Program found that 10 the safe-shutdown earthquake was one-half of the 11 expected force. And PG&E found that it had designed 12 the plant with sufficient conservatism to accommodate 13 14 that. 15 But as more information is gathered, if the force of the expected earthquake goes up, then one 16 to make that comparison between the 17 again has conservatism of the design and what is the expected 18 force of the earthquake. And that needs to be done in 19 the case of the ISFSI as an initial matter. 20 That -- you know, the petitioners may not 21 have the resources to make the comparison between the 22 design of this ISFSI and the -- and the design -- what 23 should be the design earthquake. But we think PG&E 24 ought to do it, and we think that PG&E ought to have 25

1 reasonably-accurate information with which to make that a valuation. And we all deserve the assurance of 2 3 knowing that the design is adequately conservative. JUDGE LAM: I don't know if I'm hearing an 4 answer to Judge Kline's question, which was: 5 6 new information lead to a lower-design basis. MS. CURRAN: In this case we believe the 7 information clearly higher-design 8 shows a 9 earthquake, for the reasons that I've expressed to 10 Judge Kline. JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Mr. Repka, if 11 you have anything to say. 12 A few points. First with 13 MR. REPKA: respect to the issue of the significance of the 14 15 proposed Rule 72.103, I did want to respond to Judge Kline's question and say that we do agree with that 16 17 characterization. This proposed rule in context creates an 18 none previously existed, 19 option where 20 probablistic analysis, and therefore creates an option with respect to the design earthquake and the -- the 21 22 design criteria for the Nuclear Power Plant that's consistent with the current philosophy, if you opt not 23 to use the probablistic approach for the ISFSI. 24 25 Second, with respect to 72.102(f), I think

Ms. Curran made the comment that she believes that 72.102(f) trumps 72.40(c). That's actually a comment I tend to agree with. 72.102(f) is actually a specific requirement related to seismic design and therefore is more specific than 72.40(c).

What's significant about that is there is no threshold showing, no new information aspect to 72.102(f). It is -- therefore, acts as a legal bar to reopening the design basis of the Nuclear Plant.

Then the third thing is with respect to 72.40(c), if you're assuming -- if you assume that 72.102(f) is not a legal bar, then 72.40(c) does apply and does create an opportunity for perhaps some kind of threshold showing. However, that's precisely the showing that we're saying has not been met here.

The contention challenges the seismic source characterization, but that's only one piece in the puzzle. The seismic source, which is the magnitude and the mechanism and the location of the controlling fault then needs to be translated to ground motions.

The -- under Part 100, Appendix A, the design basis of a power plant from a seismic perspective, the safe-shutdown earthquake is a ground motion. It's not a seismic source. It's a ground

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motion. There's nothing in the contention that goes to the calculation of ground motions. And, therefore, it shows one way or the other whether there would be any change.

In addition, for a structural analysis, the next piece of the puzzle is the response spectra based upon the ground motions across the range of relevant frequencies or periods. There's nothing in the contention that relates to that or shows in any way that the response spectra used for the ISFSI design are inadequate.

The showing, the so-called showing of new information is based upon entirely on PG&E data. It's based upon the figures in the Safety Analysis Report.

Figure 2.6-41 is the one we've already discussed. It seems like the new information, in contrast to the SSER 34 and the Long-Term Seismic Program, which is this, four inches thick worth of documents analyzing this, the so-called new information is the one cross-section B, B prime.

And we've previously discussed that on its face. It doesn't show any new information that would support a more extreme angle than what was previously considered, the 60-degree to 90-degree angles considered in the LTSP.

With respect to Figure 2.6-42, which was just discussed, the so-called beach balls, if you look at this chart, which is just a subset of the seismic data, which is a subset from 1987 through January 1997, the beach balls of interest here on the Hosgri Fault are strike-slip beach balls, that show the cross hatch that's referred to.

There are other reverse -- reverse or thrust-fault beach balls elsewhere in this entire region that's shown on the figure, but those are not the beach balls on the Hosgri Fault itself.

In addition, in this context, looking at again the characterization of the fault, the LTSP didn't consider a purely strike-slip fault on the Hosgri. It considered the two-third strike slip, one-third thrust fault composite. So therefore on its face this doesn't stand for the proposition that somehow that characterization is not conservative.

There was some discussion earlier of -again of the location of the fault. There was a
reference to the five kilometers. Well, keep in mind
that the design source for Diablo Canyon is based upon
a number of different design earthquakes. There was
the design earthquake, the double-design earthquake,
the Hosgri earthquake, and then there was the

confirmatory LTSP.

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The reference to five kilometers related to one of those, the Hosgri, a re-evaluation, which was the assumption, the collection was a 7.5-magnitude earthquake at five kilometers. The LTSP conclusion was a 7.2-magnitude earthquake at 4.5 kilometers.

There was some discussion of the Loma Prieta in 1989. That's something that was modeled in the LTSP program.

There's discussion of the hanging-wall, foot-wall effects from the Loma Prieta. Again, that was something that was specifically considered. Data recent Northridge and Chi-Chi from the more Earthquakes in Taiwan. That is certainly information that PG&E is aware of, has analyzed and addressed as part of its ongoing seismic or geosciences reviews. But it has no clear relevance and certainly no relevance has been brought out here today to the ISFSI design.

As I think I indicated earlier, the new information that has been developed over the years, even subsequent to the LTSP, actually does tend to show that the ground motions are -- that have been used in the design are actually overly conservative, at least in some frequency ranges.

1	So I think in this context even if some
2	kind of threshold showing of new information might
3	require be required, that clearly has not been met
4	here.
5	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Anything further?
6	MR. REPKA: No.
7	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Let me just
8	turn to the staff to see if they have anything further
9	they wish to say.
10	MR. LEWIS: No.
11	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Anything from any of the
12	interested-governmental entities?
13	MR. TEMPLE: No.
14	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Nothing, all right.
15	And, Ms. Curran, anything else you want to
16	say on this subject?
17	MS. CURRAN: Could I have just a minute
18	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Sure.
19	MS. CURRAN: to consult Dr. Legg?
20	(Ms. Curran and Dr. Legg confer off the
21	record.)
22	JUDGE LAM: While we are waiting I would
23	like to hear from the staff on two related questions.
24	Mr. Lewis, what would be the appropriate
25	threshold for new information to reopen issues for
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1	litigation here under Part 72 license?
2	And also would you contrast that to what
3	would be the appropriate threshold to reopen issues
4	for litigation using new information under a Part 50
5	license?
6	MR. LEWIS: Give me give me a moment.
7	(Mr. Lewis and staff confer off the
8	record.)
9	JUDGE BOLLWERK: We're going to go ahead
10	and take a five-minute break while they're discussing,
11	as well as Ms. Curran.
12	(Recess taken from 4:32 p.m. to 4:38 p.m.)
13	JUDGE BOLLWERK: And I think in the
14	interests of efficiency, it's probably more efficient
15	to have the staff answer the question first. Then if
16	Ms. Curran has anything else to say with respect to
17	what Mr. Repka said or what Mr. Lewis has to say, she
18	can address it at that point.
19	MR. REPKA: Do I get to comment on what he
20	says?
21	JUDGE BOLLWERK: If you want to, sure.
22	MS. CURRAN: Could I
23	JUDGE BOLLWERK: As long as Ms. Curran
24	gets the last word.
25	MS. CURRAN: I'm afraid I was talking to

Dr. Legg, because I thought I had to do that while 1 2 this -- Dr. Lam's question was going on, so I'm not sure what the question is on the table. 3 JUDGE BOLLWERK: The question that Dr. Lam 4 asked was what is -- what's the standard under 5 6 72.40(c) in terms of new information being discovered that would require some additional analysis for the 7 ISFSI. And also what's the standard for a reopening 8 9 for a Part 50 license. 10 Did I say that correctly? JUDGE LAM: That's exactly right. 11 MR. LEWIS: Okay. So I'm -- we'll step up 12 to the plate and take a crack at trying to answer 13 this. 14 I suppose what I am going to say now is 15 going to sound to some members of the public like 16 being a very severe threshold that -- that public 17 petitioners have to -- have to meet but, in fact, what 18 I'm going to say is, in fact, directly drawn from the 19 regulations. 20 The criteria that we're going to have to 21 measure -- that we're going to have to use to 22 determine whether or not the ISFSI is adequately 23 designed are going to be an earthquake magnitude and 24 25 a ground motion acceleration.

So -- and, by the way, those would be the same things that have to be used in a Part 50 earthquake analysis, seismic analysis.

Ms. Curran has asserted that it's not the burden of her clients to tell you a magnitude that they think results from their analysis or presumably she would say the same thing for a ground acceleration. But I think the regulations, in fact, obligate her to do so in order to get this matter reheard.

The -- in looking at it again, I -- in looking at the two regulations again by which I mean 72.40(c) and 72.105 -- 102(f), I would now come around to something that Dr. Lam said, which is that actually 72.102(f) is very prescriptive, and it really -- it really is probably not correct on my part to describe it as a "threshold," because it says specifically that the design earthquake for the ISFSI must be equivalent to the safe-shutdown earthquake for a nuclear power plant.

Well, that's very specific, so I mean as compared to 72.40(c), talking about new information discovered which would alter the original site evaluation findings.

But to get where I'm going with this, Dr.

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1	Lam, is that I think that the same criteria would, in
2	fact, apply and have to apply under Part 50 or under
3	Part 72 because they are being linked by virtue of the
4	way Part 72 structures the question of whether or not
5	seismicity at a co-located ISFSI is or other site
6	characteristics at a co-located ISFSI is a litigable
7	issue or becomes a litigable issue in a Part 72
8	license proceeding.
9	JUDGE LAM: Now what does it take if an
10	intervenor wants to come in and reopen the litigation
11	under the Part 50 license on seismic issues? What
12	does it take for an intervenor to do that, aside from
13	the ISFSI here?
14	MR. LEWIS: Well,
15	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Well, I think we need to
16	put that in a context. There has to be some licensing
17	action that's out there once that becomes an issue, or
18	they have to file a 2.206 petition. Am I I don't
19	want to
20	MR. LEWIS: Yeah. Thank you, Mr.
21	Chairman.
22	I, even without that help, I was just
23	about to say that it strikes me that this is headed,
24	the logic of this is headed in the direction of a
25	2.206 petition, or at least that's the theory I'm

hearing from the Mothers for Peace, which is that they 1 now question the sufficiency of the design earthquake 2 for the Diablo Canyon Plant. 3 Now it's very interesting to me. Thev 4 sort of hedged on this a little bit. They said, well, 5 6 haven't really looked at the design-basis earthquake, but we do question the earthquake from the 7 Long-Term Seismic Program. So I'm not quite sure 8 exactly. They're challenging some part of it as to it 9 adequacy, but apparently have not looked at the -- the 10 original OL -- the original operating license seismic 11 assumptions. 12 Thank you, Mr. Lewis. JUDGE LAM: 13 JUDGE BOLLWERK: Mr. Repka, anything you 14 15 want to say? MR. REPKA: The first thing I would say is 16 I agree that 72.102 is very prescriptive, and I think 17 it has no threshold and I think it is therefore 18 controlling. 19 But with respect to the question of 20 72.40(c), of the threshold there, I think I agree with 21 what Mr. Lewis said. I would go a little farther, and 22 I'd say the relevant question under that regulation is 23 what it says, is could the information alter the 24 25 original site evaluation findings.

1	Well, now to alter the site evaluation
2	findings you would need not just changes to the source
3	characterization, you would need some effect on the
4	ground motions. And even in licensing space, the
5	requirements, the site evaluation requirements don't
6	establish a ground motion that one must meet, good or
7	bad.
8	You define a ground motion, and then you
9	design to it. So therefore it suggests that you have
10	to go further and address the response spectra and
11	show that in some way the design and response spectra
12	used in the structural analysis are inadequate.
13	So to get to a relevant licensing-type
14	decision, you would need much more than to challenge
15	the source, you would not to connect the dots I think
16	is the terminology somebody has used already.
17	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Anything further?
18	MR. REPKA: No.
19	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Let me just
20	turn if anyone from the interested-governmental
21	entities want to say anything about what you just
22	heard?
23	MR. TEMPLE: (Shakes head.)
24	MR. WAYLETT: (Shakes head.)
25	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Then Ms.

Curran.

MS. CURRAN: Well, turning to Section 72.40(c), the question is whether new information is presented that could alter the original site evaluation findings. And I think at page 6 the contention that we presented sums up our view on how the new information that we have set forth could alter the findings that supported the original analysis that was done by PG&E.

And we don't -- it's true that we don't have a number at this point. We prepared a contention. It's a threshold pleading to put into contention to show a material dispute with the applicant on an issue that's relevant to the license application. And the question is whether we've done that.

I think it's a different question whether in the merits proceeding if the licensee presents calculations of ground motions and we don't come forward with some kind of counter evidence that is getting to that level of detail, that becomes a merits question.

But I think as summarized here on page 6 of our contention, we provide the information and we qualitatively state that it's very significant. We

state: "This oversight or selective ignorance could result in a series [sic] understatement of the seismic hazard at the subject site and thus may represent a more serious threat to the public and the environment then the SAR and ER suggest."

In terms of what is required in a Part 50 proceeding, I guess the only regulation that I could think of that would apply there would be if one was in a proceeding, the standard for reopening the record, which is in 2.734, which requires that -- well, first of all, "The motion has to be timely, except that an exceptionally grave safety issue may be considered in the discretion of the presiding officer; the motion must address a significant safety or environmental issue; and, third, the motion must demonstrate that a material different" -- "a materially-different result would be or would have been likely had the newly-proffered evidence been considered initially."

And I think timeliness is a very important consideration in any motion to reopen the record. When -- the situation you're usually in there is that you're towards the end of some licensing case and some new information that comes up that the intervenor believes bears on the decision and comes in and says, 'This information came up just now, couldn't have

presented to you earlier. It's significant.' 1 2 And even if perhaps it didn't just come 3 up, then it's so grave that it warrants everyone delaying this whole thing so that we can look at this. 4 5 And it seems to me that we're in a somewhat different situation here where there's a 6 brand new licensing action. There's a licensing 7 decision on a site that has relevance here that 8 happened many years ago, 15 years ago or more. 9 the question is there And is, new 10 information that indicates that that decision was not 11 based on adequate information. That -- to support 12 this particular licensing decision. There is -- the 13 Commission is bound here by the undue -- no-undue-risk 14 standard of the Atomic Energy Act and is not entitled 15 to license a facility that it believes would pose no 16 undue risk to public health and safety. 17 would say that raising a very 18 Ι significant threshold to the introduction of material 19 new information would be a violation of the overall 20 obligation of the Commission under the Act. 21 JUDGE BOLLWERK: Anything further? 22 MS. CURRAN: I would just like to return 23 to the beach balls, which I think Mr. Repka said if 24 you look at this diagram, it shows that the great 25

1	majority of these beach balls are strike-slip faults,
2	but we don't agree with that characterization.
3	And I think this is really a case that
4	comes down to what the experts think of this, but
5	MR. REPKA: Before this goes too far I
6	want to say that that's not what I said.
7	MS. CURRAN: Um-hum. Well, you can say
8	what you
9	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. If you want
10	to
11	MS. CURRAN: intended.
12	JUDGE BOLLWERK: make some other
13	statement, we'll go back again. Let's go ahead and
14	let
15	MS. CURRAN: All right.
16	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Ms. Curran finish what
17	she has to say first.
18	MS. CURRAN: In our view, this and this
19	is limited data. This is recent data over a 10-year
20	period, from 1987 to 1997. But it shows a significant
21	number of reverse faults along this fault along the
22	Hosgri Fault. And that is significant. And we do not
23	see how assuming two-third strike-slip faults and one-
24	third reverse faults can be considered conservative
25	under the circumstances, especially in light of the

1	fact that the most severe earthquake in history in
2	this area, which is the Lompoc Earthquake in 1927, was
3	a reversed earthquake.
4	That's all I have on that.
5	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Anything further?
6	MS. CURRAN: No.
7	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Is there
8	something you wanted to say, Mr. Repka?
9	MR. REPKA: There really is no dispute and
10	there never has been a dispute that the controlling
11	earthquake for Diablo is the Hosgri.
12	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right.
13	MR. REPKA: Ms. Curran characterized my
14	comment as saying that I said that the majority of the
15	beach balls on this figure were strike slip. What I
16	said was that the majority of the beach balls on the
17	Hosgri Fault are strike slip. And I think the figure
18	speaks for itself on that point.
19	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Ms. Curran,
20	anything further?
21	MS. CURRAN: Just one moment, please.
22	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Sure.
23	(Ms. Curran confers with Dr. Legg off
24	record.)
25	MS. CURRAN: We believe the figure shows
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that are significant reverse faults on the Hosgri 1 2 Fault. JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Anything 3 4 further from the Board Members? 5 (No audible response.) JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Anything 6 further from any of the parties? 7 (No audible response.) 8 9 JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. At this point then I think we are -- we've heard all the arguments 10 on the contentions that have been submitted as well as 11 the questions of standing that are before the Board. 12 The Board now has to take all this into account and 13 write a decision, which we will be issuing in due 14 15 course. 16 I should say that both the Board -- other 17 Board Members have commented to me, and I agree, that the quality of the presentations we've heard from 18 counsel in this proceeding have been very high. 19 20 appreciate your efforts and your time. It does illuminate and help us think these things through and 21 come to decisions. And so I would thank all of you 22 for your time and your effort in coming before us the 23 last two days and providing us with the information 24 that you have. Thank you very much. 25

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1	At this point we stand adjourned. Thank
2	you.
3	(The Prehearing Conference was adjourned
4	at 4:51 o'clock p.m.)
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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the attached proceedings before the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission in the matter of:

Name of Proceeding: Pacific Gas & Electric

Diablo Canyon ISFSI

Docket Number: 72-26

72-26-ISFSI; ASLBP No. 02-

801-01-ISFSI

Location:

Shell Beach, California

were held as herein appears, and that this is the original transcript thereof for the file of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission taken by me and, thereafter reduced to typewriting by me or under the direction of the court reporting company, and that the transcript is a true and accurate record of the foregoing proceedings.

Mancy Palmer

Official Reporter

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