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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Title:

Private Fuels Storage, LLC

Docket Number:

72-22-ISFSI

Location:

(telephone conference)

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April 1, 2004 (11:33AM)

Date:

Tuesday, March 30, 2004

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4	ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING BOARD					
5	(ASLB)					
6	. * * * *					
7	PRE-HEARING TELECONFERENCE					
8	x					
9	IN THE MATTER OF:					
10	PRIVATE FUELS STORAGE, LLC : Docket No.					
11	(Independent Spent Fuel : 72-22-ISFSI					
12	Storage Installation) :					
13	x					
14	Tuesday, March 30, 2004					
15						
16	The above-entitled matter came on for					
17	hearing, pursuant to notice, at 1:30 p.m.					
18						
19	BEFORE:					
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21	MICHAEL C. FARRAR Chairman					
• 22	PETER S. LAM Administrative Judge					
23						
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25						
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10	Also Present:
11	SherVerne Cloyd
12	Jack Guttman
13	Susan Lin
14	Robert E. Shewmaker
15	Michael Waters
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2	1:33 p.m.
3	JUDGE FARRAR: We'll go on the record.
4	This is a very important prehearing scheduling
5	conference, the day we've all been waiting for in the
6	Private Fuel Storage proceeding. This is Mike
7	Farrar. I'm the Chairman of this Board. Judge Lam is
8	with me here in D.C. Judge Abramson is traveling and
9	is unable to call him, but we have his proxy. The
10	court reporter is here with us in our chambers as is
11	Susan Lin, our law clerk, and SherVerne Cloyd who is
12	helping administer the proceeding. Who do we have for
13	the company?
14	MR. GAUKLER: We have Paul Gaukler and
15	Sean Barnett.
16	JUDGE FARRAR: All right. Welcome
17	gentlemen.
18	MR. GAUKLER: Thank you.
19	MR. BARNETT: Thank you, Your Honor.
20	JUDGE FARRAR: For the state?
21	MS. CHANCELLOR: Denise Chancellor, Connie
22	Nakahara, Jim Soper and Jean Braxton.
23	JUDGE FARRAR: Okay. Welcome to all of
24	you. And for the Staff?

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MR. TURK: Sherwin Turk and Laura Zaccari

and with us are Jack Guttman, Michael Waters and Robert Shewmaker.

JUDGE FARRAR: Okay. Welcome to all of I think we are in a good position to make some progress. Before I want to commend the parties for two things, first the settlement of Contention TT which I think in the Board's judgment whatever the evidence would have revealed this is a good outcome recognizing the State's concerns and the Applicant's capabilities to deal with them and memorializing that. So again this is another example of how nice it is to be presiding over a proceeding like this where people can solve problems in a sensible fashion. We will, of course, do what we have to do to enter that settlement.

And then thank you for getting us in a timely fashion the competing schedules for the resumption of the PFS hearing. I think there may be at least four things we need to deal with today. First is this question of what is and is not going to be litigated, but then we would also like to hear from you on the other issues how we can best subdivide those into two, three or four main issues that would help us get our arms around the case.

Second, the number of witnesses you have

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on each of those issues and we are leaning seriously although we're open to be dissuaded to the notion of an overall allotment to cross examination time for each side to use as it sees fit. So let's tackle those and anything else that you all want to get into.

The first question then I guess is some of difference in the schedule comes litigating or not the so-called radiation dose consequences and criticality matters. Ms. Chancellor, do you want to tell us why you believe those should --Well, let me state the case for anybody reading this transcript. There is one way to divide the aircraft accident part of the case is into three parts of a unified regulatory question, what's the probability of site impact which we decided, the probability of resulting cask breach which will be one of the issues in the hearing and then the third question, the resulting excessive radiation consequences. That would be the third step. Ms. Chancellor, do you want to tell us why you think that third step either the way I stated it or stated some other way should be litigated?

MS. CHANCELLOR: Certainly, Your Honor.

I'd like to step back to when we were filing joint
reports after you issued the decision on probability.

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If you will recall in April 30 joint report, the State argued as it did in the March 31 report that PFS must amend its license application. It must undergo Staff review and that Utah has to file new contentions. Both the Staff and PFS took the position that consequences were not beyond the scope of Contention Utah K and that there was no need to file a new contention.

Then we get to the Commission's decision CLI-03-05 on May 28, 2003 and that dealt with PFS's appeal from your decision LBP-03-04. PFS appealed on three grounds, first that 4.29 X 10⁻⁶ was close enough, that the Board committed error with respect to the R factor and that the Board also committed error for failure to admit evidence that there would be no harmful radiation release if the site were hit.

The Commission rejected PFS's appeal that the Board erred in not admitting the evidence on consequences. It cited to the March 31 report that PFS and the Staff were both prepared to go forward with the consequences' proceeding and the Commission held the other two issues in abeyance because those two issues were fact-based, but more particularly because the Board had not completed its risk inquiry. Specifically the Board is still considering the

consequences aspect or risk, the Commission said.

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The Commission refers to the Board's ultimate determination of risk. That is after the consequences' ruling. The important language in CLI-03-05 is the following: "If PFS successfully demonstrates at the anticipated hearing that the posited crashes would not penetrate the cask or even if they did would be unlikely to cause release of dangerous levels of radiation. The overall risk is satisfactorily low." So the Commission said that it was holding two appeal issues in abeyance until the record was complete and available to it. That complete record as we read the Commission's decision includes whether there's going to be dangerous levels of radiation.

In May 29 prehearing - this was where we were back in D.C. after the mini-cask reconsideration issue - we got into a discussion as to whether the State could make its case through cross examination or whether we had to file expert reports. Mr. Gaukler made the point that if we were going to file expert reports such as those we used in the past by Dr. Resnikoff meaning consequences or if we're going to do something independently, the State needed to file those expert reports and give PFS the opportunity to

review that.

I would like to note that the Intervenor has the burden of going forward with evidence to support its contention either through direct evidence or by cross examination. That's well established case law. It goes back as far as Limerick 1 NRC 153. Utah identified its witnesses on September 5, 2003. Utah filed its expert reports on September 18, 2003, on time as the Board had scheduled including reports by Dr. Thorne on criticality and Dr. Thompson on radiation dose consequences. Utah put substantial resources and efforts into finding those experts, into producing those reports.

Now if you want us to forego that effort, we believe that that is totally unfair. PFS and the Staff have had more than adequate notice of what the theory of the State's case is. The theory of our case is there will be penetration and there will be consequences in the form of unacceptable radiation doses and the potential for criticality. We believe that if those issues are not heard, it substantially affects our ability to present the best case that we can to the Board.

I would note that neither PFS nor the Staff has really accepted the Board's probability

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ruling. The only reason we are here is because the State has brought forth these issues of penetration, dose and criticality. It was really only at the last conference call that PFS made it clear that it was not its desire to go forward with radiation and criticality.

If you look at the schedule, there's only a couple of weeks difference between trying radiation and criticality now. Whereas PFS will probably argue that it will take a year later on and in fact PFS has said it has no intention of putting on a case on criticality in the future. It intends to go to the Commission and make its case to the Commission that it doesn't need to do radiation and criticality.

Just because we have this ruling that we didn't have to file a contention, now we're in this situation where we had proceeded along the lines that this is how we structured our case and that it wouldn't be a level playing field if you allowed PFS or the Staff to shape the way they perceive the hearing. If you look at the issue of probability and risk is probability times consequences, the PFS is serious that there will be zero consequences. If they wish to stand on that theory, consequences. they do so at their peril. Our position is that there

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will be consequences and that's the case that we think we should have the ability to put on.

JUDGE FARRAR: Ms. Chancellor, that was very well presented. Let me ask you a question. Maybe the Company will tell us differently, but I thought the issue was their willingness at this point to concede that if they fail to show there would be no cask breach, that is, if we find that there would be a cask breach, that at that point they've lost because they have by not putting on any evidence at this juncture conceded at least for now that there would be sufficient consequences that we would call it a bad thing, a bad enough consequence, so they could not proceed with the facility. Am I missing something there, Ms. Chancellor?

MS. CHANCELLOR: Yes, you are, Your Honor. I think if you go back and read the transcript last time, Mr. Gaukler was so good. He wanted to certify to the Applicants that PFS -- I think this is a moving target here. We never really nailed it, never pinned this issue to the wall that PFS is not willing to concede - and you can ask them this - that if we prevail and show that there is penetration that they concede that there are consequences. What they say is "Well, maybe we can go back and find other

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probability. Look at some of those unanalyzed event probabilities."

And we feel also that it would -- Just a second. Sorry. I lost my train of thought. We feel that in order to make our case that we can make a better case if we show that there are radiation consequences and criticality. If the case is closed, that may tip the scale. Then you're also left with the lack of complete record that the Commission is expecting as it said in its May order.

JUDGE FARRAR: Okay. That's a good point to focus on. Are we dealing with two competing values here? On one hand, the Commission said as here and in other cases we want this case wrapped up. This has been going on a long time. We want it wrapped up quickly. That's partly a good way of doing business, but it's partly the historical Commission view, Congressional view, that companies are entitled to have these proceedings to have a decision on their application.

So to the extent that the Commission says wrap this up, get it over with, there is some culture behind that, and not unfairly, that is trying to make sure the Applicant doesn't get kept waiting for years and years unnecessarily. On the other hand, if the

Company comes in and says "We don't mind putting off
the bites here," yes, in a perfect world, you do all
three together. But if we do them one after the
other, the only person being hurt by the delay of
putting the third bite off is the Company. Usually
they are anxious to have all their bites quickly.

But there is this notion that they can always go back to the drawing board, revise their application. So how do you reconcile these two cultures, one that the Company is entitled to in a reasonably rapid decision and if the Company is the one that suffers by delay and if they want to bring delay on themselves, so be it?

MS. CHANCELLOR: I think this is a false dilemma, Your Honor. If we had gone through the traditional process, if PFS had amended its license application, if Staff had reviewed it and Utah had contention would filed contentions, our explicitly stated that there would be a breach, that PFS has failed to demonstrate that the site is safe, would unacceptable radiation that there be consequences and potential for criticality. That is the contention that is at issue here.

JUDGE FARRAR: Okay, but aren't they conceding that for purposes of bite 2? If I'm

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correctly understanding what the Applicant is going to 1 say, they are going to say give us bite two and for 2 3 present purposes, we will concede. We lose on bite 4 three? 5 MS. CHANCELLOR: No, I don't think they are, Your Honor. I think that's maybe what we need to 6 7 nail down because --JUDGE FARRAR: Okay, then why -- Go ahead. 8 MS. CHANCELLOR: The culture is also that 9 10 the Intervenor shapes its case. It goes forward with 11 its case and then the burden shifts to the Applicant and the Applicant then has to defend against what the 12 Intervenor comes forward with. 13 What we have come forward with penetration, criticality and radiation 14 15 doses. To bifurcate this yet again gets us still 16 back into the probability part of the hearing and not 17 18 to the consequences. I've looked at the record. I've spoken with Mr. Gaukler. I do not believe that PFS 19 20 concedes that if we show penetration ergo there is unacceptable radiation consequences. 21 JUDGE LAM: Now, Ms. Chancellor, this is 22 23 Judge Lam. When you are talking about those 24 consequences and criticality issues, presentations 25 you intend to make, are these related to

1	scenarios that have probabilities higher than 10 ⁻⁶ or						
2	are they some scenario that your experts are						
3	constructing that are below the probability threshold?						
4	MS. CHANCELLOR: I think the cumulative						
5	probability, Judge Lam, on our penetration comes to						
6	10 ⁻⁶ . I never know which way to go on 10 ⁻⁶ , exceeds 10 ⁻						
7	6.						
8	JUDGE LAM: So you intend to present your						
9	case based on scenarios that have probability						
10	exceeding 10 ⁻⁶ and demonstrate the consequences in						
11	terms of doses and criticality						
12	MS. CHANCELLOR: That is correct.						
13	JUDGE LAM: are not acceptable.						
14	JUDGE FARRAR: Ms. Chancellor, when you						
15	characterize the issue of whether this is probability						
16	or consequences, I don't have our March 10 opinion of						
17	a year ago in front of me, but I thought we had a						
18	footnote that said that second step could be						
19	MS. CHANCELLOR: I have it in front of me.						
20	It's footnote 110.						
21	JUDGE FARRAR: that it could be						
22	characterized one way or the other depending on how						
23	you were generally describing the issue.						
24	MS. CHANCELLOR: But if I could read the						
25	language. "Cask penetration was spoken on a few						

occasions of constituting part of the accident probability question when the accident is defined as cask breach by a crashing aircraft or on other occasions as part of dose consequences evaluation when the accident is defined as it most often has been here as the cask impact by such an aircraft." So your footnote makes it clear that it most often defined as cask impact and that --

JUDGE FARRAR: Yeah, but doesn't it --

MS. CHANCELLOR: -- and that the three part scenario is not as this has been used in this proceeding that was always talked about probability and consequences when we talked about bifurcating this at the beginning. In the motion in limine, it was our understanding that we would be able to put on a case on consequences. When we went to the Commission complaining about the standards, that the standards should be 10⁻⁷ and not 10⁻⁶, part of the reason for rejecting that was because we didn't make a case on consequences.

JUDGE FARRAR: But that footnote --

MS. CHANCELLOR: At no stage have we yet gotten an opportunity to make our case on consequences.

JUDGE FARRAR: Another way of looking at

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that footnote is that it gives us the flexibility to define the case the way that makes the most sense and I guess my question would be given where we are now, does it make the most sense to take up question two separately because one of two things will happen. The Company will prevail on question two and because then the accident is improbable or incredible, we don't need to get to question three. They win conceding that if we ever got to question three you would prevail.

Or the Company loses on question two and then they seek to come back on question three. And we will have run a more efficient and shorter and more focused hearing now and that any delay brought about by having to wait another lengthy period to get to issue three is on the Company's head, but they brought it on themselves. They can hardly be heard to complain and now there's a further delay in this proceeding even though the Commission didn't want a delay. If they say to us in effect, we are happy to have the delay. Let's simplify this hearing and get it over as fast as we can.

MS. CHANCELLOR: Beg to differ, Your Honor. What we're talking about is two extra weeks in the schedule, three at most. That seems to me the

most efficient way to run this proceeding. We have had experts on retainer for a couple of years now and you expect us to retain these experts with the expectation that maybe in another year we will get to criticality and radiation doses.

Furthermore, we have our marching orders from the Commission that it wants a complete record so that it can decide the entire panoply of appeals that it's going to get. I still keep coming back to PFS if it -- Let me make another point first. Certainly you are right. If PFS prevails on the penetration, that penetration doesn't come within the 10⁻⁶ probability, but that's not preordained. That's what this hearing is all about. We shouldn't go into this hearing thinking that they are going to prevail on that issue.

JUDGE FARRAR: I can assure you --

MS. CHANCELLOR: Oh, I'm not criticizing you, Judge Farrar. I know you wouldn't do that. But we're going to have the opportunity at some stage to make our case and PFS will go to the Commission and it will argue. If it loses on penetration and we don't try criticality, it will argue "Oh, no, we can't delay another year and it will be too long before we can get our license."

JUDGE FARRAR: Suppose we extract it from

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them as a condition to only hearing part two that they would forego any interlocutory appeal on part two and turn back and now it's your turn to have your innings and do part three. Would that be a fair concession to ask of them if we were to disagree with you?

MS. CHANCELLOR: Depends on how well you nail them to the wall, Your Honor. I just don't think this issue has ever been nailed down. PFS always has the right to go to the Commission.

JUDGE FARRAR: Not if as a part of case management in getting this thing on the right track or tracks, we say we will do this. This makes sense if and only if the following conditions are adhered to. Now Judge Lam has something and then we'll ask. You've made an eloquent argument here for doing the whole case, but let's hear from Judge Lam for a moment.

JUDGE LAM: Well, Ms. Chancellor, if you are reasonably confident that the consequence from radiation doses and criticality are indeed related to likely accident scenarios which have probability exceeding 10⁻⁶, I think your case is solid. However, if radiation dose consequences and criticality are related to unlikely scenario which I would say way below 10⁻⁶, then perhaps this is not the right time to

hear them. One analogy is I know for sure a meteorite strikes at that facility would release unacceptable radiation dose consequences and may even create criticality issue beyond imagination, but that probability is probably ranked at about 10⁻¹⁰, 10⁻¹². So there is no need to examine the radiation dose consequences for that scenario.

The key here I think is are your experts reasonably certain that the scenario related to radiation dose consequences and criticality are reasonably high by which I mean exceeding 10⁻⁶. indeed they are, then I would certainly think they should be heard at this time.

MS. CHANCELLOR: Judge Lam, I think if you look at the expert reports that the State's has by very credible experts that they are confident that there will be penetration, that there will unacceptable radiation release and that there will be the potential for criticality within the 10-6 bounds that vicinity with respect somewhere in criticality. That is the case that we have presented to date.

I don't think that anybody has suggested that the State's reports are just a bunch of trash. That if you look at those reports, there are credible

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scenarios in there that show penetration. The problem we have here is PFS is going in one direction presenting their case with respect to unanalyzed event probabilities being less than 10⁻⁶ and we're going in the other direction showing within 10⁻⁶ there are these unacceptable consequences.

So we are going in diametrically different directions. We feel that we can make a very strong presentation that within acceptable bounds there will be penetration such that there will unacceptable radiation release and potential for criticality. That's our case of breach.

JUDGE LAM: Thank you.

JUDGE FARRAR: Ms. Chancellor, you've stated this very powerfully and eloquently for which we thank you. We're not surprised, but thank you for stating it. Mr. Gaukler, you've heard Chancellor's arguments. You've heard our questions. So we'll turn the floor over to you and during the course of your remarks, I hope you will address just what we do with the Commission mandate if I can paraphrase them "wrap this up by the end of 2003." How happy are they going to be if we say "Well, we think we'll wrap it up by 2004, but depending on how it comes out, we may have to have another proceeding

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in 2005." Is that inconsistent with the directions they've given us?

MR. GAUKLER: I think the Commission was focused on getting this case over as quickly as possible within a reasonable range. If we had known back last year that this part of the proceedings was taking so long, we probably would have requested the Commission to go ahead on the probability part of this case.

of what believe is In terms we appropriate, we believe it's appropriate to hear the structural issue at this point in time for various The same rationale that led the Board to reasons. exclude both the structural and radiological dose consequences in the spring of 2002 apprise here. It's premature to consider the criticality and radiation dose issues because if we win on the structural as the Board notes, the issue of dose and criticality is moot.

The State is not prejudiced in any way because if it's correct in terms of a breach of a cask with less than 10⁻⁶, its witnesses will establish that and then the litigation of the consequences will be another day, those consequences. At this point in time --

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JUDGE FARRAR: But they claim their prejudiced because they've put resources and effort into signing on these witnesses, working with them and they are ready to go and may be like anything in the law, you wait. That's why we have statutes and limitations. You wait too long and people go away or they are not interested or something. So they are saying that there's prejudiced to them from having gone ahead and now we say "It's nice that you went

MR. GAUKLER: I don't think that's going to be the case in the sense that we'll be prejudiced too if we have to go ahead and present this part of the case when we don't think it's necessary at this point in time in terms of cost and expenses. That is part of the litigation of issues.

ahead, but just put all of that on hold for a year."

JUDGE FARRAR: So let me paraphrase what you just said. Are you saying that in terms of a Commission mandate to be efficient, we have two choices here? We can be real efficient on issue two and if you win, then we've done it as efficiently as possible. And if we go ahead with both issues, that could be inefficient because it could take a much longer time. Those are the easy cases.

How about the case where we go ahead, look

very efficient on issue two, you lose and now we have to come back? The Commission will be able to say to us "That was an inefficient way to do things. You should have done the whole thing at once." Or are you willing to say that from your point of view, you being the people hurt most by delay, you're willing to accept the risk of that issue three delay?

MR. GAUKLER: We're willing to accept issue three delay, but we would probably take an appeal with respect to issues one and two up to the Commission before even thinking to go back to issue three. We feel that's the most efficient way to handle this case in terms of all three issues. As the Board noted in its decision, there is basically two approaches that you used in terms of this decision describing how an applicant could prove its case with a respect to credible actions.

Let me clarify. There is actually three as clarified in Dr. Cornell's report and there's really three quite distinct issues. One is the Two is the structural probability of a crash. consequences of a crash or would there be any breach. through the first Three only if you go possibilities is the radiation dose consequences. believe that the Board does not have before a complete

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record of radiation dose consequences.

Important to the Board before getting into this issue were two things. One is the Staff had done no report with respect to any type of consequences and the Board was loafed to go forth into the area of consequences without further detailed review of the Staff. The Board noted obviously that it's not compelled to go along with the Staff, but they found Staff analysis to be very useful.

If we go forward with radiological doses consequences here, you would go forward with no analysis by the Staff or PFS on its own. You would be limited to cross examination and some rebuttal testimony with respect to particular points raised by the State.

JUDGE FARRAR: Wait, but the State says this is their contention. They put you on notice that they were going ahead and I guess they would say shame on you for not having responded.

MR. GAUKLER: Well, I think that an applicant is entitled to set forth the position he thinks by which to go forth with his licensing position efficiently and expeditiously. In terms of the initial contention itself, the initial contention itself was one PFS had failed to evaluate or analyze

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1	whether various events are credible or not.
2	Consequences were included in that in the fact that
3	consequences as the Board knows are part of this
4	unified single question albeit we approach it in
5	discrete parts.
6	JUDGE FARRAR: Well, that last that you
7	said Mr. Gaukler, you're going back to the original
8	contention.
9	MR. GAUKLER: Going back to the original
10	contention.
11	JUDGE FARRAR: Do you have that in front
12	of you by any chance?
13	MR. GAUKLER: Yes, I do.
14	JUDGE FARRAR: Could you read it to me?
15	MR. GAUKLER: I was looking at the basis
16	etc. Let me read the contention itself.
17	JUDGE FARRAR: Well, which ever part of it
18	touches on what's in front of us now.
19	MR. GAUKLER: The contention is that the
20	"applicant has inadequately considered credible
21	accidents caused by external events in facilities
22	effecting the ISFSI intermodal transfer site and
23	transportation corridor along Skull Valley Road
24	including the accumulative effects of nearby hazardous
25	wastes in military testing facilities in the

vicinity." So basically that's the contention and the basis of the contention was to point out that the State alleges that PFS failed to consider whether certain events were credible or if properly evaluated whether they were credible or not. It did not get into radiation dose or criticality albeit as Your Honor noted in your decisions last March, that's part of the unified question. But the focus of this basis was whether or not there was a credible event.

Now in terms of going back to what I was saying is I believe there are three basic issues involved in the ultimate unified question. We've litigated one. The record is complete. And that will be on appeal if and when we get up on these other issues. We have issue no. two now which we are litigating right now. We have reports by the State and PFS. We will have reports by the Staff very shortly. The record will be complete after we go through on that.

In terms of radiological dose and criticality, the Board will not have a complete record as we talked about in its initial decision March 10 last year in two respects. (1) You're not going to have any independent Staff analysis of the issue because the Staff I believe concurs with PFS that it's

not necessary to reach that issue because the consideration, the structural issue, was moot. (2)

The nature of the record would not be fully developed.

JUDGE FARRAR: But haven't both you and the Staff ignored the Commission's instruction that this whole thing? They wanted a complete record and the whole thing wrapped up. I don't remember a footnote in their decision that said we want a complete record, footnote except insofar as the Applicant and the Staff deem that we don't need a complete record. They told us get a complete record.

MR. GAUKLER: You will have a complete record with respect to two issues. I think that both the Staff and Applicant believe that those issues are moot in consideration of the third. That at this point in time that's the most efficient way to proceed in terms of reaching the ultimate objective of the Commission, in terms of reaching the decision as quickly as possible, to get an answer back to the Applicant as quickly as possible and Applicant recognizes that if we go up on one and two without having litigated three and the Commission denies our appeal on one or two, we certainly have engaged extensive lengthy delay. What we do at that point is up to us, but the delay will be our fault at that

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point and nobody else's.

JUDGE FARRAR: I take it then you would reject my proffered compromise that if we just did two you would agree to forego an appeal if you lost until we litigated three.

MR. GAUKLER: That's correct, Your Honor. We would be afraid that we would get into another potential lengthy proceeding on the third issue. One reason the Commission I think directed the parties to go forward as it did without hearing the appeal was it thought that based on the decisions that have been filed by both PFS and State that consequences would be relatively simple to go forward and to be resolved relatively expeditiously.

As the Board and the parties have found out that's not been the case. I think that criticality and radiation dose if one would really get into it and look at closely would be just as complicated as the structural issues that proved out to be. PFS would much rather go forward with the issues that are forward and litigate it. The decision which we would agree would be favorable, but if it's not favorable, then we recognize that there would be delay in order to go back and litigate radiation dose and criticality or go back and redesign the cask or

whatever option we may choose at that point in time. 1 Mr. Gaukler, this is Judge 2 JUDGE LAM: 3 Lam. 4 MR. GAUKLER: Yes. 5 JUDGE LAM: Assuming you are right that you would prevail on the probability of a structural 6 7 integrity of the cask, assuming you are right, 8 therefore those consequences and criticality results only would apply to accident scenarios which are 9 deemed improbable and below a 10⁻⁶ threshold. Now in 10 11 that case, what harm would it be to your case by having only the results presented by the State? That 12 should not help the case though, should it? 13 MR. GAUKLER: It doesn't harm our case in 14 terms of albeit that structural integrity is probably 15 16 at the breach of a cask is less than 10.6. If we were 17 wrong in that case, we would have given up the ability to going back and presuming what we think their 18 19 analysis show are incorrect results in the State 20 analysis, etc. 21 So that is your JUDGE LAM: I see. 22 concern. 23 MR. GAUKLER: I believe that in terms of the approach that is implicitly recognized by the 24 25 Board in its initial decision of those kind of steps

or approaches in this process and that involves that
there are three steps or approaches in this process,
that it makes sense to look at those steps
individually before going forward to the next one.
The whole question of what type of consequences you
would get from a breach is not yet defined. It seems
to be not an efficient use of resources.

It would be much better to define what you think the nature of the breach might be before you went in and tried to determine the consequences in terms of radiation dose and criticality. But do all those reasons suggest for us to go forward and do the structural integrity and it would be the most efficient way to enable a decision born within the least time is one that PFS then if it were not to prevail would in all likelihood, 99.9 percent, take the first and second decision up on appeal.

As a licensee we would have the right to come back and change something either in terms of the design or seek to litigate those at some point later in time. But we recognize that if we lose on issues one and two as delay is laid out at our boots or laid it out as our doorstep.

JUDGE FARRAR: Let me ask you this, Mr. Gaukler. Would it be a sensible compromise to say

"All right. We'll just litigate issue no. two, but we're going to allow the State to put on the record what it thinks the results on issue no. three would be. We would make no finding of course that that's what would happen on issue three if we ever got to issue three. But this would allow them to spread on the record the work that they have done thinking they were getting ready for litigation.

Obviously we have to be very careful in how we spell that out. You know the Company lost issue one, but that's subject to appeal. We're now litigating issue two and one of the reasons we're litigating issue two is the State has this concern that if the accident were credible, here is what the State thinks the consequences would be. Now that's not what the Board necessarily thinks. We've not gotten to that yet, but that would give them a chance to put the work they've done on the record. Would that be a fair approach?

MR. GAUKLER: I would hate to have it put on the record. It's already part of the docket for the proceeding and it's already part of the record in that broad sense of the word. To put it in the evidentiary record I think would not be appropriate.

JUDGE FARRAR: Not so much the -- It would

1	be not part of the evidentiary record, but it would be
2	given some status beyond the fact that they have
3	submitted it and exchanged it with parties. There
4	would be some recognition taken that this is the
5	position they will take if and when we ever get to
6	issue no. three.
7	MR. GAUKLER: I think that's inclusive
8	already in the fact that they gave it to the Staff and
9	we'll filed it with the Board albeit it was exchanged
10	with the parties on this case. We have put it on the
11	docket and it's essentially part of the docket I
12	guess. I have no problem with that.
13	JUDGE FARRAR: But you wouldn't want to
14	see any particular note taken of it at the hearing to
15	give it some quasi-more exalted status.
16	MR. GAUKLER: No, Your Honor. I don't
17	think so. No.
18	JUDGE FARRAR: All right. Mr. Gaukler,
19	you also have made an eloquent and forceful statement
20	of the Company's position and responded well to our
21	questions. I'll give you an minute if you have
22	anything else to add, but then I'd like to turn and
23	ask the Staff what its view is.
24	MR. GAUKLER: I think I've addressed all

of the main points I wanted to make. I think I

responded to the Board's questions. If I haven't, I 1 2 certainly --3 JUDGE FARRAR: You'll probably get --MR. GAUKLER: More I'm sure. 4 5 JUDGE FARRAR: Our usual custom. You'll 6 get another chance. Thank you very much, Mr. Gaukler. 7 Mr. Turk, you've heard the arguments. Is Mr. Gaukler correct that the Staff has done no review or no 8 9 analysis of the State's issue three reports? 10 MR. TURK: He's partially correct. We have not done our own analysis of what would be the 11 radiation doses consequences if a breach of the cask 12 We have however looked at what the State 13 occurred. 14 presented and if we had to, we would be prepared to 15 rebutt them. But we don't think that it would be 16 appropriate to have to do that. I would like to lay 17 out my reasoning if I may. 18 JUDGE FARRAR: Yes, go ahead. 19 MR. TURK: (1) I have to recognize from the outset that we are not on a secure telephone so I 20 21 can't go into any details about the methodologies or 22 the analyses or the results of the analyses. will stay away from that. You have to read between 23 24 the lines when you listen to my comments to understand 25 the Staff's position on issue no. two as to whether or

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We believe that there is no reason at this point to get to issue no. three. We will be publishing our report in approximately three weeks and you'll be able to see the details of our analysis as well as our evaluation of what PFS has done and what our evaluation of what the State had presented. Based on my conversations with the technical staff, I think that the Staff report will be comprehensive and persuasive.

I think we never have to reach the question that the State wants to get to also as to what are the radiation dose consequences of a breach of a cask. In our mind, that's a hypothetical case that is beyond the design basis that need not be addressed.

JUDGE FARRAR: Okay. How do you square that position with the absence of a footnote when the Commission said wrap this case up. Get a complete record. I didn't see a footnote other than on those matters that the Applicant and Staff choose not to litigate now.

MR. TURK: I don't have the Commission's decision in front of me.

JUDGE FARRAR: You do concede it did not

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1 have a footnote of that nature attached to it.

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That's correct. MR. TURK: But it also has a statement that Ms. Chancellor in which as I understand the reading the Commission indicated that the Applicant is free to make a case that the aircraft crash will not penetrate the cask or even if it did, would have significant it not radiation dose consequences. There would be no significant radiation consequences of that event.

The Commission did not require as I understand Ms. Chancellor's reading of their decision that PFS put on a full case that addresses both the lack of structural consequence as well as a hypothetical case where if one assumes a structural consequence, what would be the dose consequence of that?

JUDGE FARRAR: That sentence you just read was not followed by a sentence that said "Of course, the Applicant can do A or B or it can do A and wait and see how it makes out and then it can do B later."

It didn't say that, did it?

MR. TURK: No, it did not instruct the Applicant which way to proceed nor does the licensing board. The important point to keep in mind is that the issue before the Board is is the facility safe to

license. The normal way in which the Commission evaluates risk is to look first at the probability of an event occurring and as Judge Lam noted that if the probability is below a certain level so as to be incredible, you never have to reach the question of what are the dose consequences of some incredible beyond design basis event.

So to take the State's approach would be to disregard 30 years of Commission licensing proceedings both before licensing boards as well as Staff and Commission actions where there is no contested proceeding where the only evaluation of those consequences that have to forward is of credible accidents. So unless the case can demonstrate that a credible event involved with structural breach, there would be no reason to reach the second question or in this case the third question on what are the dose consequences of that hypothesized event.

JUDGE FARRAR: That would ordinarily be the case in Judge Lam's meteorite example. If you can't show there's a high probability, we don't waste our time on consequences. But this is an unusual case that the Commission has noted has gone on a long time. So why wouldn't this case be the exception to that 30 years of culture and history?

MR. TURK: The Commission has not said that this case presents any reason to go outside of the normal way of addressing safety questions. All they said is the case has gone on for a long time. Let's get it over with. That doesn't instruct anyone how to make the case that has to be considered now.

But then let me address in terms of would the State's approach help us to get the case over with quickly or not. I disagree with the State. They say that there would only be a one or a two or a three week difference in schedules if we litigate those consequences now. That's not correct.

The only thing that would only take two or three weeks additional time would be rebutting the State through cross examination and showing perhaps through rebuttal witnesses why the State's analysis is incorrect. That would not put you in position where you have either a PFS or a Staff analysis showing what would be the actual dose consequences of some hypothetical breach of the cask.

Even the State's analysis - I don't know if you'd have opportunity to read it yet - does not link a breach of the cask with any particular dose consequences. They hypothesize. They start with an assumption of a hole size of some amount without

showing that hole size would result from an aircraft crash. So even the case that they wish to make to you is a hypothetical case that would not help you decide whether this facility is safe to license or not. So you would advance nothing by taking their case under consideration and in fact to make a complete record you could probably have to wait now for PFS and the Staff to go back and do lengthy analyses of some structural event that could breach a cask and look at what would be the consequences of that particular breach. But even that would be a hypothetical case. It would have no value to you unless you find that that breach would occur.

JUDGE FARRAR: You know Ms. Chancellor is going to say when it's her turn next, Mr. Turk, "God help the State if six months later they said 'Oh we forgot to do something. Give us some extra time to do our analyses so we can get ready for the hearing.'" She's going to say that that right was never given to her in this entire proceeding. So how would you respond if she were to say that?

MR. TURK: I would say there's no foreclosing of the State's opportunity later to make out a case on radiation dose consequences if the Board or the Commission find that a breach of the structure

happens.

JUDGE FARRAR: No, maybe I didn't make my anticipation of what her argument would be clear. If we decide that we're going to litigate issue two and issue three now, you're telling me the Staff and the Applicant will put up their hands and say "Oh, we have to have some time now to do our preparation" and Ms. Chancellor's going to say "The State was never given any such opportunity at any phase of this proceeding to say oh we forgot to do something. Let us go back and do it again." What's my answer to her supposed to be?

MR. TURK: Well, I'm trying to picture that scenario and I have a hard time imagining that that argument would come before you. If the Board found that there were to be a structural breach, I think all parties then would go --

JUDGE FARRAR: No, Mr. Turk. Let me say it again. Please listen and answer what I'm asking you. If we say today that we're going ahead with issue two and issue three, I think you said to me that there wouldn't be just a little delay in the hearing time. The Staff and the Applicant would need time to go prepare some reports. The instant you and Mr. Gaukler say that Ms. Chancellor is going to put up her

hand and say "Wait a minute. Whenever the State fell behind, whenever the State didn't do anything, they didn't get to put up their hand and say 'Hey, give us another chance. We forgot to do our reports or we forgot to file a pleading. Give us some weeks or months because we didn't do what we had an opportunity to do.'" What would the response to that be?

MR. TURK: First, let me say you're right. I did misunderstand your question. If the Board were now to say we want to go forward with those consequences, you would do that because the State is pushing that decision. The State would be requesting that you consider that issue.

PFS when it submitted its initial report did not present that issue for your consideration. The State is the one that raised it when they issued their responsive report and they came back with a report saying here would be dose consequences. Neither PFS in its submittals to the Commission nor the Staff until now have said that that's an issue that requires your consideration. So if the State was to make that argument, a fair response could be that until now only the State thought this issue had to be litigated. Only now that the Board has adopted the State's suggestion, should other parties now be

1	required to address it. Merely because the State
2	addressed it on its own does not mean that other
3	parties are required to address it until the Board
4	says this is an issue that must be addressed.
5	JUDGE FARRAR: All right. Go ahead, Mr.
6	Turk.
7	MR. TURK: Thank you, Your Honor. I'm
8	sorry. Just one minute please.
9	JUDGE FARRAR: Go ahead. Mr. Turk, while
10	you're collecting your thoughts, give us a moment here
11	also. All let you know when we're back on. Off the
12	record.
13	(Whereupon, the foregoing matter went off
14	the record at 2:30 p.m. and went back on
15	the record at 2:31 p.m.)
16	JUDGE FARRAR: Okay, we're back on. Go
17	ahead, Mr. Turk.
18	MR. TURK: Thank you, Your Honor. I think
19	I've addressed all the points that I've wanted to. I
20	would sum up, however, to indicate our view that if
21	you do accept the state issue now, then you would, in
22	effect, be setting a new precedent in which beyond
23	design basis events would have to be considered for
24	their those conferences, and that would be contrary
25	in our mind, as to how the Commission licenses the

facilities and it would be contrary to any other 1 proceedings in which they see issues are evaluated in 2 3 terms of whether they present a credible event or not. 4 JUDGE LAM: Mr. Turk --5 MR. TURK: We, in this case, as far as the Applicant can see, this is an issue that need not be 6 7 addressed and should not be addressed at this time. JUDGE LAM: Mr. Turk, this is Judge Lam. 8 9 I'm so glad you raised that issue. Remember earlier in this in phone conference, I specifically asked Ms. 10 11 Chancellor two questions. Are these events that they 12 dealing with, radiation dose consequences, criticality 4 within 10.6 range of probability of 13 occurrence and twice, her response has been positive, 14 yes, they are. 15 If indeed, the State of Utah is asserting 16 17 they are not beyond design basis accident, then may I hear from you why we should not listen to what they 18 have to say? 19 20 MR. TURK: If she eventually succeeds in 21 that argument before you, before her presentation of 22 evidence, and you conclude that yes, this is a credible event, then the issue of what are the dose 23 24 consequences of that event should be evaluated. 25 But in view of the fact that the other

parties disagree with her assertion and urge you to 1 find that in the event this -- in the event you find 2 this to be a credible accident, there is still time 3 then to look at the dose consequences. And it would be wasteful to go ahead and assume that now without 5 having proof on the issue. Then I think it would be 6 inefficient and a waste of resources for us to have to address that issue now.

> JUDGE FARRAR: But it wouldn't run afoul of what you said a couple of minutes ago. rephrase it. It would not afoul of what you said a few minutes ago, that we would suddenly for the first time be saying you have to look at the consequences of design basis accidents. All we'd be saying is that we choose to litigate at this time the consequences of what might prove to be a design basis accident.

> Obviously, you're correct that if it's not a design basis accident, we don't worry about the But we don't know that yet and the consequences. accusation that we are suddenly departing from 30 or 50 years of precedent and considering consequences of non-design basis accident is not really a fair statement of where we are at this moment, is it?

> MR. TURK: Oh, I think it is. Because any Intervenor can always say that some accident they

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hypothesized is a credible event and you should look 1 at the dose consequences of that event. 2 3 But unless you first find that it's a 4 credible event, there's no reason to take the second 5 step. And you think that by JUDGE FARRAR: 6 7 saying okay, we're just going to Issue 2 now, and not take up Issue 3, notwithstanding the language the 8 9 Commission used, they would think that was good case management? 10 11 MR. TURK: I certainly do. And let me 12 make one other point which I made before, but perhaps not clearly enough. Even the State's report, even the 13 evidence that they wish to present to you, does not 14 15 show you that the -- that an aircraft crash will have any particular dose consequences. 16 17 they make out The case is totally 18 hypothetical. They start out assuming certain hole 19 sizes and saying what are the consequences if you had 20 a hole size of such degree. But they don't make the 21 link between the air crash crash event 22 particular hole size even if they're right in 23 theorizing that there would be a breach. 24 JUDGE FARRAR: So you're saying they're 25 just basing their analysis of Issue 3 up to this point

particular accident freeing up that inventory? 2 3 MR. TURK: In a nutshell, yes. 4 really won't have much of a record to base a decision, 5 if you take their evidence and even if you agree with their evidence. You would still have to go back and 6 7 ask the parties, all right, what are the real consequences of an aircraft crash assuming a breach of 8 9 a particular degree with a certain hole size that you find to be credible. 10 11 JUDGE LAM: Now Mr. Turk, since the state 12 has done all of the work and assuming we adopt your approach, will we hear what is the subject integrity 13 issue and the likelihood of occurrence first. 14 than -- if right in the middle of the hearing, let us 15 say two weeks into the hearing we are persuaded that 16 17 yes, indeed, these are likely events, using your approach, we would not be able to hear further 18 evidentiary presentation? We have to wait. 19 20 MR. TURK: Are you asking whether you could then proceed to hear the state's case? 21 22 JUDGE LAM: That's exactly right. say two weeks into the hearing, we are persuaded by 23 24 the state's presentation, aha, the bridge size is 25 commensurate with the probability of occurrence, that

on the inventory of the rods as opposed to any

1	they assert.
2	Would your approach be not be right to
3	hear what the state had to say in terms of
4	consequences?
5	MR. TURK: If we follow that approach, the
6	parties would not be ready to either put on the
7	evidence or to address that evidence, if we proceed in
8	what I believe to be the logical manner now, Issue 3
9	now.
10	JUDGE LAM: My understanding is both the
11	Staff and the Applicants are not ready to address
12	Issue 3.
13	MR. TURK: That's correct. We're not
14	ready now. We would not be ready if we were called in
15	the middle of hearing.
16	JUDGE FARRAR: Mr. Turk, going way, way
17	back in the administrative record of this case, before
18	there was ever a hearing, I seem to recall the Staff
19	trying to get the Applicant to address issues 2 and 3,
20	2 and/or 3, a long, long time as part of the review of
21	the initial application and the Applicant declining to
22	do so.
23	One, is my recollection right? And two,
24	is the Staff's current position inconsistent with that
25	position?

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MR. TURK: I don't think your recollection is quite accurate. I believe what we did is we said that in light of the Commission's decision that PFS should now -- is now permitted to and should proceed to litigate those consequences. I'm sorry, the consequences of an aircraft crash should they choose to do that, we didn't say that PFS should address the consequences in any particular manner. We did not preclude the idea that they might be able to take Step 2 before going to Step 3 and maybe avoiding having to go to Step 3 all together.

JUDGE FARRAR: And that position is or is not consistent with the position of many years ago where administratively you asked them to deal with consequences and they said ah, we don't need to?

MR. TURK: None of us in this room recall that we ever asked them to look at those consequences of an aircraft crash.

JUDGE FARRAR: I thought we made reference to that in the part of our March 10th opinion reviewing how the consequences issue had and had not been framed over the years. That may have been wrong.

MR. TURK: My recollection is that there was really a two-part process envisioned at that time.

One probability and two, consequences. But at the

time when we looked at probability we were equating the site impact probability which probability of capped breach. PFS instead of following that Staff assumption and perhaps that was a Board assumption, has introduced Step 2. And that's not inconsistent with our thinking before. We just hadn't expressly laid out a process to follow.

JUDGE FARRAR: What do you think of our suggestion that if we side with the Staff and the Applicant on this issue that the state gets to put forward in some fashion, not as evidence, not anything we would make a ruling on, but put forward in some fashion their position on consequences. It would get some sort of recognition that that work had been done?

MR. TURK: Your Honor, I'd like to address that later by looking at specific options that you might have in that regard.

I certainly think it would be wrong to do it as part of the evidentiary record.

Perhaps in a footnote of a decision that you issue ultimately, you could take note of the fact that the state was prepared to reach that issue, but you also would have to recognize the nature of the case that the state wanted to put before you, which as I indicated is not a demonstration of the consequences

of any particular aircraft crash, but a hypothetical breach.

JUDGE LAM: Now, Mr. Turk, what harm would

JUDGE LAM: Now, Mr. Turk, what harm would it do if the state put it as part of our evidentiary record, the consequence and criticality analysis that they have done? The facts stand as they are. If the state is wrong, they're wrong. If they're right, they're right. And can we accept it as evidence saying both the Staff and Applicant reserve the right to respond to this evidence when and if it's appropriate for them to do so?

What harm would it do?

MR. TURK: Your Honor, there are a number of flaws in what the state is presenting to you. What you see addressed, if we had to respond to their testimony or to their report on that issue, but even if you assume that the state had a proper analysis, you still would not have a record upon which you could rely to say what would be the consequence of an aircraft crash, because the other parties would not put on evidence and you would not have you before any evidence of the consequences of any particular aircraft crash.

JUDGE FARRAR: But Judge Lam's question was you would just say here it is, we're not ruling on

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We're not accepting or rejecting it because the 1 it. Applicant and Staff have reserved their right to 2 respond, if and when that ever becomes appropriate? 3 MR. TURK: Your Honor, that would have no 4 apparent benefit and it would seem to me to be 5 contrary to the principle that Judges should not try 6 7 to reach declaratory judgment. 8 The issue before you is what are the 9 consequences of an air crash at the site. 10 going forward and saying there is no breach. 11 you reach decision on whether or not there's a breach, 12 there's no reason to reach declaratory judgement of 13 what would be the consequences if hypothetically we assume a breach and hypothetically we assume a certain 14 15 breach and type and size. I mean that's going off 16 into reaching unnecessary judgment. MR. TURK: Well, you know -- my training, 17 at least, is contrary to judicial precedent. 18 19 JUDGE FARRAR: Maybe I'm not making myself clear today, but the last word I ever would have used 20 21 is making any judgment. I think I specifically said 22 we would not be making any judgment. I think we've beaten this one up enough. 23 We've got to get moving here. 24 25 Ms. Chancellor, I'll give you a couple of

1	minutes to respond to what you've heard from Mr.
2	Gaukler and Mr. Turk.
3	MS. CHANCELLOR: Of course, Your Honor,
4	every ones into the hearing thinking that they will
5	prevail on the evidence that they present and PFS and
6	the Staff seem to think that it's a foregone
7	conclusion that we won't have to get to consequences.
8	It appears that we have to under PFS's and
9	Staff view that we have to prove credible accidents
10	twice, first in the first hearing we had, we proved
11	credible accident. They want a second hearing so that
12	we have to prove credible accidents again and then and
13	only if we prevail on that issue do we get to
14	consequences.
15	Conversely, if we had not raised
16	criticality and consequences, now I am sure the
17	argument would be well, the state hasn't shown that
18	even if there is penetration that there are
19	consequences. Getting back to shifting sands of time
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21	JUDGE FARRAR: Wait, wait, Ms
22	MS. CHANCELLOR: original contention
23	and what was contained in the original contention.
24	JUDGE FARRAR: Ms. Chancellor
25	MS. CHANCELLOR: I draw the Board's

1	attention to the April 30th second joint report where
2	PFS admits or it did at that time, PFS states that the
3	issue of consequences itself was not beyond the scope
4	of the contention, in response to the state's
5	assertion that it had to file a new contention.
6	I believe this is just a that this is
7	not an issue of whether the consequences are in or out
8	of the hearing.
9	JUDGE FARRAR: Ms. Chancellor wait a
10	minute, Ms. Chancellor, let me back you up a second to
11	what you had said previously.
12	You're suggesting that if you hadn't
13	brought these reports in and you went and you
14	MS. CHANCELLOR: The issue that PFS and
15	the state that I'm now talking about
16	JUDGE FARRAR: And if the company
17	you're not suggesting the Staff and Applicant would
18	have argued that you are foreclosed and therefore lose
19	on the overall unified issue because you never showed
20	there were any radiological consequences?
21	MS. CHANCELLOR: You've got it exactly.
22	I mean the standard that the state has to meet shifts,
23	depending on what the Staff and PFS's position is. It
24	seems that like whatever it is we get the worst end of
25	the stick.

With respect to the issue of what the Staff was expecting of the Applicant, and the arguments of the motion in limine, you were asking, Ms. Markle about what would happen if there was a credible accident. If the probability exceeds the threshold, then either the consequences would have to be determined to see if there was no regulatory limit or, on the other hand, if not, the Applicant would be required to have in its facility to be able to withstand the event.

So in other words, the consequence, Ms. Markle admitted that the consequences would have to be determined to see if they exceed the regulatory limit. We are talking about consequences and your offer of putting on the state's testimony with respect to its radiation case, with all due respect, I think that just elevates form over substance. What it does is it finds us for a year. The Board doesn't make any finding.

It may be -- it just doesn't -- I don't think that is a starter, Your Honor, because if we're going to put on our case, we want a ruling on that case and we don't want any sort of feel-good presentation or advisory opinion that the state put this case on and just leave it at that.

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With respect to there not being a complete record, another false dilemma, PFS and Staff have chosen to rest on their laurels that the way they intend to present the risk aspect of the case is to show that there are zero consequences.

The Commission, when it issued its CL-03-05 decision, it relied on both PFS and the Staff saying that they were prepared to go forward on the proceedings on consequences, citing the March 31 joint report that the parties submitted to the Board.

And if you closely read the Commission's decision, it is expecting the -- it says that the Board has not completed its risk inquiry. It didn't say the Board has not completed Phase 2 of the risk inquiry and there will be a third phase. It just said that the Board is still considering the consequences aspect of risk.

The idea that this throwing up 30 years of NRC practice is not the case. The state has put PFS and Staff on notice that this is how we are going to pursue our contention, the issue that is still remaining.

PFS and the Staff, let's see, for six months, nine months, knew what the state's position was and if they choose just to rest on the assumption

that there will be zero consequences that should not 1 preclude us from putting on our case, that if there is 2 a credible accident, then there will be consequences. 3 4 We're not asking for the Board to consider 5 incredible events. We're asking the Board to consider credible events and we take the next step that there 6 7 are consequences. Does anyone have anything else? 8 9 (Pause.) 10 Just a second, Your Honor. JUDGE FARRAR: All right. 11 12 MS. CHANCELLOR: The only other thing I would add that again in that joint report of March, 13 14 PFS noted that PFS's position is that it's permissible 15 for the Staff to present its position on a particular 16 for the first time in testimony in 17 adjudicatory licensing proceeding, that was when the 18 state was insisting that PFS amend its license and the Staff review it before we submit a contention. 19 20 So I think that it's sort of situational 21 -- I don't want to say ethics, but the standard shifts and the state feels like it always comes up with the 22 short end of the stick. For example, the Commission 23 changed long-standing NRC practice where all the 24 25 residual issues of the state could appeal at the end

Τ.	of the proceeding. They issued an order recently that
2	said well, we want you to file this within three
3	weeks.
4	So I think there is that even if you do
5	find that this violates long-standing practice, which
6	I don't think is the case, then I think given the
7	Commission's desire to get a complete record before it
8	as soon as possible, once extending the hearing for a
9	couple of extra weeks.
10	JUDGE FARRAR: Ms. Chancellor, thank you
11	again very much.
12	Mr. Gaukler, Mr. Turk, Ms. Chancellor, do
13	you want me and Judge Lam to decide this now or do you
14	want us to refer it to the Commission?
15	MR. GAUKLER: I was just going to make two
16	or three points if Your Honor will allow me.
17	JUDGE FARRAR: Answer my question, first.
18	MR. GAUKLER: I think we want you to
19	decide it now, Your Honor.
20	JUDGE FARRAR: Mr. Turk?
21	MR. TURK: We think it's appropriate to
22	decide it now, Your Honor.
23	JUDGE FARRAR: Ms. Chancellor?
24	MR. TURK: But I would not oppose, if you
25	wanted to confer with Judge Abramson, when he's

	available, and give us a decision in a day of two.
2	JUDGE FARRAR: Well, the problem with that
3	is we have you on the phone now and want to get
4	well, let me ask you this. How much discovery were
5	you all planning on doing between now and April 20th?
6	In other words, is this a dead period or are you able
7	to use this time?
8	MR. TURK: We're not going to be doing any
9	discovery between now and April 20th.
10	MR. GAUKLER: We have discovery starting
11	under both schedules, depositions on May 3rd, based
12	upon the Staff's issuance, for April 20th to allow
13	parties 10 days.
14	JUDGE FARRAR: But there was once a
15	suggestion, Mr. Gaukler that you all might get some
16	discovery done a head of time.
17	MR. GAUKLER: That did not work out, Your
18	Honor.
19	JUDGE FARRAR: Okay. Ms. Chancellor, do
20	we decide it or send it to the Commission?
21	MS. CHANCELLOR: We'd like you to decide
22	it, Your Honor. (pause) I might add, in our favor.
23	(Laughter.)
24	MR. TURK: Your Honor, this is Sherwin
25	Turk. The fact that you mentioned that you might want
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1	to send it to the Commission would seem to indicate to
2	me that you believe it's a significant decision on
3	your part and if that I would ask you to include Judge
4	Abramson in your decision so that anything of the
5	moment would be considered by all three Board Members.
6	JUDGE FARRAR: I didn't necessarily
7	suggest that I thought it was worthy of going to the
8	Commission, I just wanted to see what you all thought
9	about it. The fact that I asked the question doesn't
10	mean that I'm doing anything other than finding out
11	your views rather than expressing mine. But thank you
12	for the thought.
13	Let's take a moment break here. Can
14	anyone hear me?
15	(Off the record.)
16	JUDGE FARRAR: All right, we're back on
17	the record.
18	Ms. Chancellor, are you there?
19	MS. CHANCELLOR: Yes, Your Honor.
20	JUDGE FARRAR: Mr. Turk?
21	MR. TURK: Yes, Your Honor.
22	JUDGE FARRAR: Mr. Gaukler?
23	MR. GAUKLER: Yes, I'm here.
24	JUDGE FARRAR: All right, Judge Lam and I
25	are in agreement that both sides have made cogent and
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persuasive cases. Although we had hoped to get a 1 final schedule established today, the fact that the 2 Staff report is not coming out until April 20th, the 3 time in between now and then is essentially dead, 4 5 allows us to take up someone's suggestion that we wait and confer with Judge Abramson because this is a key 6 7 matter that we want to make sure we get right and 8 think about. It does determine the course of the 9 proceeding. So we will take that option. he's traveling all this week, but what we'll do by the 10 time he gets back, we will have a transcript. He can 11 look at it and we will confer and convene, let's set 12 now a conference call for next Wednesday, the 7th of 13 Hold on a second. 14 April.

(Pause.)

Thursday, the 8th at 1:30. And let me ask you, we will tell you our decision at that point and we'll move forward. Let me ask you to be ready at that time to tell us how you propose we categorize the major issues. There are two, three or four of them that we might divide the trial into, who are the witnesses on each issue and be ready to talk seriously about a plan for allocating to each party either by major issue or over the entire proceeding how much cross examination

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time each party will be able to use in its discretion. It could be divided equally among all witnesses anyway they saw fit and how you would balance the time between the fact that one side will have one party on that side and the other side will have two parties on .

that side and how you equalize that.

In discussing this with Judge Abramson, oh, let me say one other thing, as we do the schedule at that time, the Board Members have serious conflicts the last week of August and the first of September, so we were hoping, for example, we were going to suggest a four-week hearing time between July 26th and August 20th, depending on how this issue had gone or I suppose you could bifurcate the hearing and have four weeks of hearing before a two-week break and two weeks after, but I just wanted you to be aware, as you are doing your thinking amongst yourselves of the Board's various conflicts the last week of August and the first week of September.

No matter how our decision comes out after consulting with Judge Abramson, we want to express our concern over the appearance that was mentioned that when the state is not ready to proceed or didn't meet some time requirement during the course of this proceeding, the proceeding went on and they suffered

1 the consequences.

It may well be that all we have here is an 2 3 appearance and there may be ample justification of why 4 the Staff and the Applicant believe they had the right 5 to elect not to meet the state's arguments on consequences, but there is at least -- we want to make 6 7 sure that there's only at most the appearance and not the actuality of disparate treatment when one side is 8 9 not ready to go, they suffer the consequences. the other side is not ready to go, they say well, 10 11 we'll need more time and those of you who know how the 12 Board proceeds know that that is not something we want to ever be associated with. 13 We're troubled by the appearance and we will wrestle ourselves with the 14 question of whether that's just an appearance that is 15 16 not borne out by the facts or whether that would be a reality. And by the time we have a decision for you, 17 we will address that. 18

So there will be no decision today other than that we will meet with Judge Abramson and have a decision for you on Thursday, April 8th in a 1:30 conference call. We will send you the information to participate in that call.

Any comments, Mr. Gaukler?

MR. GAUKLER: No comments, Your Honor, I'm

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1	sorry. I had the mute button on. I didn't realize
2	that.
3	JUDGE FARRAR: That's all right. I was
4	afraid that we had lost you.
5	Mr. Turk?
6	MR. TURK: No, Your Honor.
7	JUDGE FARRAR: Ms. Chancellor?
8	MS. CHANCELLOR: Not on what you said,
9	Your Honor, but I do have one potential issue that I
10	wish to raise again.
11	JUDGE FARRAR: Go ahead.
12	MS. CHANCELLOR: Shall I do it now?
13	JUDGE FARRAR: Yes, go ahead, Ms.
14	Chancellor.
15	MS. CHANCELLOR: Referring to a January 2
16	letter to the Director of the Office of Nuclear
17	Security and Incident Response asking them for a
18	portion marked copy of the Utah Expert Reports and
19	asking them to lift the safeguards designation from at
20	least the Thorne and Thompson reports, we have not
21	heard a word from Mr. Zimmerman or anybody else at the
22	NRC on this issue and I know the Board has been
23	diligent in instructing the Staff to look into this
24	issue, but we are just getting no due process at all.

I mean there's no avenue that we can appeal this

1	further. I guess we can go likely to the Commission
2	and just plead our case there, but it's very
3	frustrating, Your Honor, especially when we're going
4	to be back in D.C. and trying to deal with safeguards
5	documents in a hotel and it's just going to be very
6	unmanageable.
7	JUDGE FARRAR: Ms. Chancellor, I never
8	have any dealings with the Commission, but from what
9	I know of them I'm sure they would not want to be
10	bothered with you having to go up there and annoy them
11	about this.
12	Mr. Turk, what are you going to do about
13	this?
14	MR. TURK: Your Honor, several weeks ago
15	I saw a draft of a letter prepared by Mr. Zimmerman to
16	go back to Ms. Chancellor. It had in it the outcome
17	that I thought was likely and almost inevitable. I
18	don't know what happened. I don't know if the letter
19	was sent out and she hasn't received or if it's been
20	held up for some reason.
21	JUDGE FARRAR: I think you said at the
22	beginning that Mr. Zimmerman was there with you.
23	Whether or not he's still there, could you ask him to
24	make it a top priority. This is unfair that one party
25	I know the Staff gets to rule on safeguards. We've

1	recognized their authority and the lack of our
2	authority, but we're in the midst of litigation and
3	it's not fair for one party to be holding up another
4	party's ability to do its business.
5	If the material has to be safeguarded, so
6	be it, but these people are entitled to an answer and
7	can your people sitting in the room with you, this is
8	Tuesday, can they assure me that by Thursday an answer
9	will be on its way?
10	MR. TURK: I can assure you personally,
11	Your Honor, that immediately after this conference
12	call ends I will talk to Mr. Zimmerman or whoever is
13	in his office and we'll find out what happened to the
14	letter and I will respond to the state with that
15	information.
16	JUDGE FARRAR: All right.
17	MR. TURK: Let me clarify something, if I
18	can?
19	JUDGE FARRAR: Yes.
20	MR. TURK: Mr. Zimmerman was not in this
21	room today. The people in the room was Ms. Zaccari,
22	Mr. Waters, Mr. Guttman and Mr. Shewmaker.
23	JUDGE FARRAR: I'm sorry. I thought you
24	had said Mr. Zimmerman.
25	MR. TURK: No.
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JUDGE FARRAR: And let's do this --

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MR. TURK: May I also address the other point, Your Honor? The state has not been held up. I had given the state a response by telephone in which I told her we do not do portion markings of people's reports so she knows that answer.

If all she's waiting for is a formal letter back, she already had the informal and when the letter comes back to her, she'll see it in writing, but she has not been held up. She knew the answer for several months already.

JUDGE FARRAR: Let me ask you this, Mr. Turk, when you say "we don't do portion markings" that may be a rule the Staff generally follows. Is that an appropriate rule to follow in litigation?

I see no reason to set that MR. TURK: practice aside. The only issue that the state is raising is the difficulty of being able to communicate with their witnesses. I think if they would speak to us about guidance on the kinds of things that need to be or do not need to be treated as SGI, we would talk to them about that. But they've ask for a document to be portion marked and I've told her that the Staff does not do that.

> When I asked some months JUDGE FARRAR:

ago to see how we were going to run this hearing, I asked for the principles the Staff was following in calling something safeguards or not. I gave it up as a bad effort because I didn't get any answer. And that's no criticism of the gentleman whose name escapes me whose work I've come to respect or whose approach I've come to expect, but he was unable to give me an answer that here's the guidelines we follow and so we said okay, great, the whole hearing is safeguards.

MR. TURK: What I believe I said to Ms. Chancellor in the past is that the methodologies and the results of vulnerability studies are not to be disclosed, that they are treated as safeguards information. That's the guidance that I've given her. I don't know what more I need to do in that respect. I've spoken with her informally and she keeps raising the issue before you, which I believe is unfair.

JUDGE FARRAR: How about this? Why don't we get her, as I suggested, get her a letter that states the Staff position. Then she'll either like it or not like it, but at least she'll have something in front of her that's not conversation and that she can -- it will be a clear message that she may like or not like, but then she'll be able to know where she

1 stands.

MR. TURK: I will speak to Mr. Zimmerman's office as soon as we break from the conference call, Your Honor.

MS. CHANCELLOR: Just a point of clarification, Your Honor. I don't recall Mr. Turk mentioning that they don't portion mark these reports. I was going on the assumption based on Mr. Stapleton's conversation with us in a conference call quite some time ago that Mr. Stapleton said that they do portion mark all documents and that was the basis on which I asked for a portion marked copy.

experts. My understanding from talking to Mr. Gaukler is that it's very difficult to acquire a safe for safeguarding documents in hotel rooms and if we have a number of lawyers and a number of experts, and we're all going to put our documents in a safe for safeguarding documents, I just don't know if that's going to be manageable.

I do agree that Mr. Turk has been willing to work with us in terms of how we go about preparing for the hearing and how we safeguard documents, but I just don't recall having any conversations with Mr. Turk prior to -- other than conversations I had prior

to sending the January 2 letter. I just wanted to make that clear. JUDGE FARRAR: All right, if you all were able to resolve Contention TT in the very elegant and useful and appropriate way that you were able to, you ought to be able to resolve this and Mr. Turk since the Staff has the lead role in safeguards, we will count on you to do that. And you've said a couple of times you will speak to Mr. Zimmerman. Please inform the Board by Thursday if Mr. Zimmerman chooses not to respond to your request. We want to know that. MR. TURK: I will get back to the Board and Ms. Chancellor. JUDGE FARRAR: Thank you. Anything else that we need to deal with? I'm sorry we entered this conference fairly excitedly thinking we were going to set a hearing date, but I think we will be better off to involve Judge Abramson and there will be no delay occasioned by waiting because we're awaiting the Staff report on April 20th. Mr. Turk, we've kind of taken that as a Do I take it from the absence of any comment qiven. that, in fact, the Staff report is still targeted for April 20th? MR. TURK: Yes, we're still on target.

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JUDGE FARRAR: something would come out earlier? MR. TURK: We were hoping to get out the aircraft angles and speeds portion before then. that out sooner. ahead of time, we will. JUDGE FARRAR: All right.

All right. Is anything going to come out -- there was a possibility that

don't have a date for that, but I will continue to work with Dr. Kampe and Dr. Goshe to see if we can get It won't be significantly sooner than the April 20th date, but if we can get that out

MS. CHANCELLOR: Your Honor, I just have one question. Did you want us to try to come up with categorizing these major issues and sending you anything?

JUDGE FARRAR: No, just be ready -- yes, talk to each other and just be ready to let us know orally in that conversation, but you know the thing I'm talking about like on seismic, you had like six. You had soils and you had this and that. Just that same thing, so that would give us a way to organize the hearing, organize how we're going to approach our opinion and organize how we would decide how much cross examination in toto might be appropriate for a particular issue as opposed to a particular -- as

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1	opposed to the overall hearing. It just let's us
2	subdivide some of our management ideas. And we have
3	talked among ourselves, I want to repeat this. We are
4	close to coming to the conclusion that the best way to
5	manage cross examination is to let you do the micro
6	managing of it rather than us tell you when cross
7	examination is being inefficient, you are the ones who
8	understand your cases the best.
9	You are the ones who can say which
10	witnesses you really need to spend a lot of time with
11	and which you don't and so it seems that we can macro
12	manage it and let you micro manage it and that would
13	be the most suitable way to make sure the cross
14	examination is under control and that whatever length
15	of time we set for the hearing, we always know that
16	we're on target to meet it.
17	So if you all can begin to talk about
18	that, we can we may not have to finalize that
19	aspect next Thursday's call, but we can have a good
20	discussion of it.
21	Any other thoughts we need to consider?
22	MR. GAUKLER: We just had one question,
23	Judge Farrar.
24	JUDGE FARRAR: Yes, Mr. Gaukler.
25	MR. GAUKLER: Are you going to announce

your decision on the issues to be included in the 2 hearing next Thursday or is that something you're 3 going to do beforehand? It will be next Thursday 4 JUDGE FARRAR: because I'm not sure with the travel schedules we can 5 6 get together significantly before then. And we have 7 to wait for Judge Abramson to have a chance to read 8 the transcript and if we can do it before then, we 9 will, but we pick that date because of the different 10 things we're all doing and I think that's the first 11 time we'll be sure we are all together. 12 MR. GAUKLER: Okay. 13 JUDGE FARRAR: Any other questions? 14 MS. CHANCELLOR: Sorry to be a nuisance, 15 Your Honor, the dates on which the Board has a conflict is August 23 through September 3, is that 16 17 right? 18 JUDGE FARRAR: Right. August, no August 19 23 -- yes, August 23 through September 3 and Labor Day 20 is the 6th. 21 MS. CHANCELLOR: Okay, got it. Thank you. 22 JUDGE FARRAR: The conflicts are not for the whole two weeks, but there are things in there 23 24 that we couldn't go full weeks, so if we had to break 25 that might be -- if, in fact, we let these other

1	issues in and we're able to move forward on the
2	hearing or longer than four weeks or had to be
3	deferred, maybe you do two weeks before then and two
4	weeks after, but let's not worry too much about that
5	until we come up with our decision on these issues the
6	state wants to present.
7	All right? Again, it is certainly a
8	delight to preside over a proceeding like this with
9	lawyers who are so good in not only presenting their
10	arguments, but responding to the Board's questions and
11	responding to the other side's arguments and today
12	you've all three been very eloquent and very powerful
13	in representing your particular clients' positions and
14	for that we thank you.
15	If there's nothing else, we will recess at
16	this point. I'll talk to you in a few days.
17	Thank you.
18	(Whereupon, at 3:21 p.m. the
19	teleconference was concluded.)
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CERTIFICATE

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

Name of Proceeding: Private Fuel Storage, LLC

Docket Number:

72-22-ISFSI

Location:

telephone conference

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.

Rebecca Davis

Official Reporter

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