# Official Transcript of Proceedings NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Title:

Susquehanna Steam Electric Station

Pre-hearing Conference

Docket Number:

50-387-OLA and 50-388-OLA

**ASLBP Number:** 

07-854-01-OLA-BD01

Location:

(telephone conference)

DOCKETED USNRC

July 16, 2007 (8:45am)

Date:

Tuesday, July 10, 2007

OFFICE OF SECRETARY RULEMAKINGS AND ADJUDICATIONS STAFF

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1	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
2	NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
.3	+ + + +
4	ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING BOARD PANEL
5	+ + + +
6	PRE-HEARING TELECONFERENCE
7 ·	
8	In the Matter of: Docket Nos.
9	50-387-OLA and
10	PPL SUSQUEHANNA LLC 50-388-OLA
11	(Susquehanna Steam Electric   ASLBP No. 07-854-
12	Station, Units 1 and 2)   01-OLA-BD01
13	
14	Tuesday,
15	July 10, 2007
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17	
18	The above-entitled matter came on for
19	pre-hearing conference at 9:30 a.m.
20	
21	BEFORE:
22	G. PAUL BOLLWERK, III, Administrative Judge
23	RICHARD F. COLE, Administrative Judge
24	LESTER RUBENSTEIN, Administrative Judge
25	
	NEAL D. CDOCC

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2	On Behalf of the Petitioner:
3	ERIC JOSEPH EPSTEIN, pro se
4	4100 Hillsdale Road
5	Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17112
6	
7	On Behalf of PPL Susquehanna LLC:
8	DAVID R. LEWIS, ESQ.
9	of: Pillsbury Winthrop Shaw Pittman, LLP
10	2300 N Street, N.W.
11	Washington, D.C. 20037
12	(202) 663-8474
13	
14	BRYAN SNAPP, ESQ.
15	Counsel, PPL Susquehanna LLC
16	2 North 9th Street
17	Allentown, Pennsylvania 18101
18	
19	
20	On Behalf of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission:
21	LLOYD B. SUBIN, ESQ.
22	SUSAN L. UTTAL, ESQ.
23	of: Office of the General Counsel
24	Mail Stop O-15 D21
25	Washington, D.C. 20555-0001
- 1	

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#### ALSO PRESENT:

DEBORAH WOLF, Licensing Board Panel Law Clerk
ZACHARY KAHN, Licensing Board Panel Law Clerk
RICHARD GUZMAN, NRC Staff
DREW STUYVENBERG, NRC Staff

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

(9:35 a.m.)

\_ -

JUDGE BOLLWERK: Good morning. Today we're here to conduct an initial pre-hearing conference and an extended power uprate, or EPU proceeding, under Part 50 of Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations, also referred to as the CFR.

This pre-hearing conference has been convened as a result of the response of Eric Joseph Epstein to a Notice of Consideration a facility operating license amendment posed no significant hazard consideration determination and hearing opportunity published in the Federal Register on March 13, 2007.

In its petition dated May 11, 2007, Mr. Epstein requested an adjudicatory hearing regarding the October 11, 2006, application of PPL Susquehanna LLC for an EPU for the two units of its Susquehanna steam electric station located near Berwick, Pennsylvania.

In a May 25, 2007, memorandum, the Secretary of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, acting on behalf of the five-member Commission, referred Petitioner Epstein's hearing request to the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel for the appointment

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of the Licensing Board.

On May 31, 2007, the Licensing Board Panel's Chief Administrative Judge issued a notice designating this three-member Licensing Board to conduct a proceeding.

In convening this pre-hearing conference today, we're here to afford Mr. Epstein, as well as applicant PPL Susquehanna, and the NRC staff, the two other participants to this proceeding, an opportunity to make oral presentation on the questions of whether Mr. Epstein has established that he is entitled to party status in this proceeding by showing he has the requisite standing and has proffered one or more issue statements or contentions contesting the adequacy of certain aspects of the PPL Susquehanna application that are legally sufficient to be admitted as litigable issues in this proceeding.

Before we begin hearing the participants' presentations on these matters, I'd like to introduce the Board members. With me here in Rockville, Maryland, is Dr. Richard Cole. Judge Cole is an environmental engineer and full-time member of the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel. Joining us from the west coast is Judge Lester Rubenstein. Judge Rubenstein is a nuclear engineer and a part-time

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1 member of the Panel. 2 My name is Paul Bollwerk. I'm an attorney 3 and the Chairman of this Licensing Board. Also here with Judge Cole and me in 4 Rockville are Licensing Board Panel Judicial Law 5 Clerks Deborah Wolf and Zachary Kahn. 6 7 At this point, I'd like to have for 8 counsel the various participants the 9 participants identify themselves for the record. 10 don't we start with Mr. Epstein and anyone who might 11 be with him this morning, then move to counsel for the 12 applicant, and finally to NRC staff counsel. 13 MR. EPSTEIN: This is Eric Joseph Epstein. I'm in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, today. And the only 14 one with me is my dog, Rosita. 15 16 JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Thank you. MR. LEWIS: 17 Yes. This is David Lewis, with the law firm of Pillsbury Winthrop Shaw Pittman, 18 19 representing PPL Susquehanna. On another line is Mr. 20 Bryan Snapp, who is with PPL's counsel's office. 21 MR. SUBIN: Lloyd Subin, OGC, NRC. 22 Susan Uttal, NRC, OGC. MS. UTTAL: And 23 with us is --Rich, Rich Guzman. 24 MR. GUZMAN: 25 MS. UTTAL: -- Richard Guzman and Drew

1	Stuyvenberg from the staff.
2	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Does the
3	Court Reporter have those names?
4	MS. UTTAL: No.
5	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Can you go ahead and
6	spell them for her?
7	MS. UTTAL: Richard Guzman, G-U-Z-M-A-N.
8	MR. SUBIN: And Stuyvenberg is S-T-U-Y, V
9	as in Victor, E-N, B as in boy, E-R-G.
10	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Mr. Subin,
11	are you on a different phone than Ms. Uttal?
12	MS. UTTAL: No. We're both on the same
13	JUDGE BOLLWERK: On the same line. You're
14	coming in a little bit less clear than she is,
15	so
16	MR. SUBIN: Okay. How is this? Is that
17	better?
18	JUDGE BOLLWERK: A little bit better, yes.
19	All right. Thank you, everyone.
20	As to the order of presentation by the
21	participants in this pre-hearing conference, in our
22	June 13th order we outlined a schedule that affords an
23	opportunity for the participants to address the
24	various contested matters now before the Board.
.25	We would intend to follow that schedule as

closely as possible in terms of the issues and allocated times for argument. In that regard, we have requested before starting on an issue for which Mr. Epstein has been afforded an opportunity for argument and rebuttal, he should indicate how much of his total 15-minute time allocation he wishes to reserve for rebuttal. The Board will be providing counsel with notice of the need to finish his or her presentation toward the end of the allocated argument time.

Also, as we noted in our June 13th issuance, in making their arguments the participants should bear in mind that we read their pleadings, and, as such, they should focus their presentations on the critical points and controversy as those issues have emerged as a result of the various participant filings over the last 60 days.

Finally, after hearing from the participants regarding the standing and contention admissibility matters at issue, we would like to have a brief discussion regarding some of the administrative details involved in this proceeding.

And at this point, if none of the participants has any kind of opening statement they want to make, we'll go right into the question of standing, or any other questions they want to raise

1	with the Board, we'll go into the issue of standing.
2	(No response.)
3	All right. Hearing nothing, Mr. Epstein,
4	you would be up first. You have 15 minutes, and what
5	portion of that would you like to save for your
6	rebuttal after hearing from the staff and from PPL
7	Susquehanna?
8	MR. EPSTEIN: Well, whatever the residual
9	amount is. I'm going to use the 15 minutes to discuss
10	the Big Rock case Vermont Yankee standing, and
11	outlining my contention. So I'm at the mercy of
12	whatever time is left, sir.
13	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Okay. All right, then.
14	Then, you are you're up and whatever you
15	whenever you'd like to start speaking, please feel
16	free.
17	MR. EPSTEIN: I'd like to address the Big
18	Rock Point case that was raised in your memorandum.a
19	And, frankly, I believe the difference in potential
20	risk between an operating reactor and an independent
21	spent fuel storage installation justifies treating the
22	present case consistent with established NRC
23	precedent.
24	Big Rock Point was a 67-megawatt boiling
25	water reactor which began operation in '65, as we're

all aware closed in '96 prematurely. That plant was shut in '97. Much different than the current request we're looking at. In addition, PPL offered as a reference to defeat my standing the Georgia Tech Research reactor case of '95.

I would just point out that the Susquehanna plant is neither passive or retired. This is an EPU request to increase thermal power. I think it's a much more significant issue in terms of risk to the local community.

When looking at the decision, one of the things that the Judges noted was that this was a passive structure that was clearly different than an operating reactor, and I would just reiterate that Susquehanna is the 19th and 20th largest reactors in the country.

Also, on reconsideration, the Judges noted that the particular petitioner -- I believe his name was Mr. McManemy -- offered some fresh declarations that he occasionally transverses the area in question. Frankly, I think the Court got it right, basically, based on the representation. Mr. McManemy's argument was patently defective to confer standing.

However, in this case, on the face of it, does not alter the standing requirement for a person

like myself that live or work within 10 to 50 miles of an operating reactor. If the necessary declarations are made, and I believe I've made them, for standing, by someone like myself living in close proximity to the harm, which is the reactor, or regularly working in that area.

I know PPL had stipulated in the response to me, page 6, footnote 7, that I did just commute to my work space. I'd like to clarify that I don't run back and forth to my work space. I actually work there for long durations of time. In addition, I think I've clearly established that I have business and familial interest at the cusp as well as well within the 50-mile zone.

In addition, on that case I noticed the Court, you know, addressed Mr. McManemy's sporadic visits. I'd just reiterate the fact that I'm born and raised in this area. I lived within 50 miles of the plant from '83 to '88 when I was a resident of Perry County. I still work and parent in the area. I'll likely die in the area. And I spelled out my work schedule on my petition on page 6.

And not to overdo standing, I would just defer to the previous decision made by the prior panel on relicensing in which they said, I quote, "We do,

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however, find that the Petitioner Epstein has made sufficient showing to establish standing for himself under the proximity presumption." I can assure everyone that there has been no material change in my status since the decision. I have gained some weight, but I'm the same person. Based on case law precedent, and the fact that neither

ask that you admit me and determine that I have 9

established standing for the present case.

the staff or PPL challenge that standing decision, I'd

I would also point out a number of issues related personal interest, for to my just clarification. Obviously, this case has was use implications on the middle and lower Susquehanna. Obviously, it has implications on water quality. also believe that the 2001 recapture uprate is not resolved. I think PPL is moving forward, and that particular case has not been resolved, frankly.

In my research, I have never found a PPL application that had been filed for surface water withdrawal or mitigation requirements. There is no evidence that an application was filed, reviewed, or approved, by the Susquehanna River Basin Commission on their 2001 uprate. So, frankly, I think that case is still in abeyance, and there is a real potential that

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they're out of compliance as they're filing for this additional uprate.

In addition, I think this is potentially a bad precedent that would allow other utilities like AmerGen and TMI to circumvent state and federal regulations. And, finally, the Susquehanna, as most of you know, was a designated endangered river as of 2005 and is frequently challenged by flooding, draught, and acid mine drainage.

On the Vermont Yankee ruling, the 316 ruling, my challenge really is not focused on 316(a) or (b), but I'll address the three elements briefly. They -- quote -- said, "We do not share the majority's concern that the Commission cannot legitimately rely on a state permit which expires only five years into the 20-year renewal period."

I think that supports my argument that PPL cannot subvert existing state statutes or assume compliance based on grandfathered SRBC regs. The second element of that decision was, "We conclude the Vermont Environmental Court stay is irrelevant to the issue now before us." I think this supports my logic that resubmission by PPL would not be untimely, and further suggest that this issue may need to be revisited after it is resolved by the EPA or judicial

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resolution.

In fact, staff, in their reply to my petition, argued -- quote -- "As a result of the Second Circuit's opinion, the EPA has advised that the rule should be considered suspended. Thus, inherent in this context within the scope of this proceeding, the licensee is not required to comply with the suspended rule. As such, the contention is inadmissible as it has no basis in fact."

I would argue that the ruling doesn't mean 316 has disappeared, or PPL will not have to be compliant with federal mandates. Only the timing for compliance has changed. And, frankly, the impact of the delay for PPL is negligible, since the anticipated project completion date, as of the NRC's website this morning, was January 2008. And there is really no hurry, since the licenses don't expire until 2023 and 2025.

You know, at the end of the day, absent artificial corporate deadlines, there is no rush to get the uprate completed prior to EPA's resolution of the rule. And finally, in this case, the Commission ruled.

And, finally, under Commission precedent, the pendency of the appeal of the Vermont

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1	Environmental Court and any resulting uncertainty as
2	to the permit status are not relevant here. I am not
3	challenging the permit. I'm seeking to include an
4	evaluation of the update on Act 220 and the
5	Susquehanna River Basin Commission's 803.42 and
6	803.44.
7	Moving quickly to the contentions, I
8	would
9	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Whoa, whoa, whoa.
10	Let's deal with we're supposed to deal with
11	standing first.
12	MR. EPSTEIN: Okay.
13	JUDGE BOLLWERK: You kind of
. 14	MR. EPSTEIN: Oh, I'm sorry.
15	JUDGE BOLLWERK: moseyed over into the
16	merits as it were, so
17	MR. EPSTEIN: No, I didn't know if you
18	wanted me to do everything at once.
19	JUDGE BOLLWERK: No, no, no, no. Well,
20	let's take the standing first, and then we'll take
21	each one of the contentions individually.
22	MR. EPSTEIN: Okay.
23	JUDGE BOLLWERK: So don't to keep
24	everything sort of clear here in terms of what we're
25	talking about. You've taken about a little over five
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1 minutes, so let's assume it's about five minutes on 2 standing. Let me -- do you have anything else you 3 want to say on the issue of standing, your standing? 4 MR. EPSTEIN: No. 5 JUDGE BOLLWERK: Okay. Let me, then, turn to PPL first and see what Mr. Lewis has to say. 6 7 MR. LEWIS: Thank you, Judge Bollwerk. 8 This is Mr. Lewis. 9 Mr. Epstein noted that we have challenged the prior standing determination. We did 10 -- PPL did oppose Mr. Epstein's standing in that 11 12 proceeding. We did not appeal the Licensing Board's decision, because we could not. It was a favorable 13 decision, dismissing his hearing request. 14 15 was no opportunity for PPL to appeal the standing 16 determination in that proceeding. One does not appeal a favorable decision because one is not aggrieved. 17 We do believe that -- and maintain that 18 Mr. Epstein does not have standing. All reliance is 19 20 placed principally on the Commission's guidance in the 21 PFS case, CLI98-1348, NRC 26. And in there the Commission held that standing does not depend on the 22 precise number of visits. This is a case that relates 23 not to a petitioner that resides within 50 miles but 24

one who is claiming standing based on visits to the

ll area.

Rather, the Commission indicated that it's the visits' length and nature. Do they establish a bond between the Petitioner, an ongoing connection, and sufficient presence with the area? That is the test.

And so simply the fact that Mr. Epstein has indicated a number of days he may be in Allentown, which is approximately 50 miles away, or in some other towns, because he's a member of a board of directors, is not a sufficient allegation. It does not establish the requisite bond, the requisite sufficient presence and connection with the area.

In the PFS case, the Commission gave as an example a woman who lived at the reservation periodically. She had relatives there that she came and cared for, and she was also there for child care. And the Commission indicated that was a real bond with the area.

Mr. Epstein had also cited a Georgia Power case where an intervenor had a home that he didn't reside at all the time within 50 miles of the plant, but he lived there about one week a month. So about 25 percent he was actually living at a home that he owned in the vicinity.

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Those are cases where there's a real bond, a real connection, a real ongoing presence, not occasional visits. And I submit to you that if standing can be created simply by occasional visits, then, in essence, anybody has standing simply by traveling to the vicinity of a plant occasionally.

I would submit to you that anybody who travels north/south on any of the Pennsylvania highways could claim standing. And what this really means is that Mr. Epstein, by occasionally traveling to other towns, can act much as a private attorney general in any proceeding by simply claiming, "I travel to other towns, and, therefore, I have standing to intervene in any proceeding relating to a reactor in those areas, even though I don't live within 50 miles of them."

Bollwerk -- if I understand your argument, then, you're saying that the 50-mile presumption, assuming it applies, only applies to those who reside within an area? It does not apply to those who, for instance, travel into the area, who work in the area, who recreate in the area? I mean, where -- what -- I just want to understand the scope of your argument, I guess.

MR. LEWIS: The 50-mile presumption does 1 2 apply to people who live within the area. 3 JUDGE BOLLWERK: Right. MR. LEWIS: A 50-mile presumption may 4 5 apply to individuals who frequent the area but don't 6 reside there, if, under this PFS decision, they can 7 establish, by demonstrating their visits' length and nature, that those visits establish a real bond, an 8 9 ongoing connection, and a sufficient presence in the 10 area. So it is a matter of discretion, it is a 11 12 matter for the Board to rule, you know, where to draw the line. But I think that the Commission guidance is 13 occasionally visits are not enough. It has to be the 14 15 sort of frequent, ongoing, more than one day visits 16 that establish a real presence, bonding, connection 17 with the 50-mile area. All right. 18 JUDGE BOLLWERK: 19 MR. LEWIS: And I'll stop there. 20 JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Let's see 21 what, then, the NRC staff has to say on this issue. 22 MR. SUBIN: Yes. Lloyd Subin from OGC. I'd like to go a step further and argue that he 23 24 doesn't have standing. And I'm going to use the Big 25 Rock case where we're getting guidance I think also

from the Commission, which says NRC Licensing Board and the Commission itself have recognized proximity standing at such distances where a petitioner frequently engages in substantial business and related activities in the vicinity of the facility, engages in normal, everyday activities in the vicinity, has regular and frequent contacts in the area near a licensed facility or otherwise has visits of length and nature showing an ongoing connection and presence. And then, it goes on to talk about mere occasional trips to areas located close to reactors they're not looking for.

I don't believe Mr. Epstein has told us that he has frequent -- I think everything he cited is more of a sporadic type of visiting. He is there on a business nature maybe a couple of days a month at best. A number of the sites that he cited to us, the areas are actually more than 50 miles, as best we can tell, from the site. And, therefore, we believe that these are just sporadic visits. It doesn't meet the frequency and the regular contacts that the Board -- the Commission is looking for.

JUDGE BOLLWERK: Which ones do you believe are more than 50 miles? This is Judge Bollwerk.

MR. SUBIN: I don't remember offhand. We

looked -- if I'm not -- I'm not sure if Allentown was 1 2 even within the 50 miles, unless it was a place that 3 was at the end of Allentown. And I didn't -- I didn't I don't know his -- I didn't use, do exact dates. 4 5 let's say, his address and use an address in 6 Allentown. But a number of these things we Googled, 7 and they appeared to be over 50 miles from -- in one case, it was about 76 miles. 8 9 JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Well, 10 anything -- Mr. Epstein, you get your chance in a Is there anything else from the staff? 11 second. MR. SUBIN: No, that's it. 12 13 JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Now, sir. 14 MR. EPSTEIN: Yes. Well, first, let me 15 respond to PPL. Basically, they said they were not 16 aggrieved. So if they're not aggrieved, then they 17 weren't aggrieved by the fact that I was conferred 18 standing in the last issue. 19 And, again, they're relying on the PFS 20 case, which I believe is spent fuel storage in the 21 Georgia Power case, which is, you know, again, smaller 22 reactors. But let me get to the heart of this issue, 23 which is the length, nature, and duration of my 24 visits. I live here. I'm 56 miles from the plant. 25 That's where I live.

1 I penetrate the veil every day just by 2 going to Grantville or Halifax or, you know, taking my 3 daughter up to the Appalachians to walk the trail. 4 This is a daily routine. I'm 47. I've been born and 5 raised here. 6 The Board may speak about I've been on for 7 eight years and will continue to serve on. The length 8 and nature of my visits the PUC mandates, and whenever 9 we convene a meeting I have to be there at least three 10 hours. That's a mandate. I don't have a choice. And 11 that's in addition to driving. 12 Ву the way, if anybody was paying 13 attention this winter, I-78 was actually shut down for 14 a day and a half. So I guess that could be considered also piercing the veil. At any rate, my problem with the argument from both the PPL and NRC is that these are arguments coming from people that aren't here. I'm here every day. I pierce the veil every day. I work here every day. You know, I was just recently up in Scranton. I'm going to Hazleton next week. I mean, these are well within 25 miles of the plant. So I'm not really sure that we need to get bogged down in what "occasional" and "regular" are. After 47 years of living here, I think I've pretty

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much established that I not only lived a little 1 outside the zone, I've actually lived inside the zone. 2 But I'll be here forever. I have a mortgage, I parent 3 here. I don't think there's any question that I have 4 5 a vested interest. You know, I don't know what else to say when it comes to occasional and regular visits. 6 But just about every day, just to go and shop, I 7 pierce the veil. 8 9 In terms of the areas not being inside the 50 miles, that's nonsense. I don't know what Google 10 says or how reliable Google is, but I believe I 11 referred to Hazleton, Scranton, very, very close. My 12 office is on the northwest side of Allentown --13 14 actually, not Allentown itself. It's in the 50-mile 15 zone, as is Fogelsburg. So, you know, frankly, as someone who was 16 born and lived here, I'm kind of taken aback by 17 18 someone who is not from here telling me I don't live 19 within the zone of interest. However, that's a 20 subjective emotion, and I'll just leave it at that. JUDGE BOLLWERK: 21 When you say "your office," you're talking about the organization that 22 23 you work for, I take it? Yes, 986 Postal Road in 24 MR. EPSTEIN: 25 Allentown.

• 🕇	JUDGE BOLLWERK: ORAY. And II you could
2	tell us, what does that organization do?
3	MR. EPSTEIN: The Sustainable Energy Fund
4	is a quasi-public/private entity. It's an
5	environmental finance entity that essentially loans
6	money for alternative energy projects. It was created
7	out of a settlement with PPL in 1998 in which the
8	company that Mr. Lewis represents was a party to.
9	So we have assets right now of about
10	\$25 million. We vet loans, and, in fact, we basically
11	only loan our mandate is to loan and interact with
12	people within the 29-county PPL rate base. So much of
13	the business activity we do, not all of it, but most
14	of it has to be within 50 miles of the plant.
15	JUDGE BOLLWERK: In terms of the meetings
16	that you spoke of, you've indicated in your pleading,
17	I guess there is about approximately a half dozen a
18	month?
19	MR. EPSTEIN: It depends on the frequency.
20	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Right.
21	MR. EPSTEIN: And it depends on the
22	timing. There is more meetings when we have a PRI,
23	which is a request for program investment. And when
24	that occurs, there is normally an overnight stay
25	required, because we're lending money and we take that

1	obligation seriously.
2	But, yes, that's the average. It can be
3	more and it can be less, and that's just for the Board
4	meetings.
5	I was recently in Scranton to speak on
6	behalf not on behalf, but with Conoco, and I've
7	been in Hazleton to deal with some other personal
8	issues. So those are what I did is I just went to
9	my date book and got you the dates that I knew I would
10	be
11	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Yes.
12	MR. EPSTEIN: 50 miles within the area.
13	I didn't give you the time when I hiked the
14	Appalachian Trails or when I go grocery shopping,
15	because I thought that was unnecessary.
16	JUDGE BOLLWERK: So the meetings are
17	associated with that organization, then.
18	MR. EPSTEIN: Yes.
19	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Okay. I'm sorry.
20	Go ahead. Judge Cole.
21	JUDGE COLE: Yes, Judge Cole here. Mr.
22	Epstein, you listed five cities
23	MR. EPSTEIN: Yes.
24	JUDGE COLE: visited Allentown,
25	Conyngham, Fogelsville
Į.	

1	MR. EPSTEIN: Right.
2	JUDGE COLE: Hazleton, and Scranton.
3	MR. EPSTEIN: Right.
4	JUDGE COLE: And my perusal of the map
5	indicates that three of those are 47, 45, and almost
6	50 miles from the plant.
7	MR. EPSTEIN: That's correct.
8	JUDGE COLE: And when you talked about
9	Hazleton, you said you handled a personal matter in
10	Hazleton.
11	MR. EPSTEIN: Well, Hazleton, I have I
12	have a close friend in Hazleton.
13	JUDGE COLE: Okay. But are most of your
14	business trips associated with the three larger cities
15	there Allentown, Scranton, and Fogelsville that
16	you mentioned?
17	MR. EPSTEIN: Yes, depending on who the
18	Chairman of the Board is. Right now, that would be
19	the cycle. Frankly, a lot is at the discretion of the
20	Chairman of the Board.
21	JUDGE COLE: Yes. Now, the two closest
22	cities that you mentioned, the closest to the plant
23	Hazleton, about 15 miles
24	MR. EPSTEIN: Yes.
25	JUDGE COLE: and Conyngham how often
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1	do you get there on business trips?
2	MR. EPSTEIN: It kind of depends. Right
3	now, I get there more frequently than I would like,
4	because the Chairman of the Board resides in that
5	area. So
6	JUDGE COLE: Hazleton or Conyngham?
7	MR. EPSTEIN: Both. He is from Conyngham,
8	and Hazleton is we convene meetings at the Penn State
9	campus in Hazleton normally for finance, but sometimes
10	for PRI.
11	JUDGE COLE: So a consideration, at least
12	as I see it and you can debate it is the quality
13	time you spend close to the plant. But most of your
14	time is spent at the 50-mile perimeter or just inside
15	the perimeter. Do you think that that qualifies as
16	the proximity qualification?
17	MR. EPSTEIN: Yes, I think it's consistent
- 1	
18	with the letter of the law and NRC precedent. I don't
18	
	with the letter of the law and NRC precedent. I don't
19	with the letter of the law and NRC precedent. I don't quibble with 10 or 50 miles. I think it the law is
19	with the letter of the law and NRC precedent. I don't quibble with 10 or 50 miles. I think it the law is pretty black letter when it comes to that.
19 20 21	with the letter of the law and NRC precedent. I don't quibble with 10 or 50 miles. I think it the law is pretty black letter when it comes to that.  JUDGE COLE: All right, sir. Thank you.
19 20 21 22	with the letter of the law and NRC precedent. I don't quibble with 10 or 50 miles. I think it the law is pretty black letter when it comes to that.  JUDGE COLE: All right, sir. Thank you.  JUDGE BOLLWERK: Let me just check. Judge
19 20 21 22 23	with the letter of the law and NRC precedent. I don't quibble with 10 or 50 miles. I think it the law is pretty black letter when it comes to that.  JUDGE COLE: All right, sir. Thank you.  JUDGE BOLLWERK: Let me just check. Judge Rubenstein, do you have anything you wanted to talk

2 plant. Those peripheral areas? 3 MR. EPSTEIN: JUDGE RUBENSTEIN: Yes. 4 MR. EPSTEIN: Well, the whole 29-county 5 6 rate base is a bond. Those are just the places that 7 I have to attend, and I do attend for business. I'm from the area. I'm from South Central 8 Pennsylvania. I mean, I've had a bond here all my 9 10 life. That is the bond that I'm dealing with for the 11 -- just I guess to establish standing, but it doesn't 12 mean I don't have any other established bonds, or I 13 don't make any other visits. I'm unable to tell you with any degree of preciseness when exactly I'm going 14 15 to be in Shamokin or Pottsville or any other areas 16 close. So, I mean, I'm from here. You know, if 17 you're going to argue that you have to be, you know, 18 19 within 10 or 25 miles, you know, perhaps that is a valid argument. But, you know, on a regular daily, if 20 not weekly, basis, I just pierce the veil. I don't 21 22 know what else to tell you, because when we have these 23 meetings they are usually no less than three hours, and I have to spend anywhere from an hour to an hour 24 and a half to get there. 25

he thinks those peripheral areas create a bond to the

1	However, when I'm looking at a project,
2	the projects are well within the 50-mile area. So I
3	think I have a bond not only to the plant, but to the
4	electric the plant generates and the customers and the
5	citizens in the area.
6	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Anything
7	other Board members have, then, at this point?
8	JUDGE RUBENSTEIN: Not in this area.
9	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Okay. All right. Let's,
10	then, move on to Technical Contention 1, which is, if
11	I could summarize, basically an assertion that PPL
12	failed to consider the impact of its proposed uprate
13	on water usage.
14	And I recognize, Mr. Epstein, you sort of
15	talked about this a little bit before, but if you'd
16	like to give, again, another summary of your basic
17	argument in this area
18	MR. EPSTEIN: Sure.
19	JUDGE BOLLWERK: it would be useful to
20	the Board. Thank you.
21	MR. EPSTEIN: Okay. And I'm just going to
22	take from the NRC playbook where that you asked for
23	a brief explanation of the basis of the contention.
24	And the crux of what I'm arguing is that state and
25	federal regulations which may impact, constrict, or

restrict waterflow, water use, and cooling systems at the plant can possibly lead to health and safety challenges for local communities, have not been properly vetted or integrated in the uprate evaluation.

And I notice Mr. Lewis stated in his reply in Section 3.121 of PPL's environmental report, "Reflects the fact that with updated conditions we will have to change the approval that we need with respect to the maximum amount of water we will be consuming."

However, acknowledging the need for a change does not guarantee -- and PPL has not established that it will receive such approval. And the issue raised in the contention in my mind within the scope of the proceedings are safety-related omissions and a failure to coordinate with Act 220 and SRBC 803.42 and 803.44.

In terms of a direct relationship with the river, because I think that was the crux of PPL's argument, PPL has stated that the pond requires replenishment from the Susquehanna River. And if you just look at the tech specs, assuming the makeup pond requires .36 million gallons per day and evaporates .065 gallons a day, there is a nexus -- a direct nexus

1 daily of about 300,000 gallons. So it's difficult for PPL to argue its consumption has no relationship to plant cooling, the state of the river, groundwater supplies, or aquatic life. I believe this issue is material to the water supply and water chemistry, have a direct and

proceeding, inasmuch as water use and consumption, indirect relationship with safety-related components, plant cooling, and are intimately connected to the health and safety of the river and the local community.

Now, PPL, you know, points out that the spray pond is a safety component. The NRC and PPL, as do I, are concerned with cooling towers in the makeup systems. However, the NRC's reactor oversight process uses performance indicators to track scrams and power changes of 20 percent or more. Each scram or power change creates a safety challenge.

So a station has to make generation reductions based on compliance with water restrictions, SRBC 803.42 and 803.44, or water budget restrictions consistent with Act 220, and those water conditions cause scrams or power reductions, and I don't believe it's accurate or factually correct to segregate generation from safety.

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power, then alternative systems and backups are also shutter challenge. PPL would then be testing the safety and emergency core cooling system. Essentially, there is no separate imaginary fence between generation and safety.

And I guess the crux of that argument is seasonal flow, Act 220, SRBC regs, may make the amount of power for generation unreliable. So frequent power decreases in scram show up as safety indicators in the ROP and put stress on the system. The NRC doesn't compile generation indicators. It analyzes safety indicators like scrams and power reductions. The uprate clearly has the potential to create safety challenges.

I just think we need to tear down this fictional fence that PPL and the NRC have created between power generation and safety. I believe I have established a nexus between safety and generation and defeated PPL's argument, "Mr. Epstein provides no basis to assume the plant surface water withdrawals will be restricted or the possibility is material to the licensing."

However, PPL cannot produce any evidence that water use or consumption will be -- will not be

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restricted, no evidence whatsoever, and PPL acknowledges an increase in consumptive use will be required.

addition, as I pointed out, Susquehanna steam electric station may already be out of compliance with their initial uprate of 1.4 percent in 2001. So, basically, the facts we're looking at are Act 220 of 2002, which mandates the DER to update the state water plan by 2008, "The Environmental Quality Board will adopt regulations addressing water use registration, period reporting, recordkeeping." And the DEP is authorized "to enforce the Act." It also establishes the duty of any person to proceed diligently in complying with orders of DEP.

And then, as you're probably aware, Sections 803.42 and 803.44 of the basic commission regard -- relate to approval and reporting requirements for surface water withdrawal. The existing permits that Susquehanna has predate the surface water withdrawal requirement the basic commission now resides over.

The concise statement of facts are similar to the argument I just made before, and I would just add that, you know, PPL does acknowledge the need for increased and consumptive water use, and you can't

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1	guarantee it will be available for generation or pond
2	purposes based on grandfathered regs.
3	Again, to go over the issue of support or
4	sufficient information, you know, my argument is that
5	PPL had acts of omission, and the NRC's continual
6	insistence on mischaracterizing state water use
7	regulation as "anticipated events" do not cure the
8	safety problems that I raise.
9	And that's a brief synopsis of
LO	Contention 1, or T1.
L1	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Anything else
L2	you want to say about T1 at this point?
L3	MR. EPSTEIN: No.
L4	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Then, let's
L5	turn to PPL.
L6	MR. LEWIS: Thank you, Judge Bollwerk.
L7	This is David Lewis. It's hard responding to Mr.
L8	Epstein's assertions, because they are really all over
L9	the place. But I think the gist of what I heard was
20	that PPL will need an approval to increase its
21	consumptive use and approval by the Savannah sorry,
22	the Susquehanna River Basin Commission.
23	And I would submit to you that that is
24	true, but it's irrelevant. On page 18 of our answer,
25	we cited the Commission's case law that indicated that

nuclear plant operations may depend on other state permits that are required for water discharges, and I submit a water consumption is no different.

But it's not the job of the NRC to litigate whether another agency is going to grant permits that are solely within the agency's jurisdiction. If we don't have a permit to withdraw water, then we need -- then, we would not be able to operate, and there would be no safety issue.

If we do get the permit that we need, we will have the water, and there will be no safety issue. In any event, you know, whether we get that permit or not is a matter that is -- will be resolved by the SRBC, and the Commission has indicated the Board should construe the scope of their authority to avoid, wherever possible, litigating the issues within the primary responsibility of another agency.

And that while water permits may be necessary for a nuclear plant to operate, NRC licensing is not dependent on those permits. You know, whether those permits are obtained will be determined by the agencies that grant those permits.

So that really is the main response to this contention.

Mr. Epstein is also arguing that there may

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1	be increased scrams and safety challenges. His whole
2	argument simply ignores the design of the plant and
3	the presence of an ultimate heat sink, which in
4	essence provides a source of water that is sufficient
5	to provide cooling for both units over a 30-day
6	period, and not only provides cooling over the 30-day
7	period but accommodate a design basis/loss of coolant
8	accident at one unit, bring both units to a cold
9	shutdown, and maintain that over a 30-day period.
LO	The NRC licensed the plant based on the
L1	sufficiency of that ultimate heat sink. And as a
L2	result, the river intake and the Susquehanna River is
L3	simply not relied on as a safety-related system. It
L4	does provide long-term makeup, and it does provide
L5	long-term water for the cooling towers for generation.
L6	But it is not a source that is needed
L7	every moment for safety. And as a result, Mr. Epstein
L8	is simply not raising a contention that relates to the
L9	design and licensing basis of the Susquehanna plant.
20	JUDGE RUBENSTEIN: This is Judge
21	Rubenstein. Are there technical specification
22	constraints on the water supply to the UHS?
23	MR. LEWIS: Yes, Judge.
24	JUDGE RUBENSTEIN: Could you expand on
25	that?

There is a requirement that 1 MR. LEWIS: 2 the spray pond -- the ultimate heat sink is an eightacre spray pond that contains 25 million gallons of 3 water, at least 25 million gallons. 4 5 normally contains more. The technical specifications establish a 6 7 minimum water level measured a height above mean sea 8 level, and that level has to be checked twice a day. 9 If the level drops below the required elevation, then 10 there are action statements. Let me see if I have 11 those. 12 The water level has to be maintained at 13 678.1 feet MSL, and has to be checked once every 12 14 That's tech spec 4.7.1.3. If the spray pond 15 is not operable, the plant is required to go to cold shutdown within 24 hours, and that's tech spec 16 17 3.7.1.3. 18 JUDGE RUBENSTEIN: Are these independent 19 of any subsequent water availability decisions that 20 may be made? MR. LEWIS: I'm not sure I understand your 21 22 question, Judge Rubenstein. Could you --23 JUDGE RUBENSTEIN: Are the tech specs and the minimum water supply and the ultimate heat sink 24 25 independent of what water may be available from the

Susquehanna? In other words, if you don't meet your 1 2 tech spec requirements --MR. LEWIS: The tech specs do not depend 3 on the river intake being operable. They don't depend 5 on having a source of makeup for the ultimate heat sink. They only depend on, do you have the requisite 6 7 volume of water, as determined by the height of the water in that reservoir, to meet the 30-day cooling 8 9 requirement, the ability to bring both plants to cold 10 shutdown and maintain that for a 30-day period and 11 handle a LOCA. And by the way, that amount of volume in 12 13 the UHS is also sufficient to maintain spent fuel 14 cooling over that 30-day period, too. 15 This approach that the NRC takes 16 requiring a 30-day supply of water in an ultimate heat 17 sink has always been the NRC's approach in the 18 standard review plan and in their regulatory guide. So this is the NRC's safety standard. It's reflected 19 20 in Reg. Guide 1.127, and in NRC's standard review plan 21 in SRP Section 9.2.5. 22 Those sections indicate that what 23 required for the plant is a 30-day supply of water. I think there has always been a recognition that in 24 25 the longer run you may need additional water for

. 1	residual heat removal. But if you can handle a
2	disruption for 30 days, and bring the plants to a cold
3	shutdown, the volume of water that you need for
4	residual heat removal in the long run is much, much
5	smaller, and is not a safety issue. It's not hard to
6	find a source at that point to supply RHR.
7	JUDGE RUBENSTEIN: Thank you.
8	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Judge Cole,
9	do you have anything?
10	JUDGE COLE: I have no questions.
11	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Anything else on this
12	one, Mr. Lewis?
13	MR. LEWIS: No, Judge Bollwerk.
14	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Let me turn,
15	then, to the NRC staff.
16.	MR. SUBIN: Yes. To be brief, the only
17	thing that we would have to add is that, again, we
18	don't believe that the contention is related to the
19	uprate. I don't think he raises anything that is
20	something that we would be responsible for.
21	And I turn again I would turn to the
22	Commission, the Commission's memorandum and order on
23	the Vermont Yankee, where they have said that we
24	shouldn't be second-guessing we should not be
25	second-guessing and looking at whether EPA or the

state regulatory agencies do. They do their job, and 1 2 we do ours. JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Anything from 3 either of the Board members for the staff? 4 5 JUDGE RUBENSTEIN: No. 6 JUDGE COLE: No. 7 JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Then, let's 8 go back to Mr. Epstein. Given what you've heard, sir, 9 what additional information do you want to provide us? MR. EPSTEIN: Well, I would just point out 10 a couple of things. First of all, the Susquehanna 11 12 River Basin Commission is not state. It's a unique 13 federal basin commission, and I think we all need to recognize we're living in a different regulatory 14 15 world. Pennsylvania is now deregulated, so there was 16 no PUC hearing. And a lot of these events are not 17 occurring in isolation. You still need a permit to increase 18 surface water withdrawal. You still need to address 19 20 what happens when the spray pond dips below certain 21 levels. You still need to assure the spray pond and 22 the heat sink don't suffer from aging problems, and 23 that there aren't any problems with leakage from the 24 pond.

So there's a number of issues that are out

there, and, you know, I would just say that I'm still 1 2 disturbed that nobody has really addressed from PPL 3 the fact that they didn't even go through this process for their uprate in 2001. So we still may have an 4 5 issue before us that hasn't been addressed. 6 So what I'm saying is I don't think taking 7 additional time to examine coordinating with DEP or the Susquehanna River Basin Commission is really going 8 9 to be an undue hardship on the NRC or PPL. 10 JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Anything 11 either of the Board members have? Go ahead, Judge 12 Rubenstein. JUDGE RUBENSTEIN: I don't know if this is 13 a good time, Judge Bollwerk. Both PPL and the staff 14 15 in their briefs -- and in some of the discussion this 16 morning -- have addressed the lack of citations in 17 specific sections of the SAR, the Safety Analysis 18 license application, the Report, the and 19 environmental report, and deficiencies in 20 sections, and the basis for challenging their content. 21 And I'd like to focus on it just a little 22 bit with Mr. Epstein. 23 MR. EPSTEIN: Sure. 24 JUDGE RUBENSTEIN: Okay. Okay. discuss for -- of course, we're -- much of what I --25

underlying the discussion so far on Contention 1 is: 1 a) it's not in the scope of the NRC, and it's not in 2 3 the scope, in particular, of this hearing, which is in particular focused on the extended power uprate. 4 5 Okay. Let's -- in particular, let's 6 discuss the Commission's review criteria for the EPU 7 license amendments. Mr. Epstein, are you acquainted 8 with the NRC standard review plan NUREG-0800? 9 MR. EPSTEIN: Yes. 10 JUDGE RUBENSTEIN: Are you acquainted with review standard 001? 11 MR. EPSTEIN: Yes, but I haven't -- that's 12 13 not committed to memory. 14 JUDGE RUBENSTEIN: Well, let me help you. 15 You're aware of the document, and you know that NRC 16 issued a review standard for extended power uprates, 17 RS-001, in December 2003. Are you acquainted with the document, or would you like me to do a little 18 19 refreshing, so -- to help you? 20 MR. EPSTEIN: Refresh away. JUDGE RUBENSTEIN: Well, the standard is 21 22 first-of-a-kind document provides the and 23 comprehensive process and technical guidance for 24 reviews by the NRC staff. And it provides useful 25 information to the licensees on what to consider in

applying for an extended uprate.

MR. EPSTEIN: Right.

JUDGE RUBENSTEIN: And this is something that the NRC Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards endorsed as an excellent review standard for extended power uprates. And what they did was they compared -- they created the review standard by including an evaluation of the basic standard review plan, NUREG-0800, and the -- basically, to determine the applicability and the adequacy of the various standard review plan sections that the review of an EPU application and a developed and revised guidance as necessary.

So, in effect, this says this is the scope of the staff's review, in particular for an extended power uprate. And the purpose of this, which you may or may not recall, but let me help you a little bit -- and this is from like page 5 of the review standard -- the purpose is to provide guidance to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission staff's review of extended power applications to enhance consistency, quality, and -- I'm going back -- and completeness of reviews.

This in a way defies the scope of the review of a safety analysis or a license application for an EPU. The review standard also, in the same

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,1	way, provides the boundaries for the licensees to
2,	guidance documents the staff uses for for them in
3	saying, "This is how we review an EPU application."
4	And, in particular, they also provide acceptance
.5	criteria for the areas of review.
- 6	So, in essence, it tells the license
7	applicant, for this amendment in particular, how to
8	prepare their safety analysis report, and it
9	establishes the areas within the staff's scope of
10	review, and to some degree within the Licensing
11	Board's scope.
12	And we discussed a little bit about the
13	review standard requires the licensee to identify
14	differences between the design basis and the
15	information and review standard. So what we have is
16	a number of contentions which are being challenged on
17	these kinds of things.
18	Now, let me get fairly specific, and I'm
19	going to move on to some of your other areas. Let me
20	check in here.
21	MR. EPSTEIN: Do you want me to deal with
22	what you've said now or later?
23	JUDGE RUBENSTEIN: Well, I haven't gotten
24	specific yet.
25	MR. EPSTEIN: Yes, but I before we get

specific, I'd like to address some of the generic 2 issues you raised, if that's okay. 3 JUDGE RUBENSTEIN: Okay. By all means. Yes, because I think what 4 MR. EPSTEIN: 5 you're talking about -- and I understand and respect the fact -- is there is a standard review process and 6 7 generic scoping that create boundaries. I would also 8 point out that, you know, that process cannot 9 anticipate all issues and challenges or concerns that 10 may arise at the site-specific facility. 11 And, you know, to the credit of the NRC 12 staff, they plainly said in their reply to me, "It's 13 impermissible for Petitioner to rely on generalized 14 suspicions and vague references to alleged events at 15 the facility, and equally unparticularized portions of 16 general studies providing no factual basis." 17 I think the difference here is that I'm 18 addressing, in seeking to clarify and define what I 19 believe to be the company's broad statements, factual 20 omissions, not commissions, but factual omissions, and 21 unique legal compliance events. 22 And I'm not here to oppose the uprate. 23 I'm not here to oppose the relationship. I'm here to 24 add value and bring awareness to issues that have 25 fallen through the cracks.

So I'm not here to challenge the process or even call into question large portions of the scoping and generic review that PPL and NRC has undertaken. And this may be a unique perspective for the NRC. I'm here to add value to the proposition, point out some of the weaknesses and missing components, Judge.

So, you know, I understand what you're saying. I'm clearly aware of that. And, you know, my argument is that I think I can add value to the uprate by looking at some of these issues that seem to have fallen through the unanticipated cracks.

JUDGE RUBENSTEIN: Well, you've clearly added value to the Board discussion by intervening in both the previous hearings on the license extension.

However, the limitations are fairly clear in terms of scope. For example, Section 3.2 of the review standard sets out the templates for the safety review for BWRs. And, for example, in that area, insert 9, they deal with the source term and radiological consequence analysis. And your Contention 3 alludes to that.

Now, one of the problems and the reason I brought up the standard review plan and the SRP and the issue of scope is one of the ways -- one of the

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requirements for contention admission is that one goes to the environmental report or the licensing application and gets fairly specific on something that they want to controvert. And then, they provide a basis for this.

So in each of the contentions I find a little difficulty in trying to understand what you're saying in terms of what is the specific staff requirement, was it satisfied, how is it controverted. So, you know, if we were -- if this was a lecture in a class, I would say, for each contention, can you demonstrate they are within the scope of the staff's review by identifying which part of the Code of Federal Regulations, or at least the review standard, they do not satisfy.

So, you know, please reference the applicable section of the SAR or ER that you take with -- issue with and why. So in the context of not talking generally about value of your concern of Susquehanna River and its basin, how would you answer that kind of a question?

MR. EPSTEIN: I would answer it, and this is -- hopefully, we have time here, because I'm a former history professor with another question. And that question is: because something doesn't exist in

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the premeditated scoping process, does that mean it 1 2 can't be raised? JUDGE RUBENSTEIN: Oh, of course it can be 3 The NRC makes available under the 2.206 raised. 4 section of the regulations the ability to say, "This 5 is inadequate." 6 MR. EPSTEIN: Yes, I've gone through the 7 2. -- it's like a cat chasing its tail, though. 8 9 mean, there's a timeliness to the relicensing and the 10 uprate, and I'm raising issues that may not fit neatly 11 into the SER or provide exact cites for a basis for 12 contravention that may need a specific request. 13 I recognize and acknowledge that. 14 I'm saying is that there's omissions, and I'm raising 15 those issues, and I'm not sure where they fit in into 16 the process that you talked about. But because they 17 don't -- because it's a square peg perhaps in a 18 circular hole doesn't mean that they don't fit 19 somewhere. 20 And, you know, I don't have the mastery of the document you do, sir. Frankly, I just thought the 21 22 issues, especially in T1 and T2, were acts of omission 23 rather than commission. And rather than assigning 24 blame, I'd just ask PPL, and also the NRC, to review

the issues I raised.

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Look, I'm more than happy to do that. In fact, let's be frank, I offered to settle this before we even started, so we could avoid the litigation. But I'm simply looking for a way to redress some of these issues, and they don't neatly fall into anybody's regulatory protocol.

There is no PUC hearing. The SRBC is after the fact. DEP can't enforce their regs until 2008, but everybody knows they're out there. So, you know, I'm suspended in a regulatory freefall raising these issues in this current proceeding.

If you guys decide this is not where they go, then, you know, I'll continue to pursue them. But I think the point you raise is a valid point, you know, and I don't know that you can anticipate every safety challenge event or incident in a generic scoping tool.

So, you know, my response may not satisfy your curiosity. It may raise more questions. But I think it's possible, and I've raised two technical contentions that I feel need to be addressed and perhaps there was little guidance or information for either PPL or NRC to follow.

JUDGE RUBENSTEIN: Okay. I appreciate your views on it.

1	MR. EPSTEIN: Yes.
2	JUDGE RUBENSTEIN: Thank you.
3	MR. EPSTEIN: Sure.
4	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. I don't think
5	there's anything else, then, on TC1. Do either of the
6	Board members have Judge Cole?
7	JUDGE COLE: Yes, this is Judge Cole. Mr.
8	Epstein?
9	MR. EPSTEIN: Ÿes.
10	JUDGE COLE: There has been some serious
11	question raised about whether the issue you raise here
12	the water use issues are inside the scope of an
13	NRC review, and whether it's one of the things that we
14	have to consider
15	MR. EPSTEIN: Right.
16	JUDGE COLE: whether to issue this
17	license. And it deals with the SRBC and the
18	Department of Environmental Resources and whatever
19	their activities have to be with respect to providing
20	water for the plant.
21	But isn't that speculative? We don't know
22	they're going to have to get those permits in order
23	to get the water. If they don't get the permits,
24	they're not going to be able to do what they want to
25	do.

1	MR. EPSTEIN: No, that's the point I'm
2	raising, Your Honor.
3	JUDGE COLE: Is that a problem that we
4	have to address?
5	MR. EPSTEIN: Well, I think
6	JUDGE COLE: Or is that a problem for the
7	plant?
8	MR. EPSTEIN: Well, no, but I think I
9	think that we have an uprate from 2001 that hasn't
10 ·	gone through the vetting process, so we have a
11	precedent that that's not going to happen and that the
12	company could move forward. So you can't presume
13	they're going to get those compliance permits, or
14	they're going to work with the new regulatory
15	protocols.
16	These are not unanticipated. These are
17	things that have occurred first of all, the SRBC
18	protocols occurred after the initial license was
19	issued. The Act 220 came out in 2002, so some of
20	these things are nuanced and, you know, this is the
21	first pathway that either the company or regulatory
22	entities are walking with these issues.
23	So I don't think it's clear-cut, and I
24	think you can assume that they're going to be granted
25	or not granted. And what I'm saying is, look, let's

have a dialogue with DEP. Let's have a dialogue with 1 2 the Susquehanna River Basin Commission. 3 through this together. Let's not deal with it in 4 isolation so that we create a tragic event where one, 5 you know, denial of a permit, you know, holds up the 6 whole works. 7 JUDGE COLE: Who should have the dialogue? I think the NRC and the 8 MR. EPSTEIN: 9 Susquehanna River Basin Commission, which have begun 10 the dialogue, as PPL has begun the dialogue with the 11 Susquehanna River Basin Commission also. I think we 12 need to get together in a room to clarify this issue. 13 I mean, and there's a number of issues out 14 there, and the Susquehanna River Basin Commission is 15 struggling with it also. I mean, they have just 16 recently hired a nuclear engineer, because they have 17 three plants on the river. So these are emerging 18 issues that don't fit neatly into anybody's protocol. 19 And what has always been of concern to me 20 is that, you know, we're not separate regulatory 21 moats. You know, these issues can cross-cut. I don't 22 think that's a bad thing. JUDGE COLE: All right, sir. I understand 23 24 your position. 25 MR. EPSTEIN: Okay.

1	JUDGE RUBENSTEIN: I would only add, in
2	addition this is Judge Rubenstein in addition to
3	the 2.206, you can establish and request a rulemaking
4	on what the NRC's role in water supply ought to be.
5	MR. EPSTEIN: Can I be frank with you?
6	JUDGE RUBENSTEIN: Sure.
7	MR. EPSTEIN: I've done the 2.206 on
8	daycare, and it was a complete waste of time.
9	JUDGE RUBENSTEIN: No, no, I didn't say
10	2.206.
11	MR. EPSTEIN: Yes. And by that, you're
12	talking about the rulemaking, which I did on
13	decommissioning. And, look, and this is not a slam on
14	anybody. There's a degree of frustration on this,
15	because I live here and have been here all my life and
16	lived through Three Mile Island. So we again, I'm
17	trying to work within the system and the avenues
18	afforded me.
19	You know, as a parent and a guy who works,
20	there is only so much time. If at the end of the day
21	there is not satisfaction or resolution from this
22	proceeding, sir, I may do that. But I haven't been
23	real optimistic about the outcomes, and I just need to
24	share that with you.
25	JUDGE RUBENSTEIN: I just want you to

1	establish for the record
2	MR. EPSTEIN: Sure.
3	JUDGE RUBENSTEIN: that there are
4	avenues you can pursue, albeit you view them as
5	frustrating, but there are avenues available to pursue
6	your interest.
7	MR. EPSTEIN: Yes. But there's a
8	timeliness issue also, and TMI is coming up next, and
9	there is precedent. So I appreciate your guidance,
10	and if things don't work out here, then that may be an
11	avenue I have to go through.
12	JUDGE BOLLWERK: This is Judge Bollwerk.
13	Just one question for the staff. Does the staff
14	contemplate or through the process having interactions
L5	with the SRBC as this goes forward?
16	MS. UTTAL: Not that I'm aware of, Judge.
L7	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Anything from
18	either of the other Board members, then, on the first
19	contention?
20	JUDGE RUBENSTEIN: No.
21	JUDGE COLE: No.
22	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Let's move to
23	the second contention, then, and I think we may have
24	sort of covered parts of it, but let's go ahead and
25	treat it as a separate entity.

Thank

This one -- basically, that PPL failed to disclose damaging information regarding faulty and corroded intake piping. Sort of a summary, but, again, Mr. Epstein, what would you like to tell us about this one? MR. EPSTEIN: Well, I don't know that there's much to add to -- you know, you just provided my specific statement and brief explanation. you. But I guess it's important to get to the -- demonstrate the issue raised in the contention is within the scope of the proceeding. And I would just simply say that PPL never directly addresses or rebuts T2, but describes why their inability to monitor the withdrawal of river water in their response -- I think it's page 22 to 27 -- is irrelevant. "The Susquehanna is not relied upon as a safety-related source of water for reactor cooling, and the river intake is not a safety-related system." The company never addressed or explained the failure to submit this information during their filings. And the NRC staff dealt with it briefly by referring to an oblique reference in Section 3121. In terms of why this is material, I'll cut right to the chase. Again, compliance with Act 220,

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SRBC 803.42, SRBC 803.44, and the Susquehanna steam electric station will require accurate metering to within five percent on the water diverted to the plant, which cannot be achieved if the intake pipes are partially impaired by residual deposits or bioaccumulation.

And the concise statement to support that is similar to what I just uttered, frankly. I don't want to keep reinventing a wheel.

I don't know that there's really much to add. I just feel that, you know, this information was not disclosed to the NRC. It was disclosed to the Susquehanna River Basin Commission. I stick to my original claim that it was a hastily filed document. That is essentially borne out by the fact that PPL is still at the Susquehanna River Basin Commission, and they haven't acted on the permit, which is unusual since Peach Bottom, which filed a similar application, received approval within two months.

So I think there is an issue here, and it

-- and, you know, again, this is something that I

think we can work on together. You know, I have

offered to bring in other entities, and, frankly, you

know, I think when a party has relevant evidence

within its control it should produce it. And I'm sure

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1	the company would like to respond to that.
2	But as far as T2, really, there's not much
3	more to add that hasn't already been said, other than
4	requiring the accurate metering I'm not sure I
.5	included that before within five percent of the
6.	water diverted, which is an SRBC criteria.
7	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Any questions
8	from either of the Board members at this point?
9	JUDGE RUBENSTEIN: Not from me, sir.
10	JUDGE COLE: Yes. Mr. Epstein?
. 11	MR. EPSTEIN: Yes.
12	JUDGE COLE: In one of the responses I
13	don't know whether it was the staff or the applicant
14	they indicated that because of the constriction,
15	whatever it is, in the intake pipe, the flow meters
16	overestimate the intake amount. Is that a concern?
17	MR. EPSTEIN: Well, it look, the
18	concern is that there's not accurate metering.
19	Obviously, that would be a beneficial outcome.
20	JUDGE COLE: That's what I thought.
21	MR. EPSTEIN: Right.
22	JUDGE COLE: Yes.
23	MR. EPSTEIN: But you can't guarantee a
24	beneficial out you should be my opinion, sir,
25	you shouldn't be dependent or contingent on a
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1	beneficial outcome based on faulty equipment. I'd
2	prefer to have a beneficial outcome based on precise
3	equipment and eradicating the deposits or the
4	bioaccumulation.
5	JUDGE COLE: Okay. So I assume that they
6	they're in conversations with the SRBC concerning
7	this intake?
8	MR. EPSTEIN: Well
9	JUDGE COLE: And the accuracy of
10	measurement?
11	MR. EPSTEIN: You'd have to talk to them,
12	because that's where this case goes from here. And,
13	you know, I've been in conversations with the SRBC,
14	and I don't want to I can't characterize what PPL's
15	meetings are. I can characterize what mine have been.
16	JUDGE COLE: Yes. All right, sir. Thank
17	you.
18	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Anything from Judge
19	Rubenstein?
20	JUDGE RUBENSTEIN: No. I'm satisfied with
21	this.
22	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Let's turn to
23	PPL, then.
24	MR. LEWIS: Thank you, Judge Bollwerk.
25	This is David Lewis. Mr. Epstein said that we have
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59 1 not rebutted his contention and explained 2 I would have said that in the first 3 it's Mr. Epstein's obligation instance the 4 proponent of the contention to explain why 5 contention was in scope and why it's material, and 6 that obligation is his, not ours. 7 But the reason why it's -- the intake flow 8 aren't addressed in the application obviously. They are totally irrelevant. And unless 9 10 Mr. Epstein explains the relevance, there is no basis 11 for his assertion that we are hiding or failing to

disclose an important piece of information.

The intake flow meters are not safetyrelated components. The intake -- river intake structure is not a safety-related system. These flow meters are not relied on for any NRC purpose. are not used in any NRC-related application. They are not used in any NRC safety analysis, and they are not used or relied on at all in the uprate application.

Again, it's Mr. Epstein's obligation to explain why they are germane, why they raise a safety issue, and he never does so.

In fact, what's extremely telling in this argument, Mr. Epstein just explained that the reason these are material is because they relate to

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compliance with SRBC regulations, the Susquehanna River Basin Commission regulations. He doesn't say they are material, because they relate to any NRC regulations. And so, once again, what is absolutely clear is that what Mr. Epstein really wants to litigate is matters solely within the purview of the SRBC, whether we're meeting SRBC requirements. and as I previously discussed, and as are cited in our answer, that's just beyond the scope of this proceeding.

I do want to point out, just while I'm on the topic of the SRBC regulations, that on page 6 of Mr. Epstein's reply he cited to 18 CFR 430.13. I just did want the Board to realize that those are the Delaware River Basin Commission regulations, not the SRBC regulations.

With respect to the issue of metering, this issue is, in fact, addressed in the application to the SRBC, which is attached as I think Exhibit 1 to Mr. Epstein's petition. So it's clearly before the SRBC.

In that application, the application indicates that we're not relying on these meters, because they're probably overstating the flow, simply

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because there is buildup inside these intake pipes, which is not surprising for a pipe that has been in 2 3 the water for 20-some years now.

> Instead, we are calculating the withdrawal and consumptive use by the performance of the cooling towers, by measuring the spray pond makeup, and by measuring the flowdown. And so we do have an accurate method of determining what our withdrawals are, and that is certainly never challenged.

> If, in fact, you go to the regulations that Mr. Epstein cites -- I looked at them those carefully -- what you realize is that regulations, in fact, don't require a metering. require an applicant to describe the metering or other methods that are being used. And so what we have in our application is currently another method not relying on metering, but instead relying on the curves of the cooling towers performance measurements of the makeup to the spray ponds and the blowdown from the cooling towers.

> But as I said, again, that is entirely a matter that is within the purview of the SRBC. does not relate to any safety determination that the NRC has to make with respect to the uprate, and, therefore, it is simply not material and not within

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the scope of this proceeding.

JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Judge Cole has a question.

JUDGE COLE: Yes. Mr. Lewis, with respect to the intake pipe and whatever happens to be clogging the pipe, is the applicant addressing that at all? Surely you don't want a part of the system to just become clogged. Are they doing anything to minimize or eliminate the problem they had with the clogging of the intake pipe?

MR. LEWIS: The intake pike is not clogged. It is simply a buildup around the -- inside the pipe that makes its diameter somewhat smaller, and it's -- you know, the exact diameter isn't determined. There is still plenty of flow through those pipes.

But the way that the withdrawal works is those flow meters measure the velocity of the water through those pipes, and you then multiply that by the cross-sectional area of the pipe to figure out, you know, what is the volume of water flowing through. And if there is, you know, some buildup and, therefore, that diameter is not known precisely, then those meters aren't as accurate as you'd like them to be. But there is no problem getting water to the cooling towers.

But, yes, in fact, for the SRBC purposes, 1 2 the application, which again I think is attached to Exhibit 1 to Mr. Epstein's petition, PPL's application 3 4 to the SRBC indicates that PPL is looking at replacing 5 these pipes to reestablish -- to put in new pipes and, therefore, be able to reestablish the accuracy of the 6 7 flow meters. JUDGE COLE: So as far as you know -- this 8 9 is Judge Cole again -- as far as you know, the problem with the decrease in the effective diameter of the 10 intake pipe is not a problem like three-quarters 11 clogged with zebra mussels or something like that. 12 13 MR. LEWIS: Absolutely not. 14 JUDGE COLE: Thank you. Okay. 15 MR. LEWIS: Either there's no leakage, those pipes maintain their integrity, they move the 16 17 volume of water that's necessary for the cooling towers and for, you know, other makeup. There isn't 18 19 any problem in delivering water. It's simply, are 20 these meters which are there only -- you know, not for any NRC purpose, only for SRB purposes -- SRBC 21 22 purposes, are those accurate. Thank you. 23 JUDGE COLE: JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. 24 Judge 25 Rubenstein, anything?

1	JUDGE RUBENSTEIN: No, I'm satisfied with
2	that.
3	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Let's hear
4	from the staff, then, if Mr are you finished, Mr.
5	Lewis?
6	MR. LEWIS: Yes, sir.
7	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Okay. The staff, then,
8	please?
9	MR. SUBIN: Briefly, the staff has not
10	much to add other than the fact that we agree that
11	this is just safety-related functions that these
12	that this has, and that it's not part of an NRC
13	requirement that these are available.
14	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Not safety, you mean.
15	MR. SUBIN: Correct. I said it wrong.
16	They're not safety. You're right. That's what I
17	meant to say. Thank you.
18	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Anything from
19	either of the Board members? No?
20	(No response.)
21	All right. Then, let's turn to Mr.
22	Epstein for whatever rebuttal you'd like to provide.
23	MR. EPSTEIN: Just a couple of points. I
24	mean, the company has flat out said that they're not
25	undertaking any aggressive action to eradicate the

material. And see, to me that undermines the reliability of postulated reporting. You know, from where I'm coming from, they're theorizing that other modes or methods or theorems may work. I believe there should be real-time monitoring with physical inspection.

Now, that's my belief. It's the only thing I can enforce, and I'd feel a lot better if the company, rather than say to look at other measures, would actually take a proactive approach to this, which they're not.

In addition to the cite from the Delaware River Basin Commission, I appreciate the correction from Mr. Lewis and would just point out that this is the Susquehanna River Basin Commission -- sometimes refers to it as Savannah -- so I think we're both at fault for misspeaking at times, and hopefully that's not a fatal error.

I'd also point out that these are aging pipes. The pipes are getting old, and so it's not just a bioaccumulation or the materials inside them, it is also the integrity of the pipes. I don't know what their tensile strength is. Neither does the company, if they don't test them.

So, again, this is something that disturbs

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1 me. And why wait for a problem, rather than go right 2 at it. Yes, the SRB describes other methods other 3 than metering. But, again, I think it's better if you 4 5 actually have the metering, so you know what's coming 6 in and out. And we need to get an approved method, 7 which we don't have. 8 The piping itself -- these are issues that 9 are going to be there as the plant gets older, as the 10 accumulation accrues and as the integrity becomes 11 challenged. And my position is that we should be proactive rather than reactive. Again, I would point 12 13 to the 2001 license uprate, which is yet to be vetted 14 before the Susquehanna River Basin Commission. 15 And this is just part of what I feel is a 16 systematic pattern of omission rather than commission. 17 But, you know, Your Honors, it's up to you to decide 18 if this falls squarely within the realm of this 19 proceeding. I'm just here to raise the issues, and 20 hope we can move it forward. 21 JUDGE BOLLWERK: Judge Cole has 22 question? 23 JUDGE COLE: Yes. Mr. Epstein? 24 MR. EPSTEIN: Yes. JUDGE COLE: I read in one of the filings 25

1 here that -- and it was just mentioned also -- that 2 the applicant has another method for measuring its water use, and the -- both the intake and the 3 discharge and evaporation of water. 4 5 MR. EPSTEIN: Right. 6 JUDGE COLE: And what's the matter with 7 the system they're using? MR. EPSTEIN: Well, I think it's not that 8 there's anything the matter, but, you know, I was 9 10 raised that nuclear power was built around, you know, 11 redundancy and depth. And I would have thought the 12 primary means would have been real-time monitoring and 13 physical inspection. 14 So I thought the method that they're using 15 now is perhaps a good backup. But, again, it's just 16 my, you know, belief that there should be regular, 17 constant vigilance in looking at equipment that's 18 aging rather than require -- you know, relying on 19 theorems. 20 And, you know, that may be a philosophical chasm, sir, that we can't brace, but, you know, that's 21 22 just coming out of my experience of dealing with an 23 accident, that it's just good to have backup systems 24 and to have physical onsite inspection of aging 25 equipment.

1	JUDGE COLE: So you're not criticizing the
2	accuracy of their reporting of withdrawals and
3	discharges and evaporated water and water use in
4	general?
5	MR. EPSTEIN: No. I'm criticizing that a
6	secondary and tertiary mechanism has become the
7	primary means of evaluation. I think we're dealing
8	with a plant that's getting old, with equipment that's
9	getting old, and I think it needs to be looked at.
10	JUDGE COLE: But you're not challenging
11	the accuracy of those reports.
12	MR. EPSTEIN: I haven't yet, because I
13	haven't had the ability to look at it. Neither has
14	the Susquehanna River Basin Commission. So at this
15	particular point, I have not, but I'm not willing to
16	blindly accept them either, to be frank with you. I
17	just think these methods should basically confirm what
18	physical primary real-time monitoring would say.
19	Hopefully, I'm clear.
20	JUDGE COLE: All right, sir.
21	MR. EPSTEIN: This should be a means to
22	confirm the results from real-time monitoring.
23	JUDGE COLE: All right, sir. Thank you.
24	MR. EPSTEIN: Yes.
25	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Judge Rubenstein, any
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1	questions?
2	JUDGE RUBENSTEIN: No. I think his
3	concern is very clear to me.
4	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Let's, then,
, 5	move to the third technical contention, Number 3.
6	And, again, to summarize, PPL has failed to consider
7	the consequences of an accident caused by its proposed
8	uprate.
9	Mr. Epstein?
10	MR. EPSTEIN: I have nothing to add. And
11	I've got to be frank with you, I ran through my
12	presentation, and I ran out of time. So I you
13	know, I'm going to let Contention 3 stand. And as a
14	former schoolteacher, you know, when you run out of
15	time, you run out of time.
16	And I didn't want to breach the rules that
17	you provided. I couldn't get my presentation within
18	15 minutes, so that Tech 3 is going to have to ride
19	on its own merits.
20	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Yes. Judge Cole has a
21	question.
22	JUDGE COLE: No, not a question, Mr.
23	Epstein, but if you think you need a couple more
24	minutes, we're willing to give it to you.
25	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Absolutely. You have

1	plenty of time. So if you have something you want to
2	say, you certainly can.
3	MR. EPSTEIN: Well, that particular
4	technical specification I think is just philosophic in
5	nature. And I don't know, frankly, if it's within the
6	scope of this. It's just I'm viewing things
7	differently than you are.
8	And when I say "you," I think that's the
9	industry and the NRC, so I'm raising an issue that is
10	perhaps more generic in scoping than particularized to
11	Susquehanna. And, you know, I'm satisfied from the
12	response I got back, which was predictable. I just
13	look at the world a little differently.
14	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Judge
15	Rubenstein?
16	JUDGE RUBENSTEIN: Well, I have something
17	for PPL and NRC
18	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right.
19	JUDGE RUBENSTEIN: in this area.
20	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Okay.
21	JUDGE RUBENSTEIN: Should I wait, or
22	should I
23	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Let's let them let's
24	go ahead and let PPL and then NRC speak, and you can
25	ask your question with either one of them or both of
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them.

JUDGE RUBENSTEIN:

JUDGE BOLLWERK: So --

MR. LEWIS: Yes, Judge Bollwerk. This is David Lewis. Just a couple of points relating to Mr. Epstein's reply. In the original contention, he asserted that the uprate application hasn't looked at the increased consequences from a higher core inventory than our answer pointed out that, in fact, the application did. And there was no demonstration of any deficiency in the application.

Okay.

In the reply, Mr. Epstein referred to some new information relating to fuel failure and the transnuclear, new homes cask density problems associated with reracking of spent fuel. I just wanted to respond to those points very quickly.

First of all, assertions like this in the reply are not proper, and I would refer the Board to the Commission's decision in CLI04-35, 60 NRC at 623, where the Commission said, "What our rules do not allow is using reply briefs to provide for the first time the necessary threshold support for contentions."

Beyond that, however, I also just want to point out a couple of things in the application. The uprate has no effect on spent fuel racks, and I would

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refer the Board to the safety analysis report at 1 2 page 6-6, which states, "There is no effect on the 3 design of the SSES fuel racks, because the original fuel pool design temperature is not exceeded." 4 5 There is no new fuel designs. I would 6 refer the Board to the application -- the main 7 enclosure at page 24. 8 In addition, the spent fuel cask design is 9 simply not an issue in this proceeding, even though 10 the fuel is not being changed, but the cask design is .11 approved by role in 10 CFR 72.214. These are cask 12 designs that are, of course, approved by a certificate 13 of compliance, and they are generally licensed. 14 so the design of the ISFSI is simply not an issue in 15 this proceeding. 16 That's all I have. 17 JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Judge 18 Rubenstein, do you want to ask your question now, or 19 do you want to wait and hear from the staff? 20 JUDGE RUBENSTEIN: I can ask it now. 21 JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. 22 JUDGE RUBENSTEIN: In Contention 3 -- and 23 this is mainly to clarify it, and I sort of may drift 24 a little bit into merit, but it's mainly focused on 25 material -- materiality. It's for the PPL and the

staff could add whatever they want.

The staff states in its contention that he -- and I'm going to read the parts I want from the second paragraph. "The amount of radioactivity in the reactor core, and thus available for release in the event of an accident, is significantly more at 120 percent power than at 100 percent power." I agree with this.

Then, the previous sentence says, "PPL and NRC are overly reliant on compliance with NRC regulations, without examining the consequences of an accident caused by the proposed uprate."

So just to clarify what the situation here is based on an EPU, my question is -- well, at higher power level, more radioactive fission products will accumulate in the fuel. And the question 1 becomes, during regular operation, how is the radiological release rate controlled? In other words, you have rad waste systems, and that type of thing.

So describe the effect of the increased power on the rad waste system, as to capacity, and why the radiological release rate is acceptable. And we're sort of drifting a little into the merits, but I want to clarify the part where we're overly reliant on the regulations.

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1	So, PPL, go at it.
2	MR. LEWIS: Judge Rubenstein, I don't
3	think I can do it. The
4	JUDGE RUBENSTEIN: Well
5	MR. LEWIS: focused on accidents, and
6	I can explain how the applicant application
7	addressed accident consequences, but the contention
8	didn't address the impact on the rad waste system and
9	normal releases and control of those releases. I
10	believe that is addressed in the application. I
11	just
12	JUDGE RUBENSTEIN: Aren't rad waste
13	systems administratively controlled?
14	MR. LEWIS: They definitely are. I mean,
15	the
16	JUDGE RUBENSTEIN: Do they change with the
17	operating with the extended power operation?
18	MR. LEWIS: I don't know, Judge. The
19	control mechanism doesn't change, and the release
20	limits won't change. I don't know whether a slightly
21	greater amount of rad waste is generated, but as far
22	as controlling releases, for example, in liquid
23	releases, the control regime that applies at any
24	nuclear plant is that you have holdup tanks and you
25	have limits and you have to sample and measure those

1	tanks and determine compliance with limits. And,
2	therefore, you always maintain compliance with those
3	limits.
4	Those limits are set on ALARA
. 5	considerations, which maintain doses on the order of
6	three millirem or something on that level.
7	What I'm saying, Judge Rubenstein, though,
8	is I just haven't looked at these portions of the
. 9	application to know what's in the application with
10	respect to
11	JUDGE RUBENSTEIN: Well, okay.
12	MR. LEWIS: routine releases. But what
13	I can say is that with respect to accident
14	consequences
15	JUDGE RUBENSTEIN: I was about to ask you
16	that.
17	MR. LEWIS: the
18	JUDGE RUBENSTEIN: Let me ask the
19	question, and you can answer it.
20	MR. LEWIS: Okay.
21	JUDGE RUBENSTEIN: During a postulated
22	accident, an increase in the radioactive fission
23	products in the fuel could lead to an increase in
24	radiation released into the atmosphere?
25	MR. LEWIS: Yes.

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1 JUDGE RUBENSTEIN: During a postulated 2 accident, that's true? 3 MR. LEWIS: Yes. JUDGE RUBENSTEIN: What assurances do we have that releases into the environment are bounded 5 6 within the limits set by federal regulations, in 7 particular for EPU operation? MR. LEWIS: Well, because those analyses 8 9 have been done. PPL previously submitted an analysis 10 for alternative source terms, and the uprate 11 application indicates that that approval, 12 alternative source term, is an amendment that is 13 required before the uprate application may be granted. 14 The application for alternative source 15 terms evaluated or reevaluated all of the design basis 16 accidents using the core isotopic levels associated 17 with the uprate, and demonstrated that those design 18 basis accident consequences would meet NRC limits. 19 The uprate application itself references 20 and cites back to the alternative source 21 application and incorporates that information. 22 that same information is provided in the environmental 23 report that's part of the uprate application. 24 So the analysis has been done, and our 25 main challenge to the admissibility of this contention

that Mr. Epstein simply didn't address 1 2 application, didn't address the portion of 3 applications that provided the very analyses that, you know, he was questioning, and identified no error in 4 those analyses. 5 JUDGE RUBENSTEIN: Thank you. 6 JUDGE BOLLWERK: Judge Cole, anything? 7 Lewis, one of the 8 JUDGE COLE: Mr. 9 consequences of uprating the power would be an 10 increase in the megawatt days burnup of the fuel, 11 right? 12 MR. LEWIS: Yes. 13 JUDGE COLE: And is that addressed in the 14 safety documents and its impact on the fuel storage? 15 MR. LEWIS: I was trying to -- I guess my 16 answer is yes. I believe that the increased power in the reactor is caused by -- is not -- it isn't -- it 17 18 doesn't require a different fuel design. We're still 19 using the same fuel that we used prior to the uprate. 20 We also use the same fuel that we used prior to the 21 uprate. So it's primarily achieved by the core design and, as I understand it, I believe more fuel bundles. 22 23 But the fuel that we remove after the 24 uprate will still be within the design basis of the racks and will still be within the design basis of the 25

casks. That is definitely addressed in the safety 1 2 analysis report. The extent to which there is higher burnup 3 along the fuel rods, and what the effect is, I'm not 4 5 sure. I'm sorry, Judge Cole. JUDGE COLE: That's all right. Yes, I --6 7 I was just wondering if it was addressed directly, because obviously you're going to -- for any given 8 9 time period, at an increased power level, the megawatt 10 days burnup is going to increase for the fuel. And if 11 they address that with respect to when they take the fuel out, when they put it in the fuel pool storage, 12 and any safety aspects of that have been considered. 13 14 MR. LEWIS: There is a section of the SAR 15 which specifically addresses the fuel design issues 16 and the fuel storage issues and the fuel racks. So I 17 know it is addressed in the application. I'm 18 certainly not able to answer your technical question 19 on how it was addressed. 20 JUDGE COLE: All right, sir. Thank you. 21 That's fine. 22 JUDGE RUBENSTEIN: Judge Cole, I'll answer 23 that later. JUDGE COLE: Do you know what section of 24 25 the SAR it is? I don't want to push us any further

1	than we need to with
2	MR. LEWIS: No. My concern was I want to
3	make sure it was addressed. I'm virtually sure it
4	was, but I don't remember seeing it.
5	JUDGE COLE: Well, I know the fuel pool is
6	addressed in Section 6.3 of the SAR.
7	THE COURT REPORTER: This is the Court
8	Reporter.
9	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Yes.
10	THE COURT REPORTER: I have lost track of
11	who is speaking.
12	MR. LEWIS: Okay. This is David Lewis.
13	I apologize.
14	THE COURT REPORTER: Okay.
15	JUDGE COLE: This is Judge Cole speaking
16	before that, so
17	THE COURT REPORTER: Okay. Thank you.
18	Just the interruption by
19	JUDGE COLE: By Judge Rubenstein.
20	THE COURT REPORTER: Okay. Thank you.
21	JUDGE BOLLWERK: This is Judge Bollwerk.
22	6.3 of the SAR for the spent fuel, the racking
23	MR. LEWIS: Yes, for the fuel pool.
24	JUDGE BOLLWERK: For the fuel pool? I'm
25	sorry. All right. Any other questions for Mr. Lewis

1	from the Board?
2	(No response.)
3	Anything else you want to tell us, Mr.
4	Lewis?
5	MR. LEWIS: No, sir.
6	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Let's turn to
7	the staff, then.
8	MR. SUBIN: The staff has nothing else to
9	add other than what they've already said in the brief.
10	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. And, Mr.
11	Epstein, anything you want to add at get the last
12	word?
13	MR. EPSTEIN: Yes. I just wanted to
14	clarify. The issue that I was raising in terms of
15	reracking was my concern was that they may need to
16	increase density or to increase the number of fuel
17	cells in order to maintain core offload integrity.
18	And I don't, frankly, know if that was anticipated,
19	that they would need more cells, more density, and
20	potentially increase the propensity for a K-effective
21	incident. So that's where I was going with that.
22	On the other issue of fuel design, I just
23	don't know what fuel the company will use moving into
24	the future. I can't anticipate that, and I was just
25	hoping to get some clarity on that. And I do

appreciate the healthy dialogue surrounding T3. 1 2 JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. 3 MR. LEWIS: This is David Lewis. just looking at the citations, and just to give the 4 Board the other citation. Section 2.1 of the SAR is 5 the section on fuel design and operation. 6 7 indicates that we are going to use the atrium-10 fuel 8 bundle, which is what we already use. And in there is the discussion of the thermal limits and other limits 9 10 applicable to the fuel. 11 RUBENSTEIN: This JUDGE Judge Rubenstein. The design of the core constrains the 12 13 nature of the fuel bundle. I don't want to get into jargon, but the can that contains the fuel bundle has 14 certain dimensional limits. And this goes into the 15 16 lower core support plate, and these are fixed. 17 The only changes to the fuel are within the array of the fuel rods, whether they are an 8 by 18 19 8 array or a 10 by 10 array, with smaller diameter 20 fuel pins, or a 6 by 6. And that would change very 21 little. The bundle total inventory would probably be relatively the same. 22 23 JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Anything further from Mr. Lewis or the staff on this one? 24 25 (No response.)

1 Hearing nothing, Mr. Epstein, anything 2 further you want to say on Contention TC3? 3 MR. EPSTEIN: No. JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. And the Board 5 members, I take it, have concluded their questions as 6 well. 7 JUDGE COLE: We have. 8 JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. 9 JUDGE RUBENSTEIN: Yes, I have. 10 JUDGE BOLLWERK: Okay. That really takes 11 care of the presentations and the discussion on 12 standing and the three contentions. I mentioned at 13 the beginning there might be a -- we had a couple of 14 administrative questions, and those really go I think 15 mostly to the staff. They basically are questions of 16 timing. 17 The staff has issued a proposed significant hazards consideration determination. 18 19 you can, I was wondering when -- when -- if the staff 20 has a schedule for making that determination as well 21 as the timing of any staff issuances relative to the 22 environmental side, either a DIS, FEIS, or a finding 23 of no significant impact. And also, in terms of the 24 safety side, a draft SER or a final SER on this

25

particular amendment.

MR. GUZMAN: This is Rich Guzman from the Division of Operator Reactor Licensing representing the -- as the project manager for the Susquehanna EPU review. As far as the schedule, Judge, we're looking at -- if I can just try to list down the items that you are requesting, the first one being the no significant hazards consideration.

We published the no significant -proposed no significant hazards consideration
determination for comment on the public -- the Federal
Register on March -- I believe it was March 13, 2007.
So there's a 30-day comment period and -- for a total
of 60 days' request for a hearing, and so that expired
May 13th.

Through contact with our state contact, we understand that there is — there has been no comments from the public in response to the publishing of that in the Federal Register notice. And so the final determination for no significant hazards notification will be noticed as an individual notice, as it routinely does for all license amendments once the license amendment — in this case, the EPU — is approved, which is targeted for, as you mentioned earlier, January of 2008.

In terms of the draft environmental

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assessment, we plan on -- that's actually in routing 1 2 for concurrence right now, and is planned to submit that to the -- for the Federal Register notice 3 4 publication by the end of this month. And so that 5 will be out for -- it will be available for public 6 comment. Ż JUDGE BOLLWERK: So you're doing an 8 environmental -- I'm sorry, this is Judge Bollwerk. 9 You're doing an environmental assessment, then? 10 MR. GUZMAN: Yes. You do -- we -- part of 11 our safety evaluation will include -- will include, as a more -- I'm sorry, let me rephrase that. The two 12 products that come out of the ultimate approval of the 13 EPU amendment will be a safety evaluation, and then 14 separate to that an environmental 15 -- it's 16 environmental assessment, but it's a determination that there's an impact on environment. 17 18 JUDGE BOLLWERK: EIS? 19 MR. GUZMAN: It's -- right, it's an EIS, 20 environmental impact statement. And so that is what 21 I was referring to is -- is going to be submitted at the end of this month for -- as a draft environmental 22 23 impact statement. JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Now, on the 24 25 safety side, in terms of a draft SER or a final SER?

1	MR. GUZMAN: Right. We are looking at the
2	end of August to have a draft safety evaluation or
3	safety evaluation report and submit it to the ACRS.
4	Typically, two to four weeks prior to the prior to
5	the meeting, subcommittee meeting with the ACRS, we
6	will provide a draft safety evaluation for them to
7	review in support of that meeting.
8	That meeting is scheduled for I've got
9	that here September 18th for the subcommittee
LO	meeting, with an October date I believe the first
L1	week of October for the full committee.
L2	So to answer your question, it's we
L3	expect a draft safety evaluation could be done
L4	certainly prior to that September date, but my target
15	date for getting that completed and submitted to the
16	ACRS is the end of August.
L7	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. In terms of
L8	the environmental document that you issue at the end
L9	of this month, that would be subject to public
20	comment?
21	MR. GUZMAN: Yes, it is.
22	JUDGE BOLLWERK: It will go in notice
23	of it will go in the Federal Register, then.
24	MR. GUZMAN: Excuse me? I'm sorry.
25	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Notice of it will go in

1	the Federal Register?
2	MR. GUZMAN: Yes, it is.
3	MR. LEWIS: Judge Bollwerk?
4	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Yes.
5	MR. LEWIS: This is David Lewis. I
6	actually don't know what the staff is preparing, but
7	I would just assume, based on other uprates, that's a
8	draft environmental assessment as opposed to an EIS.
9	JUDGE BOLLWERK: That was the question I
10	was trying to get clarified.
11	MR. LEWIS: Right. I think I think he
12	misspoke. I believe it's an EA that we're preparing.
13	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right.
14	MR. LEWIS: Yes.
15	JUDGE RUBENSTEIN: Depending upon the
16	outcome of the EA, that would state whether an EIS is
17	required or not.
18	MR. LEWIS: Correct.
19	All right. The only other administrative
20	thing I would mention, then, is we have a requirement
21	under the rules to issue a determination with regard
22	to the hearing petition by approximately the end of
23	July, and we are going to make every endeavor to do
24	that.
25	And if we don't make that date, we will

1 under the rules, we have to let the Commission know 2 what the problem is. So you will be hearing something 3 from the Board one way or the other by the end of July in terms of a decision or a reason why we haven't 4 5 reached it and when we would contemplate doing that. And so that's our timeframe in terms of the schedule 6 7 we have to meet. On behalf of the Board, I want to thank 8 9 all of the participants today for taking the time to speak with us and to provide us your insight into what 10 11 -- in terms of standing and the contentions that have been proffered in this instance. I think we've gotten 12 13 a lot of useful information. 14 I would mention we have Court Reporter This is being transcribed. Probably the 15 here. 16 transcript will be available hopefully sometime next 17 week in terms of the agency's ADAMS system, if one 18 wanted to go back and review it for any reason. And 19 so it will be part of the public record. 20 Do any of the parties have anything else 21 they want to bring to the Board's attention? 22 (No response.) All right. If not, then, I thank all of 23 you for, again, joining us this morning and providing 24 us with your views. And if I can ask Judge Rubenstein 25

1 if we could -- we're going to call you back in a 2 couple minutes, if you could just stay at your phone. 3 JUDGE RUBENSTEIN: I certainly will. JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. And, again, . 5 thank you all. If there is nothing else, then we 6 stand adjourned. 7 Thank you. 8 (Whereupon, 11:15 the at a.m., 9 proceedings in the foregoing matter were 10 adjourned.) 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

25

## CERTIFICATE

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

Name of Proceeding: Susquehanna Steam Electric

Station

Pre-Hearing

Conference

Docket Number:

50-387-OLA and 50-388OLA

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.

Katherine Sykora Official Reporter

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