RETURN TO RESULATORY CENTRAL FILES

UNITED STATES ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

REGULATORY DOCKET FILE COPY

IN THE MATTER OF:

COUSCINDING BONGON COMPANY OF LINE.

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Place - Monthrose, Men Month

Date - Jamanay II, 1971

Pages. 453 - 502

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

2	ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
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4	In the Matter of:
5	CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Docket No. 50-247 INC.
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7	inter come super come come come come come come come come
3	Hendrick Hudson High School
3	Albany Post Road, Montrose, New York
10	Tuesday, 19 January 1971
enells series	The above-entitled matter came on for hearing,
4.0	The above-encicled matter came on not healing,
12	pursuant to notice at 10:00 a.m.
13	BEFORE:
94	SAMUEL W. JENSCH, Esq., Chairman,
15	Atomic Safety and Licensing Board.
16	DR. JOHN C. GEYER, Member.
17	MR. R. B. BRIGGS, Member.
18	APPEARANCES:
19	On Behalf of the Applicant:
20	ARVIN E. UPTON, Esq., LEONARD M. TROSTEN, Esq., LEX K. LARSON, Esq., 1821 Jefferson Place, N. W.
21	Washington, D. C. 20036
22	GERARD A. MAHER, Esq., One Chase Manhattan Plaza New York, N.Y., 10005

EDWARD J. SACK, Esq., 4 Irving Place, New York,

N. Y. 10003.

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APPEARANCES	(Cont'd)	:
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On behalf of the Regulatory Staff:

MYRON KARMAN, Esq., and JOSEPH B. KNOTTS, Esq., Office of General Counsel, United States Atomic Energy Commission, Bethesda, Maryland.

On behalf of the Atomic Energy Council of the State of New York:

> DAVID MACDONALD, Esq., 112 State Street, Albany, New York 12207.

DR. WILLIAM SEYMOUR, 112 State Street, Albany, New York 12207.

On behalf of Intervenor Citizens Committee for the Protection of the Environment, and on behalf of the Environmental Defense Fund:

ANTHONY B. ROISMAN, Esq., 1910 N Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

On behalf of Intervenor Hudson River Fisherman's Association:

ANGUS MACBETH, Esq., and RICHARD M. HALL, Esq.

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PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN JENSCH. Please come to order.

This proceeding is a conference type of hearing convened following the issuance of a notice of hearing issued by the Atomic Energy Cormission respecting the application filed by Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc., seeking authority from the Atomic Energy Commission to operate a nuclear power reactor facility which has been generally designated as Indian Point Number Two.

We have had, so far in this proceeding, a prehearing conference as well as a convening of an evidentiary hearing prescribed by the Atomic Energy Commission and as to that latter, we had two days of sessions, at neither of which was there any evidence adduced, but rather it was a conference type of proceeding at which there were received statements from persons making limited appearances as well as statements by counsel for the federal party concerning their positions and contentions and concerns respecting the application that has been filed.

We have, in this proceeding or in this hearing, the use of a microphone. We find, however, that there have been some disabilities suffered by the electronic equipment and you have noticed a humming noise that apparently cannot be eliminated until some repairs are made to the equipment and that is expected with reasonable assurance within a short time,

but not during this day. So, if you find it is difficult to hear with the humming, we will urge everybody to move up closer and we will ask the electronic equipment to be terminated in its operation and we will try to speak normally.

Now, there are people sitting in the back and if you are having difficulty with this humming, will you please come forward. There are a lot of seats up closer. There are some students in the balcony; we invite them to come down here or come closer to the front of the balcony so they can hear better.

Before proceeding, I notice we have in attendance here several attorneys. I think the applicant and the staff appearances appear to be the same; likewise, appearances of some intervenors are the same, but we will ask for a detailed list.

Before proceeding to do that, however, I would note some communication which we have received so that the record will show receipt. We have a communication from the Office of the Mayor of the City of New York, one part of which is a transmittal letter of a statement expressing a position of the Interdepartmental Committee on Public Utilities established by the Executive Order of Mayor John V. Lindsay, and the other part of that communication is the statements. These statements will be transmitted to the public proceeding branch.

It has been suggested that if we use Microphone No.3,

there should be sufficient cable and the hum can be eliminated.

Let us try that, thank you. We will pass this microphone on,

thank you. That does seem to eliminate the noise.

We appreciate the kindness of the students for Hendrick Hudson High School who are running the electronic equipment for us.

That statement from the Office of the Mayor of the City of New York will be transmitted to the public proceedings branch and included with the record of statements from persons making limited appearances.

In addition, we have a statement from Congressman Ogden Peid which is dated December 17, 1970, in which he expresses his position and concerns respecting the applications filed by Consolidated Edison Company. That statement, likewise, will be transmitted to the public proceedings branch of the Commission and included with those from persons making limited appearances in the proceedings.

In addition, we have a notice of withdrawal from a participant in the proceeding, by Mary Havs Weik, one of the intervenors whose participation has been granted. That statement of withdrawal is accepted by the Board and the formal statement on her behalf will be included in the record of this proceeding.

Mith that as a preface, let us inquire of a statement of appearances, so that we have the parties again.

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The applicant, please?

MR. TROSTEN: I am appearing on behalf of the applicant. I am Leonard M. Trosten, 1821 Jefferson Place, N.W., Washington, D. C.

With me here today are my partner, Arvin E. Upton, and my associate, Lex K. Larson, both of the same address and my associate, Cerard A. Maher, whose address is One Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, New York. Also appearing with me today is Nr. Edward J. Sack of the Law Department of the applicant. His address is Four Irving Place, New York, New York.

CHAIRMAN JENSCH: Thank you.

May we have the staff?

MR. KARMAN: My name is Myron Karman, appearing as counsel for the Regulatory Staff of the Atomic Energy Commission. My address is 7940 Norfolk Avenue, Bethesda, Maryland.

With me is my colleague, Mr. Joseph B. Knotts, also counsel for the Atomic Energy Regulatory Staff.

CHAIRTAN JENSCH: Thank you, sir.

I think in view of the inclement weather that we are enjoying or suffering, I would ask the intervenors who are present for the Citizens Committee to indicate their being here and that will be the statement of appearances.

May we have appearances on behalf of that

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organization and the other organization as well?

PR. POISMAN: I am Anthony B. Roisman, appearing on behalf of the Citizens Committee on the Protection of the Environment and the Environmental Defense Fund. My address is 1910 N Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

CHAIRMAN JENSCH: Thank you.

Is there an appearance on behalf of the Hudson River Fisherman's Association?

On behalf of the Hudson River Fisherman's Association.

With me this morning is my colleague, Richard M. Hall, of the same address.

CHAIRMAN JENSCH: Thank you, sir.

Is there an appearance on behalf of the State organizations, Atomic Energy Council?

MR. MACDONALD: I am David MacDonald. I appear as counsel for the Atomic Energy Council of the State of New York, 112 State Street, Albany, New york.

And with me is Dr. William Seymour, Staff Coordinator for the Atomic Energy Council.

CHAIRMAN JENSCH: Thank you, sir.

Is there an appearance on behalf of the Attorney General of the State of New York here?

(No response)

I hear no response.

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Is there any other intervenor present here today?
(No response)

I hear no response.

This conference was convened at the suggestion of the parties in an effort to see if the issues in the proceeding can be more precisely related to the evidence intended to be adduced and the concerns that have been reflected by the participants in the proceeding.

In addition, the Board will give some consideration to some matters that it has been considering so far in the proceeding, but before doing that, let us inquire -- I believe we had a sort of tentative schedule that there would be questions and interrogatories from some of the intervenors, berhaps prepared by this time and the parties might address themselves to that problem if those interrogatories have been prepared.

MR. KARMAN: Mr. Chairman, just to set the record straight, before we get into this matter of discovery proceedings, I believe that we did, in fact I do know that during the past session of this hearing evidence was adduced.

CHAIRMAN JENSCH: Yes.

I'R. KARMAN: The applicant and the staff did present their case.

CHAIRMAN JENSCH: Yes, I am glad you made that mention, the fact that the entire applicant's and the staff's

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cases have been presented and we are awaiting cross-examination after completion of the discovery, if desired.

Perhaps it would be well to inquire from the intervenor, Citizens Committee, what is the progress with reference to the interrogatories?

MR. ROISMAN: Mr. Chairman, we have submitted a number of questions to the applicant and to the staff. As of this morning, we have submitted all of what we are now calling Dound One of those interrogatories. We received answers to two groups of previously asked questions and one group of requests for documents, and we are awaiting receipt of the remaining questions, some of which were delivered just last week, some of which were delivered only this morning to the applicant.

So far everybody seems to be on schedule within the context of our understanding and we are getting ready to go into the second round of questions, once we have had a chance to analyze this first set of answers from the questions we have asked.

The Board would like to be informed concerning the questions and the responses. If each propounding party will undertake that effort; A, that party proposing interrogatories, if they will send copies to the Board and, B, the responding party, if it will send its responses to the Board, the Board would be

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pleased to have that.

examination yesterday on my way to the transportation here, I noticed a response by the staff to certain questions apparently propounded by the Citizens Committee. The Board did not receive a copy of those questions or the responses and the Board would be pleased to have submittals in that regard. In the future, we will be kept informed concerning what questions are being raised and the responses, partly so that we will be able to appraise our time schedule which will be the next inquiry.

It has been suggested that all of these communications will be of interest to the parties in this proceeding, as well as to the members of the public and, therefore, as the staff did in sending a copy to the public record -- or the Public Document Section in Washington, the Board suggests that all interrogatories and responses be filed here at the public library of the Hendrick Hudson High School where the Commission is anxious to maintain for the information of the public all of the information that will be available to the parties in this proceeding.

MR. TROSTEN: Mr. Chairman, may I speak to that?

If the Board wishes, Mr. Chairman, we will, of course, furnish copies of the information that we are giving to the intervenors. I might add, though, Mr. Chairman, that the

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procedure that the Board has suggested is rather inconsistent with the concept of an informal exchange of information among the parties as an aid towards preparing for the hearing itself.

At the present time, we are keeping this as informal as possible and for copies of this to be sent in to the Board would. I think, be inconsistent with our general concept.

CHAINTAN JENSCH: Well, I think that if the situation were to develop by way of compromise and settlement, then I think confidentiality should prevail. But I think we feel that limited participation people have expressed concerns heretofore and some of these interrogatories and responses may be related in part to those expressions of concern by the several people who came to these hearings and expressed their concerns and these matters can well be made available to the public in general and the Board desires to be kept informed, too.

This is a quasi judicial hearing, I think it might be well to mention. I think over at the Peekskill Auditorium at the last hearing there may have been a feeling by some parties that interruptions could be had by way of speaking out or applause or that sort of thing. The Board requests that not be done. If there are any statements desired to be made, we will take the burden or we will take the liberty of putting the burden on the staff if any member of the public desires to speak to these matters, if they will confer with counsel for the staff who can consider the relevancy and pertinancy and

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tiring of any concerns which may be expressed.

We desire to speak through the parties at this hearing because we are preparing a record by way of a transcript and other documentary submittals that will require care in their preparation.

The second aspect to which I will direct your attention, Mr. Roisman, is what are you entertaining as time schedules in this regard? You say you are going to round No. 2. What are you suggesting for time and I would like to have ... comments as to their suggestions about time?

MR. ROISMAN: Mr. Chairman, we have been meeting on a -- not regular, but at least occasional basis with counsel for applicant and at a meeting last week, discussed with them a tentative schedule which they had drawn up which seemed acceptable to us and which I will be more than happy to make a copy or the applicant will make a copy available to the Board.

Basically, in terms of the timing of that, they would have to us responses to all of the questions and requests for documents that we now have pending before them by the first of February. We would provide them with the questions in round 2 and that would be the last round of written questions, no later than the 22nd of February.

There would be our brief on the environmental issues on behalf of the Environmental Defense Fund and I should point

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out those two intervenors, Environmental Defense Fund and the Citizens Committee are really pursuing entirely separate paths in this hearing, but since it involved my time schedule, I felt relevant to mention it. The brief for that is scheduled for March the first; the applicant has kindly given us an extra day since the 28th of February turns out to be Sunday. We appreciate that.

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CHAIRMAN JENSCH: I think that generosity should be noted.

(Laughter.)

MR. ROISMAN: I might say, as you will remember, the scheduling of that is related to some extent to the scheduling of a Court of Appeals briefing in the case challenging the implementation of Appendix E by the AEC.

That case has now reached a stage where we can start predicting dates and although the actual date on which briefs for the petitioners will be due is later than the 15th of February by about seven days, it is still my plan to have our brief in by the 15th of February in that Court of Appeals and have the intervening time between the 15th of February and the first of March to prepare a brief for the purposes of this proceeding on those issues.

CHAIRMAN JENSCH: Will you give us one more prognostication, if you will, when is the arguments in that case?

MR. ROISMAN: We are going to make a request at the time that we file our brief, that the Court place the case on an expedited schedule, which means as soon as briefs for both sides are in, the Court schedules the case for argument

Based on past experience, that would probably be within three weeks to a month of the date on which the last brief, the brief for the Atomic Energy Commission was received, which we would hope would mean that by the middle

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of April we could have our argument in the Court of Appeals on that case.

As I am sure you know, those are prognostications only more credible perhaps than other petitions in terms of liability.

that they would expect to have all answers to the second round of questions in by the 8th of March and then beginning from the 18th to the 22nd of March, depositions would be taken of any Con Edison witnesses which we choose to impose, and they scheduled the beginning of the hearing with cross-examination of witnesses and so forth to begin around the 5th of April.

Insofar as our contribution to that schedule is concerned, I don't have any difficulty and would anticipate that we could meet those deadlines.

Obviously, all of that would be changed to the extent that the applicants' responses are not available on the scheduled date.

CHAIRMAN JENSCH: Respecting the possibility, and I understand it is very tentative, but there may be some depositions. The Board indicates that it desires to participate in all aspects of this proceeding. Therefore, if there is any suggestion for deposition, the Board will endeavor to schedule a time and place convenient to all parties in that regard.

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We want to participate because there may be certain matters that would be of relevance to the Board during the course of presentation of testimony submitted by way of deposition.

Does the applicant desire to speak to this proposed schedule, and does it have any discussion as to how the factual matter can be prepared as much in advance as possible?

I presume that really what intervenor's counsel Citizens Committee has indicated is that they are focusing, through these endeavors, upon the areas of their primary concern and it may be that the net result will be that the parties may, in some respect, agree or disagree and express opinions on those matters in which they have not reached agreement.

In that regard, I wonder if the applicant would consider as a possibility of endeavoring to submit as much in advance of the hearing, and to limit the hearing time, whether it is possible for the applicant here or the staff to prepare some such list as this — say 50 or 100 statements of fact which, even if the applicant or the staff believes is fundamental to the position asserted by the applicant or the staff, serve that upon the other parties to see whether the other parties will agree or disagree with such statements.

Now, sometimes that is done by requesting the parties to submit what might seem like proposed findings of

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fact. I think proposed findings of fact, however, can be very general in scope and maybe so-called ultimatized.

We would hope this suggestion would embrace the evidentiary facts, that this distinction can be recognized, so that if the parties were to agree, let me suggest something that to a layman might not seem very realistic, but supposing the applicant proposes the control rod withdrawal time is 2 milliseconds. Make a statement to that effect.

Does the staff agree to that? Would the Citizens Committee agree to that?

So that if that was accepted, as maybe an evidentiary matter, there wouldn't be any interrogation at a hearing on the control rod withdrawal time, for instance.

There may be other matters of an evidentiary character of that kind. So that those matters which the applicant or the staff believe are fundamental to their positions, the other parties can determine whether or not they agree or disagree. Then when we come to a hearing we don't have to have a witness produced to testify about the withdrawal time for the control rod.

There are other instances and other matters of that kind that can be conceived and assembled for consideration by the parties.

MR. TROSTEN: We will certainly be happy to consider the suggestion that you have made.

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It is our hope that in the course of answering the questions that the Citizens Committee for the Protection of the Environment has posed to us, that we will considerably narrow the issues of fact which will have to be tried at the hearing and it may arrive at the result you are suggesting, sir.

CHAIRMAN JENSCH: If it is achieved at that level, then we have no suggestion for the others.

But if there are any that aren't resolved, facts that the parties may agree on, even though they are not included in the interrogatories, nevertheless the staff and the applicant should seek admissions which may be fundamental to the staff and the applicant.

Now, will the applicant speak to the suggestion from the attorney for the Citizens Committee?

MR. TROSTEN: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Roisman has summarized very well the understanding we have reached with him, and I do not have anything to add with respect to the schedule for informal exchange of information.

I might add that our tentative schedule does envision hearing sessions in February and March which, I believe I should address myself to later, Mr. Chairman, unless you wish me to speak to that now.

CHAIRMAN JENSCH: Yes, as long as you mentioned it.

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MR. TROSTEN: In addition to the schedule for the exchange of information, it is our feeling that it would be profitable if additional hearing sessions were held in February and also in March. Perhaps mid March.

At this time we feel it would be appropriate to conduct the sort of exchange that we are carrying on today so that we can be certain that the case is proceeding on schedule and, in addition, if there are other matters on which evidence should be taken which become apparent as time progresses that we could also deal with that at these hearing sessions.

So it is our feeling that there should be additional hearings scheduled for mid February and mid March.

I would suggest that an additional hearing be scheduled for February 17th.

I would further suggest, Mr. Chairman, that we defer consideration of the March hearing date until the February hearing date. I think it would be more profitable if we took it step by step.

CHAIRMAN JENSCH: Well, is it your thought that partly the endeavor on February 17th would be related to a conference type of hearing to consider any other procedural matters aside from the matters of evidence, but the possibility would exist of some presentation?

MR. TROSTEN: That is right.

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CHAIRMAN JENSCH: As to the latter, would that be governed by your delivery of the interrogatories or responses, or can you mention now what you would suggest as an agenda for presentation of evidence?

MR. TROSTEN: At the present time I do not have any suggestion for presentation of evidence on the 17th of February, Mr. Chairman.

I would suggest that we would devote ourselves to a conference type hearing, but I would also suggest that we hold open the possibility of receipt of evidence in the same fashion of the Board's order convening this hearing held that possibility open.

In the event it appears desirable that evidence be adduced at the hearing, we would communicate this in advance to the Board and discuss it with the intervenors.

CHAIRMAN JENSCH: I think it would be important that the public notice issue with any reference to the sections of the hearing should indicate the possibility or not of presentation of evidence. Some members of the public may be more interested in the presentation of evidence rather than the seemingly endless discussion of procedure.

I think all of these matters are pertinent and important.

MR. TROSTEN: AT the present time, Mr. Chairman, we will discuss in a motion with the Hudson River Fisherman's

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Association, it is not our understanding that any evidence will be presented with respect to the case of the Hudson River Fisherman's Association, or the Citizens for the Protection of the Environment on February 17.

CHAIRMAN JENSCH: What day would that be?
That week is out.

MR. TROSTEN: Well, may I suggest then that we convene on the 22nd of February?

CHAIRMAN JENSCH: The calendar is getting a little twisted, but I think there is a holiday with reference to Washington's birthday.

We still have to look at the fact that February 22nd is Washington's birthday.

MR. TROSTEN: The real public holiday is the 15th of February.

CHAIRMAN JENSCH: Well, that is an extra. I think we had better stick to what the first reference shows.

MR. TROSTEN: Would you suggest the 23rd, then, Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN JENSCH: February 23 seems to be satisfactory. It will be followed by a further purlic order in this regard, and for the members of the public who are here, I would make this assertion which I had not before, but all those who have heretofore requested notices of hearings and the receipt of orders issued in reference to hearings will

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continue to receive those notices and those orders.

If, in addition, there are other persons present here today who do desire to be informed concerning the reconvening of this hearing in the Federal session, you are requested to send your request in that regard to the Secretary of the Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C., requesting that you be informed to receive copies of notices of hearing, and orders of convening hearings and the Commission is anxious that all of you be informed and you will receive copies of notices and orders.

In view of that desire by the Commission, I have undertaken to say that I am sure those who have heretofore requested to be informed, will continue to be informed as published orders are issued and public notices are given respecting sessions of hearings in this petition.

Well, let us -- we have gone that far --

MR. ROISMAN: Mr. Chairman, I would like to speak to the question of the propriety of the hearing in February.

Let me say on behalf of the Citizens Committee that there will be no evidence introduced by the Citizens Committee in the month of February under any circumstances.

I don't anticipate or understand where that possibility lies. I assume it falls in the same category of the applicant putting the possibility of the maximum credible accident.

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except to cost us money and time coming up from Washington.

We would rather conserve, if some hitch develops in the schedule that the Citizens Committee or any of the other intervenors have worked out with the applicant and the staff, it seems to me that a letter to the Board indicating that and then requesting that a hearing be held to resolve some issue, would be more fruitful than committing us now, that we have to be back there.

I have no objection to setting a date now that if a hearing is required in February it could be the 23rd, and we will reserve the time. But I think it would be useful for us to speak to the question as to whether there should be a hearing.

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CHAIPMAN JENSCH: I think that probably is a good suggestion and we will consider February 23rd as a possible date for a hearing if one seems to be advisable and as to which I think the Board will have to know at least two weeks or more prior to February 23rd because otherwise we are not doing to be able to get out an order and have it published and circulated to all members of the public in time for them to make their plans.

So rather than saying we will have a hearing, we will say if it does seem advisable to have a hearing, we will have it on February 23rd. I think the Board is entitled to rely upon the endeavors made by the parties, certainly as to their readiness to proceed. Is I infer from the statements made here, the parties have been negotiating in the sense they have been submitting interrogatories and preparing responses and I think it is helpful to move the case in that regard and the Board would like to hear the suggestions of the parties before issuing any final orders in this respect.

Pave you completed, Applicant Counsel, in that regard?

MR. TPOSTFN: I have completed with respect to the schedule for the Citizens Committee for the Protection of the Invironment.

CHAIRMAN JENSCH: Do you have any suggestion as to what we might be doing now to perhaps focus the matters of

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evidence more directly to the issues raised by the Commission for consideration at this hearing?

MP. TOOSTEN: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

I think it would be appropriate at this point in time for there to be a discussion of the contentions of the Fudson Fiver Fishermen's Association. The Fudson Fiver Fishermen's Association is duly represented by counsel in this proceeding; we have been conducting discussions with counsel for the Association and I would be prepared to discuss the substance of these understanding if you wish or they could, as you see fit.

CHAIPMAN JENSCH: Let's hear first from them.

As to the statements by the Citizens Committee, you are satisfied with that?

Mr. TPOSTFM: That is right.

CHAIRMAN JENSCH: Hudson Piver Fishermen's Association.

IMP. MACRETH: The Nudson Piver Pishermen's

Association is concerned about the possibility of radiological effect on the fish, which the emissions would presently have and we are also concerned with the nonradiological and environmental effects which we understand will be first of all a legal question to be briefed towards the end of February.

We would like to join the schedule already established on the nonradiological environmental effects and we 1n3

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had a discussion vesterday with counsel for the applicant on a discovery procedure for the radiological question and we reached an agreement that we would present a first round of questions to the applicant by the first of February. They would have their answers to us within the next two weeks and by the 22nd we would present a second round and the answers again would be determined within two weeks and if we needed any depositions they would be taken in early March and we would be prepared to cross-examine the applicant's witnesses towards the middle or late March.

CHAIRMAN JENSCH: Well, let me inquire, you say you are concerned with the radiological effects on fish, do you intend to aduce evidence in that regard?

MP. MACBETH: We would first want to get through the discovery procedure and perhaps cross-examine the applicant's witnesses.

Frankly, we would want to see what came out of that discovery and cross-examination before we would want to be firm as to whether or not we want to put on witnesses of our own. We might but we might also come to the conclusion that in fact there would not be serious radiological effects and that we should simply drop that side of the case.

I would be frank to say that the fishermen treat the nonradiological environmental effects as a much more serious issue and while we want to look into the radiological

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effects as part of our case, the biggest part would be the legal issue we are taken up in March and if the Board hears the nonradiological evidence, that will be the more significant part of our case.

CPAIRMAN JENSCH: Does the applicant desire to speak to those matters?

MP. TROSTEM: I have essentially nothing to add to what Mr. Macbeth has stated, Mr. Chairman, that is a correct statement of the schedule we have reached.

As Mr. Macbeth indicated, it is our understanding that the interest of the Hudson Piver Fishermen's Association with respect to radiological matters is directed to the possible effects on fish and aquatic life.

CHAIPMAN JINSCH: Does the staff desire to speak to some of these matters now?

MR. KAPMAN: Mr. Chairman, we have no problem with the scheduling as indicated by Mr. Roisman and acquiesced to by the applicant. Mowever, I would just like to make clear whether the Mudson River Fishermen's Association is intending to ask questions of the staff on the same time schedule as that of the applicant?

TP. MACEFTH: Yes, we would put the questions to the staff at the same time as we put them to the applicant, if that would be agreeable to the staff.

I'P. KAPMAN: We have no objection to that.

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"P. MACBETH: I should confirm "r. Trosten is correct, our interest is with the fish and other aquatic life and these are the main issues that will be taken up.

CMAIRMAN JFNSCH: You speak of the other aquatic life, all of these organisms we have been hearing about, does your interest concern that spectrum?

dependent on the other forms of life in the river. If there were, for instance, effects on the food the fish ate in the river which would in turn affect the fish, we would be concerned with that.

We are not going to be concerned with plants per se.

MP. TROSTEN: Mr. Chairman, I am not certain whether Mr. Macbeth noted that the briefs of the Hudson Piver Fishermen's Association with respect to the jurisdiction of the Commission to consider nonradiological matters would be filed at the same time as the brief of the Environmental Defense Fund?

MR. MACBITH: I believe I said that, if not, I say it now.

MP. TROSTEN: All right.

CPAIPMAN JENSCH: Well, does this take care of the conference hearing, is there any other suggestion that we might proceed with at this time?

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I'P. TROSTEN: I have a general observation that I would like to make concerning our progress to date,
I'r. Chairman. We are satisfied with the cooperation that we have received from the other parties to date.

We are certainly going to do our very best to answer the questions that have been posed to us as soon as we can within the schedule that we have set for ourselves and agreed upon with the intervenors; we have received a great many questions and it is going to require considerable effort but we certainly are going to do everything we can to meet this schedule.

I think it is obviously quite important for everyone associated with this hearing to bear in mind the critical need for power and the part in supplying this power that the Indian Point facility will play.

We will continue to do everything we can so that there may be an early resolution of the issues in this proceeding and we look forward to continuing cooperation from the other parties in this regard.

CHTIPMAN JINSCH: I am sure as an observation, the Board would want to note that the Board likewise believes that with adequate information exchanges prior to the actual hearing dates of examining the witnesses, that the proceeding will move along a lot faster because I do think it is necessary that all parties be fully informed as to exactly what is

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presented and to be considered in the controversy among the parties.

The Poard will endeavor to make itself available for such hearings as seem to be justified prior to the actual examination of witnesses.

But responsible attorneys can do more to resolve their factual differences or rather to specify their factual differences than the actual hearing time can do.

I think this procedure is much more desirable in that regard than other proceedings which may be pending to resolve matters which haven't yet been fully delineated!

The Board, however, does have some matters to present here and if the parties have nothing further, the Board will do forward.

Fr. Roisman, do you desire to make a statement? MR. ROISMAN: I just wanted to indicate from our standpoint that the applicant has been cooperative with regard to the questions we have sent. We might prefer a more detailed answer than we are now getting but I think that is a question more of misunderstanding than anything else.

So far this informal procedure we have been going through seems to be a useful one for helping all of us to narrow down the factual issues.

With regard to Fr. Trosten's comments on the need for electricity, let me say we consider there is a paramount Ing

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need for the health and safety of the public and refusal for an operating license for the Indian Point plant will best serve that interest and we hope that will be paramount in the Board's mind.

CPAIRMAN JENSCH: If the parties have nothing further at this time, the Board has not completed its entire review that it wants to undertake in this regard but it can express some matters which may be of interest to the parties.

I wonder, Dr. Briggs, if vou will go forward with your expressions.

MR. BRIGGS: I don't know how many of these questions that will be asked have already been asked by intervenors and have already been considered but they are several questions that have occurred to me in reviewing the information that is available and I think the information might be supplemented.

I find in the staff summary statements to the effect that the results of the Environmental Monitoring Program which has been conducted at the Indian Point for several years has shown no effect or that the releases of radioactivity have had no effect on the environment.

I find similar statements in the applicant's summary and other reports, yet I find no evidence to this effect. It seems to me that since there now has been a considerable amount of experience in this area with measuring

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background, measuring the radiation levels and the other effects from the plant in operation, that it would be worthwhile and important to summarize this information in such a way that it is quite obvious to the person who reviews the summary that there have, in fact, been no detectable effects or what these detectable effects have been.

In the ACRS letter of August 16, 1966, it states in part that great attention should be placed on in-service inspection possibilities and then there is a further statement, but I would like to be concerned primarily with the in-service inspection of the plant.

In the applicant's summary he indicates that a schedule has been prepared for in-service inspection. In the safety evaluation there is a statement concerning the in-service inspection and that the program will be reviewed after several years to determine whether, I assume, whether the inspections have to be conducted more frequently or less frequently.

However, in looking at the technical specifications, I see many places where it says documents for inspection are not presently available and if such methods are developed that these inspections would take place, I would like to have information concerning what changes were made in the design of the plant or what provisions were incorporated in the detailed design of the plant for making the in-service

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inspection, what work was done by the applicant between 1966 and the present time to make these inspections possible, what programs the applicant will continue beyond the present date to make these inspections possible and what the schedules are for the completion of these programs.

As I look at the technical specifications there are several places that indicate that inspections will take place 10 years from now.

However, there are also some indications that some inspections will be conducted as soon as three years from the present time. It would seem, then, if these inspections are to take place, the development must be completed and the method worked out in the rather near future.

I will call it background information, must be available.

Some information on the condition of the material or the condition of the welds at the present time for use in comparison with measurements that are to be made in the future.

I would like to have an indication of what this background information will be and how it is to be obtained prior to operation of the plant, if it is necessary that it be obtained prior to operation of the plant.

During the limited appearance, the question was asked concerning the plant and the applicability, I suppose,

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of Deport Wash 740.

As I recall the staff answered this question rather briefly that the statement was made that Wash 740 was irrelevant to the present consideration and there was some small discussion of this.

I would like to ask that the staff look again at Report Wash 740, at TID-14844, and to tell again whether these two reports are irrelevant, if they are, why; if they are not, what has changed since the time of these reports to make the situation different from what was reported.

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CHAIRMAN JENSCH: Dr. Geyer has some concerns.

onmental monitoring, and in the Consolidated Edison Company's report on the environmental impact of Indian Point Station Nuclear Unit No. 2 there is a figure 17 which shows the location of numerous thermal dosimeters. I want to ask about these, what they record, how often they are read, what their full purpose is. Also I would like to find out more about the continuous monitoring system, just where the sensors are located, how much redundancy there is, what kind of alarms they sound and in connection with the discovery of unusual radiation, what provisions are made for warning the public, who makes the decision as to whether the public should be warned.

In connection with the monitoring program it would be interesting to know if any consideration has been given to daily publication of radiation levels in the region just as they now report weather or air pollution levels or pollen counts. They might assure the public to see what goes on continuously.

They certainly have indicated by coming here an interest in these matters.

In connection with Dr. Briggs' question about WASH 740, the whole problem, a very complex problem of risk versus benefit versus cost in connection with these environmental matters has been brought up in discussions earlier in this

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hearing. It might be interesting to hear the staff in particular addressing itself to how it considers this problem.

Other areas of interest are the question of the burnable poison that has now been designed into this reactor, how it is fastened in, how it functioned, what experience there has been with such burnable poison, what assurance is there that it is going to be there when needed.

Another question having to do with the internal safety features is the matter of crucibles beneath the reactor which is now a longer time than is desirable. It would be interesting to hear why this was considered desirable and what made it then considered to be unnecessary.

Finally, in the earlier discussions there were references to an accident at Indian Point that produced high fallout at Yorktown. Now, we have no evidence on this so far as to just what did happen, but it would be nice to clear this matter up, and if there was such an occurrence, what did it amount to and why was this statement made?

I think that is all.

MR. BRIGGS: In reviewing the reports a question on the detail came to mind. The question came to mind as a result of an experience back in the middle 1940s that occurred many times before June of 1946, and I assume it has happened since. It has to do with the use of transit as a fire barrier.

Before the mid-40s it was used as a fire barrier and

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the temperature when it got up as much as 500 degrees Fahrenheit the transit could be expected to explode.

I see in the report it is used in aeration of control wiring and power wiring. I would like to have some information concerning changes that have been made in the transit since the middle '40s that make this procedure useful. Also whether this characteristic of transit was concerned in specifying the material for the fire barriers.

Dr. Geyer mentioned the elimination of the crucible. There is a statement made in the report that although the crucible has been eliminated, that provision has been made in the insulation so that water has access to the bottom of the reactor vessel and I assume that means the water would provide some cooling for the bottom of the reactor vessel.

I would like to have information concerning how effective this can be expected to be, what sort of conditions it would take care of, and what certainty there is that water will have access and will in fact cover the bottom of the reactor vessel under accident conditions.

I must confess that I have not completed studying the emergency procedures that have been established for the plant, but the reading I have done so far gives me the impression that if there were an accident and an accompanying considerable release of radioactivity, that the applicant is responsible only for notifying the State of New York and other agencies

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that this has occurred and the provisions that must be made for taking care of the public after that are the responsibility of those agencies.

I would like to have some information concerning the negotiations that have been taking place or have taken place between the applicant and the various public agencies concerning the emergency procedures, the procedures that can be expected to be used and where the responsibility lies in the event of serious incident.

The technical specifications indicate that the releases from the plant will be limited to those which will make certain that the public is not exposed to radiation levels above those provided in the 10 CFR Part 20 guidelines. We understand that the plant will normally operate with releases that are far below those guidelines.

Ts there reason why the technical specification contains no time limits on the releases to the 10 CFR Part 20 limit and should not such time limits be included in the technical specifications? I assume that the tech specs were written by the applicant and that he has a certain amount of freedom in what he puts in the tech specs, at least until the time they are accepted by the AEC.

matters that may be of interest to the parties. Dr. Geyer referred in one part to the burnable poison and suggested that

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experimental test data might be of interest to confirm those conclusions with reference to burnable poison. I wonder also as a general matter if more of the experimental test data can be shown for several of the safety engineered components that are accepted in this proposal for this reactor.

For instance, the emergency core cooling system, what are the data that confirm the conclusions in that regard? I know in previous cases this subject has come up, but it is referred to continuously as research matter and there may be data which is more updated than we have last considered and might give us a summary of the R&D in this regard.

Speaking of research and development, the Board is concerned concerning the reports issued by the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards over a period of time in reference to pressurized water reactors, and I wonder if a summary can be presented of what those concerns are as having been expressed by the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards over, say, the last ten years because the ACRS, and I refer to them as the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards, concluded many of its reports by saying if these matters are carried out then there is reasonable assurance that the reactor can be operated without undue risk to health and safety of the public.

Aside from a summary statement, or in addition, let me say, to a summary statement in that regard and updating of

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the experimental test data under those research and development projects. I wonder if we could have a witness from the staff of the Atomic Energy Commission about the research and development work. I think some boards in the past have had difficulty with summary statements maybe not being as complete as they would like to have it. If a witness is present then I think any further inquiry the Board may have can be readily considered and answered at that time.

For instance, as I recall it, there is a loss-of-fuel test. That has been going on for sometime, and maybe we can have some data about that and the other R&D programs that ACRS has outlined.

We would like to have a witness in a responsible position in reactor work so that he can speak with certainty with reference to these matters. It will give us an updating of the R&D work and at the same time permit us to consider it in connection with these qualified endorsements by ACRS of reactor projects, particularly with pressurized water reactors.

I think there has been a concern as to the progress of these necessary R&D works. We would like to know how these projects are doing. Are they carried on with the same vigor and financial support, for instance, that heretofore has been allocated to other projects and what has been discovered to date and what more is left to be done and when will that work be done and what is the data that is expected to be derived

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from further work in that regard?

The Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards has given careful consideration over a period of years to these matters, but has presented to boards the responsibility on the Board to say that these projects are likely to achieve the results desired, and I think it is important that we have a witness from that work, a witness that has a responsible position.

Maybe it would be the director of the reactor development technology himself to participate in this hearing;

I think it would be very helpful if he would.

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There are some other matters that I think might be mentioned. Perhaps the staff could give consideration to these I won't try to identify the source of some of these concerns but I think they will be readily discoverable by review of the documents submitted by kthe staff, of of which was a detailed statement on environmental considerations,

One of the comments among the agencies in which the Applicant's statement on environmental considerations was submitted responded in this way: Doe the AEC review the applicant's environmental statement to determine the accuracy or veracity of any assertions made therein? So that, for instance, as I recall it, HEW, Health, Education and Welfare Department, said they didn't want to review something that ACRS hadn't had a chance to perhaps review and endorse in a sense or consideration by HEW.

Now, this is just an illustration and this is not pertinent but maybe illustrative. Supposing the Applicant in cases that come along say the moon is made out of green cheese and the HEW comments on the radioactive effect of that, well, they cannot accept the premise perhaps in view of the recent moon shots and they may say we cannot comment or if we give you a comment it won't mean a lot. Go from that end of the spectrum over to what HEW is talking about here, and do they have adequate information? Does the staff, when they get a letter from HEW saying we cannot give you an adequate comment that the moon is

made out of green cheese or the radio activity is going to be at a certain level, does the staff go back to HEW and say this is what we think the calculations will prove to be based upon the design of the plant or the experimental data, and now, can you give us further review or do you let HEW hang with their concern that maybe the data they have is not sufficient for the review?

Now, this statement on page 113 of the detailed statement on environmental considerations by the staff, which I think reviews -- no, on page 113 we find HEW's statement, something to this effect: The estimate of liquid radioactivity discharges and so forth, in our judgment, is not adequately documented.

What do they want in order to make the reviews? Did the staff get this to them? Is there anything further from INEW other than that which is reflected in the staff detailed environmental statement reflected on page 113?

In fact, is there any supplementary cost to any of the agencies to which the Applicant's statement is submitted?

Then there is this further statement shown on page

113 of the staff detailed environmental statement which says

something like this: Current PWR, I take that as "pressurized

water reactors," operating experience indicates that both the

liquid radioactive discharge and gaseous discharges will be

considerably higher and the Applicant has not desired new design

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implications to support the lower effluent discharges. Can the staff give us what figures reflect the current PWR operating experience and indicate that both the liquid and gaseous discharges will be higher, higher than what, the Applicant considered, or what has been designed in other reactors and what kind of design information does HEW believe will be necessary for it to support or give a conclusion respecting the estimated lower discharges?

On page 114 of that statement staff supplemental there is the statement by a public health physician of HEW, the proposed technical specification for the site gaseous waste discharge limits would be excessive if calculated by the method indicated by the Applicant.

HEW also said discharge limits for Indian Point facility should also be applied for Con Ed Units 4 and 5 if these additional units are built at the proposed location about 1500 meters south of the Indian Point site.

The statement is also made the environmental surveillance program for the facility would be adequate if modified
to include the LDs, and I take it that is total limitation
doses with the minimum sensitivity of a dash 10 millirems per
month. The suggestion is made by HEW on page 115 of the staff's
submittal, estimates for gaseous releases for Indian Point
No. 2 were based upon a 45 day holdout. We believe the
capacity should be expanded to 60 days and it comments further:

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When I say these are in the staff's reports, we also ask for the Applicant's consideration of the several matters to which the Board is making reference, not to foreclose the opportunity of the Applicant to respond in this regard.

The statement is also shown on page 115 of this detailed statement by the staff, it is difficult to take some of these things out of context and I just refer to the entire thing and read the sentence that does bring it into focus.

Apparently the position taken by HEW is said to be taken because gaseous releases during normal operations at Indian Point No. 1 have been much higher than at other similar operating PWRs which could be interpreted to indicate that the gaseous waste holdur was not used to the fullest estent, and so forth.

Could the staff get those figures or could the Applicant? What were the releases from Indian Point No. 1 which were higher than other similar operating PWRs? What are other similar PWRs and what were the figures for releases from them?

Incidentally, in considering what the releases are from Indian Point No. 1 or other PWRs, expecially in New York State, can those readings be compared with the readings of the environmental surveillance undertaken by New York State monitoring groups? What are their figures?

I realize there have been some comments that while they are about the same, I am always reminded of a story that

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Mr. Warren Nier? who participated in the development of the work under the Chicago Stadium talked about -- and Enrico Fermi, the Italian physicist who directed that work, when he heard the statement that things were coming along just fine, he would just say, "Let me see the figures." Well, we would like to see the figures.

We aren't so worried about the conclusions if the figures are shown and we would like to see the figures.

There was mention made, I believe, by Dr. Riggs about TID-14844. I wonder if we could have a computation precisely in accordance with TID-14844 together with the components, other components of that calculation.

I understand that they have used some TID-14844 and some other components which I think are justified; but I think we should start with 14844 and give us that from both the staff and the Applicant because as I understand, TID-14844 is a guideline that can be applied until other engineering data are shown to justify variance therefrom and there may well be engineering data in that regard but if we can start from the beginning point, that would help us to evaluate the safety considerations of the engineering matters that seem to justify a variance.

As you have discerned from several statements of each of us on this Board, the Board will be concerned with operation of Indian Point No. 1. I expressed this consideration

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that the Board has had. Let me state it this way: We would like to have a summary of some of the several monthly reports that have heretofore been submitted with reference to Indian Point No. 1, particularly as to releases of radioactive liquid and gases and compare those with the readings by the New York environmental surveillance groups and if there are any other surveillance groups, I think, if I have understood some of the expressions by the persons making limited experience in this proceeding, they would like to see confirmed the readings made by the Applicant of the radioactive releases.

I don't know if they said these words, but it is like the Interstate Commerce Commission, I don't think they rely upon a truck driver's statement of what speed he followed, going along the thruway. I think they sometimes get readings of speed from other agencies.

If there are any other readings that can confirm those of the Applicants here, we would like to have those readings. I know the Applicant has kept careful records and a continuous surveillance program, but if there are other figure. I am sure they would be helpful.

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Now, the applicant environmental impact statement in Appendix D stated on page 2 thereof, if the average release rate from the plant vent is greater than 10 percent of the annual allowable release rate as specified in paragraph 3.9-Bl during the month just ended, an environmental survey shall be conducted in accordance with 3 for the subsequent months.

I couldn't find paragraph 3.9-Cl and if that could be submitted, I would be happy to have it with the figures that are available.

I think for the sake of relief I will stop for a moment and see if any of the other members of the Board has anything further. Relief to the listeners, I might say.

MR. BRIGGS: In the design of the plant you mentioned that the ECCS system was, according to the reports, made more reliable and this permitted the removal of the crucible below the reactor and other considerations did too, apparently.

I would like to reemphasize the need for discussion of the research and development results that have led to the conclusion of the very high reliability that is attributed to the ECCS system.

In the report there is indicated that certain changes or conditions will be required such as purging the containment or removal of the hydrogen, adding filters to the ventilation system.

I would like to have an indication as to why these

changes or additions are not required before the plant goes into operation, why it is possible to let some changes or additions come along a year or two or three years after the plant begins to operate.

What considerations led to the conclusion that these could be delayed?

As I read the reports the plant was not originally designed on the basis of taking into consideration the design basis formally. Calculations have been made to show what some of the resistance of some of the structures would be. I would like to have some discussion of what effects could be expected and, if you wish, what the probability would be of the design basis tornado interacting with the control room, the building in which the control room is located and also the building in which the decelerators are located and the effect that one could expect on the source of emergency power.

There is a statement in the staff Safety Evaluation that on the basis of the very low probability for wind speeds greater than 100 miles an hour at the Indian Point site and the resistance of these structures, that the unit is adequately protected against by winds.

I may have missed in the records any history of wind speeds greater than 100 miles an hour in this general area. If I have I would like for someone to call to my attention the place where this reference is located. If not, is there

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information available on the frequency, the number of times when winds in this general area have exceeded 100 miles an hour.

On page 36 of the staff Safety Evaluation it is indicated that the Indian Point 2 reactor vessel cavity is designed to protect the containment against missiles that might be produced by postulated failure of the reactor vessel and it goes on to discuss some of this protection. The question here is concerned with whether the emergency core cooling system and the other provisions that have been made take into account such failure and, if not, why not?

In several places it is indicated that the applicant has provided results of analyses which indicate that the consequences of failure to scram during transients are tolerable for the existing Indian Point unit to desire at a power level of 2858 megawatt thermal. It says additional studies are required for this general question.

I would like to know what additional study is being made, whether there are results of such study and what the schedule is for completing those studies? I don't believe I have any more questions for this morning.

CHAIRMAN JENSCH: Let me just -- I have an Appendix
C to the Safety Evaluation by the staff. It bears the number
900 but it looks to be a portion of a letter from the Air
Resources Environmental Laboratory. It seems like it should be
followed by another letter but I do not have it. If that

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could be supplied or I assume it is an error in the assembly, that part of that page is missing. But the page that I do have, however, raises some matters and your attention is directed to the entire item.

But the last sentence of the first paragraph says in reference to the original documentation of the Indian Point site about winds within certain sectors and so forth and says "Although this point is at a distance 580 meters from Unit 2, it is not in the most prevalent wind direction by a considerable amount."

What is "the most prevalent wind direction" if it is not that which was assumed for the calculations presented to the Air Resources Environmental Laboratory?

They state in their third paragraph, "It is our view that the use of the building wake effect in the long-term average diffusion equation, as was done by the applicant is inappropriate."

Was there a further computation made by eliminating the building wake effect and, if so, what results were derived from that computation?

The last preceding sentence of the second paragraph says "The only explanation we have for the ESSA value" -- and I take it that is the Environmental Science Services Administration -- "being twice as high is the use of the building wake effect in the applicant's assumptions."

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So I wonder if that matter could be either recalculated or reconsidered and comments of both the staff and the applicant given in that regard?

When I say the applicant and the staff, we are asking for the burden to be undertaken by the applicant and staff in that regard but it does not eliminate the comments we will welcome from the intervenors in all respects to which we have directed our concern. There undoubtedly will be other matters that the Board will indicate some concern on during the course of the hearing but as Dr. Briggs has indicated, this is as far as we can go at the moment and maybe this will start the opportunity for some consideration.

We would like to have also a comparison between the R&D indicated to be necessary at the construction permit stage at Indian Point No. 2 and that which is indicated or advisable at the operating stage of Indian Point No. 2.

Why have there been changes and what data has been developed to indicate that others are indeed advisable? We call your particular attention to the findings submitted by both the staff and the applicant in that regard as well as the Board's decision which was issued at the time of the construction permit for Indian Point No. 2.

We would like to have all of your concerns as reflected in the construction permit stage considered and presented by way of data in this proceeding regarding the

operating license.

Have our concerns been indicated with sufficient clarity? Is there any comment or question or inquiry that any of the parties desire to present? Is there any other matters to be considered at this time?

MR. TROSTEN: Mr. Chairman, may I suggest this?

We will undertake to prepare responses to the Board's questions.

I believe it would be desirable if the Board were to decide

at this time, Mr. Chairman, that a hearing would be scheduled

for February 23 in which we would respond to some or all of

the Board's concern since there have been a number of matters

that were identified for which additional evidence should be

introduced in the hearing and I suggest it is appropriate that

we schedule a hearing at this time for consideration of these

matters.

CHAIRMAN JENSCH: The concerns we expressed we feel can be answered at any type of hearing and whenever that does seem to be convenient to all the parties, I think it would be equally satisfactory to the Board and any further results by way of inquiry from the Board regarding responses I think can be developed at any hearing.

We would, however, be desirous of receiving your written responses when it is convenient for you to do so and if we have any further inquiry respecting those responses we will try to communicate to the applicant or the staff or any

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parties, with copies of course to all parties and copies made available in the public document room, so it may be by way of written communications we can give further consideration to the responses so that the hearing may be lessened to some extent in that regard.

Is there any other matter that any one of the parties would desire to present at this time?

We will leave the February 23 date as a date for a hearing if the Board believes that it will expedite the hearing to have a hearing at that time and the Board will be guided in the determination to a great extent by the comments from the parties in that respect.

It doesn't appear to us at this time, however, that it will be of great advantage to continue the endeavors among the parties to secure information and to post inquiry for information and meeting again as we are here today so on, unless we have finally resolved each and every and all of the matters that can be developed by way of written interrogatories and written responses. The Board is more inclined to let this process continue until the parties say they have completed all of their discovery or have reached as far as they can go and believe the evidentiary hearing should be undertaken.

I take it from statements for counsel for the Citizens
Fund and the Environmental Defense Fund, they do have further
inquiries in that regard.

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the Board's questions to the extent that this is practicable, Mr. Chairman. It may be some of the questions may be more appropriately answered by way of oral testimony. I might also make this point, Mr. Chairman, it may be that applicants will wish to adduce additional testimony in this proceeding beyond that which is already submitted, including rebuttal testimony.

We will make the recommendation to the Board prior to February 23 as to whether we think it would be appropriate that February 23 would be the time for receipt of such additional testimony or whether it could be received at a later point in the hearing.

CHAIRMAN JENSCH: Offhand, if I may say, if you serve whatever you propose to adduce additionally and if you serve it upon all the parties, they might have some comments in that regard. I think the mechanical process of receiving it is secondary in importance as to what the evidence is, and if you have rebuttal evidence, the intervenors or staff may have additional evidence too, so if we meet here on February 23 to just receive the rebuttal evidence it may not be worthwhile, but we would like to have responses from the staff and intervenors if they desire to submit anything further in this regard.

I think the entire thing should be flexible, however.

The Board is not inclined at this moment to reconvene on

February 23.

If there is nothing further at this time, this conference hearing in the evidentiary proceeding is now concluded.

(Whereupon, at 11:45 a.m., the hearing was adjourned.)

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