CR#8047		
:ht	1	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
	2	ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
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	4	In the matter of:
	5	WISCONSIN PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION : WISCONSIN POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY :
	6	AND : Docket No. 50-305
	7	MADISON GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY :
	8	(Kewaunee Nuclear Power Plant) :
	9	:
	10	Suite 720, 1111 20th Street, N. W.
	11	Washington, C. C.
	12	Wednesday, 10 January 1973
	13	The prehearing conference was convened, pursuant
	14	to notice, at 9 a.m.
	15	BEFORE:
	16	MR. JOHN B. FARMAKIDES, Chairman, Atomic Safety
-	17	and Licensing Board.
	18	DR. WILLIAM MARTIN, Member.
	19	MR. FREDERICK J. SHON, Member.
	20	MR. HUGH K. CLARK, Alternate Chairman.
	21	APPEARANCES:
		(As heretofore noted.)
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## PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Good morning, Ladies and Gentlemen. The hearing will now be in order. The record will show that this prehearing conference began at 9:30, in the VanGuard Building, 1111 - 20th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

paration for the evidentiary hearing to consider the application filed under Section 104(b) of the Atomic Energy Act by the Wisconsin Public Service Corporation, the Wisconsin Power and Light Company, and the Madison Gas and Electric Company, whom we will henceforth call the Applicants, for a Facility Operating License which would authorize the operation of a pressurized water reactor identified as the Kewaunee Power Plant at a steady power level up to a maximum of 1650 megawatts thermal in Kewaunee County, Wisconsin.

We have had one prehearing conference in this case and this is the second one prior to commencing the evidentiary hearing on a scheduled date of January 30, 1973. We have previously identified the Board. On my left is Frederick J. Shon, on my right is Dr. William Martin, and my name is John Farmakides.

I would like to ask the parties this morning -- I see some faces here that I have not seen before -- I would like to have the parties identify themselves for the record. For the Applicant?

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MR. CHARNOFF: Sir, my name is Gerald Charnoff. I am 2 a partner in the law firm of Shaw, Pittman, Potts and Trowbridge 3 at 910 - 17th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. On my left is 4 my partner, Mr. Bruce Churchill of the same law firm. across the table from me is Mr. Stephen Keane, of the law firm of Foley and Lardner in Milwaukee, and on my right is Mr. Carl Giesler, who is the Superintendent of Nuclear Power for the 8 Applicant, Wisconsin Public Service Corporation.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Thank you. For the Staff? MR. RENFROW: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My name is Rex Renfrow. On my left is Mr. Joseph Gallo, on my right is Mr. Perry Seiffert, and further to my right is Mr. Geoffrey Gitner. Mr. Gallo, Mr. Seiffert and myself represent the Regulatory Staff in this case. Mr. Gitner is here today only for the purposes of the prehearing conference.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Thank you. For the Joint Intervenors?

My name is MR. VOLLEN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Robert J. Vollen. I am a lawyer in Chicago with offices at 109 North Dearborn Street. Here is Mr. David Dinsmore Comey who is the Director of Environmental Research of BPI, one of the intervenors in this proceeding.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Thank you. Insofar as the Board is concerned, there are three major topics for discussion today. One relates to the contentions, of course.

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I relates to the objections voiced by the Intervenors to the 2 portion of the Order of December 4th of the Board. 3 relates to the scheduling.

What we thought we would do -- it is up to the parties 5 to advise the Board how they feel, too -- is to go in sequence, 6 discuss the contentions, those that the Board wishes to have 7 discussed. We have gone over the contentions, all of them. 8 of them, of course, have appeared earlier in the initial version

We would like, however, some clarification with 10 respect to a number of them. We would like to have those con-11 tentions discussed. We will then go to the issue of paragraph 12 4, and we would like to have that discussed by the parties. Then 13 I guess the last issue is the scheduling. In view of one and 14 two, we can better I think schedule the remaining actions that 15 have to be accomplished prior to the evidentiary hearing, and 16 perhaps in view of the number of contentions, the parties might 17 consider seriously the issue of whether we should postpone the 18 evidentiary hearing for perhaps one week to give the Board 19 additional time to consider the contentions.

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Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I will hear discussion on how 23 that sounds to the parties. Did you have something, Mr. Vollen?

MR. VOLLEN: I did, Mr. Chairman, with respect to the 25 first of those topics, that is, the discussion of the contention\$.

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I have prepared a short document, one principal purpose of which I hope has not been rendered academic, and that is, to advise the Board formally of the withdrawal of those contentions that were contained in the stipulation. I understand that Mr. Renfrow talked to you orally about this document, and among other things, formally withdrew those contentions.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Which document are you talking

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Which document are you talking about, sir?

MR. VOLLEN: The one I now have in my hand that I would like to submit to the Board.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: It has not been submitted before?

MR. VOLLEN: That is right, sir.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: That is good.

MR. VOLLEN: May I do that at this time, Mr. Chairman

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Yes, you may.

MR. VOLLEN: May the record further show that I am serving copies on counsel for the Applicant and counsel for the Staff.

MR. RENFROW: Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Renfrow.

MR. RENFROW: Contention 338 is one of the contentions which was not correctly included in the piece of paper which we submitted to the Board earlier in the week.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Now wait a minute. What piece

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Let's identify these things, Mr. Renfrow. 1 of paper? date?

The document dated 1-5-73, entitled MR. RENFROW: "Stipulation With Regard to Matters of Controversy and Contentions." The Regulatory Staff, in typing up its portion of this document, erred in typing contention 3.3.8. Mr. Vollen has 7 pointed this out in the piece of paper he has now filed to the I have the contention retyped in its correct form on 9 a single sheet of paper which I would like to have passed out to the Board so they may just include that within the stipulation to replace Contention 338 that they now have.

> CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: 3.3.8?

MR. RENFROW: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: You may do that. Are there any objections?

> MR. VOLLEN: No.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I would like the record to show that Dr. Hugh Clark, the Alternate Chairman, has just joined us. I am glad to see you, Mr. Clark.

You can see that -- at least it is rather obvious to the Board, that there has been significant action by the parties, and we are pleased to see it -- towards resolving some 23 of the issues between them.

However, it is also obvious to the Board that much 25 of this information has come in the last two or three days, and

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I for the Board to rule responsibly with respect to the Conten-2 tions, we are going to need more time, Gentlemen.

In order for us to rule, we know most of the Con-4 tentions, we have already gone over them. We have gone over the 5 second set. Now evidently the second set has been modified 6 further and yes, we did receive the telephone call from Mr. 7 Renfrow, representing all parties, advising us of those that have 8 been withdrawn.

The Board has now the job of going back and integrating 10 all the contentions to see that they in fact fit and that there Il are no duplications. This is going to take some time. 12 this mean? It means that we can't rule really before next week.

In order then for the parties to know which contentions 14 are in the case insofar as the Board is concerned, we would feel 15 that it would be reasonable to postpone the evidentiary hearing. 16 How long? One day, two days, three days? I will hear discussion 17 on that.

It may be better to postpone it for one week. 19 depends on how soon the parties can react to the Contentions that the Board admits for purposes of the case.

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MR. RENFROW: Mr. Farmakides?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Yes

MR. RENFROW: Perhaps your first suggestion of going through the contentions and then going to paragraph 4 before we talk about the schedule might be the best to do. That will give the parties a chance to think about it and maybe come to some agreement between themselves, as to whether an appropriate schedule -- what it would be in view of the Board's need to review the petitions in their entirety.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Thank you, Mr. Renfrow.

That's correct. The reason I am mentioning it now is for you to begin to think about it. I think it is wise that we go through those contentions which the Board needs clarification on, and then let's discuss paragraph 4, then we will get back to the schedule.

Okay. Let's turn to the contentions submitted by the Joint Intervenors. What we are going to do is ask for discussion, clarification, if you will, with respect to only some of the contentions. We feel relatively certain with respect to others. Some we feel clearly can be acted on, and others we feel cannot be acted on without further clarification.

What we might do is go through each one in turn.

I might first mention the total number of contentions that we want to discuss, and then we will go back through each in turn.

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ers, Inc. 5 Now for the convenience of the parties, let me state them. 3.3.3, 3.3.5.1, 3.3.6.3, 3.3.7.1, 3.3.8, 3.4.3.1, 3.6.1.1, 3.6.2, 3.7.1, 3.12.3, 3.14.2.2, 3.17.1, 4.4.3, 4.5.2, 4.6.1, 4.7.2, 4.15.1, 4.16.3, 5.4-C, 6.1.1, 6.2, 6.7.4-C.

Now there is one other clarifying matter that I want to raise now, and I would like to ask Mr. Vollen to talk to this point. Some of your contentions, Mr. Vollen, evidently are in the nature of preambles to other contentions. At least you have voiced them as contentions. But you don't —I don't fully understand them. For example, the relationship between contention 3.3 and 3.3.1, or any of the others that follow. You state that it is merely introductory. However, you state it as a contention. Now do you mean to include this as a separate contention on which there will be some showing made?

MR. VOLLEN: In general I think the specific answer to your specific question is no, that those introductory paragraphs were written just as that, to put the specific contentions into context so that the Commission and the Board would be apprised of that particular aspect of the noncompliance of the particular aspect of the safety of the plant that we were concerned about.

Does that answer your question?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Not fully. You say in general.

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Now what is the qualification? What is the exception?

MR. VOLLEN: I just don't have all of those in mind. As far as I am aware, as I sit here now --

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: They are all like that.

They all have an introductory statement which you identify as a contention. The Board is faced with the problem, do you mean this as a contention or are you really merely introducing the contentions that follow? We think it is the latter, but we just don't know.

MR. VOLLEN: It is the latter, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: It is the latter. All right.

These introductory contentions then that you have voiced as

contentions are not in fact then to be considered by the Board

as the contentions. They are introductory to the contentions?

MR. VOLLEN: That's right.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Okay.

MR. VOLLEN: That introduction could as well have been typed preceding each of the contentions in that section.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Fine. All right. Now let's go to 3.3.3. That is the first one that the Board wishes to request discussion on. I think Mr. Shon had some questions on this.

MR. SHON: The main --

MR. CHARNOFF: Excuse me, sir.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Yes.

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MR. CHARNOFF: I think it would be helpful, considering the number of items, if we might each take a moment to reread that particular contention under inquiry before we proceed with the discussion.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: That is a good idea. Let's do that.

> MR. SHON: Fine.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Incidentally, to the procedure of this, we don't want a long dissertation. just want concise answers to the questions the Board raises so we can clarify the contentions.

Let's proceed now.

MR. SHON: The point that I would like some clarification on, I would pose the question actually to the Intervenors and the Staff jointly -- it is the sentence, "It has been admitted by the Regulatory Staff" --

> CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: The bottom third of the page.

MR. SHON: -- "that flow blockages and embrittlement are not implicitly or explicitly part of the interim acceptance criteria for ECCS, and in order to determine whether an individual plant complies with the interim acceptance criteria, further calculations taking flow blockage and embrittlement into consideration must be made in order to ensure that the core retains a geometry amenable to cooling."

Now the fact that the core must retain a geometry amenable to cooling is specifically part of the criteria.

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The transient must be terminated before that -- before any dead relation of this sort occurs. Does the Staff indeed admit that you have to make separate calculations and include the fact that the geometry might change? I thought they did not. You allege that they do? Do they?

MR. VOLLEN: In what is commonly referred to as the ECCS rulemaking proceedings, being AEC Docket RM50-1, on January 28, 1972, at page 699, Mr. -- Dr., excuse me -- Steven Hanauer testified, and I quote, "Conformance with criteria 1 and 2 can usually be determined directly from the calculations, whereas additional information may be required to show conformance with criteria 3 and 3."

And it is criteria 3 that deals with core geometry.

MR. RENFROW: If I may respond, Mr. Chairman, I believe that that was taken out of the rulemaking hearing. However, it is the Staff's position, and I believe that position is backed up by the decision in Indian Point 2 -- the number is A-LAB-46-- that the Appeals Court ruled there that flow blockage need not be considered on a case-by-case basis.

It is not explicitly set out in the criteria or the model. It is not explicitly noted there that certain things must be done, but it is implicitly referred as the Appeal Board decision, and says that this has to be taken care of under the criteria.

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The Staff direct testimony at Section 2.4.2.1 of the ECCS rulemaking hearing explicitly directed its attention to this subject. The embrittlement was discussed in Section 2.2, cladding temperature in 2.3, metal water reaction in the same section. The supplemental testimony in Chapter 20, flow blockage, was addressed. Chapter 18 of the supplemental testimony, embrittlement and post blowdown loads were also discussed. There were many, many references in the ECCS proceeding going directly to this point.

The answer to the question is: The Staff's position is, number one, it is excluded by the Indian Point A-LAB-46 decision; and two, yes, it is covered by the interim acceptance criteria and thus is not appropriate, an appropriate matter to be heard in this proceeding.

MR. SHON: Then the statement here, "The Staff admits that this is not explicitly or implicitly covered by the criteria," is not correct? You do not agree with this?

MR. RENFROW: No, sir, I believe that statement was made as Mr. Vollen refers to Dr. Hanauer's testimony. I think this can be made by himself, this interpretation. However, as I stated, it is not explicitly directed to itself in the criteria.

MR. SHON: But it is implicit?

MR. RENFROW: Yes.

MR. SHON: That is what bothered me most, implicitly.

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Okay.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: The next one we need to clarify further -- did the Applicant want to say anything about that? Not that the question was directed to you, but if you feel there is anything you can contribute --

MR. CHARNOFF: It is our view that this is a challenge to the criteria. It is our understanding that if anything, the substance of the entire testimony by the gentleman from Oak Ridge at the ECCS hearing was concerned directly with the whole question of embrittlement and the extent to which that is or is not adequately recognized by the criteria. That is an issue in that particular hearing. The substance of our position is that that is inherent in the criteria.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Thank you.

Anything further on this matter?

All right, let's go to 3.3.5.1.

MR. SHON: Have we had time to look at this yet?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Have you read it yet? It

shouldn't take too much time. I am sure you have all gone over this time and time again.

MR. RENFROW: I am afraid that is the case.

MR. SHON: It certainly appears that way. The contention appears to require three separate failures to produce an undesirable situation, a clearly undesirable situation. I

would like to hear the Staff and the Intervenor also discuss the relationship between this, the ACRS worries on anticipated transients without SCRAM and the possibilities of common mode failure.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: You can time sometime to consult, if you want.

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MR. VOLLEN: Mr. Farmakides?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Vollen?

MR. VOLLEN: In lieu of consulting, or perhaps in addition to consulting, I would like to request the Board's permission to permit Mr. Comey, the Director of Environmental Research for BPI, one of my clients, to respond to that question.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Surely.

MR. VOLLEN: Thank you, sir.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Comey, are you prepared wait a minute, I'm sorry. Are you all finished, Mr. Renfrow? Would you like additional time? All right, Mr. Comey.

MR. COMEY: I'm to go first?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: It doesn't matter. I think it would be a good idea if you would.

MR. COMEY: I think that the intervenors are contending that this is an accident that ought to be analyzed because valves do stick, there have been instances reported quite frequently, as a matter of fact, in abnormal occurence reports, of reactors with delayed: SCRAMs or control rods failing to insert when tripped.

Also, we would like to point out that in the final safety analysis report for this plant, under the locked rotor accident section, the applicant does analyze for not only a locked rotor but assumes that for the purposes of analysis that the pressurizer release valves do not open.

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So they in effect have analyzed for two out of the three incidents that we mentioned in this context. They have also, in a Westinghouse development related to the ACRS's concern about anticipated transients without the SCRAM, analyzed for the case in which you have a locked rotor and the reactor does not trip. In that case, the pressurizer relief valves are assumed to open.

We think that in view of the gravity of this accident one must analyze all three.

MR. SHON: However, do you carry this process? I mean, you have analyzed for one failure, for a second failure, for a third failure. I can perhaps, given a few minutes, think of a 4th or a 5th failure, all fairly low probability. What would you feel is an adequate measure of however this process may be carried or must be carried, to what measure of probability, to what number of failures, or what?

MR. COMEY: I think I have answered that implicitly by the fact that this is the only one of this type that we have placed into contention. We did review possibilties of combinations of other types of accidents. We discussed it with the staff, the staff -- they can speak for themselves, but I think generally they felt that certainly if one postulates that every single piece of safeguard equipment does fail, then you will have a very serious accident on your hand.

Did you have any sort of measure you can give me?

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It was our position after looking at the various combinations that this one in particular was one that worried us and we felt an analysis should be done.

MR. SHON: Mr. Renfrow?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Renfrow?

MR. RENFROW: The accidents to be analyzed by the staff and I guess first of all by the applicant have been formulated throughout the years and are now listed in the standard format to applicants! final safety analysis report

The criteria for the analysis of this accident is the single failure criterion, single failure criterion, which is spelled out in the introduction of Appendix A to Part 50 under the definition failure as to single failure. It does not — it requires an applicant to analize for accidents as to the single failure criteria.

This particular contention is concerned with the design criterias 12, 13, and 20. What the intervenors in this particular contention are asking the staff to do is to, one, analize for a locked rotor. We have done that. Two, they are asking us to not only analize for a locked rotor, but for three or four reactor trips to fail simultaneously, which gets us to at last, which as you know, the ACRS is concerned about.

The staff has selected the last as it applies to Kewaunee. On top of all this, they are now asking us to also

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consider that at the same time the other two events happened, we have four pressurized relief valves failing totally. Now there are two power operated valves and two code safety valves. Giving us four pressurized relief valves.

At one time the intervenors are asking us to analyze for an accident at which at one time all of this gear fails: We think that is a serious violation of the single failure criterion and we don't think the staff is required by the applicant to analyze for this accident.

We can add, as you pointed out, another and another. Nor is there, Mr. Chairman, any reasonable explanatory words in this to explain to the staff why this might be a credible event. There is the mere statement that we should analyze for all three of these because if we don't, this is what is going to happen.

ending to the regulations. If the intervenors wish to contend that this contention should be heard -- and I can suggest to this Board that the path to take is 2.758, and not the path which is taken here -- I think common model failure, Dr. Martin, in this instance, is not applicable to the particular contentions expressed herein.

Common mode failure is something that of course the staff is concerned about.

MR. SHON: In other words, in effect, you see, no

common mode in it?

MR. RENFROW: As I understand common mode in this contention, no, sir.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Charnoff, did you have

any thoughts here, sir? MR. CHARNOFF:

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I don't think I could add to what Mr. Renflow stated, Mr. Chairman.

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right. Mr. Vollen?

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MR. VOLLEN: I would like to respond briefly, if

In the first place, the counsel for the staff has said I may.

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that in his view, this is a challenge to the single failure

criterion. In your view, there is no thing such as the single

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failure criterion. There is in Appendix A to Part 50 a

definition of the term "single failure."

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I think it is clear from the discussions that have

gone on between and among the parties that the staff and the

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intervenors have a different view as to what that definition

18 means, Point Number One.

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20 What he was saying was that the staff has analyzed for the

Point Number Two, if I heard Mr. Renfrow correctly,

21 32 events described in this contention, and the staff doesn't

22 | belief it necessary as a safety precaution to analyze for

23 all three events happening together. That may be a

24 reasonable argument on the merits. That may turn out to be

25 the type of evidence or, to the position that the staff will

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take. It seems to me at this point the question only is whether that question as to whether or not the Staff should require an applicant to analyze for those three events is something this Board ought to consider on the evidence rather than coming to the conclusion as to what the answer to it is right now.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right. I think that is sufficient on this one.

The next one is 3.3.6.3. Mr. Shon?

MR. SHON: Do you want to take a moment or two to look at it? This is something I wanted to talk to the Intervenor and the Applicant on. The Staff may also have something to say on the matter. 3.3.6.3. It refers to the selector switch interlock. The contention asserts that no single failure analysis has been made of this system. The Applicant in their reply to the Intervenor said that such had and they referred to page 6.2-8 in the FSAR, and that says in one paragraph also that such a single failure analysis has been made. Has it or hasn't it?

MR. RENFROW: I believe that the Applicant has now before it, or is in the process of submitting to the Staff an answer to a specific question involving this system as it is stated here. It may have been analyzed by the Applicant and has not been analyzed to the Staff's satisfaction, nor have we received the answer from them and analyzed it. When that is

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done, at that point the Staff can then take a position on it. We have not yet done that, nor have we okayed this particular item as it now stands.

MR. SHON: I see.

MR. CHARNOFF: Mr. Chairman --

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Did you have a comment, Mr.

Vollen?

MR. VOLLEN: I had only a parenthetical comment.

That is, I would like to point out an apparent inconsistency between my remarks and the last contention we discussed, namely that in our view there is no single failure criterion, and the statement in this contention that we don't believe that the system described in 3.3.6.3 meets the single failure criterion That apparent inconsistency can be resolved by my saying that what we really meant in 3.3.6.3 is that it does not meet the Staff's definition of the single failure criterion as they use that term.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Charnoff?

MR. CHARNOFF: There seems to be some misunderstanding of fact. At the meetings last week, of course, we were
given this contention, 3.3.6.3, and to the best of everybody's
recollection, the status report filed with the stipulation was
accurate.

Following that meeting, however, this indicates the difficulty with doing things in a hurry. It turns out,

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as Mr. Shon has noted from our document that was filed yesterday morning with yourself and last evening with the parties, that in fact the FSAR does reflect the fact that the Applicant at least performed a single failure analysis. We are not aware, as Mr. Renfrow has just stated -- we are not aware of any question being asked of the Applicant with respect to the adequacy of that single failure analysis. I think there was some misunderstanding last week, Mr. Renfrow, with regard to the status of this matter. To the best of our recollection, we have not been asked any question about the statements made in the FSAR, and to the best of our knowledge, we owe no one any information on this matter.

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Look, this is a good point to state that as this discussion continues, the parties may well note items in the contentions that they can all talk to each other about again. There is no reason for your negotiations to stop merely because we are beginning to focus on these contentions; that we intend to rule on these contentions.

There may well be room for further refinement of the contentions and possibly further stipulation. Anything further, Mr. Charnoff?

MR. CHARNOFF: No, sir. It seems to me that we badly need some clarification as to what the situation is among the three parties.

I agree with you, there is no reason to halt any discussions and it is not our intention to do that, at all.

However, part of the problem of moving with as many contentions as we had to move last week, is that we ran into this kind of a problem with everybody's recollection, and at the moment, our position is (a), that the analysis has been made, and (b), as far as the contention itself is concerned; we are not aware of any particular problem with that coming from the intervenor.

Without making any speeches on it, as is evident from the papers that we stand on, our position is clearly that for a contention to be heard, there must be an adequate basis by this time.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Renfrow, anything further

to clarify this particular point?

MR. RENFROW: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

I will not take issue with Mr. Charnoff. Certainly, they know what they have submitted, and have not. However,

I would reiterate that the staff has not completed its analysis on the submission on this question. We still have it under review inhouse.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Okay. Let us go to the next contention, unless there is something more to be said on this one.

Our next contention is 3.3.7.1.

MR. SHON: Do you want some time to read it?

MR. CHARNOFF: Please.

MR. SHON: All right.

MR. GALLO: Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Yes, sir, Mr. Gallo?

MR. GALLO: While the parties are reading the contention, might I suggest Mr. Shon raise his voice a little.

MR. SHON: Sure.

MR. CHARNOFF: For the benefit of the reporter, Mr. Renfrow used a term before, twice in his answer, called ATWOS. and I don!toknow how you spell that. I suggest you spell it a-t-w-s.

MR. SHON: a-t-w-o-s.

MR. CHARNOFF: Anticipated transient without SCRAM.

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MR. SHON: People have been writing it the other way so it is pronounceable, I think.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: We will leave it up to the reporter.

MR. SHON: When I used the term, I used it spelled out, anticipated transient without SCRAM, for that very reason.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: including an "O"?

MR. SHON: No, I used the words, rather than the acronym.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: For purposes of the hearing, let us put the "O" in there. Let us proceed.

Mr. Renfrow?

MR. SHON: Can I be heard now, back there? Is that better?

I would like a little discussion particularly on the part of Mr. Rnefrow or the staff of the exact way in which this particular point is addressed in the interim criteria.

It appears to me that it is addressed, perhaps, by a sort of benign neglect. It seems not to be directly addressed in the criteria, to me, and I wanted to know the extent to which and the reasoning through which one arrives at this as a challenge to the criteria.

MR. RENFROW: I am afraid, Mr. Shon, that this is another one of those areas in which the interim acceptance criteria does not speak directly to steam-generator tube failure.

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MR. SHON: That is true.

MR. RENFROW: At the ECCS hearing, RM-50-1, which we have spoken of before, however, the fact that this event was considered incredible by the Staff and therefore, not addressed specifically in the criteria, and the reasons why were debated extensively.

For example, Dr. Hanauer, of the Staff, discussed transcript pages 2334 through 2337. Mr. Rosen discussed the transcript at 8543, Mr. Moore discussed it at the transcript page 14828.

This was a matter of controversy at the hearing itself as to whether or not, or why this was not specifically included within the interim acceptance criteria.

Second of all, as a result of this, and other criteria, this is not a design requirement. It has been testified that the Staff considers it not a credible event.

I would again refer you to A-LAB-46, the Indian Point decision, which again states that these matters are not the proper subject of a hearing in a licensing proceeding.

I would again suggest 2.758.

MR. SHON: All right, except for the fact that the intervenor has mentioned Mr. Brockett's paper at this latest ANS conference which, incidentally -- copies of that paper are not really available.

MR. RENFROW: I would be glad to supply the Board

if this is a contention.

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MR. SHON: I would like one.

MR. RENFROW: I will be glad to supply it. it is not.

MR. SHON: One might, on the face of the contention assume that this represents later data that might not have been considered.

MR. RENFROW: I don't believe so, Mr. Chairman. The Brockett report as I understand it, was discussed at the This has been Mr. Brockett's position. This was a hearing. position that was raised, talked about, and reasons, pros and cons, whys, and why nots, at the hearing, as the steam-generator tube failure.

Again, I would reiterate in Indian Point, specifically, the fact that there is a Brockett paper on steam generator tubes, does not go to the fact, under the memoranda of why it is applicable to this plant, which is one of the criteria for considering this subject at a licensing hearing.

That was the proper subject of the ECCS proceeding and was, in fact, taken up at that proceeding.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Vollen?

MR. VOLLEN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. not the subject of steam generator tube ruptures was discussed or talked about at the ECCS hearing, there was an order entered in that proceeding.

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This is Docket No. RM-50-1. There was an order on February 29, 1972, by the Hearing Board in that case. I will read just two sentences which are in the last paragraph of that order.

It says, "This hearing will not concern itself with peripheral matters which are covered by other commission criteria. These include, but are not limited to such items as postulated failure of steam generator tubes due to a look.

LOCA ...," and I won't finish the sentence.

It goes on and covers certain other items as well. It may have been discussed at that hearing but it seems to be a clear statement by the Board in that proceeding that it won't be ruled on. If it cannot be ruled upon there, if it cannot be considered, and have a decision made there, and it cannot be done here, it seems to me that we are in the very untenable situation of having a potential safety problem with this plant that cannot be the subject matter of litigation, or the subject matter of a ruling by a Board of the Atomic Energy Commission that the plant cannot operate safely in light of this phenomena.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Charnoff?

MR. CHARNOFF: Our first position on this is that we think that the reference to the Brockett papers does not provide a sufficient basis for this, because our examination of the Brockett paper does not indicate that Dr. Brockett or

Ace – Federal Reporters, Inc.  Mr. Brockett said anything about the likelihood of the occurrence of a steam generator tube rupture coincident with a LOCA.

It seems to us that the basis has to be provided for that. Secondly, we submit that the LOCA that has to be considered may very well be a rupture of a steam generator tube, but certainly nowhere does the AEC require an evaluation of two coincident LOCAs, if you will; one involving a rupture of one pipe at one place, and one involving a rupture of a pipe in another place.

That second pipe may, or may not be the steam generator tube. In any event, if we are talking about coincidence of breaks, here, we are talking about an order of magnitude change in the nature of safety evaluations and LOCA evaluations.

Thirdly, we would submit to you that the -- clearly, we believe that the ECCS evaluation models do not require the postulation of a steam generator tube rupture.

We could see that and state that, but in its very concession, it immediately suggests that implicit in that evaluation model is that you won't have it because obviously if you were to have that coincident with the other break, then you have an accident that is very different in character.

MR. SHON: I take it this is also your position and that of the Staff, that there is no foreseeable -- readily, foreseeable change of events in which a LOCA, say a cold-leg break could occasion a steam tube rupture, is that right? A

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steam generator tube rupture? Okay?

MR. RENFROW: That is the Staff's position.

At this time, I would also like to suggest with Mr. Vollen and Mr. Charnoff's approval, that I could supply the Board with copies of the Brockett paper if they would like it. MR. SHON: Yes.

MR. RENFROW: I would like -- that way the contention, itself, could be evaluated, and the Brockett paper, in our opinion does only speak to effects and not to the probabilities of such an occurrence.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Do you have any objection to that, Mr. Charnoff?

MR. CHARNOFF: No, sir.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Any objection, Mr. Vollen? MR. VOLLEN: We have no objection to that, Mr.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: The Board would be pleased to have that paper.

> Do you have it with you, now?? MR. RENFROW:

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Can you do that today or tomorrow?

MR. RENFROW: I will make a call to the Staff and have it sent down to H Street on the next available shuttle.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I would appreciate that.

MR. SHON: That reference in the ECCS hearings that you read us in part, Mr. Vollen --

MR. VOLLEN: Yes, sir.

MR. SHON: Would you read that again? Tell me what the reference is again, please.

MR. VOLLEN: This is the Board order -- it is a document in the Docket RM50-1, the document is entitled "Board Order Re Schedule and Scope." It is dated February 29, 1972. It is an order by the Hearing Board. Would you like me to read that last paragraph again?

MR. SHON: No.

MR. VOLLEN: The paragraph I read from was the last paragraph of the order.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Okay. Anything further on 3.3.7.1?

MR. SHON: No.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Okay. All right, let's go to 3.3.8.

MR. VOLLEN: Mr. Chairman, I might point out that this was the contention in which there were typographical

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errors and the revised version was given to you in the paper I filed and by Mr. Renfrow this morning.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Right.

MR. SHON: If everyone has had a chance to look at it, am I right in assuming that the chief difference between the earlier version and the version that we were given this morning is that the earlier one says, "Applicant has failed to consider," and this one says, "The Staff has not adequately reviewed"? Is that right?

MR. VOLLEN: That change in the first line, Mr. Shon. I can give you the other changes, if you like, from the version that you had previously seen.

MR. SHON: Would you, please?

MR. VOLLEN: There are only two other changes.

In the fourth line from the bottom, where it says, "Calculated in the FSAR."

MR. SHON: Right.

MR. VOLLEN: That has been changed to "reviewed by the Staff."

MR. SHON: I see.

MR. VOLLEN: The last phrase in the document, "total ignored in Applicant's application" has been changed to "inadequately analyzed by the Staff."

MR. SHON: In other words, these are all merely changes to make the thing self-consistent or internally

consistent.

MR. VOLLEN: And with the facts.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Have you-all reviewed it?

MR. CHARNOFF: Yes, sir.

MR. SHON: The contention centers around small pipe breaks, and whether or not they have been properly analyzed. The FSAR does address itself to small pipe breaks. Am I to take it from this that the Staff feels that these small breaks have been analyzed to the extent required by the interim criteria? Is this the Staff's position?

MR. RENFROW: In a nut shell, yes, sir. interim acceptance criteria was speaking to the size of pipe. Again, it is not implicitly or explicitly -- I can use the word "explicitly" in for small pipes. However, by implicit statement in the statement put forth in the interim acceptance policy in the IPS Part 3, there is a reference to the W-7422-L. That discusses small breaks. The Applicants were required to discuss small breaks. The Staff analyzed that discussion, and came to the conclusions set forth in the safety evaluation.

In addition, the small break model is specifically described in answer to Dr. Knuth's questions to Westinghouse of 69-72 in Section 3, page 56 of the ECCS hearing.

A question was put into the record as to small breaks. We have analyzed the submission as we were required to do under the interim acceptance criteria for small breaks.

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The point on both of these contentions that I would like to make to you, to reiterate, is that the Board may in essence, as Mr. Vollen cites, exclude specifically things like steam generator tubes. The reason they excluded it was not that they were part of the criteria, but they were not appropriate for discussion based on the Staff's analysis. They were specifically excluded by the Staff, based on their knowledge and discussions of the interim acceptance criteria. Intervenors in that case had the opportunity, and in fact did so argue to the Board that it should be considered as part of the criteria. The Board rejected that argument. implicit in the criteria that those items and items like the small breaks are a part of that criteria, and in fact we require in this case, and the Applicant has done an analysis of small breaks. We have reviewed that analysis.

Therefore I think in summary, our position is as stated in our status report to you, that this is a challenge and not appropriate for this procedure.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Vollen, did you have any further comments?

MR. VOLLEN: Just that, Mr. Chairman, if I understand Mr. Renfrow correctly, he and I have a different reading and a different interpretation on the order of the the Board in the ECCS proceeding. That order didn't say that they shouldn't be considered because they don't have

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anything to do with ECCS. It said they are peripheral to this hearing, referring to the ECCS hearing. If they are peripheral to that hearing, it seems to us they ought to be considered in this hearing regarding the licensing of this plant.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Charnoff?

MR. CHARNOFF: Apart from -- I won't get back into the steam generator tube question. My comments before applied to that. But with specific regard to contention 3.3.8, which is now under discussion, apart from whether or not it is or is not a challenge to the criteria, it is our position that it is, this contention illustrates as well as any what we mean by a lack of adequate basis and why the Commission has directed that after appropriate discovery, Intervenors have to define and substantiate their contentions. All we have here is a contention that says, "It has not been adequately reviewed." We have no idea why it is inadequately reviewed, how it is inadequately reviewed, what they mean by the inadequacy of the review, other than to say there was no analysis of small breaks.

There was an analysis made of small breaks. We submit that this illustrates why a number of these contentions must be rejected at this point in time for lack of basis.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Did you attempt, Mr. Charnoff, in discovery at all to find out what the basis was for this

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contention?

MR. CHARNOFF: Mr. Chairman, we have had an informal process of discovery. We have asked for bases of each of the contentions. Your order asked for the bases of the contentions to be presented to the parties by the Intervenors in the December 4 order by December 11. We did engage in discussion on these matters. We didn't even get an effort by the Intervenors to explain the bases for most of these contentions. The papers that were filed the week of December 11, which comprised about 10 of the contentions, or maybe 20, at least on paper made an effort to say that the basis for this contention is such and such. For the remainder of the contentions there wasn't even that kind of a gesture, sir.

The answer to your question is the whole process was to provide information to the Intervenors and to ask for bases. We got nothing, sir.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Vollen, your response, sir.

MR. VOLLEN: Yes, sir. As to whether or not the Intervenors -- and I use quotes around the word "basis" -- gave a basis for contentions to the Applicants and to the Staff, I think it is unfortunately a problem that Mr. Charnoff and I have a different recollection. It is true that some of the contentions have written in them the words "the basis for this contention." That is not part of the

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contention. It is our effort to informally and in good faith carry on the process which I, at the outset of this proceeding, had hoped could be carried out. Even as to those where a written statement that the basis for this contention is a certain situation, during the meetings of January 2 to 4, and in prior conversations, we orally explained to the Applicants and to the Staff what our concerns were, why we were concerned about this particular aspect of the plant, so that the simple answer factually is that Mr. Charnoff and I disagree.

We did discuss our concerns, our bases, with quotes around it, for these contentions, some orally, some in writing. I think that Mr. Charnoff has raised a broader question when he talks about this Board's order of December 4, and also the whole question of basis.

With respect to the order of December 4, it is true that that has a paragraph in it that says that by December 11, I believe the date was, Intervenors will provide a written statement of their contentions and the bases therefor. That order, Mr. Chairman, was entered as a result of an agreement among counsel for the parties. I agreed on behalf of Intervenors to provide that information to the Applicants, not because I was stating that legally it was necessary that we provide a basis in writing or any other way to the Applicants, but because it was part of a good-faith effort

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to try and resolve many of these questions between ourselves. It now gets turned around on me, as I understand it, and it is claimed that I have somehow agreed that the legal -- the status of the law is that I must provide a basis for contentions. I don't think it can be said that that is the fact on the basis of the December 4 order.

As to whether or not a basis has to be provided at all, let me stop myself short and ask the Chairman and the Board whether they want to hear argument and statements of position on this question.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: There is no doubt we want to. Let's clarify one point, however. That prehearing conference order, which we will discuss on another point later, has paragraph 3, which included the schedule agreed to by the parties. Now the Board accepted that schedule. You all presented that schedule to the Board. We accepted it. Once we had accepted it and issued an order, that was our order. The fact that you had That was our direction to the parties. all agreed preliminarily to the order is great. That is a very responsible method of proceeding. Once we accepted -just like a stipulation. I don't much care that you people have entered into a stipulation until the Board has accepted that stipulation. The same thing with this concept. Once we have accepted it, it becomes an order of the Board. that to be very clear.

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So as an order of the Board, it is the Board's direction thereafter.

Now, to this other question, which is beginning to bother me now -- I am beginning to see that there is a difference of opinion as to what -- I know there is a difference of opinion as to what it means, but I would like very much -- I think the time would be very properly spent if we were to discuss what each of the parties means by -- maybe I am not phrasing the point broadly enough -- but I would start with this format, what does "lack adequate basis" mean with respect to a contention? Who would like to go first?

MR. RENFROW: Mr. Chairman, can we have a five-minute break before we start? I would like to organize my thoughts and read Mr. Charnoff's submission.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Let's take a 10-minute break and let's open the doors. It is very warm in here. Please, no smoking in here. It is very suffocating. Thank you.

(Recess.)

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Let's start. We are talking CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: 2 about the term, "the lack of basis", or "the lack of adequate 3 basis. Mr. Charnoff, can you state for the record what your 4 definition of this term is? Or you can broaden the issue if 5 you wish, in order to make it more helpful to the Board.

MR. CHARNOFF: Mr. Chairman, we have discussed this 7 subject somewhat specifically in the document entitled, "Appli-8 cants' Arguments With Respect to Intervenors' Radiological 9 and Environmental Contentions", which was filed with the Board 10 the first thing yesterday morning and with the other parties 11 late yesterday afternoon.

I would refer you to the first dozen or so pages 13 introducing the discussion of each of the Contentions. addition to that, though, I would like to highlight basically just a few points. The Commission's regulations have been evolving as you know over the years. The old Section 2.714, which provided for the admission or consideration of petitions for leave to intervene and for a hearing require that all Contentions should be stated with reasonable specificity. provision has subsequently been modified in the new restructured regulations to make it clear that the Commission is interested in the Contentions that come in with the petition being supported with some basis, including an affidavit in connection with that.

Now in this particular proceeding because of the

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coincidence of the publication of the proposed Rules and the time for filing the petition for leave to intervene, the Commission Order which set this matter down for hearing said, "We will skip by the affidavit procedure but nevertheless we would use appropriate preharing procedures for getting at those matters which would ordinarily be subject to that requirement of a basis."

The term "basis" is indeed a troublesome one. It is certainly not a terribly clear one. I would submit to you that there has been, in addition to the older Commission Regulations — there have been a number of Commission decisions, in addition, that shed some light on this matter.

For example, the Pilgrim Atomic Safety and Licensing Appeal Board Decision, which is referenced in our paper of yesterday, specifically indicated that contentions that have no apparent basis should be rejected. The Indian Point 2 Decision by the Atomic Energy Commission, which is also referenced in here, talked about contentions having some substance, some <a href="mailto:prima\_facie">prima\_facie</a> validity, something to indicate that we are dealing more than either with a frivolous allegation or an unsupported allegation or simply an uninformed concern.

The Commission is interested as it should be in the determination that its public hearings are not to be useless endeavors but rather to get at issues at which there may very well be some substantive areas for disagreement.

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Thus the Commission has as a result been tightening 2 up its regulations with respect to a petition for leave to 3 intervene and has definitely used the term "basis" in that set 4 of regulations. The Commission has said in the Point Beach 5 Appeal Board Decision of August, 1971, and in subsequent de-6 cisions, that an operating license hearing where there is no 7 mandatory requirement for hearing but where a hearing is held 8 simply because there has been a request for such a hearing by 9 an Intervenor -- that such a hearing is not to be a de novo 10 review of the Application.

We are to be dealing with specific matters of 12 linterest. Thus, the Commission now has said up until this point 13 that a petition for leave to intervene should have specific 14 contentions, it ought to have some basis, and the boards are 15 not to consider contentions that have no apparent basis, and 16 don't have any substance or prima facie basis to them.

We are even further along in the proceeding, I would 18 submit, than the consideration of what an adequate basis for 10 consideration of a petition for leave to intervene. We are now 20 at a point in the proceeding where there has been a petition, 21 lit has been granted, we have had months of discovery, we have 22 had no limitations that I know of on the discovery process.

The Intervenors have had free rein through our files, 24 for example, to look for matters to support whatever it is that 25 concerned them. We have had an agreement by the parties that

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I we would have some basis for concern.

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But the point that we are at is specifically dealt with in the Commission's statement of considerations which was published on July 28, 1972, and while it is under the section entitled, "Intervention", the Commission went on to say that "the opening up of the process as described above," re-7 | ferring to the discovery and the availability of AEC documents 8 as well as discovery from Intervenors, "implies that Intervenors 9 should have correlative responsibilities to help define and substantiate matters that they seek to put in issue, and after they have had an opportunity to avail themselves of the information that would then be open to them."

"The definition of the matters in controversy is widel $\psi$ 14 recognized to be the keystone to the efficient progress of the contested proceeding. In order to put a matter in issue, it will not be sufficient merely to make an unsupported allegation.

That tells me, sir, that at this point in the process 18 which is exactly the point we are at in this hearing, that while 19 we are not looking for an evidentiary presentation at this point 20 to support a contention, we are at least looking for some showing that demonstrates that there is some substance to the contentions.

Now what does that mean? That does mean, it seems  $_{24}$  to me, that one has to show that there is some authoritative basis for the concern, that there is some documentary basis

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I for the concern, and that it is directly related to this 2 particular plant at issue.

We have not received that kind of information in this 4 particular proceeding. We are at a point where we simply have 5 a number of general statements. We have had lots of discussions 6 We have had a number of observations made by Mr. Vollen and 7 by Mr. Comey. We really don't have anything that says that there 8 is really any substance to any of these concerns, other than the 9 question, whether it may be formed or -- well formed or badly 10 formed by Mr. Comey and Mr. Vollen -- we have no idea at this 11 point whether there is really any substance to any of these 12 contentions.

We have no idea what the nature of that contention 14 is in terms of whether anybody could even come forward anywhere 15 close to presenting a prima facie basis. Thus what we are after 16 is whether or not we are going to have a process, where well 17 intentioned people may raise all sorts of questions and we go 18 through a long, extended process, or whether in fact the 19 Commission's directives to the licensing boards and its own 20 announcements as to what its process is all about are going to 21 be observed.

The question is, do we have a defined and substantiated concern? If we do, we are perfectly willing to litigate 24 those matters. The interesting thing, Mr. Chairman, is that if 25 one retreats from the field of battle of a public hearing, the

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I fact is that the Applicants and the Intervenors as well as the 2 Staff are all in this game on a good faith basis.

We intend to run a safe plant. They want us to 4 run a safe plant and the Staff wants us to run a safe plant. 5 But my goodness, our whole area of inquiry, and we have said 6 this at our meetings, is that if you really have something, tell 7 us about it. We want to fix it now. And this has really been 8 the good faith nature of the discussion on our behalf and we 9 have reiterated that time and again.

10 We are interested sincerely in finding out if there 11 is anything wrong with the plant, so that it can be remedied at 12 this stage. Therefore, this concept of "basis" is something 13 we are terribly interested in, apart from its legal requirements. 14 Therefore, we had our ears open and our eyes open looking for 15 it.

At this point in time I have to submit to you that 16 17 we have had no showing of substance to the contentions. We have 18 had questions but we have had no showing that there is any 19 substantive basis for it. It is something less than an eviden-20 tiary showing, but it is something more, I submit, than an un-21 supported allegation or an unsupported concern.

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: How would you compare it to a showing for a pleading in the federal rules?

I think it is more than the initial MR. CHARNOFF: pleading requirement for a federal fule. I would submit to you that for a federal rule, to the extent I am familiar with it, one doesn't have to show very much to start a pro-I think, then, one has the process for motions for cess. dismissal on the basis of pleadings, where there are no material issues of fact. We have that still to come in this particular process. I think, however, that the Commission, with good reason, has said, "Gentlemen, before we begin this expensive, time-consuming process, we want to be sure that the process is going to be concerned with matters of substance." Therefore, I submit to you that I think the Commission has asked for more than what the federal rules contemplate in a basic pleading.

MR. VOLLEN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I think that the important issue that is now being presented to the Board in one way, in a very important way, has really been resolved already by the Atomic Energy Commission in this proceeding. In opposition to our petition to intervene, Applicants asserted that that petition to intervene should not be granted unless we show the basis, whatever that means. The Commission rejected that decision, and said the matter

Thank you. Mr. Vollen?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES:

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of limitation and defining of issues should be left to the Board, not on the question of whether there was a basis or I think that that is probably sufficient to resolve the I will, nevertheless, go on and address myself to Mr. Charnoff's statements and to the question of what basis means in the event that this Board does not come to the conclusion that the Commission itself has already decided the matter in its September 29 order.

In listening to Mr. Charnoff's remarks, I don't think I heard an answer to the question of what does "basis" He said it was something more than this, and something more than that, but he didn't say what it was. I think that is perhaps the real problem, is talking about what basis I think we have to remember where we are in this proceeding. This is not, in my mind, an evidentiary proceeding, and when Mr. Charnoff says that the decision as to whether or not there is a basis is something less than an evidentiary showing, but something more than an allegation, when he says that there should be documents to support it, well, I don't know what else that can be except an evidentiary showing of some kind.

Whether it is by way of documents introduced by affidavit, whether it is by reference to testimony in other places, it is an evidentiary showing he is talking about. In my mind, the question we are confronted with here is

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whether a contention is legally sufficient, and I'll answer your question about the comparison of the federal rules by saying that I think that we are in a situation here where we are very close to no pleading. I think the question of whether a contention should be litigated, not the answer as to what the result of that contention is, is whether a contention puts the other parties on reasonable notice so that they know what the concern of Intervenors is about the plant and they know how to respond to it. Now if in fact -- you see, if that is the test, if in fact there is no basis for that contention, there is a means that the rules provide to deal with that after the contention is determined to be litigated by this Board.

If in fact there is no basis for it, the Applicants then have the right to employ a procedure very similar to summary judgment in the federal courts, a motion for summary disposition, I believe, and they can show there is no basis for it and if Intervenors at that time can't show a basis, it is disposed of that way. That is not the threshold question of whether or not it can be litigated. And in my mind, that question, the only question as to whether it can be litigated is whether it is sufficient to put the other parties on notice as to what the concern of the Intervenors is about the plant, so that they can adequately prepare the evidence for the Board to determine whether or not

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that is a justifiable concern or not. Mr. Charnoff said that in our meetings as part of the process, the Applicant said,
"If the Intervenors really have something, they should tell
Applicants about it because Applicants are concerned, as
Intervenors are, and the Staff are, with having a safe plant."
I think that's right. I think that's right. The problem is that we did tell them what our concerns are and they disagreed that our concerns were justified.

I think that is precisely what this Board is here to do, to resolve whether our concerns are justified or not justified. I don't know how else we can do it.

Are we supposed to have some kind of mini-trial at the outset to show what the evidence is? Are we supposed to have to satisfy Applicants or their counsel by an initial evidentiary showing, then come to the Board? It seems to me neither of those procedures make any sense.

The Commission itself, in a memorandum and order dated December 26, 1972, in the matter of Point Beach nuclear plant Unit No. 1, determined or made a determination with respect to petitions to intervene in that proceeding. In a footnote on page 2 of that opinion, the Commission said, "Applicant's motion to require showing of interest superfluous in view of the requirements of 10 CFR Section 2714 is hereby denied."

We agree with the Staff that the question of whether

in our view.

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allegations have a proper scientific or technical basis, goes not to proper intervention, but rather to the merits of the license. And that is precisely our position, what the Commission said, whether or not there is a basis, an evidentiary, factual basis for a contention, goes to the merits of the license, goes to the ultimate decision that this Board and then the Commission must make. It does not go to

the question of whether or not a contention can be litigated,

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Renfrow?

MR. RENFROW: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Once again, as the Staff has found itself in all of our meetings prior to the prehearing -- we find ourselves somewhat in the middle of the two arguments. Let me first address myself at the beginning to 2.714. This case is not governed by the 2.714 requirement, as the Commission so stated.

This is the intervention at which the Commission sets forth what is required, that is the part that says not only must interest be shown, but a basis be shown for an affidavit.

The Commission, in granting this petition, said that the old rules of 2.714 were applicable, not just as to affidavits, but as to the intervention, what is required. It then put before this Board the question of which issues

question before this Board.

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should be litigated. I think that is the place to start.

Now, to the degree that Mr. Charnoff cites in his brief or whatever you wish to call it, the Pilgrim case, that the Board can require some kind of basis — the Staff does not disagree with that. To the extent that the Applicants cite Indian Point 2 for requiring a prima facie case, the Staff disagrees. Not only do we disagree, we disagree entirely. Indian Point 2 decision, that goes to pressure vessel failure, and is a

There are circumstances under which a prima facie showing must be made. Indian Point 2 goes to one of those questions. It is not a case that goes to contentions before the Board to be put into issue. I submit to this Board that that case as cited does not stand for the proposition for which it is stated.

Second, Mr. Chairman, the Pilgrim decision, again we do not disagree with that. However, the degree of basis required and the definition of basis as set forth in the Pilgrim decision -- we cannot agree with Mr. Charnoff that a prima facie basis must be shown. We do not agree that no basis can be shown. The explanation, I think, is that Mr. Charnoff's argument, as the old song that I'm sure some of us have heard about, "It is the wrong time and the wrong place."

Mr. Charnoff's motion at this time to deny on the merits of a prima facie case comes to summary disposition, as Mr.

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Vollen pointed out. This is provided in the rules, at which point, for the first time in this case, as under the federal rules, this Board can throw out issues which there is no controversy as to facts on.

That motion can be filed; Mr. Vollen must answer it. If this Board says there is no controversy as to the facts, the issue is thrown out. That is not the question before this Board at this time. The Applicant has come before this Board and asked for a license. The Intervenors have said, "No, we don't believe a license should be granted until certain matters are discussed and litigated and this Board has to decide them."

The Commission has, in the Staff's opinion, stated that unlike the federal rules where a general denial can be made to the party asking the court for something, the Commission has said, "What you must do is state to us with specificity, not a general denial that it should be denied, but state with some specific matters which you believe should be litigated with what I will call an explanatory basis, a why."

That does not require documentation, evidence, it requires an understanding of the parties and Board as to the exact point that the Intervenors wish to have litigated.

I think I can point this out by referring you to three separate contentions: Contention 4.6.1. That contention

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states that changes in design documents from the design of safety items have been made continually without precautions to insure that all working documents have been made consistent. That, to the Staff, is not a valid contention. What documents, what design safety items, where, what are we talking about? That contention is clearly to me under the Pilgrim decision, a contention which this Board in its discretion may deny as not being specific enough with a wide explanatory basis.

Now -- and the Staff, and the Applicant there, have said there is no basis. Let me refer you to Contention 3.13.2.1. That contention states that "Certain requirements of the design criteria are not made because cable trays pass above a steam line."

The basis for that is Mr. Comey's inspection of the plant. The Staff feels that that is a matter that should be placed into controversy. If the tray is there, it is in violation of the criteria. That is a matter to be litigated.

The Applicants say that is no basis. I disagree.

Now, let me go to the final category which we believe is 4.17.5. There, the Intervenors cite Applicants' documents to support their contention. The Staff says it should be into controvery. The Applicant says it has no basis. In essence, they are saying the documents don't say

Ace – Federal Reporters, Inc.  litigated before this Board, what those documents say. The Intervenors and the Staff's opinion have gone further than required in this case, in the Staff's opinion.

But still the Applicant says no basis. The

what the Intervenors say they say. That is a matter to be

But still the Applicant says no basis. The Commission does not and cannot require a prima facie case before the matter can be placed into controversy, Mr. Chairman. This is a matter to be clearly litigated.

To sum up the Staff's position, it is that the basis requirement set forth by Pilgrim that the Board can reject contentions goes not to a prima facie base, not to no basis, but to an explanatory basis. So that this Board and the parties can understand the contention and the whys of the Intervenor's position, and it should be litigated.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Can we conclude that the definition of a lack of adequate basis varies with each contention, or may vary with each contention? I think that is the only thing that we can conclude from our discussion.

Do all three parties agree with that?

MR. VOLLEN: I don't think I understand it, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: In other words, the test or the definition of what is a lack of adequate basis depends on the contention. The reason for the statement, I cite the statement made by Mr. Renfrow, 4.6.1, which is a very short contention, also broadly stated, but purportedly it raises a fact that might be in issue.

The thought comes to mind, can we state that a contention determines the definition of lack of basis?

MR. RENFROW: To give Mr. Vollen an opportunity to think, the Staff agrees with the Chairman. The basis must go to a judgment on each contention.

However, the general understanding as to what basis means, once that is established, is then applicable on a broad scale to each contention.

MR. GALLO: Mr. Chairman, may I add to that?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Yes, Mr. Gallo.

MR. GALLO: I think, Mr. Chairman, that there is in the Staff's view, an objective and a subjective test. If

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the contention is a bare allegation, then objectively, it fails right on its face, to provide any basis, and there should be no quarrel with respect to the disposition of that contention.

On the other hand, if it purports to provide some sort of explanation attempting to show why the intervenor believes this contention to be valid, then that raises a subjective test as to whether or not that explanation meets some threshold of adequacy.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Charnoff?

MR. CHARNOFF: First of all, I would generally agree with your observation. I want to be sure that the record is quite clear. Mr. Renfrow argues with my position, arguing that I said that there must be a prima facie showing and there need not be any.

I was very careful to say it is less than a prima facie showing. I would think that fits directly with your observation.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: What you were doing, Mr. Charnoff, was bracketing the definition, rather than pinpointing it?

MR. CHARNOFF: That is correct. I want to emphasize that most of Mr. Renfrow's observations go, if they go at all on the merits, to the question of what an adequate petition to intervene may be.

I want to emphasize that we are well beyond that in this case. We are in exactly the case that that quote I read to you from the Commission's statement, applies to; namely, after discover, what happens?

The Commission has clearly stated that it will not be enough -- in order to put a matter at issue, it will not be sufficient merely to make an unsupported allegation. There must be support. Support has to be with reason. Support has to be with something that shows there is some substance.

Now, Mr. Renfrow made an interesting observation.

He referred you to 3.13.2.2, and said there is a case where

Mr. Comey went, and he saw at the plant that there was a cable

near the steamline, and he said, therefore, that is of concern.

The interesting thing is, Mr. Renfrow then went on to say, and I said that the applicants were saying that is not adequate basis.

The interesting thing is that the stipulation shows we have agreed to litigate that contention. Mr. Comey was there. He saw the proximity of the two particular matters, and we went ahead and said we would litigate it.

What we are looking for is support, gentlemen. We are not looking for evidence, we are not looking for prima facie case, but we are looking for support that there is something real, and of substance in this case.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Did you have anything further,

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Mr. Vollen?

MR. VOLLEN: Yes, I did, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right.

MR. VOLLEN: If there is some requirement for some kind of basis, and if it means something more than a written statement of a concern about the plant such as we have put forth in this contention, when it is less than a prima facie showing, and if so, how much less?

I frankly do not understand how this Board can determine whether or not that basis has been provided with respect to the contentions now before you in this case. We have discussed both in writing, and orally with the applicants and the Staff, what our concerns are.

Mr. Comey is here. If the Board thinks that a basis is required, Mr. Comey will take the witness stand, and tell the Board in a hearing whether it is a nonevidentiary hearing or an evidentiary hearing; I wouldn't know -- but will tell the Board why intervenors have the concerns that we have articulated in this petition -- in these contentions now before you.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Vollen. let me first of all cite what I said earlier, and that is, the Board has no problem with some of these contentions.

By that, I mean, we are sure that we are either going to deny or admit on the basis of the contentions as

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presented. The Board does have problems with other contentions which, to us, need clarification.

During the course of clarifying these additional contentions, this issue of what is adequate basis arrows. I wanted the record to reflect the fact that the parties do disagree. The Board is going to resolve it so far as I am concerned. We will resolve the problem. We are going to resolve it in the sense of admitting or rejecting the contentions posed.

So, I don't see the problem here, except I wanted to be certain that we have your viewpoints so we can consider your viewpoints in resolving the issue.

They have been very helpful viewpoints. I do think that the one observation that I made, which is rather important at least in my opinion, is that this definition of what is basis with respect to a contention, varies with contentions. If I were to say, for example, as someone said earlier, that the applicant has not done something which he is required to do, period — the applicant has not done something which he is required to do — which is primarily a factual question — to my mind, that is an adequate contention.

Certainly it is an adequate pleading under the Federal rules. Then, getting to this idea, what more do you need in a contention. I think possibly, you might need something more than a blank pleading.

How much more? I don't know. How much more depends on the contention involved. Anyway, I think we have discussed this enough, unless there is anything further to be said to clarify that particular issue, we can put it to rest, now.

Mr. Renfrow?

MR. RENFROW: I would like to make a clarification. I spoke to 3.13.2.1, which the applicant asserts lacks adequate basis.

Of course, it is interesting to note that the next contention, which is 3.13.2.2, which there is no statement that Mr. Comey has seen this, the applicant agrees to litigate it. However, I would like to point out that I am speaking to 3.13.2.1.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Right. Okay, let us go on, now.

I think we have concluded 3.3.8.

MR. SHON: I think that is the next one on the list.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: We are discussing 3.3.8.

MR. SHON: I think that is "9." We have concluded the other, haven't we?

DR. MARTIN: I have it checked off.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: We are now on 3.4.3.1. is 3.4.3.1.

Mr. Shon, does everyone have this located? This is a long one, we will give you a little time to look at it.

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MR. SHON: It is a long one, yes.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Okay.

MR. SHON: I would like to have the Staff, Mr.

Renfrow, address itself to whether or not this contention,

although it has been raised in connection with the failure

of a pressure vessel, could not also be read as a contention

that the pressure vessel simply doesn't meet applicable

standards?

I realize that Appendix G is only proposed. It is not actually in force. But, it appears to raise the question as to whether this pressure vessel does meet Appendix G, and I would like you to address yourself to that, and to the question of whether when the commission said don't look at rupture of pressure vessels, they meant, don't look at those that meet Appendix G?

Do you see what I mean?

MR. RENFROW: Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman. I think, Mr. Shon, I can answer that, shortly.

It is the Staff position that the Indian Point II Commission, memoranda and order -- I will give you the data --

MR. SHON: October 26th, I think.

MR. RENFROW: October 26, 1972 -- that is written in conjunction with the Appeal Board Order, numbered A-LAB-71. I believe it is the Staff's position that, as with the interim acceptance criteria, if the contention challenges whether or

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not the pressure vessel, itself, meets the standards set forth in the regulation, this would be a viable contention.

On the other hand, if the question is whether or not we must look at the rupture of the vessel in this case, and the Staff submits to this Board that the prima facie showing cited in Footnote Five, on page four, of the Commission's memoranda and order of October 26, must be complied with, and that this has not been done.

MR. SHON: Would you say that again?

MR. RENFROW: If the contention is read to go to rupture of the pressure vessel, that the memoranda and order of the Indian Point II that we referred to would require as shown in Footnote Five, on page four, a prima facie basis for that contention to be allowed.

Staff submits to this Board that this does not meet a prima facie showing as to that question.

MR. SHON: I see. I think I understand what you are saying. You are saying that if the thrust of the worker contention is to the pressure vessel, not meeting Appendix G, it would be an allowable contention.

But, if the thrust of the contention is that the pressure vessel might fail, then, absent a prima facie showing that there is something special about this vessel that will make it fail, and you feel no such prima facie showing exists here, the contentions should not be allowed, is that

correct?

MR. RENFROW:

MR. SHON: Okay.

MR. RENFROW: Let me reiterate, it is not only as the memoranda shows, the one Appendix G, which is proposed. There are a number of items listed.

Yes.

MR. SHON: Yes.

MR. RENFROW: In the memoranda and order, whether or not this pressure vessel complies with those criteria, once again, that is the way the contention is looked at. Naturally, the Staff would say that is a litigable contention.

MR. SHON: The contention does say they feel there is reasonable doubt that it meets ASME Pressure Code 3 in the Appendix 1 of that code, and so on.

> MR. RENFROW: That is true.

MR. GALLO: Could I have a minute, please? I would like to consult with my colleagues and respond to one of Mr. Shon's questions?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Gallo, yes.

MR. RENFROW: Thank you. I would like to reiterate for the Board, that the Staff's position as set forth in the Status Report, is that this is not a challenge to compliance, but is a challenge to the regulations, themselves, and thus must come under Indian Point II.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Vollen, did you have eithet

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a response or further clarification?

MR. VOLLEN: Well, at a minimum, I would like to point out there is a typographical error in this contention.

MR. SHON: We know about that.

MR. VOLLEN: Okay. Well, maybe just for the record, I will state it is the third line from the bottom, the first letter should be a "G," rather than a "C."

MR. SHON: Yes.

MR. VOLLEN: Beyond that, it is our position that this contention -- in the first place, the challenge is to the conformity of this pressure vessel to the code, to the criterion, and if it is read as challenging the pressure vessel, itself, in our view there is a perfectly adequate showing, under the footnote in Indian Point -- in the Commission's order in Indian Point.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Charnoff?

MR. CHARNOFF: Our position, again, is stated in the document we filed yesterday. I would like to point out however, that (a) I would agree, that to the extent it appears to be a challenge to whether or not we need to meet more than the regulations provided in 50.55-A, then, of course, the Indian Point Unit II Commission decision, with regard to a prima facie showing by the intervenors, would be required.

That showing would have to show the unique circumstances here that would justify that position. But, with

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regard to the specific observation that this may be a challenge to whether we meet the 50.55-A requirements, Mr. Shon has indeed read correctly from the statement that intervenors allege there is reasonable doubt that it meets it.

But, let us look beyond that to what supports that proposition. The very next sentence says that there is a question as to the N stamp. The interesting thing is that if one looks at 50.55-A(a)(2), the fact is that no N stamp is required for rack vessels under the regulations.

The fact, however, is in this case, we do have an N stamp but the regulations specifically say no N stamp is required. The next one which deals with the fracture-toughness data, and refers to Appendix G, as Mr. Shon correctly indicated that is only a proposed regulation.

But, let us even examine the proposed regulation.

When it was published in the Federal REgister, on July 3, 1971,
the proposed regulation says, "With regard to fracture-toughness requirements, which it is proposing, 'sub h,' fracture
toughness requirements, for construction permits issued on or
after January 1, 1971, we must meet the provisions of Appendix
G."

This construction permit issue goes well before that particular date. Even if it were not proposed and it were in effect, it would not apply to us. So that, if these -- if this is the basis for the allegation that we are not meeting

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50.55-A, then, it seems to me, I submit, sir, that there really is nothing to go forward on.

Furthermore, the third item that the intervenors rely upon is the fact that there is an ongoing program at Oak Ridge National Laboratory, called "The Heavy Section Steel Technology Program," and because that is ongoing, therefore, they suggest, that there may be some problems with this.

But, I would point out that the Commission's decision of October 26th in Indian Point II, where they dealt with the matter of law as to the extent to which rack vessel questions can be treated in public hearings, specifically acknowledged the fact that there is an ongoing HST Program and, notwithstanding that, they are going ahead and licensing these plants.

I would refer you to page two of that decision. It was issued October 26th, where the Commission says, "Pursuant to its research and development responsibilities, the Commission has examined the subject of vessel integrity and continues to do so in an effort to assure the most plant safety, Footnote Two."

And, Footnote Two refers specifically to the Heavy Section Steel Technology Program.

Clearly, it seems to me, the fact that there is an ongoing research program, as there should be in any area where a regulatory agency is going to be vigilant in carrying

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its responsibilities, is not in and of itself, sufficient to suggest that there is anything wrong with the present situation.

Certainly, there is nothing in that kind of allegation to suggest that we don't meet the codes in 50.55-A.

Therefore, we think the contention should be rejected.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Anything further that needs to be said?

Let us go to the next one.

This is 3.6.1.1.

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8047 MR. RENFROW: Mr. Chairman? 1 CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Yes. 2 MR. RENFROW: Before we begin this the Staff would Reba 1 3 4 like to change the status. We now state this should be an issue 5 to be placed in controversy. CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: 3.6.1.1? 6 MR. RENFROW: Yes. 7 In other words, to correct CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: 8 9 this or modify it, you would move that -- or rather, you would 10 request that the status paragraph be changed by deleting the words, "and the Staff" from line 1 of that status paragraph, 12 and adding it to line 3 of that paragraph, after the word "In-13 | tervenors"? MR. RENFROW: That would be fine, Mr. Chairman. 14 CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right, we will change it 15 16 |accordingly. MR. RENFROW: I believe you can find the code number 17 18 G, Answer, which would fit that perfectly, Mr. Chairman. We will 19 change our Answer to a G. CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: We saw those codes. 20 MR. SHON: We were aware of what they were but we 21 made no effort to crack them. CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Now that we are talking about 23 cryptography, here, what is meant by the suffix K on some of Ace - Federal Reporters, Inc.

these contentions? Is there a meaning?

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                       MR. COMEY:
                                   I would be happy to answer that, Mr.
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          2 Chairman.
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                       CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Out of curiosity. Is it some-
          4 thing that we should be aware of?
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                       MR. COMEY: No, as a matter of fact.
                                                              There was a
          6 request that somehow got lost in the shuffle to remove those
          7 | K's. It was our position at the time of the original filing
          8 \mid \text{of this contention since the Notice of Hearing on two other}
          9 plants came out simultaneously, some we would want to combine.
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                       CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: You can discard that?
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                      MR. COMEY: Yes.
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                      MR. CHARNOFF: I think it might be helpful to inter-
         13 ject a comment on that, Mr. Chairman, since I am involved in
         14 some of those other cases. The petitions filed by the Inter-
         15 venors on this case are identical essentially to the petitions
         16 n two other cases except where there was a suffix added, the
         17 intention apparently to say this one apparently really belongs
         18to Kewaunee, whereas the others belong to all three.
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                      MR. COMEY:
                                  I would like to respond to that.
         20 not correct.
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                      CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES:
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                     MR. COMEY: I know that because I prepared the
         23 Petitions to Intervene, and it simply is not the case.
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                     CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right. Let's -- Mr. Renfrow
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25 we have changed the status.

1 MR. RENFROW: Thank you. 2 CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right. Now, question? Reba 3 3 MR. SHON: One minor question to begin with. In the sentence starting, "on the Kewaunee reactor", about three lines down in that sentence there is a word, "g-u-a-d-r-a-n-t", which 6 | I think is misspelled. Am I right in assuming it is misspelled? 7 MR. CHARNOFF: That should be quadrant. 8 That is what I thought. MR. SHON: 9 CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Vollen, is that right? 10 That should be quadrant, we think, but we want this up to you. 11 MR. VOLLEN: Yes. CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: It is quadrant, all right. 12 13 MR. SHON: Now, you state as a basis for this con-14 tention that the basis is the ARCS letter for the V. C. Summers 15 Plant. I would like you to elaborate the reasoning, starting 16 with the statement in that letter that you feel is pertinent. 17 MR. VOLLEN: I would like to back up just a little 18 bit in answering your question. That is to say that as set 19 forth in the document that I filed today, the last sentence 20 in contention 3.6.1.1 was not written because the Intervenors 21 | felt that there was any obligation upon them to demonstrate

22 to the Board that there was a basis.

23 That last sentence is in there pursuant to the 24 agreement of the parties and the December 4th prehearing 25 conference order as part of an informal submission ---

#10 1 CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Excuse me, gentlemen, there Reba 4 2 is too much talking. We can't hear the comments. MR. VOLLEN: -- as part of an informal submission, 3 4 exchange of information and ideas, between Intervenors, Applicants, and the Staff. In the hurry to type the stipulation, 6 that last sentence and similar types of sentences in other 7 contentions were left in. Having made that statement, I am now 8 prepared to answer -- or I will ask Mr. Comey to answer your 9 question more explicitly. CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Comey, you may answer 10 || this question, please. MR. COMEY: First of all, the V. C. Summers letter 12 13 states that the ACRS's concerns -- feels that the V. C. Summers 14 plant should retain the capability of installing fixed detectors 15 Actually there is quite a bit more of a basis to this contention 16 than just that including the internal memoranda of the AEC staff. I would be happy to provide you with copies of that. 17 MR. SHON: It is my understanding from the paper 18 19 You people -- the Applicant filed yesterday -- that you do 20 | indeed retain this capability or you allege that you do. MR. CHARNOFF: We do allege that we do. The ACRS 21

22 Letter simply said that, "although the Applicant does not 23 propose to install a fixed in-core flux monitoring system" --24 this is Summers' -- he stated that "it would be possible to 25 install such a system. The committee believes this capability

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| should be retained."

The interesting thing is, we did ask for basis, and what did we get? A reference to this letter. told there are internal AEC documents that they would be glad to make available. This is the difficulty we have had with this process, Mr. Chairman.

> CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Okay.

MR. CHARNOFF: We submit that this is no basis.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Renfrow or Mr. Gallo,

could you please clarify this for us further, and also state if you can or if you will why you have changed your status?

Yes, Mr. Chairman. First, to address MR. GALLO: myself to the ACRS letter, we do not believe that the ACRS letter provides any basis at all for this contention with respect to the Kewaunee plant.

We believe that the statement in the ACRS letter relevant to the Summers plant goes to that plant and is no way construed to apply generically. But to move on to why we have thanged our position, implementing the test that was articulated by Mr. Renfrow with respect to our belief as to what is adequate basis, we believe that the first paragraph of contention .6.1.1 contains the kind of explanation that makes a sufficient showing as to why the Intervenor believes that there is a valid basis and a reason for his contention.

Given that situation we have changed our position.

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Anything further, #10 1 CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Okay. 2 gentlemen? Mr. Charnoff? Mr. Vollen? Reba 6 3 MR. CHARNOFF: Our position remains as stated, sir. CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right. 5 MR. VOLLEN: We would like to respond to Mr. Gallo's comment. 7 CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right. 8 MR. VOLLEN: His comment about this problem, relating 9 to the Summers plant, on December 18, 1972, the Advisory 10 Committee on Reactor Safeguards sent a letter to the Chairman 11 of the Atomic Energy Commission, the caption of which is, "Status 12 of Generic Items Relating to Light Water Reactors." Attached 13 to that is a document entitled, "Generic Items", on page 3 of 14 which is a caption, "Group 2, Resolution Pending", and item 6 on 15 that page is, "Fixed In-Core Detectors on High Powered PWR's." 16 Some information is available, is what they say. I think it is 17 not correct to state that this problem does not relate to 18 Kewaunee. 19 MR. GALLO: Mr. Chairman. 20 CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Yes. MR. GALLO: My quick answer to that is apparently 21 22 Mr. Vollen is now referring to a different document, and I was 23 addressing myself to the Summers ACRS Report. CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Is that right? 24

MR. VOLLEN:

Yes, sir.

That is a different letter.

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right, what Mr. Gallo is addressing is the ACRS Summers letter on the plant.

Anything further?

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MR. SHON: May I ask a question?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Yes.

MR. SHON: We are to assume that what you say is the basis on this is in error, and that is not really the whole basis?

MR. VOLLEN: That is quite true, Mr. Shon, and indeed I would like to be very clear that that is true with respect to all of these contentions. We did not write these and write a basis in them, a factual evidentiary basis, in order to satisfy any legal standard of evidentiary showing, of factual showing. If that is the requirement and if the Board so rules, we will be pleased to offer such evidence at an appropriate time.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Vollen, it should be very clear to you at this time that some of these contentions are already in the record. The Applicant has agreed to it and the Staff has. The rest of these that are not already in the record, the Board will undoubtedly admit some and will undoubtedly deny some. There is no doubt about it. We think we have adequate basis to do so.

Let's continue with clarifying the contentions that we are in doubt over. 3.6.2.

MR. SHON: This is a very, I think, brief question that one can answer directly, and I am looking for answers both from Mr. Vollen and from Mr. Charnoff. What

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instrumentation do you, the Intervenors, view as being the instrumentation to detect fuel element failure, and what does the Applicant view as being subsumed in this general heading, something that is going to detect fuel element failure?

MR. COMEY: Are you talking about the instrumentation that is presently on the plant?

MR. SHON: Yes, presently designed on the plant.

MR. COMEY: It is essentially some ion chambers in the let-down line.

MR. SHON: Fine. I wanted to make sure that you were both referring to these. Is this what the Applicant -
MR. CHARNOFF: That is what we said in our paper

yesterday, yes, sir.

MR. SHON: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right, the next one.

Mr. Renfrow, anything on this point?

MR. RENFROW: No.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Let's go to 3.7.1.

MR. VOLLEN: May I add one brief comment?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: On what, 3.6.2? All right.

MR. VOLLEN: Yes, sir. That contention as submitted in this stipulation to the Board does not say anything about a basis, does not have a basis sentence. The very same ACRS letter of December 18, 1972 refers to this instrumentation

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my point that we did not attempt to show a documentary basis for each contention.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: 3.7.1.

MR. RENFROW: Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Renfrow?

MR. RENFROW: Before we begin on this one, the document submitted by the Intervenors to the Board this morning withdraws the second sentence of that contention.

The Staff had originally objected to that contention. As a result of that withdrawal and the status of that contention, the status will be changed and the second complete sentence in the status should be deleted to indicate that the Staff agrees that the contention should be placed in issue as a matter in controversy.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Charnoff?

MR. CHARNOFF: I would like to read whatever it is that the Intervenors handed out this morning.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: The second sentence, as I understand it -- Mr. Vollen, you have withdrawn the second sentence of this contention, 3.7.1?

MR. VOLLEN: That's correct, Mr. Chairman. For clarification, Mr. Renfrow, in addition to withdrawing the second sentence of the status, in the next sentence, is it not true that the words "the remainder of" should be deleted?

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MR. RENFROW: I would say we could make that a G answer, that would be fine.

MR. KEANE: What part of your letter has the reference to the 3.7.1?

MR. CHARNOFF: Page 3.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Are we having difficulty locating it?

MR. CHARNOFF: I understand, I just wanted to see what had been submitted this morning. I hadn't had a chance to read it. Our position, Mr. Chairman, is that this illustrates as well as anything does what we mean by an unsupported contention. It is not particularized, if you will. If the Commission still retains its concept of particularizing matters in controversy, which is what it required in the Commission's orders in Point Beach and Pilgrim and in its new regulations which followed those orders, all we have is a statement that "hydrogen will be produced in larger quantities, the methods proposed by the Applicant to control will result in unacceptable radiation exposure."

If that is particularized and tells me exactly what is wrong with our system, then I am Houdini, because it doesn't tell me that. It is not even adequate no-pleading if one was to use the criterion that was used by Mr. Vollen.

It seems to me if the Commission's concept of rejecting unsupported allegations applies anywhere, it

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applies specifically and directly to this kind of contention.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Anything further, gentlemen, on this point? Anything to clarify?

MR. RENFROW: I believe our position is clear, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Vollen?

MR. VOLLEN: Nothing more, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Let's go to the next one,

3.12.3. The Board is going to observe that we will not defer
judgment on any of these contentions. We want that to be
very clear. Even though the -- reading from the status
paragraph, second sentence, "Applicants and the Staff would
prefer to defer judgment on this contention," we want to be
very clear that the parties understand that we will not defer
judgment. We will decide all of the contentions, in or out;
in view of that, is there anything to be said by the
Applicant or the Staff?

MR. RENFROW: In that case, Mr. Chairman, for 3.12.3, and the other contentions, if they are open items on the Staff, the Staff will agree that they should be litigated.

MR. CHARNOFF: We --

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Let me understand you, Mr.

Renfrow. Would you restate what you just said, sir?

MR. RENFROW: Certainly, Mr. Chairman. There are a number of areas in which the Staff has not completed its

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analysis, which goes directly to the contention as raised. In this case, it is 3.12.3, the compartments, the analysis of pressure within those compartments. The Staff's position is that if the item is open and before the Staff for analysis at this time, then the matter is an issue which should be placed into controversy.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right.

MR. CHARNOFF: May I speak to that?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Yes, Mr. Charnoff.

MR. CHARNOFF: Our position is that the contention lacks basis. Our reason for suggesting that it might be deferred is, as indicated in our argument paper, we received further questions from the Staff, dated December 26th. hope to have answers to that by the end of next week. we meant by deferral is that after that goes in, to the extent the Intervenors wish to modify, amend, delete, or otherwise revise the contention based upon good cause and the new information, that would be acceptable as a matter of principle We think on its face the Commission -- the contention should be rejected for lack of basis, but I do have to observe with regard to Mr. Renfrow's last statement a fundamental disagreement. The Commission's regulations contemplate the initiation of public hearings well before perhaps completion of the Staff review. The whole concept of the new restructured rules is that the application gets filed,

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the public hearing process commences.

It seems to me that the Board and the Commission must ultimately recognize that there is a fundamental distinction between the Commission's staff's ongoing regulatory responsibility to monitor, review, approve or disapprove changes in the plant, or consider new information or new problems, distinguish that responsibility from what goes on at a public hearing.

At a public hearing one litigates, especially at the operating license stage, the matters put into controversy, if they qualify as matters in controversy subject to your judgment on adequacy of basis and everything else.

Then indeed they are then matters of controversy.

The very fact, however, that the Staff happens to have a matter under continuing review or under separate review does not in itself qualify anything for consideration at a public hearing. The licensing boards are charged with ruling on the matters in controversy and based upon those rulings, the director of regulations, taking into account the rest of his staff's functions, will then make the ultimate safety finding. There is nothing in the regulations to support the proposition advanced by Mr. Renfrow, that if the Staff has a matter under review, it is equal immediately to a matter in controversy. I would reject that very strongly, sir.

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Vollen, do you have anything on this one?

MR. VOLLEN: Yes, sir. This is, I think, one of those unsupported contentions, in quotes, made by Intervenors which after it was first presented to Applicants and the Staff, led the Staff to make a further analysis, or request a further analysis of a problem at the plant.

The problem I have with Mr. Charnoff's statement in the status about deferring this, I don't know what that means. Certainly it is true, if the Staff analyzes the information submitted by Applicant --

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Vollen, we have already said we are not going to defer it. We are going to rule on it

Thank you, sir.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I want to be very clear to the parties. I didn't want any misunderstandings. We are not going to defer. It doesn't matter what the Applicant or the Staff meant by defer.

MR. VOLLEN:

MR. RENFROW: Mr. Chairman, may I clarify my position as stated to Mr. Charnoff? It is not that any item under review is automatically a subject for a hearing. However, when an Intervenor raises a contingent which the Staff has not at that point set forth a position on, I don't think the Commission contemplates that the Staff would say it has no basis since the Staff is not yet in a position to speak

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to it. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right. 3.14.2.2. No, beg your pardon. We have another one that we have omitted that we would like to have clarified. 3.12.4. I am sorry. We had not mentioned this earlier as one of the contentions that we wanted to have discussion on, so we will give you some additional time to review it.

MR. SHON: Have we had a chance to look at this?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Okay, gentlemen? Mr. Shon?

My question on this is primarily to the Staff, anyway. I

know that the Staff said nothing about whether or not this is
a challenge to the interim criteria or seems to say -- not
to address itself to that point. Would you do so?

MR. RENFROW: Certainly, Mr. Shon. The contention appears under the 3.12 series. The 3.12 series is begun by a statement that the Intervenors content that criterion 50 has not been met. That is the containment design basis.

The Staff's position, I guess, is that this is a matter to be litigated in a limited area. I would refer this Board to the decision of the Atomic Safety and Licensing Appeal Board in the Pilgrim decision.

First of all, the question under review contains both ECCS and pressure.

MR. SHON: Yes.

MR. RENFROW: However, as that Board stated in

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footnote 71, to the extent that this is a challenge to the ECCS criteria, it cannot be included in a licensing hearing. However, criterion 50 of Part 50 requires a containment pressure analysis be done. To the extent that this contention challenges the meaning of that criteria and does not refer to ECCS, we believe this would be a valid contention. Our position is but rested by the fact that 3.12 is premised by a challenge to the criterion 50 in the introductory portion which the Chairman spoke to Mr. Vollen about at the beginning of the session.

I believe the Staff's position is in agreement with the Appeal Board decision in the Pilgrim case.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Just to clarify it further,
Mr. Renfrow, in view of our earlier observation that the
Board will not defer ruling, how does that change the status
here? Does this mean that you now are suggesting that this
contention be litigated?

MR. RENFROW: To the extent that it is a challenge to criterion 50 and to the extent -- to that extent, yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right.

MR. RENFROW: To the extent that it is a challenge to ECCS, we would oppose, as a challenge to the criteria.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Vollen?

MR. VOLLEN: We do not believe that this contention is a challenge to the interim acceptance criterion. We

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believe that the question is the plant's conformity to criterion 50 and should be litigated.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: You are saying, sir, as I understand you, that you did not intend this to be a challenge to the criteria?

MR. VOLLEN: That is quite right.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right, Mr. Charnoff?

MR. CHARNOFF: I must say, Mr. Chairman, that the Pilgrim Appeal Board footnote did not rule directly on whether that contention -- such a contention would or would not be accepted. What it did suggest is that if an Intervenor says he is challenging Part 50, Appendix A, with the criterion 50, then it can be raised before the Licensing Board.

I have to submit to you that if it means what Mr. Renfrow suggests it means, and perhaps that is what the words suggest, then the Commission is in this never-never land of suggesting that one cannot challenge the use of the ANS 511 decay heat standard in the ECCS criteria, because that is part of the criteria for calculating the heat and pressure transient. However, if the same mechanism or formula is used in determining compliance with some other criterion, it is now challengeable. That to me is simply an end run around the first proposition.

There is no logic whatsoever to putting this game

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of safety reviews in different boxes on some academic basis and saying here it is challengeable and it is not.

Mow if you properly categorize this with some magic pleading words, you are in. Otherwise, you are out. The question that you and the Commission has to decide is whether in licensing cases, those elements of the interim acceptance criteria are challengeable or are not. If you suggest that it is challengeable because somebody has put a magic box top on it, then it seems to me that that is not consistent with the other rulings the Commission is making which is saying, "Let's challenge the interim acceptance criteria only within the rulemaking procedure."

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Renfrow?

MR. RENFROW: Thank you. I believe Mr. Charnoff just made my case. That was the exact case before the Pilgrim Appeal Board. Madison Company had used the same calculation and formula in the ANS standard to calculate ECCS as they did to calculate containment pressure under 16 and 50. They then came before the Board and said to the Board, "Board, you can't rule on this because this equation is contained in the ECCS criteria."

The pleadings before the Appeal Board in that decision point that out clearly. Certainly the Staff's position in that case points that out clearly. That was the exact position. The Appeal Board then said, "We agree with the

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Regulatory Staff." There are situations where if the Applicant happens to use the same formulas to calculate pressure under 16 and 50, as they do to calculate ECCS and Intervenors come in with a basis to challenge the basis for compliance, then it is a perfectly valid contention. I am not saying just because the Intervenors say they want to talk about it that they can. Again, they have to meet the first level test. Once they do that, certainly it is going to be a thorny issue for the Board to go into containment pressure in 50 and stay out of ECCS.

But to me the Board's position is to take those hard positions and make them workable, and for the parties to make them workable, too. Just because it gets a little thorny doesn't mean we should back off from them.

MR. RENFROW: Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Yes.

MR. RENFROW: One other clarification for the record and the parties. Contention 3.3.2.1 is virtually identical to 3.12.1.4. That is in the second paragraph. The reason for this contention is that the 3.3 series is the challenge. The 3.12 series is a challenge to criterion 50. The review of those two contentions will, I think, place and define the issue before the Board.

MR. SHON: As I understand it, it is your -- you say that the decision in the Pilgrim case suggests that one can

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challenge the use of a formula, let us say, in one application, even though that formula might be applicable under the interim criteria to the ECCS calculation and not challengeable as -- since it is a part of the ECCS interim criteria.

MR. RENFROW: Yes, sir.

MR. SHON: Other than by challenging the criteria themselves. However, one could challenge the use of the same formula to calculate a different parameter, is that right?

MR. RENFROW: To meet a criteria.

MR. SHON: Meet another criteria.

MR. RENFROW: That is the Staff's position.

MR. CHARNOFF: I would like to just add that I think
Mr. Renfrow is clearly right. The parallel between those
numbers is striking and the 3.12 is conceded by all parties,
including the Intervenors, to be a challenge to the criteria,
interim criteria. I am not against having thorny issues,
if that is Mr. Renfrow's proposal that we ought to have thorny
issues. But I do submit there ought to be some logic and
coherence to this. The name of the game is not labeling
the contingent.

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Anything further? Let's go on to 3.14.2.2.

MR. VOLLEN: Mr. Chairman, not on that specific contention, but along the same lines of clarification that you asked Mr. Renfrow when we first started talking about that contention, I would like to ask a question.

Mr. Renfrow, is the staff now saying that with regard to each of the contentions, submitted in the stipulations, with the status reports that the staff wants to refer judgment, by reason of the Board's indication that it will not refer judgment, that the staff on each of those contentions is taking the position that it should be litigated?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: That is what I heard him say earlier, Mr. Vollen.

I assume that unless it is changed sometime in the record we will proceed on that basis.

MR. RENFROW: After lunch we will give you a rundown. We have these by categories, a specific reference to our changes, we can give you that.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Let's go on to 3.13.2.2.

While you are all reviewing it, we have another roughly -- 12 and we think we can continue until 12:30, then take a break for lunch, and I am sure we will finish in good time this afternoon.

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MR. SHON: Have you had enough time to look at 2.14.2.2?

This is another one which seems to me to hinge on more than one simultaneous failure, and I would like to know what the staff's position is as regards how many simultaneous failures you would assume here.

Obviously you feel that the question is one more failure than you need. The intervenor feels that it is about right. Could you address yourselves to that, both the staff and the intervenors? The staff first, perhaps.

MR. RENFROW: Yes, sir. Once again, the staff, as in the previous answer to the same failure criterion, believes this is a challenge to the single failure criterion. This is criteria 17. The staff's position is that the accident to be analyzed is that if one does, if one generator goes out, one complete train of safeguard features goes out. The applicant is required to analyze accidents with that consideration, that one complete train is out due to some single failure, i.e., the failure of a diesel generator.

Now, second of all, the staff then requires two diesel generators and two separate trains. That way if there is a single failure meeting the criteria, there is a second system to take over.

All accidents are analyzed with only one system working. To require the use of a third diesel generator as

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set forth in the contention leads to the requirement of a fourth diesel generator and a fifth.

In sum, the staff's position is that it is one too

MR. SHON: Mr. Vollen?

MR. VOLLEN: As I said previously, we think there is a substantial question to be resolved as to whether there is in fact a single failure criterion, and if not, what the single failure definition in the Commission's regulations means.

Beyond that, I think that there is an appropriate issue to litigate as to whether the staff's judgment just articulated by Mr. Renfrow is in fact an appropriate judgment.

We disagree with the judgment the staff has made.

Our position is that the Board should resolve who is right.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Right. Mr. Charnoff?

MR. CHARNOFF: I would just refer the Board to criterion 17 which specifically in its second paragraph refers to the required assumption of a single failure.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Okay; 3.17.1.

MR. RENFROW: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Renfrow.

MR. RENFROW: Before we begin discussing this contention, I would like at this time to supply to the parties

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who already have copies of this document, but I wish to make it available in this proceeding, copies of the technical report on densification of light water fuels which was issued November 14th.

The staff's testimony as applicable to Kewaunee will be based upon this report. Therefore, while the parties have it, BPI through their part, the Board I am sure in other proceedings, and the Board and the applicant, I would like for the record to distribute this to all the parties so they have it.

MR. SHON: The only real question here is, is there anything extremely recent on fuel densification that would tend to answer the question; is that an admissible contention?

MR. RENFROW: There are anumber of new items that have come in under review, Westinghouse and separate vendors are applying the AEC with verification documents.

However, Mr. Shon, the problem is that the fuel densification problem as it relates to Kewaunee must be specifically addressed. The staff will address that question in its testimony.

However, we have not yet completed our analysis and therefore this is another one of those issues where if the Board must rule, the staff position would be that we should litigate.

MR. SHON: Fine.

ce – Federal Reporters, Inc.  MR. CHARNOFF: I would like to be clear that my position is explicitly stated in our argument on contention 317.1, where I take note of the fact that the same contention says, "At the same time, don't license this plant, but in the meantime, there ought to be an analysis based upon some conservative assumptions posed by the intervenors without any basis therefor ."

I don't think this is a contention.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Vollen, did you have any comments?

MR. VOLLEN: No, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right, 4.4.3.

I would like to hear from the intervenors first.

Can you clarify the status report?

MR. VOLLEN: The same status report, Mr. Chairman, applies I think to all or virtually all of the contentions that were in the 4. series in the stipulation submitted to the Board.

The most dramatic change in the status of that whole series is reflected in the document filed today with-drawing a very large number of those contentions.

In short, we have had an opportunity to do more reviewing of the documentation that we have on quality assurance since we were in Washington last week and as the result of that review we have determined to withdraw a large

number of them.

With respect to those that are remaining, including 4.4.3, our position is that they should be litigated. We are prepared to give further clarification of what it is physically about the plant that the contention is dealing with. We can do that either orally today or we can do that in writing.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Do it right now, sir, if you will.

MR. VOLLEN: Okay, I will ask Mr. Comey to do that. MR. COMEY: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if we might defer that until after lunch. I have three full notebooks here.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: We will defer this one to after lunch, because it is a little unfair. This is the first one we have asked you to clarify in great detail. We will come back to 4.4.3 and we will go 4.5.2.

MR. RENFROW: All of the 4. series deals with this problem, Mr. Chairman.

> CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I see.

My colleagues have made a reasonable suggestion, that maybe rather than waiting until 12:30, we break for lunch now and then we can reconvene after lunch and begin with 4.4.3 and continue and conclude.

It is 12:15. In the downtown area it is very

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difficult to get into a restaurant at this time. We have to allot ourselves about an hour and 15 minutes, an hour and a half. What do you suggest? One-thirty?

MR. RENFROW: Fine.

MR. VOLLEN: May I suggest your later suggestion of an hour and a half? Not only do we have a luncheon problem but we would like Mr. Comey to review these documents.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Well, make it 1:45.

MR. VOLLEN: Thank you.

(Whereupon, at 12:15 p.m., the hearing was recessed, to reconvene at 1:45 p.m., this same day.)

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## AFTERNOON SESSION

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Gentlemen, are we prepared to move on to 4.4.3? Mr. Vollen, you were beginning to clarify this contention for us, or I think you were suggesting Dr. Comey would do it.

MR. VOLLEN: Yes, sir.

MR. CHARNOFF: Can I clarify Dr. Comey's status?

Is he a doctor or a mister?

MR. COMEY: I am a mister.

MR. CHARNOFF: That is what I thought.

CHARIMAN FARMAKIDES: I'm sorry.

MR. VOLLEN: Mr. Comey is, Mr. Chairman.

MR. CHARNOFF: I inadvertently gave Mr. Ford a doctorate last week in oral argument. I don't want Mr. Comey to share that same status.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Are you prepared, sir?

MR. VOLLEN: Excuse me.

MR. COMEY: 4.4.3 Mr. Vollen will do.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right. Then we are also going to ask 4.5.2, 4.6.1, 4.7.2, 4.15.1, and 4.16.3. These are all related.

MR. VOLLEN: On 4.4.3, Mr. Chairman, it is our position that the piping and the reactor pressure vessel in the Kewaunee plant ought to be required to meet the currently

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ers, inc.  applicable code as adopted in the Atomic Energy Commission regulations. Presumably, the codes are changed from time to time to reflect improvements in the technology and increased knowledge about the safe operation and the safe design and fabrication of this equipment in the plant, and if there is a safer way to do it, then, the fact that a reactor pressure vessel was commenced into fabrication at an earlier time ought to be a sufficient reason for it not to meet the currently most safe approved code.

That is our essential position in that contention.

There is another problem involved in this contention, and that is, as we understand it, the reactor pressure vessel was not designed to the code in effect as of the time the order for the reactor pressure vessel was placed.

I believe that the A lab decision in Indian Point permits that. We don't think it is a proper standard, but this vessel, as far as we know, does not even meet that standard. We think the question of what code this reactor pressure vessel in the primary piping was built to and which one it should be required to be built to ought to be litigated.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: What do you intend to show, sir?

MR. VOLLEN: We intend -- we expect that the evidence will show that the date upon which this vessel was ordered, the code in effect on that date, and that there is

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a different code in effect now, and that vessel does not meet that code. Therefore, the Board cannot determine that the pressure vessel is safe.

ALTERNATE MEMBER: Is it your contention that all pressure vessels built before the codes were established are unsafe?

MR. VOLLEN: Unless they can be shown to be safe notwithstanding their failure to meet the currently approved code.

ALTERNATE MEMBER: Isn't it your duty to show where they are unsafe?

MR. VOLLEN: I don't think so, Mr. Clark.

MR. VOLLEN: Mr. Clark, I don't think the duty is upon the intervenors. I think the duties to show a safe operation, a safe plant, is upon the applicants and the Commission must find the plant is safe to be operated before it can be listed.

MR. CLARK: Isn't that the duty of the regulatory staff?

MR. VOLLEN: I believe it is the duty of the Atomic Energy Commission. That is the body that licenses the plant. I think the statute is quite clear that throughout the statute, the burden is made manifest that the Commission must take into account the public health and safety and must find that a plant will be in conformity with the public health and safety before that plant can be licensed to operate.

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MR. CLARK: How do you assume that could be done? What procedure would you suggest?

MR. VOLLEN: With respect to what, Mr. Clark?

MR. CLARK: With respect to this pressure vessel.

MR. VOLLEN: I think that if in factothis

pressure vessel is safe, not withstanding the fact that it

does not meet the currently in-effect code, I think the Board

must find, based on evidence, that in whatever respects this

reactor pressure vessel fails to meet the code, those are

thought aspects that go to the safety of the reactor pressure

vessel. If in fact this reactor pressure vessel has

characteristics which would not be permitted under the new

code and the new code would impose different characteristics

which would make it more safe, then the vessel must be

altered to conform to that code.

MR. CLARK: Thank you.

MR. SHON: Mr. Vollen, 50.55a says under Section C, pressure vessels for construction permits issued before

January 1st, 1971. That does include this one, doesn't it?

MR. CHARNOFF: Oh, yes.

MR. VOLLEN: I believe it does.

MR. SHON: "Shall meet the requirements for Class A vessels set forth in Section 3 of the "make" of the applicable code cases in effect on the date of order of the vessel."

Do you content it doesn't meet the code that was

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in effect on the date of order of the vessel, that there was no code in effect on the date of order of the vessel, or that itemet that code and doesn't meet later codes?

MR. VOLLEN: Frankly, ther is some lack of clarity as to the facts in my mind. But it is my understanding that this reactor pressure vessel was ordered in 1967, that it was built and supposed to conform to the 1968 code. That was a code not in effect on the date it was ordered.

MR. SHON: A later one.

MR. VOLLEN: Yes.

MR. SHON: Presumably a more stringent one.

MR. VOLLEN: That is the presumption, that when the code is changed, it is because it is new stringent, because new technology has permitted changes. If we are going to look at specific language in Part 50, it does not say that the applicant may choose any code in effect after the date of order. It says the code in effect on the date of the order.

If we are going to go to some code other than the one in effect on the date of order, I suggest that the code we ought to go to is the most current one, which, based on the same presumption we just engaged in, is presumably the most safe one.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Vollen, in your contingent you say when no applicable code existed.

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MR. SHON: Yes. That doesn't seem to jibe with what you just said.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: This caused us problems. We are going over this contention specifically. There is am ambiguity here. There is a question as to basis, of course. We want this clarified.

MR. VOLLEN: When it was written and said "No applicable code," it was our impression, and there is now some doubt as to the correctness of that impression, that there was no code in effect prior to the 1968 code. Since writing this contention, we have learned -- it appears to be the case that there was a 1965 code which would have been the code in effect on the date of the order.

But this development, as we understand it, was not built to that '65 code. It was supposed to be built to the '68 code which was not in effect on the date the vessel was ordered.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Of course, your contention doesn't say that.

MR. VOLLEN: I think that's right. I think that's right.

MR. CLARK: Is it your further contention that if it met the '68 code, it would not meet the '65 code?

MR. VOLLEN: No, it is our -- as I sit here now,
I don't know the difference between those codes.

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MR. CLARK: You have said a few minutes ago that each successive code was more stringent.

MR. VOLLEN: That is a presumption we made.

MR. CLARK: If it met the '68 code, then, if you follow that presumption, wouldn't you a fortiori, or I, decide that it did meet the '65 code?

MR. VOLLEN: Based on that presumption, I would, yes, and also I would say that having gone to the '68 code, there is no reason in safety or in public health and safety to stop at the '68 code, but rather to go on to the current code, and meet that one which, based on that same presumption, is a more safe code and based on that same presumption, would mean that the vessel had satisfied the '65 and the '68 codes'.

MR. SHON: However, if it satisfied the '68 code and a fortiori, satisfied the '65 code which was the code in effect at the time, it would conform to the regulations, wouldn't it?

MR. VOLLEN: If there was a finding that it conformed to the '65 code, based upon that language that you read, that's right.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: One more thought, Mr. Vollen.
What showing do you intend to make with respect to whether
or not it meets the current code?

MR. VOLLEN: By showing --

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: What proof do you intend to

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offer, or evidence?

MR. VOLLEN: I intend to ask the applicant and the staff whether or not it meets the current code in effect.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: In other words, there will be no direct testimony on this? There will be cross?

MR. VOLLEN: As of this time, we do not have any direct planned on this issue. Any direct from witnesses other than applicant or staff witnesses, that is.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Okay.

MR. RENFROW: Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Renfrow?

MR. RENFROW: Thank you. If I might direct the Board's attention to the by now in this case famous Indiana Point Unit 2 decision of the Commission at Page 5, the code to which pressure vessels must be built is spoke to explicitly. I would point out to your attention further specifically, Footnote 6 on that page, which says that 50.55a(a)(c)(1) says "They shall conform to the code, code cases and addenda in effect on the date of the order of the vessel." And it says, "They may conform to the subsequent codes."

The Commission in this order, perhaps this is the answer to the question at least in the staff's opinion, states on Footnote 6, "We intimate no views on the merits of this case which is not now before the Commission."

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Therefore, I think perhaps before we get to any factual issue, if this Board rules that this is a contention, that the first question is a purely legal question. which code must this vessel conform to, based upon this opinion. Until Mr. Vollen satisfies that, even if he establishes a basis first to get there, I think he must then satisfy this decision before we get to any questions to the staff or the applicant.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: That is a good question, Mr. Vollen. Do you have an answer, sir, at this time?

MR. VOLLEN: I would be prepared to agree with Mr. Renfrow that the initial question is the legal one, what code must this vessel conform to. And then assuming the factual question thereafter, whatever the code the Board decides it must conform to, does it in fact conform to that code.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: But with respect to the factual issue, you will pursue resolution of that through cross only, through no direct?

MR. VOLLEN: As of the present time, that is our intention.

MR. RENFROW: May I reiterate --

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Renfrow?

MR. RENFROW: Let me reiterate one more thing.

Before we get to the legal issue, since Mr. Vollen agrees

with me, we have to have a basis in which to put this into

contention to get to the legal point.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Charnoff?

MR. CHARNOFF: I think there are a number of issues here, one of which is, one could ask what code do we have to comply with. I am not sure it needs much more than a few seconds look at 50.55(c)(1)which states the requirement

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Ace — Federal Reporters, Inc.  that it be a code in effect at the time. We simply have to determine then was it the '65 code or the '68 code. I would also point out that the same section Mr. Shon read from, 55(c)(1) contains a final sentence which expresses exactly what the gentlemen of the Board were saying with regard to the fact that each successive code may be more stringent and therefore it says indeed that the pressure vessels may meet the requirements set forth in codes, code cases and addenda which have become effective after the date of the vessel ordered.

we also submit that 55(c)(2) is specifically establishing the requirements for permits issued after January 1, 1971, so that to the extent Mr. Vollen is suggesting that we ought to meet some current code, whatever the word "current" means, presumably the most recent code, he in effect is challenging 50.55(a)(c)(1) and(2), and insofar as that is concerned, he has to meet the requirements of Section 2.578 with regard to challenges to regulations, and then wholly beyond that is the Indian Point decision, that if he is suggesting that those codes are not adequate for this particular case, he has to show why it is not adequate for this particular case, and he has to come up -- even Mr. Renfrow would agree with me -- with a prima facie case to demonstrate that.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Anything further, Mr.

Vollen?

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MR. VOLLEN: No.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Renfrow?

MR. RENFROW: No.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: The next one is 4.5. That is 4.5.2.

MR. COMEY: Mr. Chairman, during the lunch hour, I reviewed the various documents of Applicant and the Directorate of Regulatory Operations, to give some examples of either instances or particular pieces of equipment that fall under this, and the next four contentions that the Board has asked questions on.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: You are addressing the next - you are addressing 4.5.2, 4.6.1, 4.7.2, and 4.16.1?

MR. CHARNOFF: One at a time.

MR. COMEY: Yes. My problem is that on 4.5.2, I was unable to find the specific documents I was looking for. So I'm afraid on that all I can say is that I am not prepared to cite specific documents for that one. If you wish, we can move on to 4.6.1.

MR. SHON: My question is, what the basis is.

MR. SHON: Can you give us any clarification of the

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right.

basis for this?

MR. COMEY: Yes, there were some instances where people signed a document as inspector and it later turned out

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that it wasn't their signature. Someone else had signed for In a number of cases the signatures had been typed in rather than personally typed, and there was no indication that the person --

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: In other words, in this case you would present a direct case, Mr. Vollen, with that documentation that Mr. Comey has reference to?

MR. VOLLEN: When you say the direct case, we could present a direct case. It might be through witnesses that have either been produced by the Applicant or the Staff or subpoenaed by us to testify. That is, neither Mr. Comey nor myself was physically present and could testify, you know -we have no person other than an employee of the Applicant or the Staff that could testify to the events that occurred.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: You have factual information here that you are going to --

> MR. VOLLEN: Elicit, yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Renfrow?

MR. RENFROW: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Just for clarification, I think it would be helpful to point out to the Board that the documents to which Mr. Comey is now referring were supplied by the Staff and/or the Applicant to Mr. Comey and Mr. Vollen under our informal discovery procedures. They are not documents which BPI itself has gathered or witnesses that they would present; it is our

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Yes.

MR. RENFROW: They are using them.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Charnoff?

MR. CHARNOFF: We are unable to even talk intelligently to this kind of subject, Mr. Chairman. The lack of basis as of right now doesn't even provide adequate notice as to what we are talking about.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Are you aware of the documentation Mr. Comey is --

MR. CHARNOFF: We have turned over documentation. I am not aware of the documents Mr. Comey is alleging suggests any kind of support for this.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Have the parties discussed

MR. CHARNOFF: No, sir. Mr. Comey was unprepared

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Anything further, Mr. Vollen?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Renfrow?

MR. RENFROW: No, sir.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Charnoff?

MR. CHARNOFF: We would point out on a matter like this, Mr. Chairman, that we did agree at the end of last week to waive any requirements with regard to timing as to

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January 4. We did not, however, waive any requirements with regard to lateness, with regard to matters such as the instant one.

MR. SHON: You do assert, Mr. Comey, though, that you have in your possession documents which show irregularities of one kind or another in the sign-off procedure?

MR. COMEY: Very definitely.

MR. SHON: For certain items of equipment that are pertinent to safety, right?

MR. COMEY: The problem I have is with the phrase "pertinent to safety." If you mean was it a component on the system designated as the engineered safeguards system,

I am not absolutely positive. I do know that these were matters that the regional inspector from the Division of Compliance was concerned about, noted. It is in these inspection reports as items of noncompliance or nonconformance.

MR. SHON: Okay.

MR. CHARNOFF: May I make an observation?

I can't comment, obviously, until we see the specific document at issue. However, to the extent the documents referred to include what we call our deviation reports, and I am not sure whether Mr. Comey is including those within the category --

MR. COMEY: No.

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MR. CHARNOFF: I would point out that it is very normal in any kind of QA program to pick up deviations and have a remedy. The very fact that one at one time sees something and reports it, which then is subsequently disposed of, is insufficient in my judgment to suggest that therefore there is a contention.

MR. RENFROW: Mr. Chairman, I would like to reply to that. It seems to me right to the point on basis. He may disagree with it, but the document is there, it is a matter for summary disposition and/or to litigate, and this Board to decide. If the document is there, it has a basis and should go forward.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Thank you, Mr. Renfrow. 4.6.

MR. COMEY: I would refer to a compliance division report that bears the code number "Southwest 71/1." I will read just one or two sentences from it.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: You don't have to at this point. But you do have, then, documentary material which I assume will be part of your proof?

MR. COMEY: Yes, sir. There is quite a few of them.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Do you intend to have a direct case here of your own, or are you going to go through the Applicants or the Staff?

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MR. VOLLEN: Again the documents Mr. Comey is referring to are documents that we received either from the Staff or from the Applicant or both, and we need to call witnesses from one or both of those organizations to sponsor the documents and to testify with respect to the facts reported therein.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: How are you going to do that, sir?

MR. VOLLEN: How am I going to do that?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Yes.

MR. VOLLEN: Well, when we are preparing the case for trial, I will ask opposing counsel if they will produce certain witnesses, and if they will not, I will ask the Board to issue a subpoena with respect to those witnesses.

I was leading up to that. If we are going to have any subpoenas here, I want to be sure that you people understand you prepare them in toto, I want the return of service to show the tender, the whole bit. All that I want to do is to sign it. Okay.

Mr. Renfrow, anything on 4.6.1?

MR. RENFROW: No, sir. But I would like to remind the Intervenors and the Board, speaking of subpoenas, that there is a rule as to AEC personnel within the regulations of Part 2 and perhaps it would save us all time and argument as to subpoenas if everybody made themselves very familiar with

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that rule.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: That's correct. Thank you,
Mr. Renfrow.

Mr. Charnoff, do you have anything on 4.6.1, sir?

MR. CHARNOFF: Yes, sir. It seems to me that -
I don't know whether the Board will or will not admit this

kind of contention, but in terms of the time available, I

would think it would be helpful to the parties if we did permit

Mr. Comey to identify at least the documents without even

necessarily reading them that he plans to use.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: That is a fair request.

MR. CHARNOFF: So we can look at those documents.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: That is a fair suggestion.

Mr. Comey, would you please identify the documents you were going to mention a moment ago on 4.6.1?

MR. COMEY: Yes. In addition to the one that I mentioned, I should mention --

MR. KEANE: What was that again?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Would you restate those again,

please?

MR. COMEY: Southwest 71/1.

MR. CHARNOFF: Page 8.

MR. COMEY: Page 8. Second paragraph on the reactor coolant piping.

Next is RO72-12.

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MR. CHARNOFF: Still on 4.6.1?

MR. COMEY: Yes, sir.

MR. CHARNOFF: I am sorry.

MR. COMEY: RO72-12, paragraph I of page 8.

CO Report 71-04, page 14, paragraph 13 and paragraph 15.

February 16, 1972 letter of Boyce Greer, regional director,

Compliance Division, a noncompliance letter. I will refer you

to the entire letter. That is to Wisconsin Public Service.

CO Report 71-04, paragraph 12. CO71-003, page 6, paragraph A,

paragraph B. And October 20, 1971 letter of Boyce Greer,

noncompliance, page 3, paragraph 3, page 4, paragraph 5.

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               Document Al348, item number 10.
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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Okay. Anything further on Let's go to 4.7.2. Mr. Vollen, do you intend to intro-4.6.1? duce any documentation with respect to this contention? MR. VOLLEN: Any documentation? Yes, sir. Again, I don't want that answer to be misleading.

Again, the documentation that we have with respect to this contention is in the same category, namely, it came either from the Applicant or the Staff.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Can you identify it, sir?

MR. COMEY: A letter from Boyce Greer of October 20, 1971, enclosure, paragraph 1. In addition, Applicant's

MR. CHARNOFF: Could you repeat that, please? MR. COMEY: Applicant's Document Al348, number 10. That is August -- July 13, 1972.

MR. CHARNOFF: Item number 10.

MR. VOLLEN: David?

MR. COMEY: Item number 10. CO7203, page 13, paragraph 14. CO71-002, page 2, under "Enforcement Action" and unresolved items with respect to valve body wall thickness measurements. And RO72-12, page 8, paragraph in the middle of the page marked "Valve Body Wall Thickness Measurement."

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Any comments, Mr. Renfrow?

MR. RENFROW: I have a qualifying comment.

May I interrupt ---MR. VOLLEN:

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                           MR. RENFROW:
                                        Certainly.
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                           MR. VOLLEN:
                                        I wanted to make one comment after
              3 Mr. Comey finished identifying the documents. It is that I
              4 don't want the record to leave any state of ambiguity.
              5 asked that we identify the documents. That is what Mr. Comey
                      I am not prepared to say, however, that those will be
              7 the only documents or the only evidence that would be introduced
              8 at the trial if this contention is determined to be litigated
              9 by the Board.
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                           CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES:
                                                  Yes. Mr. Renfrow?
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                           MR. RENFROW: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would like
             12 to inquire whether or not we can have some clarification on all
             13 of these; CO and RO reports are for the WPS Kewaunee plant?
                           I furnished to the Intervenors copies of numerous
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             15 compliance and regulatory operations reports relating to several
             ||different plants.
                           CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES:
                                                  That is a fair question.
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             18 Vollen?
                                       They all relate to Kewaunee.
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                           CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Anything else, Mr. Renfrow?
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                           MR. RENFROW:
                                         No.
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                           CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Charnoff?
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                           MR. CHARNOFF:
                                          Not now, sir.
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                           CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES:
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                           MR. CHARNOFF: Nothing now, sir.
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                          CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES:
                                                 Okay. Let's go on to 4.15711.
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                          MR. COMEY:
                                       4.15.17.
                          CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES:
                                                 4.15.1.
                                                          Again Mr. Vollen,
               here could you expand further on what this contention means,
               including what you intend to show, what documentation or other
               evidence you might place into the record?
                          MR. VOLLEN: May Mr. Comey respond?
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                          CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Yes, Mr. Comey.
                          MR. COMEY: Well, they would be the sort of documents
               that I am prepared to itemize now.
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                          CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Could you read those, sir? were
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                          MR. COMEY: Yes, October 20, 1971, non-compliance
            13 letter from Boyce Greer, Regional Director, USAEC Compliance
            14 Division, Region 3. Enclosure, paragraph 2 on two class 1 pumps.
            15 In addition, July 27, 1971 letter from Boyce Greer, non-compliance
            16 - well, the entire letter. That is Compliance Division Reports
            17 CO-71.003, page 5, paragraph E, paragraph G. Compliance Division
            18 Report CO71-04, page 13, paragraph 13, and RO Report 72-11,
            19 Enforcement Action, non-compliance paragraph A.
            20
                          CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Charnoff, did you have
            21 any response, comments, or other viewpoints?
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                          MR. CHARNOFF: Without having examined these documents
            23 at this point, no, sir.
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                          CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES:
                                                Mr. Renfrow?
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                          MR. RENFROW: Not without seeing the documents,
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Mr. Chairman.

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the Board would also like some definitions as to what the Intervenor means by adequate records, by failures, malfunctions. We need clarification on this one as to what did you intend to show here as well as what do you mean by this contention.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Let's go to 4.16.3.

MR. COMEY: Again, these are Compliance Division

Reports. The problem was basically installation of equipment

that was not in accordance -- it was non-conforming equipment.

It did not either have the proper documentation or it was known
to not conform.

It was installed. Applicant explained to the AEC that it did so merely in order to be able to test certain systems in the plant, that there was no intention of ever operating the plant with this equipment in place. However, when the inspector looked at the procedures, there were no written procedures or any indications that this equipment would have in fact been taken out.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Can you cite those documents, sir?

MR. COMEY: CO Report 71-003, paragraph G.

MR. CHARNOFF: What page is that?

MR. COMEY: I am sorry, page 5. And there are other documents, but I didn't find them at lunch. I am not sure I have all of my Q-A documents with me today. This was the

| general nature of the problem. There were inadequate procedures 16 2 for handling the situation. The Applicant said he interpreted Reba 5 3 the Q-A requirements as one thing and the inspectors had a 4 different opinion. CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Anything further, Mr. Comey? 5 MR. COMEY: That is all. 6 CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: What do you mean, sir, by 7 8 adequate records here? MR. COMEY: I would mean by "adequate records", records 10 sufficient to determine that any -- first of all, that if an 11 litem is non-conforming, that it is known to be non-conforming 12 and that there is no problem with deciding on the basis of the 13 documentation. CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right. 14 Secondly if for some reason it has been MR. COMEY: 1.5 installed, that there are adequate procedures to maintain a 17 non-compliance status with respect to that, either through tagging 18 or through quality control cards, insuring that there is a punch 19 List to make that -- make sure that is taken out of the plant 20 prior to any operation. CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Okay. Anything, Mr. Charnoff? 21 MR. CHARNOFF: Not at this time, sir. 22

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Renfrow?

MR. RENFROW: Not until I have a chance to review

Ace - Federal Reporters, Inc. the documents, Mr. Chairman.

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right, let's go to 5.4-K.

I had a question for the Staff in par-MR. SHON: ticular on this particular point, especially the sentence starting "several of Applicant's proposed reactor operators have been 5 permitted to substitute course work", and there is an implication 6 there that the Applicant may be proposing or may have proposed 7 people as reactor operators whose experience and background do g not qualify them as such.

I wondered what implications this has for the ||Staff's reactor operators or licensing program. Would you let this happen? Is this the sort of thing one would expect?

MR. RENFROW: I think the nub of the problem is that 13 the Intervenors are stating that we have done so. We are stating 14 before the plant can operate these operators will be licensed 15 under AEC procedures and will be required to be qualified 16 pperators.

That is the point to be litigated.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: We are not exactly certain what the point to be litigated is and we are trying to determine

MR. RENFROW: The point I believe is this: Shon stated there are certain requirements for reactor operators stated forth in the regulations before a man can be qualified o operate a machine, he has to meet these qualifications.

It is the Staff's analysis upon looking at the

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programs and procedures and the men qualified that they are qualified to operate it. From our discussions with the Inter-Reba 7 venors it is my understanding it is their contention that they are not qualified under the Regulations to operate this plant. 5 Thus the issue at controversy is whether they qualify 6 under our Regulations. 7 MR. SHON: Have there been any operators licensed for Kewaunee yet? MR. RENFROW: I don't know. If you will give me just a second I can check. 11 MR. CHARNOFF: They have not yet taken the part 55 12 test. 13 MR. SHON: They haven't? 14 CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: We have the answer. 15 MR. RENFROW: Can I hear the answer? 16 MR. CHARNOFF: I said that the test itself has not 17 yet been administered under Part 55. 18 MR. RENFROW: It is our understanding thought that 19 there are some operators there who have qualified by previous 20 experience as operating, to operate. We may be mistaken. 21 Mr. Charnoff says, there are others who are in training and 22 the regulations will be required to be met. CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Vollen, what do you intend 23 24 to show here?

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MR. VOLLEN: We intend to show that if the proposed

I operators of this plant are not qualified, that that creates 16  $2\,\|$ a substantial question as to whether this plant can be operated Reba 8 3 safely. CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: That is not what I mean. I am 5 talking about in terms of what type of evidence, what kind of 6 evidence, are you going to present? MR. VOLLEN: As of now we would plan to elicit infor-8 mation as to who the proposed operators are and what their 9 qualifications and experience in operating large reactors is. MR. SHON: More to the point, what reason do you have 10 II for believing that these reactor operators will be under-12 qualified when in point of fact they have not even been tested 13 pr licensed yet, and the Commission's procedure for testing 14 and licensing operators is a well established procedure? MR. VOLLEN: May I have just a moment, please? 15 I am informed, Mr. Shon, that as of the present time 16 17 we have seen documentation which suggests that the Applicant has 18 been having a problem locating qualified personnel to qualify as 19 perators of this reactor. CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Anything further, Mr. Renfrow? 20 Mr. Charnoff? 21 MR. CHARNOFF: Not on this point. I think this 22

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24 Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I would like to have a

23 simply underscores our whole discussion of basis of this morning,

I discussion on this one. This is very close, in my own personal 2 mind -- I am not talking for the Board now. I would like to Reba 9 3 hear more about this. Mr. Vollen, give me more information, 4 please. What is it that you are going to bring into the 5 evidence to prove your contentions, sir? MR. VOLLEN: That in part, Mr. Farmakides, I think is 7 a loaded question. end Ace - Federal Reporters, Inc.

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Look, this is a prehearing conference and I have to get from you more clarification on what this means.

You are the party that drafted this so I need it from you, primarily.

MR. VOLLEN: I don't mind answering.

I was just the way the question was framed in terms of to prove my contention. I am not at all sure that the Intervenors have to prove their contentions.

I think this is possibly going to be the topic of discussion later on in this prehearing conference although I would be pleased to discuss it now if you like.

We think that the evidence which will be elicited with respect to this contention ought to be -- an we will make every effort to elicit it -- who the operators are, what their experience is, what training they have had, and whether they are people who are qualified to run a reactor of this size.

When that evidence is in, the parties, I presume, will argue to the Board their respective positions as to whether these operators are qualified people and should be permitted to operate the reactor if it is licensed, or that they are not qualified, and, therefore, these people cannot — this plant cannot satisfactorily be operated with these operators.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Assuming they are all qualified

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under the regulations cited earlier as qualified by AEC?

MR. SHON: Do you intend to address yourself to each and every individual operator and his background and qualifications? And what would the Staff say to the idea that this Board must pass on whether or not a man is licensable?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: This contention raises serious issues to us that we want to be sure you understand.

MR. VOLLEN: Excuse me just a moment.

The answer to your question, Mr. Shon, is no, we do not intend to litigate about each individual operator. There are some operators who it appears, based upon their qualifications, do have the experience running large nuclear power reactors.

There are others who don't have that experience and we have a question as to whether they are, in fact, qualified or should be permitted to run this reactor, whether this reactor should be licensed with them as potential operators.

MR. SHON: You intend then to address yourself to the qualifications of certain individuals, however, certain individual licensed operators, and intend to address yourself to the question of whether these operators should or should not be allowed to run this plant?

MR. VOLLEN: No, sir, I think the other way to state it -- maybe it gets to the same point -- is that we intend to address ourselves to the question of whether or not

Ace – Federal Reporters, Inc.  this plant should be licensed with these individuals as proposed operators of it or as potential or actual operators.

MR. SHON: Whether or not they are licensed? Whether or not they obtain operators' licenses?

MR. VOLLEN: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Okay, that is clear.

Mr. Charnoff, Mr. Renfrow?

MR. RENFROW: I believe Mr. Shon had asked two questions to me.

First of all, the Staff is not requesting that you pass on whether or not each individual operator is licensable. That is another section of the Code. I would suspect if the number of the problem be known, that the Regulatory Staff's motion for summary disposition on that, if that test has been taken so far, would be to include the results of that test before this Board.

However, it is the Staff's opinion that one of the findings at least in a case where the Board is required to make all the findings for issuance of an operating license, of which this is not one -- one is that the Applicant is technically qualified.

This goes to whether or not the people he has running a reactor are qualified to run it. That seems to me to be a valid issue. It is not whether or not they are licensable per se, Mr. Shon, but whether or not they are technically qualified.

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Does that answer your question?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Okay.

Mr. Charnoff?

MR. SHON: I do have one more question.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Excuse me.

MR. SHON: It is a little difficult for me to conceive of a person who would be licensable but not technically qualified or technically qualified -- perhaps technically qualified but not licensable or something. You made a distinction that eludes me.

MR. RENFROW: I don't think it was a distinction, Mr. Shon.

I think that for once I was getting into the evidence which I said should not be done here, and that is that my motion for summary disposition in my opinion, showing that they were licensed under AEC procedures, would present this Board with a case where they could dismiss it on the merits at that time.

However, the question to be decided here is whether or not this is in issue as a matter to litigate. I think it is a litigatable matter as to whether or not WPS has the people that are licensable or licensed to run a reactor.

If they have them, I think that disposes of the question.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Charnoff, did you have

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any thoughts here?

MR. CHARNOFF: I hate to keep pushing the same record button, sir, but if this isn't a de novo review of the technical qualifications of the Applicant, I don't know what it is. Λl we have is a statement that we do not have technically qualified people.

I am going to ask at the hearing whether you do or It seems to me that is not an admissible contention and lacks adequate basis.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Anything further on 5.4-k?

MR. RENFROW: Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Renfrow?

MR. RENFROW: I have nothing further.

However, if the record would show, I now have copies of the Brockett paper before we get to the environmental matters. I will give those to the Board and the alternate, with the parties' permission.

> CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Thank you very much.

Anything more on 5.4-k?

MR. COMEY: Mr. Shon, I would just like to respond to a question that you asked Mr. Renfrow about: Is it possible to have a technically qualified person who is not a reactor operator. Obviously anyone --

> MR. SHON: I'm sorry --

MR. COMEY: But vice versa I do know of instances

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where the Compliance Division has found licensed reactor operators not to be technically qualified on certain matters.

In other words, they have found that they have been operating a reactor in a certain fashion that the Compliance Division finds is reprehensible and upon further inquiry it is because the man doesn't understand certain features of the reactor.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Do you have any such instances in this case?

MR. COMEY: No, sir, they haven't run the reactor yet.

But, based on the summary statement of qualifications that appears in an amendment to the Final Safety Analysis Report, I suspect that there may be several people who would not be technically qualified to operate this plant.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Okay, let's go to 6.1.1.

Now, I had difficulties with this particular contention because of its very prolix charge. It seemed as thought the contention was a treatise more than a pleading, if you will.

Mr. Vollen, what is your contention, sir, and can you focus on it, on this roughly six pages that we have here?

MR. VOLLEN: Mr. Comey will respond, Mr. Chairman.

MR. COMEY: Mr. Chairman, in the Point Beach case, we had some similar contentions which were quite numerous, and

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Ace – Federal Reporters, Inc.  the Board asked us to make it all into one contention. In this case, following that guideline, that is what we did here.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I am not clear, sir.

MR. COMEY: The Board said, really you are making a lot of individual contentions about the state of the Lake and the hydrology and monology of it.

Since that all goes to the question of the ecosystem of the Lake and what the effect of the plant would be on it, why don't you just take the first 28 paragraphs and make one contention out of it.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Let's be more detailed then.

On Contention 6.1.1 it appears to me that you have two contentions, one stated in paragraph 1, more or less, and one stated in the last paragraph.

Now, is that true, sir?

Are those two contentions related through the body to the material presented between those contentions?

MR. COMEY: I suppose that is a fair reading of that, that the first and last paragraphs state the contentions and perhaps really what the other paragraphs are are the bases for the contentions.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right.

MR. COMEY: I don't think we are asking this Board to find that the number of diatoms in the Lake is in fact such and such. That was never our intention.

that.

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Actually you have two contentions here, and the next question goes to the last paragraph.

I would like to hear discussion from all the parties as to that last paragraph -- of course to the entire contention, 6.1.1. But in addition, I would like to have discussion on that last paragraph, and the authority of the Board, the jurisdiction of the Board, if you will, to consider that last paragraph.

Mr. Vollen?

MR. COMEY: Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Yes, sir, Mr. Comey.

MR. COMEY: I will be happy to try and explicate

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Fine.

MR. COMEY: I think our position is that when you have a lake as opposed, say, to a river with plants discharging into it, that is a somewhat different situation than, say, discharging into the ocean or a river.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Yes

MR. COMEY: In this particular case the Kewaunee plant is 4.5 miles from Point Beach. There are other nuclear plants about to go into operation, two very large units at Zion.

I think it is our position that you cannot judge what

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the effect of this plant will be on the Lake without considering also what the cumulative effect of those other plants -- at least those that are within the range of effect --

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: What would that be, sir?

MR. COMEY: Argonne has done some very preliminary studies and under certain circumstances, it is possible that the Plume can extend many tens of miles when it hugs the shore.

I think really what you are talking about is the situation in which you have to judge this plume, what it contributs to -- let's say if it is going south -- the plume from the Point Beach plant, plus the plume at Manitowoc.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: You are talking two additional plumes, roughly, with this plume?

MR. COMEY: I am not in a position to say definitively what it is. There is really no definitive data at this point.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: You are in a position of knowing what your contention says. Your contention has to have some specificity so we understand it. We are trying now to determine what your contention, in fact, says so we can act on it.

It hardly needs to be repeated that the more specific it is and the better the Board understands it, the better possibility that we will admit it. If we don't understand the contention and don't think it has any basis -- that is what we are trying to determine now.

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MR. COMEY: I don't think you can just consider the Kewaunee discharge by itself. I think you have to take into account at least Point Each 1 and 2, and I am not sure, other than perhaps the generating station at Sheboygan, whether there is another major power plant within an area that could be expected to be affected.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Okay.

Now, what authority do you think this Board has to make that determination, Mr. Vollen?

MR. VOLLEN: I think, Mr. Chairman, this Board and the Atomic Energy Commission are charged with the duty of evaluating and weighing the cost and benefits of this plant and the impact on the environment.

The environment upon which this plant will be having an impact is in part Lake Michigan, not Lake Michigan in some abstract contention of where it was 20 years ago or 50 years ago or 100 years ago, but Lake Michigan as it is now and we can reasonably foresee that it will be.

And I think to say that this Board and the Commission cannot look at other phenomenon affecting the Lake, most particularly other nuclear power plants affecting the Lake, is totally unrealistic.

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Charnoff?

MR. CHARNOFF: Mr. Chairman, first with regard to the so-called first contention in 6.1.1, I would point out of course that it refers to a Lake Michigan enforcement conference recommendation adopted, so-called, by the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency on May 21, 1971. That position, as you may know, was modified somewhat in September of 1972.

Secondly --

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: How so, Mr. Charnoff?

MR. CHARNOFF: Well, the Environmental Protection Agency held a conference in September and in November of this year, of 1972, that is, and they indicated that what they were going to do was initiate a series of studies with regard to Lake Michigan.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Comey has been appointed to serve on a panel which is formulating some of those studies to be conducted by utilities over three, four, or a five-year period.

In the meantime, the Environmental Protection

Agency, which was given responsibility under the 1972 Water

Quality legislation to issue discharge permits, would issue

discharge permits; however, they would do so only for three

years, I believe it was, or four years, so they would then be

able to evaluate the results of the studies.

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In other words, they had dropped their -- EPA at least had dropped a recommendation that there be a prior commitment to adopt a closed cycle coolant system in exchange for a permit.

Now then, with regard to the last paragraph, I would indicate that I think what you were after was a discussion of the effect of the 1972 Water Quality legislation on the authority of the Atomic Energy Commission to require the licensed applicant to change an open cycle cooling system to a closed cycle cooling system, or to make any other changes in effect which effect discharges into bodies such as the lake

It is our understanding of that Act that while it seems to me it does not necessarily result in the most efficient type of use of manpower, that that Act does suggest that the agency such as the Atomic Energy Commission retain its authority to conduct cost-benefiting analyses or evaluations of environmental effects, including effects on water discharges, insofar as the entire project is concerned, and then you would take that cost benefit determination into account when you determined whether to issue the license at all, but that you no longer have any authority -- the Atomic Energy Commission no longer has any authority -- to compel as a condition of the license or in any other way -- to compel the adoption of a change in a cooling system.

Therefore, it may well be much ado about nothing,

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but Congress in its infinite wisdom seems to have legislated perhaps a number of practices that may be much ado about nothing and this may be just one of them.

So, it seems to me you do have jurisdiction to consider on a cost benefit basis if in this proceeding there is a contention related to it with basis -- you do and the Atomic Energy Commission has jurisdiction to consider on a cost benefit basis the environmental effect of open cycle cooling insofar as it will affect your overall decision of whether to grant the license or not.

I would point out with regard to the somewhat -with regard to the effort by Mr. Comey to talk about the
nature of the problem insofar as the interplay with Point
Beach and other nearb facilities and with regard to whatever
it was that the Licensing Board first of all in Point Beach
concluded in an initial decision as we have indicated, that
there was really inadequate bases put forth by the intervenors in that case for this whole series of contentions.

The applicants in that case decided in the interests of getting on with the case to go ahead in any event and the Licensing Board finally concluded in that decision that there was no bases offered by the intervenors even after the evidence was in, to support the conclusions.

I would point out the intervenors are precisely the same as the intervenors in this case with the sole

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exception that Sierra Club was a designated intervenor in that case and is not here.

We do have the Isaac Walton League here. But Mr. Comey was the principal participant for the intervenors in that case. In addition, Mr. Comey and the intervenors in that case did try to introduce the problem of interactions between Kewaunee and Point Beach, and the Licensing Board specifically made some findings on that matter, on page 78 of that initial decision, where the Licensing Board found, "It is extremely unlikely that the plume from the Kewaunee plant about five miles to the north of Point Beach and not yet completed for operation would join the Point Beach plume because of the distance involved."

Footnoted in '64, it says, "Because the plume s are directed by wind and wind-induced lake current, the plume from the two plants will travel in the same direction and are therefore unlikely to meet."

Mr. Comey and some of the other witnesses -- Mr. Comey did not testify as a witness, but some of Mr. Comey's witnesses and his attorney did try to make something of the fact that at one time the Argonne Laboratory researchers found a plume which extended about three miles or so down the shoreline in the opposite direction, I might point out, from Kewaunee, and suggested that if that were to continue, there might be some interaction and the testimony from Argonnewas

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one-time type of thing. It might occur again. It is not likely to occur with any frequency and even if it should occur as pointed out by the footnote, the tendency of the wind to move that plume in the same direction from both plants would be the same so the plumes would not interact.

I would submit, gentlemen, that with regard to some of these environmental contentions which are so a second essentially similar to the Point Beach case, and where the intervenors were unable to muster a case, in effect, be considered very carefully when one determines whether we go through the exercise again and again.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Renfrow?

MR. RENFROW: Mr. Seiffert will ask a question, answer the question, Mr. Chairman.

MR. SEIFFERT: On behalf of the regulatory staff,
Mr. Chairman, I will try to organize what has become a
reasonably unmanageable response, now, to our original
question.

First of all, I would endorse Mr. Charnoff's remarks on behalf of the applicant about some of the findings of the Appeal Board in Point Beach.

MR. CHARNOFF: Licensing Board.

MR. SEIFFERT: Licensing Board. But I would point out that this Licensing Board does not have the benefit of

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certainly must rule independently on the evidence that will be presented to it, and is certainly not bound by whatever went on in the Point Beach case except of course Appeal Board decisions where as a matter of law you must be bound.

As a matter of fact, I don't think the applicant

that evidence before it, that this Board can rule and

As a matter of fact, I don't think the applicant needs to get very deeply into the facts of that case or where the plume might float. The evidence is not before us now. That case, for fact, is not important to this Board in the judgment of the staff.

Now, as far as considering the effects of the plume in the Point Beach case, it is the position of the regulatory staff that the plume from the Point Beach case should be considered with Kewaunee.

Indeed that is done in the final environmental statement. We have no problem with that.

On the third point, which is contention 6.1.1, the position of the regulatory staff is stated to be that we think this as a contention has sufficient basis. Perhaps I should clarify that to mean that we regard this as a contention insofar as it supports the following contentions.

It essentially says as the Board has pointed out, the applicant shouldn't be allowed to use open cycle cooling. And then it lists about five pages of history of the lakes including Lake Erie and then it concludes, therefore the

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applicant should not use it.

Insofar as it supports other contentions, the staff has no objection to it. It is a little more than an introductory paragraph but it is a little less than the contention standing on its own and judgment of the staff.

In fact, if for some reason the rest of the contention should be stricken or withdrawn, we do not think this is a contention which would stand on its own.

MR. CHARNOFF: May I briefly comment? I was not suggesting that this Board is at all bound by the findings of the Licensing Board in the other case.

But I do want to refer you to one factor. What we were talking about are bases for contentions and understandings of the contentions -- when we asked the intervenors the bases for the contentions, they submitted the following illuminating statement: "The basis for these contentions which were set forth in the original petition to intervene of July 24, 1972, may be found in the transcript of docket 50-301, which is the Point Beach case."

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Look, Mr. Charnoff, you made your point. I understand what it is. I didn't really -- I accept the staff's additional comments, fine. We didn't really need them. We understand the position.

I am interested, however, in what the staff has just said with respect to my earlier observation that actually

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contention 6.1.1 can be condensed to the first paragraph and the last paragraph.

Are you also saying that if we were to do that and to strike all the other material, which I did not suggest, that the two contentions then would have no basis?

MR. SEIFFERT: Mr. Chairman, it is the position of the staff that if this contention, 6.1.1, had removed from it all of the history, that the mere beginning and closing paragraphs about open and closed cycle cooling on their own lacked adequate basis and should not be considered as a matter of controversy in this case.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right. Then assuming that the basis is here, and it is all the additional material, how about the staff's position with respect to the first paragraph?

MR. SEIFFERT: Could I have a moment, Mr. Chairman? CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Yes.

MR. SEIFFERT: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Yes.

MR. SEIFFERT: Regulatory staff is ready with its brief answer. The position of the staff is that this contention — the staff does not feel it matters very much whether it is in or out. We think it is introductory in the sense that it is explained by other contentions. Certainly most of the other contentions or many of them treat the

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effects of heat on biota and other functions of the lake.

That is already considered and presumably it is inferred from those contentions that the intervenor is concerned about open cycle cooling.

The position of the staff is it is up to the Board to decide and we think the Board can decide whether or not open or closed cycle cooling is proper. This contention on its own, standing by itself, we don't think has any basis.

But we don't honestly care whether it is in or out, since it is explained and has a basis in a sense in the other contentions.

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: How about the last paragraph?

MR. SEIFFERT: Mr. Chairman, the position of the Staff is that the last paragraph brings up an issue that we think should be treated about the effect of the Point Beach plume on the Kewaunee Plant, at least.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Of course, the Staff has included --

MR.SEIFFERT: We have treated that in the Final Environmental Statement.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: But here this paragraph says, "And all other nuclear plants," not only Point Beach.

In the discussion I had earlier with Mr. Comey, he, I think, modified this slightly to include the plumes of roughly three plants. It is still far more than you have done in the Final Environmental Statement.

MR. SEIFFERT: The position of the Staff, Mr. Chairman, is if there are other plants and it can be argued that their plumes interact, then those plumes should be considered just as the Point Beach plume has been.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right.

Okay, Mr. Vollen?

MR. VOLLEN: I would like --

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Do you have any thoughts especially with respect to the points just raised by the Staff, which I think are good points, and going further to

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the thought that as the Board reads 6.1.1, much of what it contains is introductory, and you do include most of your points in 6.2 through -- 6.3.1 through 6.6.2. Therefore, what does contention 6.1.1 do for your case and why is it necessary?

MR. VOLLEN: I think what it does for our case is it puts it all together, so to speak. It is a more general, broad-scoped contention that talks about the state of the lake. Mr. Comey has told you the reason why it was done. think as a legal matter, we could delete everything between the first and the last paragraphs. I suspect we would then be confronted with an opposition to it on the grounds that it wasn't specific enough or that it had no basis. We seem to be subject to attack when we say too much or when we say too little. I am not sure what the middle ground is. But Mr. Comey has said, and our position is that your analysis was an accurate one. It is really the first and the second paragraph.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: The second paragraph -- MR. VOLLEN: Last paragraph.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: As modified a little bit by let's delete that. As modified by Mr. Comey? I am very unclear as to what that last paragraph now consists of.

MR. VOLLEN: When you say "modified by Mr. Comey,"

I think he was expressing his current views as to where he
thinks the evidence would come out.

mind.

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Look, Mr. Vollen, let's be very clear. The function of this Board is to pass upon the contentions, sir, and these contentions will be formulated with this Board's input.

MR. VOLLEN: I understand that.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I want to be very clear. What is being said today is very germane to what this Board will permit. It isn't only the thoughts of Mr. Comey that are important here. I have taken Mr. Comey's comments at face value.

MR. VOLLEN: As well you should.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Fine. Let's be very clear about that.

MR. VOLLEN: They were intended that way.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Let's proceed with that in

MR. VOLLEN: But just as when we listed the documents that we were talking about in connection with the four point series -- and I tried to make very clear that we were not at that point limiting the evidence that would be put in on the specific contention. I want to make clear that Mr. Comey's remarks with regard to the number of other plants that ought to be taken into account when considering the state of Lake Michigan and the effect of this plant on Lake Michigan ought not now to be limited to any particular named

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plant or plants.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Are you saying then, sir, that you are going to introduce evidence or some type of evidence with respect to all the plants, all the factors on Lake Michigan that might interact with this plant? That is what you said in your contention. I am saying that is unclear.

MR. VOLLEN: What I am saying, Mr. Chairman, is that when the evidence comes in, this Board should consider which of the other plants, if any, are relevant, the effects of those other plants. But we cannot now sit here in the absence of the evidence, at least I can't, and tell you that this plant should be considered and that plant shouldn't.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: How do you expect this Board to know what your contention is unless we understand it? And if you are just telling me right now -- if I understand you correctly, you are saying to me that this contention is as broad as whatever final evidence you might adduce or deduce. And I am saying no. I am saying I want to know what your contention is. I am not saying that you have to prove your contention, but I do want to know what your pleading is, sir.

MR. VOLLEN: What you are really asking me, Mr. Farmakides, is what is my evidence.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I am æsking you what is your pleading. I don't know what your pleading is with that last

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paragraph. I don't know if you are pleading the interaction of two plumes, three plumes, 10 plumes. Are you talking about fossil fuels? You are saying all other nuclear plants, but what are we all talking about here? I want to know specifically what your pleading is.

MR. VOLLEN: Our pleading is specific and it says "all other nuclear plants." Now whether the evidence will come down and modify it at that point and say it is only two or three or four other plants, I cannot now tell you what the evidence will be on that. But it seems to me that is a question of what the evidence is rather than a question of what the pleading is.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Let's take this from another point. If I were to ask you for trial briefs before the hearing, what would you give me, sir? What would you give me with respect to this contention 6.1.1? That is my point, Mr. Vollen. I have to know.

MR. VOLLEN: With respect to what the facts would be.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Yes. If I'm sitting up here and having you people come out with your witnesses and your testimony, and I haven't the faintest, foggiest notion of where you are going, I have failed greatly with respect to discharging my responsibility. I have to know what you people have in mind, which way you are going, how you are going

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to make your positions clear.

MR.VOLLEN: I just don't understand why there is a problem with respect to this particular contention. What we have said is that when you look at the discharge from this plant, you must look at other nuclear plants as well, all other nuclear plants as well. That is the state of the contention. Now if at the time the evidence comes in, it doesn't support that position, that indeed a plant on the other side of the lake has no consequence in conjunction with this particular plant, then it doesn't have to be looked at.

But, you know, it just doesn't seem to me that this contention leaves any problem with regard to the kinds of concerns you are expressing.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: The Board is having problems, Mr. Vollen. You may not have any problem because you drafted it, but we are having a problem.

Secondly, I asked you all, for example, what is the authority that you cite -- what authority do you feel this -- this Board has been designated to hear the license application with respect to the Kewaunee Power Plant. Okay. We appreciate your contention. Let me be very clear on that. This is one of the contentions that we wanted further discussion on, not because we were clear on denying it. We are not at all clear on denying it. We are not admitting it. We are not at all clear on admitting it. We

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really are concerned which way to go on this. So I asked for discussion. You have given me no clarification on really what is it that you are contending here. I am not really looking at the basis so much, Mr. Vollen. I think you have a hell of a lot of basis here in all these four pages. I am looking at specifically what is it that you are contending. And I am not clear. A moment ago I thought I was clear from what Mr. Comey said, and he said in effect, as I understood him, to consider this, this plant, for example, and its interaction, the synergistic effect, if you will, with the other plumes it may have some relation to. I think there were two other plumes. That, to me, was a lot more clear with respect to the meters, the parameters, the bounds of this contention.

But as it is presently worded, I am not clear.

MR. VOLLEN: Can we have a moment, please?

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MR. COMEY: Mr. Chairman, perhaps what is bothering the Board is a feeling that somehow through this contention we are going to try and litigate every plant around the lake. That is not at all what we intended to mean.

I was just discussing with Mr. Vollen -CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: That is partly our concern,
sir.

MR. COMEY: A hypothetical example.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: And the other concern is that really we don't want this evidentiary hearing to become another discovery session. Discovery is concluded, so far as we are concerned.

We think, we hope, we expect that you all know your case.

MR. COMEY: We will come back to that. I think the thing that we want to avoide precluding is that we would determine, say, that the service water pumps and the condenser pumps are doing such and such to the zooplankton in this area of the lake.

Now, if that is a significant percentage of the total zooplankton in the lake, I think we would want to discuss what the effect is of the other plants in the -- the sum total cumulative effect of nuclear plants with respect to the zooplankton.

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Comey and Mr. Vollen, I assume that you are both together on this. Now, what you have just said to me indicates that you do have a case to present.

In other words, the concept of your case, the structire of your case, is complete. Your discovery is complete.

Is that correct?

MR. VOLLEN: With respect to this contention, it is, yes, sir.

> CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: It is?

Well, then, how many plants are we talking about? If your concept and your structure of this particular contention is complete, if we were, again, suggesting a trial brief for this contention, how many -- what are we talking about here?

Are we talking about one nuclear plant interacting with a second, or one nuclear plant interaction with a second, third, and fourth?

MR. COMEY: I think with respect to given parameters, we can perhaps identify that we are probably talking no more than just the Point Beach plant. I am thinking there particularly of the thermal plume. With respect to other parameters, unclear.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: No, wait a minute. that we were now clear.

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What was that last phrase? Understood with respect to other parameters, it is unclear?

MR. COMEY: Mr. Chairman, I am simply saying the effects of an open cycle cooling discharge are not just thermal.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Yes.

MR. COMEY: There are all sorts of damages which are done to aquatic biota across several parameters. The zooplankton is an example I gave you. They get entrained, go through the pumps, and they are mascerated, et cetera.

With respect to that, I think more than just Point Beach may have to be considered.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: When you say "more than Point Beach," what do you mean?

MR. COMEY: More than just -- there may be other plants besides Point Beach which would enter into a judgment of the overall effect given that parameter.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: You will determine that based on cross? Or do you already have testimony that you are going to submit?

Mr. Vollen?

MR. VOLLEN: I think the reason Mr. Comey and
I are having difficulty answering your questions and are
hesitant to answer them, is we have not, in preparation for
this prehearing conference, reviewed all of the evidence

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and precisely what it will be and where it will come out.

We are here to talk about contentions which we under Q stand to be a question of whether as a matter of law, it was sufficient to come in, not talk about what the particular evidence is, and what it will show. So we have not done the preparation that I think would be required to answer the questions you are asking.

MR. COMEY: Mr. Chairman, your difficulty is with respect to the scope of this contention?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Yes, sir.

MR. VOLLEN: As a factual matter? Let me respond to this.

You asked about the jurisdictional basis?
CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Yes.

I asked that, too. That was something else, again.

But the scope of the contention as you framed it is something that concerns the Board.

Now, I don't mean to belabor it. I think I now understand more clearly what you all had in mind, and we can proceed, I think, to the next one.

Do you have anything more?

MR. SHON: No.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Bill?

DR. MARTIN: No.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Any comments, Mr. Charnoff?

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Mr. Renfrow?

MR. CHARNOFF: We are as confused as you are as to what was intended and certainly that will affect our ability to prepare testimony, I must say. This has been my general concern with bases and everything else with this case

Let me just make one quick correction:

The contention does speak about this plant and all other nuclear plants. That was reiterated and restated again by Mr. Vollen. Mr. Comey, for his part, however, said what he had in mind was Point Beach and possibly the Sheboygan plant.

The Sheboygan plant is about 40 miles away and is a fossile plant, so I am not even sure at this moment whether Mr. Vollen and Mr. Comey are together in terms of explaining this particular contention, and it leaves us a little bit confused.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Renfrow?

MR. RENFROW: Mr. Seiffert?

MR. SEIFFERT: Staff has nothing else to say, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Let's go to 6.2.

MR. VOLLEN: May I ask a question, Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Yes, Mr. Vollen.

MR. VOLLEN: Would you like any further comments on really two questions, that is: the legal jurisdiction for

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for this Board to consider this plant together with other plants, and, also, my response to Mr. Charnoff's observations about the 1972 amendments --

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Can you do it now?

MR. VOLLEN: Yes, I can, very briefly.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Delighted.

MR. VOLLEN: As a legal matter, that is the jurisdiction of this board to consider these matters, I think it is clear -- I can't give you a particular section, but from the statute, from NEPA, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, from this Commission's regulations, and from the Court of Appeals decision in the Calvert Cliffs case I think you are required to consider the impact of a plant on the environment.

With respect to Mr. Charnoff's observations about the 1972 amendments, I think what he said was that this Board can consider water quality in making its cost-benefit analysis as it is required to under NEPA, but that it can't do anything after it makes that analysis with respect to wh ether the plant can operate with once-through cooling, open cycle cooling, or not.

I don't think that's right. I think this Board can consider the effects of open cycle cooling and that this Board can condition a license based upon its costbenefit analysis of the impact of the plant on the

environment.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Okay.

Let's go on to 6.2.

Yes?

MR. SEIFFERT: Mr. Chairman, I would like to say that the Staff agrees with Mr. Vollen insofar as he says that the Board may consider open versus closed cycle cooling.

Both the National Environmental Policy Act and the Commission's regulations at Appendix D of Part 50 contemplate that significant environmental effects should be considered.

If there is a significant environmental effect of open or closed cycle cooling, this Board can consider those issues.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Thank you, sir.

MR. CHARNOFF: May I get a clarification of that?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Yes.

MR. CHARNOFF: I think I said too the Board can a consider it in the general context of cost-benefitting the entire plant. What I am anxious to understand is: Is it the Staff's position that a licensing board in -- an AEC licensing case may grant a license conditioned upon that plant adopting a closed cycle cooling system, in light of Section 57(c)(2) of the new Water Quality Amendments?

MR. SEIFFERT: Mr. Chairman, in order to maintain the proper decorum, I would like to ask, instad of responding

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to Mr. Charnoff, whether you would like an answer to the question.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Yes, I would.

Section what?

MR. RENFROW: Let me answer that, Mr. Chairman.

The answer to the question is that the Staff's position is that the regulations as they are now set forth in Appendix D are the regulations this Board is required to follow. Two, as to the requirement of Section 511 of the new act, AEC, EPA and CEQ -- excuse me-- the Environmental Protection Agency, the Atomic Energy Commission and the Council on Environmental Quality are now in the process of setting up regulations by which the three individual governmental bodies can handle these issues in a timely, forward-looking fashion.

Until such time as that decision is made, the AEC Staff's position is that Appendix D is still in effect and that the notice of hearing at which this Board must make findings on the matters of controversy is what is required of this Board.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Does that fully answer your question, Mr. Charnoff?

MR. CHARNOFF: That is a little bit clearer than anything we have been able to get from the Staff for several months. But I must alsy say I have been aware now for about

90 ; days that those meetings are going on with EPA and CEQ and we are looking forward with interest to those regulations.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right.

Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: We will take a five-minute recess.

(Recess.)

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Gentlemen, come to order, please.

Thank you, Mr. Charnoff.

Did you have something to say, Mr. Renfrow?

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Let's proceed, contention 6.2. 2 Let me just introduce this contention from the point of view 3 of the Board. Again here, as in 6.1.1, we think the contention 4 is spelled out in the first sentence in the last paragraph. The 5 rest of the material is basis for or introductory of. Mr. Vollen, 6 is that right, sir?

MR. VOLLEN: Mr. Comey?

MR. COMEY: Again, I think you have gotten right to 9 the heart of it.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Okay. Now Dr. Martin has a Il question to ask with respect to the last paragraph. It is very 12 similar to what I was pursuing in the earlier 6.1.1 question 13 linvolving all nuclear plants in Michigan.

Dr. Martin?

DR. MARTIN: Looking again, I see that the last 15 16 paragraph, the last sentence -- they are the same thing. 17 am concerned about is the implication that synergistic effects 18 of heat discharge from the Applicant's plant are to be considered 19 together with pollutants being discharged in the beach water 20 cone by sources other than the Applicant's plant.

I would be interested in hearing to what extent 21 22 you are thinking about consideration of other sources of pollu-23 tants.

MR. COMEY: I will be very specific on that, Mr. Martin. 24 25 For example, if you have zinc and you have copper being discharged

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| by facilities initially, heat added to that has a very distinct effect on fish which I am sure you are well aware of. even more specific, last summer the City of Green Bay had a terrible taste of the problems.

Their intake is not on Green Bay, it is at Rostock, very close to Applicant's plant. The limited evidence right 7 now is that that seems to have been an effect coming down from 8 Green Bay, in other words the waters that come past the Kewaunee o plant and the Point Beach plant bringing down certain fungi and various other algae plumes, and if in fact those pass through the Kewaunee plant, that may synergistically affect those pollutants in such a way that you will see significant adverse effects.

Well, consideration of the difference DR. MARTIN: 15 between the action of a pollution in warm water versus cold water does not concern me as much as the implication that we 17 should be concerned with the source of these other pollutants, 18 not simply with the fact that they are present.

I don't think that the last sentence in MR. COMEY: that says that you should be concerned with the source. that you should be concerned about the effects of the heat together with pollutants being discharged into the beach waters.

DR. MARTIN: Regardless of their source?

Regardless of their source. MR. COMEY:

Yes.

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That is what I was after. DR. MARTIN:

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: By beach water zone, however, we are talking about -- there with respect to the area around the Kewaunee plant?

> Yes, sir. MR. COMEY:

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: How much of that area?

MR. COMEY: I think that the answer to that is two-First of all, the amount of area that is entrained by 9 the plant's intake, because that is the source of the water 10 that goes through the plant, plus on the outfall, the area that Il the plant reaches above ambient.

I think, Mr. Comey, we are running whether MR. SHON: 13 aground on the same reef that we ran on in the previous question 14 in that we are saying, as the Board to you now, you have had 15 discovery. You have had some time to look this over. 16 say you want to look at all nuclear plants, or perhaps all 17 other sources in the lake, and apparently without any limit as 18 to distance, number, or anything like that. And yet if your 19 case is essentially prepared as of now, it seems you should be 20 able to state now the extent to which you want to consider other 21 sources, what these other sources would be.

Do you intend to discover more -- run down more leads 23 as you go on?

I don't think so, Mr. Shon. MR. COMEY: 25 quite complete files at BPI of the industrial and other

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discharges into the lake, We probably know, as a matter of 2 fact, more than anybody else on that particular subject.

MR. SHON: Can you set any kind of limits at all? MR. COMEY: Frankly we have not sat down and gone 5 through that mass of data.

MR. VOLLEN: I think moreover, Mr. Shon, if I may, this is a different kind of concern. I think, if I can emphasize  $8\parallel$ and perhaps paraphrase what Mr. Comey said a few moments ago, 9 the area we are concerned with is that area which is defined 10 by this plant.

What we are saying is that whatever the area from 12 which this plant takes water and whatever the area into which 13 this plant discharges water, this Board ought to consider the 14 pollutants that are in that area or those two areas, to the 15 extent that they are different, regardless of the source from 16 which those pollutants come.

That is, those are phenomenon, pollutants that are 18 in the water, that water. It really is a defined area, defined 19 by this plant, if you will.

To use a technical term, we are looking MR. COMEY: 21 at the near field and far field effects of both the intake 22 and the discharge.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Getting back, however, to the 24 point that we made earlier, and I don't mean to be argumentative, 25 but just for purposes of clarifying this thing, what you have

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| just now told us, Mr. Comey and Mr. Vollen, does not appear 2 ||in your contentions.

You see, the parameter that you have just now enun-4 ciated with respect to what defines this plant does not appear 5 in your contentions. This is the kind of parameter we are 6 talking about. This is the kind of parameter we are talking 7 about in 6.1.1. I am not too sure that we finally got the 8 answer from you.

I think the Board has an idea of what the parameters 10 should be and I think probably what will happen -- and this Il don't know -- but we are disposed to possibly remember 12 formating these contentions. But absent your clear delineation 13 of what your contention is, you don't leave us much recourse. 14 Otherwise we have no parameters on what we are talking about.

MR. VOLLEN: I don't want to be argumentative either, 16 Mr. Chairman, but I guess it is a question of each of us finding 17 different ways and different words to say the same thing. I 18 think this particular contention does, by itself, define the 19 area that we are talking about.

The last several lines of that talk about the heat 21 proposed to be discharged from Applicant's plant. It seems to 22 me that is ---

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Together with pollutants being 24 discharged into the beach water zone, Mr. Vollen. 25 beach water zone mean? It could mean the entire periphery of

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MR. SEIFFERT: Mr. Chairman ---

MR. SEIFFERT:

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: And it does.

had the same problem with the contentions, that it appears that the Board did, as the position of the Regulatory Staff

appears in our status paragraph, we think this contention can

If I may interrupt, Regulatory Staff

be litigated as a proper issue for the hearing except for the

last paragraph, and we are talking now just really about the

last three lines, because the contain words like "we should

quality of the lake and if there are pollutants, that the

consider pollutants being discharged into the zone." We object

pollutants are in the lake. We don't care where they came from

to say that we should consider what is in the lake, fine, we have

into the zone and who does it, we do not believe that is a proper

no problem with that. But when he is talking about discharging

so much or who discharged them, we consider the lake quality.

We should consider and the FAS does consider the

Insofar as Mr. Vollen is calrifying his contentions

All right, is it fair to say, now,

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to that.

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issue for this hearing.

DR. MARTIN:

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that in both of these contentions, 6.1.1 and 6.2, that the area of concern is not the whole of Lake Michigan but of some more limited area close to the proposed site?

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If you are talking about a geographical MR. COMEY: 2 area where noticeable effects are likely to be found, the answer Reba 7 3 is yes, it will be a very finite subset of the total volume and 4 surface of the lake. If you are asking, for me to say ---CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Go ahead, clarify. 5 That the biological impact of the lake MR. COMEY: 6 7 as a whole is going to be insignificant as a result of changes 8 in the lake, in the area around the plant, neither you nor I 9 nor anyone else can say really what that is going to be. I don't recall having said anything that 10 DR. MARTIN: Il would suggest that question to you. 12 CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Your contention really goes to 13 your former observation? 14 MR. COMEY: Right. end 15 21 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 Ace - Federal Reporters, Inc. 25

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Okay.

The last one, 6.7.4c.

Dr. Martin would like some clarification.

DR. MARTIN: What I really want is a disucssion and clarification or distinction from the Staff and from the Applicant's to explain to me why they consider this contention to be lacking adequate basis to be placed in controversy.

MR. SEIFFERT: Dr. Martin, the position of the Regulatory Staff is that although this contention does take nearly a page, we again are concerned about the fact that although we consider that it is proper to look at the lake as it is now, we think this contention considers the lake in the future, and sources that are discharging into it.

It uses the words such as "quantities of chemicals which Applicant plans to discharge can not be considered in isolation" and "chemicals which lake Michigan currently receives."

Again, the position of the Staff is we should consider the water quality of the lake as it is, and we do this, and we haven't got any basis to determine what it might be in the future, or who is discharging so that the lake is currently receiving chemicals.

We don't think there is any basis for the contention as stated in this way.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Charnoff, any comments,

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MR. CHARNOFF: On the question of why is there -to what extent -- what is the basis for my statement that there
is an inadequate basis, I guess when I read -- I don't know
whether the two million pounds per year is a correct number,
but let's assume it is.

I take these a sentence at a time, sir. The first or second sentence says that "The discharge of two million pounds per year of dissolved solids is clearly an unacceptable additional burden to the lake."

I would ask where inathisacontention does it say why, how, or in what way.

The next question. "The best technology must be required as a condition of any operating license."

Why, how, and in what way?

"Because Lake Michigan continues to experience a continuing linear increase in total dissolved solids concentration, "Applicant's proposal of the discharge at 65 ppm above normal background represents a single degradation action equivalent to more than 200 years of advanced industrial actifity in this area."

How is that calculated, and whatis the significance of it? What is he trying to tell us.

"Petitioner contends that Applicant's proposed average discharge rate of 20 ppm's above background in the

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plume would guarantee almost immediate degradation of this area of the lake to a level that would not otherwise be reached until the year 2040."

What is the basis for that kinds of statement? On what authority do we know that that is going to degrade that lake in any way? Ac which

So, when I say what is the basis, sir, all I have is a number of contentions grouped under one number. They are all allegations, but the foundation for any of this, a suggestion that there is any authoritative basis for this kind of judgment, nothing.

When you ask, gentlemen, what is it that the Intervenors are tyring to allege, just consider for a moment what it is that we as the parties have to put in in the way of testimony as responses to these kinds of things.

Then you really understand why we are saying that the Commission was really right when it said it doesn't want unsupported allegations, it wants some basis, because it wants to get on with this process.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Yes, but as I read you, Mr. Charnoff, you are saying, in effect, that you want all the evidence right at this point in time.

MR. CHARNOFF: I don't want all the evidence, and I don't want it in an evidentiary way, I want somebody to tell us what this is.

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We were going through an informal process of discovery, we were asking for the basis. What did we get? Please see the Point Beach transcript. If that is the basis for this, I submit to you ti is an inadequate basis.

We have to prepare for a case, and that is all we got in response to the question.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Why didn't I have a motion before the Board with respect to that discovery issue?

MR. CHARNOFF: We were proceeding informally, and the effort was made to arrive at a consensus, or a stipulation as to what we could agree upon and what we don't know.

You now have our position, sir. Our position is these contentions should be struck for lack of basis. That is what we put before you.

We were proceeding in that informal way pursuant to our joint stipulation.

We also understand that the Commission meant it when they said that at that time discovery is finished,

Intervenors had to substantiate and define their contentions.

That may not be true.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Any thing further, Mr. Vollen?

MR. VOLLEN: On this contention, I think we have

argued our positions. I think I heard Mr. Charnoff saying that

he disagrees with us. I think the Board ought to decide who

is right.

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Anything more on this?

DR. MARTIN: No.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Okay, this concludes all of the discussion that the Board wanted with respect to the contentions on which we were not clear.

Let's now proceed to a discussion of the Intervenors' objections to Paragraph 4 of the prehearing conference order of the Board, dated December 4, 1972.

MR. VOLLEN: Mr. Chairman, may I bring up one matter prior to that?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right.

MR. VOLLEN: I think this is the appropriate time, because we are departing from the subject of contentions, and this relates to that.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right, sir.

MR. VOLLEN: My comments are directed to the document entitled "Applicant's Arguments with respect to Intervenors! Radiological and Environmental Contentions," and a letter dated January 9, 1973, to which is attached a document entitled "Supplement to Applicant's Arguments with respect to Intervenors' Radiological and Environmental Contentions."

These documents have been adverted to several times during the course of the prehearing conference today. I would like to state that I received these documents for the first time at approximately 10 minutes after 11:00 p.m. last night.

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They are lengthy, to say the least.

The first document I referred to is some 70 pages in length, with a number of lengthy appendicies attached to it.

The second document is a shorter document.

I have had a chance to look at these documents only very cursorily. I have not had a chance to read them or to study them.

My limited opportunity to review them has led me to the conclusion that, at least in some respects, some of the things said in these documents raise, in my mind, a substantial question as to the ethical propriety of the things that were said in these documents by counsel for the Applicant.

For that reason, I would request that the Board give me an opportunity to respond in writing to these documents.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Can you be more specific, Mr. Vollen? Is that a serious charge?

MR. VOLLEN: Yes, sir.

The first document I referred to --

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Which document?

MR. VOLLEN: Applicant's arguments.

Again, I have read only very quickly, Mr.

Farmakides.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Let me be very clear. The Board has not yet read this document. We only received it yesterday. We were primarily concerned with reviewing all of

the contentions plus the modifications. I just don't have any background with respect to this document.

MR. VOLLEN: One of the reasons I raised the question was I thought I heard Mr. Shon advert to it several times.

MR. SHON: I did.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: He has read it.

MR. SHON: But not in detail or in depth, but I have looked at some selected passgaes in this document.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I was speaking about myself.

I have not read this yet.

MR. VOLLEN: I am in essentially the same state that Mr. Shon is.

MR. SHON: I looked in general only at things that other documents referred me to.

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MR. VOLLEN: Well, the two specific things that caught my attention as I looked through this document very quickly rewere references to Intervenors' position in this case based upon, assertedly, things that were said during the informal meetings that were discussed -- that occurred between January 2nd and January 4th of this year.

That is to say, these Applicants are making a legal argument to knock down a legal position they ascribe to me without finding my legal argument in any document, in any formal kind of proceeding. But without affidavits, they say that Intervenors took a certain position during these meetings. I don't think that is proper.

Secondly, and more specifically, one of the appendices to this document entitled "Applicants' Arguments" has attached to it verbatim copies of certain documents which the Intervenors submitted to the Applicant and to the Staff as part of this informal discovery process in an effort to amicably agree upon what contingents are to be litigated.

Those documents were submitted by me to Counsel for the Applicant with an explicit statement that they were being submitted to Applicants and the Staff for the purpose I have just described, our informal discovery. My transmittal letter specifically said:

"These documents are not to be submitted

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to the Licensing Board or used for any other purpose."

Without any prior conversation with me, without stating to me that they intended to do this, without asking my position on it, without presenting a motion to the Board, they nevertheless presented these documents to the Board. I am concerned about such conduct, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Charnoff?

MR. CHARNOFF: Mr. Chairman, you were shaking your head when you asked how come I did not make any complaint with regard to lack of discovery responses by the Intervenor, suggesting possibly that you think I should have filed something in the last day or two with regard to that matter. I don't know what the shrug meant.

We have proceeded in an order in the proceeding here suggested initially by the Staff, and I was perfectly willing to give it a try, to informally conduct all of our business among the parties, to informally make available all the information that the Intervenor wanted, to informally conduct discovery, so we would be able to arrive in a timely fashion to a definition of the matters in controversy and the bases for those matters in controversy, so we would be prepared to go ahead with the case.

We had a schedule that we set out, as you will recall, which was embodied in your order of December 4th, 1972. That schedule would have allowed an interval of about

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12 days, as I recall it, between the completion of the last set of meetings wherein the parties would agree upon a stipulation as to what is in issue and a stipulation as to what we could not agree upon, so that we could submit that to you so you would be able to consider these matters.

If you'll recall, we had a telephone call in which we were all a party to with you, followed by a letter from myself. The Intervenors had asked for a delay in the schedule They had developed during the week of December 11th, somewhere between 10 and 20 contentions and bases for them, and they said, "Well, we could not get together and arrive at all of the stipulations in a timely way," and they wanted to have a delay until the first week of January.

We had asked whether or not it could be put off just one week. It was decided the Intervenors said they needed that time, and as a matter of fact, they would submit continuing submittals to us and to the Regulatory Staff of their further contentions so that we would be able to meet intelligently during the week of January 2nd through 4th.

We didn't get any continuing submittals between that meeting -- those series of contentions we got. We walked in on January 2nd and we had a whole series of new or revised or restated contentions. The people involved in that meeting, including the Intervenors, literally broke their backs for three days trying to make some sense out of that particular

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process, and to develop a paper which would be informative to the Board on Friday, as was required by the Board order.

The paper specifically indicated the status of the particular contentions. The paper indicated that on most of the contentions there was disagreement by the parties as to whether or not that contention should be admitted into controversy.

We, therefore, concluded that it was appropriate in terms of the very short time schedule available to continue to break our backs and get a piece of paper into the Board that explains our objections to those contentions we did object to. We did that.

We submitted as an attachment to the paper, sir, the contentions offered by the Board -- this is what Mr. Vollen -- offered by the Intervenor -- this is what Mr. Vollen is complaining about. The contentions of course are identical to those in the stipulation except to the extent they may be reworded, plus what we considered to be the bases on which they are offered.

There is nothing particularly confidential about bases, this is what the whole name of the game is about, as far as we are concerned.

Now from the very beginning of this proceeding he has objected to me about the extent to which I would be sending communications to the Board that we were exchanging among

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I said I would be sensitive to Mr. Vollen's problem, but I did feel that about the status of the case, and the nature of disagreements, that I would not commit to never filing copies with the Board of any of its papers.

That was the understanding that we had. It seems to me that the fact that he says "Don't send this to the Board" when all it contains are the contentions we're talking about and the bases is something that was in the nature of his general request of "Don't tell the Board what is going on."

Now I cannot, representing this client, go through an informal discovery process which brings us right up to the pre-hearing conference and work and work with the Intervenor and the Regulatory Staff to arrive at a basis so I could understand that contention and find that I don't get that basis, and then come in to a Licensing Board and find that I am perhaps being criticized because I didn't file a motion with the Board saying I did not get the information I wanted.

We can't have it both ways. If we were to file things formally and have them formally, I'm prepared to proceed in each cases like that. But if we are going to be pushed up until the deadline and then we don't get the information and then the Licensing Board said, "Well, you didn't get the basis but you 23 didn't ask for a discovery," then it seems to me somebody is being unfair.

Now the fact with regard to any allegations that there

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is anything unethical, I have to reject that one, Mr. Chairman. All we attached respect contentions and statements of bases of contentions. There is nothing in that that is particularly illicit, illegal, or private, or anything of the sort. would reject that.

Now with regard to the extent to which we may have characterized Intervenor's statement, and we did that in a few places in here, he is free to quarrel with that. we did was, in an effort to shortcircuit this process a little bit, we gave it to you. The Intervenors are free to receive this, and comment on it to you today.

The fact that he got it at ten after eleven last night was simply his plane schedule. We informed him we were filing it with you and it was available for him. He said, "Leave it at my hotel." We did that.

As far as I am concerned, he is free to criticize anything that is in here and the Board can make judgments on it. But it was not unethical.

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MR. RENFROW: Please, Mr. Chairman. The process that the parties have gone through, I think, has been a very helpful one. I believe to a large extent we have specified contentions on the good will of all sides, through each side working together. I think both the Applicant and the Staff and the Intervenors have a better understanding of the case.

To that extent, I think this process has worked very well. As to the paper being filed, I will state to this Board that I have not read it. I do know that working informally, there are comments made. Each lawyer must make his own decision.

However, from the Staff's point of view, any informal conference at which the attorneys are talking, discussing the case, I do not consider those to be relevant facts to be put before the Board without the express permission of any party. I have heard countless lawyers argue about that point, hearings go up because informal conferences were reported when they should not have been.

I would like to state for the Board, to the extent that that has taken place, I do not agree with that practice. Second of all, as to Appendix C, I would like to suggest that it be stricken from this paper for two reasons:

One, not only does it include the contentions, but it includes the Staff's preliminary answers that were made to the Intervenors to provide them with some detail so that we

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could then meet and discuss. Those are not, in my opinion, and were not intended to be put before this Board as answers to any contentions. They were for the information of the Intervenors as were many of the contentions that were placed to us until we reached the final words.

I would not like to see this go much further. I think the issue is before the Board, that it can be corrected. Perhaps the parties among themselves can reach an agreement as to informal conferences that will not be broken.

However, I would suggest to this Board that Appendix
C be deleted from this paper and that both Mr. Vollen and
myself have an opportunity to answer it.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I am sorry this has arisen, because very frankly, apart from the friendly nudging of the parties in order to sharpen the contentions, in order for us to join issue more clearly, I have admired the work — the whole Board has — admired the work of all the lawyers in this case. We think it is one of the best professional jobs we have seen. That something like this should arise now is very unfortunate. I don't know that it is a potentially serious as some might suggest. The Board does permit the Intervenor and the Staff to file replies to the Applicant's arguments.

In addition, I would like to meet with Mr. Charnoff, Mr. Renfrow, and Mr. Vollen, immediately after

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the hearing today.

I would make one further and last observation, and will drop it, unless there is anything further that needs to be said. That is, this informal procedure, in my opinion, has been successful, largely successful. There are some potential flaws. I think they can be worked out. It is a question of the time element beginning to grind on people. I think we have to be more flexible and lighten it. the time schedule is too strenuous, let's change it. We are not going to prejudice any party by reason of the requirement of time. We certainly want to expedite this case as much as possible, but not to the point that it really damages in any sense any party's case.

Now, again, unless I hear something that has to be said now, I want to drop the matter. I want to see Mr. Vollen, Mr. Renfrow, and Mr. Charnoff later.

Is there anything else?

MR. VOLLEN: No, sir.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Related to contentions?

MR. VOLLEN: In light of the Board's ruling, I have nothing further to say.

MR. RENFROW: No, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Fine. Let's then go to the argument that was requested in the objections filed by the Joint Intervenors relating to paragraph 4.

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Mr. Vollen, in your objection, dated December 12, 1972, you request that the Board vacate that portion of the order relating to paragraph 4 and that we permit either by written brief or by oral argument or by both a discussion.

What we had done, I think we had a telephone conversation among all of the parties with respect to this, and I had indicated, I think it was sometime around December the 19th or 20th, that we would definitely permit oral argument on this point at this prehearing conference. We certainly will hear that.

I think what we will do -- previously during one of the breaks, I asked Mr. Vollen and Mr. Charnoff -- I don't believe Mr. Renfrow was in the room -- about how much time would be necessary, and we estimate between five and 10 minutes.

Mr. Renfrow, is that about right for you, sir?
MR. RENFROW: At the maximum.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right, fine.

Mr. Vollen, you can proceed, and then I'll hear from Mr. Charnoff, and then I'll hear lastly from Mr. Renfrow.

MR. VOLLEN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Forgive me. The question that we raise is in response to your question earlier this morning, Mr. Vollen, is paragraph 4 of the order of the Board dated December 4, 1972.

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MR. VOLLEN: Before I get into my argument, let me try and clarify in my own mind and perhaps in the Board's mind and the minds of counsel for the parties what it is we are arguing.

The document I filed on December 12 said that the order, the prehearing conference order, insofar as it required Intervenors to file direct written testimony on the same date as Applicant and the Staff, should be vacated. In order that the parties present their position on the question of whether or not Intervenors should be so required.

What I am not clear on now is whether you want me to direct my remarks to the latter point, namely whether or not Intervenors should be so required or whether I should first direct my remarks in support of an argument that that question should be considered.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Just to be very clear, for purposes of a discussion, that particular paragraph was discussed with all the parties on December 4th, 1972. That was the very day we issued it. I think I had called -- I know I had -- I had called all the parties, and I had discussed that I was putting that paragraph in. I said at that time that this was an action of the Board in order for the Board to be apprised of the direct testimony of all the parties. I wanted all the parties to file their direct testimony on the same date. The direct of the Applicant with respect to the

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burden he has to make, the direct of the Staff with respect to its direct case, the direct of the Intervenor with respect to his contentions was what I referred to.

Now with that as background, if you want to expand the issue, you may. I am primarily concerned about the issue of requiring all of the parties to submit their direct on the same date prior to the evidentiary hearing.

MR. VOLLEN: Fine. That is what I will be pleased In your articulation of to direct myself to, Mr. Chairman. the issue just now, I think you used the kinds of words that are quite relevant to it. That is "burden" and "obligation of parties." I think implicit in a decision as to whether or not Intervenors are required to file direct testimony at the same time as the Applicants and the Staff is the question of whether there is some burden upon the Intervenors in a case like this.

We know, I think, clearly that the burden of proof in this case is on the Applicants. The regulations of the The Administrative Atomic Energy Commission so state. Procedure Act so states. I believe counsel for the Applicant has so stated at the last prehearing conference. There can be no question that the burden of proof as an evidentiary matter is upon the Applicant.

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I think that has to be the case. As I indicated 2 | before, in response to Mr. Clark's question, the statute is 3 replete -- by statute, I am now referring to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 as amended -- is replete with obligations on the Atomic Energy Commission to make findings with respect to the 6 protection and the adequacy of protection for the public health 7 and safety of the public. Now, that thread, that thought, 8 runs through several sections of the statute.

The Applicants come here asking the Atomic Energy 10 Commission to give them a very important right, or to grant them a very important privilege, that which Congress has decided only the Atomic Energy Commission can give, and that which Congress has decided is totally involved with the public interest 14 in this country.

It seems to me not unreasonable -- and the statute 16 has so dictated -- that the applicants have the burden of 17 demonstrating that in order to have that privilege of running 18 a nuclear reactor, they satisfy the Atomic Energy Commission 19 and the Atomic Energy Commission finds that the running of that 20 nuclear energy plant will be consistent with the public health 21 and safety.

It being clear that the burden, to establish the 23 |safety of this plant on the applicant -- because if they don't 24 satisfy that burden it seems to me that the Board cannot 25 find that the plant will be safe and the plant cannot be licensed

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-- the question is whether short of that burden of proof, another party and particularly the Intervenors have any burden of going forward, any burden of presentation of evidence, any type of evidentiary burden.

My answer to that question, as you might expect, is no. There is no such burden on the Intervenors. I find no references in the statute or the regulations to the imposition of such a burden on Intervenors. Quite the contrary. As I said, I find a burden of proof on the Applicants, and in my understanding of normal legal proceedings, when a party has the burden of proof with respect to any matter in controversy, unless there is something to the contrary, that same party also has the burden of going forward.

Now to require the Intervenors to file direct written testimony at the same time that the Applicants and the Staff are filing direct testimony is to require us -- require the Intervenors to show something before we have seen what the evidence will be of the Applicants and the Staff.

That something must be the burden of going forward that implicitly has been imposed upon us with regard -- by reason of an order saying we have to file testimony at the same time. In our view, the Intervenors, since they do not have a burden, are entitled and ought not to be required to present their evidence, whether in the form of written testimony or orally, until such time as the Applicants and the Staff have presented

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I their evidence so that the Intervenors can then determine 2 |whether any additional evidence on their part is necessary or 3 desirable.

It may well be that with respect to any particular 5 piece of evidence on any particular issue the Intervenors might 6 well reach the conclusion that no evidence is required, because 7 we would take the position that the applicant has not sustained 8 its burden of proof and that on that issue, we would argue that 9 the Board cannot make a finding in favor of the Applicants.

Now I recognize that when I say the Intervenors 11 ought to have no burden of going forward, and have no burden 12 of proof, that it sounds very much like an argument that the 13 Intervenors are entitled to come into a public proceeding like 14 this and raise question about the plant without having to prove 15 anything.

Well, I think the reason it sounds very much like 17 that is because that essentially is our position. 18 bublic proceeding in which a private company is asking for 19 avery important privilege from the United States Government, 20 from the Atomic Energy Commission, a privilege which involves, 21 It think we can all agree, significant hazards and concerns.

Congress is concerned about the public health and 23 safety. That is obvious throughout the statute. 24 questions we have raised by way of contentions are of no moment 25 Whatsoever, they are easily disposed of.

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There is a procedure for summary disposition. 2 can easily be answered. If the questions are of moment, if there alis a cause for concern and the Applicant cannot easily dispose of them with evidence, then I think the fact that we have been given the right simply to come in and ask questions and make them prove that their plant is safe is a procedure that is well 7 || founded, because indeed, we have no private right that we are 8 concerned about.

It is the public interest and the general health and safety that we are concerned about with these plants. For that reason it makes perfectly good sense to me, and I think Congress contemplated that such a procedure could be utilized that public proceeding where the applicant has the burden of proof.

Finally, there is a body of law which I think has some applicability here, which in general stands for the proposition that a court or an administrative agency can properly impose the burden of going forward as well as the burden of proof upon the party who peculiarly has the knowledge within his or her |position.

Never, I think, was a proposition of law more applicable than it is here. We do not have as public interest Intervenors a staff of many, the facilities, the time, the money to gather expert witnesses, to prepare lengthy, involved, direct testimony in advance.

I think we should be permitted to be in the position

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1 of having the Applicants put in their case to demonstrate the safety of their plant with regard to the questions we have raised about it, and thereafter, if we determine that our own direct evidence is appropriate, to present it at that time.

In sum, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Board, because there is no burden of proof upon the Intervenors in a proceeding 7 | like this, and because there is no burden of going forward whatsoever, it is our position that it is wholly inappropriate to require Intervenors to present their evidence prior to the time that -- or at the same time as Applicants and the staff.

Thank you, Mr. Vollen. CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Charnoff?

Thank you.

MR. CHARNOFF: Mr. Chairman, on December 12th the Intervenors filed a motion objecting to paragraph 4; and in response to that, on December 19th, the Applicants filed a reply to that motion and we would hope that you would consider all of the argument stated therein which pertain in part at least  $_{19}\,\|$ to some of the arguments now made by Mr. Vollen in connection with this matter.

I would point out preliminarily that in that argument Mr. Vollen argued in paragraph 4, page 4 of his paper, that one of his complaints was that apart from the question or respective burdens of proof, the paragraph places an undue and unreasonable burden on Intervenors in preparation for the hearing.

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And he discussed why this would be very difficult, 2 a very difficult burden for them to assume. I would simply 3 assume that we are not in a construction permit case where there 4 | is a mandatory hearing, we are in an operating license case 5 where the hearing would not be held but for the contentions 6 put forward by the Intervenors, and that hearings involve certain 7 burdens on a lot of people.

It is a concept of it being difficult to put forward 9 any direct testimony at this time -- that is a little difficult 10 for me to understand. Let's examine the question of burden of 11 proof.

First I would suggest that under the 2.732, the 13 regulations say that unless otherwise ordered by the Presiding 14 Officer, the Applicant or the proponent of the order has the 15 burden of proof. I am perfectly satisfied that in a construction permit case where the licensing boards make the mandatory or the 17 required findings, the ultimate findings with regard to whether a plant is safe or not, that the applicant certainly in that situation was the burden of proof, since it is a mandatory hearing, and the board totally independent of the participation by Intervenors, has obligations to review the record.

In that case I would advise my clients that they also ||have the burden of going forward. I think the situation is a lot more problematical in an operating license case, particularly where the hearing is held only at the request of the Intervenors

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I and the licensing board is not to make the ultimate safety 2 ||findings required by statute but is rather to make only those 3 subordinate findings with regard to the matters placed in con-4 troversy by the Intervenors.

Since the Board is not making the ultimate findings Mr. Vollen's argument, as stated a few moments ago, is that we 7 must demonstrate that the plant is safe. That is not really 8 not so with respect to the hearing.

We don't have to demonstrate in this hearing that the plant is safe. In this hearing we have to demonstrate that the matters put into controversy are either without foundation, wrong, or don't otherwise affect that ultimate finding. But if the issues are quite limited as they may be in certain operating license cases and the issue is not is the plant safe in its final analysis, then I am not sure we have to make that demonstration.

Given the absence of a requirement to make demonstrations with regard to ultimate safety issues, I would submit to you that there is a fundamental question as to whether we even have the burden of proof in an operating license case. But even assuming that the Applicants do have the burden of proof in an operating license proceeding, there is, as Mr. Vollen and the Board Members and the record, the distinction between the burden of going forward and the burden of proof or the burden of persuasion.

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It seems to me that what we have been at some areas 2 of disagreement on all along is the fundamental question of 3 an intervenor who comes in and says -- to be ludicrous, the sun 4 is going to fall on my plant and therefore that will be unsafe that is specific, he explains in some way the way that the sun 6 is going to fall on such and such a day and land on my plant --7 suddenly the Applicant has the burden of proof that won't happen 8 It seems to me given that type of far out situation, that the 9 idea of the Applicant's having to have the burden of going forward as well as the burden of proof is somewhat unreasonable, and as I suggested at the last prehearing conference, we don't know any ot her jurisprudence situation where a trial or a 13 | hearing is involved at the request of party A and party A then simply sits back and says, "Party B, you have the burden of 15 going forward as well as the burden of proof."

We are not aware of any. If there are any, we wish to be enlightened. We think that violates all fundamental jurisprudence rules. What does the burden of going forward really mean, Mr. Chairman? It seems to me that the burden of going forward as distinguished from the burden of proof is that if a party who has that burden of going forward can't meet that burden, that particular matter in controversy that he has the burden on should simply be dropped.

Fundamentally it strikes me that that is not an unreasonable proposition when the matters in controversy are

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25 Reba 9 placed into controversy by the Intervenor, to move something 2 forward with. I would point out that it is not unusual to distinguish between burden of proof and burden of going forward.

I would point out that now Chief Justice Burger, in the famous Office of Communications of the United Church of Christ vs. the Federal Communications Commission, in 1969, when he was 7 then sitting on the D. C. Court of Appeals, wrote that the public Intervenor in an FCC proceeding, where admittedly the statute is a little different in terms of the whole question of basis --10 he wrote, "the public intervenor was to have the burden of going forward with evidence in the first instance. From that point 12 on, the responsibility shifts to the agency to pursue its management 13 prosecutorial or regulatory functions."

So there is a distinction that is fairly made. 15 submit to you that the parallel between that type of situation 16 and the case we are involved with in an operating license case 17 is so striking that the concept of having an intervenor go forward 18 to demonstrate that he has something in the way of contentions that he wishes is not without precedent and is really just ele-20 mentary fairness.

But setting aside the issue of the burden of going forward, the issue in your ruling, paragraph 4, was, do all 23 the parties have to put their direct testimony in at the same I would submit to you that if I am right, and I think I am, the Intervenors have the burden of going, and my basic

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I proposition would be that the Intervenors should put the Reba 10 2 basic testimony in writing first, followed by the direct testi-3 mony in writing by the regulatory staff, and the Applicant.

> We, however, in the interests of compressing the 5 schedule, and assuming when we made the suggestion, frankly, 6 that we would have an adequate basis, i.e., an adequate under-7 standing of what is behind the contentions so that we would be 8 able to prepare our testimony -- I suggested that we have all the parties file their written direct testimony at the same 10 time.

And while I am not at all aware of how the Board 12 will come out on our arguments on basis or the contentions, 13 for the time being we are still prepared to feel that way. 14 That question, sir, is independent really of the burden of 15 going forward. All we want the parties to do is put their 16 direct testimony in ahead of time, so the board members and 17 each of the other parties will be aware of what that direct 18 testimony is all about, and there will be no surprises.

We can then argue whose witnesses go on first, and who gets croaked first. With respect to that very narrow question of filing testimony, I can only read to you from the Commission's estimate with regard to its new rules.

"The use of advance written testimony by all parties is now required by amendment of Section 2743. It can be expected to expedite the hearing process as well as to provide

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1 other benefits. Counsel and their technical advisors can 2 examine the material before hearing and be prepared to cross-3 examine without delay."

Now it seems to me that the Commission has really 5 addressed the fundamental question of putting direct testimony 6 in in writing ahead of the hearing. It has not in that par-7 ticular paragraph addressed whether one party should put it 8 in first or second but certainly has said direct testimony in 9 technical matters inolved in these cases are appropriate for 10 submission in writing ahead of time.

That is the issue. Mr. Vollen's argument in his 12 motion of December 12th focussed exclusively on the old regula-13 tions, and totally ignored the Commission regulations which 14 were published this summer and which are applicable, certainly 15 to this case.

Therefore on the narrow question of the appropriateness 17 of your paragraph 4, it seems to me that it is in total conform-18 lity with the Commission's statement of policy.

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Renfrow?

Thank you, Mr. Charnoff.

Mr. Renfrow?

MR. RENFROW: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I might begin by stating that the CP and the OL cases are both set forth in the statute as requiring hearings. The regulation now states that in OL, there is no mandatory hearing, that it is only when the Intervenor himself comes in and asks questions that a hearing is held.

However, it is not the Intervenor that invokes the hearing, it is the Applicant himself coming before the Board, asking and requesting a license to operate a plant. He must face a CP hearing according to the regulations. may not have to have an OL hearing, may. But it is still his request.

Therefore I think it is clear that the burden of proof is on this Applicant, since he is the one requesting the The Director of Regulations may make the findings license. on the regulations, but he must make them consistent with what this Board finds on contested issues.

As to the burden of going forward, it has always been my impression under federal law and in Federal Court practice that the burden of going forward does not shift until the party with the burden of proof makes a prima facie As I understand it, there is not a prima facie case case.

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made before this Board.

Now, to address myself directly to the question, it is the Staff's position that all parties are required to file written testimony. I would refer this Board to Section 2.743 of Part 50, which states, among other things, that each party shall serve copies of its proposed written testimony on each other party at least five days in advance of the session of the hearing at which the testimony is to be heard. Now this is to be done unless otherwise ordered by the presiding officer on the basis of objections presented.

The Commission's rules have been enacted in accordance with several other administrative agencies. The sources on filing written testimony before the hearing state that it contributes to the hearing going forward, each of the parties in a technical area, including the Board, has an opportunity to look at each other's evidence, to be prepared to go forward.

I do not think whoever has the burden of proof is denied due process. The line of cases supporting this reasoning all support that this is a proper way to go provided that certain restraints are built in. These restraints are certainly a matter of the Atomic Energy Commission regulations. The opportunity for cross-examination is there for this party.

Under other administrative agencies, like the ICC,

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there is no opportunity for cross-examination, it is just written testimony filed. In this case, there will be the opportunity for cross.

In addition, I might state that it is perfectly reasonable for the parties to ask and the Board to order that within a length of time after direct is filed, each party may then file his rebuttal testimony. I would submit to this Board that this should be done so that when the direct cases are through, if there is no summary judgment granted at the end of the direct case, and thus if the Intervenors put on their case, that we are ready to go forward with rebuttal, since we have agreed to a continuous hearing. This seems to me to relieve Mr. Vollen's question.

He would have the right, naturally, to go back, look at our direct testimony, and file rebuttal, as would the Applicant and the Staff.

Third of all, I would suggest to this Board that the administrative procedure conference itself has suggested that boards and agencies move in this direction to file written testimony, balancing between the rights of the parties and the prejudice and the need to expedite the hearings and have the opportunity to review technical details.

I think the section of the Atomic Energy Act does this. I think it provides full protection for the Intervenor, the Applicant, and the Staff. The fact that the

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Staff requests that all parties be required to file written testimony should not lead any party or the Board to come forward that the Staff's position is that the Intervenors are required to file written testimony.

As Mr. Charnoff says, the fundamental jurisprudence question, which I don't guess has been answered yet as to burden of proof -- the burden of proof, if it is with the Applicant, does not require that the Intervenor file testimony or have a case. As in any other court case, he may make his case through cross-examination of the Applicant and the Staff and their witnesses.

However, in fairness to all the other parties, the Intervenor should be required to file their testimony with all the parties so we all have an opportunity to see what is in the testimony, what is there, what we will need to cross-examine.

I would suggest finally to the Board that the rebuttal suggestion that I make be adopted or at least considered when the Board issues its order.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Renfrow, the Board is now confused. You seem to be arguing completely contrary to the paper presented on the 20th of December of '72 by the Staff, in which you said that you have no objection to vacating paragraph 4.

MR. RENFROW: Mr. Charnoff asked me that question.

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The sum of that was, Mr. Chairman, perhaps not artfully put, that the Staff had no objection to the Board vacating the order and allowing oral argument on this question. I believe in the last paragraph I said that that is without regard to the merits of the issue, i.e., the Staff felt that the Intervenor should be allowed the opportunity to present its

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Okay. Thank you. Anything further?

Go ahead, Mr. Vollen.

views to this Board.

MR. VOLLEN: I would like a very brief rebuttal,
Mr. Chairman. Mr. Charnoff brought up the document he
filed in reply to my motion, and I want to just make one
reference to that. In that document, on page 5 and 6,
Applicant's cite and quote from the case of Power Reactor
Development Company versus International Union, a 1961
decision of the United States Supreme Court.

That decision, in my view, has absolutely nothing to do with the issue before this Board now. That case was concerned with the question of whether the Atomic Energy Commission needed to make the same kind of safety findings at the construction permit stage as they have to make at the operating license stage. It didn't go to burden of proof.

The language quoted on page 5, I believe, is quoted really out of context, but beyond that, of course, it doesn't

tce – Federal Reporters, Inc.  talk about how the Intervenors have to make a showing.

Secondly, Mr. Charnoff, in his oral argument referred to Office of Communications of the Church of Christ versus FCC. The citation to that case is 425 F 2nd, 543. It is a decision of the Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit in 1969. Mr. Charnoff and I, I think, agree in one respect: The statute involved there was quite different from the Atomic Energy Act which we are dealing with, and moreover, the Intervenors in that case conceded that they had the burden of going forward. I don't see how it can cast any light on the problem here.

Thirdly, I have some disagreement, I think, with the proposition that this hearing is being held only because Intervenors asked for it, on two levels:

A, I agree with Mr. Renfrow, that obviously it was the Applicants that started the whole proceeding going. They are here asking for a license to operate that plant. But even beyond that, as I read Section 189 of the Atomic Energy Act, it provides that in the absence of a request by Intervenors, the Commission may issue an operating license without holding a hearing where there has been a hearing on the construction permit. It does not say that the Commission shall issue an operating license without a hearing. It says it may. In other words, to speculate what the Commission would have done in the absence of petitions to intervene, I

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Ace — Federal Reporters, Inc.  think, cannot be done. That is intended to put into context and raise a question as to whether this hearing is being held only because the Intervenors have asked for it.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Wasn't that in the notice of hearing?

MR. VOLLEN: I don't think so. I have read it over again this morning, Mr. Farmakides, and it isn't very clear.

It is not to me a very clear statement by the Commission that it will issue a license without a hearing, unless someone asks for a hearing.

Certainly the statute does not require it not to have a hearing, if there are no Intervenors. But I don't read the notice of consideration in this case as saying that the Commission will forego a hearing if there are no Intervenors. I certainly want to be brief. I smile, because in a way we are back to the question that you wanted to rule on at the first prehearing conference, that is, whether the old rules apply or whether the new rules apply. And my position at that time was we ought to wait until an issue is presented. I think we are there. But this is not really very dramatic, because both old Section 2.473, which talked about necessity or desirable, and new Section 2.473, which talks about direct testimony in the absence of objection, contemplate that this Board has some discretion, has a decision to make, as to whether or not to require it.

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, Inc.  But more importantly, and let me just finish my prior thought, if there is a difference with regard to the result that this Board would reach under the old or the new rule, we would clearly argue that the old rule applies because to apply the new rule after this proceeding had started would substantially prejudice us.

one as being applicable, I think neither of those sections require this Board, even if it determines to require written testimony, that all the parties file it at the same time. So I think we have to remember there are really two issues here, whether Intervenors have to file written testimony at all, and whether Intervenors have to file written testimony at the same time as Applicants and the Staff.

On the second question, we feel strongly that because we have no burden, we should not be required to file at the same time.

On the first question, we really think in light of the interest we seek to serve, in light of our financial condition, in light of the time that we have to prepare this case for hearing, we ought not to be required to file written testimony.

I quite agree with Mr. Charnoff, that hearings such as this put burdens on a lot of people. I think the Applicants, I think the Board, I think the Staff, the Intervenors

ce – Federal Reporters, Inc.  to me that a nuclear power plant that has not been determined to be safe because of some procedural mechanism or burdens of going forward imposes a pretty substantial burden on all of us as well.

Thank you.

all have a substantial burden. All I can say is it seems

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Thank you. Anything further, Mr. Charnoff?

MR. CHARNOFF: Just very briefly, I don't have any doubt that the Atomic Energy Commission, but for the petitions, would have -- would not have held a hearing on this case.

They have not held a hearing on their own discretion since the D. C. operating license case in 1963, I believe it was.

Secondly, in page 2 of the memorandum and order accompanying the notice of hearing, it says in consideration of the filings, referring to the petitions and the responses to that, "We conclude that a hearing on Applicant's request for an operating license should be held and that Petitioners BPI and POWER should be admitted as Intervenors."

With regard to which rules are applicable or not, in a recent Commission decision involving a case having similar timing situations, namely where the notice of hearing was published before the effective date of the new regulation, that is the Monticello decision of the Commission, dated December 20, 1973, wherein they ordered a hearing -- December

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20, 1972, wherein they ordered a hearing on the Monticello Plant, it is stated in footnote 1, "We agree with the Staff that the adequacy of the petitions should be judged by the rules in effect at the time the notice appeared in the Federal Register," referring to 2.174. "The remainder of this proceeding, under the guidance of an Atomic Safety Licensing Board, will be conducted in accordance with the Commission's restructured rules of practice." So CFR Part 2, effective August 28, 1972 -- we are talking about something clearly unrelated to the petition to intervene. We are talking about the conductor of this proceeding. There is no question that that is precisely what the Commission had in mind in our own case wherein, on page 3 of the memorandum and order, they reminded the Board and the parties about the significant amendments to the rules of practices and these should be applied as appropriate when the context so indicates.

They have now indicated in the Monticello case what you do in a situation like this. It seems to me that one ought not to ignore the fact that in a very recent case involving Point Beach with the same Intervenors, we had many statements about all the testimony that was coming in from these Intervenors, Mr. Chairman, and when the pudding was put on the fire, the testimony wasn't there, with minor exceptions.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Renfrow?

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MR. RENFROW: I might refer --

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Do you have anything further?

MR. RENFROW: I might refer the Board to Chapter 14, Section 16, of Davis on Administrative Law, as to written presentations. Other than that, I have no comment.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Okay. We have given this a lot of thought and we want to now talk again among the Board with respect to the arguments that have been posed. They are good arguments. So let's recess for about 15 minutes. We will recess until 5:00 o'clock. Then we will reconvene and I hope that the Board will have a ruling at that time, and thereafter I would like the parties to begin to think in terms of a discussion on the schedule. You-all might think about it during the recess, and we will be back in here at 5:00 o'clock.

MR. VOLLEN: Mr. Chairman, before we recess, one question. Before discussing this issue, I think you ruled that the Staff and Intervenors would have the right to file a written response to Applicants.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Yes.

MR. VOLLEN: Do you want to set a date?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I would like to set that as part of the schedule.

MR. VOLLEN: Fine, sir. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I think that is the best way. (Recess.)

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Ace - Federal Reporters, Inc. 25 CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Gentlemen, let's proceed.

We have given the matter, as we said earlier, very serious and careful consideration, and the Board concludes that while it is true that this paragraph four did not represent action completed by the parties at the prehearing conference, nevertheless, since the Board was issuing the prehearing conference order for other purposes, this additional separate paragraph was included in order to give all the parties as early a notice as possible of the intent of the Board to have the direct testimony of the parties available to each other and, just as importantly, available to the Board before the start of the evidentiary hearing in order to best expedite this proceeding.

In the case of the Joint Intervenors, this would amount to the filing of their direct testimony, which they intend to introduce, supporting their contentions. It doesn't preclude the Joint Intervenors from presenting additional direct testimony based on whatever develops during cross-examination.

It appears to the Board that the issue posed as critical by the Joint Intervenors is whether their due process is being violated by this requirement established by the Board. We have given the entire record, both written and oral, very careful consideration, and on this basis we do not agree with the Joint Intervenors. We believe that their

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due process is not being violated, for a number of reasons. First, this is an operating license proceeding established because of the contentions filed by the Joint Intervenors.

Two, the Joint Intervenors have had full notice and ample access to the major portion of the Applicants' direct case for a number of months past.

Three, the discovery between the parties has been proceeding over these many past weeks.

Four, apparently, based on such information, and on the fruits of discovery, the Joint Intervenors have filed a number of pleadings or contentions which the Board has assumed are not frivolous. We presume that these contentions have some basis which will be expressed in the direct case of the Intervenors.

Five, the submission of this direct testimony, going to their contentions as filed by the Joint Intervenors, does not preclude them from presenting additional direct based on whatever develops in cross-examination.

Accordingly, for these reasons, it is the order of this Board that the direct testimony of the parties be filed within 15 days following the issuance of this order. If not so filed, then such direct testimony will not be received later into evidence absent a good cause shown. Our ruling herein will be incorporated in the prehearing conference order which this Board will issue at the close of the session today,

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and we hope to do so within the next week.

MR. CHARNOFF: Sir, just on timing, you said 15 days from the date of this order.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Of the order that will be issued, the prehearing conference order that will be issued, 15 days from that date.

MR. CHARNOFF: Fine.

I want to talk to the schedule. I'm sorry that we cannot make the decision that we would have liked to make with respect to each of the contentions. I think we can state that the Board is predisposed to grant a number of the contentions that we have seen brought before us. We hope to give this additional thought, in view of the record today, and in view of the other comments made, and we hope again to issue our ruling with respect to all of the contentions within a week's time.

Now, the Board is open to suggestions on the schedule. It seems to us, in view of this additional material, in view of the action we have taken with respect to the direct testimony, and in view of some of the contentions that appear to us will consume time to both prepare for and to hear, that our date of January 30 is slightly early. The Board is prepared to proceed on that date if the parties so wish, bit it might be advisable for all of us to think in terms of a

Mr. Charnoff?

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schedule that gives us all a little more time to plan for the evidentiary hearings, so once we start, we hopefully proceed at a faster rate. I am open to comment.

MR. CHARNOFF: Sir, I would suggest that we adopt the old schedule adjusted simply to reflect the adjustment made in light of your just-made statement. In the first case, we will presumably have a decision from the Board with regard to contentions, by the 16th or 17th, Tuesday or Wednesday of next week. The testimony thereafter would be due -- written direct testimony on, I guess, the 30th or 31st of January.

Now, if we simply make an adjustment to reflect that, and to include the time periods we have allowed ourselves before, which was previously, I think it was the 22nd, the date for testimony to precede the hearing which was to start on the 30th, which was on the order of eight days, that if we were to plan on starting the hearing, assuming the Board puts out its order on the 16th or 17th -- if we were to start our hearing on the 7th of February --

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: The Board would find that to be acceptable for an additional reason, which I would like to place on the record. The Atomic Safety and Licensing Board panel is having its first meeting on the 5th and 6th of February. This is the very first one that I will ever

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have attended, and also for my colleagues here. We would like to attend that session. If per chance we do start on the 7th, this would allow us the opportunity of attending that session on the 5th and 6th.

There is something else that comes to mind. If we start on the 7th, we can start perhaps in Kewaunee, with the thought that -- and I have expressed this to each of you informally -- the thought that we can move to a spot that is more readily accessible to all the parties the week thereafter. So possibly we can meet in Kewaunee commencing the 7th, and the following week we can meet either in Green Bay or in Milwaukee. I leave this to the parties. problem that I have seen is the flight schedules in and out, and the transportation -- in and out to Green Bay, and the travel from Green Bay to Kewaunee. In the middle of winter, I dare say we are going to have some interruptions if we seek to hold the hearing in Kewaunee for the entire period of time, especially since there are very few accommodations in Kewaunee, and that most of us will have to be living in Green Bay, and commuting to Kewaunee.

Mr. Renfrow or Mr. Vollen? May I ask your thoughts, Mr. Vollen, on the schedule and on the location?

MR. VOLLEN: Well, with regard to the schedule,

I have no problems. That is agreeable to us. With regard
to the location, we share your concerns. I guess our position

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would be that to start in Kewaunee that first week, as you suggest, would be appropriate, and to then move to Milwaukee, we think would be appropriate as well.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Milwaukee has far better connections than Green Bay, and better accommodations.

MR. VOLLEN: Yes.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right, let's hear the other --

MR. VOLLEN: I might make one more comment, really in the way of a question.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I'm sorry.

MR. VOLLEN: I keep coming back to this. I don't want to have it get lost in the shuffle. That is the date for Intervenors and Staff to file a response to Applicants' documents.

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I'm sorry.

MR. VOLLEN: You have indicated you want to rule next week. Obviously you want our response prior to that time. Might I suggest or request that we file a response which I amconfident will be substantially shorter than Applicant's arguments by Monday?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I would be most happy if you I was going to give you until Tuesday. We would work Tuesday evening and Wednesday to be sure-- Monday would be great.

MR. VOLLEN: But when I say "file," I think Okay. I mean mail from Chicago.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Let's mail it airmail, not special delivery, and I'm sure we will get it on Tuesday. have been very fortunate recently getting good delivery on airmail. Once you put special delivery on there, you have problems.

MR. CHARNOFF: Let me suggest if Mr. Vollen would deliver his package to an airport in Chicago, we would arrange from my office to meet it at National Airport and we'll deliver it to you.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Well, look, I would very much appreciate it if you all could get together with Mr. Renfrow and expedite the mailing of these documents to the Board.

> MR. CHARNOFF: You want it in your hands by Tuesday? CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: We will wait for it.

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definitely wait for it.

MR. VOLLEN: We will do it.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: We hope however if it is filed on Monday we will get it on Tuesday. Now if there is something along the very constructive suggestion made by Mr. Charnoff, I think you should explore it. I won't hold you to it but if you can do this, it will be appreciated.

MR. VOLLEN: We will be glad to explore it.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Is that suitable with you,

Mr. Renfrow?

MR. RENFROW: Yes, sir.

I would like to point out --

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: First of all with respect to our response --

MR. RENFROW: With respect to my response that would be fine with us. The Staff must, of course, read this document in order to determine whether or not we feel a response should be made. We will indicate to the Board if we are not going to make a response so you will not be waiting for a piece of paper which will not arrive.

> CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right.

Now how about the schedule?

MR. RENFROW: The schedule, Mr. Chairman, is fine. I would suggest that if the Board's order is the 17th, that testimony be filed --

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Let's be realistic. If we get responses on Tuesday, which is the 16th --

MR. RENFROW: I will have my response to you by Monday.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I don't think I'll have Mr. Vollen's by Monday. I will probably have it on Tuesday or Wednesday morning at the latest. That means we will have to have Wednesday to work up the order.

MR. CHARNOFF: If he'll put it on an airplane Monday --

MR. RENFROW: Can we have two or three minutes and let the three of us get together? We may be able to solve this in three minutes.

MR. CHARNOFF: Could we go off the record?

(Discussion off the record.)

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Back on the record.

Thank you, gentlemen. That was a very constructive suggestion. The way we have left it is that the Applicant will make an effort to pick up the document from the Intervenors and transport it to D. C. and transport it to the Board on hopefully Monday evening or at the latest, Tuesday.

Okay, fine, gentlemen.

Now, Mr. Renfrow, let's go back to the schedule.

What we have done is essentially suggested that the evidentiary hearing now begin on February 7th.

to be filed.

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MR. RENFROW: That would be fine. Testimony would then be due, I take it, one the-- Fifteen days,

Mr. Chairman, gives me a problem in preparing. I would suggest that possibly I, with of course the other parties' approval -- that the 29th or 30th, instead of the 15 days, providing the order comes out the 17th, be the day for direct testimony

That would then give the parties eight days to go through the testimony in order to prepare the first part of cross-examination, et cetera.

Also, we have the problem of summary disposition motions which were -- which we have agreed to before would be served on the first day of the hearing if not before, which is another day we need to get in.

I would just throw those out as to a realistic schedule.

MR. CHARNOFF: We would be glad to meet the 29th date for filing testimony provided the Board's order is out by the 17th.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Or the 30th. That cranks immediately a proviso in there.

Now if we were to make it 15 days from the day of issuance and assuming it was issued the 17th, then the 15th day expires on the 31st.

MR. CHARNOFF: That's correct.

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18, Inc. 25 CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: We are really talking about one day. There is always a chance that this thing may slip, we may not get the material until Tuesday, or else the Board may become deadlocked on a matter and not be able to resolve it until Thursday, the 18th. I think we are going to hold to that 15-day period.

MR. RENFROW: That will be fine, Mr. Chairman.

However, that puts the Regulatory Staff in a somewhat cumbersome position as to motions for summary disposition and, I suppose, the Intervenors and the Applicant.

That gives us four working days, providing no travel to get to Kewaunee, to prepare our motions for summary disposition. If we file on the 31st, that does not count any days for mailing nor for preparation.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Do you want to postpone the session until the 12th of February?

MR. CLARK: Do you people work on the 12th? That is Lincoln's Birthday.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: That is a holiday.

MR. SEIFFERT: The 19th is a holiday.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Yes, the 12th is a working day. All right. How about the 12th?

MR. CLARK: That gives us time to get there. I was worrked about leaving the Board meeting on the 6th and being there on the 7th. That is pretty tight.

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Yes.

How is the 12th?

MR. CHARNOFF: We would like to get started early, sir. If we could get in a good five days that week-- I think we had agreed to talk in terms of a four-day-week type hearing but if we could put in five days that week and get off to a good start on the 12th, I think we would accept that.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: The thing that I find attractive about the 7th is that ordinarily, limited appearances and the public come to the first couple of days, and after that, it has been the experience of myself and I understand a couple of other gentlemen in the room that the public doesn't attend these hearings.

So I thought we would be able to meet in Kewaunee say the 7th and 8th, and maybe the 9th also, and then adjourn to Milwaukee or Green Bay from then on.

MR. CHARNOFF: I would suggest that the first set of hearings ought to be in Kewaunee, whether it is the 7th or the 12th, and if we were to--

Because of the inflexibility here that may be built in by time deadlines and the uncertainty as to whether the Board will in the first instance get its decision out on the 17th, I would suggest that— Let's meet the 12th, meet up in Kewaunee. We have no indication — I haven't, at least — at this time of any substantial limited appearances.

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Do you?

MR. RENFROW: No, I do not.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I thought there were two.

They aren't substantial, but there are two, aren't there?

MR. CHARNOFF: And if we would meet on the 12th and get a good five days up in that lovely country, in Kewaunee, that would probably set everybody up for a meeting the following week in Green Bay.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: In Green Bay?

DR. MARTIN: Or Milwaukee.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I think that should be added.

MR. CHARNOFF: You heard me correctly, sir.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I'm really not very happy on starting the 12th. I would much rather start on the 7th. We have already slipped one week and now we're slipping more.

MR. CHARNOFF: We personally prefer the 7th as well.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I would like to start on the

7th. I don't want to inconvenience the Staff.

MR. RENFROW: The Staff will be ready to go on the 7th. However, I point out to the Board the fact that the summary disposition motions which I think both the Applicant and the Staff has indicated to this Board are going to be filed in this case—— If you can make some arrangements for us to file them at some other time, that would be fine.

I do not think that this Board wants to go forward

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not been done in this case as of yet.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right and let me also

at a time when the motions are sloppily prepared, which has

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right, and let me also make a point. I'm talking for myself now.

I would be very careful about granting a motion for summary disposition at that point in time, --

MR. RENFROW: I recognize that is a very great burden for the party going forward to meet, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: -- because of the fact of the time and the other points that I have tried to make throughout the session on this morning and this afternoon. But I'm speaking not for the Board, only for myself.

MR. RENFROW: I understand that, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I think we should go on the 7th. I think it will be in Kewaunee. We will try to arrange for a spot.

I'm very pleased to know that Mr. Renfrow called, in conjunction with Mr. Vollen and Mr. Charnoff, to advise us that the Kewaunee County Courthouse, I think, is available to us. So we will ask our proceedings people to make arrangements.

Now there is some other thought that we should have four-day work weeks. I would like to hear further discussion on that.

Mr. Charnoff?

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MR. CHARNOFF: May I suggest, on the scheduled items, sir, that in terms of the testimony being filed on the 30th or 31st, that the parties arrange -- and we will provide the same sort of cooperation we have talked about for the paper to be filed next week -- for airplane delivery from our part -- on our part to the Intervenors on the 30th or 31st, and we will arrange for it, rather than just deposit in the mail on the 30th or 31st -- we will arrange for delivery of our testimony and the Staff's testimony to Chicago, and in return, we would appreciate if the Intervenors would cooperate with our people in Chicago who could arrange to pick up their testimony and fly it in to ourselves and the Board members on the 30th and 31st.

That will thereby allow everybody a week to review the testimony, rather than just waiting -- if we just deposited it in the mail on the 31st, since we have dropped the socialized postal system in this country. I am not sure we have done much better.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: There is something else that

comes to mind and I am beginning to realize that this is probably

the wrong procedure of reaching a successful conclusion to a

schedule. The call by the Staff for rebuttal. Look, I wonder

if it wouldn't be best to ask the parties to meet on a

conference call, for example, or meet immediately after -- I

would like, still, to continue my initial thought of meeting

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with Mr. Vollen, Mr. Renfrow, and Mr. CHarnoff. I wonder if it wouldn't be best for the parties to set up a proposed schedule and let the Board have it by next Monday or Tuesday, including a proposed time for rebuttal, if you can agree on it.

If you cannot agree on the rebuttal, so state to me. I am not going to call for rebuttal if you all do not agree. I think it would be helpful for rebuttal.

MR. CHARNOFF: You are not going to call for rebuttal in writing.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: A rebuttal in writing. other words, crank that into your schedule. I think this might well meet some of the problem posed by Mr. Vollen. I know it would be helpful to the Board as well. Would you like to prdceed this way, rather than me going through the process right now of trying to balance out all of the interests of the group here?

MR. CHARNOFF: On the issue of rebuttal, sir, I think we could all judge that issue a lot more sensibly after we see the direct testimony, for one thing. I would suggest that that issue simply be tabled until then.

MR. RENFROW: Let me suggest, Mr. Chairman, that we have pretty well agreed to the schedule. I would be willing to go with the 7th, the 31st and the 7th, and on the 7th we will file a motion for summary disposition before the Board as was stated in the previous agreement. Mr. Vollen would then have

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the same time to respond to those as we set it up before. I would suggest that the parties agree to this. We will talk among ourselves later in the week as to rebuttal testimony, get back to you only on that subject, that you then issue an order setting forth that schedule, cranking in the summary disposition and the time allotted Mr. Vollen from the last conference that we had, and that we are about through.

MR. CHARNOFF: I would concur with that.

MR. VOLLEN: Does that suggest, Mr. Renfrow, presume that I don't have the right to make a motion for summary dispostion?

If I stated that, I certainly over-

stepped my bounds, Mr. Vollen. I believe at the start -
CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Do you agree with Mr. Renfrow's suggestion?

MR. RENFROW:

MR. VOLLEN: I have no problem with it, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I think it makes good sense

and the Board would be very pleased if -- since the parties

all agree, I think the Board also goes along with it. If we

find that February 7th is too difficult to meet, we can change

it. But right at this point in time, I think we will go

with February 7th.

MR. VOLLEN: Was there an answer, Mr. Chairman, to our inquiry about the four-day work weeks?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Not yet. That is the next

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Ace — Federal Reporters, Inc. 25 point. I think this is a good idea. It permits all of the parties to get back to the offices one day to discharge matters that have to be taken care of other than this case. I would like to hear from the parties?

MR. VOLLEN: I think that is a good idea.

MR. CHARNOFF: I have no objection. We have talked among ourselves and agreed that four days would make sense. What we had suggested was Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Renfrow?

MR. RENFROW: I concur on that agreement.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Vollen.

MR. VOLLEN: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: You do too. So the thought of the group -- I think we discussed this at the telephone conference we had. I think it is a good idea and the Board certainly accepts it. So that means, then, that -- how about Friday, the 9th? Since we are not meeting on Monday and Tuesday, we will meet on that Friday?

MR. CHARNOFF: I think we should, sir.

MR. RENFROW: I might suggest that we might adjourn early that day to provide for travel schedules out at Green Bay and I suggest we come to that bridge on the 9th with the understanding that the STaff, at least, is going to expect some kind of early adjournment.

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Gentlemen, anything else that has to be brought up now?

Again, we hope to issue our order by next
Wednesday. It may well be out on Thursday morning, but
we should have it all finished by Wednesday. We would like
to get it out on Wednesday. We will make an effort to send
it airmail to Mr. Vollen, and we will put it on the shuttle
to the Staff, and I guess we will have to just send it regular
to you.

MR. CHARNOFF: If your office will call my office that it is out, we will arrange to pick that up too.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right, fine. Is there anything else, gentlemen?

We will adjourn this prehearing conference and reconvene on the 7th of February, in accordance with the order that will be issued. We will also -- I believe -- we will also issue an order sometime tomorrow or Friday, probably, giving notice of the evidentiary hearing in Kewaunee for the 7th of February, and the location. We will have to wait until we get the location before we can issue the order. Thank you very much.

(Whereupon, at 5:45 p.m., the prehearing was adjourned.)