

Distribution

✓ Docket File

NRC-PDR-77e

Local PDR

EDO Reading

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D. Denton

E. G. Case

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S. A. Varga

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B. C. Buckley

G. Hyltnon

ELD

G. Ertter (08050)

M. Groff

E. Hughes

B. Moore

J. Yore

IE (3)

H. N. Berkow

W. Russell

D. Muller

D. Eisenhut

R. Mattson

JAN 28 1980

**REGULATORY DOCKET FILE COPY**

Mr. & Mrs. Albert C. Cattoir  
P. O. Box 134  
Arroyo Grand, California 93420

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Cattoir:

I am pleased to respond to your letter of November 2, 1979 to the President which was referred to me for reply. In your letter you urged that a moratorium be declared on the issuance of operating licenses and construction permits for nuclear power plants; moreover, you state that Dr. Kemeny recommended a moratorium in Section 8 of his report to the President. You also expressed concern over the seismic hazards associated with the operation of the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant in view of its proximity to the Hosgri Fault and the seismic activity in the State of California. Furthermore, you stated that Commissioner Hendrie and Commissioner Kennedy should be disqualified from participating in the decision to issue an operating license for Diablo Canyon due to "their unethical secret meetings with PG&E representatives." Finally, you expressed concern over the adequacy of emergency evacuation plans for the Diablo Canyon Plant in the event of a nuclear accident.

In regard to a moratorium on nuclear power plants, the following statement was made on page 4 of the Report of the President's Commission on the Accident at Three Mile Island: "We did not attempt to reach a conclusion as to whether, as a matter of public policy, the development of commercial nuclear power should be continued or not be continued." We could not find in the above cited report, where Dr. Kemeny recommended a moratorium on nuclear power plants. However, recommendation A.8 of the above cited report (you referred to this as Section 8) proposed that the NRC review on a case-by-case basis, the necessity of implementation of recommended safety improvements, upgraded operator training, improved licensee management, and emergency planning prior to issuing any new operating licenses or construction permits. The NRC staff is presently developing an Action Plan describing the entire NRC program regarding post-TMI requirements. The Plan is proposing to implement the recommendations of the Kemeny Report, among other recommendations. When the NRC gives final approval to this Plan, the requirements will be transmitted to the affected utilities for their action.

With respect to your concern regarding the adequacy of the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plants to withstand a seismic event at the Hosgri Fault, this matter has received extensive consideration. The Hosgri Fault, which is located 3 1/2 miles from the Diablo plants, was discovered in 1971 and has been the subject of intensive investigation by the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, the U. S. Geological Survey and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. As a principal geology

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advisor for the Commission, the USGS in 1975 suggested that a magnitude of 7.5 be assigned as a potential seismic value for the Hosgri Fault, and the Commission adopted this value. Comprehensive public hearings on this matter were held by the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board over about two-month period. These hearings were completed on February 15, 1979. The Atomic Safety and Licensing Board issued a partial initial decision on September 27, 1979, which included a favorable finding on the seismic design adequacy of the Diablo Canyon Plants.

A meeting was held on October 19, 1979 at the request of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, (PG&E) with Commissioner Hendrie and Commissioner Kennedy. Memoranda on these meetings were issued by both Commissioners Hendrie and Kennedy. The PG&E representatives stated that the purpose of the meeting was to convey PG&E's concerns about the procedural and timing aspects of addressing the Three Mile Island issues. Following this introductory statement, Commissioner Hendrie pointed out that Diablo Canyon is in adjudication and attention had to be given to ex parte consideration but expressed his belief that he could discuss procedural and generic matters. At the time of the meeting neither Commissioner Hendrie nor the General Counsel of the NRC believed that the discussion was relevant to the merits of the proceeding because they had not discussed the facts of the case but rather generic issues. Subsequent to the meeting, the General Counsel researched the matter and reached a different conclusion which Commissioner Hendrie agreed with. Consequently, parties to the proceedings on Diablo Canyon were provided with a summary of the discussion that had taken place with PG&E on October 19, 1979. A subsequent motion to disqualify Commissioners Hendrie and Kennedy from further consideration of matters in the Diablo Canyon operating license proceeding is now being considered by the Commission.

With one exception, the conclusions and recommendations of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) generally agree with those in the the General Accounting Office (GAO) report prepared for the Rancho Seco plant regarding nuclear plant emergency preparedness. The NRC recommendations will be applied to all nuclear power plants including Diablo Canyon. Specifically, the recommendations of the GAO in its report that an emergency planning zone extending 10 miles from nuclear power plants be established, agreed with the findings of an NRC-EPA Task Force Report NUREG-0396 dated December 1978. The NUREG-0396 report recommended 10 and 50 mile planning zones which have been endorsed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. The Diablo Canyon Emergency Response Plan, which is currently being reviewed by the NRC staff, will contain appropriate actions to accommodate both the 10 and 50 mile emergency zones. In addition, a Nuclear Power Plant Emergency Review Panel, appointed by Governor Brown has conducted studies to

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Mr. & Mrs. Albert C. Cattoir

- 3 -

improve the emergency response capabilities in the event of a nuclear accident in the State of California. The Pacific Gas & Electric Company stated that it was actively working with Governor Brown's Panel.

I trust that the above has been responsive to your concerns.

Sincerely,

Original signed by  
H. R. Denton

Harold R. Denton, Director  
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

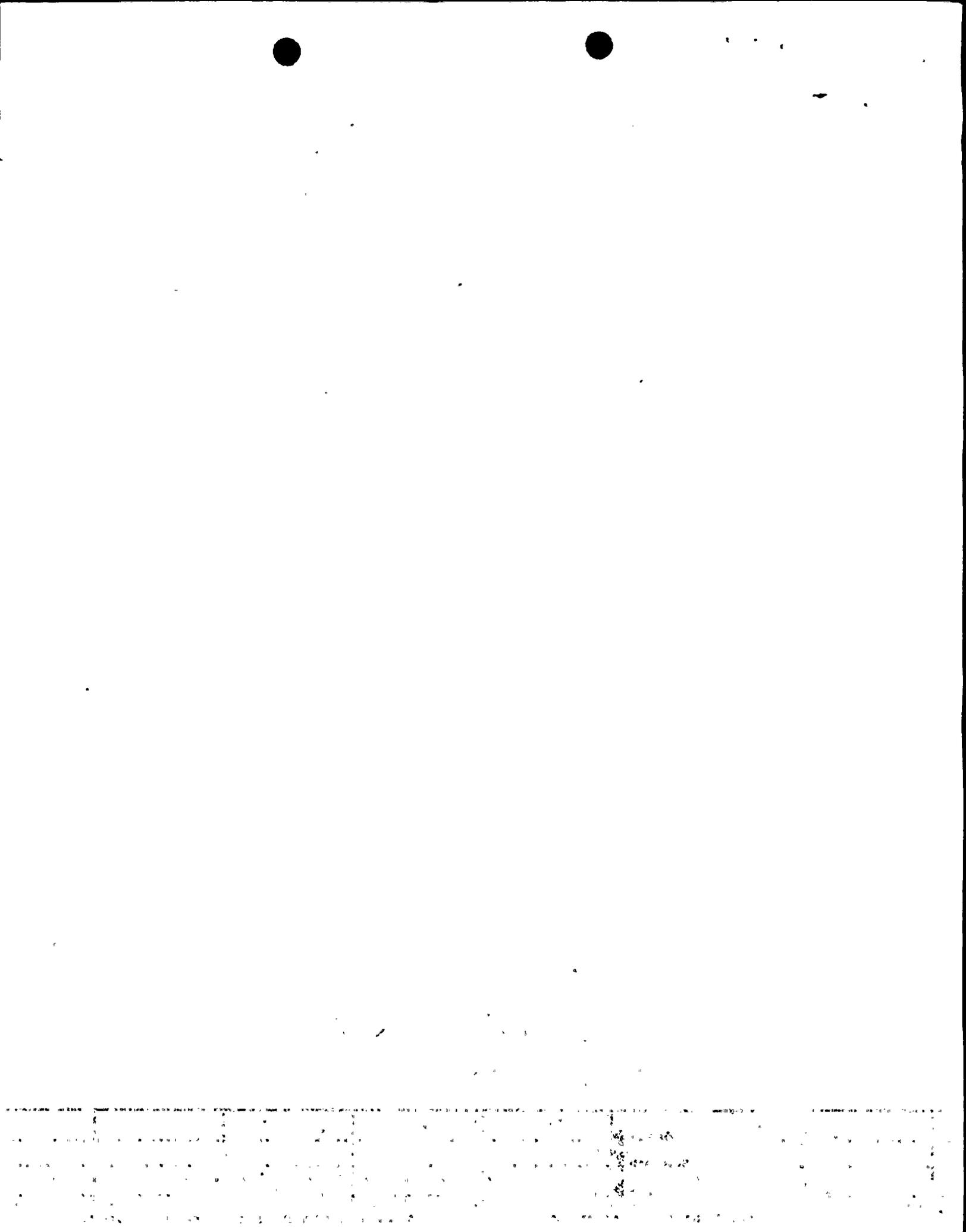
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*D. Dasso*  
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OFFICE	DPM: LWR #1	DPM: LWR #1	DPM: LWR #1	DPM: LWR: AD	OELB	NRR
SURNAME	EGSton: pcm	BCBuckley	JFSto	SAVarga	<i>[Signature]</i>	HRDenton
DATE	01/10/80	01/18/80	01/11/80	01/11/80	01/15/80	01/21/80



Distribution:

Docket File	E. G. Hylton
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Mr. & Mrs. Albert C. Cattoir  
P. O. Box 134  
Arroyo Grand, California 93420

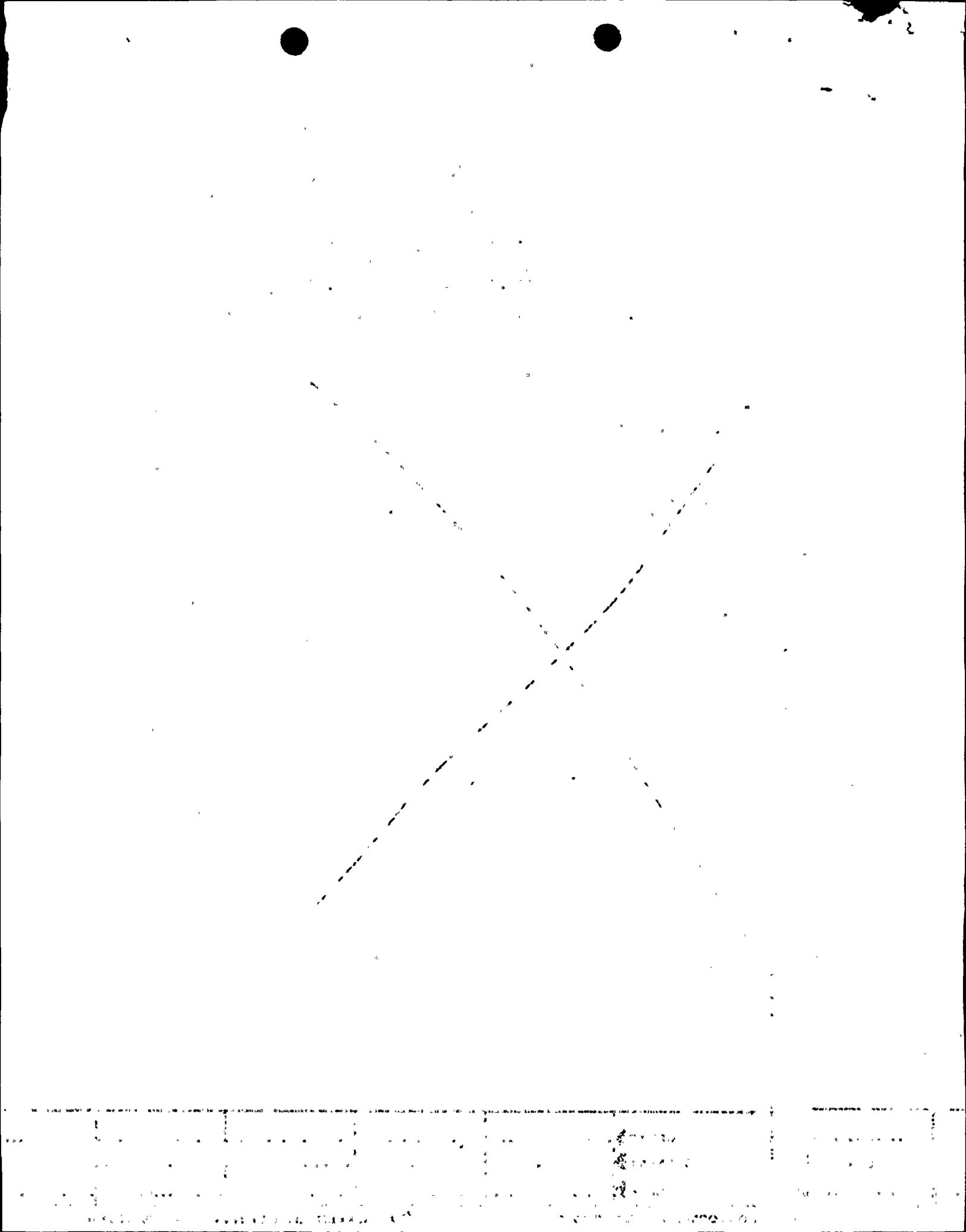
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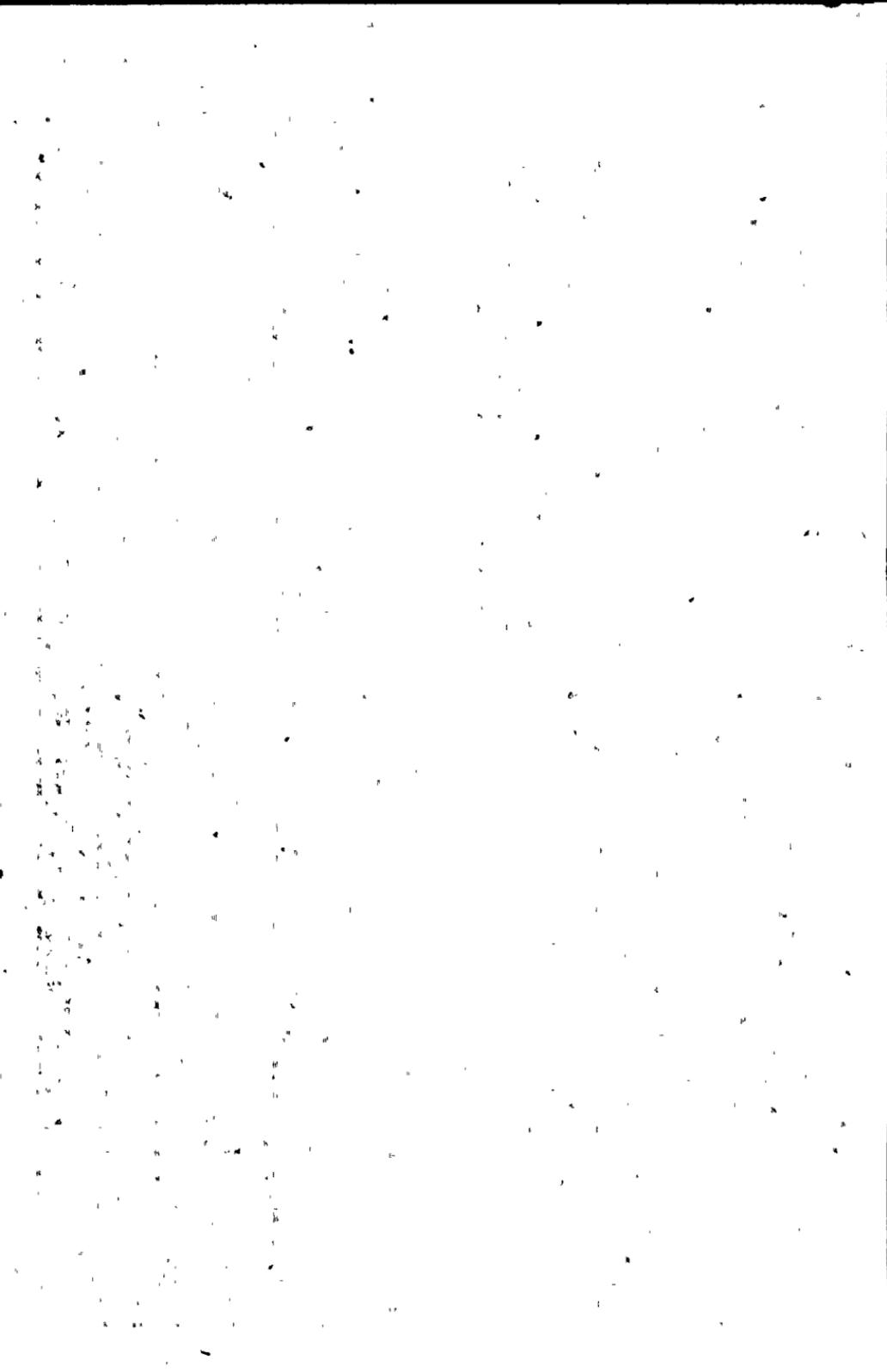
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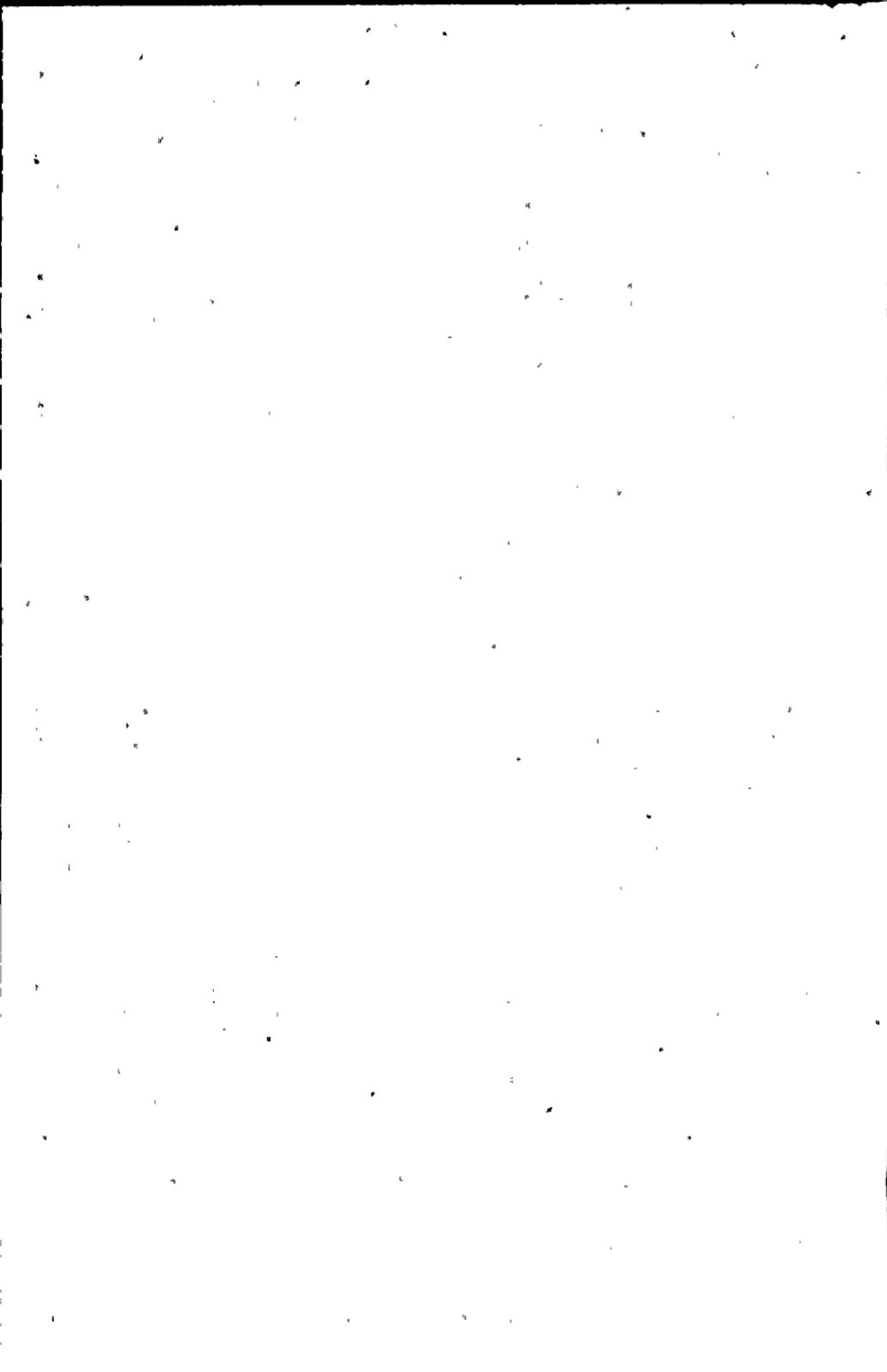
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FROM: Dr. & Mrs. Albert C. Cattoir Arroya Grande, CA		ACTION CONTROL		DATES		CONTROL NO. 08050	
TO: The President  (referred to NAC by ESE 12/20/73)		COMPL DEADLINE		1/16/74		DATE OF DOCUMENT	
		ACKNOWLEDGMENT				11/2/73	
		INTERIM REPLY				PREPARE FOR SIGNATURE OF:	
		FINAL REPLY				<input type="checkbox"/> CHAIRMAN <input type="checkbox"/> EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OTHER: <u>Cattoir</u>	
FILE LOCATION							
DESCRIPTION <input type="checkbox"/> LETTER <input type="checkbox"/> MEMO <input type="checkbox"/> REPORT <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER		SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS OR REMARKS					
Opposes issuance of operating license for Diablo Canyon and urges a moratorium on all nuclear plants							
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			JCAE NOTIFICATION RECOMMENDED: <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO				







DEC 20 1979

Mr. & Mrs. Albert C. Cattoir  
P.O. Box 134  
Arroyo Grande, Ca. 93420

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Cattoir:

Your letter to President Carter concerning the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant has been referred to this office for reply.

Inasmuch as matters pertaining to the licensing, construction, and operation of commercial nuclear power plants are under the cognizance of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, we are forwarding your letter to them for appropriate action by copy of this letter.

Sincerely,  
Original signed by:  
T. A. Werner

John P. Thereault, Deputy Director  
Plans and Analysis Division  
Nuclear Reactor Programs

cc: Lee Gossick

1942

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIVED  
MAY 15 1942

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DOE  
November 2, 1979

President Jimmy Carter  
1600 Pennsylvania Ave  
Washington, D. C. 20008

Dear President Carter:

A moratorium must be declared on the licensing of nuclear plants and the issuing of construction permits.

Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant must not be licensed under any circumstances. It meets none of the criteria under Section Eight of the Three Mile Island Task Force Commission Report, covering siting, personnel standards, or evacuation. In essence, as Dr. Kereny stated, Section Eight of this report is a moratorium. Section Eight must be applied to Diablo Canyon.

The seismic study of Diablo Canyon certainly cannot be considered approved in the light of new evidence revealed daily. The quake at El Centro where the Civic Center was destroyed at 6.4 on Oct. 14, though built to withstand 8 on the Richter scale is proof there is no such thing as earthquake proof, especially in California. As stated by Morris Udall, California is "one hundred times more earthquake prone than any other state," and to license a nuclear plant two and one-half miles from an active earthquake fault, the Hoseri, is irresponsible and insane. The coverup of the Hoseri fault by PG&E is more disgraceful than Watergate and cannot be condoned. Where is logic that would place a nuclear plant near an earthquake fault? Why would logic place a nuclear plant near a fault on the northern side of Vandenberg Airbase and propose an LAG plant on the southern side? It endangers our entire national defense of the West Coast.

Commissioners Hendrie and Richard Kennedy of the NRC must be disqualified from ever ruling on Diablo Canyon due to their unethical secret meetings with PG&E representatives.

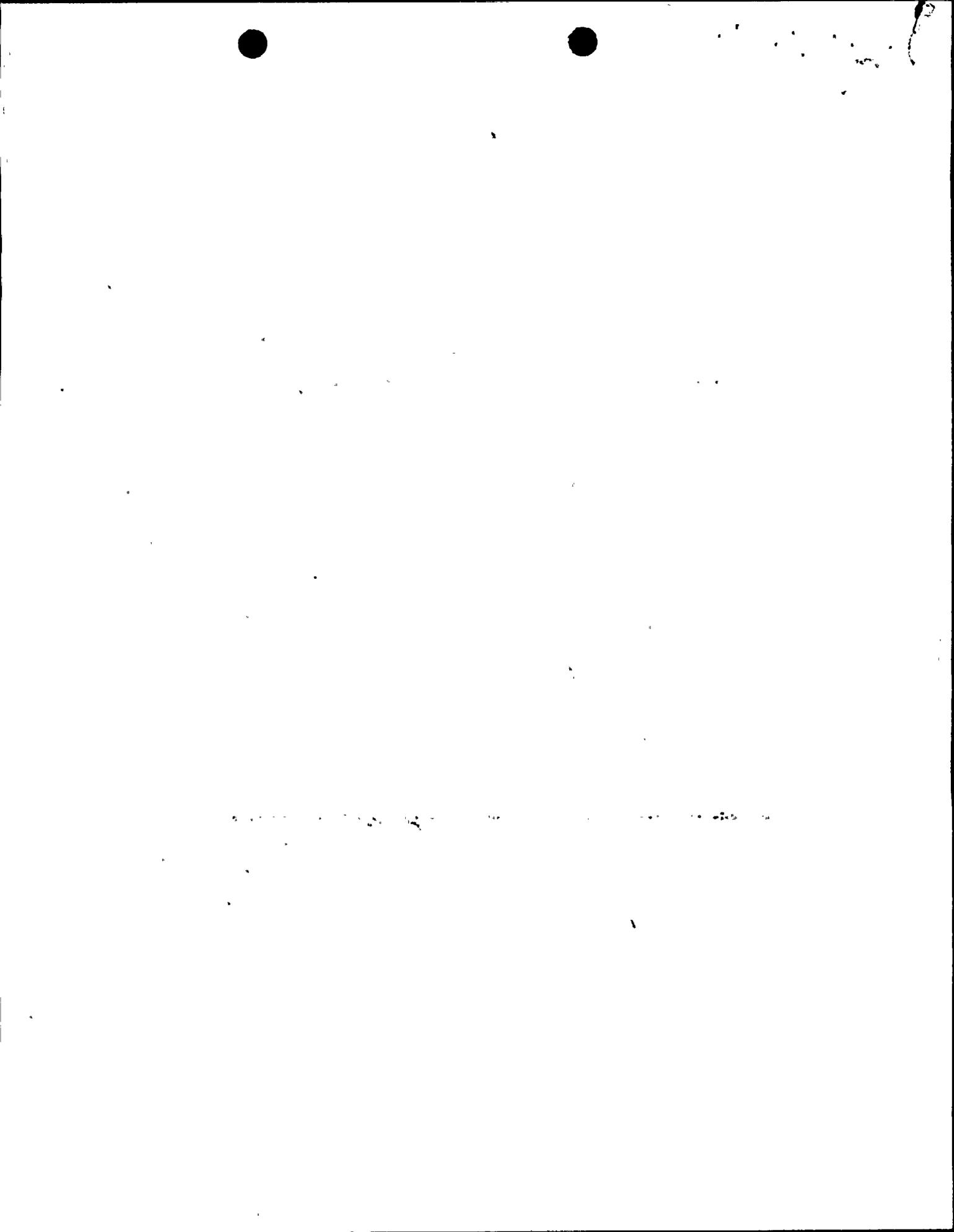
The U. S. General Accounting Office states the danger zone could extend 150 miles from a plant. Dr. Edward L. Mitchell, County Health Director of San Luis Obispo, Ca. has declared our county "totally unprepared" for nuclear emergency. Dr. Mitchell advised us living downwind of Diablo to move as there is no safety from disease or death. That is a terrible thing to contemplate after having lived over sixty years in your home.

Having lost three of our family to cancer, we are filled with rage with our government and the nuclear industry that minimizes the dangers of low level radiation and waste. Have you felt the pain? The next President will of political necessity have to deny the licensing of Diablo Canyon.

Respectfully,

*Maui Cattoir*

Mr. & Mrs. Albert C. Cattoir  
P. O. Box 134, Arroyo Grande, Ca. 93420



# Imperial earthquake key to nuclear plant design

By Carl Nelburger  
Staff Writer

The strongest earthquake shocks ever recorded by man will give scientists a lot to study on how to design structures such as the Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant.

The shocks were recorded during the Imperial Valley earthquake and released Tuesday in a report issued by the U.S. Geological Survey.

Geological Survey seismologist Ron Porcella said the peak ground acceleration during the quake was 1.74 times gravity. That's one-third larger than the previous maximum, 1.3 g, recorded in 1976 during the Gazli earthquake in Russia.

The peak acceleration predicted by the Geological Survey for the Hosgri fault, 3 miles offshore of the Diablo Canyon plant, was 1.15 g.

Ground accelerations measure how fast the ground movement changes speed during an earthquake and are proportional to the force of the quake.

Acceleration of 1 g would be measured, for example, if a car accelerated from a dead stop to 22 mph in one second. If the car accelerated at 1.74 g, it would be going 38 mph after only one second.

Earthquake accelerations involve movements of inches taking place during fractions of seconds.

Scientists studying Imperial Valley earthquake data were puzzled because structures near the points where the largest accelerations were measured suffered no damage. Most were freeway bridges.

On the other hand, the Imperial County

General Services Building, which was heavily damaged, was subjected to peak accelerations of only 0.27 g.

The conclusion reached by Porcella and others is that ground acceleration alone will not indicate whether major damage occurs. The duration of the shaking apparently is a decisive factor, he said.

Paul C. Jennings, a structural engineer at the California Institute of Technology, agreed. He noted that the "strong shaking" of the Oct. 15 quake lasted 7 to 10 seconds.

The strong shaking during the 1940 Imperial Valley quake lasted about twice as long and did far more damage, Jennings said.

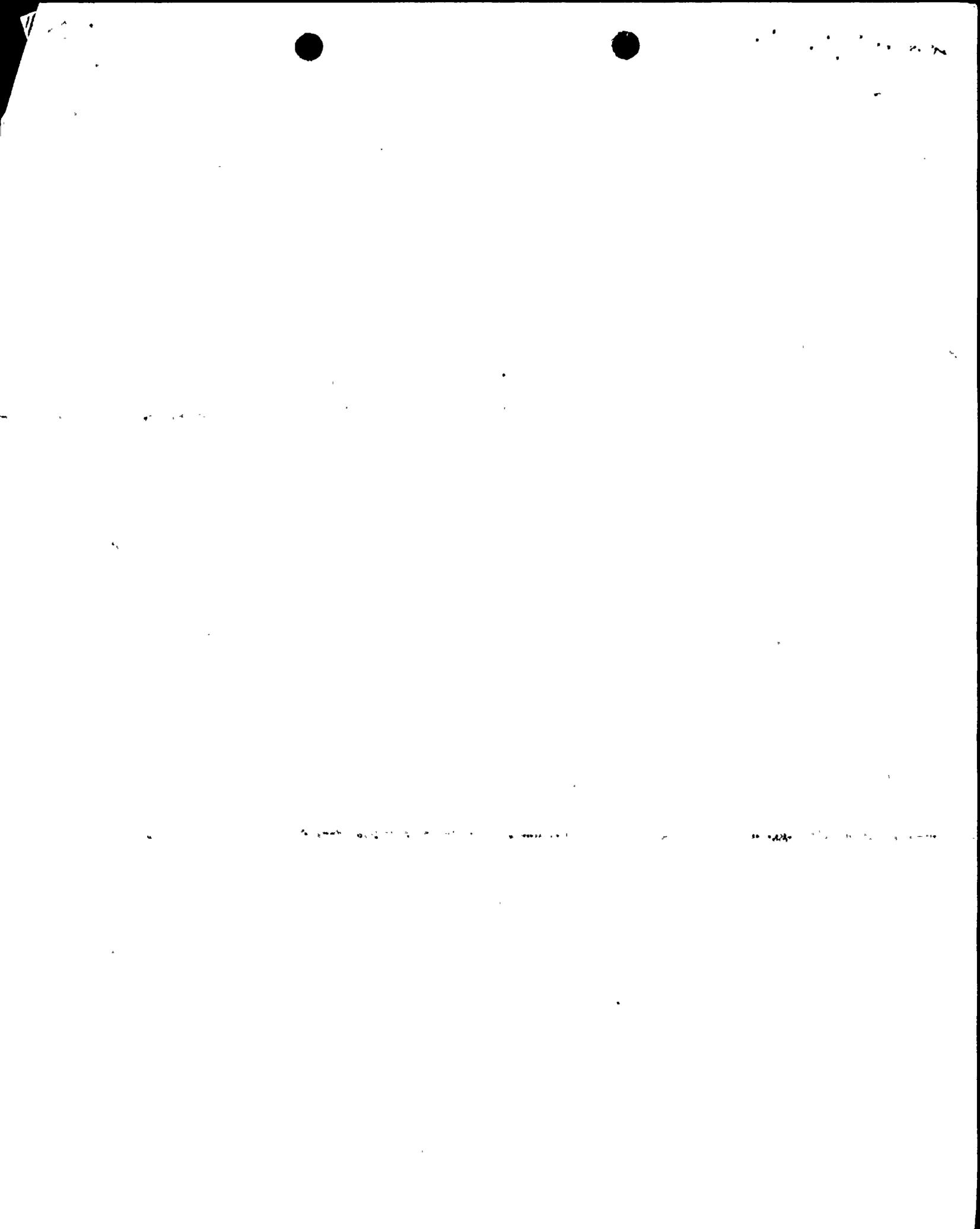
Though ground accelerations measured during the 1940 quake weren't as high as those in the 1979 quake, measurements taken at the same sites yielded similar accelerations, he said.

The difference, said Jennings, was that 1979 many measuring instruments were placed beside the Imperial Valley fault with the expectation that a repeat of the 1940 quake would occur. These instruments, within 0.6 miles of the fault, registered the extremely high accelerations.

Scientists who have reviewed the data say they think such accelerations occur during all earthquakes but instruments aren't near enough to measure them.

Jennings said measurements taken more than 6 miles from the fault and the performance of buildings at a greater distance agreed with previous predictions.

Asked how this new information could apply to Diablo Canyon and the Hosgri fault, scientists said it would take months before the data could be evaluated thoroughly.



# Nuclear crisis plan assailed

By Ann Fairbanks  
Staff Writer

San Luis Obispo County is "totally unprepared" to deal with a nuclear emergency, its health director charged Wednesday.

Dr. Howard W. Mitchell sharply criticized county officials for what he called a failure to "squarely face" the potential problems posed by a nuclear emergency. He also scolded his fellow physicians for not showing more leadership in preparing an emergency plan.

Mitchell was the last and most dynamic of five speakers Wednesday in a three-hour forum examining the effects of nuclear power on public health. Sponsored by the Mid-Coast Health Systems Agency and its advisory group, the San Luis Obispo County Health Commission, the forum at the Cuesta College auditorium attracted some 250 persons.

Much of the discussion dealt with state requirements and recommendations regarding emergency response plans — what Mitchell called "future subjunctives." But the county health director concentrated on "the present tense."

"The point is that at this time, as of this evening...we don't have any such plan," Mitchell said.

"We're very likely to have a nuclear power plant functioning in the not too distant future, and unless attention is given to these problems...until they're squarely faced, we are indeed totally unprepared," he said.

James T. Halgwood Jr., Los Angeles regional manager of the state Office of Emergency Services, agreed that the county "is not giving this issue the attention it should be given."

Although his office is working with county officials to develop a plan, Halgwood said the county's contingency plan for dealing with an

emergency at the Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant hasn't been updated in at least two years.

Halgwood told a reporter later that many of the problems and shortcomings of the plan as cited by Mitchell were the same ones his office pointed to after emergency preparedness drills were held in the county in 1978 and last April.

Among concerns Mitchell expressed was the lack of decontamination facilities in the county.

In a 50-mile radius from Diablo Canyon, there's only one unit at French Hospital, designed to decontaminate a small number of plant workers, Mitchell said.

"As a health officer, I've never had training having to do with radiological health of this magnitude," he said. "I'm not sure how we would handle decontamination of more than six people."

Any emergency plan must be "communicated intimately with the public," Mitchell said. "We have to have straight information, and it has to be shared candidly and immediately."

For instance, he said, he can "think of a lot of problems" if potassium iodide tablets, designed to protect the thyroid gland from radiation exposure, are distributed — as Joseph Ward, chief of the radiological health unit of the state Department of Health Services, said is being considered.

The public would need to be warned how to prevent "more disasters from (the tablets) misuse," Mitchell said.

Since the primary means of protection against a nuclear accident is evacuation, he continued, "there must be a complete census of everyone who might have to be evacuated...and special attention must be placed on those who have special needs (like

handicapped persons)."

Shelter, food and reuniting separate families are additional concerns.

As for the medical community, "We have show considerably greater leadership constructing a more positive response," Mitchell said.

Although it's his responsibility to "mother hen," Mitchell said, "the (San Luis Obispo County) Medical Society must show leadership...there must be a lot more trail of physicians on how to handle the problem." Dr. David Bernhardt, chairman of county Health Commission, said after the forum that the medical society "established a committee to study the county emergency plan and 'see how we fit in.'"

Halgwood said he expects a revised plan will be completed early next year.

He suggested that "while a potential hazard is being generated (by Diablo Canyon), so tax dollars being generated... (so) so consideration should be given to using tax dollars" to mitigate some of the hazard.

The other speakers: —Coyers Herring, a professor of applied physics at Stanford University, who said current normal operation of nuclear power facilities delivers a total population dose radiation of 2,500 person rems per gigawatt year of electricity produced (the amount electricity consumed by about one million people).

About half of one cancer death per gigawatt year of electricity is attributable to radiation exposure, he said.

—Jack Kearns Jr., assistant director of state Office of Emergency Services, who said the county's emergency plan does "add basic essential elements," but agreed there are many shortcomings.

## Government report draws wide Rancho Seco zone

SACRAMENTO (AP) — The worst possible accident at the Rancho Seco nuclear power plant could expose people as far away as Red Bluff, Reno, Fresno and San Francisco to excessive radiation, a government report says.

The report by the U.S. General Accounting Office said the danger zone could extend 150 miles from the plant 25 miles southeast of Sacramento and cover an area with eight million residents.

The Sacramento Bee said it obtained an advance copy of the report, which was requested by Rep. Robert Matsui, D-Calif., after the Three Mile Island accident in Pennsylvania.

Don Martin, environmental specialist for the Sacramento Municipal Utility District, which operates Rancho Seco, said he was puzzled by the GAO report's reference to a danger zone with a 150-mile radius; the newspaper said.

He said SMUD had no opportunity to review

the basis for such a theory.

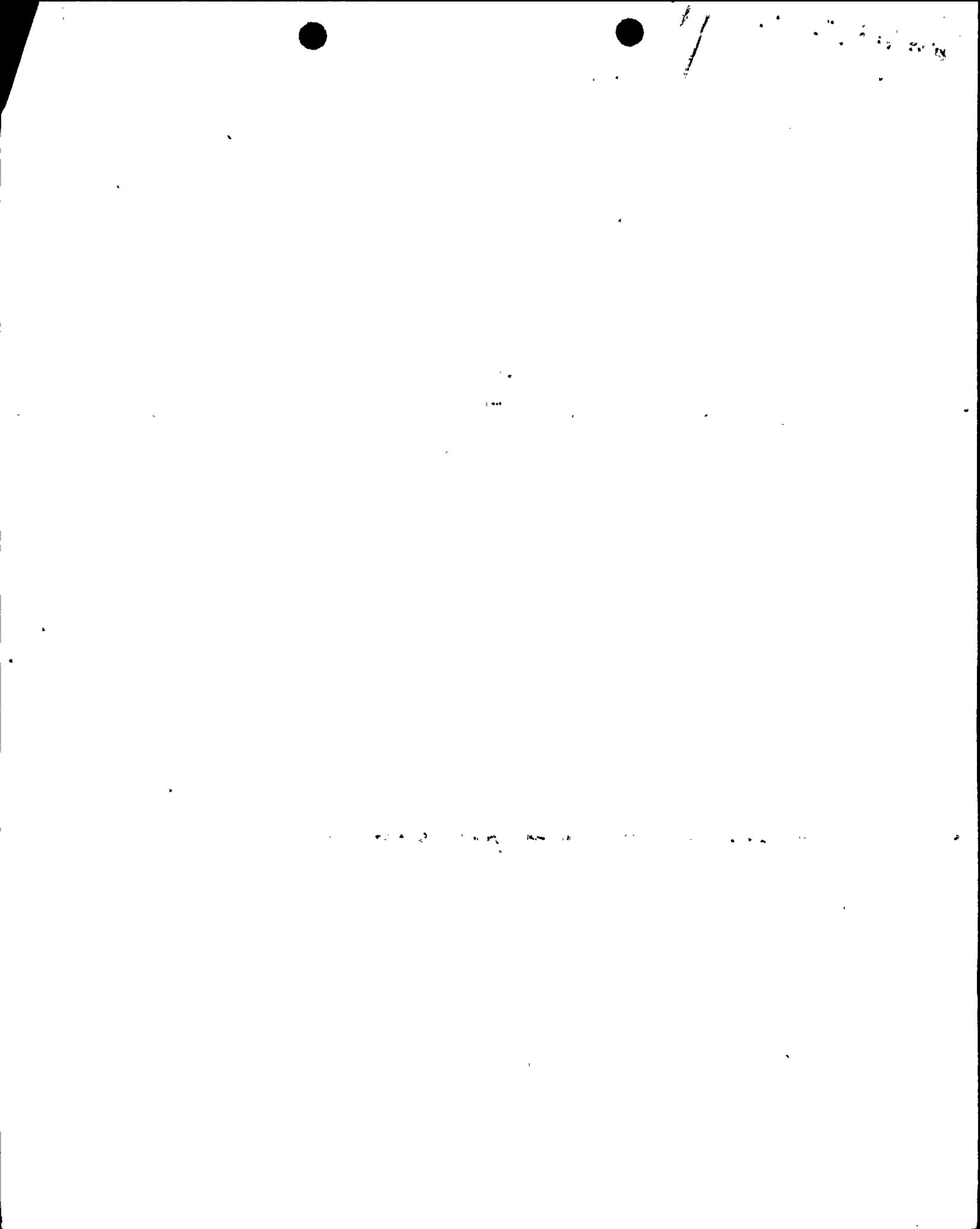
Martin said SMUD is expanding its planning for emergencies to a radius of 10 miles from the plant, rather than five, as at present. He said that was in response to a U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission directive, rather than the GAO report.

The GAO report recommended immediate extension of emergency planning to 10 miles.

The report said it would be theoretically possible to set up contingency plans up to 150 miles from Rancho Seco, but acknowledged it would be difficult.

The worst possible accident was based on a hypothetical meltdown of Rancho Seco's reactor core and rupture of the reactor vessel and containment building. It also assumes the worst possible weather conditions.

Rancho Seco has been shut down since 1 a.m. Thursday for repairs. SMUD spokesman Jeff Marx said it was expected to restart today.



## Editorial

# A new policy for N-plant locations

In August 1978 the Nuclear Regulatory Commission established a special task force to develop a new policy concerning the location of nuclear power plants.

Wednesday the task force made its report to the NRC.

The report indicates that Pacific Gas and Electric Co.'s Diablo Canyon plant is not in a safe location. That's the opinion of the NRC staff experts who worked on the new policy for a year.

The experts recommended that in the future nuclear power plants should be at least 12½ miles away from an earthquake fault.

The Diablo Canyon plant is three miles from the Hosgri earthquake fault.

The NRC has considered the earthquake fault issue in past studies. The new report, however, recommends NRC rules be changed "to better reflect the evolving technology is assessing seismic hazards".

The report continues: "The risk to the public from a range of accidents, including accidents beyond that for which the plant is designed, is sufficiently high to be a consideration in siting".

PG&E officials contend that the Diablo plant can withstand any shock the Hosgri fault could produce. We could not expect them to say anything else.

The Diablo plant is not in operation and won't be until the NRC issues an operating license.

If NRC staff experts believe future nuclear plants should be 12½ miles or more from a fault, the same standard should be applied to the plant at Diablo Canyon.

The Telegram-Tribune strongly supports the contention that the hazards of the Hosgri are ample reason for allowing Diablo to be dormant.

The plant should not be permitted to operate.

## Editorial

# Low marks for Diablo operators

Thanks to the Philadelphia Inquirer, today we learn another disturbing fact concerning the wisdom of allowing Pacific Gas and Electric Co.'s Diablo Canyon nuclear plant to operate.

Apparently the people who will operate the Diablo plant are not the best trained in the country.

Before a person can be licensed as a nuclear plant operator, he or she must pass written and oral examinations conducted by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC).

The written examination consists of an essay concerning reactor theory, design, instruments, standard and emergency operating procedures and radiation control and safety.

The oral examination lasts about six hours.

A candidate must score 70 out of 100 on the written examination and pass the oral.

The nationwide average score on the written examination is 81 percent.

The Philadelphia Inquirer obtained and published the examination performance during 1975 to 1978 of nuclear

control room operators for 30 nuclear plants in the country.

Those licensed for the Diablo plant scored an average of 78.6 on the written examination or 2.4 below the national average.

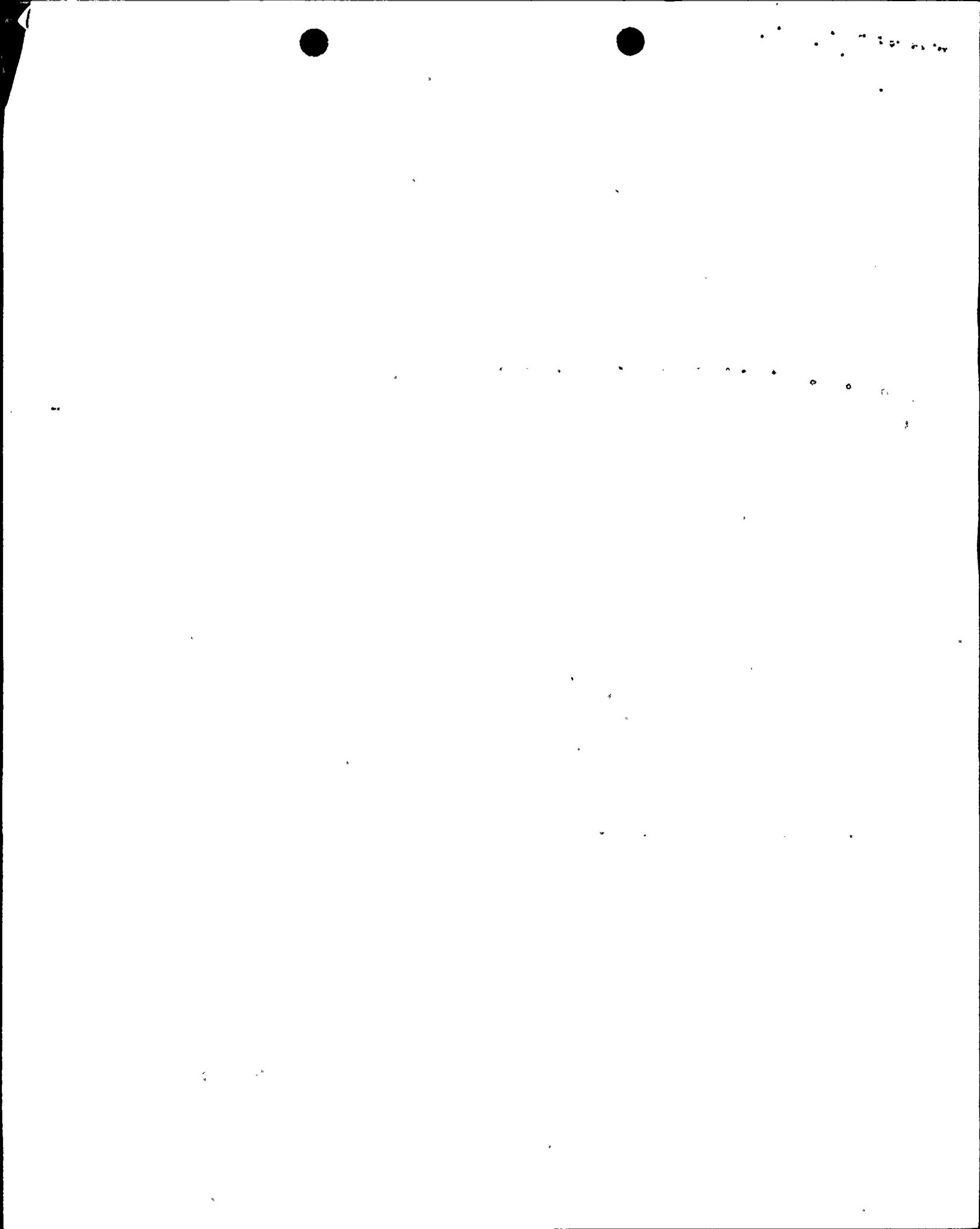
The Diablo operators' showing ranked them 27th in the 30 plants surveyed.

NRC examiners believe one of the reasons for the nation's worst nuclear plant accident at Three Mile Island, Pa., were operators who made at least five major errors when the plant's automated system failed.

Those operators whose test scores averaged 85.4, were ranked ninth in the 30 plants.

Obviously the people who'll watch the dials and handle the switches at Diablo aren't as well trained as those who blew things at Three Mile Island.

How can PG&E ask us to accept a nuclear plant that is located less than three miles from an earthquake fault and which will be staffed by people with some of the worst scores in the country on their licensing examinations?



January 16, 1980

Note to Bart Buckley

LETTER TO ALBERT CATTOIR

OELD concurs with the letter to Albert Cattoir subject to the following comments:

1. On page 2, delete the third line in the first full paragraph.
2. Delete the last sentence of the first full paragraph on page 2 and substitute the following:

A subsequent motion to disqualify Commissioners Hendrie and Kennedy from further consideration of matters in the Diablo Canyon operating license proceeding is now being considered by the Commission.

  
L. Dow Davis  
Attorney, OELD



10/10/10

Dear Mr. [Name]

Reference is made to your letter of [Date]

in relation to the [Subject] and the [Subject]

and the [Subject] and the [Subject]

and the [Subject] and the [Subject]

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

[Name]

[Address]

[Stamp]

January 23, 1980

OFFICE OF THE  
SECRETARY

Field Office Manager  
Public Building Service  
650 Capitol Mall  
Room 8538  
Sacramento, California 95814

ATTN: Douglas Stanley

Dear Mr. Stanley:

This will confirm our conversation today concerning our use of Conference Room W-1140 of the U. S. Federal Building, 2800 Cottage Way on the evening of February 26, 1980 from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m.

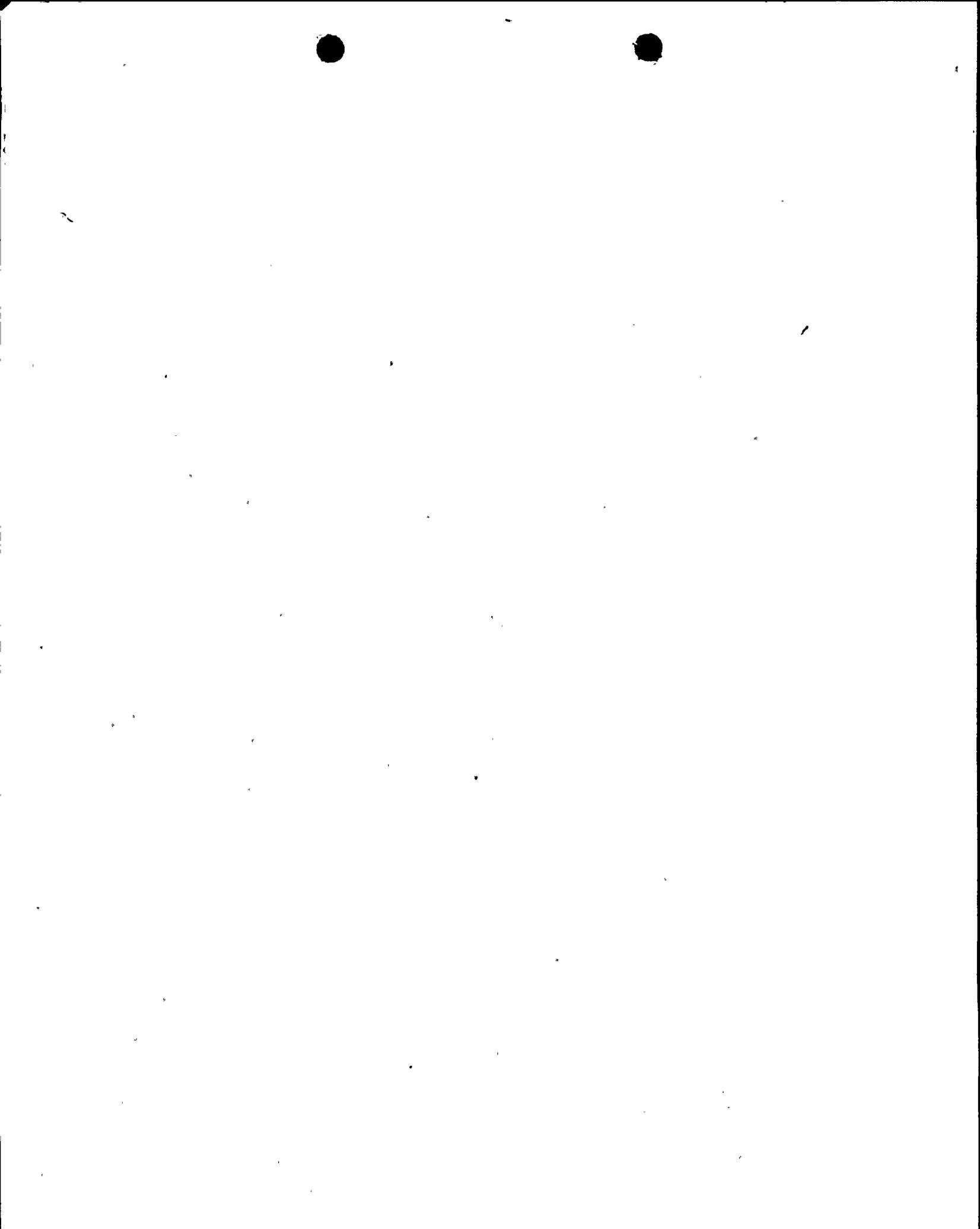
We also would like to use Conference Room W-1140 on Saturday, March 1, 1980 from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Please contact me, when this can be confirmed, on (202) 634-1437.

Sincerely,

Eugenia M. Pleasant  
Administrative Assistant/Assistant Chief  
Docketing and Service Branch

bcc: Mrs. Bowers  
ELD  
ASLBP  
ASLAP  
Ms. Ingram  
Mr. Fouchard  
Rec. Fac. Branch

(CONTACT: Doug Stanley (916) 440-3171)





UNITED STATES  
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20555

REQUEST FOR REPORTING SERVICE  
Work Order No. IV-2-A

OFFICE OF THE  
SECRETARY

Proceeding: PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY (Diablo Canyon)

Docket No.: 50-275, 50-323

Location of: Prehearing \_\_\_\_\_

Oral Argument ~~Meeting~~ Courtroom 12 (19th floor), U. S. Federal Building and Courthouse\*  
450 Golden Gate Avenue  
San Francisco, California  
(Contact: Ms. Kumi Okamoto, 415/556-2282)

Meeting \_\_\_\_\_

Duration: Prehearing \_\_\_\_\_ Hearing (Same Info) One day Meeting \_\_\_\_\_

Date of: Prehearing \_\_\_\_\_ Hearing 1-23-80 Meeting \_\_\_\_\_

Time of: Prehearing \_\_\_\_\_ Hearing 9:30 am Meeting \_\_\_\_\_

Service Required: Prehearing \_\_\_\_\_

Hearing \_\_\_\_\_

Meeting \_\_\_\_\_

Board: Chairman \_\_\_\_\_; Members \_\_\_\_\_

Type of Proceeding: \_\_\_\_\_

Copies of the transcript may (~~not~~) be sold.

Date of oral request: 1-21-80

Date of confirmation: 1-21-80

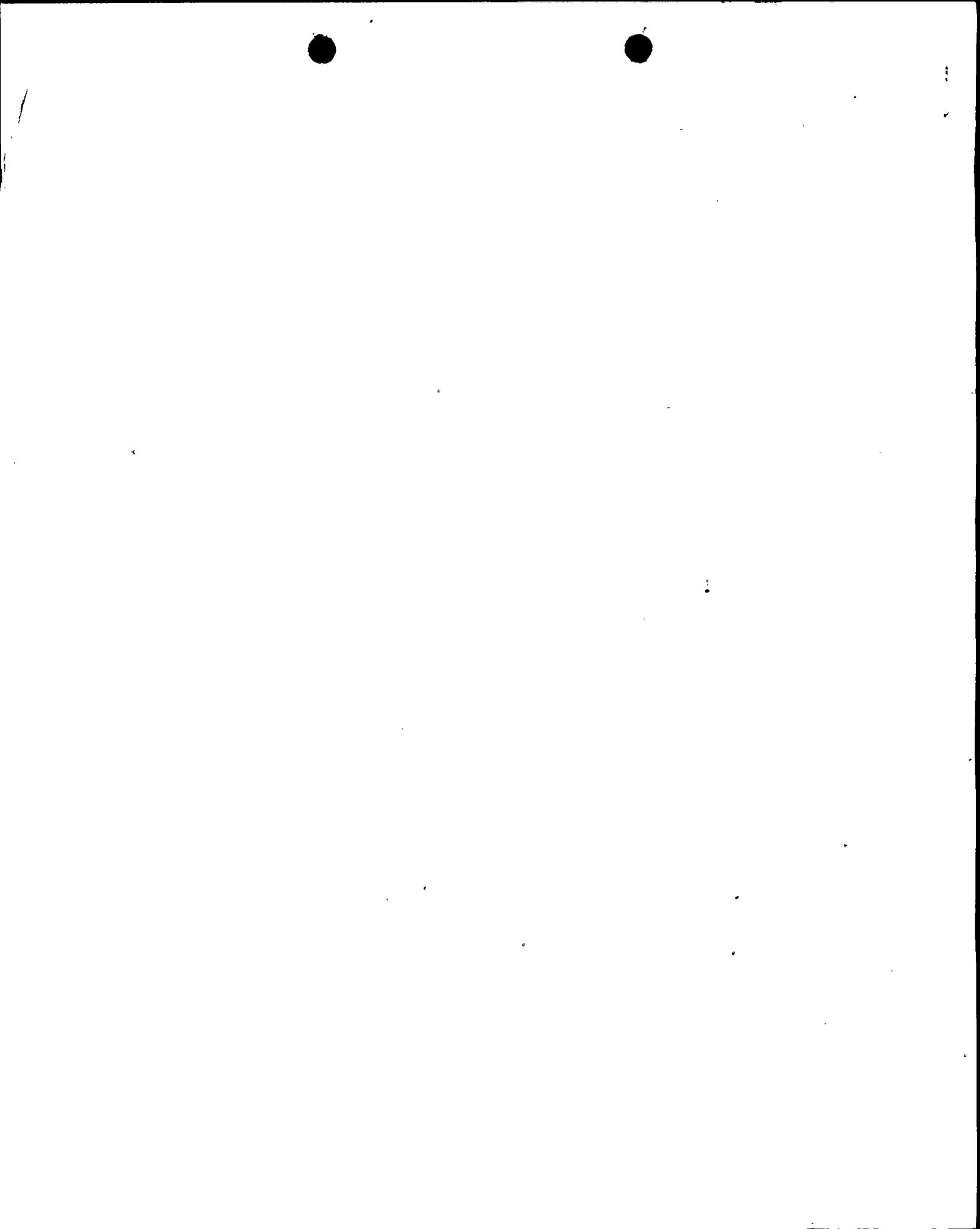
By: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Instructions:

\*Only the hearing room has been  
changed; the building is the  
same as before.

C. R. Stephens  
Docketing and Service Branch

dcc: Mr. Salzman  
ELD  
ASLBP  
ASLAP  
Ms. Hylton  
Ms. Slater  
Mr. Fouchard  
Rec. Fac. Br.







UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

BEFORE THE ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING APPEAL BOARD

In the Matter of )

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY )

(Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant )  
Unit Nos. 1 and 2 )

Docket Nos. 50-275 O.L.  
50-323 O.L.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that copies of "NRC STAFF RESPONSE TO INTERVENORS' REQUEST THAT ORAL ARGUMENT ON SEISMIC ISSUES BE HELD IN SAN LUIS OBISPO", dated January 17, 1980, in the above-captioned proceeding, have been served on the following, by deposit in the United States mail, first class, or, as indicated by an asterisk through deposit in the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's internal mail system, this 17th day of January, 1980:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| * Richard S. Salzman, Esq., Chairman<br>Atomic Safety and Licensing Appeal Board<br>U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission<br>Washington, D. C. 20555 | * Mr. Glenn O. Bright<br>Atomic Safety and Licensing Board<br>U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission<br>Washington, D. C. 20555           |
| * Dr. John H. Buck<br>Atomic Safety and Licensing Appeal Board<br>U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission<br>Washington, D. C. 20555                   | Mrs. Elizabeth Apfelberg<br>1415 Cozadero<br>San Luis Obispo, California 93401  |
| * Dr. W. Reed Johnson<br>Atomic Safety and Licensing Appeal Board<br>U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission<br>Washington, D. C. 20555                | Dr. William E. Martin<br>Senior Ecologist<br>Battelle Memorial Institute<br>Columbus, Ohio 43201                                      |
| * Mr. Thomas S. Moore, Member<br>Atomic Safety and Licensing Appeal Board<br>U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission<br>Washington, D. C. 20555        | Philip A. Crane, Jr., Esq.<br>Pacific Gas and Electric Company<br>Room 3127<br>77 Beale Street<br>San Francisco, California 94106     |
| * Dr. John H. Buck, Member<br>Atomic Safety and Licensing Appeal Board<br>U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission<br>Washington, D. C. 20555           | Mr. Frederick Eissler<br>Scenic Shoreline Preservation<br>Conference, Inc.<br>4623 More Mesa Drive<br>Santa Barbara, California 93105 |
| * Elizabeth S. Bowers, Esq.<br>Atomic Safety and Licensing Board<br>U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission<br>Washington, D. C. 20555                 | Mrs. Raye Fleming<br>1920 Mattie Road<br>Shell Beach, California 93449  |



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U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Washington, D. C. 20555

\* Atomic Safety and Licensing  
Board Panel  
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Washington, D. C. 20555

\* Docketing and Service Section  
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