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- I	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
2	NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
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<u>,</u> 4	In the Matter of:
` 5	PENNSYLVANIA POWER & Docket No. 50-587, 50-388
6	LIGHT COMPANY, ET AL.
7	(SUSQUEHANNA)
3	: X
9	Courtroom No. 2 U.S. Federal Building and
10	Courthouse
11	197 South Main Street Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania
12	Friday, March 21, 1980
	The Prehearing conference was held, pursuant to
13	•
14	notice, for presentation of the above-entitled matter, at
15	9:00 a.m., Chairman Charles Bechhoefer, presiding.
16	BEFORE:
17	Mr. Charles Bechhoefer Dr. Oscar Paris
18	On behalf of the NRC Staff:
19	JAMES M. CUTCHIN, IV
20	ROY P. LESSY, JR.
21 、	On behalf of Pennsylvania Power & Light Company and Alleghent Electric Cooperative:
22	JAY SILBERG . BRIAN A. SNAPP, ATTORNEY
23	MATTHEW DIAZ
24	On behalf of Citizens Against Nuclear Danger:
25	MR. THOMAS HALLIGAN
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PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. Before we start this morning-- Well, first I have left the sign-up sheet, the same one we had yesterday, over on the table for limited appearance requests.

After we finish consideration of the Applicant's motion against CAND and the remaining matters which SEA wish to raise, we will take limited appearance statements. If you have already signed up either on the typewritten list or on the list we left yesterday, you do not need to sign up again. If you are here for the first time, the list is over there.

Are there any preliminary matters before we begin, any party wishes to raise?

MR. HALLIGAN. Just one matter for clarification. I don't think we need any discussion. You said that there was a draft Environmental Statement prepared on the flow augmentation reservoir, the so-called Pond Hill Reservoir; is that correct? CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. No, I believe the staff said

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MR. HALLIGAN. What is the status of that, sir? MR. CUTCHIN. It should be issued by the 31st of this month.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. I presume when it is issued, all parties will be issued copies.

MR. CUTCHIN. Of course, it will be circulated just as the draft statement was with copies to all the parties.

MR. HALLIGAN. Now has that been consolidated

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and will there be like an appendix to it?

MR. CUTCHIN. It will be identified as a supplement to that new REG, what is it, "06"--

MR. HALLIGAN. 0564.

MR. CUTCHIN. 0564.

And it will be clearly identified as a supplement to the Susquehanna.

MR. HALLIGAN. The citizens did file a "Comments" with another agency of the NRC another department, indicating that a DEX filed on a reservoir for flow augmentation was a piecemealing and a violation of NEPA. And we made that into the record and this, apparently, is moot at this point. It is not piecemeal. It will be part of this. It will be an appendix to it or a supplement to it.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Well, certainly the environmental statement, the final environmental statement which will be the one that is introduced into evidence on the merits, I guess these will be introduced to show the staff prepared them.

MR. CUTCHIN. I am not even sure they will, Mr. Chairman. I am not sure we will introduce anything other than the final environmental statement.

MR. HALLIGAN. It will include the reservoir. The original didn't.

MR. CUTCHIN. The final environmental statement will, indeed, include--as I understand it now--will include both the information that appears in the draft there and in the draft

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supplement which is yet to come.

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CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. So all this will be introduced and everybody will also get copies of that.

MR. HALLIGAN. Another point I just want to mention here. We indicated when we passed this document around, the rescheduled meeting of the case load forecast panel which is now on the premises of the Berwick Plant. The NRC panel is making inspections here for scheduling and other purposes whatever.

It has been brought to my attention yesterday by an officer of the PP&L that in addition to the one resident NRC inspector, a Mr. Gallow, there is now on the premises there a second resident safety inspector from the NRC. We have read recently in publications of the NRC that these men who are highly trained and specialized are in short supply and even some operating plants in this country don't yet have a resident inspector. Here is an incomplete plant under construction that now has two.

I think that is indicative of possible problems we have been alleging all along. I want to bring that to your attention there, sir. This apparently should be confirmed and evaluated. There now two resident safety inspectors from the NRC at the Berwick site in addition to this visitation by the safety inspectors.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Well, I don't think the fact that the Berwick has some more than some other sites is anything that we can do anything about, unless we think there are too many of them at the Berwick site. • .

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MR. HALLIGAN. Yes.

MR. CUTCHIN. I am not even sure that the Board could do anything then, Mr. Chairman. I think it is indicative of the fact that the management in the Office of Inspection Enforcement has chosen to put one resident inspector per unit. That is a two-unit site and they are gradually building up to one inspector per unit. That is all it is indicative of.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. I don't think we have any authority to tell ^{I&E} they should put inspectors at other sites. Maybe they should and maybe they shouldn't.

MR. HALLIGAN. I just note it for the record. CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. It is not significant for this

|| particular proceeding.

MR. HALLIGAN. All right, here the other point is the Rogovin report which was just published. On page 143 calls for an office--or 142--an Office of Public Counsel. It is a recommendation and it is an in-house evaluation and recommendation. And they call for, quote-- They note that other agencies of the Federal Government fund citizen participation and even, as under the Clean Air Act and Federal Water Act, citizen law suits. Rogovin is recommending that this type of program be instituted by the NRC and that the--through an Office of Public Counsel--and that such decision to reimburse these citizens be made by either the commissioners or the licensing board.

So, I am wondering if this is imminent. Would you take this under advisement to look into this matter to see how

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imminent that there would be funds available in the near future, either this summer or before or during the licensing hearing. We would like to be advised of that, informed of it, in the memorandum.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Well, the Board understands that the Commission is considering various recommendations of all the Rogovin Report and the Kemeny Report, and a number of others. It has before it, the question of financial assistance in a particular proceeding, TMI Restart, where it indicated it might authorize it. If the Commission changes its policy, we will become aware of it--

MR. HALLIGAN. Not necessarily.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. --and we, well--

MR. HALLIGAN. This is what we were asking the Board to do.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. If the Commission authorizes it, if nothing else we will read about it in <u>The Washington</u> <u>Post</u> but I am sure we will be told about it.

If the Commission indicates that it is willing to entertain requests for reimbursement or other forms of public funding it will make it very clear to--

MR. HALLIGAN. All right, send us the applications, please. We will be the first ones to fill them out.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. We have ruled earlier that the Commission does not permit reimbursement and that has been its policy all along. But if it changes it--just like its ruling

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on S_3 caused us to change our ruling earlier to accord with current Commission policy; we would do the same. If the Commission changes its rules, we are bound by it and, in fact, we would certainly advise all the parties to the extent it can assist them in this proceeding. So, if we find out about it, a change in policy, the parties will be notified. They might be notified before we could do it by the staff. The staff normally. does this type of thing also. So--

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MR. HALLIGAN. I am sure it would be published in the Federal Register and there would be copies to all parties in all proceedings and, I am sure, Mr. Chairman, widely disseminated.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. There won't be any secrets kept on this kind of thing so--

MR. HALLIGAN. Another point. In all communications to the Board, it is listed in the docket here, "In the Matter of Pennsylvania Power and Light Company; Allegheny Electric Cooperative," who was 10 percent participant in the proceedings. We know now that the Atlantic City Electric Company has now purchase, I believe, 10 percent of the Berwick Plant.

MR. SILBERG. That is not correct.

MR. HALLIGAN. Could you clarify that; the status of the Atlantic City Electric.

MR. SILBERG. There was no purchase by any other party of any ownership interest in the plant.

MR. HALLIGAN. What is the status of Atlantic City? What is their 10 percent share in this?

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MR. SILBERG. It is a firm power contract for a limited period of time.

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MR. HALLIGAN. Like ten years, or something like that, after?

MR. SILBERG. I believe there is a long-term commitment of 10 percent and we are wondering if the Pennsylvania Power and Light Company is not, in fact, selling off or parceling out a large part of the power that will come from that plant. I think the anti-trust laws should be reviewed on this matter.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. We have no jurisdiction to anything about anti-trust implication. The Commission has separate proceedings for anti-trust concerns. I don't know what the status of the Susquehenna one is or was. But we have no jurisdiction at all over power--sales of firm power.

If an application were filed to join Atlantic City or any other company as a part owner, that would have to go before the Commission for license amendment.

MR. HALLIGAN. Would it affect this licensing proceedings? CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. They would either have to amend their construction permit or--

MR. SILBERG. There are no plans to sell 10 percent or any other percent to Atlantic City.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. No, all I saying; if there were an opportunity for hearing would be afforded on that and it might well be assigned to this Board, or it might be assigned to some other Board but--

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1 MR. CUTCHIN. Not necessarily would there be an oppor-2 tunity for hearing, Mr. Chairman, on anything but perhaps the anti-trust aspects. There have been many instances in which 3 plants have been--that owners have been added and if it does not involve a significant hazards consideration, it does not 5 necesssarily require that a hearing be offered. á CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Well, I saw what happened in 7 the Seabrook Case where 2 percent share was sold and an offer 3 of a hearing. I don't know that anybody took it but--9 MR. SILBERG. There was, in fact, an opportunity for 10 a hearing on the sale of 10 percent, the Susquehenna Plant to 11 Allegheny Electric. No one requested a hearing. 12 MR. CUTCHIN. But there may or may not be, is all. 13 I was saying. 14 MR. SILBERG. There was also an anti-trust review in 15 connection with that transfer. 16 MR. HALLIGAN. Well, Mr. Chairman, then the Citizens 17 Against Nuclear Danger would move that the intervenors be informed, 18 any opportunity for or notice for public hearing dealing with 19 this matter or any other company that might be buying power 20 in large blocks, in the near future. We would want this Board 21 have a hearing on that matter. 22 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Well, this Board would have 13 to be picked by those who pick Boards. 24

MR. HALLIGAN. Oh, I see. Well, the licensee -- anti-trust.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Well, to the extent we found out

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about it we would certainly advise the parties. And I am sure the staff would also but--

MR. CUTCHIN. Mr. Chairman, there is always-- "Notice" means publication in the Federal Register, normally in local newspapers and the like, and I am sure if there were an active hearing going on such as in this case, every party to that hearing would be given individual notice as to the situation.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. This has happened in another case that I am in where the Commission gave an opportunity for a hearing on a show cause order in connection with that-- I am sitting on the operating license hearing and there was a show cause proceeding that was initiated. The staff attorney sent notices of that opportunity for hearing talk to the parties in that proceeding.

It is common practice for this and the Board didn't have to do it because the staff had done it before the Board found out about it, even. So--

MR. CUTCHIN. If it will ease someone's mind I will undertake to serve each individual party with such a notice should that eventuality occur.

MR. HALLIGAN. Fine. That brings us then to the final point then, sir. Yesterday you indicated that a third member, a Mr. Bright. Is he the engineer expert on the panel by the way? What is his speciality?

DR. PARIS. Nuclear engineer.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Yes, Dr. Paris is the environmental

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1 scientist on the Board and --MR. HALLIGAN. Dr. Paris, are you more or less a 2 chemist or --3 DR. PARIS. I am an ecologist. 1 MR. HALLIGAN. An ecologist. Would you cover water, 5 air--I mean all of the biological implications. And the Chairman á is a legal expert on nuclear regulations. 7 Mr. Bright, you indicate he apparently had an accident 3 or something. Approximately, when did he report off work? Was 9 it just last week or a month ago or --10 DR. PARIS. About two weeks ago. 11 MR. HALLIGAN. About two weeks ago. 12 DR. PARIS. Yes. 13 MR. HALLIGAN. And is this an indefinite like--14 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. I think I mentioned we hope 15 that he will be back by the end of April. That is the latest 16 we have been--17 MR. HALLIGAN. Is it normal to have a two-member panel? 18 I understand you cite-- What is the citation you said for a 19 auorum? 20 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. That was the quorum rule. 21 MR. CUTCHIN. 2.721. 22 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. 2.7? 22 MR. CUTCHIN. --21. 21 DR. PARIS. We have, Mr. Halligan, discussed the avail-25 ability of Mr. Bright with the Chairman of the Atomic Safety



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and Licensing Board Panel and we have agreed that if Mr. Bright is not back on duty by the time we go to hearing, we will certainly-he will certainly appoint a substitute.

MR. HALLIGAN. But not before then. I think a 30day period would be--

DR. PARIS. It would depend on the availability of Bright, when he thinks he would be back.

MR. HALLIGAN. Both you gentlemen are fulltime staff workers or, you know, officials with the NRC. You each serve on what-- Dr. Paris, you are on more than one panel. Could you name the other ones you are on?

DR. PARIS. I am on more than one Board.

MR. HALLIGAN. Yes, what-- Do you know the number? DR. PARIS. The number of Boards?

MR. SILBERG. Mr. Chairman, I really think we are getting pretty far afield.

MR. HALLIGAN. No, this will end the-- I just want to know what Board each of you is on. To verify it, it is in printing some place but I don't know.

DR. PARIS. Well, I don't think this is relevant, Mr. Halligan, but we have nothing.to hide.

MR. HALLIGAN. No, I didn't say that. I just wanted to indicate it.

DR. PARIS. I am on the Big Rock Point Board, Spent Fuel Pool License Amendment. I am on the Shoreham Operating License Board.

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1	MR. HALLIGAN. Wait, Spent Fueland the last one
6 4	there?
3	DR. PARIS. Shoreham.
4	MR. HALLIGAN. Yes.
5	DR. PARIS. Shoreham Operating License.
6	MR. HALLIGAN. Yes.
7	DR. PARIS. I am on the Turkey Pointthat is a license
8	amendment for a steam generator repair. Let's see. I am on
9	several that are more or less dormant now. New Haven is a con-
10	struction permit application. That is dormant.
11	Exxon Fuel Reprocessing Plant is dormant.
12	I think there are some more but I can't remember.
13	No more that are active, I guess.
14	CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. I am on eight different cases.
15	MR. HALLIGAN. You are on eight different ones. Are
16	they listed primarily, about seven or eight. They are listed
17	here?
18	CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. I doubt it because those documents,
19	I think are only
	MR. HALLIGAN. Here is the one. There is Ferme, LaCrosse
20	CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Pardon?
21	MR. HALLIGAN. LaCrosse?
22	CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Two LaCrosse proceedings.
23	MR. HALLIGAN. Palisades?
24	CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Palisades, the steam generator
25	replacement there. Not the show cause order. And I am on South
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I	Texas.
2	MR. HALLIGAN. Susquehanna, of course and Zimmer I?
3	CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Zimmer I, right.
4	MR. HALLIGAN. Is there another one you said that
5	might be
6	CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. I am on Monteque Construction
7	Permi, but that is a dormant case. That is not an active case.
8	. I am on the LaCrosse Spent Fuel Pool but we already
9	rendered an initial decision in that. It is on appeal but
10	by the staff, not by the
11	MR. HALLIGAN. You are not working fulltime on Susque-
12	hanna I mean, it is impossible.
13	CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. No one is working fulltime on
14	any case.
15	MR. HALLIGAN. Mr. Bright would also be on half a
16	dozen or so probably.
17 .	CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. That is correct. He is on Zimmer
18	with me but I don't know which others.
19	MR. HALLIGAN. Okay, thank you. That is all.
20	CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Now going to the motion against
21	CAND, the Board has reviewed the various motion papers and we
22	have looked at the answers or non-answers to interrogatories
~~	which CAND has comelup with. We see that unlike SEA and unlike
24	ECNP, CAND has not answered one single interrogatory. Except
25	at one point I guess you said you had picked out no witnesses
	for anything. That would be an answer if supplied under oath
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or affirmation. But as far as the Board can see, you have not either answered any questions or attempted to answer any questions. And we would tend to agree with both the applicants and staff in this that you are clearly in default. And, in addition, we were very disturbed by the time when we attempted to set up a conference call concerning one of CAND's motions and I asked Mr. Cutchin to try to arrange it because you were very hard to reach. And we were told that you didn't want to be reached, and that you would not accept any telephone calls.

Well, we consider that as contemptuous because the Board thinks it could have resolved some of the questions that we were talking about here yesterday and today if we had--

MR. HALLIGAN. What issue are you referring to, sir? CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. I refer to it as the one that was late in January. Mr. Cutchin advised me--and I had called him and asked him to try to set up a conference call at any time during the following day that you could be reached and other parties could be reached. But it was basically considering your motion so it would have involved you and the applicant and staff and any other parties we could reach and who wanted to be included.

But we were told that you would not receive any telephone calls at all. This we regard as completely contemptuous. When the Board wants to have a conference call we think it is desireable to find out information at a given time. What we really wanted to find out then was whether you had any intention to

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answer interrogatories at all, and we certainly are going to find out about that today, too.

But we were hoping when you filed one of your motions-maybe it was late December, but probably the January 1, January 11--your January 11 one; that is the one we wanted to talk about. Because at that time discovery was due on January 18th and one of the things we were going to say is that if you were in the process and just couldn't complete answers we would have given you an extension of time right on the telephone, if we had had some sort of a commitment to file some answers.

Well, all we were greeted with was that if you want to get in touch with me, do it in writing. This, we can't tolerate because there are item matters that do not need either a full order or a full conference to decide. This, in terms of participation in the proceeding, cannot be tolerated. We often have to have conference calls because when we are as far away as we are we can't be running up here all the time and setting up a conference. We did this when there were three motions to consider and we had wanted to hear some limited appearances. But we can't do this on every item that arises, and often we also cannot contact anybody ex parte except on procedural matters. We certainly can do it on scheduling and that type of thing.

But we, again, tried to reach you-- This time we were unsuccessful so I don't know. But head of your organization, we reached Mrs. Manowitz, I think, and she didn't want to be talked to either. Now that was in connection with the ECNP

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had indicated some inconvenience in getting here yesterday and we were going to try and inquire, as I read on the record yesterday, whether some other time would have been more convenience. And, particularly, we were trying to inquire whether ECNP would have preferred to show up today, in which case we would have allowed it to do so and not come yesterday, or we would have at least set up a conference call because of other parties' commitment. But when we have things like this we cannot--often there isn't time to issue written orders, and we need to talk to people on occasion.

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I know the first time we informed Mr. Cutchin that we would be available the whole following day, so that any time during the day that you could have spared 15 minutes to take a telephone call, obviously at our expense, because we would reach you at wherever you had to be reached--

MR. HALLIGAN. Mr. Chairman, apparently an explanation is in order here. I think I am entitled to it.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Oh, you are going to-- What I am saying is that these things collectively would indicate to us that your party, CAND, should be dismissed. We want to hear from you why you don't think so.

I might say before, since it is the applicant's motion; do the applicants want to add anything at this stage before we hear from Mr. Halligan or not.

MR. SILBERG. We have nothing to add other than has already been set forth in our pleadings.

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CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Right. And we have reviewed that and we view your group as completely different from the others which have tried to answer. And we have been guite lenient with them and we have not imposed any of the sanctions sought.

Your group is quite different and we would like to have an explanation and, really, give us some reason why you shouldn't be thrown out.

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MR. HALLIGAN. Yes, sir. Well, first of all I wasn't aware this was on the agenda and I didn't bring any phone memos. I don't know the exact date you are referring to.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. To the best of my recollection---MR. HALLIGAN. --I don't know the exact date. It might have been around the middle of January. And I returned home late one afternoon and there was a note to call a certain number and the name was something like Cutchin. I figured, you know, that is when it might have been.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Well, we asked Mr. Cutchin to call you--

MR. HALLIGAN. Well, he didn't talk to me directly, sir, that day. I was not at home. That is where the call went. At about 10 minutes after 5:00 in the afternoon that day I called the number that was left and it rang and rang and rang; and the same evening about 7:30 p.m. the phone rang and somebody identifying themselves as a switchboard operator from the NRC wanted to put a call through to a Mr. Halligan, and I believe from a Mr. Cutchin.

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There was no mention of a conference call. I swear there was no mention of any other party on the line and--CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. If that situation--that is correct.

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MR. HALLIGAN. '--there was no mention of you or the purpose of the call. So I told the operator, apparently was an operator-- Sir, we don't deal too much over the telephone on this matter because telephone conversations have been intercepted, illegally, we believe. Some of our lines have been tapped and we just don't believe people, when we get a call over the phone. I am sorry. And I did not turn down any call to Mr. Bechhoefer.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. I will not call people personally, usually. I might if I have to but--

MR. HALLIGAN. There was no mention of a conference call. That was not the message that that woman gave. And I told here that-- This is at 7:30 at night, you understand. It seems irregular to me. I don't know how you do business.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Well, but you were not--

MR. HALLIGAN. But it seemed to me it wasn't the proper time.

I said, "I am not taking any call."

Because I was not authorized, I could not speak for the Citizens Against Nuclear Danger without consulting with this lady here and other people in our group. I was not in position, you know, I mean--in hindsight, I am telling you, all I could have said over the phone was, "I can't give you any decision

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on this because I am not in that position. I would have to hold a meeting with people 50 miles away in Berwick, you see.

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So the next day, or the day after, apparently--I think the Western Union called and we got this here notice here that the Licensing Board has denied CAND's Motion for Reconsideration. "CAND must respond to outstanding discovery requests by January 18, or it will not be permitted to present a direct case. Failure to respond may also result in CAND's dismissal from the proceeding."

Now I think this was an over-reaction. This message was given over the telephone to an elderly woman who could not understand or take down this information properly. The previous day--I don't know what time Mr. Cutchin called, but the person who took the call was an elderly woman who could not understand and she said he talked very fast and Mr. Cutchin has a slight accent--very good diction, very good speaker--but over a telephone it was not very comprehensible. So whatever he said was not relayed to me directly, I regret to say. I am not aware of what he said over the telephone.

I was not in contempt of any Board, member, or any regulation. Now one other extenuating circumstance. I cite here the order denying request for ECNP dated December 6, 1979. We had instructions that, first of all, well, I don't know as of this date--there was some mix-up--we decided that because zip code numbers were wrong on some of our people and they were sending our correspondence to the wrong zip code and we would get it like a week late, and so forth, and some of these deadlines

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went by without our getting them we had to relay some of this information up to Scranton, back to Berwick, different--back and forth. In the process, as I indicated, we told the Chairman only send out immediately first class mail. Anything that pertains to Citizens Against Nuclear Dangers.

Clearing on the heading of this document it says, "Order Denying Request of NCNP" but on the last page, page nine, the very end, it says, "Therefore, our October 30, 1979 order is modified to extend from December 14, 1979 to December 18, 1980 the time within which discovery request on environmental contentions must be answered."

I didn't get this until about two weeks ago. This was around Christmas-time when this was sent out. This was dated on the 6th but-- I didn't get it. I wasn't even aware, when I was supposed to file these. In addition--

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Well, the--

MR. HALLIGAN. That is an oversight, but it was an error of mix-up.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. But I might say, you would have had to have done it by December; because December was our other date. If you didn't--

MR. HALLIGAN. Oh, I did. I did file on the 11th of December a reply.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. But that wasn't answers. MR. HALLIGAN. What?

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. But that wasn't answers.

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That was a reply but it wasn't answers.

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MR. HALLIGAN. We said December 11th that we were filing, unprotest, an answer.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Yes, but that wasn't an answer. MR. HALLIGAN. Let me read you just an excerpt of it. "The issue is being--has been resolved, apparently, in disregard to due process."

And we said in that forward that the NRC has shown an obscession with trying to place the burden of proof on the citizen intervenors. And we also indicated that the mandate to probe the Berwick operation in a diligent manner, that the NRC staff has not submitted so much as one discovery question before the Board for the applicants to answer prior to evidential hearings. But the NRC has asked several--

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Well, I might interrupt you. The NRC doesn't ask the applicant for discovery. The NRC sends numerous questions from, not the lawyer, but from the staff representatives to the applicants asking hundreds of questions. I don't know whether all these get distributed--

MR. HALLIGAN. Well, that is-- I want a clarification on that then.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. --to the parties or not. These are matters that are not necessarily in issue. There are hundreds of questions get asked back and forth between the staff and the applicant and some of them, I guess, are distributed and some of them are not. The FSA--

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MR. HALLIGAN. Oh, well, that is--that is the rub. CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Yes, they all go to the FSAR and I, I think after the FSAR, I think there are numerous amendments to the FSAR which include answers to staff questions.

MR. HALLIGAN. That is the one point I was going to ask later.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. There are hundreds of pages of those things go back and forth.

MR. HALLIGAN. These questions that are asked of the NRC Safety Departments of the applicant, applicants, are they de facto discovery questions? They weren't filed as such. But is that-- Are they, in fact--

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. The wouldn't be, because--

MR. HALLIGAN. -- discovery questions?

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. --the staff and the applicant, no, they are not. The staff sends out numerous questions which they have about the application. The applicant sends in an asswer, usually in the FSAR.

MR. HALLIGAN. Which we never get. We haven't gotten any of their answers back.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Well, I don't know if--It is in the local docket room.

DR. PARIS. It is in the local docket room. If you will look in the index of the FSAR you will find--

MR. HALLIGAN. We don't have it. Give it to us. DR. PARIS. It is in the local docket room.

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CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. It is about 15 volumes or more long.

DR. PARIS. If you will look in the index you will find "Answers to Staff Questions," and then you can turn to the appropriate pages and read them and see what the questions are, and read what the applicant's answers are.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. There are just huge numbers of volumes of these things and--

MR. HALLIGAN. I am wondering--

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. The Wilkes-Barre document room has a copy of that and I presume it keeps it up to date.

MR. HALLIGAN. At this point we will just indicate that the docket room in Wilkes-Barre is not for our use. Now the Board has directed and the coalition has received at Penn State, at their convenience, a set of the documents. The Wilkes-Barre advocates are conveniently situated so that they can get to these documents. But Berwick, round trip to Wiles-Barre, is 50 miles for one visitation. We would need dozens of people-some of the experts that we want to bring in here are located near Binghampton, New York; Stra^Ssberg, Pennsylvania and Bloomsburg, Pennsylwania and other outlying area where a round trip, one time, would be a 100-mile trip. We feel that is unreasonable. We have requested, since December 4, 1978, that the Citizens Against Nuclear Danger be given one set of the complete documents

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and a file of this proceedings. And, I would say, if there was forty or fifty intervenors I could understand why there would be a cost factor. But there are only four and, apparently, we are the only group that have demanded, more or less, that we receive a set, which I understand costs about \$2,000--which is not an exorbitant sum of money. But we cannot afford this fee. And we so indicated this to other sources.

On the very same day that you ordered that we were restricted from not giving a direct case, we had sent to Washington to the Comptroller General, a cover letter with our filing of, I believe, December 11th. It may be just a coincidence, but we asked Senators Hines and Senator Schweiker to use their good offices to assist us in getting due process involved. So I don't know if there is any over-reaction of the Board in that regard.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. We would still like to hear why we should allow you to stay in.

The parties want to know something about your contentions. You must have had something to raise your contentions. You are not telling anybody anything.

MR. HALLIGAN. Well, just for about two or three minutes, let me just pinpoint a couple of things for the record here.

On December 4, 1978 the Citizens did request, among other things, that the United States General Accounting Office, independently monitor-- Well, we said that they had prepared a Nuclear Regulatory Commission Needs to Aggressively Monitor

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and Independently Evaluate Nuclear Power Plant Construction. 1 2 That was a document based on an investigation. We used that as a basis saying that this should be broadened to 3 other hearings and so forth. And we asked that we receive a complete set of documents. To us, that was the beginning of Ę discovery. Now this was sent to the Commissioner, the Secretary 6 of the Commission and everyone on the service list. We didn't 7 even get a reply--not even a response. And that was back in 3 December of '78. 9 Then in May--10 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Are these things that we should 11 consider with respect to whether or not we dismiss you? 12 MR. HALLIGAN. Yes, positively. 13 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. You will have to explain why. 14 Because so far nothing you have said is relevant to why you 15 haven't tried--either answered or--either filed an answer to 16 whatever the question is or saying, "Because we lack a certain 17 document we can't answer," or "We are developing our answer." 18 You have said nothing like that. 19 You have said a lot of statements about, "Well, we 20 are being harassed, " and, well, "You should have --- " 21 MR. HALLIGAN. No, I didn't use that term. 22 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Well, you did-- I could go 23 through it. 24 MR. HALLIGAN. We said "intimidated." You said, 25 "harassed."

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CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Take your pick.

MR. HALLIGAN. All right.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Whatever you said. You haven't given any answers to questions. And you haven't also--

MR. HALLIGAN. That is what I am here this morning for.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. --given any indication that you are trying to answer questions. And give some people ideas of what is behind your case. Now, whether some other body does an investigation of the NRC or this Board is completely irrelevant to whether you can assist in the resolution of those issues. If you indicate, or you don't indicate that you either any ability or information on which you are acting, it is not going to help us resolve those issues to just have somebody come up and make a speech. So, we--what we want to see is what good reason, given your--what we regard as a default up to date--why should we leave you in.

Now, for instance, would you commit yourself to answer the questions which ECNP has done and which SEA has done, in terms of Supplements by May 1? They have answered a number of the questions but we are going to indicate which ones they haven't answered.

MR. HALLIGAN. Are you referring here to these handwritten replies by Colleen Marsh, is this--

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Those are perfectly satisfactory

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MR. HALLIGAN. All right Colleen Marsh answered the NRC defendant interrogatories on 12 handwritten pages. This is about six handwritten pages. She sent to the applicants about 20 handwritten pages. This would be about 10 or 12 typewritten pages. Is this what you want? No sweat. We can give you this in a couple-- This is nothing. We wanted to say something more meaningful.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Well, why don't you? As long as it is true. As long as it is true. Nobody is-- As long as you don't have information at a given--

MR. HALLIGAN. Oh, well--we are going to submit a lot more. Now for the record, Mr.--

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Now I won't say-- Now wait a minute. I won't say that some of the answers won't leave some of your contentions open to dismissal, because if you say you have no information; at some point you have to have information on your contentions.

MR. HALLIGAN. We never indicated we didn't have any information. As a matter of fact we--

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Well, but you haven't given any of it.

MR. HALLIGAN. --in any of our correspondence that we filed with this Board, we never once indicated that we would not answer the questions. We never refused to answer the questions. We said we will answer them when we get the information we need

I to answer those questions. And that still stands today. We 2 will have to do it otherwise if --CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. That is only a good answer, 1 by the say, if you have no information at all. You must have 2 had some information to raise a contention. 5 MR. HALLIGAN. Or if you want, well--£. CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. And if you--7 MR. HALLIGAN. I am just stating for the record. Ι 8 can go through this in a few minutes and then I will answer 9 their questions about the environmental ones precisely and see 10 what information we do have. 11 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. It is only the environmental 12 ones we are talking about now. I think there are five of your 13 contentions of which two you have raised alone. Nobody has 11 raised the --15 MR. HALLIGAN. Yes, but I did-lá Well, I will respond to them in due time. 17 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Particularly those; the transmission 18 line one about the UHF transmission lines. You must have some 19 information which gives you reason to believe that those lines 20 may be dangerous. 21 MR. HALLIGAN. Positively. Yes, sir. 22 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Just tell us; or tell them. 23 It doesn't have to be complete. You can say you are undergoing 24 further investigation, but you ought to give some information 25 about you think -- why you thought when you filed your contention,

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that that contention might have some merit, why there should be some problem with using UHF transmission lines rather than some other kind of transmission lines.

MR. HALLIGAN. I will do that right now.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Well, you can't do it right now.

MR. HALLIGAN. All right.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. But you can do it in terms of a written statement.

> MR. HALLIGAN. Well, wait a minute. What was that? CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Pardon?

MR. HALLIGAN. I want to answer--you want me to answer his question why, about the transmission line, or do you want me to wait a while to do it?

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Well, I think what we want to find out is if you will live up by the same commitment the other parties are going to, that by May 1st you file answers to the various interrogatories. You have to do it part by part.

Each one you can say, "For that we have" either "no calculations" or "We are doing calculations."

But you must have had some information. At the very least ECNP referred to some statements that Dr. Kempford had made in other proceedings and we have some idea there about where they stand on issues. Not complete--they are going to supplement it.

MR. HALLIGAN. All right.

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CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. And that is what they committed to do.

DR. PARIS. Mr. Halligan, if you have got information there in your hands now, why didn't you give it to the applicant and staff earlier?

MR. HALLIGAN. Well, you will have to let me speak and then you will understand.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Can you tell me why you didn't do it earlier?

MR. HALLIGAN. Yes, I am trying to. On May the 22nd of 1979 we filed questions with the applicants and with the NRC, and question number 16 was-- We asked the applicants to furnish a transmission line right-of-way listing associated with the Berwick Station identifying the name, address and so forth, the grantor, the sellor, and so on. We wanted it on small scale letter-size map.

Now these are filed in the Recorder of Deeds Offices and we are talking about a tranmission line that goes 230-some miles. I think the line has been relocated since this original one so we-- They would not furnish us this information. We wanted--

MR. SILBERG. I beg your pardon. Let me interrupt. This is-- I just can't remain silent.

On June 29, 1979 in our answers to CAND's interrogatories, Item 16 we gave him exactly what he wanted.

MR. HALLIGAN. No, you didn't. No, you didn't. That

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is the bone of contention, you see. We asked for--

MR. SILBERG. You never once mentioned that, any time after that, specifically that we didn't give you the appropriate information in response to your interrgoatory 16.

MR. HALLIGAN. Yes, I did.

MR. SILBERG. You show it to me.

MR. HALLIGAN. I am looking for it right now. It will take me a moment.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Now I might say the normal practice is, when you are dissatisfied with an answer, within a very few days--like ten--or ten plus mailing time, you are supposed to file a motion to compel further answers. That--

> MR. HALLIGAN. That is easier said than done. CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. That is procedures that--

MR. HALLIGAN. I wasn't familiar with the rules then. I am a little more familiar with them now. Back in June, I wasn't. At that time we like Dr. Johnsrud, we were intervening in other ways. We were sending in documents on the TMI. We were submitting comments. We were dealing with the emergency evacuation situation which is pending, the health system agency plan which is a Federal five-year.study, has nothing in there so far about evacuation for this plant or any safety or medical treatments and so forth--a lot of the work on the project.

I didn't understand-- I was under the impression, apparently, misconception--that this licensing Board would act fairly and would simply order the applicants to answer our

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interrogatories, but not to-- I didn't understand-- This is the problem with the Citizen intervenor. These technical points-you gave them a protective order, prematurely I believe, which locked us out of that--

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. No, we gave it to them because we didn't have an answer and the rules say when you don't respond to a motion you can hold--

MR. HALLIGAN. But this is Catch 22. This is why we have gone to the GAO. The point is we need that information, because it is in the deedbooks in the counties all over the place but the real estate department of the PP&L has the copies of that. It lists precisely who owned or leased that land. We feel that is a very important matter.

MR. SILBERG. Mr. Chairman, let me, let me-- I really can't sit for this. Let me read to you our response.

On June 29, 1979, in response to his Interrogatory request 16 we said the following: A list of grantors, grantors addresses where available, the deedbook and page number of each transaction document and plan and profile drawings scale 1 inch to 400 feet showing the right-of-way and each tract of land it crosses relating to the transmission lines associated with the Susquehenna Steam Electric Station are included in Exhibit C-10 and are transmitted under separate cover.

We never heard once from him in the nine, ten months since that time that that--

MR. HALLIGAN. Yes, you did.

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I	MR. SILBERGthat that information was satisfactory.
:	We have made available other information to them. We have a
3	document room set up in Allentown with a hundred thousand pages
1	of documents. Not once have they ever come even to look at
ş.	that information.
ó	MR. HALLIGAN. Allentown is too far for any real estate
7	expert to go free of charge to volunteer to do this.
ક	MR. SILBERG. We gave you the information. We sent
9	it to you.
10	MR. HALLIGAŅ. We want No, you didn't.
11	We wanted the maps. We wanted
12	CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Hold it. All right, are you
13	ready?
14	MR. HALLIGAN. Yes. We definitely needed that, because
15	the people who signed over leases or right-of-ways on the eminent
16	domain and so forth, we believe that they did not know or will
17	not know the environmental health effects of the ultra high
18	voltage electricity that will pass by their property and the
	herbicides and pesticides that may get into the streams and
19	nearby waterways. What we wanted to do was to get the small
20	map that would indicate exactly where the right-of-way was.
21	Then we were going to get the U.S. Geological Survey Maps, reduce
22	these maps and superimpose them on a whole set of these maps
23	of the U.S. Geological Survey, which indicate where all the
24	streams flow to. Because in this state every Citizen in the
25	commonwealth has a constitutional right to clean air and clean
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water and if the utility is going to contaminate that air and water in the vicinity of their property or state game lands which is bought with a license fee money of three million men and women who hunt and fish in this state; and state parks, other state institutions and grounds, the health and safety of these people would be possibly injured.

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We want to know for the Board's benefit where this transmission line will go so we can determine if these people were informed of these potential dangers, if they possibly knew about this, if there was any damage that might effect them and we wanted to know-- We were going to use that as direct evidence.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Well, it might well--

MR. HALLIGAN. He did not give us the maps.

We cannot afford to go to Allentown. That is a copout. Because they are talking about several hundred papers which they have in file which they could copy for us at a nominal sum. I am sure it would be no problem. But they Stonewalled. They didn't give us the information. And that hindered our answering of the Interrogatories. We will answer them. We will still answer them. We are going to have to put that in there, as a disclaimor more or less that we didn't get the record. Now, he said--

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Well, let me ask you one thing. You have been talking about the actual location of the line. It was my impression that your problem with UHF lines didn't depend on the location so much as on the character of the lines

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generally. You talk about the danger of the lines. Well, I think you have been asked that and what they want to know and what we want to know eventually is whether that kind of line has any danger.

MR. HALLIGAN. Yes, and that is what I would-- We have to know precisely--

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. I don't know that it matters where it goes, does it?

MR. HALLIGAN. Oh, yes it does.

I think that is very relevant because if it goes through urban areas, rural areas, mountain; we want to know precisely where the trouble spots would be, so we can inform the Board of this. It is very technical information. I don't think this has ever been done before.

But the constitutional rights is that every Citizen has a right to clean air and clean water in this Commonwealth. And if that waterway or the forest--

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. We have nothing to do with the constitutional rights of the neighbors and the various people of Pennsylvania except insofar as those rights may become involved in this particular proceeding.

Now you are the only party to this proceeding. They are not. And you have been asked some questions and, really, what the dangers are. And you could say, "Dangers such as this:..." I know that I personally have-- I know that there have been some scientists who have, at least, raised some questions about

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UHF transmission lines. They have been in issue in other cases before the Commission.

MR. HALLIGAN. A very volatile issue, as a matter of fact.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. As far as this record is concerned, we don't know what issues you are even referring to. We don't know what you are raising and they--and answering discovery is the way to find that out.

MR. HALLIGAN. Yes, well, in other words could you direct them now to file with us the actual--

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. They don't have to file with you unless-- If you are willing to pay for the copies, they will make you copies, but the Commission rules do not require any party to pay for copying for any other party.

MR. SILBERG. We have sent the documents. They have the documents.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Well, if they have them--

MR. SILBERG. --but they haven't looked at the documents.

MR. HALLIGAN. We don't. We don't have the maps in question. The maps you sent were large overview maps. They were not the maps requested. You sent the wrong information.

Now on July 25th you said we had never objected to that, and the Citizens Against Nuclear Danger's submission of supplemental discovery request to the NRC and the applicants; Item 3 on page 2, "The applicants failed to furnish the Citizens with a considerable amount of data previously requested. Some

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data that was forwarded was incomplete. Virtually all of this information is in the possession of the applicants and it is public record but is not readily obtainable from other sources by the Intervenors.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. I might add, you have to specify. When you say that--if it is a blanket claim of noncompliance, we can't act on something like that. In fact, we can't even recognize a claim like that as being legitimate. If you said they didn't send a certain piece of--answer to our request and you named the request or you named the document they sent, and then --

MR. HALLIGAN. I thought it would be adequate for your staff to go to our discoveries and compare it with the answers they filed and say, "Ah hah. . ."

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. We ordinarily don't get involved in discovery. It is only the--

MR. HALLIGAN. We are handicapped by this. Now if you want us to file by May 1st, a response to that-- You say we initiated exclusively that contention, we can answer--

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. We would want you to file by May 1st, the information that you have--and we are not even telling you to go out and get information-- If you say, "We need, to complete out case, we need reference to a particular map which we don't have," okay that is an adequate answer to the Interrogatory but--

MR. HALLIGAN. I didn't know that. I thought we had

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CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Well, we said that in two different orders. We said you could-- In two, our August order and October order, we tried to explain you only had to tell what information you had. And if you had gone off to get us more information, you could say you are doing that.

You must have had some information. You must have had some indication that there is anything at all wrong with UHF transmission lines or why the are better than-- Why--

MR. HALLIGAN. Well, it was based-- Yes, we do, however--

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Why 745 volt transmission lines are worse than 500 or 300 or 175.

MR. HALLIGAN. We have that information. The problem is that the person is now here that can give you that information.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. I don't want it now but what I am saying is--

MR. HALLIGAN. I am a social scientist so it is somebody else' job, electrical engineer.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. The only reason we would not throw you out now--your party out.now--is if you committed to answer the questions to the best of your ability; and that would be by May 1st, and the same date that everybody else is being given--

MR. HALLIGAN. All right, Mr. Chairman--

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. And we would want some indication



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that we will get more than just statements that, "You are asking too many questions," or-- We want actual answers to the questions that have the substantive answers, some detail, so the parties can know what your case is starting. You don't have to have a complete case. Your testimony isn't due at that time.

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Now I know you made a statement to the Appeal Board which is completely unacceptable; that your people would get up and speak extemporaneously. Well, we don't permit that in these proceedings.

MR. HALLIGAN. I wasn't aware of that. I am now. Again-CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. What we require is pre-filed testimony. The Board is going to spend a lot of time going over it and doing research on that before we ever get to hearings because--of all the parties-- All the parties have to file, I think we said 21 days in advance. We were going to require an advance statement. Sixty days in advance you have to give a general outline of what your case is going to be.

> MR. HALLIGAN. May I interrupt here. CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Yes.

MR. HALLIGAN. Why I said that about extemporaneous; if you recall, and go back, there.was a tentative date. We thought the hearing was going to be held in the fall--like there wasn't any more time. If you recall, the hearing, we were instructed the hearing was going to start soon and since we hadn't done all this discovery information, replies and so forth, the best we could do was to try to get our experts lined up, submit their

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testimony in time and if time permitted, to the best of their ability, answer the Interrogatories as well. Now that schedule has changed because the Safety Report is not going to be filed, and so forth. So, that is sort of moot in the sense that where we withdraw that now. That is only a last minute explanation of what we would have done if the hearings were going to be the next month.

You see, September, October --

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CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Hearings can never be before the staff produces its-- Well, it could conceivably, but it is not likely because we can't act until we get the staff's testimony on the record.

MR. HALLIGAN. There was something in writing from the NRC that there was going to be a hearing and that is why we put that statement in. That would be the best we could do at that time. But the Citizens Against Nuclear Danger can and will answer to the best of our ability the interrogatory questions prior to May 1st, if we are allowed to do so, in accordance with what has transpired yesterday and today and we will take your advice to clarify. You want a precise indication of what our information is on their questions.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Yes.

MR. HALLIGAN. Now we will put in there as a footnote, we still don't have complete--we never did get the complete information and--

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Well, where you don't information

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I that you think you need to answer a particular question, you 2 just say so. MR. HALLIGAN. I can start this this afternoon if that is -- I mean, things are cleared up now. 1 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. We aren't going to be here this 5 afternoon. á MR. HALLIGAN. No, but I mean I could start the work 7 over the weekend. 8 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Yes, all we want to know is 9 what you have and --10 MR. HALLIGAN. It is not going to be rather broad. 11 It is going to deal mostly with the impact on the people's lives 12 along a transmission lines; especially if it may pass over public 13 lands or state institutions and so forth. 11 MR. SILBERG. It doesn't pass over any state institutions. 15 MR. HALLIGAN. Well, see, I have to-- We, we, really 16 should have, you know, something more than just hearsay on that. 17 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEER. Well, for instance, you should 18 indicate what UHF lines do. 19 MR. HALLIGAN. Yes. 20 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Why they are any worse than 21 500 or 300 or whatever any other lines, any other line. Because 22 I have seen a lot of studies saying they are better. 23 MR. HALLIGAN. There is conflicting testimony, to 24 be sure. 25 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. They take less space for one

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thing and there are less of them so--

All this is a balancing.

MR. HALLIGAN. I will answer that and can I also answer to some extent Number 18, because I think 18 is interrelated, although we didn't initiate that one.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Well, the only ones you are required to answer are the ones you sponsor. You can answer anything else you want to but you don't have to.

MR. HALLIGAN. I see; that is optional.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. You are allowed to cross-- You are allowed to present-- Well, if you wish to adopt a contention as your own and wish to present direct evidence on it then you do have to answer interrogatories and tell people you are adopting that contention, but --

MR. CUTCHIN. Mr. Chairman, I would suggest at this point in the proceedings, if an intervenor who did not sponsor a contention initially wishes to adopt that contention, the staff believes he has a very large hurdle on time limits to overcome in accordance with the rule. That contention has been known to this intervenor since last March 6 when the Board came down with its Order. If it wished to adopt that contention, it should have done so much sooner than that.

MR. HALLIGAN. What does that mean? I don't understand. CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Well, basically the contentions-that the contentions are normally; your own contentions are the ones that you are sponsoring and you have every right to

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present a direct case and everything else. Normally, in Commission proceedings you have a right to cross-examine on every contention. You have a right to file proposed findings on every contention.

You do not have a right to present a direct case on other people's contentions. They present the direct case on their own contentions. Normally, to get a contention accepted late you have to establish there is five criteria, I think roughly that you have to meet why you didn't speak out earlier.

You will be allowed to cross examine on the applicant's witnesses, the other intervenors' witnesses to the extent there may be some.

MR. HALLIGAN. But 17 and 18 are interrelated. That is what I was saying. They sort of overlap.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Well, they are a little bit different. One is UHF and one is herbicides. Now you can crossexamine on herbicides but that is ECNP's contention and they are the people who claim that the particular herbicides are dangerous and they, presumeably will have a case on that.

MR. HALLIGAN. What are the other ones now? MR. SCHULTZ. Mr. Chairman, if this is a Commission rule then why did PP&L's counsel who is obviously intimately familiar with Commission rules, serve interrogatories on all the parties, all the contentions?

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. I might say, the Commission rules are not that clear. The Commission rule says that discovery may be served on any party. We decided to limit that. This

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is our own ruling. Instead of requiring all parties to answers questions as to all interrogatories on all contentions, we interpreted the "all parties" to mean all opposing parties on a given contention.

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MR. SILBERG. I believe your rule really said a technical reading of the regulations would permit exactly the kind of discovery which we filed.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. It would, but I think it would also require that answer questions other intervenors asked you about other peoples' contentions; although you could read Prairie Island as saying something different.

But we thought it was unfair not to have the applicants answering questions on other intervenor's interrogatories-interrogatories sponsored by intervenors other than the requesting one, and which we do think is consistent with the Prairie Island Case not to require them to answer, but we thought that was unfair to not require them to answer questions, but to require intervenors to answer questions on everybody else' interrogatories, everybody else' contentions, I am sorry.

That being so we decided that it would be more equal to not have cross-discovery, so-called and limit discovery between the parties to contentions which were at issue between those parties. That was the reason for our October ruling. I hope we had explained it well enough but apparently it was misread a little bit but the Commission rules, technically would allow much broader discovery. We limited it because of the claims

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of burden, for one thing, by the intervenors.

MR. HALLIGAN. The Citizens take note of that and appreciate that ruling. We feel that that was a fair and reasonable ruling and not simply because it was in our favor, but we think that it was to resolve a dispute and it is a fact that the staff and the applicants--their initial filing of discovery was, in our judgment overbearing and intimidating. I mean, it was overwhelming. Dr. Johnsrud says it more eloquently.

And I might indicate at this point, too, in some of our filings some of the rhetoric may appear to be impertinent at times. Indeed, it may be. But of the several hundreds of petitioners that we represent, that is their attitude and frame of mind. Many of these people are very outspoken and very indignant about the NRC so we try to reflect that impression of the attitude and opinion of the people. Nothing to in any way cast aspersions on any individual, any of the distinguished or experts who serve the government. We think they serve well. It is just that some of the rhetoric we think that, perhaps, maybe it is to get attention; however, the Citizens will not be in any way considering any injunctive relief, you know, or in the form of an appeal. That would not be the course of action, you know, if we don't have opportunity for--

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. I might add the only way you could ever get an appeal is if we throw you out, because interlocutory appeals, which would be the appeals before the end of the proceeding will not be entertained except under very unusual

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circumstances. If we throw you out, you would have a right to appeal that. But just to make sure as long--we do have a commitment by May 1, which is the date the others agreed to, you will answer the various interrogatories. You don't have to look through the staff or the applicant. If the same answer applies to both interrogatories you can answer one of them and refer the other one to the answer. You don't have to do excess paperwork. If the same answer applies to both. Now be sure-you have to read the questions to make sure those same answers will apply; you don't have to type it twice.

You can say, "See answer--"

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You can tell the staff to, "See applicant's answer," or whatever.

MR. HALLIGAN. I will study the other responses.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. But as long as the information is responsive to both--

MR. HALLIGAN. One other footnote on this. We did file something before the December 14 deadline. That wasn't necessarily--wasn't acceptable in your view, apparently--but it was our response to that deadline and we didn't know of the extension until, you know, the January one in time because I didn't have the paper. And, true, mailing back and forth about that time was around Christmastime or right before Christmas, one set of the questions were inadvertently misplaced, I believe, of the applicants. They turned up--but the thing is, another deadline went by when we didn't have them; at the last minute

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CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. But that kind of thing you can tell us about--

MR. HALLIGAN. Well, I am now. It just came to mind. It did happen because, see, there are three people, three different cities that get this information. We have to copy it and move it around. That is why we are consistently asking for a set of the documents.

But I think it was the applicant's enormous questions that we didn't have--somebody had them but didn't get them back to us.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Your request did not relieve you from completely not answering any questions, but we need more time. The Board will look pretty leniently on a request like that. At least, when it is way ahead of the hearing dates. When you get close to the hearing time gets a little--we won't be as --

MR. HALLIGAN. It would look kind of stupid, though, you know, to say that, that we had lost the questions but--

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. If it is the truth, we are not going to-- For that kind of thing you are not going to get thrown out of a proceeding but we-- You are going to get thrown out if you don't answer if you don't-- Really, if you don't let other parties know what your case is, because the whole purpose of holding a hearing is to find out what each party has to say about each other party's case.

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MR. HALLIGAN. What other questions are they--CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Before we proceed, I think we ought to hear any questions or comments the applicants or staff have on your response and then the Board, I think, will take a short break and we will decide what we are going to do.

Mr. Silberg, do you have any-- Would you agree that if they file answers, and I mean substantive answers, because I hope we have made this clear--by May 1st-- I realize this will substantially delay your preparation, but could you accept that as a satisfactory resolution for the timebeing?

MR. SILBERG. First, let me make one point. I guess Mr. Halligan was saying he wasn't aware of the December 6 Order extending the deadline to January 18. I can't believe that since on January 11 he filed a response to your Order of January 4 which January 4 Order specifically talked about the extension of time to January 18. I have some problems understanding that.

Putting that aside, my only concern is that we have gone through a long series of pleadings by CAND in which they promised various things.

In June, June 16 they said they are beginning to round up nationally reknowned expert witnesses.

On September 1 they said they will submit a statement that may satisfactorily comply with the Order seeking discovery information.

On September 10 they said they will in due course prepare brief position papers and obtain services of a number

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of qualified consultants who will answer any discovery questions.

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It has been that kind of promise over a period of nine months in which we haven't seen any indication that they actually are going to do anything. It seems to me we are going to put ourselves in the same position on May 1, where based on past performance there is going to be a very high likelihood that we aren't going to see answers to interrogatories which are going to be at all meaningful. This party has not shown an appreciation of the responsibilities that ought to reside with intervenors just as they do with applicants and the staff.

And I guess I am troubled. I don't know where the proper cut-off is. These are merely matters of discretion as to what kind of sanctions are applied. But there ought to be some level of conduct which, regardless of promises of future good behaviour, ought to disqualify someone from further participation in the hearing. And you started off the discussion by saying, "Well, you haven't heard anything that would indicate a reason not to throw them out."

And I guess looking back at the past history of this, I still haven't heard anything. Now, obviously, if you extend the deadline to May 1 that is going to interfere with our preparation, and we are well under way in preparing summary disposition motions on contention 17, in particular. We don't know what we are supposed to be meeting. We wait until May 1 to prepare those motions, we have thrown out any opportunity we have for summary disposition on that contention. Because by the time

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the responses come in we are going to have to file our testimony. I really think we are being put at a significant disadvantage and I think the history of this particular dispute over this particular party's discovery is as clear as any I have ever seen--and I have seen a lot of parties thrown out of proceedings because of failure to somply with discovery--and I would just request that you look back at the history of what has happened with this discovery request with this intervenor.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Let me ask you, if we hold a mid-December hearing, your summary disposition request won't be required until, say, mid-July or--

MR. SILBERG. Mid-December?

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Mid-September, I am sorry. Make sure that says "September"--which is what we were talking about yesterday. Which would mean--

MR. SILBERG. That doesn't give us any time whatsoever. If we file in July--

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Mid-July or even August.

MR. SILBERG. We file in mid-July the other parties are entitled to file responses three weeks later, the beginning of August, we won't get an answer from the Board until the hearing starts. We will have had to prepare our witnesses. The other parties will have to prepare testimony. We have thrown out any value whatsoever in summary disposition.

The purpose in summary disposition--

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Yes, but isn't this the way

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that most proceedings run? Usually, every proceeding I have been in we never get a motion for summary disposition until approximately--sometimes 45 days. The regulations say 45 days.

MR. SILBERG. That is the last--that is the last date CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. In every proceeding I have ever been in that is when we get the motion.

MR. SILBERG. Well, that is the most useless time to file the motion.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Yes.

MR. SILBERG. The best time to file it is as early as possible, so you get that issue out of the way. If you wait until the last minute; you are not saving any effort on the part of the witnesses, on the part of the attorneys, on the part of the other parties. If you want to make summary disposition work you want to get those issues disposed of at an early stage. That is what the Appeal Board has said all along.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Well, I realize that, but as a practical matter that your testimony is going to be pretty much the same as the affidavit you prepare.

MR. SILBERG. It may or may not be.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. This is the way it often works out, in which case you prepared affidavits and you put a new heading on it and then you prepare testimony.

MR. SILBERG. If we have responses to summary disposition, we obviously have to change our testimony--

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Oh, I realize that. But if

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you have responses that raise factual questions, you are not going to get summary disposition in any event.

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MR. SILBERG. Well, that is wrong because we should get summary disposition as to those questions on which there is no material fact. You should only go to evidentiary hearings where--

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Yes, of course.

MR. SILBERG. --on a particular fact there is a material dispute. And that is a very different question than putting in all the testimony that is prepared. I am afraid what you are saying that the way the Board is going to operate; summary disposition becomes a fruitless exercise. We might as well not rush because it is an extra burden to get this stuff early. But you go through that burden for a point, and that point is to get those issues off the Board so that when we get to hearing we are focused down on a few, hopefully a few issues which really deserve and evidentiary hearing.

If you wait until the last minute to do that you don't gain any of those benefits. What you are saying is; not only is the 45 days the last day you can file interrogatories. You are effectively saying it is the only date on which you can file. I am sorry--file summary dispostiion.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Well, I am not saying that but that is--

MR. SILBERG. That is the way your logic would point. I respectfully request that you not tailor your decision on



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this motion to that view of summary disposition.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. No, what I am trying to balance is the possible convenience of the parties against the possibility we might get a better record on a given question with the party in the case.

MR. SILBERG. We have seen nothing and there is nothing in the record that is, indeed, likely to happen.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Yes, well, we have to hear from Mr. Cutchin first.

MR. CUTCHIN. Mr. Chairman, I guess I, too, am troubled that as we have laid out in our pleadings--not only in this latest one, but well back into last year--this party, CAND, has done absolutely nothing in response to numerous Board orders.

I also am troubled as is the applicant, by the fact the Board seems to have the attitude that discovery may take place right up until the deadline for filing motions for summary disposition. I, too, think that is looking to be a fruitless exercise because this Board has no basis whatsoever to speculate that this party in particular can make any meaningful contribution to any of the issues either it has raised or that anyone else has raised. If there ever was a case for dismissal of an intervenor from a proceeding, it is here. And the staff also is troubled and the staff believes that the Board should make very clear what it does intend to do so that the other two parties, the staff and the applicant may also gain some due process in this proceeding.

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MR. HALLIGAN. Mr. Chairman, may I respond to that? CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Yes, you may--but I want to wait. Are you through?

MR. CUTCHIN. I am finished.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Okay.

MR. HALLIGAN. I would like to alleviate the fears of the attorney for the applicants. We can assure him that on the question 16, our replies we just indicated we will comply with on or before about the first of May, will be very concise and limited. In other words, we are just going to pick one or two main points we feel are major questions and we will answer. We are going to answer your interrogatories but, in part, I don't have them in front of me here. They are in the binder here.

We may say in part that we don't have certain information on certain others--specific things you may ask. But what we do have specific information on we will accumulate in the next week or ten days or so. We will specify that. It will not be broad or overbearing or of any magnitude. We will just answer your questions in mnay cases. It will be a case--a statement that we do not intend to deal with, you know, this particular--In other words, specifically we will put down precisely what it is that we are going to raise. It will be a very simple item or items.

MR. SILBERG. Are you saying you would withdraw portions of the contention?



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MR. HALLIGAN. In effect, that is about what i might be. I don't know. I would have to go over the question. In 2 other words, I am sure -- In other words, I would have to read 3 the contention over and so forth and go over the whole thing, 1 but it will not in any way hinder, I believe, any preparation 2 for further testimony. á And I agree entirely--what was that quote? What was 7 that order or correspondence you said we were going to have 8 experts? Would you tell me what the date of that was? That ģ is very relevant. 10 MR. SILBERG. On June 16, 1979 you said you were 11 "beginning to round up"--12 MR. HALLIGAN. June 16--13 MR. SILBERG. 1979. 14 MR. HALLIGAN. All right, we did, in fact, say something 15 to that effect. I don't know what page it is on. 16 MR. SILBERG. I was quoting. 17 MR. HALLIGAN. What page is that on? 18 MR. SILBERG. Page four. 19 MR. HALLIGAN: All right, where is that--the first 20 paragraph or second one? 21 All right, it says, "The Citizens will have no difficulty 22 presenting nationally reknown expert witnesses," et cetera, 23 at public hearings. 24 This is what happens to Citizen intervenors, Mr. Chairman. 25 When we cannot actually go to a man or woman who is an expert INTERNATIONAL VERBATIM REPORTERS. INC.

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in the field and hand them the documents right in their hands and say, "This is the contention here. We want you to take these reports and analyze them and give us a testimony or answers to these questions factually," no reputable scientist or expert is going to just do it, you know, without all the documents in their hand.

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And because we could not present nor have in our possession these reports to give to these experts they backed out on us. We have several instances where people with good reputations in the scientific communicity will not nor cannot do objective research unless they have at their convenience the reports.

These people are not going to go to Wilkes-Barre. They are not going to go to King of Prussia. You got to cater to them. So we lost people by not getting the whole docket file or have it at our convenience. We have lost these people. So we have sensed at this moment, relying on a few individuals and a few that we don't have yet. We hope we have time-- The hearing isn't until next year on safety and health so--

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Safety and health is a long way away.

MR. HALLIGAN. Right, so there is no sweat there. In fact, that is where most of the contentions are, I believe. CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. I recognize that.

MR. HALLIGAN. Yes, so that this is--this statement here, I believe, I think I made it clear there that we have had problems since that time; because some people either backed

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out on us or we couldn't actually get them to do the research because we thought these reports were going to be forthcoming and they weren't. So, we will have to rely on mostly secondhand information or research which will have to be supplemented but, before the hearings when testimony is required and the list has to be filed of witnesses, you will know, in fact, who these individuals are who will assist us in--

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. It would help to the extent you know them by May 1. You could-- To the extent you do know people who are going to testify for you--

MR. HALLIGAN. I don't know if we can do that. We will try.

Tentatively we can list a few. We will have to get . their permission. No guarantee.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. The most you can tell them by May 1 what you have got and what information and to the extent possible if you are relying on documentary evidence, tell the parties what it is because they want to go read the documents and we want to read some of the documents, although we may wait until the testimony comes in but we want to go read this material before the hearings, because we can ask the questions much more intelligently-- We can't just ask the questions intelligently if we are confronted with complicated testimony and haven't got any background research. We are going to do a lot of back--

MR. HALLIGAN. It won't be complicated, I assure you.

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CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. But some of these scientific opinions; I know that some of the ones that I have had some, I have watched on television, there are some fairly complicated scientific theories about UHF transmission lines and I don't know that much about them. But I know that it could very well be complicated and I would want to have some references to articles that you may be relying on if that is what you are relying on. I am sure my technical members feel the same way and this is how we prepare for a hearing. We just try to read as much as we can about the various topics in contention so--

MR. HALLIGAN. We will comply with that. I would just perhaps impose upon the Board also, however, to ask, in turn, the applicants and the NRC legal staff to reconsider their denial of our discovery. We will accept it even though it is passed the date. If they want to still send us any information that would help us, we will accept it.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. They claim they have complied with your request--

MR. HALLIGAN. They haven't in our judgment. It is quite obvious.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. We are not going to go through request by request to think, if we think they have been. If you had thought they didn't comply with something you should have filed a motion, a motion to compel.

MR. HALLIGAN. Well, I didn't know that this was the

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procedure, per se.

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CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. In answering a question you say, "We need a certain document to answer this in full." Then you can put that down and maybe that will--

MR. HALLIGAN. Many of the things we wanted, the most important documents, on another contention, we wanted from the State of Pennsylvania; and they have failed to supply information even though they said that they would.

They have refused to --

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Well, again, I have not tried to track down-- Because, as I said, no rule in discovery is between parties because, as I say, unless somebody files a complaint to us we don't really look at the answers. If somebody requests a protective order and we don't get a response, it is true that no one is entitled to discovery in anything other than his own contentions so that if a matter--

You mentioned at least one matter in one of the documents that I don't think related to any contention that has been admitted so far and NRC rules permit discovery only on contentions not on-- you mentioned something about a pressure vessel. Now the applicants gave you an answer on that but there is nothing about pressure vessels in any of the contentions that have been let in, as far as we can tell. If they didn't want to answer discovery on that they have every right not to. You have to raise a contention If you find out information, you have to justify why it was late but there are five factors and if there is a serious safety

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MR. HALLIGAN. That was a contention filed, presented-but maybe it wasn't admitted. I thought it was part--

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. I can't recall. I thought we' admitted everything that was possible to be admitted legally under our rules, but be that as it may they did answer one of your questions about whether Babcock & Wilcox had fabricated the pressure vessel I guess but anyhow you have to limit your discovery request to your own contentions and then you have to add a contention if you want to find out something about them.

I think at this stage we want to take a brief recess and then we will come back and then we will get into the other SEA items, too.

(Whereupon, a short recess was taken.)
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706 scq scq 16-1 1 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: The Board has discussed the 2 motions and the responses that we have heard today. We have made a decision and this will be recorded. We are going to 3 issue a prehearing conference order at a later date, but we 4 have decided to permit CAND to stay in the proceeding, but 5 6 only to sponsor in the environmental field only the three contentions which they are individual sponsors of .. And that 7 I believe is 17, 18, and the parts of 2 that deal with the 8 3 isotopes--9 MR. SILBERG: 16 and 17. 10 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Wait a minute. 16 and 17, 11 you are right, plus the part of 2 that deals with 3 particular · 12 isotopes which was in the CAND petition. 13 MR. HALLIGAN: And what is No. 5--that is not--16 is 14 the one that we were involved in. 15 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: 16, 17 and the portion of 2 16 that you specific -- what we are saying that you cannot remain 17 the sponsor because of default on the need for power and 18 decommissioning. Other parties have raised that and the 19 contentions are exactly the same. 20 MR. HALLIGAN: What were those two now? 21 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: You will be permitted to 22 cross examine; you are remaining as parties. But, then to 23 stay on those three, you have to answer discovery by May 1, 24 but those are the three that you are the individual sponsor of, 25

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707 1 which nobody else is sponsoring. 2 MR. HALLIGAN: But, what were those other ones that 16 - 23 you mentioned ---4 DR. PARIS: Of the environmental contentions, you 5 are out on No. 4 and No. 9. 6 MR. HALLIGAN: Well, what is No. 4? 7, CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: As sponsors you may cross examine, but you are out as being the sponsor. You also 8 9 do not have to answer discovery on--10 MR. HALLIGAN: I do not have to answer questions on 11 4? That is the cost benefit balance and licensing--yes, we 12 did not sponsor ---13 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, you did, but you were not a major sponsor. But, I think, it will help the applicants 14 and Staff in preparing for their cases if they know you are not 15 a sponsor anymore; you may cross examine on those. 16 MR. SILBERG: I presume that means that they would 17 18 not be permitted to introduce direct testimony on those issues? 19 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Of those two issues; that is 20 correct. 21 MR. HALLIGAN: Well, our testimony on that, we would 22. have to defer to an intervenor who does apparently. 23 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: That is correct. 24 MR. HALLIGAN: If we had direct testimony, we would 25 have to have them introduce it.

708 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: They would have to sponsor it; that is correct. 2 16 - 3MR. HALLIGAN: All right. And the other one was 3 what? 4 MS. CRESY: Excuse me. Did you say Contention 9? 5 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Yes. 6 MS. CRESY: Well, I thought 9 was suspended to the 7 Health and Safety Hearing. 8 DR. PARIS: Well, I think, 9 is--9 MS. CRESY: I am reading from October 30, '79 the 10 memorandum in order of discovery motions? Maybe--I must be 11 mistaken. · 12 MR. SILBERG: I believe CAND is correct. It does 13 have both environmental and safety aspects. 14 CHAIRMAN. BECHHOEFER: Okay, then we are wrong on 15 that. It is the one that you had to answer discovery on and 16 did not. And that does not include anything that we are going 17 to hear at the Safety. Let me check this again. 18 DR. PARIS: Well, our order list Contention 9 as 19 Mr. Silberg is pointing out--20 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Oh, that is right. 21 DR. PARIS: -- other environmental and safety and at 22 this point, I cannot for the life me remember when we were 23 going to hear it. But, in any case, when we do hear --24 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: That is right, we did limit 25

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DR. PARIS: --when we do, CAND may not present this. CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, no, that is not right. DR. PARIS: It is not?

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CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: No, because they did not have to answer discovery as to anything we are hearing at the later.

DR. PARIS: Or in the environmental hearing they cannot.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Right. For the contentions other than the three you are sponsoring, soly; you cannot in the environmental hearing.

MS. CRESY: Could you tell us what three those are?
CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, I think you are allowed
to present testimony on No. 2 to the extent of the three
isotopes which you alledge. The rest of that contention was
ECNP's anyway, so it should affect you participation. The---

MS. CRESY: And 16 and 17?

MR. CUTCHIN: Could we get identification for the record, Mr. Chairman, as to the lady who is speaking since she has stepped in as a representative of CAND and has not been identified?

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Yes.

MS. CRESY: Excuse me. Mary Cresy.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Okay, are you a member of CAND?

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<u> </u>	1	MS. CRESY: Yes. I am the Vice President.
	2	CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Okay.
	3	MR. HALLIGAN: Ms. Cresy is an active member and
,	4	she is participating here
	5	CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Now, the rules require that
	6	you either be an attorney or a member, and I just wanted to
	7	find out for the record.
	: 8	MR. CUTCHIN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
	9	DR. PARIS: The three affluence that CAND has
	10	raised and nobody else has, under Contention 2, are CZ-137,
	11	Cobalt 60, and Chlorine, okay? You may preparepresent
	· 12	a direct case on those three affluences.
	13	MS. CRESY: I understand now; thank you.
	14	CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: And then you are permitted on
	15	16 and 17, which I think you are the only
	16	MS. CRESY: I just confused me on 9.
	17	CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I guess the only one you are
	18	out on at the moment is need for power, because it is the ones
	19	that we are going to hear early. And there are three other
,	20	people who are sponsoring that, anyway. But in answering
	21	interrogatories, then, focus on the three thattwo plus the
	22	parts of No. 2 that you are sponsoring and to stay in you will
	23	still have to have a good faith showing that you tried to be
	24	your best to answer those questions. If you cannot, you simpl
	25	say so, but show a good faith effort to comply by May 1.

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16-6	1	MR. HALLIGAN: Mr. Chairman, we will submit
r.	2	substantial information that will, I am sure, be a benefit to
	3	the Board and the other parties in this matter.
	4	CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Fine.
	5	MR. HALLIGAN: Now, originally, we did not have
•	6	access to, you know, we are assummulating material and data
	7	as we go along. When these questions were originally asked
	:8	it was a problem. We are in a better position today, but still
	9	have some handicap, obviously. But, we will spell it out
-	10	clearly and indicate, I believe, satisfactory information.
	TT	CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, fine.
	- 12	DR. PARIS: We hope so.
	13	CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Now, I think, the next thing
•	14	we will turn to are the matters that SEA raised.
	15	MR. SILBERG: Before we do that, could we just have
	16	an understanding on the record the procedures which, if
	17	necessary, and I hope that they are not necessary, ought to
	18	be implied on or shortly after May 1 in the event that
	19	adequate responses are not supplied. Is the Board on its own
<u>.</u>	20	going to evaluate them or is it our obligation to file
	21	an appropriate motion; how do you want that approached?
	22	Whatever we do, I would hope we would not get into another
	23	procedural mud-pile.
	24	CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Now, we do not intend to hold
	25	another prehearing conference on this type of matter, anyway.

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scg 712. If you do not think they have made it, we are going to be looking as to whether they made a good faith attempt and 2 16 - 7if you do not think they did, file a motion and we will decide 3 it on the paper as filed. 4 MR. SILBERG: Thank you. 5 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Same with the Staff. The 6 Staff has some outstanding, also. 7 MR. CUTCHIN: Yes. • 8 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: So, it applies. 9 MR. HALLIGAN: We must answer both parties' 10 interrogatories on these three questions. 11 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Right. But, I said where the · 12 same answer applies, you could cross-reference. You could 13 say--you could answer the applicants and tell the Staff, look 14 at a certain answer, if it complies with what they are asking. 15 for. You do not have to put the same thing down twice. 16 DR. PARIS: Send the Staff a copy of what you send 17 to the applicant. 18 MR. HALLIGAN: We will send each an amswer and a 19 separate set of everything. 20 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, basically, it is only 21 on those three contentions and portions of two, because the 22 other -- I do not think that you were interested in the other 23 isotopes, I think, you just listed three anyway. And we 24 combined the contentions, so for those three ECNP does not 25

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713 scq scq 1 wish to be involved, they have said so and we would like to 2 know what information you have about those isotopes. MR. HALLIGAN: Well, it is chlorine, which is not a 3 radiated ---4. CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, chlorine is one of the --5 no, I am sorry. 6 MR. HALLIGAN: -- and there are related matters to 7 that, but they will be explained shortly. 8 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, then is your issue and 9 no one else seems to be following up on that one, so--10 MR. HALLIGAN: We hope it is the issue of 11 the Department of Environmental Resources, which they are · 12 very much involved in the permits of this river. 13 DR. PARIS: I would like to put on the record that 14 our leniency, in this matter, stems in significant part because 15 we are in Pennsylvania. 16 MR. SCHULTZ: Mr. Chairman, I would like to put on 17 the record, that CAND is the only group representing the 18 people that live closest to the plant and I think even though 19 that the distinguished counsel for the Staff has stated that 20 not having an attorney is an overused excuse. I think, you 21 know, in this case CAND is a small group and they are trying 22 to represent people who are concerned about the plant nearest 23 to it without the benefit of experienced counsel and I just 24 wanted to point that out. 25

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\bigcirc	1	MR. SILBERG: I would hope that CAND is not the
16-9	2	only group representing people near the plant. I always
	3	thought the assumption that groups participating in these
	4	proceedings was that they had some geographical
	5	MR. SCHULTZ: Well, that is certainly true, but
	6	CAND is the group representing the people nearest to the
	7	plant.
	8	MR. HALLIGAN: The Citizens were intervening or
	9	active in the safety issue of that plant since 1972, the past
_	10	8 years.
	11	The Chairman might note that yesterday a woman
	· 12	came here from the Middletown area to give a limited appearance
	13	address and she was notably nervous and seemed distressed,
•	14	and this isthere are many people even in the Burwick area
	15	who tend to be uptight and concerned, really distraught about
	16	atomic power and they are really worried. And it is important
	17	in that a public hearing is held and we evaluate all these
	18	safety issues. We are in Pennsylvania, we are near TMI, and
	19	although this is separate proceedings, I think, the presence
	20'	of that lady yesterday is representative of a problem.
	21	In fact, in this very courtroom, Mr. Chairman, where
	22	you are sitting a trial may be held on that case. The
	23	Honorable Sylvia Ramble (?) will be hearing a class action
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lawsuit about damages connected with TMI. It is quite possible

they may move the trial to this room and a jury that will sit

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715 sca sca in that jury box, may make a decision that will affect atomic 16-10 2 power for the remainder of this century. I feel that the trial will be moved away from Harrisburg, you see, and this is likely 3 the place: 4 DR. PARIS: We understand your concern, 5 Mr. Halligan. 6 MR. HALLIGAN: Thank you. 7 A . CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Now, turning to the matters 8 that SEA wishes to have raised. There are six listed, but 9 as far as I can see, we have already--the steps we have taken, 10 we have answered five of them. I may be wrong, but, so for the 11 first one, I think, through the course of these last two days · 12 we have explained. The second one, I think; we ruled that 13 SEA did not need the request for the protective order that 14 they requested and they are going to commit to expand on 15 Contention 1, I believe it is, by May 1. With that in mind, 16 I do not think--I think that motion becomes moot. They are 17 going to try state what--that is my impression. 18 MR. SCHULTZ: Well, it is our impression that our 19 motion is denied. 20 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, I just do not think that 21 you need a protective order. We accepted your answer for the 22 purpose of the time being. 23 MR. SCHULTZ: But, we did not answer, we did not 24 pretend to answer the question, we move for a protected order.

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Now, you construed our motion for a protective
order as an answer, but as far as we are concerned, you did
not answer, we move for a protective order and the protective
order was denied and you ordered us to answer by May 1; so
that is all right?

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CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Right. Okay, well, anyway. The third one, I think, --No.3 we will--we are going to follow NRC rules, which say that each intervenor can participate in cross examination on every issue. Each intervenor can present a direct case only on its own issues, and now in the case of CAND and the environmental hearing, only on the two and a half issues we have allowed to remain their contentions. So, I think , that is the basic answer. Every intervenor has the right under NRC rules to cross examine, not to duplicate, but to raise matters which other parties forgot or did not raise, that is certainly permissable. And to participate on any issues which the Board may raise later, and we may have some, so that is No. 4.

Now, No. 4, I think, we will not preclude people from making, at least, to some extent duplicate limited appearance statements. The rules only--I would have been construed by some Boards to say, only one shot. We have divided this proceeding, certainly, into environmental and safety and if someone wants to--if someone has made a statement on environmental matters, and six months or a year from now

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we come to safety hearings, I think, we would entertain 2 statements from that same person. The only limitation is that we do not, as I mentioned before, we do not want members of 3 groups who are parties to make statements on matters which are 4 in contention, because that one we would have to ignore, 5 essentially. Unless that person wants to disagree with its 6 group and take a different position. But, as long as the 7 group is representing--the only evidence on a contention we 8 could look at is what is actually in the record and under oath 9 or affirmation. 10

And, I might to continue on 4, we normally prefer people to write in and give their--to write in and request, but in every case we are going to allow people who are just present in the hearing room to also make a statement.

I might say that anyone who wants to make a statement at anytime, may write--send that statement into the secretary and it will be put into the record.

Now, No. 5, attorney's fees we have ruled on and until the Commission changes its view, we cannot really do anything about that. But, I think, we assured CAND or ECNP, whatever, that if the Commission in its policy, the parties will be properly notified.

No. 6 is the one that we think presents a serious question. We think that someplace in the Wilkes-Barre area there ought to be a complete copy of the NRC reports and

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perhaps some of the later AEC reports, some place in the . Wilkes-Barre area. And I do not know whether that is so or not. Mr. Cutchin, would you know whether there is any depository library or any place in the Wilkes-Barre area, which has a copy of those?

MR. CUTCHIN: I do not, Mr. Chairman. And the question of complete set of official reports, I would presume to be either the yellow back or the hard-bound copies, going back in time how far, I am presuming--I am wondering.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Because where the Board believes very strongly that there should be--we often cite those cases as precedent, and we think that it is unfair to the people living around here to--not to have a copy, maybe not of their own possession, but a copy that they can go and look and see. And we have had some complaints that nobody knew what the Prairie Island was, which we were referred to, and I do not think that that is a course that should stand. And what I would like to ask the Staff to do--

DR. PARIS: We want to know how far back in time , we should go.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Yes. My own preference would be to go back through No. 4 AEC. And I happen to know that 1 through 3 are out of print, and it is very difficult--

MR. CUTCHIN: That is my problem.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, 1 through 3, I only cite

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when I want to The point of precedence is that 1 through 3--normally we do not cite those early ones.

MR. CUTCHIN: I will make an inquiry as to the availability of those documents. I will make known to the person in charge of the public document room, the Board's wishes, and then we will advise the Board as to what they think they can do.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Now what the Board--the Board is going to have one specific suggestion, and that is that the public document room in Wilkes-Barre, I think, is a library, and we would suggest that you investigate in an inter-library loan, if nothing else. Were the Wood Library in Washington, the NRC Library, can loan it, at least, for the course of this proceeding can loan the Wilkes- Barre Library copies of--

16 MR. CUTCHIN: For reference use only and not to be taken out.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: For reference use only and not to be taken out, correct. Because, I know, the earlier volumes are in quite short supply, but I also think that it is unfortunate that they are not available--that they are not available in the area, and we would hope that through some-it may be that there is a library in the Wilkes-Barre area that has it. Now, I must say that there is at least a four-month delay in publishing those darn things and nobody

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can do much about that. When there are directly pertinent 1 decisions rendered by the Appeal Board or the Commission, 2 I would hope that the parties would be at least informed of 3 that fact by the Staff, but if they are not directly pertinent 4 I do not--it is difficult because I cannot ask the Staff to 5 send every copy of every decision which might have a sentence 6 or two that could be relevant. I do know that there is a, 7 : 8 for instance, there is certification right now to the Commission by the Appeal Board which would have an outcome 9 on the decision we made to litigate Contention 2. And if the 10 Commission rules against litigation of that type of contention, 11 the certification questioned whether health effects of releases · 12 under those permitted by the Appendix I guidelines could be 13 litigated. And we thought under the old maybe Yankee (?) 14 pre dence, that it could be, and we let it in on that basis. 15 But, there is a certification to the Commission by a divided 16 Appeal Board. It was an Appeal Board sitting--there was only 17 two on that Board and one went one way and one went the other, 18 so they certified at the Commission. 19

If the Commission comes out with an answer on that, I think, that one should be sent to the parties who were interested in Contention 2.

MR. SILBERG: Well, if the Commission should decide that that issue is inappropriate to litigate, I can assure they will promptly file--

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CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: But, I would think that if the · Commission should decide that that is an appropriate subject of litigation--

4 MR. SILBERG: Then it is not terribly relevant. CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: It is not terribly relevant, 5 but it might be useful 6

That just maintains the status quo of MR. SILBERG: 'that.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: That is correct. Be that as 9 it may, that one certainly would be a directly pertinent 10 decision, which I would think the parties who are sponsoring 11 Contention 2 would wish to litigate. Now, I do not think · 12 Appendix I has anything to do with chlorine so, as I recall, 13 so there might be parts of Contention 2 that say in no matter 14 what the Commission rules. Anyhow, if they are directly 15 pertinent decisions, I would hope that they would be sent 16 to the intervenors who are, at least, involved with that 17 issue. But there is a four or five month delay in 18 Commission publication of its decisions. I might add that 19 there are yearly volumes and there are also monthly volumes 20 for the later issuances. In recent years, in the last three or four years, the paging has been the same, but the other 22 volumes -- the monthly volumes have just been incorporated with 23 the same paging and everything else. In early days, there was differences in numbers, but I presume what would be on

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loan to the Wilkes-Barre area for the earlier decisions, would be the NRC or the AEC reports, would not have to worry about the monthly books on those.

MR. HALLIGAN: Mr. Chairman, could you ask the 4 representative from the alliance, or the advocates rather, 5 perhaps the free library may not be the most appropriate place. Does Wilkes College have the better facility; are they Usually college open later at night or on the weekend? libraries are open almost, you know, seven days a week and they have better facilities in a lot of public libraries. Would they be a better depository, perhaps?

MR. CUTCHIN: Mr. Chairman, the problem there is that we have local public document room agreements only with Many libraries do not wish to be bothered certain libraries. with effort and I am afraid as we have pointed out to the Board in our response to one of its earlier request, if the burdens on these libraries get to be too great, they are going to say, as some have done in the past, no thanks, NRC, it is too much trouble. We do not want to be a local public document room. So this thing cuts two ways.

We will make the effort to look into it. I make no promise that we can carry it out. I will make an effort to see that it gets done, but I am not in a position to promise that it will.

> I would think on an CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER:

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inter-library loan basis, as long as it is to a library--and also there could also be some so-called depository libraries which already have all or a lot of those documents.

MR. CUTCHIN: Many of these depository libraries, though they have the capability to request every Government document for their own reasons, and of course because of limited space, choose not to take them on, and so the fact that they are depository, may or may not mean that something is there.

10 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Right. Yes. But, it may 11 well may mean for the length of the proceeding. Well, I 12 would think, that the one that serves as the local public 13 document room would be the better one.

MR. HALLIGAN: Not necessarily. Wilkes College and KIngs College might be better, might be much better.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, just to have things in one place, I would think, would be--

MR. SCHULTZ: Either Wilkes College or the Osterhout Library would be fine with us. I would point out a couple of things. The Osterhout Library has a fine interlibrary loan service that I have used. The person in charge is, her name is Cathy Shappard.

I would request that the Board not just ask the Staff to do that, but order the Staff to do this. I am concerned--well, I do not understand why you cannot do that.

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You order us to do things, I do not understand why you cannot order the Staff--

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3 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, the Commission decides 4 that certain functions are outside the litigation area. We 5 can order the Staff to produce documents, but for us, and we can require them to engage in discovery, but, basically, the 6 rules say they can leave something in the public document 7 8 room and that is about all they have to do. We can urge that the Staff -- this is really urging in a different section 9 of the Staff. The attorneys are not going to do this in 10 any event. The way the Government bureaucracy is set up there 11 is public proceedings branch or a library branch, and I am · 12 not even sure which one would handle it. But I would hope that 13 an inter-library loan, at least, could be made so that they 14 could loan copies for the course of this proceeding, which 15 is probably the next three or four years, who knows. So, 16 anyway, I think, that is about the best we can do. We can 17 direct the Staff to take steps to see if they can do anything 18 about it, but we cannot direct the Staff to have it done and 19 I am sure that Mr. Cutchin--he has told me he will do it and 20 I do not think that I have to direct him to. 21

> MR. CUTCHIN: I will be happy to--CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: To attempt--MR. CUTCHIN: --to attempt--CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Right.

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MR. CUTCHIN: And I will relay the Board's request to the appropriate sections of the NRC and will advise the Board, and by copy to the parties of what will be done.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Right. We cannot direct those other people in NRC who really have authority to send the documents up, pack them up and send them up. We cannot require that they do so. The Commission itself could but we cannot. So, I think we are doing as much as we can and we do think that it is a legitimate request, and I want the record to show that.

Now, does any of the parties have anything else to raise concerning either the motions or anything else, before we go into limited appearances?

MS. CRESY: Excuse me, just one thing. The Osterhout Library--that is where we get our information. And as difficult as it is to use the library, I understand that this is a difficult problem to resolve. The librarian that does take care of these documents has told me that they just do not have the finances for the librarians to keep them up very well and that is why they are really in such a shambles. And that is why we do keep bringing this up. Ι am sorry to keep repeating, you know, how the parties do continue to bring up this point, but it is very difficult to go in and find stuff that the librarian does not even know how to file the stuff. There is only one librarian that has even

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an idea of how to do it, let alone when you go in and look for documents when they refer back to other articles that are not even there.

We would really like if there could be an audit done of it, but I do not think that is possible to be done. CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, I do understand that,

I think another member of the Staff, a Mr. Reese once told me that they could send somebody around to make sure that the document room was in decent shape to be used and that the documents that are supposed to be there were there.

MR. CUTCHIN: Mr. Chairman, that is being done. I understand now, on a rotating basis and I know they have recently sent people up in connection with the Three Mile Island special facility that they have set up. I will again make the request of that part of the organization to see how quickly, if and how quickly, they could send someone up here to audit this Osterhout free library, local public document room, but, again, part of the problem there is, and has been in many of these public document rooms, we can put that library in perfect shape today and for some strange reason, it gets rendered asunder within a matter of weeks and we cannot keep coming back up and put a permanent person there, that is just not possible. But, I will, again, make the effort and advise the Board and the parties as to what we can do.

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MS. CRESY: I can understand that, but at least if we have a basis somewhere that we can start.

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MR. CUTCHIN: We will make the attempt.

DR. PARIS: You see, Ms. Cresy, if they do succeed in getting it in reasonable order, those of you who are using it, can cooperate and try to keep it that way.

MS. CRESY: There is not much more that we-there is not anything else that we can ask for.

MR. CUTCHIN: We will make the effort.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: For instance, I do not know if I should ask users to do this, but I know the applicants frequently sent amendments to their FSAR and if those things just get piled at the end they sort of get hard to use, somebody maybe should volunteer to spend a half an hour and put those pages in and tear the old pages out. And it takes probably a half an hour--

MS. CRESY: Well, that is what the librarian tries to do. She tried to explain to me that that is what she tries to do, but--

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, if she does not have time, I do not ask you to volunteer, but maybe you should volunteer to say that these things are getting out of date and--because you do need them and they have to be up to date.
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MS. CRESY: We tried to bring that up at our end. CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I know that there is some difficulty in keeping those things up, but, physically, you have got to have those documents and you also have got to have the reports, because we have to cite cases sometimes when they are controlling and it is important that the parties be able to read those cases and see what the President says.

MR. SCHULTZ: Mr. Chairman, perhaps we could do it this way. Since you have subpoena power, if you could subpeona a set of reports and then you, yourself, could send it up to Wilkes-Barre.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I do not know whether that would be appropriate or not.

MR. CUTCHIN: I think in light of 2744, Mr. Chairman, the Board would have great difficulty. I think, the Board has made a request, the Staff has volunteered to do all that it can, and if the intervenor wishes to press further, he may do so, but I think we have done all that we can do.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Let us see if this will work out and if the copies can be put into the library and as I say on a loan basis, the documents are always loaned-frequently loaned.

MR. CUTCHIN: If the record should reflect that

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sca the local public document rooms are not even something that 16-24 is required by regulation. They are something that the Staff has voluntarily done as a matter of policy and not as a matter of requirement and, of course, they have limited funds and resources and so on, and we will do what we can to accommodate these requests; I can promise nothing further. : Right. Well, I think this CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: is the most that we can do now on this, but we do think it is important and I think -- we hope it can be done. · 12



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CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Do any parties want to raise anything, otherwise we'll close this portion of the proceeding and take limited appearances. Okay.

We will issue an order as soon as we can confirming what we've done at the confprence and since we've not really granted any of the motions and since we're not kicking anybody out, we may just try to issue a fairly short order just outlining the further discovery that two of the parties are supposed to come up with and just stating what our conclusion was on the CAND motion so we will try to get out very shortly.

MR. HALLIGAN: Mr. Chairman, you would make note 11 that on or about January 16 there was a brief order affecting · 12 us that will be rescinded apparently. Will that be done in 13 writing? It said that we could not give direct testimony. 14 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Yes, we have ruled that if 15 ŝ by May 1, those 2-1/2 contentions, you may give you 16 direct testimony. I don't ... I'll record that in the order 17

18 we issue.

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19 MR. CUTCHIN: Is not the board at some time going 20 to give not only its rulings but its reasons therefore, 21 Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Yes, we'll try to do it in the same document. We are, but I hope we can do it in one document. I want to get it out in the next day or two. I won't be back today, obviously. I hope by Monday or

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¹ Tuesday, early next week anyway, we can write up something 2 quickly and issue it.

3 DR. PARIS: If we can't give our reasons within 4 a couple of days; we will do as the Appeal Board has done 5 and issue an order and say we'll explain it some time in 6 the future.

7 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Okay, with that we will 8 go into...let me get the list. We'll go into the limited 9 appearances. The conference as such has ended.

10 DR. PARIS: Who would like to go first? 11 Come up and speak into the microphone please so that the 12 reporter will have a record of what you are saying. Give 13 your name and address and if you have a typewritten statement, 14 it is helpful to the reporter if you can give her a copy of 15 it.

MS. CHALSA: I'm reading mine for Dr. William Thom, who is unable to take another day from work. He took yesterday off. I'm going to give my own statement at the next hearing and will now give Dr. Thom's.

He is a child psychologist, the senior psychologist 21 at the Childrens' Service Center here in Wilkes-Barre.

When a new industry moves into town, workers are often glad because of the increase in jobs, but when that new industry threatens homeowners with dangers against which they cannot buy insurance, there is reason to worry.

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Had P P & L's Susquehanna Steam Plant at Berwick
been planned to generate electricity by burning coal or oil,
the comprehensive insurance on our homes would still be
comprehensive. Why are insurance companies unwilling to insure
our homes against atomic accidents, if there is no danger?

Even more important than the danger to property is the danger to the health of our children and to their genetic inheritance posed by low level radiation let loose into the atmosphere by the plant, and into our soil and water by toxic atomic wastes.

Besides these dangers, once the Berwick nuclear 11 plant comes "on line" to generate power for the area served · 12 by the Pennsylvania-New Jersey-Maryland Interconnection, 13 we as neighbors of the plant live under the constant threat 14 of accidental radiation which is not low-level. Your 15 Commission needs to look carefully at the results of current 16 studies on the effects of this threat on the lives of people 17 living near Three Mile Island. 18

Public policy on the dangers of radioactive materials needs to pay more attention to 1) the half-life of the spent materials, 2) the connections between the civilian and military uses of atomic energy, and 3) the resulting impact of our obsolete military ideas of defense on preserving not only freedom, but human life itself.

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The half-life of plutonium is several times longer than recorded history; to believe that it can be kept from killing off our descendents makes no sense to me. Travel back in time with me to the Old Stone Age. We enter a cave in France or Spain where artists have decorated the walls with paintings of bison, mammoth and the woolly rhinoceros. In one cavern, we find a keep pool filled with what we would now know to be plutonium rods. Would we heed the warning signs posted on the cave wall? Would we 'lave then untouched

10 till the strange picture language had been translated and 11 we understood the danger? I doubt it.

· 12 Now, suppose we returned 20,000 years later, we could still be living at the same time as the founders of 13 Egyptian civilization, 3,000 years before Christ. The half-14 life of plutonium would then last throughout recorded history 15 until the present. In view of the natural and man-made 16 catastrophes of these past 5,000 years, how can anyone assume 17 that radioactive poisons would not have been released into 18 the biosphere? Or that humanity would still be competing 19 successfully with the insects, who are far more resistant to 20 radiation than we are? 21

Actually, our own children will live in an increasingly contaminated biosphere because irreverent and careless men have disposed of radioactive wastes by dumping them out of sight in flimsy containers. Like country folks



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who dump tin cans just over the edge of a ravine, we have been littering the landscape and seafloor, too, with atomic wastes in the ignorant belief that what we can't see won't hurt us.

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4 Of the connections between civilian and military uses of nuclear energy, the most obvious are "breeder 5 6 reactors" that produce added quantities of poisonous plutonium. Military and civilian uses of atomic energy share common 7 unsolved problems of decontamination, waste disposal, and 8 security against terrorists. Until these problems are solved, 9 all atomic production should be halted at once, right away. 10 With every passing day of production, the problems are 11 compounded. · 12

Obsolete military thinking determines civilian 13 atomic policy. A military mentality led Congress to pass the 14 law making atomic discoveries "born secret." Our government 15 has worked hard to keep its law abiding citizens ignorant 16 of the dangers of atomic energy, as the 1979 trial of "The 17 Progressive" magazine has shown. It has suppressed news 18 of accidental deaths at atomic plants. It has refused to 19 honor compensation claims of next-of-kin for American men 20 who died in the atomic bombing of Nagasaki in World War II. 21 To control atomic energy, we need answers to 22 some basic questions: 23

1. How do we convert radioactive elements back into non-radioactive elements that we can live with?

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1 2. What can be done to change these deadly chemicals 2 to others with shorter half-lives? 3 3. What arrangements can end the wholesale 4 production of radioactive materials? 5 4. How can we protect society now and in the distant 6 future from the dangers of radioactive wastes? 7 5. What fair basis can be found for deciding where 8 and how to store these wastes? 9 6. Who should make these decisions that affect 10 the whole world -- private business, the U.S. Government, or a United Nations agency like UNESCO or the U.N. Atomic AGency? 11 · 12 Your Nuclear Regulatory Commission itself needs to offset a reputation of beingbiased in favor of atomic power 13 inherited from the old Atomic Energy Commission. 14 7. Because of the radical nature of nuclear energy, 15 in all cases of controversy the burden of proof should rest 16 on the advocates of nuclear energy. 17 8. In composition, the Commission should include 18 not only the nuclear chemists and physicists who understand 19 atomic energy, but biological and social scientists competent 20 to deal with the effects of radiation on individuals and 21 on society as a whole (geneticists, vertabrate paleontologists, 22 nutritionists, psychologists, sociologists, etc.) 23 9. To deal with emergencies like Three Mile 24 Island, the civil defense authorities in the local, state, 25

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and federal governments need a clear division of responsibility, and a commonly understood chain of command with corresponding officers in the Commission.

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10. Each company operating a nuclear power plant
should be required to maintain an official residence on the
power plant grounds in which one or another of its senior
officers would live at all times. In case of accident, he
would have authority to act for the company and direct
emergency measures.

10 11. Any company investing in nuclear energy for
11 profit should have built-in motivation to protect the general
12 public. Each member of the Board of Directors of an
13 operating or holding company involved in a nuclear power
14 plant should spend a three-day period every three months in
15 the official company residence so that they would know from
16 their own experience about any problems in its operation.

12. No new operating license for a nuclear power plant should be issued until 2/3 of the insurance companies operating within a 20-mile radius would be willing to include in their home-owner's policies a reasonable form of insurance against damage by a nuclear accident, meltdown or explosion.

In closing, I respectfully request that the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission make my statement part of the official record of this hearing. Signed, William

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T. Thom, 3rd, Ph.D.

DR. PARIS: Why don't you come on up so that we'll save the time required for walking and you can come right up when you finish it.

5 MR. MULCEY: Mr. Chairman, Dr. Paris, my name is 6 Paul Mulcey, I am a consulting engineer, residing in Dallas, 7 Pennsylvania.

My training is in chemistry and chemical engineering. My experience has been in the fields of fuels, energy converio sion, pollution control and steam generating plant design. On the basis of your statement yesterday Mr. Chairman, it is my understanding that I will be permitted to speak at the hearings on another subject.

Being neither a lawyer nor a semanticist, I Being neither a lawyer nor a semanticist, I listened to these proceedings yesterday with somewhat limited comprehension at least until the last hour. After reviewing my notes last evening, however, I think it may be useful to say a few words about safety and so called safe levels of gamma radiation.

Not long after the nuclear bomb blast in Nagasaki
in August, 1945, I was sent to that unfortunate city in a
U.S. Naval task group to rescue and evacuate some 10,000
Allied POW's held on the island of Kyushu. The levels of
radiation in our area of operation were declared safe, so
that the fact that I survived surgical removal of a

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malignant carcinoma (and subsequent radiation treatment) 1 some 2 years later was probably coincidental. Nonetheless, the 3 official "safe" level of radiation has been reduced from 4 time to time during the last 35 years and will probably 5 continue to decrease in the future. To gamble that this will not happen is to ignore experience. Agent Orange and 6 Blue were once (and by some still) considered "safe" and 7 now we have a legacy of thousands of American veterans and 8 Vietnamese paying the price with suffering and death. Α 9 brilliant study $\frac{1}{2}$, published last week has shown that 10 because of faulty analytical procedures used in the U.S. 11 Bureau of Standards and other government laboratories, tests · 12 for lead in food have been reported at greatly lower levels 13 than was the case. As a result Americans today have levels 14 of lead in their systems below the lead poisoning level, 15 but far higher than is considered "safe" .. 16 I would like to bring to your attention an 17 editorial^{2/} in the issue of SCIENCE dated yesterday, which -18 without naming agencies - points out the great inconsistency 19 of trying to regulate nuclear waste disposal over a range 20 extending from picocuries to hundreds of megacuries. I 21 add: especially when the material at the picocurie end 22 of the scale is well below the supposed "safe" radiation limit. 23

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1/ SCIENCE, Vol. 207, 14 March 1980, p. 1167.

2/ SCIENCE, Vol. 207, 21 March 1980, p. 1299.

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My closing question is: Is it really so very strange that a large segment of the American people is frightened by the prospect which seems to lie ahead? And perhaps we should also ask if this perception may not be better founded than that of the experts in the nuclear industry, very few if any of whom have yet witnessed the effects on man of radiation.

I didn't have time to write up the rest of what
I would like to say but with your permission I will
continue for a couple more minutes.

Yesterday the question of harassment was brought 11 up and you discussed it further this morning or at least · 12 the subject covered by that verb. Some months ago I was 13 shown a small sampling of the questions in the very 14 voluminous interrogatories which were sent out to the 15 citizens groups and I would like to ask a question, rather 16 make a statement here. I still am not sure who is repre-17 senting the interest of the public in these proceedings. 18

I realize that by legislation, the board is I believe supposed to exercise that function but in these proceedings, I get the general impression that the Board acts more as a referee, a rather adversarial process between groups who voluntarily are acting to represent the public interest and the applicant.

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On the question of the interrogatories, as an



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1 engineer, I read a number of these questions and it is 2 quite obvious the questions were not prepared by legal . 3 counsel, the questions were prepared by experts in a limited 4 field of physics and nuclear engineering for the purpose 5 not of harassing perhaps but of eliminating the nuisance 6 of the groups attempting to represent the public good.

Those questions, many of them no engineer or 7 ÷ scientist without specialized training could possibly answer and what they seem to require is that you know how to build 9 a General Electric plant of the type now being built at 10 Berwick in order to represent the interests of the public 11 and I feel therefore that rather than... I think the term · 12 should not be interrogatory, I think the term inquisition 13 better represents what the questions really are intended 14 to and therefore, I realize that you've made a decision on 15 the question but I would, as a member of the public, ask 16 that you reconsider and I realize also that some of the 17 environmental groups have accepted your decision but i still 18 feel that the entire question should be opened to further 19 investigation. 20

Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Thank you, Dr. Mulcey.
 MR. BASALYGA: Citizens Lobby is present to discuss
 dollars and cents...dollars and cents which are removed from
 the pockets of the one million unsuspecting customers of

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an electric utility known as Pennsylvania Power and Light
 which is located partially in northeastern Pennsylvania.

The one and only reason why we are here today, all of us, is because P P & L a monopoly, has decided to go into the highly competitive heating business; and the issue at bar is that electricity can in no way compete with coal, oil, gas or firewood0 for heating.

8 It is impossible to efficiently produce and distri-9 bute heat to an all electric home, for instance, because 10 most of the heat is lost at a point wherein the electricity 11 is produced, that is to say the cooling towers of the 12 utility, the wrong end.

Because of this one exercise, the electric utilities have become the number one wasters of energy in the nation. When produced from oil, electricity for heating is at least is inefficient. In effect, P P & L has no business being in the heating business.

P P & L furnishes electricity for heating purposes to approximately 140,000 homes. The rates charged for the service are <u>below</u> the cost of production.

The deficiency for this particular exercise is fraudulently charged to P P & L's one million regular customers. The action is not only criminal but the officers of P P & L are subject to criminal prosecution.

Citizens Lobby has for years requested in writing

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from both P P & L and the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission an answer to a relatively simple question:

"What is the cost of producing and delivering 3 4 electricity to an all electric home for which there is a charge of \$1"?" 5

For reasons known only to themselves both P P & L 6 and the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission have refused 7 to answer and for that reason their actions appear to reek 8 9 with conspiracy.

Ordinarily, an electric utility has facilities 10 which are equipped to furnish energy at 15% above normal. 11

P P & L's capacity at present is 47% above normal. · 12 With Berwick the capacity is expected to be 65% above normal. 13

P P & L does not now or never did need additional 14 capacity. 15

The public has already been informed that when the 16 Berwick plant is completed and in service, P P & L's cus-17 tomers can expect an increase of 25% added to their regular 18 bills. 19

That is the price which the users are expected to 20 pay because of the inefficiency of P P & L, and because it 21 arbitrarily took upon itself increasing unnecessary capacity. 22

P P & L furnishes energy to both New Jersey and Maryland, far distant from its source. 24

Since the Susquehanna river flows through Maryland

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1 it was appropriate that the plant should have been built 2 downstream in that state.

Interstate rates are not regulated. Not only are the regular users of P P & L electricity compelled to subsidize home heating in the Commonwealth, they are also required to subsidize home heating in Maryland and New Jersey as well. Thank you.

MR. SPOCK: My name is Jim Spock. I am a resident
of Ashley, which is 15 miles northeast of the site of
Berwick power plant.

I wish to express a few of my reasons for opposing the opening of this power plant in Salem township. First of all, there is absolutely no safe way to properly and safely dispose of the deadly radioactive waste from this plant, waste which will remain poisonous for thousands of years.

Secondly, in case of a class 9 accident or meltdown at this plant, the radiation released could kill tens of thousands of people in northeast and central Pennsylvania and also, nuclear energy only provides 12% of our nation's electricity which is about 4% of our nation's total energy use and conservation alone could easily make up this difference.

There is really no need for this power plant. This power plant, specifically for this region, is not going

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to be providing electricity for this area. It is going to
 be shipped out of the area also. Therefore, I strongly
 urge that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission not allow the
 operation of this power plant because the hazards to the
 residents of this region far outweigh the potential benefits.

6 MR. BUTCHKO: Mr. Chairman, my name is Paul 7 Butchko. I live in Dorange Township, approximately 5 miles 8 away from the Susquehanna plant. Those cooling tower's are 9 approximately the same height as my home.

I am a layman and I don't claim to be an expert on nuclear power. I get most of my information from magazines, newspapers and so forth but it clearly shows that the utility companies do not have the ability nor the inclination nor the capacity to handle nuclear power plants.

It seems to me that they are more willing to pay their local nuclear expert and have him come out and tell everyone everything is safe after every minor accident and the credibility of these utilities and these nuclear experts as far as I'm concerned, are completely nil.

I further protest the opening of the Susquehanna plant because of the nuclear waste. Now, we live here in this area, we've seen what corporations do with their waste. You can just look around this valley and you will see tailings and calm banks that have been here for years. I do not want to be stuck with 30 to 40 years of nuclear

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waste laying underwater and no one taking care of it. I mean it is very possible that our economy in this country can slowly retreat from its position that it is at right now and we will be stuck with this nuclear waste laying underwater just waiting for someone to come along to either drain it or a group to sabotage that plant and we are stuck with nuclear waste forever.

: I myself, my family has lived in this area for 8 60 years. The property I own and live on has been in my 9 wife's family since the late 1800s. Now, I am not going to 10 move away from this area even though I am absolutely 11 terrified of this plant. I am going to stand my ground . 12 and if I have to gentlemen, I will fight them legally and 13 if not, I will fight them illegally but I believe I have 14 the right to live in this area of my choice that I have 15 worked for for the last 20 years to pay for without care, 16 without apprehension of being eradiated. I don't actually 17 know where to go or who to appeal to to get an understanding 18 of what my feelings are but I will tell you one thing, 19 P P &L, if you people so desire and give them their nuclear 20 operating license, they'll have peace until their first 21 accident and gentlemen, then it will be our turn. Thank you. 22 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Thank you, Mr. Butchko. 23

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MS. WILLIAMS: I live in Mountaintop, Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, before I give my brief remarks I would like to thank you for your openness in hearing the public, in spite of time delays.

I come solely as an individual, I don't belong to
any organizations that have been represented here. I didn't
even see the movie that made Middletown, Pennsylvania famous.
But a favorite hike of ours takes us above Mountaintop,
where we can see the cooling towers.

10 Like the man who just spoke, I can't really say 11 that I have a great attachment to the land on which I live. 12 I have only lived there less than 2 years. The likelihood 13 that I will live there in the many distant years ahead 14 is quite small, the likelihood that my children will live 15 there is even less.

In coming as a very private person it is difficult to come and speak but more than fearing speaking, I fear my own silence and my own cowardess. I am no longer ashamed that I am not an expert in these fields. My tax money is paying the NRC staff to take care of these items.

I am also paying for this legal advice for the P P & L because I am a P P & L customer. I no longer see the people who are calling for a halt to nuclear power as the ones who are against progress or the ones who are questioning safety. The people who are really less than
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progressive are those who say we have always done it this
 way, nuclear power is coming so let's do it this way.

The real progressive people, the real creative people I see are those who are calling for fresh solutions like solar energy and if we say it can't be done then I believe it is because from the President of the United States on down, there are people who have a stake either by reputation and money or both in the presence of nuclear power.

The late British economist E. F. Schumacker said 9 about the people in the grips of technology and I quote: 10 "Technology, although it was created by man, has become 11 a force all its own. It has shaped a vast number of men .12 into little parrots that twitter and push and scrape 13 make things more and more complicated and when they have 14 found something that can actually be done, no matter how 15 futile or dangerous it may be, such as the Concorde or 16 nuclear power, they create a kind of mafia to see that it 17 gets done." 18

19I am tired of life threatening decisions on20nuclear power plants being made without adequate regard21for safety measures, for disposal of waste or for alternate22solutions to our energy needs. These decisions are being23made not in the name of progress but in a narrow, it's24the way it's always been done and there are profits and25investments already in the works as I am sure as in the case



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of the Berwick plant.

Well, there are already children in the works
and seeds of our children's children who will, if we do not,
bear the consequences of our own blindness. As I see it,
Einstein may have been speaking more to us than he was to
the 50s and 60s when he noted:

7 "We travel together, passengers on a little spaceship, 8 dependent on its vulnerable resources of air and of soil 9 and I might add of water, all committed for our safety to 10 its security and peace, preserved from annihilation only 11 by the care, the work, and I will say the love, we give 12 our very fragile planet."

13 Mr. Chairman, I direct my objections to the 14 Berwick power plant. Thank you very much.

MS. BUSH: My name is Maxine C. Bush. I would 15 like to make this short remark now because no one has 16 represented our part of the state. I live approximately 17 40 miles from Wilkes-Barre in a township names Mahoopany 18 and I would like to represent Mahoopany and the people of 19 the endless mountains anti-nuclear chain. Endless Mountains 20 became famous from its promotion for people to come up 21 there and see the beauties of Pennsylvania by hunting, 22 fishing and canoeing down the Susquehanna River. That is 23 one of the beauties of our state. 24

I also represent in these few words that I have



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to say the area above me. There is an organization up there called
Claverax members against nuclear power. Now Claverax is a
co-op that sells and services power to rural Pennsylvania,
to many of the counties here. The woman who is head of
that organization is named Mazette Duggan. She lives in
a place called Sayre, Pennsylvania, which is on the border
of New York state and that is 50 miles beyond me so she
is 90 miles from here.

9 The reason that I have decided to come up today 10 is because we heard remarks here about how close we should 11 live to Berwick before we have any idea of what in the 12 devil our future health and life and property might be 13 and that enrages me. Now there was Ms. Duggan up there a 14 year ago, 90 miles from here, more than 100 from Berwick 15 and she was packed and ready to go.

She went to the bank and got her money out. She's 16 a business person in Sayre. I was up there at least 50 17 miles from Berwick, I got my car out and I put it in my 18 road and I loaded it. I loaded it with food for myself 19 in case I couldn't buy it along the way, things that would 20 keep. I loaded it with cat food and cat litter because I 21 happen to do humane work up there. I loaded it with all 22 the necessities that I would have to have to keep these 23 little people alive and myself. Now, just because we 24 don't happen to live in the township where Berwick is we 25



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1 || would like to have it known that we have some feelings about 2 our bodies and our health and our future and our welfare 3 and I might also add that we have a small interest in our 4 financial investments. That money was put in there years 5 ago, we've paid taxes year after year after year with the 6 feeling that we had the one beautiful secure place to live and since I have now retired there, having been a national 7 8 worker for so many years and I would say why am I here, why am I here alone on all these acres and I say well, I'm 9 here because I have a well of my own, I have pure water to 10 drink and I have the best air that I know of. 11

- 12 My friends in California and Arizona and all across the United States, they think I should be there and I say, 13 well, I have the air and I have the water. Well, I have 14 found out now that I no longer have the air. I still have 15 the water because I happen to be a little above the pollution. 16 I do live on the Susquehanna River and it used to be a joy 17 to swim there every single day of my life, it used to be 18 a joy to canoe. 19

The beauties are diminishing and I beg of you to let us at least have some of our air. Now I don't speak for the pollution yet but we may have to come back and talk about the pollution of our land because when we start to scatter this across the state, and no other state is volunteering to take the remnants of what's going to be left,

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when they start they may come up my way to, which is North 1 and then I may want to come back to some kind of a hearing 2 and be heard again. In the meantime, will you please 3 consider that we don't have much left on the face of the 4 earth . God: pity the children, God pity the babies, God 5 pity the mothers. I'm so glad that I'm as old as I am 6 but I'm going to fight as long as I can with whatever time 7. : 8 I have left for the benefit of anyone who may benefit by our voices, our feelings, and our emotions and I say I do 9 have it and I make no apology for it. 10

I am just a plain human being who has come here 12 to speak my little piece. Thank you.

MR. MITCHELL: Good afternoon gentlemen, my name is Edward Mitchell, I'm from Kingston, Pennsylvania. I would like to make just a short statement if I may for the record regarding this matter.

The attempts by the Pennsylvania Power and Light 17 Company to strictly limit and in one case, to exclude 18 entirely, the participation of several groups concerned 19 about the Berwick nuclear plant from licensing hearings 20 exposes fundamental flaws I think in the regulatory process 21 in America and these attempts should be resisted. I have had 22 opportunity as a former chief of staff to Congressman 23 Peter Cosmire, who served on the task force investigating 24 Three Mile Island to have some dealings with the Nuclear 25 Regulatory Commission over the past year since Three Mile



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1 Island and I must admit that I am less than satisfied with 2 the way this regulatory agency supposedly safeguards the 3 publics' interest. It keeps the public informed of the 4 process of safeguarding their interest and regulating the 5 industry and finally, somewhat concerned about the manner 6 in which they deal with groups such as the ones that are

being attempted to be excluded here.

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8 Coming as it does, one week before the first 9 anniversary of the accident of Three Mile Island nuclear 10 plant, the worse in the nation's history, this action is 11 especially disturbing, the attempts to limit participation.

If anything else, the accident in every major
investigation into its causes which followed, showed that
the Nuclear Regulatory Commission was not capable of
adequately protecting the public health and safety. In
effect, the public interest was not being fully represented
by the very agency and the procedures designed to do just
that.

Full public participation, including the participation of organized spokespeople for community and environmental concerns or so-called intervenors, is essential to correct the biases inherent in the regulatory system. The system is biased for a number of reasons but two stand in particular.

First, intervenors become involved in the process



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only after the utility and the NRC staff have already reached 1 basic agreement on the issues affecting the license. 2 Thus, when a license application reaches the actual licensing 3 board, the NRC is acting not as an impartial arbiter of 4 public and private concerns but as a defender of both the 5 utility and its own bureaucratic interests and you may 6 remember in the hearings that we had on the Three Mile 7 Island accident when then Chairman of the Commission Hnedrie testified before Mr. Proxmire's subcommittee, he had that 9 point very clear, that we knew clearly where Mr. Hendrie 10 and some of the members of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission 11 stood as defenders of nuclear power in America. · 12

We felt they were not there to be defenders of nuclear power in America and at that time, called for Mr. Hendrie to step down as the Chairman, an act which I am glad occurred about a month after those hearings between Mr. Carter and Mr. Hendrie, that was accomplished.

In any case, the point I am trying to make is I think there is impartial arbiters of the public health and safety. You shouldn't be there as defenders or advocates of the nuclear industry or the utility companies but should be there in the public's interest.

The other point I would like to make is that the issues surrounding a license and application are exceedingly complex and highly technical. The formal hearing process



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required by law imposes an onerous burden on the groups and 1 2 individuals who lack the legal, financial and staff 3 resources to participate on the same basis as well paid 4 and high priced utility lawyers. For these reasons, I strongly urge the NRC to reevaluate its requirements in 5 light of practical limitations on the ability of the groups 6 in question to join the proceedings and that no further 7 ່ 8 action on the P P & L request be taken until this re-evaluation is complete. 9

To that effect, I might add I am asking Congressman 10 Proxmire to follow through through the committees that he 11 serves on in the Interior and in the Government Operations · 12 Committee, the two subcommittees who have been looking at 13 the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and at Three Mile Island. 14 I'd like him to pursue this to see if in fact the charges 15 that have been made in the public accounts here of harass-16 ment and coercion of the people involved are true. 17

If they are true, I think that is very unfortunate 18 and I can assure you that maybe perhaps you know I am a 19 candidate for Congress in this special election April 9. 20 If I am successful, no regulatory agency or no agency of 21 government will come into my congressional district and 22 harrass or coerce my constituents whether I happen to agree 23 with their point of view or not. That's not what government 24 is designed for and that is not what regulatory commissions 25

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1 are designed for.

Finally, I just want to say that I further support the concept of government funding of intervenors and certainly would support the legislation currently pending. in a House committee to provide intervenor funding.

To those who say that the public should not pay individuals to push a particular point of view I would say that in the absence of this type of funding, rate payers are being forced to pay for this particular point of view of the utilities, a view which is all to inimical to the safety and the economic interest of the consumers. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Is there anyone else who...

MS. BUSH: May I just add that I failed to mention 13 that the Claverax Electric Company which I mentioned as 14 having many members who have formed an organization called 15 Claverax members against nuclear power...Claverax has bought 16 into this P P & L. They have bought 10% of it and without 17 permitting the vote of their members and it should be on 18 the record that I was representing those members because 19 they have a financial interest also in P P & L although they 20. object to the fact that the financial interest is there and 21 done without their vote. 22

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Thank you. Does anyone else have a statement to make. I see no indication that anyone wants to make a further statement...yes.



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sing psm 1 MR. MULCEY: Mr. Chairman, there were a number of 2 people here yesterday who wanted to speak and didn't get 3 the chance. Is it still possible for them to send in written statements. 1

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CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Yes, I think I mentioned 5 several times. We will hear limited appearances probably 6 several more times and clearly, those who haven't been 7 heard and even those who have already been heard, will be 8 permitted to be heard again. q

At some point, we will call it off but there will 10 be several more sessions and I think I announced that there 11 will be at least one session that goes on either evenings · 12 or weekends, depending what could be arranged. 13

MR. MULCEY: I may have misunderstood you because 14 I thought you said this would terminate this particular pre-15 hearing conference. 16

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: This particular pre-hearing 17 conference is going to be over and we are going to leave but... 18

MR. MULCEY: There will be other pre-hearing 19 conferences? 20

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Yes, and evidentiary 21 hearings and at those sessions, members of the public will 22 be permitted to make statements. 23

DR. PARIS: And, you can send in written statements 24 at any time. 25

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CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Yes, written statements can J psm 18-12 be received at any time and they get incorporated into the record. With that the pre-hearing conference is adjourned. (Whereupon, the prehearing conference was adjourned at 1 3 12:05 p.m.) ; · 12 $\left(\right)$

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