

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

IN THE MATTER OF:

COMMONWEALTH EDISON COMPANY

(Dresden Units 2 and 3 and Quad-Cities Units 1 and 2)

Place - Chicago, Illinois

Date - Thursday, 1 February 1979

Pages 1-90

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION 2 In the matter of: COMMONWEALTH EDISON COMPANY Docket Nos: 50-237 50-249 (Dresden Units 2 and 3 and 50-254 Quad-Cities Units 1 and 2) 50-265 8 Room 2525 U. S. Courthouse and Federal Building 10 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois 11 Thursday, 1 February 1979 12 13 A special prehearing conference in the above 14 entitled matter was convened, pursuant to notice, at 10:00 15 a.m., 16 BEFORE: 17 GARY MILHOLLIN, Esq., Chairman, Atomic Safety and Licensing Board 18 DR. QUENTIN J. STOBER, Member 19 MRS. ELIZABETH B. JOHNSON, Member 20 **APPEARANCES:** 21 JOHN W. ROWE, Esq., and ALAN P. BIELAWSKI, Esq., 22 Isham, Lincoln and Beale, One First National Plaza, Chicago, Illinois 60603, appearing on behalf of 23 the Applicant.

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of NRC Regulatory Staff.

RICHARD J. GODDARD, Esq., STEVEN C. GOLDBERG, Esq.,

and GUY H. CUNNINGHAM, III, Esq., appearing on behalf

APPEARANCES: (Continued)

ANTHONY ROISMAN, Esq., appearing on behalf of Natural Resources Defense Council and Citizens for a Better Environment.

SUSAN SEKULER, Esq., Assistant Attorney General, State of Illinois, 188 W. Randolph, Suite 2315, Chicago, Illinois, 60601, appearing on behalf of the State of Illinois.

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PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Ladies and gentlemen, this special prehearing conference is now called to order.

This is a special prehearing conference held by the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, under the authority of Section 2.751(a) of Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations. It is being held today, Thursday, February 1, 1979 in Room 2525 of the United States Courthouse and Federal Building, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, pursuant to an order of this Atomic Safety and Licensing Board designated to rule upon petitions for leave to intervene in the matter of Commonwealth Edison Company, Dresden Station Units 2 and 3 and Quad Cities Station Units 1 and 2, Docket Numbers 50-237, 50-249, 50-254 and 50-265.

This Board was designated on September 28, 1978 by the Chairman of the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel, pursuant to the regulations of the Commission, in particular, 10 CFR 2.105.

The proceeding was initiated by the Commonwealth Edison Company, which holds a license to use and operate the Dresden Nuclear Power Station, Units 2 and 3, and the Quad Cities Nuclear Power Station, Units 1 and 2.

The Licensee has proposed an amendment to its license which would permit the Licensee to store spent fuel

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from any of the units at the two stations, including

Dresden Unit Number 1, in the spent fuel storage pools of

Units 2 and 3 of the Dresden facility and Units 1 and 2 of

the Quad Cities facility.

The details of these proposals are contained in the Licensee's application for amendment dated May 11, 1978. A notice of the proposed amendment was published in the Federal Register on August 22, 1978, Volume 43, page 37245. The notice stated that any person whose interests may be affected by the amendment could file a request for a hearing in the form of a petition for leave to intervene. The petitioner is required to set forth the interest of the petitioner and how that interest might be affected by the issuance of the amendment.

The petitioner is also required to file, not later than 15 days before this conference, the specific contentions which the petitioner seeks to have litigated.

A petitioner who fails to file at least one acceptable contention cannot be admitted as a party to the proceeding.

The Board has received the following petitions for leave to intervene:

First, the State of Illinois, under 10 CFR 2.714 and 10 CFR 2.715(c); second, the Natural Resources Defense Council and Citizens for a Better Environment, under

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10 CFR 2.714.

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Responses to these petitions have been filed by the Licensee and by the Staff of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

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I will now introduce the members of the Board.

On my left is Mrs. Elizabeth B. Johnson, of the

I am a Professor at the

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Nuclear Division of Union Carbide Corporation at Oak Ridge,

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Tennessee. Mrs. Johnson is a physicist, and she will serve

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as the Board specialist in nuclear engineering.

I am Gary Milhollin.

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On my right is Dr. Quentin J. Stober. Dr. Stober

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is a Professor of Environmental Sciences at the University

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of Washington, and he will serve as the environmental

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specialist on the Board.

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University of Wisconsin Law School, and I am admitted to

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practice before the Courts of the District of Columbia.

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I will now ask the counsel here to introduce

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themselves. According to the record, in the proceeding the

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Licensee is represented by Mr. John Rowe, Mr. Michael Miller

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and Mr. Philip Steptoe. Would you gentlemen please intro-

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duce yourselves?

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MR. ROWE: My name is John W. Rowe. Today with

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me is Alan P. Bielawski. We are with the firm of Isham,

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Lincoln and Beale, and together we represent the Applicant,

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Commonwealth Edison Company.

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: According to the record. Mr. 2 Richard J. Goddard and Mr. Steven C. Goldberg have appeared 3 on behalf of the NRC Staff. Would you please introduce yourselves? 5 MR. GOODARD: I am Mr. Goddard, for the Staff. On my right is Mr. Goldberg, my co-counsel. 6 . 7 Also with me at counsel table today is Mr. Roby 8 Bevan, the Project Manager for this docket. CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: According to the record, 10 Mr. Anthony Roisman has appeared on behalf of the Natural 11 Resources Defense Council and Citizens for a Better Environ-12 ment. Mr. Roisman, would you please introduce yourself to 13 the Board? 14 MR. ROISMAN: Yes. My name is Anthony Roisman. 15 I'm a staff attorney with the Natural Resources Defense 16 Council, and I'm representing the Natural Resources Defense Council and Citizens for a Better Environment. 17 18 CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: According to the record, 19 Ms. Susan Sekuler and Mr. Russell R. Eggar have entered 20 appearances on behalf of the State of Illinois. Is the 21 State of Illinois present? MS. SEKULER: Yes, sir. I am Susan H. Sekuler. 22 23 I am Assistant Attorney General for the State of Illinois, 24 and I am here representing the State of Illinois today. 25 CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: The purpose of this special

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prehearing conference is to consider petitions to intervene, which we will do today.

A second purpose is to work with the petitioners to identify the important issues in the proceeding.

A third purpose is to establish a schedule for further action in the proceeding.

Before moving to a discussion of these items, I would like to ask whether anyone has any preliminary remarks concerning the agenda which should come to the Board's attention at this time.

VOICE FROM THE AUDIENCE: Yes. My name is

Edward Gogol. I have represented the Bailly Alliance, and

myself, plus at least one other person here, would like an

opportunity to make public comments on the application for

spent fuel shipment today during the hearing, and if

possible, rather early, because we have time constraints.

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: How many persons here would like to make limited appearances?

(Show of hands.)

Three?

MR. ROWE: Mr. Chairman, subject to the pleasure of the Board, the Applicant would have no objection to hearing a limited number of limited appearances at this time. If it's going to be more than three or four, we would ask that the remainder be deferred until after the formal

proceedings on the agenda. But we have no objection to hearing the three 3 people who have identified themselves at any time. MR. GODDARD: The Staff is amenable to that. 5 CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: I'd like to ask the people 6 who have requested the opportunity to make limited appearances ٠ 7 to state how long you think it would take to make your 8 statements. Could you make your statements within five 9 minutes? 10 MR. GOGOL: Yes. 11 CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Five minutes apiece? 12 MR. GOGOL: Or less. 13 CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: All right. You may proceed. 14 MR..GODDARD: Staff would request that any parties making limited appearance statements please approach the 16 Board and use the microphone. 17 CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Yes, you can make your 18 appearance from right here. 19 LIMITED APPEARANCE STATEMENT OF EDWARD GOGOL, 20 ON BEHALF OF THE BAILLY ALLIANCE, 711 S. DEARBORN, 21 ROOM 548, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60605. 22 MR. GOGOL: My name is Edward Gogol. I am a 23 member of the Bailly Alliance, which is a citizens antinuclear group with a large number of members in Northern 25 Indiana and Northeastern Illinois, and we strongly oppose

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Commonwealth Edison's request to ship spent fuel from their Quad Cities nuclear plant to their Dresden nuclear plant.

There are large numbers of severe safety problems involved in shipping nuclear spent fuel to and fro.

There are problems of fire, that casks have not been designed and have not been tested to withstand the very high temperatures that can result if one of the shipments were to collide with, say, a tank truck containing any one of a large number of common industrial chemicals.

There are problems whereby the seals on the shipments may leak, and the cooling water may leak out. And then many of the fissionable materials, in particular the strontium and cesium, would volatilize and leak out of the casks the same way that the cooling water did.

There are many other accident problems.

Now, storing spent fuel at the reactor sites is not the solution, either. Commonwealth Edison is asking for permission to transship spent fuel, because they know that sooner or later they will run out of storage space at the Quad Cities nuclear plant, and unless they either expand that space or ship the fuel somewhere else, they will have to shut it down.

Now, leaving spent fuel at the Quad Cities nuclear plant is not acceptable, either, because it greatly increases the damage that can result from a catastrophic

accident at a nuclear plant, and we know from a number of experiences that catastrophic accidents at nuclear plants can happen.

We know from the 1975 fire at the Browns Ferry reactor that a disaster could happen.

We know from the recently discovered leaks at the Duane Arnold plant in Palo, Iowa, that disasters can happen.

And we know from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's own Lewis Report, which thoroughly discredited the Rasmussen Report, together with a number of other independent scientists which have discredited the Rasmussen Report, that any probability calculations that say that the chances of a nuclear plant disaster happening are one in a billion are just meaningless numbers.

Now, I am aware that your job as Commissioners here is not to determine whether nuclear power is good or bad, or whether the plant should be shut down, but simply to rule on the limited legal issue of whether or not that spent fuel should be transshipped.

I assert that you must look beyond this limited legal responsibility. You must cease to say that we are simply doing our duty, and look at the overall ethical implications of continuing to pursue an energy policy which will continue to produce huge amounts of deadly radioactive

wastes, which nobody knows what to do with, and which are leaking into the environment already.

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Just about a week ago we heard that shipments of so-called low-level wastes from another of Commonwealth Edison's nuclear plants down to Barnwell, South Carolina, where a truck fell apart and some barrels spilled off, and we were told that there weren't any leaks, there was no damage. We don't know. If there had been, it is very likely that something like that would have been hushed up.

There have been many other examples of near misses, leaks.

Plutonium stays dangerous for half a million years, and a millionth of a gram is more than sufficient to cause lung cancer. Yet every single one of Commonwealth Edison's reactors produce about 500 pounds of this deadly material every year.

This is not a substance that we have a right to leave to our children or their children or their children, and I, therefore, ask that you rule that Commonwealth Edison not be allowed to ship spent fuel from the Quad Cities plant to the Dresden plant, in the hope that when Commonwealth Edison runs out of storage space they will be forced to shut down that nuclear plant, and that you make some sort of statement to that effect.

Thank you.

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| 1 | CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: All right. You may proceed. |
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| 2 | LIMITED APPEARANCE STATEMENT OF MARILYN SHINEFLUG, |
| 3 | ON BEHALF OF THE DEKALB AREA ALLIANCE FOR |
| 4 | RESPONSIBLE ENERGY (DAARE) P.O. BOX 261, |
| 5 | DEKALB, ILLINOIS 60115. |
| · 6 | MS. SHINEFLUG: My name is Marilyn Shineflug, and |
| 7 | I'm with the DeKalb Area Alliance for Responsible Energy. |
| 8: | I have a written statement which I can submit |
| 9 | entitled, "Recommendation to Deny Transshipment of Spent |
| 10 | Fuel Between Quad-Cities and Dresden." |
| 11 | Members of DAARE believe the proposed amendments |
| 12 | to Commonwealth Edison's operating licenses to permit |
| 13 | transshipment and storage of spent fuel between the Quad- |
| 14 | Cities and Dresden Stations should be denied. Our reasons |
| 15 | are as follows: |
| 16 | 1. Granting of these amendments will give the |
| 17 | appearance of a solution to the problem of what to do with |
| 18 | excess spent fuel rods which are piling up across the nation |
| 19 | at a rate of 150 tons a month. The government estimates |
| 20 | there will be 10,000 tons of spent fuel by 1985. |
| 21 | Despite claims to the contrary, there is no |
| 22 | solution to the long-term safe storage of this high-level |
| 23 | radioactive waste. Past NRC rulings state that this long- |
| 24 | term disposal problem is a separate issue, and need not |
| 25 | have a bearing in individual licensing procedures. However, |

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if the NRC is to earn the public's trust it should deal realistically with the entire problem.

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Thus, amendments to permit transshipment should be denied, as they will merely postpone the day when long-term disposal must be faced directly.

2. Transshipment will greatly increase the number of spent fuel shipments on our highways. Even though shipping casks have been tested by Sandia Laboratories, other experts feel that accidents could happen.

According to Dr. Larry Shappert, in a fire or collision it would be possible for a gasket or valve to be damaged and allow the cooling water to leak out. Or a worker could fail to properly close the cask after loading it. The water loss could allow the rods to heat up and the pressure to build up inside the cask. If the temperature were to rise above 1253° Fahrenheit the cesium would vaporize and escape through the cask in the same opening used by the water.

In addition, many chemicals transported on the highways burn at temperatures which exceed the standard test fire of 1475°. For example, propane. Even Sandia Laboratories estimates that a major release of spent fuel or high-level waste in New York City could claim 4000 lives and cost \$2 billion in cleanup and damages. According to Dr. Leonard Solon, Director of New York City's Bureau of

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Radiation Control a one-percent release of the contents of a cask -- just a one-percent release -- would cause hundreds of thousands of deaths -- "...a public health disaster of the first magnitude." 3. Commonwealth Edison has no contract for disposal or even removal of spent fuel from these reactors, or the pools beside the reactors. If the public wisely decides to reject the building of more away-from-reactor sites, and if no long-term solution to the disposal problem is devised, who will be liable? Can we count on the utility to maintain the site in a secure fashion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years?

Denial of these proposed amendments will protect local residents from even greater hazards than they already must contend with.

Members of DAARE believe that the best way to deal with radioactive waste is to stop producing it. We hope the NRC will utilize this opportunity -- right now, right here, today -- to gain the public's trust in their awesome responsibility to regulate nuclear power.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Thank you very much.

VOICE FROM THE AUDIENCE: May I reserve comments until the end of the meeting?

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: The question was, can you

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reserve your comments until the end of the meeting, and 2 the answer is, yes, you may. 3 The purpose of this special prehearing conference is to consider petitions to intervene, as I have already said. Having heard from two parties who have made limited appearances, we will now take up the specific items 8 which are before us. 9 The State of Illinois has requested to be 10 admitted to the proceeding as an interested State under 11 10 CFR 2.715. That request is hereby granted. - 12 The State of Illinois also requested admission as 13 a party under 10 CFR 2.714, so its contentions will be 14 discussed today. 15 Section 2.714 requires that a petitioner show 16 an interest which may be affected by the proceeding. 17 the Licensee and the NRC Staff have agreed that the State 18 of Illinois has satisfied this requirement, but the Licensee 19 and the Staff have not agreed that NRDC and CBE have 20 satisfied it. 21 The same section, Section 2.714, requires that a 22 petitioner set forth his contentions and the basis for his 23 contentions with reasonable specificity. 24 NRDC and CBE have filed nine contentions. The 25 State of Illinois has incorporated these nine contentions

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by reference in its contentions, with the exception of Contention 3.B. The State of Illinois has also filed additional contentions. 5 Both the Licensee and the NRC Staff object to ₩6 some of the contentions filed by NRDC and CBE, and to some .e.7 of the contentions filed by the State of Illinois. 8 The Board prefers first to address the question of 9 standing by NRDC and CBE, and after we discuss that we can 10 take up the contentions in sequence. 11 First, the Board understands from the papers 12 already filed that the Licensee has agreed that both NRDC 13 and CBE have adequately identified at least one member whose 14 interests may be affected by the proposed action. That is 15 correct, is it not? It is the Board's understanding that 16 you have so stipulated. 17 MR. ROWE: Yes, Mr. Chairman, as so narrowly 18 stated. We reserved our objection to the admission of 19 NRDC and CBE on the grounds that they have not shown that 20 any such member has authorized them to act in their behalf. 21 CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Yes, the Board is aware that 22 you have not agreed on that particular issue. 23 The Staff was unable to join in the stipulation, 24 and the Board would like to ask the Staff why it was unable to join in the stipulation?

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MR. GODDARD: Mr. Chairman, upon review of the cases, both Federal and NRC precedent, the Staff will not waiver from the position that it is essential to an intervention that the name and specified interest of at least one individual named party be put forth on behalf of the organization which seeks to represent such party or parties.

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: The question of whether such a person exists is a factual question, isn't it?

MR. GODDARD: Yes, it is.

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Can't you stipulate to the existence of the person in question?

MR. GODDARD: The Staff would be willing to accept NRDC's representation -- and when I say NRDC, I include CBE -- their representation that certain members of those organizations do live within what is freely referred to as the geographical zone of interest in NRC proceedings, as set forth in the stipulation between the Applicant and NRDC.

The Staff would not, however, concede that such parties have authorized NRDC to represent them, nor would the Staff concede that such parties, merely by living within the geographical zone of general interest, have such specified interest as to enable them to intervene and bring into play the cumbersome process of administrative litigation.

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| 1 | CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Can we talk about that for |
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| 2 | a second? |
| . 3 | So you would agree, then, to stipulate as to the |
| 4 | factual question as to whether there are members who do live |
| 5 | within the area, or not? |
| - 6 | MR. GODDARD: I would certainly accept Mr. |
| ∵ 7 | Roisman's representation that NRDC has members living at the |
| . 8 | point specified in the stipulation. The Staff certainly does |
| . 9 | not care to dispute that fact. |
| 10 | CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: So you don't dispute the |
| 11 | factual question relating well, if we could rephrase |
| 12 | the factual question as follows: |
| 13 | Does the petitioner have members who live in |
| 14 | the zone of interest? |
| 15 | you are prepared to stipulate |
| 16 | MR. GODDARD: So limited, yes. |
| 17 | CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: That such members do exist |
| 18 | and live in that area? |
| 19 | MR. GODDARD: The Staff would so accept the |
| 20 | representation of NRDC. |
| 21 | CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Okay. Well, if you accept |
| 22 | that, then we still have the question of authorization to |
| ,23 | decide, do we not? |
| 24 | MR. GODDARD: Yes, sir. But more than that, I |
| 25 | feel we also have the question of the specified interests of |

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these persons. Mere residence within the geographical zone, not of an operating reactor where the potential might be greater as far as impacts upon the lives and activities of these persons, but, rather, in the case of any shipment which 5. is not far removed, in fact, from the shipments of fuel from the Dresden facility to the storage repository which occurred in the past, under the Part 50 license granted that facility, - 8 we feel that a showing of specified interest, as set forth 9. in 2.714, must exist and must be shown on the record. CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: How would you propose that that showing be made? MR. GODDARD: Well --

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: You don't accept the proposition that simple residence is a showing of interest?

MR. GODDARD: I don't think it carries the weight in a transshipment case that it might carry in a case, for instance, of an operating license for a nuclear reactor.

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Yes, I was going to ask you: Isn't it normally the position of the Staff that someone who does live within the proximity of a reactor automatically has an interest? Or aren't there decisions to that effect?

MR. GODDARD: There are decisions to the contrary. I believe one was the opinion recently handed down by the Licensing Board in the North Anna 1 and 2 Spent Fuel Pool case. However, I'm not sure of the current status of that

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I believe it was reversed on appeal, but I don't know if the reversal extends to that portion of the opinion. CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Hasn't the Appeal Board said that where you show a member in the vicinity, that's adequate? It would probably be true as to a MR. GODDARD: reactor, where you have a constant opportunity, if you will, albeit NRC Staff does not take the position that such risk is likely or is credible, at least, or outweighs the utility of operating the reactor, but where there's a constant exposure, as opposed to the exposure from a random and infrequent transshipment of spent fuel, the case could probably be made that most of the population of the United

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CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: I'm just trying to clarify what your position is. Is it your position, then, that someone who lives along the transportation route would not have an interest?

States lives within proximity of the routes over which high

or low level radioactive wastes, properly contained and

transported, would pass at some time in the future.

MR. GODDARD: I would think that a showing of a specific interest or a particularized risk must be shown.

I think the Licensing Board ruling on the Oconee-McGuire transshipment case might have some bearing on this question. That order was served on the Board by me

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approximately two weeks ago. 2 CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: What would you consider to be an adequate allegation? Or is it your position no such allegation could be made? 5 MR. GODDARD: Well, the NRC Staff doesn't usually · 6 sit down and work out allegations for intervenors. * 7 CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: I realize that. # 8 MR. GODDARD: We'd like to hear a particularized 9 allegation and be faced with the opportunity to pass judgment 10 upon it. 11 CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: So your position is that 12 no particularized allegation exists in the record now, and 13 that's the reason you won't join in the stipulation? 14 MR. GODDARD: That is part of the . . . yes, that 15 is the Staff position. 16 CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: So the Staff position is 17 that there is no articulated statement of the interest by 18 the members, and that's why you won't join in the stipulation? 19 MR. GODDARD: Of a specific interest which might be examined as it affects a particular identified member. 20 21 In short, the Staff has balanced the alleged --22 and what we consider to be somewhat fanciful -- harms that 23 are threatened to a single member of each of these organiza-24 tions who might be unwilling to come forward and place their 25 name in the case and say, "I am seriously concerned, and I

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want to become part of this litigation, and I want NRDC to represent me."

Now, we would feel that that is a small price to pay if one is to invoke the administrative process at this stage. I think that in order to place these matters in litigation there should be at least one person who is willing to come forward and take the responsibility for such action.

We do not feel that the general blanket authorization claimed by Mr. Roisman for his accompanying NRDC membership is sufficient to constitute an authorization to commence specific litigation on behalf of a named party or parties.

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: I don't want to prolong this discussion too much, but I'd like to ask you one more question:

The Board has the impression that the Board must decide the authorization question, and the Board is prepared to decide it. The Board's impression is that if you insist the Board will also decide the question of whether -- well, the Board will also decide the question of whether an interest has been articulated, which is the second issue, isn't it?

MR. GODDARD: Yes. it is.

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: There's a third issue. seems these issues are separable. We have three issues:

First, the authorization issue; second, we have the

1 question of whether an interest has been articulated; and, 2 third, we have the issue of whether the members, in fact, 3 exist and do live in the place which is contended. It seems to the Board if you're willing to stipu-5 late that the members exist and do live in that area, that the Board does not have to decide issue number three. Would 6 you agree with that? MR. GODDARD: That is correct. However, further inquiry might be required as to the location of those members 10 in regard to specific proximity, for instance, to the The fact that someone lives within a particular routing. 12 town might constitute mere yards or several miles, perhaps, 13 from the actual routing. CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Again, that's a factual 15 16 are you, or not? 17

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question, and I assume that you don't want a -- you're not prepared to insist on a hearing on that factual question,

MR. GODDARD: Not on that, at this point.

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Well, if we could stipulate that the members live at a location identified on the map which is part of the stipulation, then the Board could decide whether the record contains an articulation of interest by those members.

MR. GODDARD: The Staff would so stipulate, sir.

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Very well.

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MR. GODDARD: At this time, sir, I would like to introduce, on behalf of the Staff, Mr. Guy H. Cunningham, III, who is also an attorney for NRC Staff.

MR. CUNNINGHAM: I apologize for the late arrival, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: The record will reflect that there is an agreement among the three parties that the location of the members of the petitioner, NRDC and CBE, is as represented on the map attached to the stipulation between the Licensee and the Intervenor.

The Board is under the impression that the question of authorization is now in the posture of a pure question of law, which the parties have briefed, and which is ready for disposition by the Board.

MR. ROISMAN: Mr. Chairman, I do not agree that it's a pure question of law. It's a pure question of law if we win. It's a question of fact if we do not.

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Yes, I'm aware of that position. I should say the Board is aware of that position.

Perhaps we could follow that up. I take it that NRDC's position is that an evidentiary hearing would be required. You so contended in Oconee, did you not?

MR. ROISMAN: Yes, Mr. Chairman, that's correct.

Our position -- it's very difficult to say, depending on how
the Board views the issue. But if the Board questions

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whether existence of a membership relationship has an implicit authorization for the litigation, then we would want to bring our membership directors for both of the organizations to establish that, if it's not adequately established by the papers.

If the Board says irrespective of the implicit authorization there's a question of absolute authorization, we would want to bring to the Board evidence to further substantiate the affidavits regarding the harrassment potential of making that a requirement imposed against us.

I might add, by the way, that I have spoken to the author of the affidavit recently that most directly addresses the question of harrassment. His final report has now been completed and is at the printers, and unfortunately will not be available for a couple of weeks. But at least if the Board should decide that the factual issues on harrassment need further development within a reasonable period of time, and the Board would establish a period on that, we would be prepared to introduce Mr. Bossong and his report.

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Thank you.

The question of intervention by discretion was also pursued in the Oconee case -- I guess it should be referred to as the Oconee-McGuire case. It wasn't mentioned, or at least it wasn't developed in the papers now on record

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in this proceeding.

First of all, I'd like to ask whether NRDC wishes to have this Board consider this basis for intervention?

MR. ROISMAN: Yes, we do, Mr. Chairman, and I'm sorry if -- as you know, by filing papers in both of the cases, we may have been unfair to this Board, since you are coming second on the issues. That question is developed in the papers that we filed in the Oconee case, and, as you know, the Board addressed that question in its order, and we addressed it in some detail in our objections to that order, copies of which were sent to the Board last week.

I'm not sure whether you've received them.

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Yes, we have received those papers.

Does either the Licensee or the Staff object to this basis for intervention in this proceeding? Licensee?

MR. ROWE: Mr. Chairman, we don't think there has been any attempt to make the appropriate showing, and on that basis we would object. We would have very little question that NRDC or CBE could make such showing, given the timeliness of their appearance. But we think that the procedures have to be followed.

MR. GODDARD: The Staff would oppose a request by NRDC for discretionary intervention coming at this late date in the proceeding, inasmuch as they have filed

numerous pleadings and participated in numerous conference calls regarding the question of standing for intervention as a matter of right, without surfacing the discretionary intervention issue until this time.

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Moreover, the Staff would also question the effectiveness of NRDC's contribution to this proceeding as the issues are framed at this time.

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: The Staff did not oppose the discretionary intervention by the NRDC in the Oconee case, is that right?

MR. GODDARD: That is correct. As the issue was joined there, the Staff did not oppose discretionary intervention. The Staff in this case, in light of the posture of this case, and the fact that those contentions have, in effect, been adopted by another party to this case who is ably represented by counsel, would cause the Staff to definitely oppose NRDC's admission on the basis of discretionary intervention at this time.

MR. CUNNINGHAM: Mr. Chairman, if I may supplement that, the principal reason that the Staff opposes discretionary intervention in this case is that we believe we're correct on the standing requirements for intervention as a right that identification of a member is required. NRDC has certainly done that in many cases in the past. We believe in a case where a party undoubtedly has standing, but

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refuses to demonstrate it, discretionary intervention is not appropriate.

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CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: It is rather difficult for the Board to dispose of this question without -- well, an agreement, that either the filings in the Oconee case will be used by the Board as the basis for its decision, or supplemental filings on this point.

Mr. Roisman, would you like to respond to that?

MR. ROISMAN: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

First of all, we would prefer to have the issue of standing as a right resolved first. We think that it's a higher level of standing, which we believe we're entitled to.

We have no objection to the Board's using the papers in the Oconee-McGuire case, where we've laid out the basis for discretionary intervention, which I might add was raised sua sponte by the Regulatory Staff in that case. And we have put on the record in that proceeding, and are willing to rely, unless the Board wishes more, on what we said in that proceeding and the papers that we filed last week on objections to the Board's order in that case put it together fairly succinctly in the back several pages of that memorandum.

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Excuse me, Mr. Roisman. By the papers you filed in that proceeding, you mean the showings that you made in that case concerning discretionary

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intervention?

MR. ROISMAN: Yes. But we feel that they are more than adequately summarized, and would simply direct the Board's attention to the one document which we served on the Board on the 26th of January, namely, our objections to the supplemental prehearing conference order of the Board in the Oconee-McGuire case.

On the back pages of that filing, starting on page 5, through 7, we've set out the reasons why we believe that we would meet the discretionary intervention rule.

I might add that Mr. Cunningham is either aware of some cases that I'm not aware of in which NRDC was a party orwell, I'm not aware of any NRDC case where we've ever disclosed the name of a member, nor am I aware of any Citizens for a Better Environment intervention where they ever disclosed the name of a member with respect to intervention. I believe this is the first time we've ever been asked to to so -- this, and Oconee-McGuire.

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: So the answer to my question is that you're prepared to have us resolve the issue of discretion by intervention on the documents we now have in this case?

MR. ROISMAN: Yes, that's correct. I would add that, in addition to that, in one place attached to -- I believe it's our petition for leave to intervene, is a

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1 curriculum vitae of Dr. Thomas Cochran, who is one of our 2 technical people. If it's not attached to that paper . 3 which it's not . . . well, I can advise the Board of where that is, without taking up time at the moment. It's in the record, I just have to identify for you where it is in the 6 record. CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: If it's in the record of the papers filed in this case, we can find it, Mr. Roisman. 9 Have you submitted adequate information on the 10 other technical expert? 11

MR. ROISMAN: On Dr. Tamplin we have not submitted a curriculum vitae, but, again, we were not -- if any of the parties question whether Dr. Tamplin is an expert on the question of low-level radiation safeguards, I would be more than happy to provide that.

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What we have done is referenced to the Board the dockets of the Commission in which Drs. Tamplin and Cochran have submitted extensive reports to support petitions filed with the Agency on those subjects. If the curriculum vitae would be helpful, I have no problem with sending a copy.

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Do the other parties object to having the record supplemented by an additional curriculum vitae on Dr. Tamplin?

MR. ROWE: No objection, Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the Applicant. We would not object to the Board deciding

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that discretionary intervention question upon the basis of the papers that it has been supplied and from the additional documents.

We would request that the Board take into consideration the fact that the State of Illinois is an active party in this proceeding, and it would seem that little is added by the redundancy. But our overall position is that the various aspects of this standing and participation matter have been thoroughly argued, and there would be little benefit from any cumulative procedures at this time. We think this is a matter that ought to be resolved, and that the proceeding ought to go forward.

MR. GODDARD: The Staff would not oppose the submission of the curriculum vitae on Dr. Tamplin, nor would the Staff oppose the use by the Board of the Oconee-McGuire docket filings in arriving at the decision.

However, the Staff would emphasize, as did the Applicant, that the State of Illinois is a participant in this proceeding. They have adopted these contentions. And the time considerations of this case, in light of the fact that this issue of standing has been briefed extensively over the last several months, would perhaps militate more harshly against admission of NRDC in this proceeding than in the Oconee-McGuire case.

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Thank you. From the papers

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| 1 | filed thus far all parties agree to accept Contention 9, is |
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| 2 | that correct? |
| 3 | MR. ROWE: (Nodding affirmatively.) |
| 4 | CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Very well. |
| 5 | According to the papers there is a stipulation |
| 6 | on the part of the Staff, the Licensee and the State of |
| 7 | Illinois which provides that the State of Illinois withdraws |
| 8 | its Contentions 10, 11, 12, 14, 15 and 17, and in place of |
| . 9 | these contentions proposes Revised Contention 10, accepted |
| 10 | by the Staff and Licensee as an issue in controversy. |
| 11 | So Revised Contention 10 of Illinois has been |
| 12 | accepted as an issue in controversy, is that correct? |
| 13 | MR. ROWE: That's correct, Mr. Chairman. |
| 14 | CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: The stipulation further |
| 15 | provides that the parties agree that language should be |
| 16 | added to Contention 3.C, but it is not clear to the Board |
| 17 | whether the Staff and the Licensee agree that that contention |
| 18 | should be admitted as an issue in controversy. |
| 19 | Is Contention 3.C the same as Contention 9? |
| 20 | MS. SEKULER: No, sir. I believe in papers filed |
| 21 | by the Staff there was a suggestion that 3 and 9 might be |
| 22 | consolidated, is that correct? However, they have not been |
| 23 | so consolidated at this time. |
| 24 | The additional language added to 3.C was |
| 25 | instead of having 17 specified as it had been, we went |
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through 17 and took the kernel of 17, which was to bring to 2 the Board's attention knowledge of the other proceeding regarding the expansion of spent fuel storage at Dresden, 4 and put that in the alternative section. However, it has not at this time been consolidated. CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Very well.

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MR. ROISMAN: Mr. Chairman, we responded to the Staff -- I'm sorry -- the Applicant, raising the question that our Contention 3.C. was essentially the same as Contention 9, articulated differently, and that they be combined. We have no problem with that, and would have no problem with having Contention 3 expanded by making Contention C. have what is in Contention 9, or taking C. out of Contention 3 and putting it in 9.

My guess is that putting 9 in 3 makes more sense, since they all deal with alternatives to the proposed action.

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: The Board would simply like to have clarified the question of whether anyone objects to 3.C. as it's now written.

MR. ROISMAN: We haven't changed it from our original. Only Illinois did. This may have created some confusion.

MR. GOLDBERG: Mr. Chairman, as Mr. Roisman indicated, in our response to NRDC/CBE's statement of contentions we indicated that Contention 3.C. seemed to

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duplicate the essence of Contention 9 and recommended their consolidation, with the additional language proposed in the stipulation involving the State of Illinois, the Licensee and the Staff. We would urge that that language be incorporated in 3.C., to be further incorporated in Contention 9. That would be acceptable. CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Very well. So the Board understands that Contention 3.C. is acceptable with the additional language added by the stipulation. MR. ROISMAN: We would not object to adding that identical language to our Contention 3.C., so that we and Illinois have the same Contentions 1 through 9, except that Illinois drops Contention 3 and we retain it. CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Very well.

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MR. ROWE: Mr. Chairman, we have no objection, and certainly appreciate Mr. Roisman's last statement.

We would think that the remaining procedures with respect to these matters would be enhanced if Contention 3 and Contention 9 were consolidated, so it would not appear that we were going in two different directions.

But we have no objection.

MR. ROISMAN: Mr. Chairman, the only comment I have about combining them is that 3 relates to the question of alternatives, which presupposes a need for some action.

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Contention 9, on the other hand, depending upon what eventually happens with the Dresden compaction and the Quad-Cities compaction requests, represents the question of whether there's any need for any action at all.

Just so long as it's clear that our position would be, if the Dresden and Quad-Cities compaction approvals came through, that this proceeding should be dismissed for lack of any preliminary showing that there was any need to take the action whatsoever.

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: So I gather, then, that if the contentions remain separate, no one objects to either contention?

MR. ROWE: (Nodding affirmatively.)

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: There may be some objection to combining them, as you stated.

MR. GOLDBERG: Mr. Chairman, I think that our position would be that if the matters are to be admitted that are set forth in Contention 3.C. and Contention 9, that they be consolidated and not considered independently as framed in the Statement of Contentions filed by NRDC/CBE.

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: So it's your position that you only agree to the Contention 3.C. if it's combined, and otherwise you object?

MR. GOLDBERG: At this juncture, yes, given the balance of the Staff's response on Contention 3 generally,

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on alternatives.

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CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: So you don't object to 3.C. if it's independent, but you object if --

MR. GOLDBERG: I don't object if it's consolidated with Contention 9. We preserve the position we stated generally with respect to the subject of alternatives presented in Contention 3.C., should NRDC/CBE like to preserve it as an alternative contention.

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: So Contention 3.C. not combined is not acceptable to you?

MR. GOLDBERG: Not at this time.

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Very well.

The Board members have questions concerning various of the contentions which are disputed. For convenience we will take up the contentions one at a time, numerically, and the Board members will address their questions to the various parties on these contentions.

MR. ROISMAN: Mr. Chairman, if it were not jurisdictional I would not raise it at all, but as you remember in our conference call of December, I raised the question — and I believe Mr. Rowe confirmed — on the basis of a recent decision that there's some question of the Board's jurisdiction to go beyond a single contention's admissibility for purposes of intervention, absent some allegation of additional authority.

Unless I've missed it in my papers, I've not seen 2 the Board's authority expanded -- and I'm in favor of that 3 happening, but I don't want to see the case flawed by the absence of that at this time. Has the Board gotten an additional grant of 6 jurisdiction? CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Not at this time, Mr. I take it that you're insisting that we obtain an Roisman. authorization from the Chairman of the Panel in order to 10 make sure that we have the authority to decide the rest of 11 the contentions? 12 Yes, that's correct. MR. ROISMAN: 13 CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Thank you. We understand 14 your point. 15 Are there any other statements before we begin 16 to take up the contentions? 17 (No response.) 18 Very well. 19 (The Board conferring.) DR. STOBER: Mr. Goddard, I have a question which 20 seems to relate to the Staff's responses on several 21 contentions, and it would be this: 22 You seem to have not committed yourself or 23 decided whether or not an environmental impact statement or

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an environmental impact assessment is going to be required.

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I guess the first question would be:

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Have you decided which would be required? And then I would like a little bit of elaboration on what the difference is between the two statements.

MR. GODDARD: Fine, sir.

As any questions of the Board will relate to

Contentions 1 through 9, Mr. Goldberg generally will handle

them. However, with regard to your particular question the

Staff has not at this point reached a determination as to

whether an EIS will be required, or whether the EIA, a

negative declaration of impacts, will issue in this case.

As you well know, in the Oconee-McGuire case a decision was made that the impacts were negligible and an environmental impact appraisal issued. My assumptions at this time are not relevant to the matter before the Board. I think it will probably be determined within the next month or two months as to either the issuance of an EIA or the determination to prepare an EIS.

The EIS would be a recognition of more significant impacts, giving rise to a more elaborate statement, of course, opening up the right to public comment on that document.

DR. STOBER: Does that mean that you have Staff specialists who are trying to assess the situation at this time? I mean technical experts, who are trying to determine

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1 which of the two would be appropriate? Or does it mean that you haven't initiated that kind of an investigation at this 3 time? MR. GODDARD: No, sir. Our technical reviewers, 5 both on the safety aspects side and on the environmental 6. aspects side, are engaged in their review of all aspects of " **7** the application at this time. As each of those individual inputs come in, they are managed by the Project Manager on the case, Mr. Bevan, 10 and the determination will be made on the receipt of all 11 individual inputs as to whether or not this action is deemed 12 significant for purposes of issuance of an EIS. 13 DR. STOBER: And you estimate . . . what time would 14 this come together and allow you to make a decision? 15 MR. GODDARD: March 1 is nominally the Staff 16 docket date on this, realizing that there may be pitfalls 17 along the way in the administrative process. March 1 is a 18 realistic target date. 19 CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Mr. Goddard, when do you 20 think it would be appropriate for us to decide Contention 2? 21 MR. GODDARD: I'm sorry? I didn't hear the last 22 part. 23 CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: When do you think it would 24 be appropriate for us to resolve Contention 2? 25 CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: The Staff's position would

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be that, in light of the nature of the contention, we would 2 not oppose your resolving the issue in favor of its 3 admission, should you find it admissible on all other grounds. 4 If that were the case, we feel that issuance of the 5 appropriate documents would then serve as an easy means for disposition of that contention by Applicant and by Staff. CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Thank you. 8 Does Applicant concur in Staff's position on 9 Contention 2? MR. ROWE: Yes, Mr. Chairman. 11 CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Very well. Thank you. (The Board conferring.) 13 With respect to Contention 3, the Board would like 14 to address a question to Mr. Roisman, or to the State of Illinois. 15 16 Part of Contention 3 is not clear to the Board. 17 The Board is not certain it understands what you mean when 18 you say, "last on, first off." 19 MR. ROISMAN: Okay. The normal method of 20 operating nuclear plants is to baseload them, which means 21

that they run all the time unless there is a reduction in the absolute baseload requirements of the utility. Even then, the nuclear plants tend to be the first ones that are turned on, and the last ones that are turned off. The more they run, the more spent fuel they generate. The more

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spent fuel they generate, the more they need to consider what to do with it -- transship it, store it on site, send it to Morris, reprocess it -- what have you.

An alternative is to run the nuclear plant as a last on, first off alternative, thus reducing the amount of spent fuel that is generated, and reduce the nature of the problem created by the absence of a nuclear waste disposal solution at this time. We need to do something with the spent fuel while we're waiting for such a solution to come along.

That's all we meant by the contention.

DR. STOBER: Mr. Roisman, are you suggesting that they operate a nuclear plant as a peaking resource, rather than as a baseload resource?

MR. ROISMAN: Not in the normal sense of the word peaking, we are not. We realize that unless there are some changes made in the way the plants operate -- you can take them off peak very fast, but you can't put them on peak very fast. But, rather, that in the range of the limitations of the way a nuclear plant operates, you not use it as your first-on baseload capacity, but as a minimum, as your last-on baseload capacity, where the startup time for the plant would enable you to know a day or two in advance, or whatever you need for startup, that that plant is going to be needed and then turn it on, rather than

having it run all the time. DR. STOBER: So you're saying that rather than operate it as a peaking plant to meet hourly needs, you would operate it as a sort of a modified peaking plant, to meet 5 seasonal needs? MR. ROISMAN: Yes, or . . . I'm not familiar with -- and discovery would be necessary for me to answer 7 this -- it might be that the load factor for the Commonwealth system is such that even within the season there would be periods during which you could say we could keep these plants off line and not have to worry that we'll need them on such short notice that we would not have time to turn them on at all. For instance, you might use peaking capacity more often -- real peaking capacity -- and obviate the need to turn on the nuclear plant. Those would be options which only discovery would 17 enable us to explore. But that would certainly be a possibility, and I don't want to rule it out. CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Thank you, Mr. Roisman. Concerning Contention 5, the Board has a question

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DR. STOBER: Mr. Roisman, I'm trying to understand your Contention 4. Would you describe to the Board what you

for Mr. Roisman. Oh, excuse me. There was a question on

Contention 4 that I temporarily overlooked.

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mean by using the term, "ALARA," which refers to as-low-asreasonably-achievable, in the context of what you mean by Contention 4?

MR. ROISMAN: Yes.

Our position is that in evaluating the limits on exposures to workers working at the facilities, one of the considerations is to limit those exposures to as low as reasonably achievable.

Now, admittedly, in the more common parlance, that could mean a particular technique used by the worker to fix something in the plant. You'd use the one that would produce the lowest radiation exposures to that worker, to the extent that the balancing that ALARA considers appropriate had been done.

Now, we're looking at it in what is admittedly a grosser sense, and that is, if you do not require that the spent fuel be handled for transportation, shipping off site, and then rehandling at the other end, that the total exposures can be reduced. And that, therefore, one reason for keeping the facility's spent fuel at the site, even in an additional pool at the site, is the reduction of exposures to the workers as a result of doing that. And, of course, the workers would also include the workers on the truck itself.

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Could I follow up that

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question?

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MR. ROISMAN: Mr. Chairman, would it be all right if we sit?

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CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Surely.

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MR. ROISMAN: I feel like the Duke of York.

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CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: One of the responses to your

Contention -- I think it was the Staff's response -- stated

that the exposures would be within the limits prescribed

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by applicable regulations.

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Is it your position that the requirement of as-low-

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as-reasonably-achievable is a requirement in addition to the

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requirements of the regulations for emissions?

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MR. ROISMAN: It is my understanding that the

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Commission has made the regulations with regard to worker

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exposure to include ALARA. That is, that the maximum

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exposure limits allowed in 10 CFR Part 20 are maximums,

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consistent with the ALARA principle. Nothing, not even

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ALARA, can be used to go above those standards.

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CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Yes.

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MR. ROISMAN: But merely meeting the standards,

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and never looking at the ALARA consideration, would also

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be illegal under the regulations, and the Commission contends

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that in each case a showing be made that the levels that

will be reached will be as low as reasonably achievable.

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CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Even though they would be

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MR. ROISMAN: Even though they're clearly within the Part 20 limits, yes.

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: That's the Staff's under-

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standing of the applicable law?

MR. GOLDBERG: Mr. Chairman, could I have a

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moment?

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(Pause.)

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Mr. Chairman, it is the Staff's understanding that with respect to permissible dose commitments in restricted areas, that in addition to meeting the Part 20 limitations there is a provision in the regulations that would suggest that efforts should be made to take into account the state of technology in an effort to arrive at

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exposures that are as low as reasonably achievable.

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contention to relate to the discrete proposal that we have

We construe this position in the context of this

As I understand the position of NRDC/CBE, they

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before us. That is, that every effort will be undertaken

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to comply with the regulations regarding this discrete

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proposal.

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are suggesting that as-low-as-reasonably-achievable could be

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achieved by some means other than this action, and would

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suggest not taking this action would obviously have that

effect. We feel that is, obviously, clear.

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46 So that we view this contention as seeming to suggest that there are alternatives which could have reduced 2 occupational exposure, and, if so, it would be our position that the consideration of those alternatives must necessarily 4 await completion of the Staff's review as to whether or not this is an action that requires preparation of an impact statement, so that the full spectrum of reasonable alternatives must be considered under the law. CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: My question was whether you agreed that the ALARA requirement is a requirement in addition to the general requirements for emissions in the regulations. I take it that your answer to that is yes?

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MR. GOLDBERG: Yes, Mr. Chairman. And I would look at 10 CFR Section 2.1.C. for a discussion of this application, in Part 20.

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Very well. So your position would be that the standard of as-low-as-reasonably-achievable must be met by the Licensee?

> MR. GOLDBERG: In this specific action, yes. CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Very well.

MR. ROISMAN: Mr. Chairman, may I just say, since that's a somewhat new line or tack the Staff is taking, I think it is totally indefensible to dilute the as-low-asreasonably-achievable requirement by saying that that safety requirement does not include looking at alternative ways of

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achieving the same goal, but only at alternative ways of doing the same specific proposed action.

In our judgment, if an Applicant came in and proposed that it was going to expose 100 workers to 5 rems a year by running them down some long corridor for the purpose of inspecting something, it would be perfectly permissible for the Commission, under the ALARA statement, to say we will require you either, number one, to put a remote sensor in — which would not be the proposed action of running a worker down the corridor — or, number two, to operate the reactor in such a way that it is not necessary for you to have to check on that so frequently that there will be a 5-rem exposure to these 100 workers who were doing the checking.

I don't see any reasonable basis in the legislative or administrative history of the ALARA standard to suggest that it's not perfectly permissible to come in and say we can get the same goal that was attempted to be gotten by the proposed action and do it with lower worker exposures, within the technology and the cost-benefits work out appropriately, and never have to worry about whether NEPA impact statement requirements would be made applicable to the action.

In addition, as I'm sure the Board is aware,
Section 102.2E of NEPA applies the requirement to look at

alternative ways of conducting actions, even when no environmental impact statement is required. And there are quite a number of cases that have held that that obligation to look at alternatives, even absent the preparation of an impact statement, is applicable to federal agencies. CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Thank you, Mr. Roisman. (The Board conferring.) DR. STOBER: Mr. Roisman, on Contention 5 would it be a fair statement if I characterized the gist of your

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required?

contention to say essentially that what you're trying to say here is that if the utility dispensed with the capability for discharging one full core at the Dresden plant, then no shipping between Dresden and Quad-Cities would be

MR. ROISMAN: No. Assuming for the moment that the only answer to a buildup of spent fuel beyond the storage capabilities at the reactor was shipment, it would still be possible that by eliminating the one core discharge at a future date you could postulate a need for transshipment.

Our position here relates to when that need might arise.

Perhaps I should explain the thing in a larger context:

We have the Federal Government now attempting to

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develop a mechanism for solving the permanent disposal of nuclear waste problem. And depending upon which government expert you talk to, or which utility expert you talk to, the solution may be in hand, with the facility available in 1985, 1988, 1990, 1993, 2000 -- what have you.

In the meantime, the government is also proposing in a draft impact statement out by the Department of Energy that a storage option for spent fuel in the interim, presupposing that all the spent fuel that has reason to be generated will be generated, is to build away-from-reactor storage facilities. And the date on which that might happen again varies -- 1983, 1985 -- what have you.

stop-gap measure, waiting for either one of those deadlines to be reached, either the building of the away-from-reactor storage capability, or the solution of the nuclear waste problem and a permanent repository availability.

Anything that postpones the date on which you have to begin transshipment at all may make it unnecessary to ever do it, depending upon your answer to the question:

Is the away-from-reactor storage the right answer, or should we wait for the permanent disposal? And, of course, also your answer to what about the availability of at-reactor storage, and what about the substantial reduction of the production of spent fuel by the reactors?

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So Contention 5 was designed to take out of the equation the one-core discharge capability, which effectively adds three additional years to the urgency of the problem.

Or else to have an applicant come in and demonstrate that there are really important benefits to retaining the one-core discharge and having that imposed as a condition in its license.

We felt whip-sawed by the contention. It was used to prove the need for immediate action, but was not used as a licensing condition, so no one knew that they would actually abide by it.

And our reference to the conduct of utilities in 5.B. was a way of demonstrating that at least by action in the industry, of course approved by the NRC, it would appear that keeping a one-core discharge capability was not considered either important for safety or environmental reasons.

And that is the thrust of the contention. It would not eliminate the need for some action on spent fuel if the plants kept running and you just stretched the time out long enough.

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Mr. Roisman, another question for you. We seem to have a lot of questions for you today.

MR. ROISMAN: I'm glad to answer them.

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CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: You assumed that a costbenefit analysis would be necessary on the question of
whether to ship or to sacrifice full-core discharge capability, to a certain extent. Is that correct or not? Or is
that a mischaracterization of your contention?

MR. ROISMAN: Well, either it would be imposed as a safety condition, in which case no cost-benefit analysis would be required, or --

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: I'm speaking of the duty of this Board in this action. Is it your position that we must conduct a cost-benefit analysis on the question of the extent to which sacrifice of full core discharge capability makes it unnecessary to ship? That's the question.

MR. ROISMAN: No.

Like so many of these contentions, there are several permutations and commutations.

If the Board were to conclude that, as a matter of safety, a one-core discharge capability were required, then there would be no need to do a cost-benefit analysis. And unless ALARA were used as the safety handle for making that safety decision there would be no cost-benefit. If it were ALARA, there is an implicit cost-benefit balance on that safety consideration.

So that would be one basis.

The second basis would be, if the Board determined

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that there was no apparent reason for a one-core discharge capability at all, that is, neither an environmental nor a health nor a safety benefit, to it, and simply said, we will simply disregard the Applicant's asserted need for a one-core discharge capability in assessing the need for spent fuel storage capability, that would be the second way in which you would not need to do a cost-benefit analysis.

We are not proposing that a one-core discharge capability requirement be imposed.

benefit would come up, is if the Board saw enough enough benefit to keeping a one-core discharge capability and the Applicant or Staff asked you to include it as a factor in the determination of the need for the problem. It wasn't big enough to be a safety consideration, but it might be imposed as an environmental condition. Then you'd have to do a cost-benefit analysis to decide whether it should be imposed as an environmental condition.

If you concluded that it should not, then it shouldn't be counted in determining what the need for spent fuel discharge capabilities are for these plants.

Did I clarify it, or confuse it?

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Thank you, Mr. Roisman.

(The Board conferring.)

Mr. Roisman, I'm sorry, but we're going to have

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to pursue this another step. 2 MR. ROISMAN: All right. 3 CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: The Board would like to know whether, in your contention, you assert the fact that 5 sacrificing full-core discharge capability would reduce or 6 eliminate the need to ship? 7 MR. ROISMAN: We assert that not retaining one-core 8 discharge capability would reduce the need to ship, and under some assumptions eliminate it. 10 CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: You make that as a factual 11 assertion in this contention? You would have us construe 12 this contention to make that factual assertion? 13 MR. ROISMAN: Yes. 14 Let me just be clear that one factual assertion 15 we do not make is that the one-core discharge capability 16 requirement is either necessary or unnecessary, and that's 17 simply because our scientists have not analyzed the problem 18 enough for us to take a position on that question. 19 CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: The Board understands that. 20 Do the other parties agree it's fair at this time to so construe that contention? MR. ROWE: Yes, Mr. Chairman. It's our position, however, that this contention is something which appears very complex and many-headed when looked at simply on one

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page, but that when the Staff's environmental impact

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appraisal is completed -- or statement, whichever they choose to prepare -- and when there are some additional facts available from the Applicant, resolution of this matter would prove to be, in fact, quite simple.

So the reason we did not object to this is that we think in a naked way it poses some interesting legal problems, but they'll all turn out to be evanescent when some facts are provided.

So we would prefer to address it at a later date.

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Thank you.

MR. GOLDBERG: Mr. Chairman, the Staff has no objection to the Board's construing the contention as last stated by Mr. Roisman.

However, it feels that if that is to be the construction, it appears to be a component, again, of Mr. Roisman's Contention 9, that there is no need, and this is one factor which would so demonstrate.

The Staff would urge its consideration in that context, if at all. Otherwise, the Staff reserves the position taken in its written statement in response to the contention as originally framed.

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: So the Staff agrees to the fairness of the Board's considering it in the formulation we've just heard, but still opposes the admission of the contention as an issue in controversy?

55 MR. GOLDBERG: As construed here today, the Staff feels it could be a component of Contention 9, which calls 2 into question the need for taking a particular action which, 3 in the Staff's view, is a legitimate matter to be placed in controversy under the Commission's notice of intent to 5 prepare a generic impact statement on spent fuel management 7 of September, 1975, I believe. CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: So you would agree that MR. GOLDBERG: In that context, we would not oppose its consideration. 10 CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Very well. Thank you. 11

MR. ROISMAN: Mr. Chairman, I'm somewhat

concerned that the Board is assuming that my answer to the last question, which was:

Can the contention be construed to say this? meant:

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Can it be construed to say this and no more than this?

 - particularly as you asked the question of the Applicant and the Staff.

We would argue that if the Board should hold that the one-core discharge capability need would be used as part of the evaluation for the need of the facility transshipment occurring, that then the Board should write into the license conditions a requirement that one-core discharge capability

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be preserved at all -- I believe it's five -- reactors involved. And that's one reason why combining it with Contention 9 might get confusing, because then you'd have within a "need" contention this additional fact. CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Very well. In the Board's view, Contention 6 presents a rather . . . well, complicated legal question. Perhaps it's idle to take it up at this time. I would like to ask the Staff whether the Staff believes that this subject matter is appropriate for a licensing action, or consideration of this subject matter is appropriate for a licensing action? MR. GOLDBERG: Could I ask the Board a clarifying question? What general subject matter, in what context, and what particular substance of the contention are you --CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: I'm referring to the contention that -- well, first, the contention asserts or implies that there's an obligation to disclose information on the question of whether, on the subject of sabotage, hijacking, and so forth, the contention first asserts that there's an obligation to disclose information sufficient to determine whether the shipment will be vulnerable.

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Is it your position that that's wrong, that there

is no obligation to disclose information?

MR. GOLDBERG: The Staff position is that Part
73 of its regulations specifically exempt spent fuel of the
character that is to be transshipped from the physical
protection requirements of that provision. --

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: The Board is aware of that.

MR. GOLDBERG: -- and believes that the genesis of that exemption stems in part from the licensing provisions in Part 71, and referenced DOT regulations which govern the type of cask and procedures that must be involved, and believes that given compliance with those provisions, the transshipment is almost self regulating insofar as it has any vulnerability to sabotage, diversion, or other malevolent acts.

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Your position, as a factual position, is that in fact the shipments will be virtually immune? Or is your position that legally such considerations aren't appropriate?

Which is your position?

MR. GOLDBERG: Our position is that as a matter of law the Commission has seen fit to exempt transportations of this kind from its physical protection requirements.

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: What about licensing requirements, or licensing actions? Has the Commission exempted this from licensing actions? That's my question.

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This is a licensing action, and the issue is whether the Commission has anywhere declared that we should not consider these matters in a licensing action?

MR. GOLDBERG: Could I have a moment, please?

(Pause.)

Mr. Chairman, the best I can answer it is that in the Staff's view the specific exemption governing what security provisions must be required would apply to any licensing actions in which circumstances of transshipment of or transportation of spent fuel would arise, and, therefore, would state that, as a matter of law, given the Commission's regulations, that is not an area that is appropriate for consideration in this proceeding.

We further rely on the additional remarks governing this particular contention that we set forth in our
written response. We feel there are several grounds for
opposing the admission of this contention as framed at this
time.

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Let me ask you this:

Isn't it conceivable, at least, that there could be types of shipment which would not, say, merit physical protection but which, nevertheless, would be sufficiently hazardous so that licensing conditions should be imposed?

Could you imagine such a case?

MR. GOLDBERG: Mr. Chairman, I'm really reluctant

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| 1 | to may I have a moment, please? |
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| 2 | (Pause.) |
| 3 | MR. ROWE: Mr. Chairman, might we respond to this |
| .4 | question as well? |
| 5 | CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Yes, you're free to respond |
| 6 | to these questions as well. At least, that's the Board's |
| 7 | impression. |
| 8 | MR. ROWE: We would like to have a chance to |
| 9 | orally respond to these matters. |
| 10 | CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Very well. Would the Staff |
| 11 | agree to let the Licensee respond now, while you're |
| 12 | conferring? Would that be agreeable to the Staff? |
| 13 | MR. GOLDBERG: Yes, Mr. Chairman. |
| 14 | CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Would the Licensee care to |
| 15 | respond now, while the Staff is conferring? |
| 16 | MR. ROWE: Thank you. My colleague, Mr. Bielawski |
| 17 | will address this. |
| 18 | MR. BIELAWSKI: Mr. Chairman, we believe that |
| 19 | inherent in Section 73.6 the Commission has essentially |
| 20 | looked at the danger which might be posed by sabotage or |
| 21 | theft of spent nuclear material in transit, and has |
| 22 | determined that essentially there is no such threat. |
| 23 | Therefore, we are essentially stating that there |
| 24 | are no factual conditions for this Board to determine with |
| 25 | respect to the danger caused by potential sabotage in these |

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proceedings.

If the petitioners would like to raise additional special circumstances which might show that the Board should consider this matter, we believe that this should only be done under Section 2.758 and we will essentially have to wait for any action which petitioners would take with respect to trying to show the special circumstances.

We feel that petitioners should have, prior to this date, attempted to implement the provisions of 2.758 because this contention is so clearly a challenge to the the underlying policies.

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Very well. Thank you.

Is Staff ready with its response?

MR. GOLDBERG: We'll respond. Could you please

repeat the question?

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: The question is whether you can imagine a case in which the Commission would decide, or the Commission has decided, not to insist upon physical protection requirements, but in this same case we're imagining there could be a risk of whatever nature adequate to require the imposition of licensing conditions?

Of course that question implies that the Commission may not have decided this issue when it made its decision on physical protection. The Commission may have intended to leave this kind of question to individual

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licensing proceedings with the expectation that if a risk were demonstrated in an individual proceeding that licensing conditions could respond to it.

What I'm suggesting is that the Commission may have refrained from including this type of activity in its physical protection requirements because it assumed that licensing boards would respond to allegations that some danger might exist, albeit insufficient to warrant physical protection.

MR. GOLDBERG: It would seem, then, that it would be incumbent upon someone seeking to raise that question to show what special circumstances may exist in an individual proceeding which would warrant considerations of what additional measures, if any, should be imposed above and beyond those that exist by various regulations, both promulgated by the NRC and DOT, to cover the transportation of nuclear materials.

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: But you would agree that as a matter of law there could be such a case?

MR. GOLDBERG: I'm not sure I would agree as a matter of law or as a matter of fact that --

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Or as a matter of Commission policy, shall we say?

MR. GOLDBERG: Let me say candidly that I have made an effort to try to discern what considerations underlie

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the Commission's exemption in 73.6, and could find none that shed any light on the underlying rationale.

My statements earlier, that it appeared to be implicit that there were no physical protection provisions that were to be applied beyond those specified, I would say that if we're presented with a contention that really raises a factual allegation of some discernible danger of sabotage, diversion or other acts that perhsps should be considered here, we would be willing to consider that contention. We just don't feel we have it here. We feel that the overwhelming body of Commission publications have expressed the opinion that spent fuel in transit is not an attractive target and, in fact is, as I said earlier, almost self regulating, at least from a safeguards point of view.

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Thank you very much.

MR. ROWE: Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: We have one more question on this subject from a Board member.

MRS. JOHNSON: At the risk of taking consideration of contentions out of order, but I think this is related to the discussion at this time, is it not true that -- or is it true -- that shipments of special nuclear material must be licensed under 10 CFR 74?

MR. GOLDBERG: And would spent fuel shipment come under this license, as a licensing action by the Commission?

MR. GODDARD: Excuse me. We're having trouble 2 hearing you here because of the noise in the room. 3 MR. GOLDBERG: Your question is whether it will be a part of any authorization to transship fuel, or whether it will be the subject of a separate license to a shipper or other carrier, or --7 MRS. JOHNSON: My question is intended to be 8 rather general, and not specific. But is it a requirement of the regulations that the shipment of special nuclear 10 material be licensed under Part 71? MR. GOLDBERG: That is my understanding. 11 MRS. JOHNSON: And does not spent fuel come under 12 the licensing requirements of Part 71? 13 MR. GOLDBERG: It is a form of special nuclear 14 material, yes. 15 MRS. JOHNSON: This is what I wanted to understand. 16 MR. ROWE: Mr. Chairman, Part 73 represents a 17 comprehensive review by the Commission of security require-18 ments, and in the course of that comprehensive review they 19 chose to impose certain requirements on nuclear power 20 plants, certain requirements on reprocessing plants, and 21 certain requirements upon shipments of special nuclear materials. 23 They chose to specifically exempt matters such 24

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as spent fuel because of radiation level and other reasons.

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That choice to specifically exempt these shipments would be rendered absolutely meaningless by saying that in spite of the comprehensive review any licensing proceeding can now wander into the appropriateness of safeguards for such shipments.

If there is any factual circumstance where such an investigation is warranted, it requires the procedures for waiving 73.6 which are set forth in 2.758.

With all due respect, this licensing board is simply not free to go beyond a regulation that's as clear as this one.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

MS. SEKULER: Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question? CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Yes.

MS. SEKULER: I think, as was indicated by your question to the Staff --

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Excuse me. Can you hear?

MS. SEKULER: As was indicated by your questions to the Staff, Contention 6 and also Revised Contention 11, which deals with some additional issues do not specifically intend to bring shipments of spent fuel necessarily under the rubric of Section 73.

However, we do maintain that some security plans may indeed be warranted, and 73.1, Sub-section (b)(4) gives this Commission the authority, this Board the authority,

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plans are warranted and to have such security plans issued if necessary, even though they may not be within the specific rubric of 73 requiring such things as armed guards or having the shipment followed by two people in a car, surveillance — whatever the other particular regulations are.

Additionally, I think that we can produce evidentiary—factual evidence, to show that some of the presumed, though not in the regulations, intent of the Commission at the time that they put into the regulation 73.6(b) the exemption for certain types of special nuclear material which can be interpreted as spent fuel, that there is some question now as to those assumptions and we could show evidence to that effect.

I believe you even have in your record at this point two information reports -- One was for June 14, 1978, another November 9, 1978 -- indicating some question about whether spent fuel should not be included.

Additionally, I would bring to your attention the Part 70 proposed rulemaking that was issued by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission on September 1, 1970 which asked for comments on the topic of general license requirements for any person who possesses special nuclear material in transit.

This is not a Part 73 proposed rulemaking. It comes under Part 70. I have copies if you would like. And

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I think this indicates once again that 73 is not the exclusive means by which security may be regulated by the Commission.

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Thank you.

MR. ROISMAN: Mr. Chairman, may I just add one thing?

Mr. Rowe's point about the applicability of
Section 2.758, in general when the Commission passes a
regulation it either says in the regulation, this is the
definitive word and we are satisfied with the regulation as
is, and if you think you have a special circumstance you
have to follow this other elaborate procedure that we've
set out where we shift the burden to you to make a showing,
which then the Board refers to us for, in effect, amending
the regulation.

But when Part 73 was enacted, the section that Ms. Sekuler directed your attention to, 2.731(b)(4), specifically reserves to the Commission -- and, of course, this Board is acting as an arm of the Commission -- the right to impose additional security requirements beyond those specified in Part 73.

We believe that that was an accurate admission by the Commission that the knowledge of the safeguard risks associated with any special nuclear material, whether it's spent fuel or otherwise, is such that they do not want to foreclose a Board from having an inquiry, and that we need

not go to 2.758, that we are not burdened with that requirement, that at least as a minimum an applicant must produce their case insofar as they describe what they're going to do.

all.

We don't know by anything in the record so far precisely how the spent fuel is going to be safeguarded as it moves along the highway. And while all the attention that the Staff has given as to the risk that someone is going to go in and steal one of these multi-ton casks, the sabotage risk of somebody deliberately going in and blowing it up is totally ignored. And there's nothing about that risk that's even addressed in Part 73.

Now, we don't think the Commission was persuaded when they passed Part 73 that we are absolutely right, that there is a serious sabotage risk in shipping spent fuel, but we think they left the door open for that issue to be presented in a case at least as far as we and the State of Illinois have presented it, which is to say that we want to see something on this question.

I don't think that requires us to go to 2.758 at

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Thank you, Mr. Roisman.

MR. GOLDBERG: Mr. Chairman, may I just make one final comment on this?

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Yes.

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MR. GOLDBERG: I am advised by the Project Manager for this particular licensing activity that the Licensee already possesses a Part 71 license to transport spent fuel for its Dresden facility. So the only real distinction now would be its destination, at least insofar as the transit route goes. 6 I would further say that given the observations of 7 counsel for the State that I feel more confident that this R appears to represent a challenge to the regulatory scheme governing safeguards of special nuclear material transporta-10 tion, specifically Section 73.6(b). 11 CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Thank you. 12 (The Board conferring.) 13 The Board has a question concerning Contention 8 14 which it will address generally to the parties. Perhaps 15 the question should be addressed to Mr. Roisman. 16 The contention mentions standards for considera-17 tion of proposed spent fuel handling prior to the completion of the GEIS on spent fuel handling. 19 Could you, Mr. Roisman, elaborate briefly on what 20 the standards are and where they may be found? MR. ROISMAN: Yes, Mr. Chairman. The standards are contained in the Commission's Statement of Policy published in 1975 in reference to the filing by the Natural

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Resources Defense Council. Our request asked that they not

| 1 | allow any interim storage measures to be taken until an |
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| 2 | impact statement was completed. |
| 3 | They said, we will reject that request although we |
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| 4 | will agree to prepare this generic impact statement. And then |
| 5 | they delegated in that proceeding to each individual Board |
| 6 | the responsibility for balancing and weighing the factors |
| 7 | which they, themselves, looked at in rejecting the request |
| 8 | that we made across the board. |
| 9 | Now, the statement of policy appears and is cited |
| 10 | on page 3 of our response to objections to contentions. It |
| 11 | appears at 40 Federal Register, beginning at page 42801. |
| 12 | CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Excuse me, Mr. Roisman. Are |
| 13 | you reading from your filing? |
| 14 . | MR. ROISMAN: Yes. |
| 15 | CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: You're reading a citation |
| 16 | from your filing? |
| 17 | MR. ROISMAN: Yes. It's at the top of page 3 of |
| 18 | the filing that we made last Friday, our response to the |
| 19 | Applicant's and Staff's objections to contentions. |
| 20 | CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Thank you, Mr. Roisman. |
| 21 | MR. ROISMAN: I don't know if that statement has |
| 22 | been published anywhere else. I'm not aware of it. |
| 23 | CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Thank you. |
| 24 | MR. GOLDBERG: Mr. Chairman, I hate to be inter- |
| 25 | rupting, but the Staff would appreciate an opportunity to |

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remark on Mr. Roisman's statement.

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CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Mr. Roisman simply indicated where the material could be found.

MR. GOLDBERG: Can I tell you the nature of my -- make an offer of proof?

(Laughter.)

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Very well. If it's brief, please.

MR. GOLDBERG: It will be brief.

Mr. Roisman's reference to the Commission's policy statement in connection with its declaration of intent to prepare a generic impact statement delegates to the Staff, and not the Board, the responsibility for weighing in individual actions initiated for the purpose of alleviating spent fuel storage capacity, the responsibility to decide whether the Commission's general consideration of those factors which led it to the conclusion that interim action should not be deferred pending a completion of the statement is inapplicable in individual cases.

It would be the position of the Staff that unless one of those matters are directly put in controversy that the Staff will consider it in its environmental document, but it's not automatically a matter in issue, unless one of those factors is placed directly in issue by another party.

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: You're not suggesting that

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| 1 | the Commission indicated that the Board should not consider |
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| 2 | those factors if they are put in issue properly by an |
| 3 | appropriate contention? |
| 4 | MR. GOLDBERG: That's correct. |
| 5 | CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: All right. Thank you. |
| 6 | We have now succeeded in discussing all of the |
| 7 | contentions put forth by NRDC, I believe, except Contention |
| 8 | 9 on which there is general agreement. |
| 9 | So we will now move to the contentions of the |
| 10 | State of Illinois. |
| 11 | Perhaps it would be appropriate for the Board to |
| 12 | announce its intentions concerning lunch, since it's 12:00 |
| 13 | o'clock. The Board proposes that we make an effort to |
| 14 | finish by 1:00. Hearing no objection, the Board will persist |
| - 15 | in this direction. |
| 16 | The Board's understanding is that Revised |
| 17 | Contention 11 is disputed, and Contentions 13 and 16 are |
| 18 | disputed. Is that correct? |
| 19 | MS. SEKULER: That's correct. |
| 20 | MR. ROWE: Yes, Mr. Chairman. |
| 21 | CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: I would like to address a |
| 22 | question to the Staff: |
| 23 | Does the Staff object to only Part A of Contention |
| 24 | 13, or does the Staff object to all of Contention 13? |
| 25 | MR. GODDARD: As we indicated on the first page |

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of our original, we are not supporting anything. We did not specifically object, and will preserve our rights there.

We object at this point to Part A of Contention 13 in that this is not a request under Part 71. The Staff is of the opinion that many of the substantive requirements placed upon applicants for Part 71 licenses would apply in this case, insofar as they have a bearing on certain safety factors. So --

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Excuse me, can I interrupt you a second?

MR. GODDARD: You may.

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Your statement, then, indicates that the requirements in Part 71 -- substantive requirements -- would apply to this licensing action under Part 50?

MR. GODDARD: Any with significant safety consequences. Many of the procedural requirements we feel would not be applicable there.

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: So your answer to my question as to whether you object to the rest of the contention, is no, you do not object to the rest of the contention now?

MR. GODDARD: Except to the degree that they
have furnished information. Illinois' contention is phrased
somewhat in the nature of a discovery request or an allegation of insufficient information. Insofar as that information

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| 1 | can be gleaned from the application or any supporting docu- |
| 2 | ments we then feel that such a contention is either objected |
| 3 | to at this time or would be subject to disposition by summary |
| 4 | disposition or other forms on showing that that information |
| 5 | has been furnished on the docket. |
| 6 | CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: The Board would like to know |
| 7. | whether you object to it now or not? |
| 8 | MR. GODDARD: If I may have a moment. |
| 9 | (Pause.) |
| 10 | MR. ROWE: Mr. Chairman, might I interject while |
| 11 | the Staff is conferring? |
| 12 | CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Yes, you may, Mr. Rowe. |
| 13 | MR. ROWE: The Applicant believes that Part 71 is |
| 14 | very clear. We have a general license to ship, and nothing |
| 15 | more is needed to ship. We must do so according to that |
| 16 | general license, in a licensed container for spent fuel. |
| 17 | The licensing of the container is a separate |
| 18 | proceeding. It is not part of this proceeding. At the |
| 19 | moment we have a licensed container. The relevant decisions |
| 20 | have been made, and all of the material in Contention 13 goes |
| 21 | to the licensing of the package or the container. |
| 22. | That cannot be considered in this proceeding, and |
| 23 | we are not asking for a license under Part 71 in this proceed- |
| 24 | ing. |
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CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: The Board understands that,

1. Mr. Rowe. Is it your position that the other requirements 2 of Part 71 don't apply? I'm speaking of the requirements 3 separate from the requirements of the package, a certain package, which you say that you have. Aren't there requirements in Part 71 which don't 6 relate to packaging specifically which might also apply to 7 this action? MR. ROWE: The ones set forth in the contention. 9 Mr. Chairman, relate to packaging. I believe that's a 10 fairly complete description of what's at issue here. 11 CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: The C. part of Contention 13 12 refers to method of transport. 13 MR. ROWE: The C. part states: "Licenses or license amendments shall include each proposed packaging design and method of transport." 15 It's an agglomeration. 17 CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Yes, you're right. 18 So your position is that the license you hold for 19 packaging comprehends the issues which are set forth in Contention 13? 20 MR. ROWE: That's correct, Mr. Chairman. Yes. 21 CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Has the Staff decided whether 22 it objects to the balance of that contention? 23 It would object on the basis of MR. GODDARD: 24 the fact that all these matters fall within the ambit of the 25

Part 71 license already issued to Applicant for purposes of shipment.

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CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: So the Board is to understand that you object not only to Part A, but to the entire contention. The Board thought your filing was somewhat ambiguous on that point, because we were unable to tell whether you objected only to Part A of Contention 13, or whether you objected to the entire contention.

MR. GODDARD: At the time we objected to A.

However, we have received further information from the

Applicant since that time, and we are satisfied that every
thing which is set forth in the contention is already covered

by the Applicant's existing license.

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: So your position now, for the record, is that you object to the entire contention.

MR. GODDARD: To the proposed Contention 13, yes.

MS. SEKULER: Mr. Chairman, may I make a statement at this time?

At the time that this contention was written, the application in itself had no information regarding the Part 71 requirements. Obviously, the Staff had some need for that information, because they asked questions. And now that they've gotten the answers -- which I haven't seen -- they have decided that it falls within the ambit of the existing license. I would protest using this type of method to

determine when and where contentions will be objected to, without allowing the counsel for the petitioners to at least have some access to information upon which to base our contentions.

Further, in regard to the statement that the Part 71 license which already is in Commonwealth Edison's possession obviates the need for any other Part 71 licensing, the State of Illinois believes that that one single cask is not going to be sufficient for the transshipment procedure and that, therefore, there will be an additional licensing proceeding and that, rather than having a subsequent licensing proceeding for another cask, either rail or truck since we don't know what the method of transport is that will be used, that it would be economical to treat both issues in this proceeding.

MR. ROWE: Mr. Chairman, first, we supplied the Attorney General with the relevant license.

With respect to the second point, it is our choice what proceedings to attempt to ask to be combined. At the moment we have a license. It may be that if we need additional casks, we will buy additional casks that are already licensed.

In any case, we haven't chosen to do so.

This is not the time, and nothing economical will be achieved by attempting to combine this proceeding, which

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relates to storage of spent fuel generated at one reactor at another, with some purely hypothetical proceeding concerning the licensing of a purely hypothetical cask.

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Thank you, Mr. Rowe.

I'd like to ask one more question of the Staff concerning this contention.

The contention, as I read it, makes factual assertions concerning the adequacy of the application. I assume that the reason for not opposing it originally was that the Staff thought those factual assertions had some merit, although I have no way to know that.

Does the Staff now feel, or does the Staff agree, that these are still factual assertions?

MR. GODDARD: Yes, they are factual assertions.

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: And from just a purely legal point of view, are they in the posture of acceptable contentions if we assume the facts which they allege are true, as we must do, must we not? We must assume that the facts alleged by the contentions are true for purposes of deciding whether to admit them in the case. If you assume the facts alleged in the contention are true, then either you must agree to admit the contention, or you must take the position that the facts alleged are irrelevant or, for some reason, are inappropriate for us to consider.

MR. CUNNINGHAM: Mr. Chairman, I think the point

is that the Staff believes that these assertions are
irrelevant. In our view, this licensing action is one to
store at Plant "A" spent fuel which is generated at Plant "B".

That is the actual authority that's requested.

The authority to ship, we believe, already resides
with the Licensee by virtue of the Part 71 license.

Therefore, these contentions -- these issues, these

Therefore, these contentions -- these issues, these factual assertions -- have been resolved in connection with the Part 71 license and need not be resolved again, and are, in fact, irrelevant to this proceeding.

MR. ROISMAN: Excuse me, Mr. Chairman, but doesn't that raise a factual question, which is what the State of Illinois is asking to have the Board resolve? We understand the Staff thinks that's a factual question, we understand the Applicant thinks that's a factual question. We understand the State of Illinois thinks it's not.

The only way to resolve it is to put on the record -- which is not on the record -- the exact license.

Applicant and the Staff to segment one action into discrete portions that they feel they can handle more easily. But, of course, NEPA tells us that wouldn't be permissible, nor is there anything about the Atomic Energy Act that I think will allow that to be permissible.

The State of Illinois' contention has to do with,

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is there assurance of adequate protection with regard to this transportation, given the nature of what's being proposed here. And it's not an answer to say, all we want to do is put it over in Dresden.

If they've got some machine that can get it over there without having it transported, then they might have a legal basis to say, we don't have anything here to argue about.

But given that we know it's going to move along the ground some way, we think that there is a legitimate, at least factual issue which can be resolved now. It may be subject to summary disposition under 2.749, but nobody has filed that yet.

MR. ROWE: Mr. Chairman, there is no factual issue here whatsoever. We supplied the cask license through the course of discovery. However, the legal posture is that Part 71 gives us, as licensees of the nuclear power plant, a general license to ship materials if we do so in a licensed container. We don't have to prove at this time that we have a licensed container. We can ship if we have one, and we can't ship if we don't.

It's that simple. There's no factual issue about the type or scope or ambit of the license. We supplied that simply through discovery.

Now, by virtue of this there is no deprivation to

either of the intervenors of an opportunity to look at the impacts of transportation. We've conceded and stipulated that Contention 10, and that the good portion of NRDC's contention could be admitted. There's plenty of room there to look into the impacts of transportation. The Staff is doing so in reaching its determination with respect to an environmental impact appraisal.

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What we object to is a contention which is legally wrong on its face. We are not attempting to preclude a full analysis of what's going on here.

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Thank you, Mr. Rowe.

As I understand Mr. Roisman's point, his point is that if it's true legally that these matters are comprehended by your license, then, of course, they would be irrelevant.

I understand him to say that perhaps it's a mixed question of fact and law as to what your license covers, and that would be a subject which should be inquired into.

I understand his position to be that. Is that how you understand his position?

MR. ROWE: I think that is how I understand his position. And our response is that that position is simply wrong.

We either can ship if we have an appropriate licensed package, or we cannot. We have one. We may get others. We could take the package we have now and chop it

| . 1 | up into small pieces, and buy four more. We would be |
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| 2 | entirely within our legal rights pursuant to the general |
| 3 | license under Part 71 to do so. |
| 4 | CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: So your position is that the |
| 5 | scope of your license is self evident? |
| 6 | MR. ROWE: No, it's that the scope of the license |
| 7 | we currently possess is actually irrelevant. |
| 8 | The point is we're simply asking permission to |
| 9 | take the fuel from one reactor and to store it somewhere |
| 10 | else. We already have permission to ship and to transport, |
| 11 | if and when we have a suitable licensed cask. We happen to |
| 12 | have one now. We may have different ones in the future. |
| 13 | But they have to be licensed, and that is legally a separate |
| 14 | proceeding. |
| 15 | Now, we have not attempted to preclude any kind |
| 16 | of comprehensive NEPA review. We've stipulated Contention |
| 17 | 10 can go in. |
| 18 | All these allegations in this contention about |
| 19 | what our application should have contained are simply wrong. |
| 20 | CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Thank you, Mr. Rowe. |
| 21 | Does Staff have anything further on this point? |
| 22 | MR. GODDARD: Not at this time, Mr. Chairman. |
| 23 | Mr. Roisman, the Board has another question for |
| 24 | you. |
| 25 | MR. ROISMAN: I thought we were out of my |

contentions.

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Well, we agreed, off the record, to come back to one of yours if we had time.

MR. ROISMAN: Okay. If I'd known that, I would have talked longer on Ms. Sekuler's.

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: We made an arbitrary decision that we had enough time, so we decided to come back.

Contention 7 mentions, or implies, that there is a requirement that additional emergency planning be done. Would you address the question of whether there is such a requirement, and generally inform us as to what you mean by the words, "additional planning?"

MR. ROISMAN: Okay.

Let me say, in Contention 7, particularly Part B, that is based upon not having seen anything on emergency planning. Our position would be that there are emergency planning considerations associated with the off-site movement of spent fuel.

when we use the words, "additional emergency planning," we mean beyond what we are aware exists on the site. But in this application, we would have expected the Applicant to have provided information on the emergency planning for the transportation aspect of the movement of the spent fuel. And that's the part that we are focusing on. In other words, we are not trying to raise the adequacy

of the emergency planning for the Dresden or Quad-Cities units or the activity that takes place within their boundaries, although the Petitioner, CBE, has challenged that. But we are not challenging it in this proceeding.

In this proceeding we are trying to find out what emergency planning measures will be taken for the transportation segment.

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: As distinguished from loading and unloading?

MR. ROISMAN: As distinguished from what happens when you are within the borders of the property owned by the Applicant. And it, I admit, is vague because there isn't anything in the record that tells us that.

As you know, this application is a little odd.

I'm somewhat surprised that the Staff accepted it for filing.

It consists of a letter saying that something we told you we were going to do several years ago, we have now decided we want to do.

But when we go back to what they said several years ago, we don't get any more light on it.

I would have thought the Staff would have required, before accepting the application, at least a reference to all of these different areas that you would normally file with an application -- emergency planning, security plans, and the like. That is not in existence here.

| 1 | CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: So your position is that |
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| 2 | emergency planning is required, or consideration of it is |
| 3 | required? |
| 4 | MR. ROISMAN: Is required with respect to the |
| 5 | transportation segment of the spent fuel. |
| - 6 | CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: And, second, your response |
| 7 | would be that when you refer to the word "additional," or |
| .8 | when you use the word, "additional," you refer to the portion |
| 9 | of the activity between the zones of the reactors? |
| 10 | MR. ROISMAN: That's correct. |
| 11 | CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Would any other party like |
| 12 | to make any additional remarks on this contention? |
| 13 | MR. ROWE: No, Mr. Chairman. |
| 14 | MR. GOLDBERG: No, Mr. Chairman. |
| 15 | MS. SEKULER: Mr. Chairman, may I just make a |
| 16 | correction with reference to Contention 13, please? |
| 17 | In Contention 13 I believe we refer to Part 71 |
| 18 | Appendix F, and that should be Part 71, Appendix E. |
| 19 | CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: That's in |
| 20 | MS. SEKULER: That's on page 13 of our memorandum. |
| 21 | Contention 13 would be in B, and that should read Appendix E. |
| 22 | That's the quality assurance section. |
| 23 | CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Thank you. |
| 24 | We have now reached the end of our discussion |
| 25 | of the contentions. It might be appropriate to discuss or |

to inquire into possible discovery schedules.

Have the parties discussed the possible schedules among themselves?

MR. ROWE: Mr. Chairman, we have for some time generally made documents available to Intervenors upon request. There has been one deposition which related to several other proceedings as well as this one.

We are prepared, in general, to proceed with discovery immediately. We have not discussed with either of the Intervenors a termination date for discovery yet.

The one qualification I would put on all this is that the Company's security plans are documents which have a high level of confidentiality, and this confidentialness is important to their effectiveness. And we certainly would not disclose documents of that nature in the absence of a definitive ruling on Contentions 6 and 11.

But short of that, I think that we are prepared to proceed fully and openly, and basically at the pleasure of the Intervenors, with discovery.

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Would anyone care to suggest a time for closing discovery?

MR. ROISMAN: Mr. Chairman, let me just say that from our perspective we have not yet -- although Mr. Rowe is right, to the extent that we have indicated any interest in documents they have been provided to us informally, but

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we have not yet really put any substantial effort into looking at the question of discovery, since until we know whether we are going to be admitted as a party we felt that that might not be a fruitful use of our time.

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We would like to consider that our discovery schedule begins formally when and if the Board rules that we have met the standing requirements, or are otherwise admitted as a party.

Insofar as the end of discovery is concerned,

I think it's very difficult to know that. I mean a very

willing applicant who discloses in the form of responses to

interrogatories, as well as documents, openly everything

in their possession, and a Staff that does the same,

doesn't make it necessary to have several rounds of discovery.

And those who are more recalcitrant do.

It's very difficult to know, until we put the questions to them, precisely when that's going to be.

We know that the Staff is not anticipating an EIS or an EIA for at least some period of time. As I understood it, it's not until March I that they will tell us which it's going to be. Now, maybe that's going to be simultaneous with its publication, but certainly sometime after that.

I would note on the record that we have information that appears to suggest that there isn't any big rush here,

and I would like to at least have a schedule set that would allow one round of discovery and provide that further rounds of discovery would be permitted if a party is able to demonstrate that they weren't getting very responsive answers.

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And I say doing it that way because it is so difficult to argue from a prior interrogatory or document production that it wasn't complete to the extent that a party should be directed to answer it more. It's often easier simply to take what you have and reframe the question to get the rest of what you want.

But setting the outer deadline now I think is going to be difficult. If we were forced to give you a date, we would want it to be no less than six months from now, just to cover those contingencies.

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Mr. Roisman, I take it you would not object to beginning discovery immediately upon the decision of the Board concerning the question of standing, whether you are admitted?

MR. ROISMAN: That's right. The commencement we're prepared to do as soon as we have that ruling from the Board.

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: You would prefer, then, for the closing date of discovery not to be set at this time?

MR. ROISMAN: If possible, yes.

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Is that agreeable to the

other parties?

MR. ROWE: Mr. Chairman, I would suggest that the Board declare that the discovery would terminate within some period, such as two weeks, after the issuance of the Staff's safety evaluation and environmental impact appraisal, negative declaration, whatever the document is, and that in the event any party feels that more time is necessary that you would consider it on a showing of good cause.

But I do not think that discovery should be left completely open-ended with vague suggestions of periods such as six months.

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Thank you, Mr. Rowe. Staff?

MR. GODDARD: Staff would concur in the position of Applicant, and would suggest that discovery between Applicant, Intervenors, State of Illinois and Staff commence at once.

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Very well.

The Board will, then, set the date for close of discovery at three weeks after the date of publication of the Staff's documents, with the understanding that if it's necessary to extend that period that a motion would be in order to extend it.

MS. SEKULER: May I have a clarification, please?

If these two documents are issued on different

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dates, I presume that would be three weeks after the later document?

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Yes.

MR. ROISMAN: And by the close of discovery, you mean the last questions or requests or depositions, or the like, and not the last answers?

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: The last request, yes.

MR. ROISMAN: Would the Board indicate whether requests for admissions will be treated as discovery requests, or whether they will be treated as some other type of request? We usually use them following discovery, once we know what the issues are. But I would like to know the Board's --

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: You mean for purposes of closing discovery?

MR. ROISMAN: Yes. If we wanted to make a list of requests for admissions of the Applicant and the Staff, would we be required to do that within the three weeks after the last document, or would we be able to wait to get the answers to the last discovery requests and then have a period of time after that to make requests for admissions?

CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Do the parties have any feelings about this?

MR. ROWE: Mr. Chairman, we would have no objection to there being a limited number of requests to

admit allowed. If it turns into a vehicle to, in effect, 2 expand interrogatories, we would object at the time. 3 But within the bounds of Mr. Roisman's statement, 4 I have no objection. 5 MR. GODDARD: Staff has no objection. CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Very well. So we will 6 7 declare that we don't interpret requests for admissions to 8 be discovery for the purpose of the closing date. 9 Does any party or petitioner have anything further at this time? 10 11 (No response.) 12 We have one request for a limited appearance 13 which we have not yet entertained. Do you still wish to make your limited appearance? 14 VOICE FROM THE AUDIENCE: In view of the matters 15 that have come up today, I have nothing to say. 16 CHAIRMAN MILHOLLIN: Very well. 17 This special prehearing conference is, with 18 thanks to the parties and petitioners for their efforts to 19 clarify the issues, hereby adjourned. 20 (Whereupon, at 12:35 p.m., the special prehearing 21 conference was adjourned.) 22 23

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