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ELORIDA POWER & EIGHT COMPANY (St. Eucle Plant Unit No. 2)

Docket No. 50-389A.

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

In the Matter of:

DOCKET NO. 50-389A

FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY (St. Lucie Plant Unit No. 2)

Auditorium Orlando Utilities Comm. 500 South Orange Avenue Orlando, Florida

Wednesday, March 5, 1980

Pre-hearing Conference in the above-entitled cause was convened, pursuant to notice, at 9:00 o'clock a.m., before:

IVAN SMITH, ESQ., Chairman

ROBERT LAZO, ESQ., Member

VALENTINE DEALE, ESQ., Member

APPEARANCES:

On Behalf of Applicant, Florida Power & Light:
HERBERT DYM, ESQ., Covington & Burling,
888 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington,
D.C. 2006, and
JOHN E. MATHEWS, JR., ESQ., Mathews, Osborne
& Ehrlich, 1530 American Heritage Life
Building, Jacksonville, Florida 32202

- On Behalf of the Regulatory Staff, NRC:
 LEE DEWEY, ESQ., Office of Executive Legal
 Counsel, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
 Washington, D.C.
- On Behalf of Intervenor, Florida Cities:
 BOB JABLON, ESQ., and GEORGE SPIEGEL, ESQ.,
 Spiegel & McDiarmid, Watergate Office Bldg.
 2600 Virginia Avenue N.W., Washington D.C.
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(Cont.) APPEARANCES:

JOSEPH C. JACOBS, ESQ., 305 South Gadsden Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32302

On Behalf of the Department of Justice: JANET URBAN, ESQ., U.S. Department of Justice, Antitrust Division, Washington, D.C.

On Behalf of Orlando Utilities Commission; WILLIAM C. WISE, ESQ., Suite 500, 1200 Eighteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, and J. THOMAS GURNEY, SR., and J. THOMAS GURNEY, JR ESQS., Gurney, Gurney & Handley, 203 North Magnolia Avenue, Orlando, Florida 32801

On Behalf of Fort Pierce Utilities Authority: CHARLES R. P. BROWN, ESQ., 301 South Sixth. Street, Fort Pierce, Florida 33450

On Behalf of Sebring Utilities Commission: R. D. PRIEST, Comptroller, City Administration Building, 368 South Commerce Avenue, Sebring, Florida 33870

On Behalf of the City of Gainesville: ANN CARLIN, Assistant City Attorney, Gainesville, Florida

Frank Sarli. RPR, CSR



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CHAIRMAN SMITH: Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. It has been some time since we last met, so let's take an opportunity to reintroduce ourselves. My name is Ivan Smith. Robert Lazo to my right and Valentine Deale to my left are the two other members of the Board. Mr. Dewey, beginning with you, could you introduce yourself and the members of your staff who will participate in the proceeding?

MR. DEWEY: I am Lee Dewey, the representative of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission Staff. With me this morning is Maurice Messier, an economist with the NRC.

THE COURT: Could you spell your name, sir?

MR. MESSIER: M E S S I E R.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mrs. Urban?

MRS. URBAN: I am Janet Urban, and I represent the United States Department of Justice.

MR. JABLON: Robert Jablon, and I represent the Florida Cities except the Orlando Utilities Commission.

MR. JACOBS: My name is Joseph C. Jacobs of Tallahassee. I along with Mr. Jablon represent the Cities.

MR. JABLON: Your Honor, we are going to file a formal appearance for Mr. Jacobs and also George Spiegel if we may do that after today's hearing.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay.

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1	MR. BROWN: My name is Charles R.P. Brown. I am
2	here representing Fort Pierce Utilities.
3	CHAIRMAN SMITH: I am sorry. Give me a moment,
. 4	will you please, Mr. Brown?
5	MR. BROWN: Would you repeat that, please?
6	CHAIRMAN SMITH: I wanted an opportunity to get
7	Mr. Brown's name and his client. Yes, sir.
8	MR. SMITH: J. Paul Smith representing the
9	Fort Pierce Utilities Authority.
10	. MR. MENGE: I am Ewell Menge, the director of the
11	Fort Pierce Utilities Authority.
12	CHAIRMAN SMITH: Is that M E N G E, sir?
13	MR. MENGE: That is correct.
14	MR. PRIEST: I am Bob Priest, comptroller of
15	Sebring Utilities Commission.
16	CHAIRMAN SMITH: Would you spell your last name,
17	please?
18	MR. PRIEST: PRIEST.
19	MR. MATHEWS: I am John E. Mathews, Jr.,
20	representing Florida Power & Light.
21	MR. DYM: My name is Herbert Dym, and I am also
22	with Mr. Mathews representing FPL.
. 23	CHAIRMAN SMITH: And you, sir?
24	MR. GARDNER: I am Robert J. Gardner, vice
25	president of FP&L.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Before the session begins, I had a conversation with Messrs. Gurney, and they are representing the City of Orlando. I see neither of them now. Oh, yes, I see Mr. Gurney. Mr. Gurney, Jr., requested that we defer the discussion concerning Orlando until Mr. Wise arrives, and then if possible -- oh, Mr. Wise has just come in.

Then the request is, as I understand it, that the matters relating to the Orlando Utilities Commission be given priority because you have a need to leave; is that right, Mr. Wise?

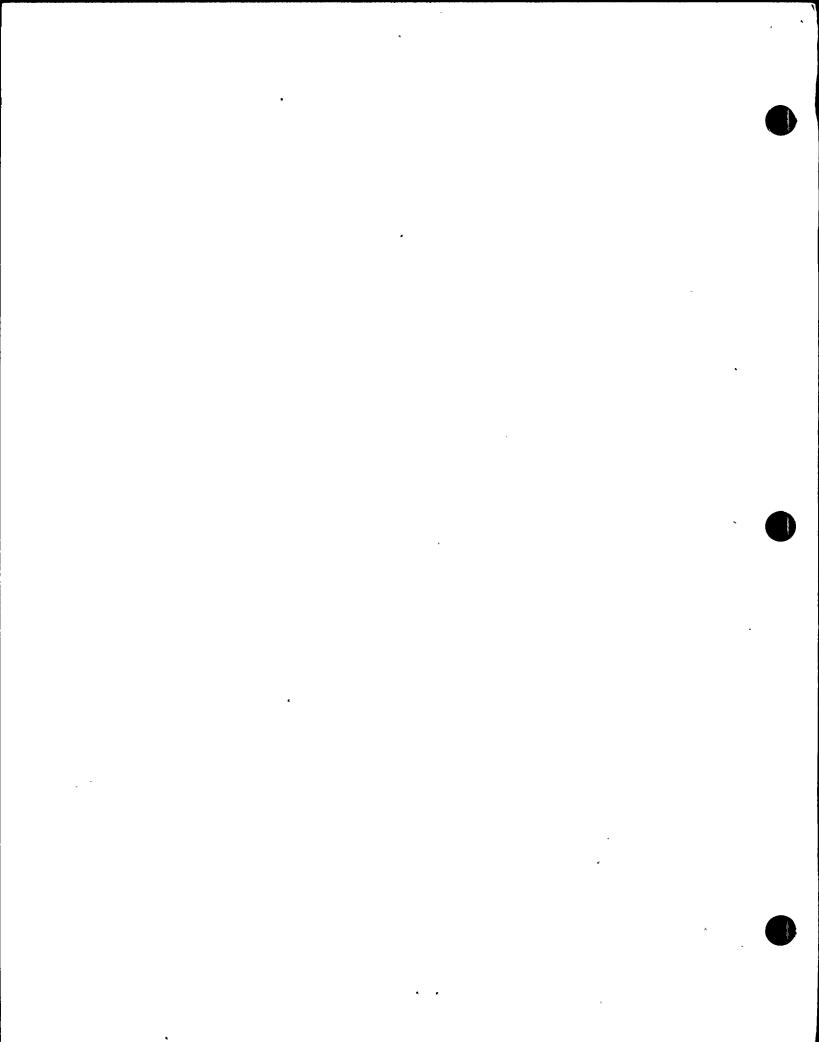
MR. WISE: Yes, sir.

MR. GURNEY, SR.: Mr. Chairman, we would like just a minute to speak to Mr. Wise. He just came in the door this second. We will then be --

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay, we will take a short recess for that purpose, but before we do, in our notice of hearing published in the Federal Register, we provided an opportunity for other persons who are not necessarily parties at the proceeding to request an opportunity to express -- make statements or express positions. Is there anyone here who wishes to make such a statement?

Now, if you would like to have a short recess, then we will take up your matters.

MR. WISE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.



1 CHAIRMAN SMITH: How long do you need? MR. LUFF: Should be very prief. 2 3 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay. 4 (Brief recess.) 5 MR. WISE: We are ready, Mr. Chairman. 6 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Back on the record. One of the 7 reasons why we scheduled this session for Orlando was to give an opportunity for representatives of the other 8 9 municipalities and any interested person in Florida an 10 opportunity to attend, observe and participate, and while 11 we were off the record, Mr. Jablon referred to the fact 12 that there were some representatives here from other utilities. Would you repeat that, sir? 13 14 MR. JABLON: Yes, Your Honor. There are representatives of some other utilities who are either 15 named Intervenors or being represented as members of the 16 Florida Municipal Utilities -- FMUA, Florida Municipal 17 Utilities Association, including the New Smyrna Beach 18 19 Utilities Commission, the City of Gainesville, the City of 20 St. Cloud and the City of Tallahassee. 21 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Thank you. Mr. Wise, would you like to have room at the table? I am sure we can find it. 22 23 MR. WISE: No, no, this is all right. I would rather be with my associate. There isn't enough room there 24 for --25

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CHAIRMAN SMITH: Will you be speaking, sir, for the City of Orlando?

MR. WISE: Yes, but Mr. Thomas Gurney, Sr., who is counsel, and Mr. Thomas Gurney, Jr., who isn't here right now, will be here, and Mr. Harry Luff who is the police of \cdot the City of Orlando as far as the electric utilities are concerned or so far as these proceedings are concerned, they will both be prepared to answer any questions you might have which we are -- we really have very little to present, as I think you know.

(Mr. Gurney, Jr., entered the room.)

.MR. WISE: As you know, I entered my appearance recently. The City of Orlando is proposing to withdraw from all the proceedings before the anniversary of what I will refer to briefly as the related proceedings. problems -- its situation is somewhat different than the other municipalities, so we are entering into a settlement 'agreement which has been negotiated almost we will say ninety percent, and we hope to have it finished in a few days, and that will trigger the completion of the negotiations of the participation agreement.

When that is signed at the closing, then Orlando will withdraw from the various proceedings, will not enter into any additional proceedings arising out of the matters which are before the Commission in the present proceeding.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Do you have any statement you would like to make?

MR. GURNEY, SR.: No, Mr. Chairman, I think

Mr. Wise has stated the situation very succinctly. I would

say that we made every effort we could in order to finalize

this matter before today, but various things intervened,

including one counsel I believe whose mother passed away in

the last day or so, and it sort of inhibited things

somewhat.

But we are -- as he has indicated, we think there is a substantial agreement, but there is certain wording which we have not finalized, and if any of you read the paper, local paper, here this morning, I saw the article there, why, I should explain to you that that article is not exactly correct because while the Commission did meet yesterday and they did discuss this matter, they authorized its counsel and assistant general manager here to proceed with it and consummate it if they approve it. That's the present state of the inside operation of the OUC.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Dym, do you have a comment to make, sir?

MR. DYM: No, I agree with what counsel for Orlando has stated. I think the fact is we are in agreement with Orlando subject to buttoning up a few details which we expect to be done within the next --

within the next few days.

As we indicated during the conference call that we had, once an agreement is executed, we do contemplate submitting it to the Board for its information and

providing it to all the parties to the proceeding.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay, that's fine. In the telephone conference call that we had, that was not yet -- had not yet been determined, and our particular interest was will it be submitted for our information, and if it is, of course, it will be made public.

And we wanted to know if there is a need for further public dissemination of the provisions of the settlement, thinking of the parallel practice of the United States District Court proceeding in the Federal District Court and the Federal Trade Commission where settlements where there is a wider public interest are sometimes put on the public record tentatively before they become final.

Of course, that would depend upon the nature of the settlement, whether it is entirely a private settlement or whether it's one that has broader implications of the public interest.

Excuse me, Mr. Dym?

MR. DYM: No, I am sorry for interrupting.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I was done.

MR. DYM: Well, I am familiar with the procedure

entered into with the Department of Justice. I believe there is a statutory provision calling for publication and dissemination of comments, and I am unaware of any comparable provision involving this Commission.

Now, the settlement with Orlando will not involve the imposition of any license conditions. It is a private settlement with Orlando. So far as I am aware, the only provision applicable to this proceeding is Orlando's undertaking to withdraw from it, and I must say I do not — I do not — as I say, we do intend to provide the agreement for the Board's information, but we don't see the need for — indeed, the basis for any proceedings relating to that settlement.

MR. WISE: Mr. Chairman, that's Orlando's position; too. We see no need — I know of no regulation that would require publication, but, of course, it will be presented to you. You can make your decision on that. It's our opinion that there is no further proceedings necessary insofar as Orlando is concerned.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Does any other party wish to comment?

MR. JABLON: Yes, Your Honor. Speaking on behalf of the other Cities, first of all, we are very pleased that Orlando and Florida Power & Light could reach agreement.

Of course, the purpose of these cases is to try and facilitate agreement.

And while we haven't seen the specific terms of the settlement, we fully support the position of Florida

Power & Light Company and Orlando Utilities that the matter —

to the extent the matter can be amicably resolved with the most dispatch of the least procedural hassle, as it should be. We support the settlement. We do not oppose it.

I would say as a separate and independent matter that it is my understanding that certain rights or benefits will be conferred upon the Orlando Utilities Commission. It is also my understanding that, contingently or otherwise, Florida Power & Light has offered St. Lucie to capacity to other Cities in the State.

It is the Florida Cities' position that to the extent that Florida Power & Light voluntarily offers participation in nuclear plants or related rights to others and does not make an analogous offer to each of the Intervenors or the FMUA members, that there would be reason to show cause why they should not because on its face it would appear to be discriminatory to do so.

I am not saying that there cannot be justifying reasons for treating one city differently from another, but I think the Company would have a burden, not merely with regard to Orlando but with regard to any other city, to

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explain why it would be granting rights to any particular city, if that be the case, which were not generally available.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: As I understand it, the Staff and the Department of Justice has no comment on the proposed settlement of the City of Orlando. Now, what we are interested in is not comments at this time, comments upon the substantive aspects of the settlement, but the need for the settlement to be reviewed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Mr. Dewey?

MR. DEWEY: Your Honor, I think critical -- the crucial point on the need for the NRC to look at the settlement is whether there is going to be the imposition of license conditions. If there were, then I think that -- if the settlement included license conditions to be attached to NRC licenses, I think we would have a far greater responsibility.

At this point it's somewhat hard to visualize what further role we would take if license conditions are not a part of the settlement, but I think that we should wait and see what the settlement actually says and then we might have a further comment.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Yeah, I would be interested in your comment, too, assuming that there were no license conditions, but would the Nuclear Regulatory Commission be

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interested in the effect of the settlement upon the alleged situation inconsistent with the antitrust laws which we are charged by the Commission order and by statute to consider?

Mrs. Urban, do you have a comment?

MRS. URBAN: Well, I tend to agree with Mr.

Dewey's comments. I think that at some point we should be made aware of the conditions in the settlement to see how they do affect the situation inconsistent and the effect of the conditions vis-a-vis the other Cities in terms of the situation inconsistent.

I guess the only thing analogous I can think of is a procedure at first where procedures are approved by the Commission -- I am not entirely -- I frankly forgot my rules and left them in Washington, but I am not entirely sure what the NRC rules say about a participant or Intervenor withdrawing and whether the rules give the Commission some sort of right to refuse withdrawal or to look at the conditions under which someone is withdrawing, and that might pertain.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Well, there is no specific

Commission regulation with which I am familiar which would

pertain to this specific situation in a proceeding under

Section 105. However, we have the Commission's own order

in the case on page 15. I am referring to the order of

June 21st, 1978, in which the Commission stated that if a

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hearing is convened, we think it should encompass all significant complaints of NRC licensees, not merely the complaints of intervening private parties.

And the settlement between one of the more important parties and the licensee could certainly have significant implications. However, I believe all of this is premature until the settlement is filed with the Board. And I think we have accomplished what we set out to do this morning.

', Mr. Dym, go ahead.

MR. DYM: Before we leave the subject, I simply would like to note my disagreement with Mr. Jablon's observation as to the alleged burden on FPL. I think that issue is a premature one, but I didn't want the record to be silent and somehow people argue that we have acquiesced in his statement.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay.

MR. GURNEY, JR.: Mr. Chairman, if I may, I am Tom Gurney, Jr., another attorney for -- local attorney for Orlando Utilities Commission, and I think it might be useful just to say for the benefit of the Commission and the Staff that what is involved here is a fairly short document entitled, A Settlement Agreement.

This settlement agreement contemplates the ultimate execution of a very long, complicated

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participation agreement which would provide for a closing, purchase of property. They are intertwined.

In other words, if we cannot reach a satisfactory participation agreement -- we are optimistic that we will, but that has not been accomplished at this point -- then . the settlement agreement goes down the drain. And I just wanted -- this is just as a matter of fact. I wanted the Staff and the Commission to know that.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Is there anything further on this particular subject? Since our pre-hearing conference began, I noted that there were late arrivals in the room. We are, providing an opportunity for any interested person to address the Board on these issues upon an application and demonstration of an interest. Is there anyone who wishes to do that?

MRS. CARLIN: I am Ann Carlin. I represent the City of Gainesville, but I have no comment to make at this time.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Thank you. If you are represented by -- if you are here as one of the parties, of course, the appropriate procedure would be to cooperate with counsel. Before we get into the other items on the agenda, is there any miscellaneous business that any party would like to raise? Mr. Wise, what is your pleasure? your people wish to leave

MR. GURNEY, SR.: Yes, sir.

would like to have? Let me review the proposed agenda to see if we can change the priorities for your convenience. We had noted that we would take up any miscellaneous business that the parties wish to discuss, we will want a discussion of the possibilities of a general settlement, whether any further efforts on the part of the parties for settlement might be productive, have there been changing conditions in the market which might affect the rather broad issues which have been accepted for discovery and which also might affect our ruling on discovery, and then we will discuss the schedule.

So, if there is anything that you would like for us to take out of order so that you can participate in it, we will be pleased to do it, sir.

MR. GURNEY, SR.: Mr. Wise, we would like to be permitted to withdraw.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: That's fine, and we certainly appreciate your coming, Mr. Gurney.

(Mr. Gurney, Sr., Mr. Gurney, Jr., and Mr. Luff left the room.)

CHAIRMAN SMITH: To avoid any confusion on the record, when Mr. Gurney was referring to withdrawing, he was referring to physically leaving the room and going

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about other business.

MR. WISE: That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Now, are there any other items of miscellaneous business that any party would like to bring to our attention?

All right, now may we move on if there are none to the report, if any, on the prospects of settling the case in general or additional aspects of it? Does any party have a report beginning with Mrs. Urban?

MRS. URBAN: The Department, the NRC Staff and Florida Power & Light Company have been engaged in negotiations for an extended period of time, as we know. We are at this point somewhat optimistic that we will be able to reach a settlement. It is not yet reached. There are still essential terms that have to be negotiated. We are not at the dotting "i's" and crossing "t's" point yet, but we do hope to get there.

And we have agreed that we should be able to give the Board a much more concrete statement of where we are in a month's time, beginning of April. At that point I think we will know whether we will reach a settlement, although, again, we still may have to work out the final details, or we will know at that point whether we will be unable to reach a settlement.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Is there any way that the Board

can be helpful?

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MRS. URBAN: At this point I don't think there is.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Any other comment on that subject
matter?

MR. DYM: Your Honor, we, too, are optimistic that we may be able to resolve our differences with the Department of Justice and the NRC Staff. We intend to continue negotiating with them during the next month and would endorse Mrs. Urban's statement that we would be prepared to make a report to the Board within a month's time.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Dewey?

MR. DEWEY: If I could just make one comment, although these negotiations are ongoing at the time, we want to urge that the discovery continue and that the proceedings not be slowed down in discovery. We want to continue, although we are optimistic and hopeful that we can arrive at a settlement.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Jablon?

MR. JABLON: Like the other parties, we are hopeful that a settlement can be reached. Unlike the other parties, we are less optimistic. We have not been participants directly in the government-FP&L negotiations nor have we been invited to be there. We do have some working knowledge of what is being discussed in general

terms.

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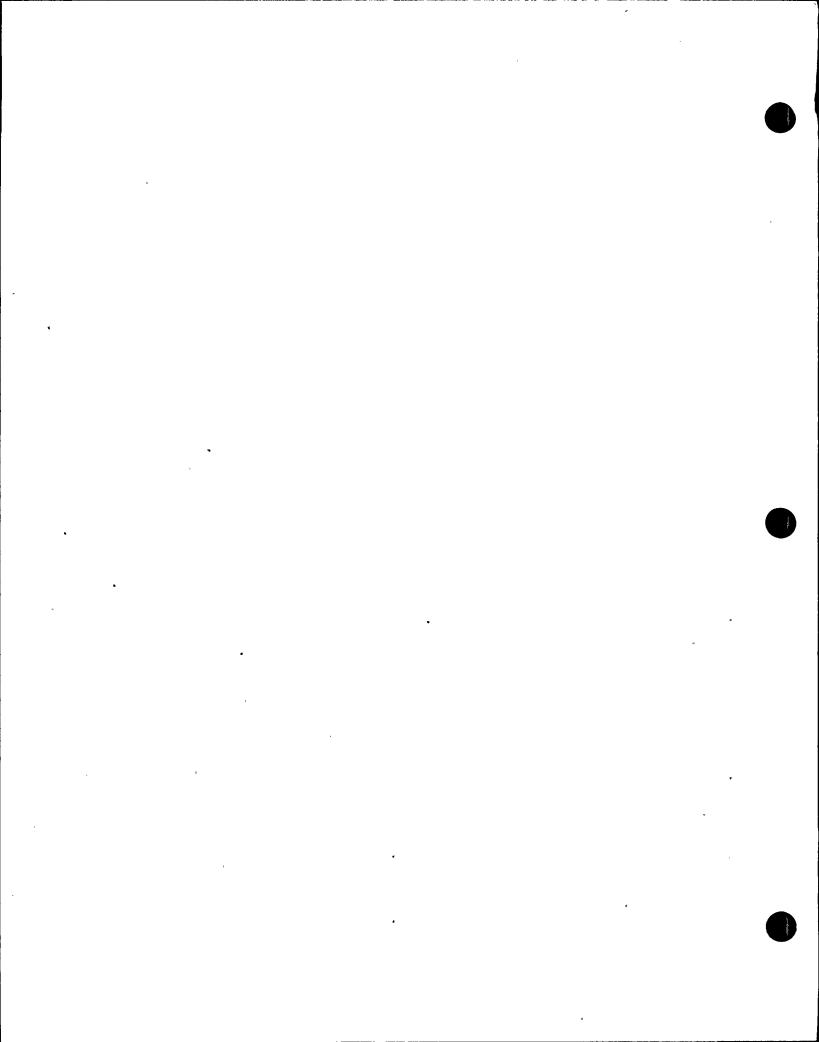
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We have negotiations independently with FP&L. We also, I should mention for the record, have a confidentiality agreement with FP&L concerning our negotiations, and I don't want to say too much on the public record. However, I think -- I do represent most of the people who have direct economic, competitive rights at stake, and I don't see -- I am not terribly hopeful at this time.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Is there any way that you can envision that this Board can appropriately assist Florida Cities and FP&L in settlement negotiations?

MR. JABLON: Yes. I think there are a number of --I don't want to speak out of turn, but it really comes down
to what the Board is prepared to do. I think there are two
levels of alternatives which might be helpful.

It is my understanding that in District Court practice in a situation such as this that trial judges very often will, with varying levels of formality or informality, depending upon the situation and the desires of the judges, get the parties together and to some extent hear what the parties' positions are, their last offers or what they are willing to do and give tentative judgments which, of course, are not binding or have no necessary impact in litigation but which do give an inclination of the Board.



Obviously in a situation where there are differences between parties which are serious, the inclinations of the people who are going to try the case have some weight on their thinking.

If the Board decided to elect this kind of process and if it were unavailing, the other thought I had, which is a more formal type of arrangement, would be analogous to a show cause order. As Florida Cities perceive the situation, there are ample grounds on a preliminary basis —

I am not talking on a final basis at the end of trial but on a preliminary basis — for presuming that the situation inconsistent with the antitrust laws does exist.

Apart from the orders granting intervention, it's manifest in the Fifth Circuit decision in the Gainesville situation and the FERC decision and the Wholesale power and Transmission context that other governmental agencies or courts have determined that there is a prima facie basis for determining that an antitrust situation may exist.

Indeed, to some extent those decisions may be precedential or may even rise to collateral estoppel.

Regulatory Commission or other agencies tend to go through less judicialized type procedures where, within a couple of months after filing a petition to intervene, a party will file prepared testimony and answering testimony will be

filed and there will be a hearing.

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I was thinking the problem with the NRC procedures,

I think for the agency and at least from representing some

parties, is both a tremendous time delay and the tremendous

cost, and it literally has taken years in most of the cases

I have been involved in to get any kind of judgment on the

merits with regard to the major issues.

We raised this question in the context of the consumer's case, I did, and the government stressed, well, that would be a path breaker, that would set the way, but once you got one or two of these major litigated decisions underway, that precedent or outline would be set and we wouldn't have to continually go through the same type of procedure.

Therefore — and I am sorry to take so long, but what I am contemplating is perhaps some kind of a written evidentiary presentation say by the Cities as to what the major elements of the situation inconsistent would be, what they think it would be, and some kind of proposal in written form as to what relief they would consider appropriate, say proposed license conditions, and some answering testimony or license conditions, so that within three or four months' time the Board could indicate whether they have found, analogous to a show cause order, the situation inconsistent does exist.

Now, the parties obviously in that kind of procedure I guess could reserve certain rights or issues, but I think faced with that kind of show cause or abbreviated type procedure there would be a mechanism whereby, without going through what are effectively two or three-year trials and literally what can be over a million dollars of expenditures for private parties, one could get rulings from the Board.

Therefore, I would suggest a two-step procedure. Since the Justice Department and the NRC Staff and the Company believe that they are likely to have something within a month, it seems appropriate to give them the month, but I do think that we ought to be invited directly into the negotiating process. We don't insist on it, but I think to some extent the negotiations are taking place without Hamlet.

I think, second, that at the end of the time, if either the Cities or other parties have not reached settlement within a two or three-week time period, the parties should be directed to submit a proposed offer of settlement and with the reasons therefor, and say in a week or two weeks afterwards that opposing parties could respond to it and the Board could give its inclinations so that you would at least have the settlement offers on the table and the Board could give indications based on what the parties

said as to what they deem most appropriate. Those
settlement pleadings would obviously not be evidentiary if

the case were to go to trial.

If that failed, I would think there should be analogous to a show cause proceeding on a situation inconsistent and on relief stemming from that situation inconsistent.

With regard to discovery, the Florida Cities and Florida Power & Light are in litigation in the United States District Court for Miami based on claimed violations of the antitrust laws which are — which very much cover the same ground. Documentary requests and depositions — I am sorry, not depositions. Documentary requests and interrogatories have been submitted on both sides, and discovery on the initial documents request and interrogatories is almost complete.

I think Florida Power & Light's responses are due in about a month and a half or a month, something like that. We have responded to the interrogatories, and Florida Power & Light discovery teams are now in our Cities.

I could submit -- in fact, I would move to submit those requests to the Board. I believe they pretty much cover anything which is asked in these discovery requests.

And that would have two advantages. First, I think that there is no sense going through the time and tremendous

ORLANDO, FLORIDA

expense of duplicating that discovery. Second, that means in terms of any show cause type proceeding that both sides will have had the benefit of a tremendous amount of discovery both in this case and the other case so that it won't be on a clean record.

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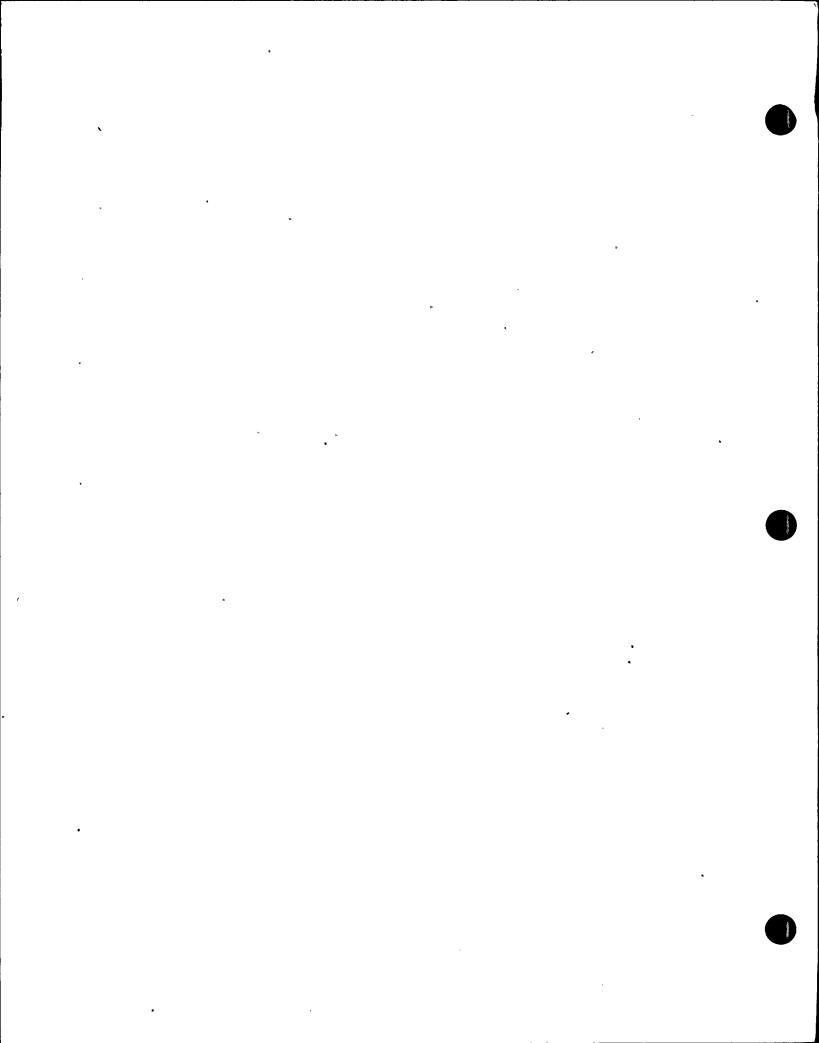
I think if these suggestions were adopted, this agency might achieve something which it has been striving for for years and years and years, which is a way to meet its antitrust responsibilities without going through literally years of agony in a way that serves the public interest and the agencies' interest efficiently.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mrs. Urban?

MRS. URBAN: I have several comments on Mr.

Jablon's comments. First, in reference to the settlement negotiations that have been going on between the Company and the NRC Staff and Florida Power & Light, we, too, had agreed to confidentiality. With the permission of the Company, Mr. Jablon and the Cities have been made aware of proposed settlement agreements and they have been given the opportunity to comment extensively, and they have commented on these settlement agreements.

I also am somewhat concerned with the inference in Mr. Jablon's statements that we are sort of proceeding without Hamlet. While the Department obviously does not represent the Cities, we feel that we represent the public



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interest and that any settlement that we reach will eliminate the situation inconsistent. We have no intention of reaching a settlement that does not do that.

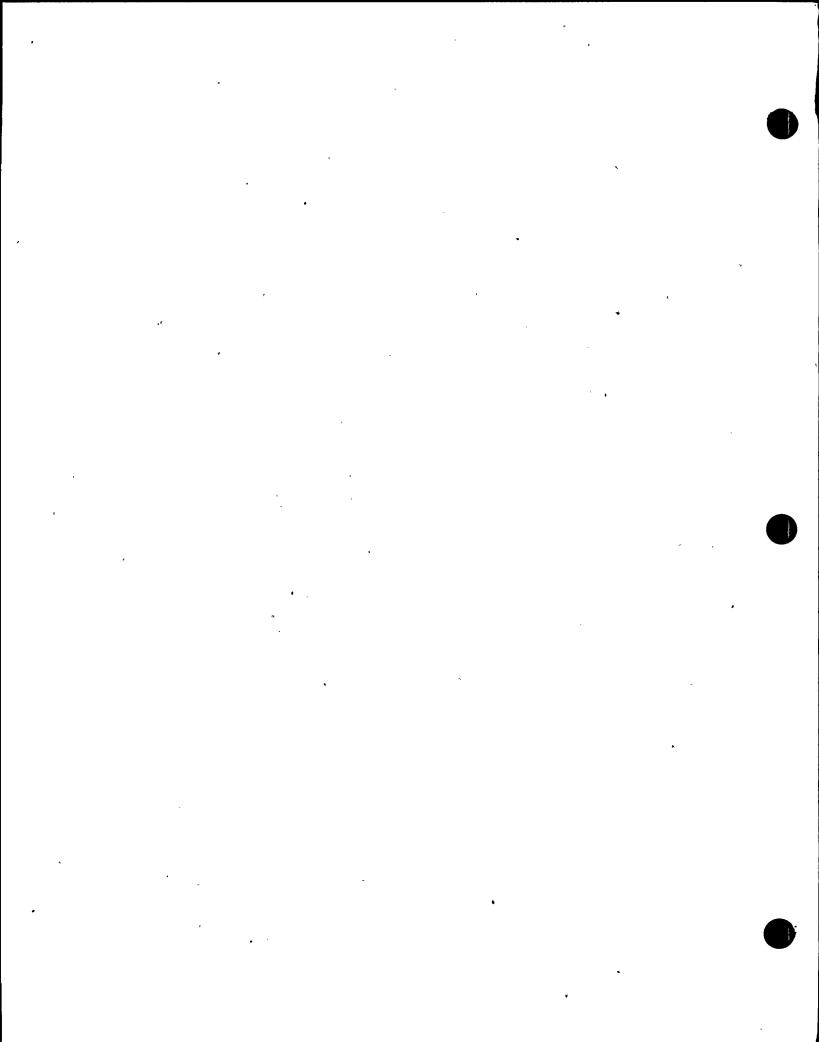
As to Mr. Jablon's suggestion for a show cause order, I think that I would certainly agree if we could stipulate to certain facts in perhaps determining whether those facts do indicate a situation inconsistent.

I do not think that prepared factual testimony in a hearing is a good idea. My experience with the Davis-Besse hearing and my experience with some further proceedings make me believe that one gets a much better view of the facts and what's really going on if you have live factual testimony.

I think that written testimony becomes the first draft of the attorney's findings of facts, and I think we are better off doing it live. I certainly believe in written expert testimony because of the complicated issues. I am not sure if that was what Mr. Jablon was suggesting or not or whether he wanted something kind of in between.

MR. JABLON: We would agree with really any procedures along those lines.

MRS. URBAN: And as to Mr. Jablon's suggestion for discovery, the Department in theory would agree. We would, of course, like to look at what the discovery requests say, and we would also like to make sure that the discovery



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requests and that the agreement between the Cities and the Company encompass the agreements that we reach with the Cities and with the Company, specifically that the documents turned over be keyed, to the extent possible, to certain discovery requests.

And I understand how it could be extremely confusing and extremely difficult for anyone to start keying sets of documents to one set of requests in another place and then have to renumber and everything else, so we certainly would like to do everything we can to facilitate the ease of the discovery process, but, again, we would like the right to examine the discovery requests and make sure they encompass everything we agreed to.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Dewey?

MR. DEWEY: Well, I think that there are a number of topics to address right now and perhaps I will be given the opportunity to come back a little later, too, because Mr. Jablon did touch on so many separate things. But preliminarily I would like to state that if the Department and the Staff and the applicant can come to a settlement, then this is a basis I think for reducing the scope of the proceeding.

Now, there have been two NRC proceedings where an applicant has agreed to a set of license conditions as a base, as a base; in other words, these are minimum

conditions that the applicant will accept no matter what kind of a hearing or what happens at a later date.

The first proceeding was in Louisiana. That was the Waterford proceeding and, as a matter of fact, that's AEC at page 718 on October 24, 1974. That's the decision reported on that. And in that proceeding the applicant gave an assumed arguendo that there was a situation inconsistent with the antitrust laws, and the scope of that proceeding was greatly shortened because at that point the only thing to be decided was the type of relief and the extent of relief.

The second proceeding in which the applicant agreed to a set of license conditions was the Wolf Creek proceeding, and that involved Kansas Gas and Electric Company, Docket 50-382A, and in that proceeding the applicant did not agree to a situation in arguendo, but he did say here is a set of license conditions, we agree to these as minimum conditions, and anything else, you know, that you can show we will add to.

Now, that was -- that had the potential to be a full-blown proceeding in effect because you still had to establish a situation inconsistent with antitrust laws, but at the same time I think it also had the potential to shorten the proceeding. And I think -- with innovation and innovative ideas in this proceeding, I think we could

follow either one of these and be able to cut back on this proceeding.

Now, incidentally, the Wolf Creek -- I will give you a cite on that. This is a January 8th, 1976, memorandum and order from the Board in Wolf Creek. That was not reported, so if anybody is interested, I will supply them copies of the Board's order in that, but it was not reported in the NRC Reporters.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: That was a memorandum and order after a remand from the Appeal Board.

MR. DEWEY: The one I am referring to right now is the memorandum and order where the Board sets forth the matters in controversy.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay.

MR. DEWEY: Now, even if the applicant and Staff do not agree, I mean do not come to settlement, there is still a potential for a shortened proceeding if the applicant comes forward with a set of license conditions and says these are license conditions we think would be -- would satisfy the situation consistent with the antitrust laws. And the applicant could do this perhaps unilaterally, so I think there is a potential that something like this might happen if we can work that out.

Now, with respect to some of Mr. Jablon's ideas, the Staff would like to adopt anything that really could

shorten these proceedings. However, we have to see in perhaps greater detail exactly some of the allegations — I mean some of the methods that were described by Mr. Jablon just a few minutes ago. I think there is a potential that something like this could be done.

Now, Mr. Jablon did however say that he wanted to see the discovery in the District Court proceeding consolidated with the discovery — I mean as a means of satisfying the discovery in this proceeding. The Staff, although we would like to make the discovery turn as easily as possible for all parties, we can't unqualifiedly accept this offer because we don't know, at least at this point, that everything that's asked for in the District Court corresponds to what our discovery requests are and would be covered therein.

Also, we want to be assured that the documents we receive are presented to us in a well organized and orderly fashion in compliance with our discovery request. Our discovery requests specifically state that the documents that are furnished to us have to be specifically referred to certain discovery requests.

I think that this can be done with the District

Court discovery. It's going to take a little work on the

part of those parties, but we do not want to waive our

right to receive the discovery as we requested it. However,

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we will be as flexible as we can and do everything we can to accommodate the parties on that.

Now, Mr. Jablon is talking about a show cause proceeding. This is exactly what they had in the Waterford proceeding, a show cause proceeding, why the license conditions requested would not satisfy the situation consistent with the antitrust laws. This is probably the proper procedural method to go about this if a set of license conditions are agreed to.

Let me see if there are any other points I wanted to make here. Oh, one point about discovery I would like to make now. This is a little bit off the subject, but that does deal with discovery. Orlando, since it is no longer a party to this proceeding, I don't know if we can rely on the same amount of voluntary information that we receive --

CHAIRMAN SMITH: This would be one of the things that the Board might wish to inquire into, and that is would a settlement with Orlando involve an agreement concerning cooperation in the proceeding, an agreement with respect to cooperation and discovery or any other agreements which might have an impact upon the actual hearing, the actual trial? That's just an aside, but he just reminded me of it.

MR. DEWEY: That's the point.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: And this is something that I believe the Board would want to inquire into. There is an element there.

MR. DEWEY: That's the point that I was trying -was about to get into, that since Orlando is no longer in
the case and if we cannot get information from Orlando
voluntarily, we would want to do so by being able to file
with the Board a request for discovery.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: You are speaking now as if Orlando has withdrawn.

MR. DEWEY: If they do withdraw. When they do withdraw, right.

MR. LAZO: When they are permitted to withdraw by the Board.

MR. DEWEY: Right. Yes, sir. The Board does have --

MR. WISE: Of course, we have to obtain the permission, but we hope to do that very soon and we would not hope -- we would hope that we would not have to participate in any discovery proceedings. In fact, the cost of that might be one of the considerations that led Orlando to take the position they did. I am not certain of that.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: We had digressed there for a moment on a limited subject, and that was that the Board

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imay have a interest in whether the settlement agreement between Florida Power & Light and the Orlando Utilities

Commission involved any agreement or any arrangement which would make the production of evidence in our proceeding more difficult.

MR. WISE: Well, I don't see how it would except we would no longer be a party to the proceedings.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I am just preliminarily telling you to anticipate an interest in the Board of that nature.

MR. DYM: I can answer the question by saying that the answer is no.

MR. DEWEY: Well, I was going to say that even though we have already filed our discovery request, we would want to have the opportunity, if necessary, to file further discovery against Orlando pursuant to Section 2.720 A and Section 2.740 F-3 of the Commission's rules of practice.

Incidentally, the most recent decision on third party discovery is 9 NRC 683. That's a LAB 550, and we would want to be able to file with the Board if we feel discovery with Orlando is necessary at a later date.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Excuse me.

MR. DEWEY: Well, that covers the point on Orlando.

And as far as Mr. Jablon's proposals are concerned, I would

like to reiterate that we are very interested in what Mr.

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Jablon is suggesting and we perhaps would like to see in greater detail some of his suggestions so that we could comment more specifically.

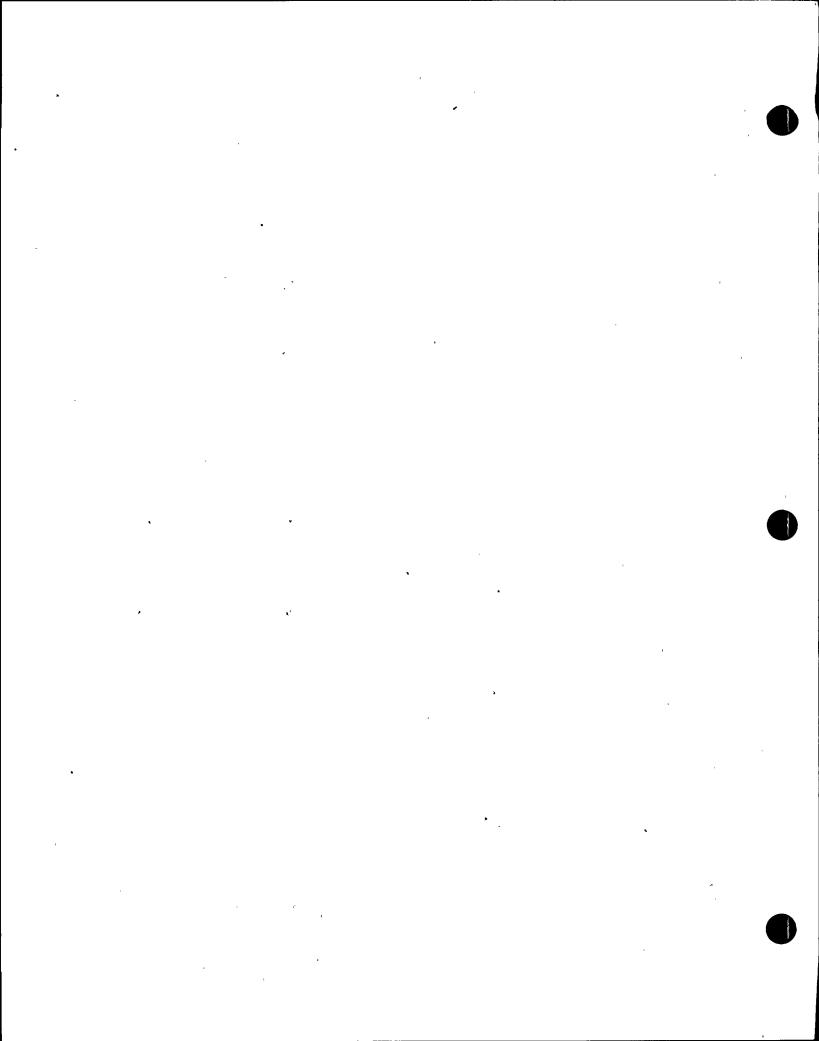
CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Dym?

MR. DYM: Yes. Your Honor, first of all, let me say that FPL is in the electric utility business, not in this litigation business, so it is prepared to cooperate fully with the Board and with the parties to attempt to narrow the scope of this proceeding as much as possible and to move it along as expeditiously as possible.

I think we share the views of the Department of Justice and the NRC Staff that the most promising way of accomplishing that perhaps lies in negotiations with the government parties that we have undertaken.

And I say that. I think that these discussions, which have been -- which have taken a good deal of time and have been very intensive, will, in fact, result in a narrowing of the scope of this proceeding whether or not ultimately a final agreement is reached on all issues with the government parties. So, we would like to pursue those negotiations and to report to the Board on them.

In light of that, I think -- let me say I do not hold -- and I also share Mr. Jablon's view that while we are prepared and will continue to negotiate with him, I am by nature optimistic, but I cannot be optimistic that we



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will be able amicably to resolve our differences with Mr. Jablon.

I think, however, it is premature for the Board to become involved in these negotiations at least until we see what is forthcoming as a result of the negotiations between FPL and the government parties. I really do think that offers some promise of both narrowing the issues in the proceeding and permitting it to move along expeditiously. As I say, we will be prepared to report to the Board within a month as to the status of those negotiations.

I think in light of that, everything that Mr. Jablon said, at least in my view, is premature. The notion of involving the Board in negotiations between FPL and the Cities, the notion of having some sort of a mini hearing, which I gather is what Mr. Jablon is proposing, it does seem to me to be premature at this point because I repeat that I think that the discussions that we have had with the government parties will prove helpful in this proceeding.

I think the other point that Mr. Jablon made was his suggestion that perhaps the parties could agree to have the discovery that's undertaken in the District Court proceeding serve as a substitute for the outstanding discovery requests that are pending in this proceeding and that have been ruled upon by the Board.

Now, we are proceeding to comply with those

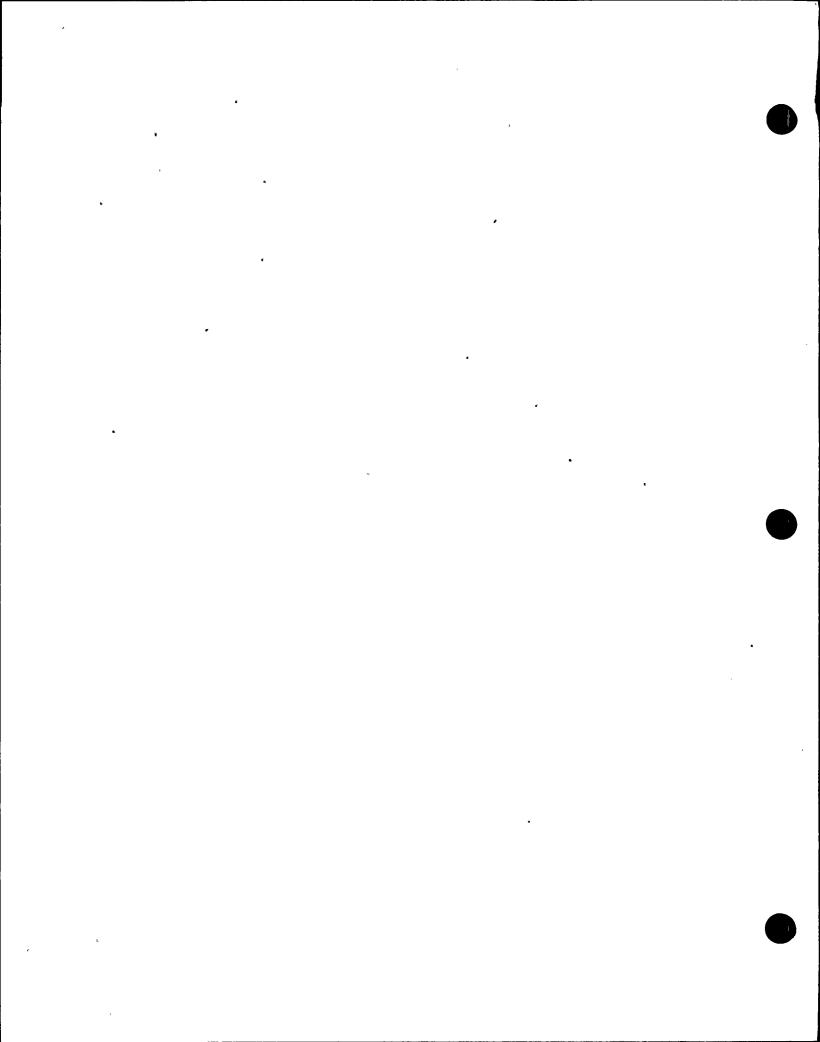
discovery requests. We are searching our files, we are preparing answers to Mr. Jablon's requests. We assume that he is doing the same. I don't think it is going to be possible simply to say let's forget about those discovery requests and let's use instead the discovery requests that are pending in the District Court proceeding.

So far as our discovery is concerned in the District Court proceeding, it was tailored very specifically to the allegations in the complaint in that case, and I would have to go back over it, but I am reasonably confident that our discovery at least in the District Court case is not as extensive as the discovery we are seeking in this proceeding and that the Board has already approved. So, I just don't think that the procedure that Mr. Jablon proposes will be workable.

that as a result of the narrowing of the issues that may result from the negotiations with the Department of Justice and the NRC Staff, we may be able to sit down and Mr.

Jablon may be able to sit down and narrow the outstanding requests that are pending in the proceeding because if the issues are narrowed, obviously the discovery should be narrowed, and that I think is the appropriate tact to take and I am hopeful that something useful will be accomplished.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Yes, sir?



MR. SPIEGEL: Your Honor, my name is George
Spiegel, and I am associated with Mr. Jablon in
representing the City Intervenors. And I think it would be
well if we get on the record, if we can, why it is the
Cities have not been invited to participate in these
negotiations.

Let me say, based upon my experience, I did, I think, negotiate with the Justice and the Staff the first set of conditions in connection with Florida Power Corporation, had that experience, and I have had the experience of having been excluded by the government or the Justice Department in the Waterford situation, excluded by the Department of Justice in negotiations in the Pacific Gas & Electric status loss situation.

And I can say that you do not simplify the proceeding by allowing the government to negotiate with a party separately. I think that they should voluntarily allow us to come in or, if the Board has the authority, they should direct it. All you are doing, Your Honor, if they come to some separate agreement, is forcing something like five hundred thousand dollars worth of procedural costs on the Cities.

Now, in the case of Pacific Gas & Electric, we begged the Justice Department to let us in. We told them they didn't understand the highly technical aspects of what

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they were agreeing to, and the result has proven that's true. That status loss is probably going to be the most expensive proceeding that the AEC has ever seen. Of course, in that case you have what in my opinion, speaking in plain English, is a utility that has a genius to drag it out to make things difficult.

But I am saying that you are setting the grounds for the same situation here. FP&L will reach some kind of agreement with the Staff. There will be difficulties and ambiguities in it because, in all due respect to the Staff, they will not understand some of the things, they will not cover some of the more important points, and you and us will find ourselves in a bigger proceeding.

I beg the Board to go along with the approach that Mr. Jablon has suggested. It makes sense. There is no need, it seems to me, for these two extensive discoveries. They can be consolidated. All these things can make sense. We will be happy to cooperate. We will give it in detail. We principally just don't want to drag the thing out.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Urban?

MRS. URBAN: I was not personally involved in the PG&E negotiations; however, I must comment that Mr. Spiegel's comments and sort of the underlying thoughts about our settlement, I must disagree with those. I think the Department made a good settlement. I think we

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understand the issues. I, of course, cannot speak for the people who negotiated, and I frankly don't know the details of it.

In terms of these negotiations, I feel like I understand what's going on very well, and I feel like if we do reach a settlement, it will be a good settlement. I think one of the problems with negotiating where you have the private parties and the government involved, the private Intervenors, is that the government's interest is somewhat different.

We do not, of course, have a personal economic stake in it as do the clients of Mr. Jablon, as do the intervening parties, and I think that occasionally the economic interests of the Intervenors as they see them and the broader public interest standards as we see them -- and by that I am not trying to indicate anything about Mr. Jablon's clients or his representation of them, but I think we do have different viewpoints and I think that occasionally they clash.

If it would be productive, we certainly would be quite willing to have everyone involved, but from some of the discussions we have had -- and I don't want to start getting into details -- I think perhaps there are differing viewpoints that may not be settled. I do not want to elongate this procedure. I obviously have no desire to

litigate for three years, particularly after the Department has reached a settlement if that is the case.

But I think our role has to be to reach the best settlement we can and to not be linked or committed or held back by Intervenors if we feel that their viewpoints are more in the area of their private interests rather than the broader public interest. I do not think that the Department is incapable of reaching a settlement without the aid of the Intervenors.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Dewey?

MR. DEWEY: Your Honor, I would like to address

Mr. Spiegel's remarks in several ways. We have had quite a

lengthy discussion on settlement with Florida Power & Light.

During these discussions we were actively obtaining

information from the Florida Cities with respect to almost

all aspects of the type of conditions we were entering into.

In other words, we would check with the Florida Cities and

ask them for certain information in a certain area and then

certain information in another area.

We even went further than this, however. We told the Elorida Cities that we would give them a settlement license that we were tentatively agreeing to and that they could comment upon these conditions and give us all the information that they wished to.

Now, we have done this, so they have had

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opportunities to give us the facts, change our minds and comment fully upon everything that's being done before we agree to a final settlement. Now, I don't know how we could go any further than that aside from -- I think we have just given them about every opportunity.

Now, Mrs. Urban has stated that we do have different goals to reach than the Cities; therefore, sometimes a three-party settlement in which the Cities would be involved and we could get everybody on board with respect to everything would be very, very, very difficult.

This settlement negotiation with Florida Power & Light that we are trying to reach, we have been doing this for almost a year just between our parties. So, I do want to reiterate, though, that the Cities have been given ample opportunity to comment upon any license conditions, and we know what they feel. We are not doing this in the dark by any means.

MR. JABLON: Your Honor, I don't want to prolong this. I perhaps have been involved in these negotiations too long, but I think what we are talking about is a dynamic. The language in settlements by definition, and I have been through a lot of them, involves compromise and they involve, frankly, language which very often is intentionally ambiguous because people put things under the rug until tomorrow.

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The problem is if something that has an important impact is put under the rug and it shouldn't be or if something is conceded which has an important practical impact, the parties involved can be at a tremendous disadvantage.

The Justice Department and the Staff is certainly correct that they have solicited our views and received them. On the other hand, the settlement discussions each have confidentiality agreements which does tend to block communication with regard to what FP&L's position is with each of the parties. And that blockage of information can block and impede communication.

The second problem is a practical problem in that in settlement negotiations on all sides — and I am just talking about the dynamics of it; I am not talking who is right or wrong — negotiators probe for weaknesses, they probe for areas of potential compromise, they probe for satisfactory language. If one of the central parties is not in the room — it has nothing to do with competence or lack of competence or anything else, but if you are not there, things can be said or written or tentatively agreed to which is very hard to dislodge.

I have lived with these Cities and their representatives for years. I think I know their problems, and without trying the case, I think it's fair to say that

they perceive their practical power supply rights as being limited by a very powerful adversary. I don't want to get too melodramatic, but they perceive themselves very much disadvantaged to the point that their very existence is threatened.

Quite candidly, they perceive this licensing procedure as a potential disastrous disadvantage to them and a potential opportunity, the disadvantage being if Fp&L can lock in its nuclear monopoly position, they are very much threatened; if relief can come out which opens up power supply opportunities to them practically, they can survive.

If a settlement process -- and I am just talking about a process -- takes place where they are excluded from the dynamics so that they are forced into a position of either having to accept what comes out of the Justice Department-NRC-FP&L negotiations or to litigate all alone, they are placed terribly between the rock and the hard place.

Now, I agree fully and I agree totally that if the Justice Department and the NRC Staff disagree with us, of course, they ought to be able to tell the Board. Of course, they ought to be able to make recommendations. They are representing the public interest here and they ought to be able to do so.

But if you set up a process where the dynamics of it is that they are negotiating with a confidentiality agreement which, yes, in certain aspects they get limited relief and where the language is negotiated without the parties whom they are ostensibly trying to help -- and when we talk of the public interest in an antitrust context, what are we talking about but creating opportunities for the smaller systems to power supply rights -- then it leads to a road to disaster.

on these points is I think very sincerely we view it as the life blood of our clients and we get very, very nervous — I am not talking about the results but not being able to participate in the dynamics, because the economic implications of these Cities having to litigate against Florida Power & Light all alone does not serve the public interest.

I agree with Mr. Dym. Settlement is possible and what we are arguing about here is terms. It's not that the parties on any side have not submitted offers, but the offers of Florida Power & Light to us and us to Florida Power & Light, I don't think I am revealing any deep secret, have apparently not been satisfactory to each other as of this point.

Now, the question -- practical question comes

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whether it pays to go down the road with these confidentiality agreements, with the government negotiating with Florida Power & Light over very important specifics without our being there and without our having been there from the beginning so that you set up a certain kind of dynamics.

Just briefly on the other points that were raised, if settlement cannot be reached, really for the same reasons I am terribly concerned about the cost of these proceedings. We would like some kind of a try at abbreviated proceedings to get your practical input, your views into it.

We are very, very flexible as to details, and really it's the details that make most sense to the Board. If there were a show cause type proceeding, we have preferences, but I don't think it matters much in the course of things, for example, if there is live testimony or canned testimony.

With regard to the discovery proceedings, I can assure the Board that there is a tremendous overlapping. think if the Board were to direct, the parties have all indicated that it would be easier to deal with these issues if you had something concrete in writing before you.

And we would undertake the burden of showing specifically what the discovery requests are and setting

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forth specific proposals, but I think it may be useful to lay out our thinking here and get the direction or thinking of the Board, but we would be perfectly willing to put something in writing in terms of concrete proposals.

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CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Dym?

MR. DYM: I would like to be very brief because I think we are sort of beating a dead horse on this, but there are only two points I would like to make. One is Mr. Jablon's assertion that somehow during the negotiations that we are undertaking with the Department of Justice and the NRC Staff anything is going to be swept under the rug. I must say I personally resent that. That has not happened and will not happen.

The results of our negotiations whether successful or not will be presented to the Board, and Mr. Jablon will have a full opportunity to deal with them in such manner as he sees fit. And knowing Mr. Jablon, he will deal with them extensively.

Now, the other thing, I think it important to put your finger on exactly what Mr. Spiegel and Mr. Jablon are asking of this Board. Now, Your Honor, you have heard today from the Department of Justice, from the NRC Staff and from FPL that there is reason for optimism that the negotiations between the government parties and FPL will, in fact, be successful.

What Mr. Spiegel and what Mr. Jablon are asking -- although they don't quite put it this way, what they are asking is for the Board to tell the Department of Justice and the NRC Staff and Florida Power & Light, you may not continue your negotiations unless the Florida Cities participate. And I think the reason for that request is obvious.

I think it will disrupt the continuing negotiations and, as I repeat again, we think there is a good hope that those negotiations will bear fruit and, as a result of negotiations, this proceeding will be shortened both in terms of scope and in terms of the time that it will take to resolve them.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: As I understand it, your reference to confidentiality agreements is a reference to agreements where the conditions of the negotiations are confidential and not a reference to negotiations predicated upon confidential information?

MR. JABLON: That's right. What I was referring to is that the discussions would not be revealed between Florida Power & Light and the Company --

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I think that was clear. I just wanted to be sure that the record demonstrated that. Why would not the interest of the Florida Cities be served in a proceeding where perhaps the settlement, if any, between

the government parties and the licensee and the bases for any such settlement were to be the focal point for an evidentiary hearing in which the Florida Cities might demonstrate why they believe such a settlement does not satisfy their requirements or perhaps demonstrate why the settlement continues to permit a situation inconsistent with antitrust laws to prevail? Is that an area that has been considered? Is it an area that might have promise?

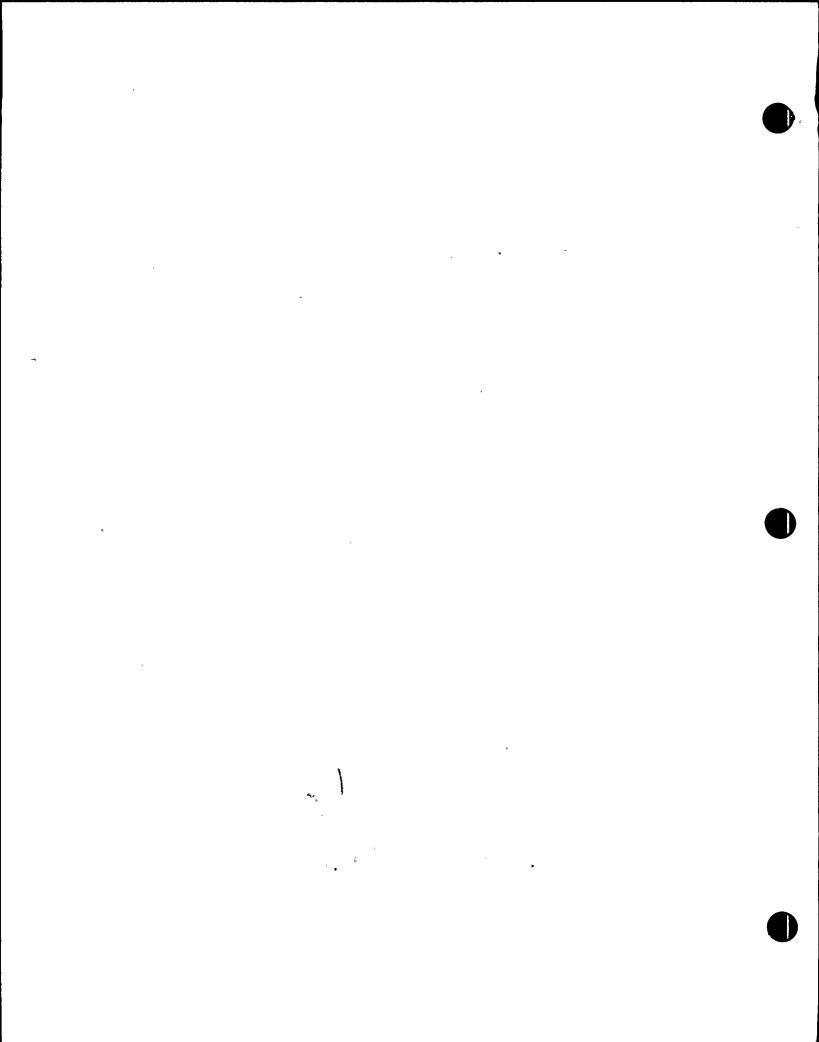
MR. JABLON: Can I have a second?

MR. SPIEGEL: Your Honor, I would like to answer in principle and turn it back to Mr. Jablon. And I realize we may be imposing upon our rights here by having the two of us speak.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: No one has objected.

MR. SPIEGEL: But this matter is so important to us who have to deal with what it is to go to a client and get five hundred thousand dollars to go through twenty, thirty or fifty or a hundred days of hearing. I mean that's where our clients lose their rights.

Now, I don't understand this proceeding. In every case that I have dealt with public agencies and regulated proceedings, state or federal, the Staff, the government, is supposed to represent the public. And in every case I have been in, except these few little NRC cases I don't understand, before the Staff goes to the Company, the



adversaries, to make a settlement, they first come to agreement with us.

why didn't the Staff come and sit down with us rather than FP&L and see what it is we need? We are not here to play games. We are not here as lawyers trying to make money on these Cities. I can tell you that. Why doesn't the Staff come to us, reach a total agreement with all the Intervenors and all the parties and then present it to the Company?

What they are setting up is another stage of proceeding. They are setting themselves up as judges, mini judges, who negotiate with the Company. They come up with an agreement, and then we have a chance to comment, they decide whether we are right or wrong, then it goes to you. Now we are into an appellate proceeding before this Board.

And then we go through that, and at that point naturally the government is fighting against us because they are trying to defend their position. And we have to spend more money and you have to spend more time. The formula is, Your Honor — and you just have to look at the status loss case. It's a formula to drag this thing out and make this case last twice as long. It just won't work.

What Mr. Jablon says about the ambiguity in these settlements, you have to look at them from a practical point of view; not the idea that the Justice Department is

some great abstraction. The Justice Department is made up of people. The lawyer for the Justice Department who negotiated the status loss for the Pacific Gas & Electric case, he is not there anymore.

Nobody over at the Justice Department knows what those words mean except in some kind of institutional sense. There are ambiguities in that thing. We have tried ten years -- seven years to negotiate a connection agreement with FP&G and we still don't have it, even though theoretically they are the conditions that Justice had negotiated. The only thing they accomplished is they sort of washed their hands of it, we did our job and the Cities were unreasonable, now you people go fight.

That's not their function. I think they have an important function to look into the public position of every party and not set themselves up as judges, and if this thing can't be settled, they ought to stay in it and not dump it in the hands of the principal subjects of what is perfectly obviously a massive monopolization that the Cities have to deal with. We want the government to help us, not fight us.

MR. JABLON: Your Honor, I think -- responding directly to your question, I think in terms of commitment, Your Honor, you see it with Orlando, that private parties on all sides tend to want agreements nailed down by and

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large to know what the general license conditions mean. In think Orlando would be remiss if it withdrew before there was a contract so that they knew what the generality of their settlement agreement meant.

All parties in the Midland case, which ought to be some kind of a guide, wanted the agreement to show what the license conditions meant. What would be presented to the Board -- I think this is what troubles us in terms of a Justice Department-NRC-Company settlement, which could form the base of a show cause order -- would be generalized license conditions.

All I can say is, you know, if there can't be a settlement, you can use anything as a springboard to have a hearing, including those license conditions, but it petrifies me, absolutely petrifies me to have license conditions negotiated or proposed license conditions negotiated when we weren't there. And it's not the question of our having an opportunity to see them. The government and FP&L would let us see them, but wording gets in there.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: On one hand you suggest,
Mr. Jablon, that the government parties need the expertise
of the Florida Cities to arrive at a reasonable settlement,
but on the other hand you suggest that the same Florida
Cities do not have the expertise to look at the finished

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product and explain to the Board what is wrong with it.

perceive an inconsistency there.

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MR. JABLON: No, I don't think there is an inconsistency. With regard to the first side of the equation, first of all, I am not sure it's a matter of expertise in terms of the way it's commonly thought of.

I think there are two kinds of expertise. One is whether you know the subject matter, whether you can read, whether you know the law, that kind of thing. The second type of expertise is involved in a factual dynamic.

In one section of the country in one area to one set of clients to one situation one type of right can be very important and another less important. In terms of the simple sale of wholesale power, for example, in Florida there has been a dispute as to the ability and pricing of economy exchange by somebody who is also buying wholesale power. If people who are negotiating license conditions aren't specifically and factually alert to that type of very specific problem and the history of it, language can creep in which can favor one side or another.

Now, it is true that if that happens, as Mr. Dym accuses me of, I would very much try to be articulate as to what we are worried about. But it is very difficult when you have twenty pages of license conditions and some are very important and you know you have got to fight about and

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some are less important, some raise nuances, and none of them are self-executing, to be able to persuasively focus an attack when, if you were there, if you were at the negotiating table, the negotiating dynamic would have been different. And I think that's the problem, that there is a negotiating dynamic.

Now, what's the most difficult thing, Judge Smith, for a lawyer, is when a question is asked by a judge which ultimately goes to a fall-back position. Your question to me was, in essence, well, if the Justice Department, if the government and Florida Power & Light can come up with something, can't we use that as a springboard for a show cause proceeding.

And I guess the answer is we can. I would certainly prefer to see that than embarking on two or three years of litigation, but I somehow know in my very bones, in my essence, that we would be -- that my clients would be at a tremendous disadvantage not having had a practical input. And what I am trying to avoid for my clients is that disadvantage.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: You see practical difficulties in the Board ordering persons to negotiate? I regard negotiation as an art as well as a skill that to me would be a very difficult thing to manage if we had to be involved in it, which raises another point.

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I have now -- now I am approaching my fourth anniversary since your original petitions were filed, and the broad issues are the same from the South Dade case. Discovery has been going on intermittently since then. We just changed the title of the case without even a change of pace, and this Board still knows nothing about the alleged situation inconsistent with antitrust laws in this state.

I think it would be quite difficult for us to insert ourselves, unless all the parties were willing, in negotiation settlements. It just seems to me it may -- it may be more just, I don't know, but as a practical matter it seems to me it would be difficult to manage.

MR. JABLON: Well, I think in answer to your first part, it depends on why we were excluded from negotiations. In other words, the question is, is that something the government and FP&L wanted or is that something FP&L wanted.

The second question, to what you should properly order, I think the question is the reasons for exclusion. I tried to set forth a procedure, and if I -- and I am willing to rethink it or modify it, whereby the Board could be educated in perhaps a more summary fashion than a two, three-year case, so that you would have the practical input of what we allege the situation inconsistent to be and a basis through pleadings and abbreviated hearings to make a decision. In other words, I am not suggesting that you

interject yourself olindly.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mrs. Urban?

MRS. URBAN: I really dislike belaboring the point, but I must vehemently object to Mr. Spiegel's implication that the Department of Justice is not competent to negotiate a settlement which represents the public interests. I assure you we are quite competent.

I also must object to his implication that his clients' views and his clients' needs are identical to the public interest. I think that they are private parties. I think they want and need certain things. I am not entirely sure that everything that is represented as part of their negotiating position — and I do not know the details because of the confidentiality requirement, but I am not entirely sure that everything is necessary.

I find myself in a very uncomfortable position right now, quite frankly, because I am starting to be forced into making substantive comments on this case and we, of course, do not have all the information yet.

I also feel very uncomfortable being drawn into the kind of controversy where I have got to start saying that, you know, this party has selfish interests and that one does and we are pure and they are not pure, and I find that very uncomfortable.

I also, however, find myself in a position where I

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am forced to defend a settlement agreement which is not yet public and where I am forced to defend the competency of the Department and, in fact, even to some extent the morality of the Department.

There are some complications and some hints here that the Department has sold out in PG&E and the Department might sell out in this case, and I don't like having to defend myself against that. I think that's a very unfair comment. I think that's a completely untrue comment. I don't like to defend against it, and I don't like to start slinging mud in the same fashion and I won't do it.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mrs. Urban, I didn't understand Mr. Jablon to suggest that, and even if he did, it is nothing I really believe that the Department has to be concerned about as far as the Board is concerned.

MR. SPIEGEL: Excuse me.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Dewey was seeking our attention. Mr. Dewey?

MR. DEWEY: Well, I don't want to continue beating this dead horse either, but there has been the inference made by Florida Cities that somehow or another the Staff and the Department are operating from some kind of position of ignorance with respect to the Florida situation insofar as these license conditions that we are negotiating are concerned.

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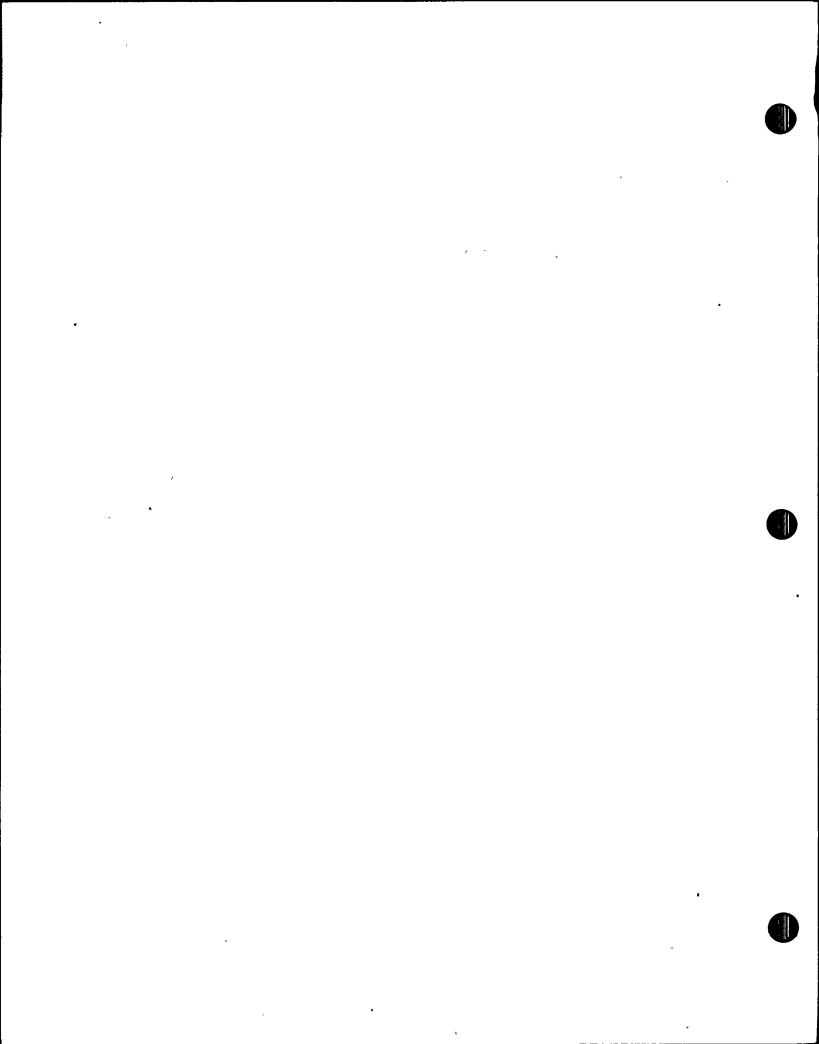
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Now, I am going to give you some more details on this because I want to assure the Board that we are not. We have made trips to Florida to talk to various Cities, to find out the adequacy of certain license conditions. We have made numerous telephone calls on different occasions, calling up, finding out is this what you need, maybe being more indirect in our questioning, of course, but finding out all these types of things.

Now, there was an elusion made that the license conditions as written as written are somewhat vague. I guess in any document you will find a certain amount of vagueness. However, I want to state one thing, and that is when we turned these license conditions over to the Cities and said, Here you are, dot the "i's", cross the "t's", they declined to do so because they said they were too busy at the time.

So, we are operating as best we can, but we did not get that information back. Now, maybe it will be forthcoming later. This is getting a little bit late in the game here. But I am assuring the Board that everything is being done to obtain all necessary information in these license conditions.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: All right, Mr. Spiegel, we will give you an opportunity to respond, but the Board believes that a short recess might be helpful now.



(Brief recess.)

CHAIRMAN SMITH:

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MR. JABLON: Your Honor, Mr. Blasdell is here from Lake Worth, and also the City Attorney of Homestead is present.

Thank you. Mr. Spiegel?

MR. SPIEGEL: Your Honor, I thank you for the recess. It gave me a chance to calm down a little bit. would like to make it absolutely clear we are not questioning the good faith or the competency, technical competency, of the Staff. We are not saying they are selling us out. We are not saying we have ever been sold out. No question of that kind of thing.

We work day in and day out with the NRC Staff and the Justice Staff, and there is nothing of that whatever.

What I am trying to reach for, based on real experience —

I have been before the NRC. Mr. Deale, we were together on the Vermont-Yankee case that goes back to the very beginning.

MR. DEALE: First case.

MR. SPIEGEL: And I got the case in the City of -I forgot where it was. And that was an extraordinary case
where we won, I thought. Our side won in the Court of
Appeals in that the Company would be required to make the
financial disclosure while at the same time in another case
they were making a financial disclosure.

So, there has been a great deal of involvement, procedural and otherwise, involving the NRC cases, and I am merely trying to draw on my experience. And what I am saying is as a practical point, for all parties but one or two to come to settlement in any proceeding never expedites anything. It makes it longer.

Sure, we have the competence to advise them, we have the competence to advise you, but what procedure are we talking about? If we were to set up some new procedure and it were binding whereby they reached agreement with FP&L and it comes before the Board and the Board sits like an appellate tribunal, I don't know -- or does the Board say all right, FP&L and the government are bound by what they agreed and now we will have a further hearing in which the Cities have an opportunity to go on and show where they have more?

Certainly, if you very carefully spell out the procedural steps from here on in the event of such an agreement, the thing can be managed, but unless it's carefully spelled out, we get chaos. That's what I am concerned about.

Now, she says, well, you know, why should we bring in just the Cities -- Mrs. Urban, I am sorry, the Justice Department attorney, states that, you know, why should they just bring in the Cities? We are not saying just bring in

ities. We are saying bring in all the parties.

The Justice feels it represents a lot of public ies. What we are saying is don't settle without ody who is interested. Bring in the Florida Public /ice Commission. Bring in whoever it is they feel is ir constituency so that all the interests can be settled once.

Now, I might add I am sure that Justice doesn't an, when they refer to the Cities; these municipalities are as private parties. I mean these municipalities are vernments.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: We understand that.

MR. SPIEGEL: You know, these are state

overnments. And I will not say, as Cicero used to say,

that the Federal Government looks at everybody that's not

part of the Federal Government as some other kind of breed.

I will not say that.

So, what we are talking about here is the fact that I believe that separate negotiations will not, as I evaluate it, be successful. I am not even sure they are appropriate under the statute, under the Commission's rules, and I just don't think it's productive for the government. Maybe it is appropriate and maybe it's lawful. I don't think it's good policy.

Now, here are the people in Florida and here is

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the Federal Government saying we are going to exclude you from negotiations and we, the Federal Government, are going to negotiate with Florida Power & Light. I just don't think it's good policy, and I don't think its practical.

But if they want to set up a procedure where they have the separate negotiations and we understand what the rules are going to be, our great nightmare, Your Honor, is that the first four years you have spent in this office here are just a prelude not to two terms but maybe four or five terms. I don't think the Constitution limits the trial boards to just eight years.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Any further comments on this subject?

MR. DEALE: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Spiegel had asked a question almost when he first came, and perhaps the matter has been touched upon by the other three parties, but it seems to me it would be useful for the three parties to indicate why the three of them are involved in the negotiation and not the four, meaning the Florida Cities, too. It seems to me that responses from the other parties might be useful or would be useful. So, who goes first?

MR. DYM: Well, let me say I can respond to that.

MR. DEALE: Florida Power & Light I think should go first.

MR. DYM: We are involved in negotiations with the

Cities. We are involved in negotiations with the Cities and we have been for a period of time.

MR. DEALE: But in a manner different than you are involved with negotiations with the NRC Staff and Justice.

MR. DYM: Not in a manner that's different. What I am concerned about is that the result will be different. We find ourselves -- we think it unlikely that -- on the basis of our negotiations with the Cities that have been going on for a good length of time and are still going on, we think it unlikely that we will be able to reach an agreement. It's kind of possible, but we think it unlikely.

We think it is likely that we will be able to reach an agreement with the Department of Justice and the NRC Staff. If any settlement required the concurrence of FPL, the Cities and the Department of Justice and the NRC Staff, I don't think — I do not think that there would be a settlement, whereas I do think that it is possible that the negotiations with the Department of Justice and the NRC Staff will succeed and that will offer a possible framework for resolution of this proceeding.

Right now our concern is that turning what has been two-sided or rather three-sided negotiations -- the Department of Justice and the NRC Staff do not necessarily speak with the same voice, but the government parties and us, turning them now into three-party negotiations when

they have been going on for at least since April, at least a year, will be counterproductive and I think will result in there not being anything that can be put to the Board that might be helpful in resolving this proceeding.

I guess a short answer to your question is that we were and are pessimistic of being able to resolve our differences with the Cities. We are not pessimistic about being able to resolve our differences with the government parties.

MR. DEALE: So, the point is you would rather result in a plus, although it might not go the full way?

MR. DYM: Exactly. Exactly. We recognize -
MR. DEALE: As against probably very little, if anything.

MR. DYM: We would like to accomplish something, even though that something is not everything. Now, no one can argue that a settlement among all the parties here wouldn't be more desirable than a settlement just among limited parties, but I just don't think that that's — that's foreseeable or feasible in the foreseeable future.

MR. DEALE: And in the meantime, as I understand what you are saying, you are making sure or keeping the Florida Cities informed of the negotiations?

MR. DYM: The Department of Justice and the NRC Staff are, as I understand it -- I understand from what

they have said that they have provided Mr. Jablon with I guess the current draft of an agreement, I think.

MRS. URBAN: Yes.

MR. DEALE: Thank you. Thank you very much.
Mr. Dewey?

MR. DEWEY: Yes, sir. Well, perhaps it would be helpful if I would describe just a little bit of the NRC procedure with respect to settlements. It's been my experience at least that over the years as far as negotiating license conditions that usually it always just entails the applicant and the Staff and the Department of Justice, and I am talking about, you know, conditions for most of the NRC license conditions which we now have where they haven't gone to hearing, et cetera, have been just negotiated by just those three parties.

In the earlier cases where they tried to bring in all the parties, for example, co-ops and cities, et cetera, they just didn't prove to be successful because it was just too many diverse parties that had too many different things them felt like they needed.

The Staff and the Department felt that they do have expertise to judge what's in the public interest on these settlements, and I think most of the license conditions have been fair.

So, anyway, getting back to it, as a matter of

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prove practical to get all the parties to try to work out a set of license conditions. It just hasn't worked in the past. We haven't been able to do it.

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In this case we have known all along for the most part what the Cities want, how much of this, what do they want from that. We have asked them; they have told us.

If we felt I guess that there was a very good chance that we could all three get together, then perhaps we would have brought the Cities in, but apparently at this stage, and I don't want to get into all the details, we just didn't feel it was a practical thing to bring the Cities in. We couldn't -- we wouldn't have gotten a settlement that way. So, based upon our judgment and based upon the history of this, we proceeded in this fashion.

MR. DEALE: Yes?

MRS. URBAN: I would agree with Mr. Dewey. I think that we decided early on that it would be more efficient to litigate the government parties with the applicant. I do not want to get into details because if we don't reach a settlement, I might endanger our litigating position, and I also do not want to in any way endanger or influence the litigating position of the Cities, so I think I will just have to stay with my original comments.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Spiegel.

MR. DEALE: Oh, yes, Mr. Spiegel? . . .

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discuss a matter with the counsel for Florida Power & Light?

MR. SPIEGEL: Could we have just a short recess to

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CHAIRMAN SMITH: Sure.

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(Brief recess.)

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MR. SPIEGEL: Can we go back on the record?

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MR. DEALE: Go on, Mr. Spiegel.

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MR. SPIEGEL: In our little conference there, the

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Company is willing that the Cities can state that they have

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made a counterproposal to Florida Power & Light to settle

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not only this case but the District Court case.

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MR. DEALE: Mr. Spiegel, this is just a question

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of hearing. I want to make sure that you mentioned that

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the Cities have made a proposal to Florida Power & Light?

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MR. SPIEGEL: Yes. But that counterproposal has not been disclosed to Justice or the NRC, and that is

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procedure. Now, what I am willing to state on behalf of

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the Cities here and now, recognizing the importance of all

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this litigation and the dangers that necessarily fall upon

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an attorney before trial involving settlement negotiations,

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we are willing, if the parties will give us permission, to

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make our counterproposal public because we think that if

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this Board could see our counterproposal, you would realize

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factually that what the other parties have said here

We are not difficult to deal with much, and I don't know where -- why there is that belief. Now, I recognize that the Justice has the disadvantage of not knowing what we are proposing, and, therefore, I can only say -- because I can appreciate it and I don't intend to make the Company look bad, but if they were to give us leave, we would be willing to either in a privileged way or in a public way make public our counterproposal because we think that it will show that it would be very cooperative, number one.

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Number two, I don't know why from the beginning it was assumed that the Cities' presence in the negotiations would somehow impede negotiations. It somehow seemed to be an assumption from the beginning. I do know the practical matter, we all know as attorneys, that when one side is faced with a group on other side, the first desire of that one side is to split the opponents.

particularly here you have three groups of government agencies and, of course, the power company is going to say let's see how little we can get away with in dealing with these two public agencies, then we will split the group, and then those Cities will be off on their own and those Cities don't have the kind of resources, the money.

And, I have to go to these Cities and look at these

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people and ask for astronomical amounts of money because of the costs that we have to go try the case. We don't have Congress to appropriate for us. We have taxpayers that have to put their money up, and those taxpayers are the customers. They don't pass it on. Every cent that Florida Power & Light is spending here is passed on to their rate payers, not to their stockholders. So, the Cities, every cent they spend on me is paid by every citizen in that town.

So, it's perfectly obvious. I mean you would have to be blind, you know, you would have to come from another planet to see — to come to any other conclusion but that the power company wants to split us. They have already settled with one city, and now it's perfectly obvious that they would split us and then they would only have to deal with us, no other explanation for it.

And I think that that's where -- and I say in all due respect to the Justice Department -- I do respect them. They have done wonderful things in cases. I do respect them, but in all due respect, on my theory, the practice of law that talks in plain English, I think they are being taken because I think if the Company had to sit down with the three of us and say, all right, let's get a settlement, you would have it.

As long as the Justice Department and NRC are holding out this carrot or they are holding out carrots to

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each other, they are not going to give their bottom dollar.

And their bottom dollar will come and there will be a settlement and there can be a settlement in my judgment if the government would close ranks and not have the Federal Government playing off against the state government or the Cities.

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And that's what's happening here. They are dealing with the power companies, and the Cities are out there dangling, and these Cities are whispering to me: We pay taxes to the Federal Government. Why aren't the government agencies in there negotiating with us? Why are they going to leave us out there on the limo?

And I think also there was something said here, and I don't disagree with what Mr. Dewey has said, that in the past, given the framework of the statute in which the Justice Department and NRC have an informal kind of a review or semiformal, it has always not been productive to bring all the parties in. I think it may well be that at that stage before interventions, before hearings, it may well be that the Cities and the cooperatives -- maybe we would have been in that same situation -- not yet committed to litigation might ask for more.

It may be difficult, but that's no longer where we are now. It's some sort of a cultural lag that they have carried over from other cases where the concept they have

is not applicable. We are now in hearing, the public hearings, and we are all having to bite the bullet.

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And, Your Honor, I can only say if you think that
I am going to be unreasonable in settlement having to go to
tnese people for five hundred thousand dollars to try this
case, you are wrong.

The Justice Department has so much leverage over us, and the NRC Staff has so much leverage over us, and the Company has so much leverage over us, and my buying power is weak, but it's not nonexistence because although these people don't like to spend the money, these people have backbone.

I have represented them over fifteen years in litigation with Florida Power & Light Corporation and Florida Power Corporation, and they will spend money and we will go to trial. We will. All I am saying is from what I have seen of the proposed settlement, it's not going to solve the case, it's not going to shorten the case, it's going to lengthen the case.

Now, I want to address one more point. And Mr. Dewey is quite correct. They have sent us the technical language of the settlement conditions, some thirty pages of very finely written language, and we have said we don't have time to review it, but we have sent them back a draft.

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MR. DEWEY: Well, we haven't received the draft. I didn't even know of its existence, that it was being sent.

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MR. SPIEGEL: But in truth, in fact, you know, as I have discussed it with my partner, we have sent them back a draft. An answer has been sent just as we told Mr. Dewey. We are involved in discovery, in answering interrogatories in this case. We have four lawyers working full time, and our judgment was to take one lawyer off and go through thirty-two pages of fine print.

At that stage of the negotiations when the economic package that goes with all that fine print is not something that's acceptable to us on a judgment basis, we just don't have the resources to do all these things. The Company is saying you have to answer the interrogatories, and we have just gotten out a book that thick answering all their interrogatories in the District Court case.

So, I think Mr. Dewey does have some cause for criticism. I am not saying we are perfect. All I am saying, as a practical matter, the way the three other parties are proposing to do it just won't work.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: The proposed --

MR. SPIEGEL: It won't work for the Board and it won't work for us. It will work for Justice and NRC because they will withdraw from the case, and this Board will sit with a prolonged proceeding between the two of us,

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and this Board will have to operate without their help and their assistance. Once they settle out, they won't be available to help the Board, I believe.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Were you going to address the latest statement that Mr. Spiegel made about not being available?

MRS. URBAN: Yes. May I?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Yes.

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MRS. URBAN: The Department at this time has no position on whether we would withdraw or whether we would be available. I imagine, and this is a very preliminary statement, but if there is a settlement agreement and there is some sort of procedure based on the settlement agreement, we will participate but, again, that's a very preliminary statement and, of course, it's subject to discussion with other people in the Department.

MR. LAZO: Mr. Dewey?

MR. DEWEY: I will guarantee everyone that one way or another, the Staff will attend all sessions. What our role will be I think it's a little premature to say without, you know, concurring with the rest of the Staff on this, but we will be there and I would assume we will take some type of role.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Do you think that either of the ...
Federal Government agencies could take the position that we

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have settled with the Florida Power & Light Company as a matter of expediency but not as a matter of arriving at an ideal solution to the case?

MR. DEWEY: I -- excuse me.

MRS. URBAN: Go on.

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MR. DEWEY: I have my own personal views as to that. In Louisiana the -- this is what happened. The Staff and the Department, once the agreement was entered into, they said that they looked at the settlement as a package, that they felt that, therefore, they did not -- well, they did not comment about the remainder of the proceeding. I personally feel that I think our role would be different in this, but I can't say for sure.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mrs. Urban?

MRS. URBAN: Obviously, if you reach a settlement agreement, there are compromises that must be made and --

. CHAIRMAN SMITH: Do you think that the Department of Justice is capable of taking a litigative approach consistent with that statement?

MRS. URBAN: I am not sure I understand your question.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Well, the concern that counsel for Florida Cities has expressed is that once a settlement is arrived at by the Federal Government parties that they will then have a tendency to defend the settlement. Among

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expediency, something that you compromise to avoid

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3 litigation. And you would not have necessarily a

litigative commitment to the settlement as being the best

private parties a settlement very often is regarded as an

way of meeting your ideal of a settlement.

Now, a Federal Government agency cannot freely concede, it would seem to me, that it has agreed to something less than that which fully protects the public interest. They would almost have to eliminate that as a position. But could the Department of Justice and the Staff go into such a proceeding and with candor point out and assist in developing weaknesses in a settlement that they agreed to?

MRS. URBAN: I am frankly not sure how we would handle that. I am confident that quite obviously we haven't gotten everything that we could have, you know, if we could have our way and get every single thing we ever wanted. I mean I don't -- I consider the Davis-Besse case a rather strong victory and a very, very good decision, but perhaps if we had our way, you know, we could fine tune it.

I am not sure what position we would take, whether we would go in there and put on a strong case defending the settlement, whether we would point out weaknesses, whether we would participate at all. Our position is somewhat different from the Staff's in that we do not have to

1 participate.

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We have -- because of the Congressional requirement that we file competitive impact statements with our settlements in District Court cases, we are in the position where we often have to comment upon that, and I assume we would be prepared to do so particularly in response to direct questions.

Again, I find it a very awkward position to have to argue that our settlement is not perfect and, on the other hand, we obviously do not want to injure the litigation positions of any other parties. That is something that we have thought about and have not come to a conclusion about yet.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I have one further question along this line. The proposed settlement that you have submitted to the Florida Cities, has it come far enough that it could be called an agreement in principle?

MRS. URBAN: Your Honor, there are certain -- many of the provisions have been agreed upon. There are certain very -- there are certain very significant provisions which have not been -- which we have not reached an agreement upon with the Company, although we are optimistic.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Would it be possible -- if and when the government parties and they do agree upon a settlement in principle, would it be possible then to bring

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in the Florida Cities in non-public private negotiations?

Might not that be a compromise satisfying all of the -- not all of them, but eliminate some of the objections that all the parties have?

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In other words, I can appreciate why you —

appreciate the efficiency or why you want the efficiency of
negotiating toward an agreement in principle with only the
government parties and the licensee, but then after that
agreement has been reached in principle, efficiency is no
longer your problem and then you could include, it would
seem, the Florida Cities in further negotiations.

MRS. URBAN: The way the negotiations are proceeding I think is we are working out different provisions so that what happens is we tend — because the language — as Mr. Spiegel has pointed out and Mr. Jablon, because the language and, you know, the exact way it is worded is so important, they tend — the agreements and principle and the wording of the specific agreements tend to be worked out the same.

We have, as has been discussed, shown the Cities conditions that are fairly complete and, you know, that have the language. We agreed with the Company on the type of negotiations we are conducting, and I frankly would hesitate to committee to allowing or to then joining with the Cities without consulting with the Company or without

at least hearing their views on that. The Department I think in principle has no disagreement, although once we have reached a settlement, I think we perhaps would be unwilling to negotiate for two more years.

MR. DYM: That's precisely our concern. I also don't --

MR. JABLON: Excuse me. Just as a matter of clarity, the Company has no disagreement with what? Can you read the sentence back?

(Thereupon, the last statement of Mrs. Urban was read back.)

MRS. URBAN: No disagreement with then having at least a limited number of three-way negotiating sessions once we have reached an agreement, but we do not intend to start all over again.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Dym?

MR. DYM: I think that's basically the problem. I don't think we are going to be in a position where first there is going to be an agreement in principle and then there is going to be a set of detailed conditions. We are trying to short-circuit that. What we will end up with, if we reach an agreement, is a detailed set of license conditions, and we contemplate that if there -- if an agreement is reached, we would then submit those license conditions to the Board.

And if we have reached an agreement with the Department of Justice and the NRC Staff, we would be perfectly willing to sit down with Mr. Jablon, as we are doing now in negotiations — one problem is that this is not the only proceeding, the only litigated proceeding between the Cities and FPL. There is a District Court case that the Cities have brought against FPL. The discussions that we have had with the Cities have basically been involved in an effort to resolve all of our differences.

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As I say, I on't think that's going to happen.

From our standpoint, 'would like -- we would like to move this forward one stept a time. We would like to see whether we can resolvour problems with the Department of Justice and the NRC Sif, which has an interest only in this proceeding.

And as they le said, they look toward the public interest in determinimhether these license conditions will eliminate any ittion inconsistent with the antitrust laws. This their focus, and that's what we are looking at now in most this proceeding.

As I say we are able to reach an agreement, I think we are perf prepared to sit down with the Cities at that point. Jing that troubles me -- the thing that troubles ment requiring their involvement at this point couldwell mean that instead of our being

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in a position to report to the Board within a month as to where matters stand, it would take six months to report to the Board, and I just don't think that time will be spent productively.

And, further, I must say that I am just unaware of any other situation where there is a litigated proceeding and two of the parties to that proceeding decide, well, the differences between us don't appear to be that great, let's see if we can resolve them — it happens all the time both with the government and with private parties.

There may be other parties in the proceeding who have a different position, and it doesn't appear as if settlement between -- with those parties is feasible, but that doesn't mean -- I know of no situation where it means that the parties who desire to try to work out a settlement are precluded from doing so. And that really is what Mr. Jablon is saying.

He is saying you, FPL, and you, the Department of Justice, and you, the NRC Staff, may not attempt to resolve your differences. And I see no legal basis for that decision nor do I see any public policy basis in support of it.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I think we have covered this subject rather thoroughly. Is there anything further on the subject?

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MR. SPIEGEL: Well, I would still make as a formal request that Florida Power & Light permit us to submit to the Board and the Justice and NRC the Cities' counterproposal, which is outstanding for the settlement not only of this proceeding but of the antitrust case. All I am asking is that FPL -- we are requesting on this record that FP&L give us that permission.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Are you aware that this Board is in a record void? I mean we know very little about this case. We know the affidavits. We are familiar with the affidavits that originally accompanied the petition for leave to intervene. Those are — we read those sometime ago, a long time ago. What meaning would your counterproposal have to us in an evidentiary void?

MR. SPIEGEL: First of all, let me amend my proposal because you have raised something in my mind. We are asking Florida Power & Light to permit us to make our counterproposal, not their proposal, our proposals that we have given them, available, either severally or jointly, either to the Justice and just to the Justice, if that's all FP&L is willing to do, or NRC Staff and just NRC Staff or NRC Staff and Justice or to the Board and Justice and NRC Staff or to the Board alone.

In other words, what I am saying is if they will waive their right, because they have a right to refuse.

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Now, how does it come into it? I think all government
agencies involved in litigation have a duty to do what they
can within their powers to reach settlements between all
parties.

Now, different District Court judges -- you look at the Rules of Civil Procedure. They are one thing.

Different judges have different ways of getting the parties to resolve things and getting the procedures.

I remember a case before Judge Gesell, I believe a former associate or partner of Mr. Dym, when this involved Central Valley Project. We filed our complaint. It was a very complex case. Before the government answered, the judge's secretary called us, said he wanted a meeting:

We had a meeting with the Justice -- with the judge among all parties. He said, Now, what's this case about, and he explained the procedures and said, Now, here is the way I want this case handled procedurally. He said, It may well be that a motion to dismiss by the government rather than answer may resolve the question.

Now, he was interested in one thing. It was an extremely moving experience for me as an attorney. He wanted that case disposed of and he wanted it disposed of properly on the merits and he wanted it disposed as quickly as it could, and the parties agreed that that would be an agreeable procedure. The motion to dismiss was filed and

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the whole case was revolved. Now, he sharpened up his procedure that way.

We have had other experiences with other District Court judges. We think the Board has that kind of general or judicial elbow room to set up procedures for getting things resolved, and we think also that they have procedures for impelling the parties toward settlement by bringing things out at least in the open sufficiently so that the parties involved can get a feeling of what the Board is thinking about the issues and thereby encouraging the parties to settle.

Now, you know, maybe this is not, you know, black and white law, but you know the law and the procedures are not exact and I think there is enough authority. What we would like to do is present it to the Board and then have the Board say, Well, just as a matter of record, what's wrong with what the Cities are proposing here? Justice Department, what's wrong?

You don't have to take a position at all, but I do not believe that in Twentieth Century America judges have to put blinders on and sort of walk along a narrow path.

You got a practical problem, let's get that practical problem solved. And I am so satisfied within myself -- we have worked it out with these clients and we have had all sorts of meetings -- that we have come up with something

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are having here, when you look at the facts, doesn't make sense, even though in the abstract without Hamlet it seems to make sense.

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MR. DEALE: Mr. Spiegel, from my standpoint, I don't understand what's preventing you from passing along whatever proposals you have to the parties and to us, too. What is preventing you from doing this? You want some sort of a blessing to the proposal from the Board. I don't think we are disposed to do this. We are not plessing these proposals. We haven't even seen them.

And we are not concerned, at least from my present viewpoint, of asking for anybody to disclose what they are proposing, so go ahead and send them out. And if they fly, fine. If they don't, so be it. This is negotiation among the parties.

MR. SPIEGEL: If -- that's why I am putting it on.
Is Florida Power & Light willing --

MR. JABLON: There is a restriction by Florida

Power & Light against our disclosing our positions and then
disclosing their positions?

MR. SPIEGEL: We have got a confidentiality negotiation. Let me say -- I want it very clear on this -- they have a right, if I understand it, to say no. I am trying to find out whether they are going to say no.

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MR. DYM: My understanding is that Mr. Jablon and Mr. Spiegel nave had discussions with the Department of Justice and the NRC Staff at which we were not present where they stated their position and attempted to persuade the Department of Justice and the NRC Staff to accept their position. We haven't prevented that from happening. I see no reason why we could prevent it or how we could prevent it from happening.

If they want to tell the Department of Justice and the NRC Staff, Wait a minute, we — what we told you earlier we have backed off from, all right, our demands are more modest now, I have no problem with that. I have no problem with that at all. But what I do have a problem with, though, is the apparent effort to delay the discussions that we have underway with the Department of Justice and the NRC Staff.

See, what they are trying to do is to put their proposal on the table as the one that each of the parties will then have to deal with. We are past that stage. We are involved in negotiations. I think they will be successful, and we will have a document that we are hopeful we will be able to present to the Board, and then if the Cities don't like it, they can come in and explain why they don't like it.

MR. DEALE: Mr. Dym, Mr. Spiegal was asking you

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for permission for him to send you his proposal.

MR. DYM: No. I mean I have his --

MR. DEALE: This is what I heard him say.

MR. DYM: I have his proposal. It is now being considered and we will get back to him on his proposal.

All I am saying is I have no problem with his engaging in discussions with the government parties, at which I am not present, in which they try to persuade the government that their position is a reasonable one just as I am trying to persuade the government that my position is a reasonable one.

MR. DEALE: So, what else is new?

MR. DYM: Nothing else is new.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mrs. Urban?

MRS. URBAN: In the discussions we have had with the Cities, they have commented on our proposal, the Florida Power & Light and Federal Government agencies' tentative agreement. They have not, because of their agreement with the Company, been able to give us any concrete comments on things like number of megawatts and that kind of thing.

I think that it would be helpful for the Federal
Government parties to see their proposal because I think it
would take things out of the vague area and into the
somewhat more concrete, and I think we would be able to

 deal with that. I think the government -- Federal

Government parties would have the ability to deal with what

they have seen without holding things up. I think we can

evaluate that reasonably expeditiously.

MR. DYM: I had understood that Mr. Spiegel was concerned with advancing his position with the NRC Staff. He is perfectly free to do it as far as I am concerned. I don't want to be a participant in his discussions.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Just a moment, please. There is apparently some confusion among these three places. I observe signs of confusion, so why don't we just take a few minutes to straighten it out?

MR. JABLON: Excuse me, if I may. There is a factual question here. In answer to your question what is getting in the way, Florida Power & Light's counsel has interpreted our confidentiality agreements and that has been communicated to me, that we cannot state to the government our positions with Florida Power & Light in the parallel negotiations, that we cannot tell the government, and that is the problem, and what we are saying is that negotiations where the parties are forced not to communicate as between the two negotiations are unproductive.

MR. DEALE: Mr. Dym has an entirely different viewpoint of that.

MR. JABLON: That's fine.

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MR. DYM: I think I have stated that so far as I am concerned, they are free to take whatever position they want with the Department of Justice and the NRC Staff.

MR. SPIEGEL: What I asked was whether we are free to take the formal proposal for settlement that we made, the written proposal, that document, and make it available to Justice and NRC?

MR. DYM: Yes.

MR. SPIEGEL: We are free to do that?

MR. DYM: Yes. I would like to -- I would like to get an assurance, though, that there will be no delay in our efforts to resolve our differences with the Department of Justice as a result of whatever Mr. Spiegel and Mr. Jablon want to do. We would like to get at it. We would like to negotiate. We would like to sit down with them to work out a piece of paper.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Well, the Board has observed that the Commission's order of 19 --

MR. DEALE: June 21st, 1978.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: -- directed the Board to proceed expeditiously, and I hope I don't have to explain the schedule to the commissioners, but I do think it is time for the parties to either settle or get on with the hearing.

MRS. URBAN: Mr. Smith, I think seeing the piece

of paper that we have been discussing for the past ten minutes at least in my view will help settlement. I find it much easier to deal with things in black and white and concrete proposals than I do with the kind of generalization, general discussions that we have been having with the Cities. I certainly think it will speed it up at least from the point of view of the Department.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I think the next item that we had in mind has been fairly well answered. Has there been any change in conditions in the industry which the Board should know about which might affect the issues as we originally approved them or perhaps even the discovery rulings? I assume that had there been, it would have been brought to our attention, but we are meeting here and now is an opportunity to officially advise us if we should be advised.

MR. JABLON: I think, Your Honor, the District
Court action and the discovery in that was one of them, but
that was covered. I think the interim decisions are a
second factor, but you are aware of them.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: The interim --

. MR. JABLON: Decisions of the Federal Regulatory Commission of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals decision in the Gainesville case.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Now we are down to the question of ruling on the proposed schedule for resuming the

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proceeding. We have a letter from Mr. Dewey dated January 17 in which all the parties have agreed to proceed under the attached schedule. Is that correct? Does everyone agree that this attached schedule -- well, is it still a reasonable schedule?

MR. DYM: We believe that it is. We think that -we are hopeful that we will be able to resolve this matter
more expeditiously than is reflected in this schedule, but
I think when this schedule was put together -- I think all
of the parties worked together in arranging a schedule with
a realistic expectation that it will not be necessary for
us to come before the Board to seek extensions of time.

I don't want to preclude ourselves from doing that, but it was intended to be a realistic schedule as opposed to coming in with what the parties would view as unrealistic but expecting to get extensions of time from the Board.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Any further comments on it?

Mr. Dewey?

MR. DEWEY: Well, my comment is that in the event that we can have a shortcut proceeding as we have talked about earlier today, then perhaps we could cut back on the length of the schedule.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: What is needed from the Board now, just approval of the schedule? You have made a request

that discovery be permitted to proceed again?

MR. DEWEY: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: That is what is needed now, permission to proceed in discovery?

MR. DEWEY: (Nods head)

MR. JABLON: Your Honor, we support the schedule assuming this type of proceeding is going to be. I think the most appropriate thing, I would like to submit a formal motion to rely on the District Court discovery in writing —
I don't think it ought to be handled here — to rely on the District Court discovery in certain of the procedural aspects, which could short-circuit or impact on this, but I think if we are going the long route that this schedule is appropriate.

MR. DYM: I obviously acquiesce in Mr. Japlon's right to file a motion seeking relief. I do think, though, it important to emphasize that we, FPL, are now proceeding to comply with the Cities' discovery request in this proceeding.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: In this proceeding?

MR. DYM: In the NRC proceeding. The stay of discovery that was approved by the Board expired in January. We view ourselves at this point as being obligated to do what is necessary to comply with outstanding discovery requests, and I assume that Mr. Jablon occupies no

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different position. If he does, I would like to know it because we are doing an awful lot of work now.

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CHAIRMAN SMITH: Yeah, I had not thought of it that way. I thought that the matter was in suspense until we started it again.

MR. DYM: No, that wasn't our understanding. I don't think it was the government lawyers' understanding either.

MR. DEWEY: No, we thought that discovery was in progress.

first of all, as a practical matter, we can live with this schedule. The practical fact is that this proceeding is scheduled on a much slower track than the District Court proceeding and that we acquiesced in that schedule knowing it. The practical matter is that there is nearly a hundred percent overlap in terms of discovery requests in the District Court, and all my motion would do is go to the question of not seeing wasted, burdened time and effort.

There is no sense having a complete or nearly complete duplication involving file searches in fifteen cities of essentially the same discovery. However -- and what the proposal will be would be to presumptively rely on that District Court discovery, but since you don't have before you the District Court discovery requests, I think

it would be premature to rule on it at this time. I wanted
to alert the parties that I was planning to file a motion
to that effect.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: All right. In the meantime, however, do you now agree that discovery under the NRC rules of practice is in effect?

MR. JABLON: Yes, Your Honor.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Is anybody in default? Has there been any problem? There is no default?

MR. JABLON: I am sorry, I missed your question.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Apparently no one is in default in discovery responses.

MR. JABLON: Not to my knowledge.

MR. DEWEY: Well, there is only one point as far as discovery is concerned. To the extent that the footnote does say that the parties will begin production as soon as possible, we have not received any production under this document, under our document requests as of now, but it should be coming in on a regular basis now because that was the agreement and that was the footnote in our discovery — in our proposed schedule.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay. Well, everyone has agreed that that is a suitable discovery schedule for now, and the Board would approve it. Anything further? If there is nothing further, we will adjourn.

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MR. SPIEGEL: May I confer with counsel?

MR. JABLON: Your Honor, as a matter of caution, I made certain introductory requests. Assuming that these negotiations between FP&L and the government, the Justice Department and the NRC Staff, do not come to fruition in terms of expediting the proceedings, I plan to file formal motions on that, and I assume that they would be ruled upon. In other words, there were certain proposals with regard to what the Board could do to facilitate settlement.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Settlement?

MR. JABLON: Yean.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: You plan to file a formal motion concerning settlement negotiations?

MR. JABLON: No. I made two proposals, three proposals, actually: First, putting it colloquially, that the Board get the parties together and knock heads, we make certain formal submissions to you; second, that if that were unavailing, to have what I called in the nature of a show cause proceeding; and, third, the matter I just alluded to, the reliance on the District Court discovery. The Board hasn't commented on the first two proposals. I didn't want to leave them hanging.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Well, the knocking of heads was done gently but nevertheless sincerely today. We do believe that it's time to settle this case or get on with

the hearing.

Your next motion, as I understood it, was a -- was almost a complaint and not a motion that you were being excluded from settlement negotiations. I thought that much of your complaint has now been satisfied. You are going to be given an opportunity for direct input. We have nothing formal to rule upon as far as the negotiating status between the government parties and licensee. You did not make a specific formal motion.

MR. JABLON: Well, maybe the best way to handle it would be this, that just as an aside, because there is a printed record, I don't want to imply that — well, I think it moves forward that we are able to give our proposal to the government. We are not really satisfied in being excluded directly from the negotiations.

There was an interim -- there were two specific interim proposals. One was that the Board be informed of the specific status of settlement discussions, and the second was the procedural shortcuts, and let me ask, would the Board be receptive to my putting those proposals more concretely in writing?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I do believe you are talking about two basic proposals. One is that you be given leave to submit to the Board a settlement proposal? That is one proposal that you are speaking of?

MR. JABLON: Well, that the parties -- that if a settlement does not come about -- what I am trying to do is set up procedures that if this process that is going on now between the Justice Department and the NRC Staff and the FP&L does not work, what I had suggested, Your Honor, was that the parties submit formally to the Board their proposals along with the reasons therefor and that there be answering responses and that the Board give an indication as to their attitude so that you wouldn't be acting on a blank sheet of paper as you inferred. I understand that this type of proposal is analogous to procedures which District Court judges have been known to use.

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The second proposal was then if that were unavailing, to have what would be in the nature of a show cause proceeding so that rather than going through the extensive time for discovery that there be an initial proceeding more analogous to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I would anticipate, Mr. Jablon, that if there is a settlement proposal submitted to the Board in this proceeding that we would then have another pre-hearing conference to address how we approach the hearing. So, that takes care of a part of your proposal.

I think it would be premature for us to rule now what to do in various eventualities. I think that we would

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be better able to rule if we actually had something before us to depart from. But, still there is the other matter which I still don't quite understand. All right, would you please repeat then what the third -- go ahead.

MR. LAZO: May I ask, Mr. Jablon, what type of a submittal is it that you are thinking of? Would this be something in the nature of a pretrial brief?

MR. JABLON: I think essentially close to it, yes. In other words, I think it would be fruitful, given the years of time and given the background in the case, for the parties to set forth before the Board what relief they think is appropriate.

As the settlement negotiations must indicate, there are at least some areas where there is an overlap or where there would be an agreement. I would think that it would be incumbent upon the Cities or the complaining parties to specify at least their principal areas which they deem constitute the situation inconsistent and why and the justifications for relief and responsive pleadings.

What that would do is give the Board, in an informed way, a means of having the input of their views, in light of the Midland and Davis-Besse proceedings, that NRC is no longer acting on a clean slate as to what might be an appropriate resolution of the case.

MR. LAZO: So that based upon the summaries of

physicians, the knocking of heads might become a little less gentle.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: But isn't it premature,

Mr. Jablon, when we have just been advised that within a

matter of weeks there may be a settlement before us and we

have just been advised that there is no impediment for

Florida Cities -- preventing Florida Cities from submitting

to the government parties what they believe should be in a

settlement? Wouldn't it be better to have that come to

pass before the Board required the parties to submit your

summaries?

MR. JABLON: Mr. Smith, I guess I was acting -- I am acting under mixed premises. We have -- I was setting forth -- I had agreed initially that I had no problem with the Justice Department and the NRC and FP&L taking another month to negotiate to see if they could reach agreement, setting aside the problems with our exclusion, and then adopting these proposals or not adopting them.

It may be premature to rule on them, but what I was thinking of is taking the time now or beginning to look towards a mechanism if settlement were unavailing. I guess from the perspective -- settlement seems less assured to me from the perspective where I am sitting than perhaps the statements of the Justice Department and the NRC Staff and FP&L will imply.

I do think that whether a settlement between the Justice Department, NRC and FP&L comes about or not, that if it's not an all party settlement that some procedures ought to be adopted.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: My question is when? When should they be adopted?

MR. JABLON: I would propose to -- I would propose to file a formal motion and the Board could rule before you determine whether there would be a settlement with the government.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Well, that's what I thought you were saying.

MR. JABLON: Because the parties would be on notice that the Board is prepared to pursue it.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Well, the Board is prepared as we have stated. We are prepared to explore ways of symplifying the hearing, of reducing the issues where possible and to do whatever will be helpful to move the matter along, and certainly you can file, Mr. Jablon, whatever you wish, but myself, I think I would have a difficult time of approaching such a motion until I saw what's going to happen in the next few weeks.

MR. JABLON: Then I would wait until we saw the results of the FP&L and the Justice Department and the NRC . settlement.

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CHAIRMAN SMITH: If for no other reason than efficiency, because if you file such a proposal and the parties have to be taken away from the negotiating table to respond to it and envision every conceivable danger lurking in your proposal in a void, I just don't think it's efficient and certainly not efficient for the Board either, so I really think you should wait until the next few weeks have passed and then see where we are.

However, if time passes and you don't believe that progress is being made and you believe that it is time for the Board to assemble the parties and discuss it and set the matter down for hearing if we have to, if that relief is required, we will certainly consider it.

MR. JABLON: Thank you, Your Honor.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: If there is nothing further, we are adjourned.

(Pre-hearing conference adjourned at 12:05 PM)

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