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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

IN THE MATTER OF:

METROPOLITAN EDISON COMPANY, et al.

(Three Mile Island Unit 1)

Docket No. 50-289 (Restart)

Place - Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Date - 9 November 1979

Pages 284 - 555

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

In the matter of:

METROPOLITAN EDISON COMPANY, Docket No. 50-289 et al. (Restart)

(Three Mile Island Unit 1)

The Forum, Education Building, Commonwealth Avenue and Walnut Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Friday, 9 November 1979

Special preheating conference in the aboveentitled matter was resumed, pursuant to adjournment, at 9:00 a.m.

BEFORE:

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IVAN W. SMITH, Esq., Chairman, Atomic Safety and Licensing Board.

DR. WALTER H. JORDAN, Member.

DR. LINDA W. LITTLE, Member.

Also present on behalf of the Board:

LAWRENCE BRENNER, Esq., Special Counsel to the Board

MS. DORIS MORAN, Clark to the Board

ĊW	1	APPEARANCES:
	2	On behalf of the Licensee, Metropolitan Edison Company
	3	GEORGE F. TROWBRIDGE, Esq.,
	1	ERMEST BLAKE, Esq.,
	4	ROBERT ZAHLER, Esq.,
		Shaw, Pittman, Potts and Trowbridge,
	5	1800 M Straet, N.W.,
		Washington, D.C.
	6 !	
		On behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:
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		KARIN W. CARTER, Esq.,
	8	Assistant Attorney General,
		505 Executive House,
	9	Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.
	- 11	
	10	On behalf of the Consumer Advocate, Commonwealth of
		Pennsylvania:
	!!	
	11	JEROME BLASK, Esq.,
		Assistant Consumer Advecate,
	12	Department of Justice,
		Strawberry Square, 14th Floor,
	13	Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.
		inar sobary, remay realization
	14	On behalf of the Pennsylvania Public Utilities
	1	Commission:
	15	COMMISSION:
	1	JOHN LEVIN, Esq.,
	16	Pennsylvania Public Utilities Commission,
	1	P.C. Box 3265,
	17	
		Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.
	18	On behalf of the Environmental Coalition on Nuclear
	19	Power:
	20	DR. CHAUNCEY KEPFORD,
		DR. JUDITH JOHNSRUD,
	21	433 Orlando Avenue,
		State College, Pennsylvania,
	22	
		On behalf of Chesapeak Energy Alliance:
	23	
		ROBERT Q. POLLARD, Esq.,
	24	609 Montpelier Street,
	- 1	Baltimore, Maryland.

1 On behalf of PANE: wb 2 WILLIAM JORDAN, Esq., Sheldon, Harmon, Roisman & Weiss 3 1725 I Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 4 On behalf of Union of Concerned Scientists: 5 ELLYN WEISS, Esq., Sheldon, Harmon, Roisman & Weiss, 6 1725 I Street, N.W., 7 Washington, D.C. On behalf of Newberry Township TMI Steering Committee: 8 PATRICIA A. SMITH, 9 Box 52, R.D. 1, 10 Etters, Pennsylvania. On behalf of ANGRY: 11 JOHN BOWERS, Esq., 12 R.D. 7, Box 388, York, Pennsylvania. 13 DANIEL M. PELL, Esq., 14 32 South Beaver Street, York, Pennsylvania. 15 HOLLY KECK. 16 245 W. Philadelphia Street, York, Pennsylvania 17 GAIL BRADFORD 18 On behalf of Three Mile Island Alert: 19 THEODORE A. ADLER, Esq., 20 Widolf, Reager, Selkowitz & Adler, P.O. Box 1547, 21 Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. 22 23 24

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On behalf of the Ragulatory Staff:

JAMES TOURTELLOTTE, Esq., MARCIA E. MULKEY, Esq., DANIEL SWANSON, Esq., LISA SINGER, Esq., LUCY SWARTZ, Esq., Office of Executive Legal Director, United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C.

Petitioners for leave to intervene pro sa:

JAME LEE, R.D. 3: Box 3521, Etters, Pennsylvania.

NORMAN ARMODT. R.D. 5, Coatesville, Pennsylvania.

MARVIN LEWIS, 6504 Bradford Terrace, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

STEVEN C. SHOLLY, 304 South Market Street, Mechanicsville, Pennsylvania.

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PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Good morning, ladies and

is a list of the draft reports of the Kemeny Commission's taff and for some reason it found its way into the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel offices. I don't know if that list has been distributed but I thought that it would be something that the Petitioners and parties in this proceeding would be interested in, but you should bear in mind that as I understand it, that list is of draft reports and not final reports and we do not have access to the reports. It is simply the list.

Union of Concerned Scientists and Part 5.44, the Board recommends for your reading the matter of Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Corp., Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Station, CLI 74-40, 8AC309, November 7, 1974.

MR. KEPFORD: Excuse me, Mr. Chairman. Do you have an ALAB number for that?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: That is not an ALAB. It's CLI 74-40. The reports are in this library and that will be available. As a matter of fact the actual case is right here, and if a can borrow this book for the day, during recesses you can take a look at it.

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Mr. Branner recommends the second to last para-Skaph might have bearing upon inconsistent hydrogen generation assumptions.

As we concluded yesterday's business there was a possibility of I believe a report from Mr. Tourtellotte. Ware you going to report on the matter to us. Fr. To wrellotte, about the possibility of a rule-making? MR. TOURTELLOTTE: Yes.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Would you prefer to do that now ce later?

MR. TOURTELLOTTE: We can do that now, but I would like to ask a preliminary question.

In the event that we do not finish today do you anticipate going on tomorrow?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: All right, this is a good time to raise that.

We know that the room is theoretically available tomorrow although it would be apparently an inconvenience. The nambers of the Board are also available tomorrow, but we are also aware that the parties were told -- they were not given notice that the proceeding would last through tomorrow, so I would ask for an expression of opinion as to the possibility of going over tomorrow.

Is there anybody who simply cannot make it if wa have to go over tomorrow?

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(No response.)

There is no one then who cannot make it.

Would it be praferable, as it is to the Board, to go late tonight and finish up rather than-- I see a general Consensus that that would be the case.

MS. WEISS: We would not be able to go beyond about 6:15 because the last flight to Washington is seven o'clock, so I would have to leave before that, but that might be a possibility.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay. I would certainly hope that we'd be done by then.

Along that line, general due process and commission practice requires that Petitioners be given an opportunity to address objections to their contentions but there is no real requirement that replies to those responses be made by those opposing the contention. What has been happening is that the Licensee and the Staff have been responding to the Petitioners' response to the objections to the petitions, which is fine.

We want to assure you that if you just simply wish to rest upon what you previously stated that we will not deem your silence to be agreement with the responses to the objections and we will also carefully reread what you previously said about a particular contention before we rule.

So there really is no need to restate your original

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objections. Howevez, if you feel new matter has been raised that we should know about, don't be deterred from bringing it up.

MR. REPFORD: Mr. Chairman. --

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Before we go into anything else, Mr. Tourtellotte was out off in mid-report, I believe here.

Did you want to talk about that problem or do you want to bring it up later?

NR. TOURTELLOTTE: I can talk about it any time you want. If you want to do preliminary matters before you get to that, fine; whichever way you want to go.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Are there other preliminary matters?

MR. TROWBRIDGE: I have several preliminary natters, Mr. Chairman.

We have here the Executive Order behind the President's letter of May 16th on funding of public participation. I would ask that this Executive Order be copied into the record as the letter has already been copied into the record, but I would call two things to the attention of the Board about this Executive Order.

One, that it deals with regulations, not with licensing;

Two, that by its own terms it is not addressed to and excludes the independent regulatory agencies of the

government.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: If there are no objections, the Executive Order will be bound into the transcript.

(The document follows:)

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EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Sec. 2. Section 9.6 of the Civil Service Rule IX (5 CFR 9.6) is

amended by adding a new subsection (e) as follows:

"(e) The Commission shall include in its annual report a current listing, by agency, of all positions authorized to be filled by Limited

Executive Amignment.".
Sec. 4. Section 9.20 of Civil Service Enic IX (5 CFR 9.20) is amoud-

ed by adding a new subsection (f) as follows:

"(f) The Commission shall include in its annual report a current list-ing, by agency, of all positions authorized to be filled by Researcer Ex-" teamstand eviluse

JEDOCY CARREN

THE WRITE BOL ME March 7, 1973.

No. 12044

Mar. 23, 1978, 43 P.R. 12661

IMPROVING GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS

As President of the United States of America, I direct each Executive Agency to adopt procedures to improve existing and future regulations Section 1. Policy. Regulations shall be as simple and clear as persible They shall achieve legislative goals effectively and efficiently. They shall not impose unnecessary burdens to the economy, on individuals on public or private organizations, or no State and local governmen's

To achieve these objectives, regulations shall be developed through a process which easures that:

- (a) the need for and purposes of the regulation are clearly estab-Heked:
- (b) heads of agencies and policy officials exercise effective overment:
- (c) opportunity exists for early participation and comment by other Pederal agrecies, State and local governments, businesses, orguntzations and individual members of the public;

(d) meaningful alternatives are considered and analysed before the regulation is issued; and

(e) compliance costs, paperwork and other burdens on the public are minimised

Sec. 2. Reform of the Process for Developing Significant Regul Agencies shall review and revise their procedures for developing regulations to be consistent with the policies of this Order and in a manner that minimises paperwork.

Agencies' procedures should fit their own needs but, at a minimum. these procedures shall include the following:

(a) Semiamuni Agenda of Regulations. To give the public adequate notice, agencies shall publish at least seminarunity as agenda of significant regulations under development or review. On the first Mosday in October, each agency shall publish in the PEDERAL REGIS. ER a sehedule showing the times during e coming fiscal year when the agreety's seminareal agencia will published. Supplements to the agenda may be published at other times during the year if necessary, but the seminantal agencies shall be an complete as possible. The head of each agency shall approve the agenda before it is published At a minimum, each published agenda shall describe the regulations being considered by the agency, the need for and the

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EXECL IVE ORDERS

legal basis for the action being taken, and the status of regilations proviously licted on the agenda. Each item on the agenda shall also include the name and telphone number of a knowledgeable agency official and, if pos-

phone number of a knowledgeable agency official and, if posnible, state wether or not a regulatory analysis will be required. The agenda shall also include existing regulations acheduled to be reviewed in accordance with Section 4 of this Order.

(b) Agency Head Oversight. Before an agency proceeds to develop significant new regulations, the agency head shall have reviewed the issues to be considered, the alternative approaches to be explored, a tentative plan for obtaining public comment, and target dates for completion of steps in the development of the regulation.

(e) Opportunity for Public Paracipetion. Agencies shall give the public an early and meaningful opportunity to participate in the development of agency regulations. They shall consider a variety of ways to provide this opportunity, including (1) publishing an advance notice of proposed rulemaking; (2) helding open conferences or public hearings; (3) sending notices of proposed regulations to publications likely to be read by those affected, and (4) notifying interested partice directly.

Agencies shall give the public at least 60 days to comment on proposed significant regulations. In the few instances where agencies determine this is not possible, the regulation shall be accompanied by a brief statement of the reasons for a shorter time period.

(d) Approval of Significant Regulations. The head of each agency, or the designated official with statutory responsibility, shall approve significant regulations before they are published for public comment in the PEDERAL REGISTER. At a minimum, this official should determine that:

(I) the proposed regulation is seeded;

(2) the direct and indirect effects of the regulation have been adequately considered;

(1) alternative approaches have been considered and the least burdensome of the acceptable alternatives has been chosen;

(4) public comments have been considered and an adequate response has been prepared.

(5) the regulation is written in plain English and is understandable to those who must comply with it;

(6) an estimate has been made of the new reporting burdens or record keeping requirements necessary for compliance with the regulation;

(7) the name, address and telephone number of a knowledgeable agency official is included in the publication; and

(4) a plan for evaluating the regulation after its muanes has been developed.

(e) Criteria for Determining Significant Regulations. Agencies shall establish criteria for identifying which regulations are significant. Agencies shall consider among other things: (1) the type and number of individuals, businesses, organizations. State and local governments affected, (2) the compitance and reporting requirements likely to be involved; (3) direct and indirect effects of the regulation including the effect on competition; and (4) the relationship of the regulations to those of other programs and agencies. Regulations that do not meet an agency's criteria for determining significance shall be accompanied by a statement to that effect at the time the regulation is proposed.

EXECUTIVE ORDERS

OR ORIGINAL Sec. S. Regulatory Analysis. Some of the regulations identified as significant may have major sconomic consequences for the general esonomy, for individual industries, geographical regions or levels of government. For these regulations, agencies shall propers : regulatory analysis. Such an analysis shall involve a careful examination of alternative approaches early in the decision-making process.

The following requirements shall govern the preparation of regulatory ABA! Thes

- (a) Criteria. Agency needs shall establish criteria for determining which regulations require regulatory analyses. The criteria cotablished shall
 - (1) ensure that regulatory analyses are performed for all reguiations which will result in (a) an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more; or (b) a major increase in costs or prices for individual industries, levels of government or geographic regions; and

(2) provide that in the agency head's discretion, regulatory analysis may be completed on any proposed regulation.

- b) Procedures. Agency beads shall establish procedures for developing the regulatory analysis and obtaining public com-
 - (1) Each regulatory analysis shall contain a succinct statement of the problem; a description of the major alternative ways of dealing with the problems that were considered by the agency: an analysis of the economic coasequeness of each of these alternatives and a detailed explanation of the reasons for choosing one alternative over the others

(2) Agencies shall include in their public notice of proposed rules an explanation of the regulatory approach that has been selected or is favored and a short description of the other alternatives considered. A statement of how the public may obtain a copy of the draft regulatory analysis shall also be treluded.

(3) Agencies shall prepare a final regulatory analysis to be made available when the final regulations are published.

Regulatory analyses shall not be required in rulemaking proceedings pending at the time this Order is issued if an Economic Impact Statement has already been prepared in accordance with Executive Orders 11821 And 11949

Sec. 4. Review of Existing Regulations. Agescies shall periodically review their existing regulations to determine whether they are achieving the policy goals of this Order. This review will follow the same procedura, steps outlined for the development of new regulations.

In selecting regulations to be reviewed, agencies shall consider such emieria se

(a) the continued need for the regulation

(b) the type and sumber of complaints or suggestions received.

(c) the burdens imposed on those directly or indirectly affected by the regulations

(d) the need to simplify or clarify innguage

- (e) the need to etiminate overlapping and duplicative regulations,
- (f) the length of time since the regulation has been evaluated or the degree to which technology economic conditions or other factors have changed in the area affected by the regulation.

Agencies shall develop their selection criteria and a listing of possible regulations for laitlal review. The criteria and listing shall be published for comment as required in Section 5. Subsequently, regulations selected for review shall be included to the semianneal agency agendas.

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Sec. 1. Agency res Process or Order sha erning rule Bec. 8. 1980

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EXECUTIVE ORDERS POOR ORIGIN

(a) Each agency shall review its existing process for developing regulations and revise it as needed to comply with this Order. Within 60 days after the immance of the Order, each agency shall propers a draft report satisfing (1) a brief description of its process for developing regulations and the changes that have been made to comply with this Order; (2) Its proposed criteria for defining significant agency regulations; (3) tts proposed criteria for identifying which regulations require regulatory analysis; and (4) its proposed criteria for selecting existing regulations to be reviewed and a list of regulations that the agency will consider for its initial review. This report shall be published in the PEDERAL RE STER for public comment. A copy of this report shall be man to the Office of Management and Budget.

(b) After receiving public comment, agencies shall submit their revised report to the Office of Management and Budget for approval before final publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER

(c) The Office of Management and Budget shall assure the effective implementation of this Order. OMB shall report at least semiananally to the President on the effectiveness of the Order and agency compilance with its provisions. By May 1. 1980. OMB shall recommend to the President whether or not there is a continued need for the Order and any further steps or actions securary to achieve its purposes.

Coverage.

(a) As used in this Order, the term regulation means both rules and regulations issued by agencies including those which establish conditions for flasacial amistance. Closely related sets of regulations shall be considered together.

(b) This Order does not apply to:

- (1) regulations issued is accordance with the formal rulemaking provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 654. SS7);
- (2) regulations issued with respect to a military or foreign affairs function of the United States;
- (3) matters related to agency management or personnel;
- (4) regulations related to Federal Government procurement;
- (6) regulations issued by the independent regulatory agencies;
- (6) regulations that are issued in response to an emergency or which are governed by short-term statutory or judicia: deadlines. In these cases, the agency shall publish in the FEDERAL REGISTER a statement of the reasons why it is impracticable or contrary to the public interest for the agency to follow the procedures of this Order. Such a statement shall include the name of the policy official responsible for this determination

Bec. 7. This Order is intended to improve the quality of Executive Agency regulatory practices. It is not intended to ereste delay in the process or provide new grounds for judicial review. Nothing in this Order shall be considered to supermede existing statutory obligations governing relemaking

Sec. & Unless extended, this Executive Order expires on June 36, 1980

JIMMY CARTE

THE WHITE HOUSE. Marris 25. 1978.

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24 25 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Are there other preliminary

MR. TROVBRIDGE: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Secondly, this has somewhat to do with the list you just passed out. I don't know how many of the Inter-"enors have copies of the President's Commission Report, and I'm going to suggest that the Staff undertake to distribute that report to Intervenors who have not received it.

I am aware of the fact that you cannot go down and get copies of the report with pretty numbers on it; they're all gone. But it's a reproduceable document and I'm going to sugges that.

For our part, we will have in our Discovery Reading Room not only a copy of the President's Commission's Report but of all the Staff reports behind it.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Did the Petitioners get copies of the Kemeny Commission's Report? Our order had provided for prompt dissemination of that report.

Mr. Tourtellotte, was that overlooked?

MS. MULKEY: Mr. Chairman, we have not yet ourselves as individuals gotten copies of the report, and there is some lag in the Office of the Executive Legal Director in distributing them internally. As soon as it is feasible we'll attempt to prepare a copy of the report, the one-inch report, for individuals.

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We are also going to provide in the local Public Document Room, we hope by next week, copies of the Draft Staff Reports as well.

CHAIRMAN SMTTH: Thank you.

MR. TROWBRINGE: Mr. Chairman, two other matters to be fitted in at the Board's wishes.

I wish to comment further on 50.44 and what we would have the Board do about it and secondly, I would like an opportunity to address the arguments, many new arguments, some of them rather improvised arguments on what this Board should do about Class IX accidents.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Well, let's take that up after preliminary matters.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Very well, sir. I just wanted the Board to know that I wish to speak to those subjects.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Are there any other preliminary matters?

MR. JORDAN: Your Honor, I am Bill Jordan.

Ms. Sheldon will not be able to be here today. I will be representing PANE and have entered an appearance.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Thank you. You are volcome.

MR. KEPFORD: Mr. Chairman, with me, as I mentioned yesterday, is Dr. Judith Johnsrud, assisting me. She is co-director of the Environmental Coalition on Muclear Power.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: We are pleased to see you.

MS. SMITH: My name is Patricia Smith, and I'm

Tapresenting Newberry Township.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: You're entitled to a sent at the table until Mr. Conningham gets here.

Patricia A. Smith has indicated that she will be capresenting the Newberry Petitioners. She is one of the Newberry Petitioners. She's a member of that committee and as such, under the Commission practices she is authorized to represent them even though she is not an attorney.

We have also Mr. Cunningham's notice of appearance.

The notice of agency is not necessary, Ms. Smith.

We'll just return it to you to simplify the record.

Thank you.

Dr. Kepford,

DR. KEPFORD: Yes. With regard to the appendices more or less to the Kemeny Commission Report, it is my understanding from having talked with the Kemeny Commission, some of the Kemeny Commission staff last Friday that there are 28 or 29 of these reports, not necessarily the 16 or so that are listed here.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I counted more than that. But all I can say, sir, is I just happened to see those and I said Aha, this is going to be of interest to the people in this case, and I took a copy and there it is A don't fouch

for it or anything else.

DR. KEPFORD: Okay.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Any other preliminary matters?
(No response.)

Mr. Tourtellotte, are you prepared to proceed?

MR. TOURTELLOTTE: Well, I think the question was asked yesterday about what the Staff intended to do about hydrogen control in the future. I don't particularly mind discussing it. I would point out that Mr. Trowbridge, I believe, indicated that he also might want to discuss the matter, and I would prefer to discuss it after him if he wants to discuss it.

MR. TRCWBRIDGE: I'd be happy to do that.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: All right, let's go in this sequence. Let's discuss the hydrogen control contention. Then Ms. Weiss had indicated the possibility that she would readdress her Class IX contention. We'll see if she wants to do that. If she doesn't, then we'll hear what you have to say on that contention.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, on the hydrogen control, I was really quite taken aback yesterday by the suggestion I understood the Chairman to be making, that we were hiding behind a Commission regulation.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Well, now --

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MR. TROMBRIDGE: Let me explain, Mr. Chairman.

Looking at the Commission's Angust 9th order, among other things it calls for -- the Staff recommendations call for compliance with the Category A items of MUREG-0578 prior to mestart, and the Category B items as soon as practicable, as nearly as I can recall the language.

And the reference is as set forth in Table B-1 Which is at the tail end of NUREG-0578.

of the items have opposite them the Category A or Category
B. If you look at the items that have to do with hydrogen
control, these include the possible inerting of BWR reactors
as well as recombiners for PWRs and you will find acthing but
an asterisk. The asterisk refers to a footnote and what the
footnote says is "Implementation schedules will be established
by the Commission in the course of the immediately effective
rule-making. The Task Force recommends that the rule-making
process be initiated promptly."

I think there are references also in the taxt of the document to rule-making in this period.

We took this to mean and we still take this to mean that the Commission intended that the question of the hydrogen recombiners or other forms of hydrogen control would be taken up by rule-making, that it was not one of the items that this Board was instructed to function on, and it is an

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where Three Mile Island would be treated like the rest of the world on the same implementation schedule as the rest of the world.

And I see no reason in the world why it should be different than that.

Now going on from that, I think the conclusion that we draw from NUREG-0578 is now reinforced by the Final Peport of the Lessons Learned Task Force which is NUREG-0585 and which I have only just obtained a copy of. I don't know whether the Board has a copy of the Final Report of Lessons Learned or not.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Yes, we received a copy Tuesday and we have not had a chance to do more than ponder the system of number organization.

MR. TRCWBRIDGE: We have not managed in our office to receive a copy, either with our TMI hat or any other hat on. And frankly, Mr. Chairman, I did not know that the document had been issued and I borrowed Mr. Tourtellotte's copy for this purpose.

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If the Board will look at page 3-6...

CHAIRMAN SMITH: We don't have it. -- I'm sorry;
Dr. Jordan tells me that we do have a copy.

MR. TROWERIDGE: I'm going to refer the Board to page 3-6 and then to page A-14, beginning at the bottom of 14 and continuing on on A-15. And, in summary, what this says is that this task force has recommended that the Commission institute promptly a rulemaking proceeding which, among other things, will consider what, if anything, should be done in the way of design features to mitigate the consequences of either a core melt or severe damage.

And on page 3-6 the staff makes it very clear that the question of hydrogen control should be included in that rulemaking process.

MR. SHOLLY: Mr. Chairman, I don't know whether you would want me to now, but I would also like to address this matter masmuch as it relates to one of my contentions.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: All right. I think this would be a good time.

MR. SHOLLY: To the best of my knowledge that rulemaking proceeding has not as yet commenced. Is that the case? Does anybody know for sure?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Tourtellotte is going to give us ameport on that.

MR. SHOLLY: We'll assume for the time being that

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it has not.

In trying to advance my contention I cannot count on that rulemaking hearing to commence at any given time, so I am forced to stick with my contention and advance it even though I know that this rulemaking hearing is coming.

Secondly, I cannot depend on the results of that rulemaking hearing being available and being in force prior to restart.

Sc, you know, I will take whatever steps I have to to pursue this contention, in spite of the fact that rulemaking is going to be instituted.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Tourtellotte, do you want to defer making your report? Do you want to come back to it?

It seems like our debate is hung up on whether there's going to be a rulemaking; if so, when, and will it solve the problem? And, in the absence of a report, I think we're stalled here.

MR. TOURTELLCTTE: I can address that. I can give you the status.

DR. JORDAN: Mr. Trowbridge, you addressed the document NUREG 0378, I believe, and its effect on this hearing.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: 0578, Dr. Joedan.

DR. JORDAN: Thank you.

Now that document does refer to pressurized water reactors and the requirements of Lessons Learned as

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they're applied to pressurized water reactors in general.

Now does that mean that in your opinion TMI-1 is no different than any of the others? The mere fact that it was located alongside TMI-2, operated by the same people, and so on, the same design, makes it still no different than any of the others?

I think there is a real difference there that must be considered.

MR. TRCWBRIDGE: I think with respect b hydrogen control or recombiners I would say it is, to the best of my technical knowledge, no different than other PWRs. certainly no different than other B&W PWRs.

DR. JORDAN: Is it your contention, then, that in spite of the fact that TMI-2 experienced large generations of hydrogen, that this will not be addressed by the applicant or the staff in TMI-1, that there will be no provisions made in TMI-1 for more than 5 percent hydrogen generation?

MR. TROWBRIDGE: There will be no provisions made for more than 5 percent hydrogen.

Let me amplain.

I mentioned yesterday, and I've learned a little bit more about it since, that we do plan -- and I think this plan is already reflected in the Restart Report, in one or another amendment, I through 4, there will be a recombiner. The purpose it would serve, perhaps incidentally, would be to

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metal-water reaction. That is not its primary function.

avent of an accident with the possibility that -- the expectation, I guess, that a certain amount of hydrogen would be
penerated by what I understand is the radiolytic decomposition
of the water in the containment, and its primary purpose
would be to prevent a buildup from that source.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Yes, Very well then.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: And we have described that in the Restart Report, just to give a full picture of what it is we're proposing to do, whether or not required by the Lessons Learned or other requirements.

With respect I think to the broader answer to your question, I think our basic answer is that we are doing a number of things, some of them on our own, some of them will meet Staff recommendations, the objective of which will be to prevent a condition under which significant hydrogen generation would occur.

MS. WEISS: Mr. Chairman, before you leave that topic, I have just one comment if it would be appropriate at this point.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Yes. We're still waiting for Mr. Tourtellotte to drop his shoe, so to speak.

MS, WIESS: Why don't we do that?

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MR. TOURTELLOTTE: Is it all right if I drop a boot instead?

The situation is fairly much as Mr. Trowbridge described it in terms of the question of hydrogen control being a matter that has been recommended for rile-making to the Commission and that is apparent at the citations which Mr. Trowbridge made.

Very specifically on A-14, that report says that:

"The Task Force recommends that the

Commission issue within three months a Notice of

Intent to Conduct Rule-Making to solicit comments

on the issues and facts relating to the consideration of design features to mitigate accidents that

would result in (a) core melt and (b), severe core

damage but not substantial melting.

"Specific areas for comments should include but are not limited to the following:"

Item 6 is:

"What is the expected effectiveness and performance of suggested means of reducing the consequences of events in which severe damage or substantial melting of the core occurs, in particular systems control, filtered venting of the containment and for preventing the uncontrolled combustion of hydrogen."

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There is a very specific recommendation.

Now there has been, to my knowledge, and I checked just a few minutes before we came into the hearing, there has been so intent of rule-making filed by the Commission.

So this poses a problem for the Board, it seems to me, which is a problem that might reoccur throughout the proceeding and one which the Board might want to give careful consideration on exactly how it's going to treat these matters.

That is, it seems to me that what we have here is a situation where reviews are being made concurrently with the conducting of this hearing and those reviews are going to result in recommendations. Some of those recommendations may be rule-making and they may deal with subject matters that potentially are included within the framework of this hearing, or might be included in the framework of this hearing. And certainly the ones that might be are the ones that are more critical.

I don't know exactly what kind of advice I would give you in how to handle this matter. I myself believe that you could follow the rule in NRDC versus NRC, 547 Fed.2d 633, which was a D. C. Circuit case in 1976. And that case says that we may abstain from considering issues that are currently or are expected to become subjects of a rule-making. And the emphasis is on the latter.

Since we now have no intent of rule-making filed,

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the question then is does the Board feel that it would be advantageous and efficient, it seems to me, to conduct a hearing or start to conduct a hearing which deals with a subject that may become a rule-making matter?

I don't know how to advise you. As I say, I do believe the Board has the other option and that is again as I say, because you have this special relationship with the Commission in this case, I think you might want to consider the possibility of certifying that question to the Commission to ask them whether they would like for you to consider that matter in this hearing or not.

MR. TROWBRIDGE. Mr. Chairman, may I comment very briefly?

It does not seem to me that we are here faced with a question one would face in the normal licensing proceeding as to whether to take up a licensing matter which is or is about to be or may be the subject of rule-making. That is not the principal line of my resistance here.

The principal line of my resistance goes to what is the scope of this Board's responsibilities, what did the Commission ask it to do, charge it with? And I'm suggesting strongly that the Commission did not charge it with responsibility to resolve the hydrogen control.

The Commission said in essence that is a separate subject which is not among the items which the Board has to

consider.

MR. SHOLLY: Mr. Chairman, would you request Mr. Trowbridge to please point to where in the Commission's order it says specifically not to consider hydrogen?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: He has detailed the sequence of documents on which he arrives at that conclusion.

You are free to answer, Mr. Trowbridge, if you want, but you don't have to repeat your earlier explanation.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Let me make it very short for Mr. Sholly.

Mr. Sholly, I derive my conclusion primarily from the fact that among the short-term and long-term recommendation that are to be considered as issues in this proceeding, there are Category A and Category B items listed in Table 1 of the first Lessons Learned Report.

If you look at Table B-1 you will find that items having to do with hydrogen control are neither Category A nor Category B. They are asterisked items which have a footnote referring to their resolution by rule-making.

MR. SHOLLY: Yes, sir, I realize that. But those items have not been proposed for rule-making and will be pursued during the course of this hearing if so permitted by the Board.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: We are becoming repetitious.

MR. TROWERIDGE: Mr. Chairman, I'm not going to

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That if there is any technical issue that is raised by the TMI-2 accident, that's it. I just want to point out to the Scard that there's a grave danger in suspending this issue to the hope that the Commission may go into rule-making two, three, four, five months down the line, and that is that once this issue has been raised in this proceeding, this record can't be closed, you can't go to a final decision until it's resolved, either in the rule-making forum or in the adjudicatory forum. I think we cught to bear that in mind.

I think it's a question of your discretion and.
that ought to bear heavily on it.

MR. TOURTELLOTTE: Mr. Chairman, one important point I think I left out a while ago is while I indicated that this was a recommendation that had been made by the Staff, that there are two other factors. One is that the Director of NRR and the ACRS are presently considering this matter and the Director of NRR will make a recommendation to the Commission next month, in December, so that gives you an idea of what time frame we're moving in.

With the Board recognizing that the mule-making, the proposed rule-making procedure may have a bearing upon the decision in this case, but also recognizing that it might not, it might not control, and permitting such a contention to be

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received into evidence so that discovery may proceed, and then defer our decision until we know what's happening?

Speaking for myself, I have a great deal of difficulty of resolving the fact of our presence here today with the suggestion that the most significant thing that happened at TMI-2 is outside of our jurisdiction. I mean I can listen to all the papers and all the arguments and everything else but what we are here to talk about is is TMI-1 going to be safe to run, and this was a big problem at TMI-2.

And I just have a philosophical difficulty in walking away from that problem.

MR. TOURTELLOTTE: Mr. Chairman, would it be beneficial, do you think, to reserve ruling on this subject?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: We're not ruling. I empressed a personal opinion.

WR. TOURTELLOTTE: I understand. I assume that what we're doing is we're engaging in discussion of this but that the Board would be ruling within five days.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: We won't be ruling within five days.

MR. TOURTELLOTTE: At whatever time the Board issues its final.... I was thinking perhaps this might be an issue, because of its importance and because of its uniqueness, that the Board may wish to have resubmitted on the issue, and then that would aid it in arriving at its conclusion.

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GHAIRMAN SMITH: I think that might be a very good suggestion, because where we are right now is -- notwithstanding your very responsible advice to the Board as to what our options may be -- we're still faced with what appears to be the official position of the NRC Staff that this is not an appropriate contention for litigation in this proceeding.

MR. TOURTELLOTTE: I don't believe that that is our position.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: That's the way I read -- apparently misread your objection to that contention.

MR. TOURTELLOTTE: No.

Our position is that the method in which the contention is stated and the lack of complying with the rules makes it unlitigable right now. But I don't -- I think that it potentially could be litigable in this case, but it depends on a couple of things:

I think really does the Commission want us to litigate this, with the idea that there is a rulemaking that has been suggested to them; and the other is if we're going to litigate it it seems -- you know, I may agree, I may disagree with the rules, but the rules are the rules. And I don't want to exclude anything on a technical basis, and yet on the other hand I can't just simply fall down and die because I think the rule is wrong, or the rule is not perhaps applied.

And I can't do anybody else's work for them. So

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that's the position that we were put in.

I don't suggest that we could not perhaps litigate hydrogen constol in this case if it's brought into the
case properly.

I also believe -- and I would want to reemphasize that I believe the Scalif is taking a very responsible approach to the whole business of hydrogen control, whether it's in this hearing or outside of the hearing.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: And I hope our remark was not to suggest to the contrary.

As a matter of fact, we were being critical, I observed, in that immediate context, that we recognized that the Staff is independently working on this problem.

DR. KEPFORD: Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Yes,

DR. KEPFORD: I don't think right now that we can say that we have the expectation of a rulemaking hearing, a generic rulemaking hearing. We have the promise of a recommendation of one.

So I think -- And, of course, the Commissioners themselves ultimately have to make this decision. If we say we have an expectation of a rulemaking hearing, we're guessing that they're going to go along with it, and that's speculation. I don't think we're at that point.

Ultimately, of course, the burden of proof

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and Applicant. But going back to the rulemaking hearing, many of the participants here, and the intervenors, would probably like to participate in that.

But on April 28, 1979, the Commission accepted a set of rules to govern generic rulemaking proceedings --

CHAIRMAN SMITH: What was the modifier of rulemaking proceedings?

DR. KEPPORD: Except that a set of rules for generic rulemaking --

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Ch, generic.

DR. KEPFORD: -- and this set of rules would, in my opinion, totally exclude most of the intervenors in this proceeding because they are so extraordinarily burdensome for small groups.

So those of us who are most affected by this issue would be cut out, and it would seem to me that this is the place to solve it, because it might be years before the Commission gets around to doing anything on it.

I use the entire wasts disposal problem still unresolved as an example. This has been going on for years now and the problem still hasn't been solved.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Thank you.

MR. POLLARD: Mr. Chairman, on a point of clasification of what appears to be the Staff's position, I think it

contention 11, which is somewhat different from -- that's on page 9 of their response, where they basically acknowledge that he has approached the level of discussion appropriate for 2.7583 and state that they would not object to Mr. Sholly's amending his contention to make the kind of showing contemplate.

ed by 2.7583, and they make no reference to rulemaking there.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: We're headed toward a -- I would predict throughout the day that we're headed toward this problem as you put on, Mr. Tourtellotte, in several respects. And it's not going to be an easy enswer to certify it back up to the Commission; they're very busy. And we have to impart some logic into the order of notice for hearing.

They were aware of all of the documents. They nevertheless seem to be giving this Board a great deal of discretion on now we approach our final decision.

And we're going to view the order, erring, if we lo, on the side of safety.

I don't know what new can be said on this particular issue.

MR. BCWERS: Mr. Chairman? CHAIRMAN SMITH: Yes, sir.

MR. SOWERS: I would simply like to stress ANGRY's strenuous objection to the Licensee's position that this

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matter not be a saidered, and the Staff's statement a numerat 3 see that the Board follow the rule in the court decision 3 which would mean that you would abstain from considering the decision simply by virtue of the fact that I think the NRC 3 Commission's order clearly mandates you to address it for the 3 simple reason that it said that. It gave you the issue to 7 address as to whather or not the measures specified in that 3 order were sufficient to allow this plant to reopen without 9 endangering the public health and safety. 3 And if any issue was raised at these proceedings . 1 which calls that into question, then it seems to me this Board 2 is bound to address it. And the issue of hydrogen recombining --.3 CHAIRMAN SMITH: This is the essential argument ,4

that has been made.

I would look now for new arguments or else the

opportunity to move on to another subject.

We have some new faces this morning.

You weren't here yesterday, were you, sir?

MR. BOWERS: No, I was not.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Would you introduce yourself,

please?

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MR, BOWERS: Yes, sir.

My name is John Bowers.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: And you're representing ANCRY?

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MR. BOWERS: Yes, sir, that's correct.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: And do you have somebody with

MR. DOWERS: Yes.

This is Gail Bradford sitting next to me.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: And you're also representing

MS. BRADFORD: Yes.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: How do you do.

MR. TOURTELLOTTE: Mr. Chairman, just two quick

points:

ANGRY?

One is that w have litigated hydrogen control before in the Commission, and that was in the Vermont Yankee case, and I litigated it, as a matter of fact.

And they also make reference in there to rulemaking for hydrogen control.

The second thing is would you like for us to brief this issue, or do you want to rule on that later?

(The Board conferring.)

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Tourtellotte, and Mr. Trowbridge, as we understand the state of the law to be, outside of the Lessons Learned report and the Commission's order, that a presiding officer may in his discretion defer litigating a matter when there is an impending rulewaking; but by no means does the law require a presiding officer to defer litigating

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an issue because there is the possibility of a rulemaking in the future.

Now if we're correct in that understanding you geedn't do anything. If you think there's other things we should know about and you want to brief us on it, that's fine, you're welcome to, and we'll give you that opportunity.

MR. MEPFORD: Mr. Chairman, is this for all parties?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Certainly. If they submit a brief you would have an opportunity to respond to it, yes. Absolutely, That will always -- I don't want to say always, but that is the general rule.

MR. TOURTELLOTTE: Mr. Chairman, might I suggest that because of the application of the law in a broader sense than just to the singular issue of hydrogen control that the subject of our brish would be the effect of pending or proposed rulemaking upon the issues of the TMI restart. That would perhaps include Class 9 accidents as well, if that's satisfactory.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: It would be a general brief on? MR. TOURTELLOTTE: The effects of pending or proposed rulemaking upon the issues for restart of TMI 1. CHAIRMAN SMITH: I think such a brief might well he helpful.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Mr. Chairman, I object to the

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framing -- I have no objection to Mr. Tourtellotte submitting
a brief on that subject, but if by that he has meant to
lefins what the issue is about, may I repeat once more that
in my vie- we are wiking about a subject which the Commission
has no had this Board undertake, it is not within the scope
of its unctions.

And I do not get to the question, the effect of rulemaking or pending rulemaking until after that.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Well, you pointed to a pending rulemaking in your objection to that contention.

I'm missing something.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: No, I did point to a pending rulemaking; as the Board itself said the sensitivities of the Board were, I could have stopped with the sentence:

"This challenges an existing Commission regulation."

I think it was incumbent upon me to point out.

1, -- several things:

One, that we are putting in a recombiner to some extent; B, that there is a promised rulemaking on this subject. And I think that makes the answer more palatable. But the answer is correct without the condition, the explanation.

(The Board conferring.)

MS. WEISS: Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN SMETH: Ms. Weiss.

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MS. WEISS: I just wanted to point out that

Mr. Prowbridge's objections to UCS contention 11 say nothing

whatsoever about scope, but go entirely to the objection on

the ground that it attacks an existing Commission regulation.

I suppose I recognize he's got an opportunity to raise a new objection, but we've heard that today for the first time, and I think the fact that it was not thought up until late in the day --

CHAIRMAN SMITH: No, he made that clear yesterday,

MS. WEISS: -- I believe that indicates the surangth of the argument.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: I'd like to comment.

The Board can lock for itself to our Licensee's response to contention number 11, and I suggest Ms. Weiss do so.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: And I think your made your position on that clear yesterday too. I don't feel they were surprised or misled.

Now, Mr. Tourtallotte, the Board does feel that advice from the Staff on the effect of rulemaking upon this proceeding would be helpful, and I would expect that the sequence of brisfing would be Staff, followed by Licensee's addressing the Staff's brief -- and this is just a suggestion. I welcome counter-suggestions -- followed by briefings of

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Here we have almost the reverse order of what is usual.

Do you think that would be a fair approach, Mr. Trowbridge?

MR. TROWBRIDGE: I have no objection to that.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Tourtellotte? Anyone?

MR. TOURTELLOTTE: No objection.

DR. FEPFORD: Mr. Chairman?

CHAIPMAN SMITH: Yes, sir.

DR. KEPFORD: Speaking for ECNP, I would object.

I think this issue is clearly litigable and must be litigated now, and that the briefs are totally unnecessary and are mothing more than an impediment to the intervenors in the process of presecuting or preparing their cases.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Well, there's a substantial disagreement with you, and you just are stuck with that.

DR. KEPFORD: No, I'm aware of that.

Also it's my understanding -- Well, I think the case cited by Mr. Tourtellotte earlier, NRDC versus NRC, there is the statement that absent effective generic rule-making proceedings settling problems, they are to be handled in individual reactor licenses.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: This Board is in the position where the Staff has suggested they might have advice to us

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which will be helpful in resolving issues in this case.

We believe that we have stated generally what the law is, but at the same time we think advice can be helpful. And we don't know what it is, so how could we rule.

Put you're overlooking one point.

I understand that it might be burdensome for you to respond to a brief. Those are burdens that you have assumed when you came into the case. I know you're very busy in this case.

However any penalty for delay because of these briefs ultimately rests upon the Licensee, and they have more reason to object than you do, and they are acquiescing to it.

And I think your objection is relatively less important.

DR. NEPFORD: This fundamental objection was maised earlier in the licensing of TMI 2, and the meason we're here today is because it was passed aside, and that proceeding has bloomed now into --

CHAIRMAN SMITH: What was passed aside?

DR. KEPFORD: The deferring of problems, the unresolved --

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Nobody has suggested in the slightest, Mr. Kepford, deferring problems. You have gone off on a complete tangent.

We're asking for information, guidance, from the parties, not deferring problems. As a matter of fact, our

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purpose is exactly to the contrary.

DR. KEPFORD: Fine.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: It should be evident to anybody the listened to this discussion.

Now let's go on to the next,

What do you wish to do now?

MS. WEISS: Oh, it's perfectly fine with me to go along with that schedule.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: A point of clarification:

ed with the hydrogen control question, and that does not mean that the Board would defer all rulings on other contentions, on matters pending in a briefing. I would take a different view if --

CHAIRMAN SMITH: If I understand, Mr. Tourtellotte is going to counsel the Board or the Staff is going to counsel the Board on the potential effect of all rulemakings upon this adjudication.

It may very well be that while they're preparing this brief the Board might just decide to go shead anyway, I don't know. I don't view this entire problem as something that is -- if we make an error that we can't correct the error later. I mean, we can say we're going to start these contentions, and if we learn information about rulemaking we'll say Whoops, rulemaking might solve it, I don't know.

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I simply can't see how anybody is going to be harmed by the Board being fully informed.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Mr. Chairman, you're kight.

I simply wish to express the hope that the Board would proceed to act on as many contentions as it felt it possibly could, particularly those not affected by the question of a pending rulemaking.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: What time do you think that you want to have your briefs in. Mr. Tourtellotte?

MR. TOURTELLOTTE: Well, were it not for the limited appearances, we could do it much quicker, I think. But the 21st, that would be a week from next Wednesday; is that too late? If it is we'll do our sest -- we'll do our best to get it out as soon as we can, and no later than the 21st.

If the 31st is on the other hand too late for the Board, just tell me. We'll reestablish our goals.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I am somewhat concerned about needless delay.

MR. TCURTELLOTTE: Next Friday? Is that better? That's obviously better, but....

(Laughter,)

Is it good enough?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: We can't really do any hard work on these contentions until the week following next week. So

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that would seem to be adequate.

Now perhaps you can do something else. Perhaps you can, as we come back up here on other occasions, could you perhaps arrange an informal conference among the Staff and the Licenses and intervenors as to generally speaking what you're going to say to as so that the time that they are required to respond may be cut down?

There would be no time for that, would there, considering next week's schedule.

MR. TOURTELLOTTE: I don't really see how we could do that.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: That's not a practical suggestion.

All right. If they file such a brief next

Priday, what would you think would be appropriate for response?

MR. TROWERIDGE: Mr. Chairman, I would think the following Friday.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: And then the following Friday, then, for the intervenors seems to be the pattern that --

MS. WEISS: I'd be willing to take a shot at responding to the Staff on the same date, and then if I feel any further raply is necessary I would let you know, to the Licensee.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: All right.

I think that may be a logical approach because --

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Friday.

Would the petitioners object to just everyone addressing the Staff's brief, including the Licensee, on the succeeding Priday?

MR. KEPFORD: Yas, we would object, because including mail time, delivery time, that gives us a couple of cays at most to even look at the Applicant's brief, for instance, before ours is due.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Under our proposal you don't have to look at the Applicant's, you respond to the Staff.

MR. POLLARD: Even to get the Staff's brief -CHAIRMAN SMITH: It will be handed to you on

MR. POLLARD: If we're here.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Well, you have obligations;
you're just going to have to work. I mean, it's going to be
a long and difficult hearing.

MR. POLLARD: Okay.

But are we required to be present next week? CHAIRMAN SMITH: No. you're not.

MR. POLLARD: We'll be counting on getting it in the mail, which may be Tuesday.

MR. TOURTELLOTTE: We'll hand-deliver it.

MR. POLLARD: Okay.

MR. BOWERS: Mr. Chairman, that arrangement is acceptable to us. But we would expressly reserve the right to

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respond to any new issues that are raised in the Licensee's response.

chairman Smith: The Board is not going to get bogged down on legal briefings on an issue which I think is relatively simple. I think we simply will make a ruling that the Staff can counsel us in a brief next Friday on the effect of pending regulations, and anybody who wishes to respond to it can respond by the following Friday.

It is not a complicated issue. The points of view have been made several times today, and I don't think anything new is going to come out of it. So I don't want to be bogged down any further on it.

We will have that schedule, Friday and Friday.

It's not a big deal.

Now we're ready. We're ready to proceed to your class 9 contention.

MS. WEISS: Yes.

I hope I didn't fail to pick up a signal from the Board yesterday. The Chairman suggested some language that might be added to contention 13 --

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Not language, concept.

MS. WEISS: I thought that it was very appropriate.

I didn't realize you wanted to hear from me on that this
morning. But I've taken a look at it since you indicated -
CHAIRMAN SMITH: I'm not asking you to. I thought

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you indicated last night that you might want to be heard further on it today.

MS. WEISS: Oh.

Maybe it would just be appropriate for me to say that I will be attempting to add some clarifying language along the lines of the Chairman's suggestion, and E'll do that, I'll address that just as soon as I get back to the office the beginning part of next week, so that the contention will conform in everybody's understanding to the argument that I made yesterday.

And what I intend to do is to add probably just a sentence or a clause which states quite clearly that what we are challenging is the Staff's method of analyzing accidents and classifying design basis events in this case. And I'll work on some exact language when I get back to the office, if that's acceptable to the Board.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: The Staff and Licenses will of course want an opportunity to respond to that.

Is that correct, gentlemen?

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Yes.

MR. TOURTELLOTTE: Yes.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: And what time would you want to mespond to that?

MR. TROWBRIDGE: I'm sorry, when are we going to get it? I missed something.

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CHAIRMAN SMITH: Ms. Weiss was soon going to propose an amendment to her Class 3 contention. And how much time after she gives it to you do you think you will need to respond to it?

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Mr. Chairman, my trouble is I have to take account of next week's limited appearance schedule. I would regard it as a disservice to the company and an affront to the Board not to be here for that.

CHAIRMAN SMITS: Yes, I appreciate that.

However you have an array of very competent counsel with you and many more back at the ranch.

(Laughter.)

I think that could be addressed quickly.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: I think it could be addressed

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Well, five days after delivery.

MR. TROUBRIDGE: That's no problem.

quickly. I do hope to see it before it leaves the office.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: It's just a few lines on a single contention. You've worked much harder than that and faster than that so far.

Five days after delivery.

MR. TROWERIDGE: That's no problem.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: And if you need more time -- In any of our rulings if a situation arises that demonstrates that you were too generous in your time, you'll just have so

ask for it.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Five days is no problem.

Ms. Weiss has been very accomplating in allowing ms to pick up copies, depending on the mail, as have most but not all intervenors. And so five days is not a problem.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay.

Now it seems -- I think we've exhausted discussion on UCS Class 9 contention.

MR. TROMBRIDGE: Mr. Chairman, I did hope to -
uince I'm going to be answering Ms. Weiss's amended conten
tion, I will take no more time of the Board now to cover

what I'm going to say in my response to it.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Ch, that's right, you had asked for that opportunity.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: I had asked, but I'm perfactly prepared to take care of it in our answer.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: All right.

Ms. Weiss.

MS. WEISS: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if you could give me just five minutes before I launch into this again.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: A five minute break?

MS. WEISS: Yes.

CHAIRMAN SMITE: Okay.

MS. WEIGS: Thank you, I really appreciate that.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: All right.

(Recess.)

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CAHIRMAN SMITH: Take your seats, please, ladies and gentlemen.

Mr. Pollard, you raised a point that reminded me
I overlooked making an announcement this morning. You're
exactly right about the limited appearances.

The Board had intended to announce that in the session next week where the public has an opportunity to make limited appearance statements, even though it is tachnically under the Commission's rules an extension of the Special Prehearing Conference, a Petitioner who feels it burdensome to attend that may be assured that the Board will not make any rulings or transact any business which they would have to be there to defend against.

The point was about the delivery of the brief.

It is simply a convenience that they had it to us at that time, and of course it will not be considered or debated in your absence. So any Patitioner who doesn't want to come to that session— I hope I'm not overlooking a sleeper or something that might come up that might prajudice you, but I just can't see anything that would happen that would require a Petitioner's presence at that session.

We will not bring up any procedural business or any substantive issues. We will try to explain, as we stated in the notice, to limited appearors and members of the public what we're doing, but that is explanatory and is not a ruling.

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In any event, the transcript of that will be available and if we have somehow fulled you into staying away to your detriment, everybody will be given an opportunity to seek redress.

Any problems with that? Any quastions?

MR. POLLARD: The only comment I have, Mr. Chairman, is the only possible rulings that might be made would be concerning the length of the statements and things like that, that the limited appearance people might be able to make.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Oh, yes, that's correct. We will have to control the limited appearances.

I'm talking about the business of the Special Prehearing Conference which was referred to in this agenda and the notice and the rules.

MR. POLLARD: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Does anybody have any problems with that, or any questions about that?

Of course you're very welcome to attend.

Mr. Levin.

MR. LEVIN: Mr. Chairman, I will not be at that conference. Someone from my office will be.

I believe that Mr. Tourtellotte also will be unable to attend as well, and there may be several other individuals. I have an NRC conference in Chicago going on, so I'm going to rely on that.

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CHAIRMAN SMITH: I just can't see how anything could arise that would require your attention that you wouldn't have a later opportunity to address, based on the transcript.

MR. LEVIN: Very good. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Ms. Weiss.

MS. WEISS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I believe we're at Contention 14 which raises the issue of systems interaction; that is, the capacity of systems and components not classified non-safety-related which could have an adverse effect on the integrity of the core.

The nub of the contention is that UCS calls upon the Licensee and the Staff to identify all such systems and components which can either cause or aggravate an accident, or can be called upon to mitigate an accident, and to classify those as components important to safety which are then covered by all the Commission's regulations relative to safety-grade design criteria.

We have included in the contention really by way of explanation a rather lengthy quote from the Lessons Learned Report which describes the issue I think quite well, and we would subscribe to that description of the issue, and I won't burden the record by reading that in now.

The objections by the Licensee only, I might add -this is another one to which the Staff does not object --

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read as being essentially the same as what you referred to yesterday as the Licensee's syllogism. It's a scope objection to the contention, and I think there is also some objection on the grounds of vagueness, if I recall. "May assentially say that we have not identified all of the non-safety systems which might be called upon to mitigate an accident or which could cause or aggravate one.

We've given two examples and those are the same two examples which the Staff has given throughout the Lessons Learned Report; that is, the condensate polisher system and the pressurizer power-operated relief valve, both of which are non-safety-related components and both of which played a substantial part in the causing or aggravating of the accident.

I would just point out that the essence of the contention is to call upon the Licensee and the Staff to identify all such other systems which might have similar effects. In fact, it is our understanding that the Licensees are in the process of so doing in response to -- that the Staff is engaged in an endeavor with Licensees to solve the problem, and our contention basically is that it has got to be resolved prior to the operation of TMI-1.

I don't really think there is any need to go into it in any greater detail unless there are any questions from the Board.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Trowbridge?

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MR. TROWBRIDGE: Mr. Chairman, in line with your carlier comment, our response is there and can be read by the Board. I'm sure the Board will take note of our arguments on earlier contentions equally applicable to this one, and I will say nothing more.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Will you proceed, Ms. Weiss?
MS. WEISS: Yes.

Contention 15, UCS contends that the various short- and long-term measures identified by the Staff ought all to be resolved prior to operation of CMI-1. I think that is a short, concise, and accurate description of the contention.

The Licensee has not objected. The Staff has objected. I read the Staff's objection as essentially mis-understanding the contention as being broader than it was intended to be.

other technical contentions we think ought to be resolved prior to the operation of TMT-1. Now this contention is intended to cover all the issues which are raised by the Staff which have not been independently challenged by us. We simply wish to extend the principle that all of those short- and long-term issues ought to be resolved prior to operation of TMT-1, and I think the Licensee has interpreted that correctly.

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MR. TOURTELLOTTE: With that explanation we have no objection.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Ms. Weiss.

If you want us to generate some additional debate between your contentions so that your throat will last longer we will. I see you're having difficulty.

MS. WEISS: No, this is fine. I like this moving might along.

Contention 16 is the second of the three that involve the Class 9 concept or the concept of accidents beyond the design basis, and both the Staff and the Licensee object essentially on-- Well, the Staff objects on the same grounds to which it objected to Contention 11.

I would like to make it clear that in our view this raises a very different issue than Contention 11.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Wait a minute. 13.

MS. WEISS: 13. Thank you for the correction. Yes

contention 16 goes to emergency planning. All emergency planning beyond the LPZ I think it's quite clear is a recognition of the residual risks of accidents beyond the design basis events; otherwise there would be no need for emergency planning beyond the LPZ.

I think it is clear that the Staff has recognized this for some time.

The point of difference between UCS and the Staff,

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and I'm not sure where the Licensee stands on the merits -- I suspect they haven't made up their mind yet and they are waiting to see what the Staff requires of them.

The difference between UCS and the Staff is how far beyond the design basis, the maximum design basis event is it appropriate to draw the line for emergency planning purposes.

USC claims that as a matter of policy and regulatory philosophy, emergency planning ought to be based on a consideration of the worst case event, and we have described that as a core melt with a breach of containment.

The Staff, as represented in the joint EPA-NRC document which is referenced in the Staff's response, has drawn two lines, one at 10 miles, one at 50 miles, for what they call Emergency Planning Zones. And the Commission has at least indicated its acceptance of that, at least on an interim basis.

Those Emergency Planning Zones, the document makes clear, are based on a consideration of some events beyond the design basis. It's not clear to me what that is, but it is clear on the face of the document that it involves a consideration of some Class 9 accident.

And UCS' contention is that it ought to be the worst case Class 9 accident and there is not sufficient justification of the Staff's position for limiting it to what they

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have limited it to.

Licensee's objection is somewhat different. They raise the argument we've heard earlier today that this is an issue covered by an NRC policy statement. It's not clear to me whether they are thereby arguing that we're challenging a rule or challenging a policy.

I would just note for the record that a policy statement does not rise to the level of a rule. The District of Columbia Circuit in the case of Minnesota against NRC, oh, about three months ago decided that there are two ways to make administrative law, by adjudication and by rule-making, and that it is not open to the agency to do it by fiat, by issuance of a policy statement.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Mr. Chairman, may I point out that this policy statement is the product of a proposal put out for comment and extensive comment was received, and then the Commission adopted the policy statement.

I see no difference between it and a regulation, certainly in terms of whether the Commission has issued instructions to the STaff and to this Board, how to handle -- what to encompass within emergency planning.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Tourtellotte.

MR. TOURTELLOTTE: We have no other items to offer than what we answered.

DR. JORDAN: The first sentence of your contention

is not entirely clear but I think perhaps you cleared it up when you say "show the inadequacy of NRC emergency planning requirements." I took that to mean the present emergency planning requirements.

Now there will be, in response to the Lessons

Learned Report, a revised plan by the Applicant and by the

Staff and the question will be at that time, are those plans
adequate? And so I think you should indeed address those

plans and if you feel they are inadequate, then we will want
to hear why you think they are inadequate.

But I would say in a sense we are waiting to see what the Applicant and the Staff propose so it is a bit premature, but nevertheless the idea of the contention to my mind is surely one that has to be litigated in this—— Some contention along those lines we are going to listen to.

MS. WEISS: Thank you.

MS. CARTER: At this time the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania would like to make a brief statement about the scope of emergency planning contentions, and we choose this one to start with because it's the first emergency planning contention that does not confine itself specifically to the emergency plan of the Applicant or Licensee or the MRC.

we of course intend as the Commonwealth to plesent evidence at the evidentiary hearing on at least the State's role and possibly local government role in emergency planning,

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but at this time, having seen the contention and having seen the Board's order -- the Commission's order, I'm soury, we are unable to discern to what extent this Board has the legal authority to and can or should be investigating the adequacy of state and local plans per se, and consequently we don't know what witnesses to call and what to tell them about the scope of their prepared testimony.

I would put these questions, and they are questions not objections because whatever the scope is, we stand ready to submit testimony on it. And we have testified at length before every investigating commission on TMI so far, so we don't have any objection to any of these contentions. But these are questions for clarification, to assist us in preparing our case.

Does this Board have have the legal authority to hear evidence on aspects of state and local emergency plans which are not within the control of the Licensea or the NRC, and factor that evidence into a decision on the restart of TMI-17

The reason I raise this question is because it has been a policy of the NEC not to require concurrence, its concurrence in state and local emergency plans as a pracondition to licensing. Now this policy has come under a great deal of criticism. The Kemeny Commission in its report recommended that licensing be conditioned upon the approval

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by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, not the NRC.

The U. S. Senate in July passed a bill imposing a requirement that the NRC approve state and local emergency plans before a license can be issued.

And the Commission's August 9th order doesn't shed much light on it because it only speaks in terms of ordering the Licensee to do certain things about planning.

So we're kind of left in the dark as to what the NRC, this Board, the Commission thinks it's legal authority is to investigate the adequacy of state and local emergency plans per se.

Another way of putting this question is suppose this Board finds that the Licensee's emergency plan and the NRC activities on emergency planning are adequate but that state and local emergency plans in some way are inadequate. Would that --

CHAIRMAN SMITH: How could that ever happen, as a matter of logic? I mean how could it ever happen that the total of the Licensee's plans, the Staff plans and the state's plans, no matter how adequate or inadequate, given adequacy of the first two plans, how could the sum be inadequacy?

MS. CARTER: I see. So you are saying that within the investigation of the Licensee's plan is included all the investigation of state and local amergency plans and in other words you are saying that the license is conditioned upon

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an approval of state and local emergency plans?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Oh, no, I'm not making any ruling at all. I was just asking- I think perhaps I misunderstood.

If we should find that the revised NUREG-1101 is adequate, what is there about a state plan that would affect our decision?

MS.CARTER: Suppose you had local government agencies, perhaps a volunteer fire department company or some other local government officials coming to the witness stand and saying, "Well, yes, this is our plan but we are unwilling to put it into effect. We're not going to be here and evacuate these people when the time comes. We're simply not going to do it. We're going to be the first ones out of town."

Okay? Suppose that happens. Is this Board legally authorized to factor that information into its decision on the restart of Unit 1?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: We have overriding responsibility to determine, in the context of this case as I read it, whether the emergency preparedness plan anticipated in the STaff's Regulatory Guide 1101 is sufficient to assure public health and safety.

I don't know, it would seem to me if somebody comes to us and says they're goingto rely upon state emergency vehicles and we're not going to be around, that is directly relevant.

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MS. CARTER: Ckay. I think that does answer my question.

In other words, Reg. Guide 1.101, which I understand has been revised --

CHAIRMAN SMITH: It's being revised.

MS. CARTER: I think there was a copy in my mail this morning of the Revised Reg. Guide 1.101. Yes, I think that is the Revision.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: And as you recall, we mentioned earlier yesterday that we are assuming that the Commission is referring to not only Reg. Guide 1.101 but to revisions of it in our consideration.

MS. CARTER: Well, you know, your answer to that question sounds very much to me like it gives state and local governments a veto over licensing of nuclear power plants, which I don't think they perceived to have had before.

There have been several cases, three cases in particular, Northern States, Pacific Legal Foundation, and U. S. versus City of New York, which have tended to establish the notion that there is total federal preemption in the area of nuclear power plant licensing, and I think your statement is leading me to believe that that is no longer true.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: No, I'm not giving you a considered statement and I'm not giving you a ruling of the Board, and I think a distinction would have to be made as to

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what is our- I have nothing to say about preemption.

But, however, as far as this Board is concerned,
we cannot delegate the responsibility to the state to determine whether the emergency plan is adequate. I see no
barrier to take, as a factual matter, into account the
actuality of the state situation as evidence.

NS. CARTER: Could you repeat that, please?
You see no bearing to take into account the factual state of-CHAIRMAN SMITH: I see no impediment.

MS. CARTER: I just didn't hear the words.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I'm a little bit worried that-

MS. CARTER: I just didn't hear your word.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I see no impediment to this

Board to consider the reality of the situation in determining

the adequacy of the emergency preparedness plans. If the

reality includes what the state will do or will not do, so

be it.

I'm afraid I'm missing something.

MS. CARTER: No, you have answered my question.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: But I still for some reason feel very uncomfortable that I gave away the store or something.

(Laughter.)

MS. WEISS: It's because you're used to doing the questioning instead of the answering.

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Applicant's plan when issued will include the states, counties, or whatever else is involved. That involvement is an important part of the Applicant's plan, and that will be up for consideration in this hearing.

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CHAIRMAN SMITH: Have you concluded, Ms.Carter?
MS. CARTER: Yes, I have.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Thank you.

Does anybody want to address the dialogue?

MR. TROWBRIDGE: No. I don't want to address
the dialogue. I understood Ms. Carter to say there were
two questions. I only heard one, and I'm looking for another.

MS. CARTER: I'm sorry. The second question, which you also answered, would have been: Assuming that that legal authority exists, to what extent, if any, are you going to go beyond what the Commission said in its August 9th order about its directives to the licensee for short and long term actions on emergency planning? And your answer indicated to me that although there is some ambiguity, particularly on the long term actions, where it says extend the capability out to ten miles, that you are interpreting the Commission's order very broadly to include just about everything that state and local governments do with respect to emergency planning out to ten miles at least.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Ms. Carter, what might be helpful now to the Board is if you could explain what was the basis for your doubts about the reach of our authority to take evidence on this subject.

MS. CARTER: Well, my doubts were based, first of all, upon the issue of historical pre-emption in the area

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AC policy of not conditioning licenses upon its approval -
r concurrence, rather, in state and local emergency plane.

And although this is not the process of concurrence it locks

ery much like it when, in an individual licensing proceeding

r restart proceeding, you're saying there has to be some

pproval at least by the Commission, or by the NRC Licensing

card of state and local emergency plans. And also because

there have been these recommendations, legislative action

and so forth, attempting to impose such a requirement;

which implied to me that there was not such a requirement

lready or else they wouldn't have felt it necessary to pass

such legislation.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: We are viewing it more as an avidentiary matter.

Is that sufficient for that contention?
MS. WEISS: Yes.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Are we done with this contention?
Will you proceed, Ms. Weiss?

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Could I pick up on one point?

I bink the point iswell taken with respect to this joint MRC-EPA task force which the Commission has now endorsed. Ms. Weiss made the point that while the staff built its emergency planning zones around an assortment of accidents, some of them with greater consequences, the

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Part 100 accidents, the Joint Task Force report does not in fact enumerate what accidents the Commission did consider. It in essence says the EFR-NRC Joint Task Force considered what they considered to be a suitable mix and range of accidents.

We have made the statement in our response that those accidents do not -- that the staff considered, do not include a core meltdown accompanied by a breach of containment. We have made that statement partly on information and our belief from our exposure to the staff and partly because it seems evident to us that at ten miles one is not probably going to meet the EPA guidelines, protection action guidelines with a simultaneous core melt and breach of containment. And, therefore, it is partly an inference that the report could not have considered that.

I do think it would be helpful if the Foard were to ask the staff, which I would hope could at least answer this question as to what was considered by the Task Force in the way of accidents, ask the staff for confirmation that the accidents it considered in arriving at their EP2s did not include the simultaneous core melt and breach of containment.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Are you asking for this information now, sir?

MR. TROWBRIDGE: I would like it now because

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I think probably the staff can answer it now. If that's not the case, then I'd like the answer as soon as possible.

MR. TOURFELLOTTE: Precisely what is the question?

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Let me restate the question.

The Joint Task Force says, the report says that it arrived at the 10 and 50 mile EPZs by considering a spectrum of accidents. Those may not be the pracise words but that's my best recollection of the words. It never says just what that spectrum is.

I'm not asking for the moment to please give me the entire spectrum, but I am asking for confirmation that the spectrum of accidents which the Task Force looked at in extiving at the EPZs did not include a simultaneous core melt and breach of containment.

MR. TOURTELLOTTE: I believe that's correct.

Perhaps I should check it to be absolutely certain. But that's my understanding, it did not.

DR. JORDAN: I think that that will be apparent when we see the final statement, or the Reg Guide, when we see the applicant's final plans with respect to it. And I think it is very likely that, inasmuch as it does not, the intervenors may say "Therefore the plans are inadequate," and will so argue.

We rather expect to hear such arguments; this is

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a mandated issue. And we are going to hear the plans and we are going to rule on the "dequacy.

R. TROWBRIDGE: Very well, Dr. Jordan.

Board, this is one of the instances where we will not draw a distinction between short term and long term; we will present a plan which has the 10 mile limit prior to restart not after restart.

(HAIRMAN SMITH: Ms. Weiss.

MS. WEISS: I'll go on to Contention 17.

which problems classified as generic safety problems -- and I'm sure that the Board is familiar with the definition of the term -- were directly involved in the Three Mile Island accident. These are safety problems that have been under study by the Board -- by the NRC staff for years and haven't been resolved.

The two precise examples that we give you are interaction between non-safety and safety systems. I won't discuss that again because that happens to be the subject of the contention which I argued just a few moments ago.

The second example that we give of one of the generic unresolved safety problems is the Task A-24, Qualification of Class IE Safety Related Equipment. And in specifics we also discussed that yesterday. And, just to recap, that

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was the problem involved with the pressurizer level indicators failing in the environment of the accident.

Those are two of the generic unresolved safety problems that we know now were directly involved in the TMI-2 accident.

What UCS calls upon the licensee and the staff to do is assentially go through the same inquiry and the same analysis that is now required before a new plant can get an operating license with respect to the generic unresolved safety problems. And we reference for you the Appeal Board decision in the North Anna case, ALAB-491, of 1973, which requires that prior to the issuance of an operating license the staff and licensee must demonstrate that with respect to each applicable unresolved safety problem, it either has been resolved on a plant-specific basis for the plant in question or provide some independent justification why that plant ought to be allowed to go in operation pending resolution of the safety problem.

Island Unit I because it was licensed prior to the time of this Appeal Board decision, and I don't think that any party has ever raised the issue, and might not even have been aware at the time of the existence of the unresolved safety problem.

We think the accident, in a nutshell, demonstrates that it is inappropriate to allow this plant to continue in

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safety problems related to it, on the hope that another accident won't occur which involves another one of those unresolved safety problems. And we think really it is incumbent upon this Board to require resolution of those safety problems in the way that didn't occur before this plant went into operation.

DR. JORDAN: Ms. Weiss, it seems to me that now you are making an exception to your previous scope; that the scope as you had understood it dealt with those items which were related to the accident at TMI-2.

You are saying now, I believe, that all unresolved safety items, whether they were related directly to the TMI-2 accident or not, need to be litigated in this hearing.

MS. WEISS: I don't view it as such. I think there is a clear nexus between this contention and the accident, in the same sense that I was arguing yesterday on some of the other contentions that we can't sit back and wait for each unresolved safety problem to be involved in another accident; that what is illuminated by the TMI-2 accident is the fact that these unresolved safety problems can cause accidents, and that there is no basis for allowing operation pending their resolution.

We have given you two specifics. I don't know if

Is this not a change from your previous position?

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we could give you more at this time. Suspect during the course of this proceeding and during discovery we'll be dealing with many more of the specific unresolved safety problems.

But one of the difficulties with trying to -with the argument that we ought to be out off now with the
two examples that we're able to give you, is that we don't
even know as of this time which were directly involved in
the accident.

personal feeling is, so far as you relating unresolved safety equations -- and I'm not ruling that the two you have cited necessarily do, but I would suspect there's a high probability that those indeed are involved -- therefore that those generic issues are indeed involved in TMI-2 and, therefore, go into TMI-1.

Now I would think it would be improper to cut you off at this time and say you can't come up with others just because you haven't got them now. On the other hand, it is not apparent to us that anywhere in the Commission's order that we are allowed to go into consideration of all unresolved safety issues. And I think that it would be incumbent upon you to point out where indeed the order does tell us to do so, if that is the case.

If, on the other hand, as I say, you are keeping

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your options open only to the TMI-2 related issues, then I have less problem with it.

MS. WEISS: I think we intended to raise the broader question. And I must say I tend to think I'd have an easy time convincing the Board of this. But we think it terribly important. And if we had to point to specific language in the order we would point to the language that tells this Board to rule on whether the measures are necessary and sufficient. And we would say to the extent that the other unresolved safety problems aren't at least assessed by the staff and the licenseethat the measures aren't necessary and sufficient.

DR. JORDAN: Okay.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: You apparently have a fallback position which is--

MS. WEISS: Yes. I think you have fairly characterized the alternative position, which is a fall-back position, which is that any resolved safety problem which is not now apparent to have been involved in the accident but which becomes apparent down the road ought to be assessed.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Trowbridge.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Mr. Chairman, I will stand by our response.

I would like, however, to add my andorsement

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of the staff response. And with one comment.

reduced to the particular issues enumerated in the contention, the staff would have no problem. My short comment on that is that, looking at Contention 5 and Contention 7 it seems to me we already have contentions which cover the enumerated items.

And I don't think there is any necessity to repeat them in a revision of Contention 17.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Tourtellotte.

MR. TOURTELLOTTE: Similarly, I don't have a great deal to add. I do agree, and I was going to point out myself that the two items which we alluded to have already been set out by UCS in previous contentions. And also I think there is some reference to those general items insofar as IE safety-related equipment in Contention 12 and interaction between non-safety and safety systems in Contention 14.

Moreover, I would like to say that the staff
believes that there should be a real nexus. That nexus has
not been established. And, by analogy, what UCS is suggesting is that, for instance, an operator, a person had something
to do with the events at TMI-2, and what they're suggesting
is that we should go out and examine 200 million people to
determine whether they're qualified to operate a nuclear
plant, when in fact that isn't relevant to this particular

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plant. We're only interested in the operators at this particular plant.

You can't attack on a generic basis the operations of the plant without some specification and a nexus between the actual event and the generic issue.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Ms. Weiss, this contention bears somewhat upon the scope of the proceeding and the differences, if any, between this proceeding and a proceeding for an initial operating license.

As we ruled before on the request of TMIA, we view it as a suspension proceeding. In looking over the Commission's order, there wasn't an awful lot of guidance; except that they did refer to the fact that it was a suspension proceeding.

But there was one other thing that I did note, and that is that in one instance the Commissioners, on page 14; stated that, in the incomplete paragraph, the last phrase in the paragraph at the top of page 14, "...that the licensee satisfies the financial qualification criteria imposed on an applicant for an operation license," and in that instance, and only in that instance, could I identify where the Commission specified operating license requirements.

So what I'm getting at is, the North Anna and other considerations were initial operating licenses, as the staff points out, initial operating license considerations.

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It seems to me that, taking the Commission's order in its entirety, that we are specifically not an operating license Board. And by bringing all of these North Anna unresolved generic safety items into it right now without some specific nexus to TMT-2, you are putting us into an operating license Board posture.

been applied to this case makes it no different than any other operating cases in which the Appeal Board allowed to continue in operation without bringing up the unresolved safety -- unresolved generic safety issues. They just said--As a matter of fact, even after the River Bend decision in which this was first raised, and they said the staff should do it, even after that the Appeal Board allowed to pass without criticism new construction permits which did not address that. And I think that the clear intent of taking together River Bend and North Anna is that this should be the situation hereafter.

Those are just my rather unstructured thoughts on it.

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MS. WEISS: Well, I didn't mean to suggest a mechanistic analysis as may have been inferred. I did not mean to suggest that that precedent is binding on this Board. I meant to suggest that fact that the Appeal Board has ordered that no operating licenses should now be issued without that sort of analysis indicates the importance of the issues, and not to suggest that that precedent was binding directly on you because I certainly agree we don't have an operating license proceeding here. I don't agree we have an enforcement proceeding.

We have some sort of <u>sui generis</u> thing going on here. But I certainly wouldn't argue that that's binding.

We meant to suggest that there is a nexus to the Three Mile Island 2 accident inasmuch as that accident showed the folly of failing to face up to the existence of these unresolved safety problems until they caused other accidents, the potential for them to be involved in causing or aggravating serious accidents.

That's why we think it's incumbent upon this Board to go beyond just the few that were specifically involved.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: This is your general argument.

MS. WEISS: Yes.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I understand.

MR. POLLARD: Can I just respond, I think in relation to Mr. Tourtellotte's what I thought was a totally

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inappropriate analogy of examining 200 million people. I think the appropriate analogy would be saying only examining those operators, those particular operators who made the mistake, rather than saying that the class of operators could make such mistakes. I think that would be the appropriate analogy.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Would you go on to your next contention, please?

MS. WEISS: Contention Number 18 involves

basically the same principles and the same differences I think

between and among the parties as Contention 17. In Contention

18 we specify one Regulatory Guide which had not been applied

to Three Mile Island Unit 2 and it's the Regulatory Guide we

discussed yesterday, and that is Reg. Guide 1.47, which

requires an automatic indication of a deliberate disabling of

a safety system.

We claim that what needs to be done at this stage prior to authorization of resumption of operation is an analysis of which Regulatory Guides need to be backfitted to TMI Unit 1.

I would note that one of the major of the Kemeny
Commission recommendations is to backfit developing safety
criteria and there has been much appearing in <u>Mucleonics</u>

Week articles in the past two months to the effect that the
Commission has under consideration a policy that would mandate

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backfitting in the absence of specific and narrow exemptions.

It is our position that the absence of a backfit policy leading directly to the failure to backfit developing safety criteria has been identified as one of the major Lessons Learned from TML=2 and one which you ought to be correcting at this stage prior to resumption of the TML-1.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: What would really be helpful to me is when you approach the same general philosophy through different doors, if you would point out if there are any difference from one to the next.

As I see your argument on 10 it's identical to your argument on 17, except you're talking about something -- you know, you're talking about a different approach to it.

MS. WEISS: I will certainly agree that philosophically our position remains consistent, but I would urge upon you that the particular nexus in each case to be drawn rests on different facts, and we may consider some stronger than others.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: That's exactly my point. You might save yourself some effort because I think we thoroughly understand the philosophy now, but point out the differences and the different nexi.

MS. WEISS: In that connection, before I go on -and I was just about to leave that contention, let me refer
you to Section 3.4 on page 19 of the Lessons Learned Report

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which I think I'll just quote a bit from to draw the nexus for you.

"One significant issue that will be addressed is that of backfit, that is the method of determining the need for new regulations and implementing these requirements in a timely manner on reactors already under construction or in operation."

And our contention is that that has to be done here now.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: All right.

MS. WEISS: Contention 19 has to do with fire protection --

CHAIRMAN SMITH: We didn't give people an opportunity to respond to your comments.

Mr. Trowbridge.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: I think we just got read a quote from a document and it went by me so fast I wasn't ablo to pick up the document.

Could you say again, Ms. Weiss, what it is you were quoting from, and where?

MS. WEISS: It's in the Lessons Learned Report on page 19, Section 3.4, the language beginning:

*One significant issue that will be addressed is that of backfit "

MR. TROWBRIDGE: This is part of the future work

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of the Lessons Learned Task Force.

Mr. Chairman, I have no further comment on 18.

MR. TOURTELLOTTE: We have nothing to offer.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Ms. Weiss, also may I suggest that it is helpful when we have a generous amount of time to resummarize the contention but I think now the pace is moving so that you may cut that short. We don't need quite as much. I can see now that at the pace we're going at we are simply not going to finish today.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Tourtellotte.

MS. WEISS: I'm almost done.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay.

MS. WEISS: Contention 19. With the Board's permission I would like to have Mr. Pollard, Mr. Robert Pollard, the nuclear safety engineer with the Union of Concerned Scientists, speak to that one.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: All right.

Mr. Pollard, everyone I am sure has noticed that there is a potential for confusion between you and Robert Q. Pollard representing CEA. Could you suggest to us a modification of your name?

MR. ROBERT D. POLLARD: I would prefer to use my name and perhaps the middle initial, D, will be distinguishable from Q.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: All right.

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MR. ROBERT D. POLLARD: I believe the arguments

Ms. Weiss has advanced for our general comments on the Board's

responsibility to assure reactor safety also apply to this

contention, but I think here we can draw a stronger nexus

to the particular accident sequence.

In the course of the accident it was obvious that we had inadequate cooling of the core. It may be argued that this was because of a loss-of-coolant accident rather than a normal shutdown, but the Staff has already determined that the fire protection for the normal shutdown cooling systems in this plant needs modification.

The emergency cooling systems are used, especially the low pressure systems, for shutdown cooling capability.

The very same equipment functions only in a different manner in its source of water. So our contention here would deal with the adequacy of the cooling systems to prevent meltdown of the core as occurred at Three Mile Island Unit 2, and we would contend that the fire protection for those systems is inadequate.

Beyond that, part of the Restart Report deals with ways in which we are going t improve the capability for shutdown cooling at Three Mile Island. Specifically the pressurizer heaters will have to be installed in a way that they are now classified as safety related.

In Amendment 1 to the Restart Report the Applicant

references the use of Regulatory Guide 1.75 which deals with physical separation of safety-related equipment which is one of the principal considerations in dealing with fire protection. Therefore, I think that the contention is applicable directly to the accident and to the Applicant's proposals to correct the deficiency which contributed to the accident.

DR. JORDAN: Let me see if I understand Mr. Robert

D. Pollard's statement in establishing a nexus between TMI-2

and TMI-1.

You are saying I gather that the emergency core cooling equipment in case of a fire would not operate properly in case there was a fire in that portion of the plant. Are you claiming that it doesn't meet, say, IEEE 273 requirements for diversity of cable paths, or didn't respond to the Browns Ferry fire in changing things to meet more recent Commission requirements?

MR. ROBERT D. POLLARD: Correct, except the reference is IEEE 279.

Of course 2 was inadequate in that they did not meet that?

MR. ROBERT D. POLLARD: That's correct.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Trowbridge?

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Pollard's explanation of the highly tenuous connection between this contention and the accident at Three Mile Island 2 does nothing to change our response to the contention:

However I would like to take this opportunity to advise the Board -- which may not be necessary -- that there are and have been some matters, as is normal, pending between the Licensee and the NRC Staff, licensing matters which have nothing to do with the Three Mile Island accident but in which life goes on.

Mile Island accident or having anything to do with it —
there is indeed a Staff conclusion that they would like to
see some modifications in the safety systems to implement
an alternate shutdown system. This grows out, the Staff
requirement, the one we are responding to, grows out of a
general review by the Commission for all licensees of fire
protection as a product of part of the Browns Ferry incident,
and as a result many licensees, including TMI, have found
areas where upgrading of the fire protection system was in
order.

And, as I say, this is something that is going on.
We intend to continue to deal with the Staff. We expect to
have to satisfy the Staff on this particular Staff conclusion,

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and we'll do so.

Now that's not the only item that we will be handling with the Staff outside the scope of this proceeding, and I want the Board to be very clear that we will be continuing to do business with the Staff on other matters. For example, at Three Mile Island 1, at a number of other PWRs — and having nothing to do with the Three Mile Island accident — there are some pipe cracks.

As I understand the pipe cracks they are associated with piping systems where stagnated borated water has been existent, and this has resulted in what I understand to be some stress corrosion cracking.

Three Mile Island 1 is going at the task of thoroughly investigating and where necessary remedying this cracking problem, as are other licensees, and we'll expect to satisfy the Staff on that score. But it's not a TMI 2 accident related matter, and it's not one which we regard as within the scope of this proceeding in any way.

Dut there are such continuing licensing matters.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Tourtellotte?

MR. TOURTELLOTTE: Well, my immediate question that I ask myself in trying to follow where the nexus is is where was the fire in the TMI 2 incident? And there was no lire. And I see no nexus.

And the nexus that is offered by UCS it seems to

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me is at bast tangential, and is so remote that I think it places the question of fire protection beyond the purview of this Board.

I would also add that the Staff is considering a fire protection plan and that my current understanding of how we are progressing is that the review of that will be completed prior to the hearing. Nevertheless it does not fall with the scope of the hearing.

response to UCS contention 19 you seem to have slipped back to the more restrictive view of the scope of the hearing.

I don't hold you to having had studied language in each instance, but you're speaking there of related to the suspension of operations rather than as I would expect to the situation in general at TMI 2 and the events of March and April.

of the words "suspension of operation" necessarily includes the occurrence of the TMI 2 event.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay.

MR. TOURTELLCTTE: That is, the suspension would not have occurred at TMI 2--

CHAIRMAN SMITH: You're not referring, then, to the -- you're not referring to the same bases of suspension referred to by the Licensee in its view of the scope?

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MR. TOURTELLOTTE: No.

CHAIRMAN SMITM: Okay.

MR. TROWERIDGE: Mr. Chairman, I do understand that the Staff concurs in the proposition that this proceeding is concerned only with the bases for suspension. The point of difference is it takes a broader view of what the bases for suspension are than the Licensee.

MR. TCURTELLOTTE: That's accurate, that's an accurate representation of our position.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Are you going to take 22?
MR. ROBERT D. POLLARD: No.

I would like to briefly comment on Mr. Trowbridge and Mr. Tourtellotte's response. Perhaps I'll go in reverse order.

Mr. Tourtellotte asked where was the fire at Three Mile Island Unit 2; other than the explosion of the hydrogen, I don't know of any fire and I'm not arguing that a fire was what resulted in the disabling of the safety systems at TMI Unit 2.

But perhaps I can use an analogy,

We know that the auxiliary feedwater system was disabled by closing two valves, and we have a contention dealing with Reg Guide 1.47 that there ought to be an indication system to tell the operator when safety systems are out of service.

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I do not think I would be or the public would be or this Board would be happy with an indication system just for those two valves. We ought to have a way of indicating whenever the safety system is taken out of service deliberately for whatever reason.

To go back to this contention, the accident at
Three Mile Island, a contributing factor to it was the disabling of the emergency core cooling systems as well as
other safety systems. One other way that those safety
systems can be disabled -- and I think we can prove it -- is
by fire.

I do not think that the public health and safety would be adequately protected if we go back into operation with another way the very same systems could be disabled.

That's the first point.

With respect to Mr. Trowbridge's statements that normal matters continue to be before the Staff all the time, I would agree. But the normal matter bafore the Staff with regard to fire deals solely with fire protection for shutdown cooling systems.

I think we will be able to prove by the Staff testimony that they do not require fire protection for other safety systems, such as emergency core cooling, containment spray, containment isolation, on the grounds that that's beyond the design basis.

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So my poin is that our fire protection contention goes beyond the scope of the normal matters that Mr. Trowbridge refers to that are ongoing between Met Ed and the Staff with regard to fire protection.

MR. AAMO P: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. AAmodt.

MR. RAMODT: Might I make just a brief observation.

Section 1 of the order says that this proceeding should give priority to consideration of those issues which are related directly to suspension of operation. That clearly says we're not limited to.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: It says -- there's a lot that happened this morning before you arrived --

MR. AAMCDY: That was discussed.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Not this particularly, but the scope of various contentions.

MR. RANODT: I'm sure of that, sir.

I wanted to make that point here because it was so clearly stated and unchallenged by both the Licensee and NRC that we weren't limited to, and the order clearly says that we are not limited to, that we are to give priority to. And that's a clear distinction that's very important to us as we proceed with our contentions.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: All right.

MS. WEISS: Contention 20, Mr. Chairman?

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CHAIRMAN SMITH: Yes.

MS. WEISS: It is the last UCS contention, and the last one that involves the concept of an accident beyond the design basis. It's a NEPA contention, intended to be phrased as a classic NEPA contention.

You had indicated your desire to argue NEPA issues at some particular time, I understood you to say yesterday.

If you want to have an argument on NEPA all at once, I think that wouldn't be a bad idea. I can either defer my discussion of this contention until that time or I'll go ahead with it now, whichever is the Board's pleasure.

(The Board conferring.)

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Ms. Weiss, both the Licensee and the Staff presented general briefs on the NEPA issue, and these briefs were -- I was somewhat surprised to have received them at that time, but they did relate to specific contentions and they were appropriate.

Me regard the applicability of MEPA and the need for an environmental impact statement to be very largely a legal issue, which raises the point that intervenors have a sufficient opportunity to address the briefs filed by the Staff and the Licensee on that issue.

MS. WEISS: For me, I can say I certainly did not.

I mean, I was amazed by the length of those briefs. And I

didn't realize -- and they specifically addressed the

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psychological distress issue --

CHAIRMAN SMITH: No.

MS. WEISS: I was going to say -- I was referred in the Staff's answer to my contention back to those briefs.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Yes.

MS. WEISS: If the Board is suggesting that the way to go about this might be to give me an opportunity to reply in writing mather than take your time have, that's perfectly fine with me.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Well, my general impression -I'm not saying that those briefs weren't appropriate, they
were appropriate. I'm just saying that I was surprised, and
perhaps others were, that it was discussed so thoroughly at
that particular time.

So it may very well be appropriate to provide an opportunity for raply briefs, since we're going to be having further briefing anyway on the issue.

DR. JCRDAN: I am convinced that this is an important issue, that whether there should be a ravised impact statement issued in this connection is a fundamental issue, and I was not antirely convinced that the -- although I have not had a chance to study them, but it occurs to me, as Ms. Weiss suggested, that the Staff's brief was simed largely at psychological issues. And I think that there is a broader question: Are there any impacts as a result of the

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TMI 2 accident, does that call into question any impacts that were not considered in the final environmental statement?

Is there no need for a revised FES if the Staff and the Applicant believe that they have addressed this adequately in the briefs; if they have then they can choose to rest on those, in spite of my question, as I say, which was only raised because I just barely had a chance to glance at them.

If they're content to rest on that, then I would think it would be well for Ms. Weiss and any others to respond to those briefs. But if the Staff and Applicant believe that it should be addressed in broader terms, then I think they should say so now and perhaps have a schedule set up for the submission of briefs.

MR. SHOLLY: Mr. Chairman?
CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Sholly.

MR. SHOLLY: There's a complicating factor regarding environmental impact statements here because both Unit 1
and Unit 2 were considered together in the Final Environmental
Impact Statement.

I'm not too clear as to whether we are to continue to follow that or not. If we are to continue the impact -- consider the impact of Unit 1 and Unit 2 as a unity, as a unity, then there is a considerable bit of information such that it has to be revised.

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DR. JORDAN: No, I think we are now concerned with a federal action, and the federal action proposed is the restart of TMI 1, and therefore the brief should be with respect to that.

MR. ADLER: Mr. Chairman, you mentioned a briefing schedule.

TMIA of course has raised the environmental impact statement contention, and we would want to reply to the briefs that have been filed. But since UCS has finished its contentions, if we're talking about briefing schedules, I wanted to perhaps suggest a change in the agenda.

There were a number of items that have been presented reserved for after all of the contentions have been presented which have a general applicability. Since it appears that we're going to go very late tonight, and there may be contentions finished and some intervenors may find it necessary to leave -- I think Ms. Weiss indicated that she has to catch a plane -- would it be possible for us to address the general issues now, perhaps before lunch, and then get on with the contentions.

That way people who have to leave would be abla to leave and not be prejudiced.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: That might be a worthwhile -Let's finish this particular contention first, and we'll talk
about briefing schedules, and then maybe after lunch let's

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address your proposal, if that's all right.

MR. POLLARD: Mr. Chairman, Chesapeak Energy
Alliance also has an EIS contention, and I would request,
although I'm not objecting to briefs being submitted, that we
would have the opportunity to address orally for the record
here, so that that gives us -- that relieves us somewhat of
the burden that is substantially oppressive, of preparing
written briefs, that we have some opportunity to address it
for the record here.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: All right.

(The Board conferring.)

DR. JORDAN: I did raise the question a little bit ago about -- to the Applicant and the Staff and I guess I would like to hear their answers.

Do they plan to file any more briefs in this hearing concerning the need for a final environmental impact statement on the restart of TMI 1, or are they going to rest on their present one? And will the Staff be filing a negative impact statement?

MS. MULKEY: Mr. Trowbridge, do you want to answer those?

MR. TRCWBRIDGE: Well, I'll answer for us.

We have filed a brief specifically on the question of the preparation of an FES, and that is all we intend to do. But we would reserve, I think, as others do, the

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right, without necessarily expecting that we would exercise it, to reply to new matters in other briefs.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: The Staff?

MS. MULKEY: The Staff regards our brief on psychological distress issues to contain our argument on the nature of the federal action and the nature of the law.

There is one matter which is not discussed there.

It's just discussed a little bit in our answer to the contention, which is our intention to conduct an environmental impact appraisal of this action as we understand it.

Whether there would be a negative declaration would depend on I assume the results of that appraisal. In the event that our analysis — it's undertaken, as believe, purely discretionally, this action, as we understand it. If it reveals significant environmental impacts presumably we would then issue either an environmental statement or a supplement to the earlier environmental statement.

Otherwise we would issue a negative declaration.

I don't know if that's a sufficiently complete
answer.

We do not anticipate further briefing this question. We do believe our brief on psychological distress issues contains our full analysis of the NEPA picture for this action.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Was that point made in your brief?

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MS. MULKEY: Which point?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Your plans.

I remember reading about the plans for the environmental impact appraisal, but this is the first time.

I've heard that there is even a remote possibility that the Staff may consider an environmental impact statement.

MS. MULKEY: There is nothing in our brief on psychological distress issues which announces our intent to discretionally undertake an environmental impact appraisal.

We do state in enswer to several contentions -- CHAIRMAN SMITH: That where I got it. Okay.

MS. MULKEY: We do not go into what seems to us the obvious results of such an appraisal, which is: it depends on what your appraisal tells you as to where you go from there.

And I merely meant to state that, and to state nothing regarding the likely technical outcome of that analysis.

(The Board conferring.)

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Could you give us some guidance,

Ms. Mulkey, on what type of -- the time that is going to be
involved in your environmental impact appraisal?

MS. MULKEY: Before I do that, I want to make it clear that our understanding of the federal action involved is different from what I understood Dr. Jordan to say, and we

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have characterized it with considerable precision in our brief

We empect to undertake an appraisal of the federal action involved, as we understand it, and to have completed that appraisal in the same general time frame that we hope to have completed our safety review. If I had to pick a date, I would pick January.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay.

MR. POLLARD: Mr. Chairman, I think one question is very relevant to this environmental impact appraisal, it's what the scope is going to be. Is it going to review psychological distress, is it going to review the adequacy of the existing environmental impact statement, is it going to review alternatives, changes in projection, for example, of the electricity needs for the area, et cetera.

Will also there be an opportunity -- Will it have the status of some kind of formal document which the Board will require for the Staff that would provide for comments and reevaluation, at cetera?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: You've identified some problems.

MR. KEPFORD: Mr. Chairman, may I alaborate?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Kepford, yes.

MR. REPFORD: There also appears to be a growing Staff tendency to go somewhat deeper into this world of Class 9 accidents. Perhaps that would also be an appropriate consideration for this appraisal or whatever it is.

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CHAIRMAN SMITH: Is there anything further on the environmental impact statements?

MS. WEISS: I take it that the result of this is that both the Staff and the Licensec are standing on what they've already filed, and we now will have an opportunity to file in writing?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Yes, you're going to have an opportunity to file briefs, why there should be and the scope and everything else of an environmental impact statement.

Mr. Prowbridge said that they don't intend to answer, but they might have to. And I would assume that the Staff, if they recognize a new problem, might want to address it too.

MS. WEISS: Now I also would assume that we could request an oral argument after the filing of those briefs, and it would be in the Board's discretion to allow it?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: You can always request it; you just feel free to -

MS. WEISS: Just suggesting that that might be a way to cut some big chunk out of today, but....

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Sure.

All right. Now are we done with environmental impact statements?

MR. JORDAM: Sir, could I make one point?

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PAME always viewed the psychological distress issue, as I think Met Ed did, which is that there are two separable issues. One is whether psychological distress is cognizable under MEPA; the other is whether an EIS is required. And because the Staff argued some on the EIS requirement, we very briefly responded to it in our raply brief.

We would intend to file a reply in that issue in addition to what we've already done.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Very good.

I would like for you to bear in mind in your briefs that as a contention, as a simple contention, should there be an EIS or should there not be one, that's not really a contention. You can't prove or disprove that. So be more practical in your approach to it.

MR. POLLARD: My question that I had brought up was to raise the issue, but also to elicit information from the Staff as to what they intended as to the scope. It would be helpful in terms of our response of what would be necessary to challenge, to contest.

Obviously the extent to which we're satisfied by
the scope of their appraisal and the opportunities that would
be provided for responding, et cetera, et cetera, this might
impact how we would prepare our brief.

me. Much of this dialogue or this discussion here is very

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helpful to the Board.

But I would hope that during the course of discovery and was prehearing procedures that there would be exchanges of information informally among the parties.

As a matter of fact, if you'll note the Commission's order and notice of hearing, there should be free access to the intervenors on what the Staff's position shall be. And I know that you're just going to disgorge all sorts of information when they ask appropriate questions.

And this may be helpful to the point that you're raising.

Why don't you just call them up?

MR. POLIARD: My only concern was that it be on the record, their response.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Well, then it could be put on the record when you leal it's appropriate.

I do think that informal discussions are going to be more afficient and more productive. You're going to have more time, more leisure, more opportunity to consider. We're always going to be short of time in formal sessions.

Ms. Weiss, I have a question about contention 20, I would have read this contention, if I had read it carelessly, that you were asserting that the construction permit and the operating license depended at least in significant part upon the Reactor Safety Study, WASH-1400. And I don't see any

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basis for that. In fact, I think that probably is not true, but I don't know.

Is that your contention?

MS. WEISS: No.

The contention is that NEPA requires at this point, post-TMI, consideration of the consequences of accidents beyond the design basis. And we want into that legal argument, and it involves some factual disposition, at some length yesterday.

Now the purpose of referencing WASE-1400 is that

UCS perceives that to be the only technical justification

which the NRC Staff had for its policy of refusing to consider

accidents beyond the design basis under NEPA. And the argument we were making was that at least it specifically — at

least its probability figures have been specifically discredited by the Commission, so that no longer forms the basis for

a policy which seeks to exclude major reactor accidents on the basis of probability.

And it's meant to be additional ammunition, in addition to the fact that we had an accident at TMI 2 beyond the design basis. This is meant to consider -- to state the theoretical technical basis which the Commission had for its probability judgments has been discredited by the Commission itself.

So it's really part of the explanation and basis for the contention rather than a part of the contention itself.

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CHAIRMAN SMITH: Neither the Applicant nor the Staff addressed that point. I thought it might be helpful if -- Is your silence acquiescence to her claim that the only justification that there was for -- Well, you know what the problem is. You may address it or you may not, it's up to you.

MS. MULKEY: The substantial body of Commission case law on consideration of Class 9 accidents in NEPA analysis does relate to analyses of the credibility. It is not my understanding that WASH-1400 is the sole or even primary basis for that conclusion.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Is it any basis?

MS. MULKEY: I do not believe so.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Now there was a study in the Commission, a mandatory study at the Commission to identify any case which in any material part depended upon WASH-1400.

MS, MULKEY: Exactly, and it's with reference to that that I say that I do not believe there is any link.

In any event, I am confident that that body of Commission case law which grew up around the question of considering under NEPA as a matter of credibility is not reliant in any important way on this study per se.

(The Board conferring.)

MS. WEISS: I think, Mr. Chairman, that what we're getting into may relate to matters of proof, and we will be

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calling upon the Staff in the course of the rest of this proceeding to show us what other technical bases they have for that conclusion if they intend to stand on that conclusion.

So I think we're discussing prematurely matters of proof.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: All right.

Well, have you concluded now your contentions,
Ms. Weiss?

MS. WEISS: Yes, I have.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: All right.

It's obvious that we won't finish the business schedule for this special prehearing conference today, so so that people may have a maximum opportunity to plan, should we proceed to a session tomorrow?

The consensus seems to be yes.

MR. ADLER: Mr. Chairman, it depends on whether you intend to take these generalized matters out of order.

I'm just speaking for myself. I know that I am fourth on the list. I may very well be done today. I cannot be here tomorrow.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay.

Who shares that problem?

(Show of hands.)

I think that that might be a fair thing to do, and

then those who want to leave can leave.

We'll address it again first thing after lunch. We'll return at one-thirty.

(Whereupon, at 12:00 ncon, the hearing in the above-entitled matter was recessed, to reconvene at 1:30 p.m., this same day.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

(1:30 p.m.)

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Ladies and gentlemen, may we begin.

The Board during the lunch hour considered the possibility of reversing our normal procedure to allow those who can complete their business to be free from tomorrow's session. And we think it's a good idea.

What we'll do is, those petitioners who wish to be excused for tomorrow first address their contentions and then we'll take up the agenda items which pertain to the remaining business other than contentions, and then go back to the contentions.

So I think perhaps TMI Alert would be the most logical to lead off. Do you agree?

MR. ADLER: That's fine.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Well you may, then.

MS. LEE: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Ms. Lee.

MS. LZE: Mr. Chairman, I don't know if I'm out of order, but there was something that was discussed earlier that I'm very concerned about, and I don't know if you're going to bring this up again for discussion, and, if you are not, I would like to take this opportunity now to interject my own personal opinion, because it does surround

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my contentions. And that has to do with the staff's environmental impact appraisal.

Just briefly, without being redundant and without taking a lot of time, this is a source of deep concern to me. It does surround my contentions. And I find in dealing with bureaucracies we do get bogged down in terminology and we don't deal with the depth. Specifically what I have in mind is, Is there to be an environmental impact appraisal of human beings, psychological, physiological, and the animal and wildlife as well as the fauna, the flora, etc.? I want to know from the staff if the staff can respond at this time to what extent and to what depth are they prepared to go.

The reason I ask this is, after discussions with eptomologists, with pathologists and geneticists, they state that we have no parallel to go on to make a comparison as to what is now occurring in deference to what the situation was prior to the opening of the plant.

I hope I'm not out of order, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Certainly not. That would be a continuation of our previous discussion. I thought we had completed it.

Ms. Mulkey, do you care to address Ms. Lee's concerns?

MS. MULKEY: We expect to analyze any environ-

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mental impacts which we discover or can find which are associated with the federal action involved here and which have not already been analyzed in association with operation of this facility; with the exception that we expect to get guidance from the Commission in the area of psychological distress and probably in the area of the consequences of Class 9 accidents.

I don't know if that's an adequate answer to Ms. Lee or not.

We do not expect to analyze environmental impacts associated with the operation of this facility which
our analysis reveals have been thoroughly investigated in
the original Final Environmental Statement associated with
operation of this facility.

MS. MEE: Can you be more specific? Are you going to look into psychological distress? Are you going to look into the problems that are now being encountered by farmers within the TMI area?

I'm specifically stressing this because for six years I have tried to get the attention of the NRC, of my representatives, and I specifically filed a petition with this Commission for the purpose of getting that information before the Board so that something like we're discussing now could be done. I don't know what the cause is: I'm not stating that here. All I want to know is, What are the

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specific intentions of the Board? I think we need to clarify this, even though it is taking time.

MS. MULKEY: If Ms. Lee will submit to the NRC staff information which she has available we will take it into account to the extent appropriate in our appraisal.

MS. LEE: I don't think you're responding adequately to what I'm saying.

I would like to see the staff-- We're dealing with a whole different situation here. It's all new. If we had done this before the licensing of Unit 1 in depth we wouldn't be confronted -- or, at least if we were, we would have the information that we now need to make a comparison through an eptomology study. We don't have that information.

I think before there is a relicensing or reopening of a plant that we need an in depth study. And I
think we need to respond not just for information that you're
aware of, we need to do an in depth study, period, of the
entire area.

MS. MULKEY: I'm afraid I can't provide any more extended response than I already have.

on the depth here?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Please do.

DR. KEPFORD: The original FES for TMI-1 and 2

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was based on the assumption that if whatever releases there are meet 10 CFR Part 20 and Appendix I standards, and so on, that everything will be all right.

There were indeed studies done of local flora, local fauna, and so on, on TMI-2 and, to a certain extent, in the river and the surrounding area. But to the best of my knowledge there has been no investigation -- there was at that time no investigation whatsoever of the breeding success, for instance, of local farm animals.

What has been occurring in that area, to the best of my knowledge, ever since TMI-1 opened in the immediate area -- and I've heard this from a number of sources -- is that local farmers have had very serious problems with the breeding success--

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Isn't this one of your contentions?

DR. KEPFORD: I'm trying to elaborate-CHAIRMAN SMITH: Is it one of your contentions?
DR. KEPFORD: Yes. But I'm trying to add a

Little background to--

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Can't it wait until we come to your contentions?

DR. KEPFORD: Yes, it can. But it deals with the environmental assessment, or whatever it is. And I'm trying to lay a little background.

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What Ms. Lee said was that there was no background to study, and I'm elaborating on it. There was none of the animals.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I think we all understand that point.

DR. KEPFORD: Okay.

The point is that problems are being -- have been realized since the operation began of TMI-1 in that area. And simply relying on the assumption that releases meet 10 CFR Part 20, or whatever, doesn't solve any problems at all.

chairman Smith: You're going to be given an opportunity to brief this, Mr. Kepford. If there's no particular reason why it should be addressed right now at this moment I think that you could give it more deliberate consideration in your brief.

DR. KEPFORD: I guess I would like to see the NRC do something other than wait for people to bring it to their attention fifty times before they get into action.

I think perhaps the NRC should be out doing some looking on its own.

Thank you .

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Now are you done, Ms. Lee?
MS. LEE: Yes, sir. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: TMI Alert, I recommend now you

take up your contentions.

MR. ADLER: Mr. Chairman, part of my suggestion was that it was mo-fold, not only that I go out of order but also that we consider some of the generalized matters which you were going to reserve until the very end, which I presume would be tomorrow.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: No.

MR. ADLER: You're talking about the and of today?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: First we will take those contentions of those Petitioners who wish to be excused for tomorrow and we'll consider those contentions and then we'll go to the generalized matter yet today.

MR. ADLER: Fine. Thank you.

MR. POLLARD: Mr. Chairman, can we get some indication of how many contentions, in other words, whether that is feasible that we can do all of that?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Well, by a show of hands, which Petitioners wish to have their contentions addressed this afternoon so they may be relieved from appearing to-

(Show of hands.)

I think it's feasible.

MR. ADLER: For the benefit of the Board and averyone hera, I'm going to use the Licensee's response to

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our contentions as I go through them. The Licensee has repeated our contention and then has filed his response and I think rather than restate the contention, everyone can see what it involves.

tions are basically the same as the Licenses's response. Their objections are basically the same, with a few minor variations.

I'm going to take Contention Number 1 and Contention Number 2 together because the Licensee objects to them on the same grounds, basically that they're a challenge to the Commission regulation, 10 CFR 50, Sections 2-A and 2-B-1.

Pursuant to 10 CFR 50, Appendix I, 2-A, the regulation provides that radioactive material released from each nuclear reactor shall not result in an annual dose commitment from liquid effluents for any individual in an unrestricted area from all pathways of exposure in excess of 3 millirems to the total body or 10 millirems to any organ.

provided that the Licensee must also provide reasonable assurance that the calculated annual total quantity of all radioactive material above background to be released from each reactor to the atmosphere will not result in an estimated annual air dose from gaseous effluents at any location near ground level which could be occupied by individuals in

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unrestricted areas in excess of 10 millirads for gamma radiation or 20 millirads for beta radiation.

"each" in both sections to argue that only consideration of releases from TMI-1 can be considered by this Board. Apparently the Licensee feels that under this regulation, the releases that have occurred as a result of the accident and the releases that will occur during decontamination cannot be the subject of consideration by this Board.

Now admittedly the regulations do use the word "each" but it is submitted that this interpretation, the Licensee's interpretation lies in the real meaning of the regulation, namely, to limit releases to people living near a reactor or, in this case, reactors.

To yield to the Licensee's interpretation we feel will result in this Board abandoning the prime directive, so to speak, of the Commission, namely to see that TMT-1 is not restarted unless its restart will not further aggravage the health problems of the people of this area.

We know that the population around TMI was pxposed to releases of radicactive material as a result of the
accident and that this exposure was on a scale previously
thought to be impossible. The consequences of this exposure
are still being studied. Nevertheless, even the most conservative estimates calculate that some people will ultimately

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become ill and die as a result of the radioactive releases into the environment during and after the accident.

Now what the future holds is unclear. As I stated yesterday, this is an ever-changing scenario and I understand that yesterday Robert Arnold of Metropolitan Edison announced that unless the Licensee was permitted to vent the krypton gas located or locked in the containment building, unless they were allowed to vent this into the atmosphere, unplanned large releases of the gas will occur.

Now we feel that the decontamination plan proposed by the Licensee and how the NRC intends to deal with that decontamination plan and what probable radioactive releases will result from that decontamination are considerations this Board must deal with.

Now the Licensee says that all decontamination will be done in accordance with NRC directives and will be done in accordance with the regulations of the NRC, but presently there has been no comprehensive plan to decontaminate. Unit Number 2. The NRC, who I've been told is a party like anyone else, has not approved any comprehensive decontamination plan. Rather, they are segmenting their approach and taking it step by step, not really knowing what the consequences of these different approaches such as the 3PICOR-II system will have on the environment.

Now it is submitted that in view of this we

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feel that the contention is as precise as it can be. Maturally there is some speculation in it.

Furthermore, we feel that the releases of radiation which occurred as a result of the accident must be considered when determining the sumulative health effects of reopening TNI-1.

and 2, do relate to discharges into the water. We submit that these contentions do not constitute an attack on the Commission regulations but, rather, seek to allow this Board to apply the regulations in a manner that will further the regulatory purpose and will further the purpose of the Commission's order, namely, the protection of the health and safety of the people living in this area.

Now to this extent we believe the two contentions are entirely appropriate.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Trowbridge.

with several points on the question of whether we correctly read this regulation as applying to each reactor. I don't think I need to remind the Board, certainly not Dr. Jordan on the Board who presided over the Appendix I proceedings, that one of the major issues of the Appendix I proceeding was whether releases would be controlled on a site basis or a per-reactor basis, and the answer by the Commission was on

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a per-reactor basis. And our interpretation is well founded in the proceeding and in the long opinion of the Commission that accompanied the issuance of Appendix I.

will be closely controlled. It is also correct that TMI-2 will be closely controlled. It is also correct that not all of the decontamination plans or recovery plans have been formulated or approved in detail. There is nothing in the world to suggest that they won't be done in accordance with the Commission regulations. And I submit that the releases from Three Mile Island-1 will have exactly the effect -- the consequences; that is, from those releases; the consequences to the public as far as TMI-1 is concerned will be exactly the same whether they're zero or some releases from TMI-2.

I would like to add that I think whether or not that was a correct characterization of the newspaper accounts of Mr. Arnold's statement, I don't know. I'm quite confident that it was not a correct version of what Mr. Arnold in fact said.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Tourtellotte.

MR. TOURTELLOWTE: Mr. Chairman, the only additional item that we have to offer is on Contention I -Contentions I and 2, but we believe that probably the applicant's analysis that brings these contentions within
Appendix I is a little better approach than ours which puts
it under Part 20. In either event, we believe it is unaccept-

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able in this hearing.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Adler.

MR. ADLER: I didn't know Dr. Jordan participated in the drafting of the Appendix I regulations.

DR. JORDAN: Persaps I should explain.

I was not involved in the draft of the regulation. There was a rulemaking hearing. I was a member of the Board that conducted the hearing. The hearing minutes and all the papers were then given to the Commission and the Commission drafted the regulation as a result of the hearing. I was not involved in the writing of the regulation of Appendix I.

MR. ADLER: Thank you.

characterization that I may not have stated what Mr. Arnold said. I base it on what I heard as a newspaper account and a radio account of Mr. Arnold's statement yesterday, that unless they do receive approval to vent the krypton gas over the next months and years slowly that there will be, as a result of the disapproval of this approach it may very well result in large scale releases of krypton gas into the environment.

MR. TROWERIDGE: That's a considerable change from the statement as originally stated.

MR. ADLER: I don't detect any difference. And,

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if there is, I apologize for it.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: The difference was the word "may" and "will."

possible for this Board to ignore the cumulative effects of the release of radiation into the environment as a result of the accident. There have been studies done, even the most conservative studies done by. I guess HEW. People will die as a result of the accident. It may not be for twenty years, but maybe one or two people. Perhaps that's insignificant unless those one or two people happen to be your father or your child.

be additional radiation released into the environment. I

don't think there's anyone here that can argue that radiation
and its effects are not cumulative in nature. And to ignore
the source of the greatest amount of radiation affecting the
people of this area I think goes flat against * Commission's
order that there must be assurances that if TMI is restarted
the health and safety of the people of this area will not be
affected.

accepted we intend to show that the releases from TMI, coupled with the releases from the accident, and, as we go along and see additional releases into the environment during

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decontamination, some releases are going to occur. Whether they are controlled releases or uncontrolled releases, the effect is the same: radiation goes into the environment, and that these effects have to be considered.

My there has been no plan. Mr. Arnold has proposed venting, a controlled release. I don't know whether that's going to occur. I don't know whether that approach is going to be approved by the NRC, and I don't know what effect that's going to have on the people living in this area. But this Board should be concerned with what that effect is going to be. And I think this Board is given a mandate in that these circumstances, the circumstances surrounding Three Mile Island are unique.

that if the regulations are ignored there may be a ruling that would have an effect across the country. That's not going to happen here. We have a unique situation. We have a reactor sitting there with hundreds of thousands of gallons of contaminated water. What's going to happen to it? What's going to happen to the water? No one knows.

But yet we're being told that we can only consider releases of radiation in the context of TMI-1 as if TMI-2 never existed. And I don't think that was the Commission's intent when it issued the order to this Board.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Adler, with respect to these contentions and the other contentions, I would prefer if you would mak, all of your arguments in the first instance rather than having a second cycle of argument and re-argument.

MR. ADLER: I apologize. I thought you wanted a rebuttal and I apologize, Mr. Chairman.

CMAIRMAN SMITH: Well, I want you to have full opportunity to express yourself. I am merely talking about the organization of it. Make your complete argument at the beginning and in your rebuttal only address those matters which were not covered by your first argument, purely as a matter of organization.

MR. ADLER: Very well, sir.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: With that in mind, have you finished your argument on this?

MR. ADLER: Yes.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Trowbridge, anything additional?

MR. TROWBRIDGE: No, sir.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Tourtellotte?

MR. TOURTELLOTTE: No.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Adler.

MR. ADLER: Next I will take Contentions 3 and 4 together since the Licensee has characterized them both as psychological contentions and have objected to them on the

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same grounds that they've objected to the other psychological contentions raised in these proceedings.

Now to the extent that these contentions are psychological, they are psychological because they touch upon a common psychological syndrome commonly referred to as the fight-or-flight syndrome. I suppose you could say that Contention 3 basically notes that if TMI-1 is reopened, people will leave the area, people will refuse to relocate in the area.

And Contention 4 basically says that if people have no choice and are forced to remain in the area that they will fight the reopening by whatever means each individual feels is appropriate to his particular circumstance.

Now it is our position that as psychological contentions they are cognizable under both NEPA and the Atomic Energy Act and in this sense, we would endorse the argument set forth in the brief submitted by PANE on the psychological distress contention.

However, there is another side to these two contentions. Contention 3 we believe argues that if flight should occur, so to speak, that the economic costs of this flight will be substantial. The absence of business relocation into the area, businesses choosing to leave the area, people choosing to give up their jobs, all will have tangible economic consequences and occupance costs. These must be

factored into the decision of this Board.

People who want to flee and who in effect in their own minds have fled but are helplass to leave the area. In effect they have mentally fled but physically remain. If this occurs and when this occurs, severe mental health consequences result and these health costs and these social costs must also be considered in determining whether those costs exceed the costs of not reopening TMI-1.

Now as to Contention 4, it talks about civil disruption. Let me say that when the words "security" and "sabotage" were mentioned yesterday. I was told that some people in this room were visibly put off by it, that there is some indication that this kind of talk about sabotage was taboo. Well, we don't feel it is.

We can't say precisely what will occur if TMI-1 is recpened but we are saying that this Board must be absolutely satisfied that Unit 2, with its hundred's of thousand's of gallons of highly radioactive water must be secured and capable of being secured, and that the costs of this security do not outweigh the cost of decommissioning TMI-1.

Now we feel that the possibility of civil disruption is very real. If TMI reopens it will provide the focal point for people from all over the country to come to this area, and these people will come to Middletown and these

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people may not be law-abiding as the members of TMTA or as the members of the Intervenors in this proceeding are.

And if the Licenses and the local authorities are unable to secure the Island in the wake of demonstrations of who knows how many thousands— We know what is happening in New England, we know the number of people that have been demonstrating there. Well, those demonstrations we feel will pale when compared to what may occur if TMI-1 is reopened.

And we are scared about that. There have been breaches of security already at TMI-2. When you have 10, 20, 30,000 people descending in the area, and I will assume non-violent disobedience, how do you secure that Island and what costs are involved.

The question is can the Island be secured, and if it can't be secured, then TMI-1 should not be reoraned. Can the local authorities deal with this problem? Can the state deal with the problem? And even if it can, what are the costs?

All of these things we feel are proper subjects.

Apart from the psychological, just simply from a cost standpoint, it is our position that they are cognizable from that
standpoint alone as well as being cognizable as psychological
contentions.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Trowbridge.

MR. TROUBRIDGE: Mr. Chairman, we have dealt in our brief, and I believe the Staff has done so also, with not

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only the fears and apprehensions which may accompany the restart of TMI-1 but with secondary effects which may flow from them. I see no point in further argument at this point.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Tourtellotte.

MS. SMITH: Mr. Chairman, am I allowed to speak on behalf of my group?

an opportunity? You were not here. We are not generally calling upon individuals, individual Petitioners, to join in this argument, unless you have a point which you think is particularly important and has not otherwise been covered.

Of course you have contentions which are similar to this, and we'll be calling upon you to address your contentions, too, in order.

If you think perhaps it is more efficient we can take you in, but let Mr. Tourtellotte finish and then you think about what you want to do.

Mr. Tourtellotte.

MR. TOURTELLOTTE: The arguments afforded by Counsel raise no new points that we feel were not covered in our brief and so we have nothing to say.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I have a little bit of a problem with this and that is it is being addressed as if it is nothing except a psychological distress issue with secondary effects, but I view it almost as secondarily a psychological

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distress is me and primarily as a straight-out allegation that there's going to be a danger to the operation of the plant based upon civil disruption which- I don't know if that is what the Commission had in mind when it said it would control the issue of psychological distress.

Here is a specific allegation. Don't forget the Commission's reservation was based upon a non-physical, psychological effect, and this contention to me seems to be markedly different. Here is an actual prediction of some physical result because of psychological reasons.

Mr. Adler, would you propose to actually submit evidence along theline of your argument?

MR. ADLZR: The Staff and the Licensee discussed that briefly. When we met prior to these Prehearing Conferences and we were discussing these contentions the question was raised, what evidence do you have?

My response was two-fold. Number one, it is abundantly clear that this is what is going to occur. I think everyone knows that.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Can we make findings on that?

MR. ADLER: In a court of law you can't review

that. But there has been concern expressed, and again I base
this on newspaper reports by the State Police. The State

Police admittedly have been conducting surveillance because
of their fears, and I assume justifiably so, that there may

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be demonstrations and there may be acts of sabotage related to TMY-2.

And if we were allowed to have this contention in we would of course get our evidence together, but we don't feel at this time we have to submit our evidence. We have to know whether this contention will be accepted. If it is accepted we would of course intend to prove it.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay. That was my question.

Do you view this as an Atomic Energy Act contention or a NEPA contention?

MR. ADLER: I think it is both. I think it's both. It involves itself around the safe operations of a nuclear zeactor. Naturally NEPA would be the effect on the environment, socio-economic effects, et cetera.

And I think under the Atomic Energy Act the Commission has the responsibility to only license reactors that can be operated safely.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Any further discussion?

MR. TOURTELLOTTE: Let me ask the question:

Is the issue raised here security? Is that what
we're talking about?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: That's what it seems to me to

MR. ADLER: That's exactly right.

MR. TOURTELLOTTE: Well, I guess I don't understand

Island Units then. It isn't in the contention. It seems to me that it is not clearly stated in that way.

If there is indeed some suggestion that what is sought to be litigated here is the security plan or the adequacy of the plan to deal with civil disruption, then I think that's the way the contention ought to be stated and than maybe we should have another shot at whether we agree or disagree.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Well, I read it to be a contention that predicted that there would be an assault upon the security of TMI-2 which would have an effect upon the operation of TMI-1, and that is because of the phychological impact.

I did not read this at all to be within the Commission's order and notice of hearing on psychological impact issues. I just didn't think it belonged there at all. I thought it was a security contention.

Of course you recognized that in your brisf when you raised the point of lack of basis for disruption.

The Commission's order on psychological issues begins:

"While real substantial concern attaches to issues such as psychological distress and others arising from the continuing impact of eb9

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aspects of the Three Mile Island accident unrelated directly to exposure to radiation on the part of citizens living near the plant..."

New that is their view of how psychological come into this case.

I read this contention to be entirely outside the scope of the Commission's comments there. I read that to be that there is a danger that the security of TMI-2 is threatened because of psychological problems and the threat to TMI-2, unless resolved, should prohibit the operation of TMI-1. It's an entirely different effect.

MR. ADLER: In effect, Mr. Chairman, it's a threat to the Island itself and that includes Unit 1 and Unit 2 together.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: And it brings it into our jurisdiction because it affects Unit 1.

MR. ADLER: That's right.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: And that is your contention.

MS. SMITH: Mr. Chairman?

(The Board conferring.)

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Did I understand also a part of your contention is -- the reason for your contention is you're not concerned about a physical threat to TMI-2 which would affect in turn TMI-1, but you're concerned about the effect on the community of -- directly from civil disruption?

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MR. ADLER: What we envision occurring or-- Well, what may occur is a threat to the Island by civil disruption and this involves the breach of security of Unit 1, it in--

Now if Unit 2's security is breached it is in a much more dangerous state than Unit 1 is.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I understand that.

MR. ADLER: This is part of the concern.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay, that answers the question.

MR. TOURTELLOTTE: Mr. Chairman, we view that explanation as posing an entirely different contention than any that we have known about up to this moment. I don't know what we can do about it, but I'm not really in a position to argue it right at this moment.

Mr. Chairman, this is the first time I have heard or seen anybody bring up the issue of security of TMI Unit Number 1.

MR. POLLARD: Mr. Chairman, a point of information.

I was at the negotiations sessions with TMIA and the NRC Staff and this was clearly dealt with directly in that negotiation session. Dan Swanson and Mr. Joe Gray of Mr. Tourtallotte's staff were present and the security issue was clearly defined and identified.

I think any clear reading of Contention Number 4 sees that it directly involves a security issue. One perhaps

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sentence might say that security of the institution is not adequate, but I think it is very clear from a reading of the contention that that is what is referred to.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Trowbridge?

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Mr. Chairman, let me echo what Mr. Troutellotte has said, and let us look at the wording of the contention. It talks about many people coming to Middletown --

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: -- to keep Unit 1 closed by both violent and non-violent means. As a result -- and this is where the complaint is -- civil disruption will occur in the area surrounding the plant. Local and state authorities are not presently equipped to deal with the type of civil disruption that may vary well occur.

I cannot read into this contention a contention that the security of TMI-1 or TMI-2 is going to be breached and if that is the contention I think we had better start over again.

MR. ADLER: Mr. Chairman, if it would save time, instead of arguing it here I would rewrite the contention, amend the contention to provide for what has been stated today. If that will make Mr. Trowbridge and the Staff happier, that's fine, I will do that.

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I don't see the effect being any different because what I'm saying today is the contention-- Now I assume
that will affect their response. That's what I'm being told,
that they're not in a position to respond because they didn't
enticipate that contention to mean what I said it meant.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: If this is, as it seems to be, a purely security contention it would be admissible whether or not the Commissioners approve psychological distress issues in this proceeding.

Mr. Adler has offered to give the Licensee and the Staff another opportunity to address and refine it. I think that's an appropriate course of action. Why don't you get together on it?

DR. KEPFORD: Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out that in the ECNP filing of June 29, 1979, this subject, this very subject was discussed.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: When we get to Mr. Kepford's contentions let's talk about them.

DR. KEPFORD: It's irrelevant to me whether we talk about it now. It's going to take the same amount of time

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Let's take your statement,

Mr. Kepford. What in the world do we do with it? What do we do with the statement that you made?

DR. REPFORD: Would you care for me to read from out filing?

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CHAIRMAN SMITH: But what do I do with the fact that you may have made that statement?

DR. KEPFORD: What I'm saying is I really don't think Mr. Tourtellotte's comment that this is the first time they've ever heard of a security contention --

CHAIRMAN SMITH: That's your point. I see.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: That's not a correct statement of what I or Mr. Tourtellotte said. We are reading this contention, what this contention says, and we do not find a breach of security of Unit 1 or 2 in it.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: But even so, where do we go in that direction? The point is it is now clear that Mr. Adler intends and intended for that to be a security contention. It was not perceived as such by the Licensee and the Staff. Now what do we do about it?

MR. TROWBRIDGE: I think what we do about it is
Mr. Adler rewrites it so that it says what he thinks it means.
MR. ADLER: I think that's what I had suggested

a few moments ago.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: That's right. That's where we were before this last round, so let's do it. Let's get together. The three of you get together and rewrite the contention so that it means what you intend for it to mean and that it is understood to mean it as a part of the negotiating session.

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Is that satisfactory?

MR. ADLER: That's fine with me.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: It does not follow that we will then accept the contention.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: No, it doesn't. I understand that, but at least that will be the most efficient way that I can envision for you to have an opportunity to go directly to the issue.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: This 's fine, Mr. Chairman.

This is a useful process to get a contention to say clearly what it was intended to say, and then we can take our positions and perhaps we can do taht without bothering the Board further.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: The Board demended a very, very great amount of work out of both the Licensee and the Staff in a very short period of time and I'm really surprised that there have not been more misunderstandings, but here's one and we'll just correct it.

Ms. Smith, did you want to comment now?

MS. SMITH: I have a paper to speak on behalf of our group -- right? -- the one I showed you. So I am allowed to speak?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Oh, yes. However, I want to point out that the time to discuss your contentions has not yet come up. And if you have something to say now it should

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be limited directly to the issue that we're discussing right now.

MS. SMITH: It is.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: All right.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Mr. Chairman, I think there is some error. As I understand it, Newberry-- Did we not dispose of Newberry's contentions yesterday?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Well, that's exactly right. I'm glad you reminded me.

There was a discussion of Newberry's contentions and we made a preliminary ruling on the emergency plans. We accepted— We gave them an opportunity on the psychological distress. Frankly, I am still very confused about what we did yesterday, I mean the results of what we did yesterday, what they are.

However, if you have a point you want to make on this narrow issue, just make it, no matter what.

MS. SMITH: I do. It is one statement in connection with what Mr. Adler said. If it is irrelevant, just scratch it.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Just make it.

MS. SMITH: We have citizens. I work with them and talk with them. They have said they will do exactly what he said, what he is saying, and I fear for the security of the Island.

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CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay.

DR. REPFORD: Mr. Chairman, can I get to the point I was trying to make?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: All right.

DR. KEPFORD: I think what Mr. Adler is talking about is that the security of the Island is threatened because of the psychological stress in the area. I do not think they can be separated. It's one and the same.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: That's right. Exactly.

E really think that we-- Every argument has now been made at least three or four times.

MS. LEE: Mr. Chairman, for one second. I would like to give you just a point of information; that's all.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I'm sorry, we can't accept information at this time. We can accept contentions but we can't take evidence. Do you understand the difference?

MS. LEE: It has to do with TMIA, it doesn't have to do with my contentions. Okay? It has to do with -CHAIRMAN SMITH: Just make your statement.

MS. LEE: All right. You can strike it out if you like.

Number one, I spoke to Mr. Armold, vice president of Met Ed who informed us publicly at a public hearing in Londonderry Township that Met Ed has increased its security by 60 percent now. I have the specific date at home. I did

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not plan to enter this before the Board.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Now that's factual, you see.

MS, LEE: It is a fact.

CHAIRMAN SHITH: Let me explain my process.

MS. LEF: You're not allowed to do that?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: If the contention is accepted as suitable for litigation, then is when we address whether the contention is true or not, and that is when the facts or the information you speak of will come into play.

MS. LER: That is not my contention. I am relating that to what TMIA is doing to substantiata the claim that he is making, and that is that at the latter part of the past month or the first of this month -- I have the date at home -- foreign visitors made a visit to this country, went on Three Mile Island, went up to the fence --

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Ms. Lee --

MS. LEE: -- and were never stopped. That's the point I want to make.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Ms. Lee, I just want to make this point for the benefit of all the Petitioners.

There hasn't really been a problem throughout this conference. This is not the time to argue the facts of contentions. The time to argue facts of contentions is after you know what the facts are, and you don't know what the facts are by reading newspapers. You learn them by discovery, € 3

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by deliberate consideration, and there will be a time in this proceeding when we will be able to get the facts together and present them in an organized fashion.

But we don't argue the facts of contentions at this phase.

MS. LEE: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I understand what you're saying and I appreciate your position and as " say, I'm not quoting from newspapers.

CHAIRMAN SMITE: Thank you.

So on your own you'll get together and try to work out the language of that contention.

MR. ADLER: No problem.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Proceed, Mr. Adler.

MR. ADLER: Might I proceed, Mr. Chairman? CHAIRMAN SMITH: Yes, sir.

MR. ADLER: Contention Number 5 has not been objected to by either the Licensee or the Staff, and I will accede to their desires in this respect.

MR. TROWERIDGE: You will accede?

MR. ADLER: I will accede to your response and accept it.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Mr. Chairman, let me say that the Staff response is somewhat different than mine. There was called to my attention an oversight in my own reading of the contention. The last sentence talks about the permit

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revocation of the licensa.

I think the Staff correctly observed that that is not within the scope of this proceeding, and I would join the Staff in objecting only to that aspect.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Well, the only problem is he said the Licensee when he really meant the Staff. That's the only problem. It doesn't need any discussion.

MR. ADLER: The point of the hearing is to restart TMI. I agree that that's the purpose of the hearing.

Now Contention Number 6 has been objected to and accepted in various parts and to be quite honest with you, I'm somewhat puzzled by the Licensee's response to the contention. They note the Commission's August 9th order requires the Licensee to demonstrate its financial qualifications only to the extent relevant to its ability to operate TMI-1 safely.

Now we believe that it is axiomatic that any present and proposed changes in any requirements that will cost money, any regulatory changes that may result in expenditures of money will have an effect on the safe operation of TMI-1 if the utility doesn't have the money to comply.

We feel it is the Licensee's responsibility to provide reasonable assurances that it has the financial capability to comply with all changes that the Commission -- all changes in regulations that the Commission may adopt as

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a result of the various Commission reports, studies, et cetera, and we feel that their inability -- that any inability to comply with these regulations will affect the safe operation of TMI-1.

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And we feel that paragraph one of our contention demands the Licenses demonstrate its financial qualifications by providing such evidence.

The Licensee also apparently objects to what I'll call part one of paragraph one, which contends that the licensee does not have the financial capability to comply with technical changes that may result from the investigation of the TMI 2 accident.

But the Licensee goes on to say that they would not object to the contention to the extent that the Board limits the contention to Licensee's financial capability to comply with technical changes and mandated design changes which may be imposed -- quote -- "in this proceeding" -- end quote -- as a result of the accident in Unit 2.

I suppose that is the distinction that the utility is making, that all they have to do is show that they have the financial responsibility to comply with technical changes that may result from this proceeding, but not elsewhere.

And I don't quite understand the response, because if they are mandated technical changes no matter where they come from it's my understanding that the utility would have to comply.

Now it's also our position that the Licensee must demonstrate its financial standing and its ability to obtain credit to finance changes, and must demonstrate its viability

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as a company.

Now I don't think there's anyone here who doesn't know that Metropolitan Edison is having financial problems.

What the results of those problems will be we just don't know.

But I think it's important that before this Commission decides to restart the nuclear reactor they determine that Metropolitan Edison is a viable utility from a financial standpoint.

Now our contention may be -- I think the Licensee has argued that how can they respond to design changes and changes in regulations that have not been made yet. They're arguing that it's speculative; they can't answer something that hasn't been done.

But in the problem we have -- and I'll admit that it's semewhat speculative -- but the problem is not of our own making, but it is, rather, the making of the Commission and this Board simply because the failure to await the outcome of the Remeny Commission and await any actions that may be taken on that report, and to await the Rogovin study and to await all these other studies and actions that may be taken, we just don't know what those actions will be. But there will be actions taken. And these actions will cost money.

Granted they're speculative, but what are we supposed to do? Fold up our tent and say there aren't going to be any costly changes mandated? That's just not the case.

Now we're told that while we can amend as we go

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along, as things occur we can amend and we can demand financial proof or proof of financial responsibility to meet these changes, well, that's simply not satisfactory to us.
But we're locked into this situation.

So I have a suggestion:

That the Licensee accept all the changes recommended by the Kemeny Commission and assume that all the changes will be put into effect, and prove that they have the financial capability to comply with all of the recommended changes. And if they aren't put into effect, then, fine, that's one up for the utility.

But we've got all those recommendations at least from the Kemeny Commission. I don't know when the Rogovin study is going to be done, but at least we have the recommendation from the Kemeny Commission.

So perhaps that would lend a little objectivity to the proceeding. That would eliminate the speculative nature of it. But we have no other choice.

We do feel, however, that the financial viability of this company is at issue, and to that extent the contention has to be considered by this Board and I think obviously must be considered under the clear meaning of the Commission's order.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Do you intend to respond to that?

MR. TROWSREDGE: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

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CHAIRMAN SMITH: All right.

Go ahead, plasse.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Adlar has by his own statement indicated our difficulty with this. In suggesting that this contention be limited to requirements coming out of this proceeding, we didn't have some jurisdictional notion, we had the notion that we would know what we were talking about, and the breadth of the contention, which, incidentally, is not only concerned with changes demanded as a result of the accident at Unit 2 but any other mandated design changes in this plant, which is not even related to TMI 2.

As to Mr. Adler's suggestion why don't we bracket and assume the worst, that we're going to have to meet every one of the Kemeny Commission recommendations, I ask Mr. Adler now to please identify for me a Kemeny Commission recommendation which has to do with, say, design changes in this plant that we are supposed to meet.

You are making an assumption that the Kemeny Commission has a lot of recommendations about what this plant ought to do, and I'd ask you to identify one.

MR. ADLER: If I can respond?

Mr. Trowbridge, I think we're splitting hairs.

I used the Kameny Commission because that's the only report
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MR. TROWS MIDGE: Well, it was your suggestion to use that, and I'm asking you: Can you identify a single change in this plant that that report would require?

MR. ADLER: 'I'm sorry --

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Gentlemen --

HR. ADLER: -- I haven't committed it to memory -CHAIRMAN SMITH: The difficulty I think is the
entire debate is not being very productive.

The entire issue of financial qualifications as set forth in the Commission's order is a little bit confusing to me, and I can see why it may have been difficult to come up with a meeting of the minds on how such a contention should be drafted.

But first we have on page seven, we have what

seems to me to be a mandatory issue that this Board must

consider, even if not raised by a petitioner, an intervenor,

a requirement that the Licensee shall demonstrate his financial

qualifications to the extent necessary to operate TMI 1 safely

So even if Mr. Adler's clients had not raised that contention, I think that this board probably would be receiving evidence on it.

Then would it not be the case that Mr. Adler could use the very same information he's speaking of to attack the case required to be put on by the Licensee?

Moreover we have on page 14, we have another

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problem, and that is somewhere along the line the Licensee must satisfy the financial criteria imposed upon an applicant for an operating license.

And then finally we have the special requirements on page 12, that a party must clearly indicate why the Licensee's financial condition might undermine the Licensee's ability to operate the plant safety.

Mr. Levin?

MR. LEVIN: Mr. Chairman, we're a participant and therefore have no contentions. We support generally contentions having to do with financial qualifications.

I would refer the Board's attention to Part 50, Appendix C, where provisions for financial qualifications of licensees are set out. And there's adequate authority for this Board to consider those qualifications, notwithstanding the Commission's order.

I might also point out that it's a fair reading from this contention that the relevance asserted in the contention of the financial qualification issue is that if the Licensee does not have the necessary financial qualifications of a Nuclear Regulatory Commission licenses, then the public health and safety cannot be protected, which appears to be a reasonable assumption considering the vast scope and nature of the protections that must be afforded the public by a licensee of a nuclear power plant. It requires a

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considerable amount of money and staff to run a nuclear power plant and also to observe all of the necessary pre-cautions and regulations required by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

I don't think I need to go much further than that.

I think that the contention is valid on its face
and fully complies with the order and notice of hearing.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: All right.

Would you please not restate any arguments which have already been made, Mr. Cohen, when you address the issue.

MR. COHEN: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

I think that what I want to address very briefly is the comment by the Staff, although the Staff, if we were going in order, I thought would go first. That would be fine too.

The Staff raises the question of whether one can show the nexus between the financial qualifications condition of the company and the ability to safely operate TMI 1, and they say that has to be established.

I think that what Mr. Adler is saying, what Mr. Levin has said and what I feel an obligation to underscore because that's why we are present in this case is that it is a fundamental issue that is so basic in terms of the safe operation of the plant that it's hard to understand how you go further to establish the nexus.

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cannot operate the plant safely. If you don't have a safe plant, the plant cannot operate. That's the nexus.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Would you look at the bottom of page 12 and tell me what that means?

You see, we're going to be vicwing -- as I read the order, we're going to be reviewing a mandatory showing by the Licenses that they have the money to operate the plant.

Second, we're going to give intervenors an opportunity to raise specific contentions, and if they do they have to do it in the manner at the bottom of page 12.

And then, third, the final one which I brought to everyone's attention is at the top of page 14, where the Director of Nuclear Reactor Regulation will have to certify to the Commissioners that they meet the basic operating license criteria.

MR. LEVIN: Mr. Chairman, I don't want to -CHAIRMAN SMITH: You see a general discussion of
the subject matter that money is relevant to the issue isn't
helpful. What we need is specific advice as to how we
approach these various requirements.

MR. COHEN: Well, Mr. Chairman, I think that makes the whole question of what happens at the proceedings. I believe that it's incumbent upon Mr. Adler in raising the contention, upon the Consumer Advocate and the Public Utility

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Commission to supply that information after the period of discovery 1t the time of the hearings that are taking place.

Now if you're saying how can we then put dollar price tags on what the changes are, what the short term actions would require, the long term actions, that's an obligation --

CHATRMAN SMITH: I'm not saying that.

I'm saying we already know, this Board already knows that there's a mandatory issue dealing with financial qualifications. WE already know that. We don't have to be pursuaded on that.

Now we have a problem down here on the bottom of page 12, and Mr. Adler has his contention.

MR. LEVIN: Mr. Chairman, I think what I stated was that the contention in and of itself can be read to satisfy that phrase at the bottom of page 12.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: This is what I'm --

MR. LEVIN: I believe that a fair reading indicates that a dagraded financial condition could directly affect the operation of the plant.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: And he's saying --

you need to go or how much more discussion you need to have on the issue to arrive at that conclusion.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Tourtellotts, did you want to

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MR. TOURTELLOTTE: Well, I quess our position is fairly well stated. I don't know that it's worth elaborating on.

We still do not see that a ransonable nexus has been established as required at the bottom of page 12 in the Commission's order. And even though the matter of financial qualifications may come out during the course of the hearing for the Board's consideration and the Board to make recommendations to the Commission, nevertheless the requirement at the bottom of page 12 says that any party who wishes to participate in a consideration or deliberation of that financial qualifications issue must meet a certain requirement.

And the kind of ipsy-dimit statement to support a conclusion that financial qualifications should be litigated by one party is not enough.

MR. ADLER: Mr. Chairman?

DR. JORDAN: May I interrupt first?

Mr. Tourtellotte, I believe in your reply it was your opinion that such matters could be handled by interrogatories, and otherwise the contention was acceptable.

I guass I now ask Mr. Trowbridge, does he believe the same thing, or does he believe the contention ought to be rewritten as of this time?

MR. TOURTELLOTTE: Dr. Jordan, I don't believe

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that's what our answer says.

2 What it says is that there are certain matters 3 that are raised in the contention. The general subject matter 4 3

raised, financial qualifications, is a litigable issue, that certain items that are referred to in the contention we feel are vague and uncertain and we feel that those items

7 through the discovery process could be clarified.

However the bottom line -- and actually the last sentence in our answer, which is the bottom line -- is that the reasonable nexus has not been established and it should be established before this party is allowed to litigate this issue.

MR. ADLER: Could I respond to everything that's been said about our contention?

Mr. Chairman, the decisions of the Board and the decisions of the Commission have in effect hamstrung us. I don't know what they've done to the other intervenors. But --

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Would you please put it in the context of the contention?

MR. ADLER: One of the major objections of the Licensee is that a portion of the contention is speculative in that it anticipates changes occurring and we say they can't afford to do these changes, and the changes will have a direct impact on the safe operation of TMI 1.

Now we don't know what those changes are,

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CHAIRMAN SMITH: Now didn't you say this before?

Are you afraid that we didn't hear it or we won't read it in
the transcript? Didn't you say this before?

I don't want to frustrate you in making your argument, but we have to move on. We have to address these contentions. We have many more.

And if you said it before -- as I recall you did, and it's in the transcript and we will certainly read it -- please don't say it again.

MR. ADLER: The nexus that the NRC is looking for is that if the company cannot --

CHAIRMAN SMITH: New was I wrong? Did you say it before or not? If it's a new point, tell me.

MR. ADLER: Obviously I must not have if the Commission does not see the nexus.

The Commission has said that I have not shown a connection between financial conditions and the operation of TMI.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: And you disagrae with them.

MR. ADLER: I disagree with them, because a company that doesn't have the financial capabilizies to operate a plant can't operate a plant safely.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Now, Mr. Adlar, I don't want to impede you in making your full argument. And there are going to be times during this hearing when I'm going to accuse

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people of repeating when in fact they won't be repeating; I will not understand what they're saying.

So you should feel free to say 'No, that's not my point, that's a different point'. But it sounded to me as if you were making the same argument, an identical argument all over again.

MRL ADLTT: Well, the problem I've had is that there seems to be -- and it's not just my problem -- the Board has an understanding of what one of the intervenors has said but the Licensee has an entirely different understanding and the Staff has a third understanding.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: You don't know what the Board's understanding is.

MR. ADLER: Well, okay. That's probably correct.

But I saw it when the contentions of UCS were baing discussed, there was clear misunderstanding. And I don't know, I don't have any suggestion of how to remedy that, but I have to respond to the Licensee and the Staff.

The Board may very well view it as repetitious because they understand.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Well, it's possible.

And I think that there's an urge which you have to fight. I'm sure you're not going to get your adversaries to admit right flat in the middle of your argument that you've convinced them.

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(Laughter.)

MR. ADLER: Maybe next week.

All zight.

Contention 7 has not been objected to --

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Adlar, just a minute, please.

(The Board conferring.)

CHAIRMAN SMITH: The Board was observing -- which may be of assistance to you, Mr. Adler -- that a contention is usually attacked because it doesn't say amough: I think maybe you got into some thouble with your contention when you went beyond the essentials of it, and then got into the problem of PJM grid.

We view number one under contention six that it's coming pretty close to what the Commission had in mind on the bottom of page 12.

MR. ADLER: Fine.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Do you want to move on? Is there enything further on this contention?

MRL ADLER: Nothing further on this one, Mr. Chairman.

Contention number 7 I don't think has been objected to by the Licensee, unless I'm in error.

CHAIRMAN SMITE: I think that -- no, notody opposes that one.

MR. ADLER: And contention number 3 is the MEPA

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count, and we will brist that contention.

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CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay.

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MR. ADLER: And so that ends our presentation.

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CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay.

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Lat's see. It's almost three o'clock, and we

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have -- we're really putting pressure on you, Mr. Aamodt.

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That's why I've been impatient with others, so that you'll

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have plenty of time.

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MR. AAMODT: No problem a . all.

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CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay, Mr. Aamodt.

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MR, AAMODT: Cur first contention is objected to

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on the basis that we haven't shown how this contention relates

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to Unit 2, the accident at Unit 2. That perception on the

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part of the Licensee surprises me in view of the fact that the

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Licensee demonstrated the need -- at least his perceived need

for psychological testing in NUREG 0600, ii-33, item 14.4,

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where during the course of the interview sessions limited

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observations were made by the investigators to note any readily apparent health or emotional instability, obvious

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aberrant behavior problems of the Licensee's operating staff

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-- and I won't go ahead and read the balance.

found worthy of discharge.

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But as a result of that one of four people were

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Obviously psychological considerations relevant to the operating personnel are ---

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MR: EROWBRIDGE: May I break in?

Did you gite 0500?

MP. AAMODT: Yes, sir, the investigation into the accident.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Thank you.

MR. AAMODT: It's there.

Four people were judged to possibly have psychological problems associated -- that is, among those people who were associated with the accident, One of the four, according to that, was judged apparently subjected to dismissal and left of his own volition so that they didn't have to dismiss him.

But it seems to me that if after the accident you started running psychological tasts, it seems awfully difficult for me to see why we should not contend that you should do that.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: 11 right.

Now that has a fundamental logic, and it is a problem that has plaqued lawyers ever since there have been lawyers.

Sometimes a person does something that the person is not required to do, and the public interest requires that they not be penalized for doing something which they're not required to do if it furthers the public interest.

Do you understand my point?

MR. ADMODT: Tes, Bir, I can appreciate that.

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chairman SMITH: So you cannot use a voluntary effort by someone to improve a situation as evidence that it is needed. That in itself is a supersimplification.

MR. AAMODT: I understand that.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I just wanted to put you on that line of reasoning.

MR. LEVIN: Mr. Chairman, are we applying general principles of court law to this proceeding?

CHAIPMAN SMITH: No. I'm just saying -- no, I'm certainly not saying that. And I'm sure that when I said it was a supersimplification you could hardly agree with me.

I'm just saying that in the general course -
MR. LEVIN: The reason I asked the question is
because I'm still trying to define in my own mind what the
meaning of nexus is.

or mission that is sought to be brought into these proceedings, what precise kind of relationship is required before there is a finding of nexus, if we're going to use that as a rule for the adoption or rejections of contentions?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: What rule? Nexus rule?
MR. LEVIN: That's right.

CHAIRWAN SMITH: Well, my point wasn't about nexus.

He made the point that because the Licenses

undertook to do something that was in itself proof that it

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needed to be done, and I'm just saying as a matter of general public policy that that sin't always the case.

A person who is penalized every time he tries to make an improvement in the world will stop trying to make improvements.

You cannot go from the fact of making a safety improvement to the conclusion that the safety improvement was in fact needed in each instance.

I really am sort of sorry I raised it.

MR. ADLER: Mr. Chairman, I'm not contending that the fact that they did it proves the need, but I am suggesting that they thought it was a pretty good idea.

MR. POLLARD: Mr. Chairman, isn't the fact not that they did it, but that they found one of the operators responsible for the accident --

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I wasn't addressing that part.

MR. AAMODT: That's a matter of record.

But I would also like to suggest --

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Trowbridge.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Yes, I think this is important.

If Mr. Namodi believes his contention to state that there was one of the operators or employees of Met Ed connected with the accident who was discharged, then I think he'd better change that allegation because that's not correct.

MR. AAMODE: That's not it.

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CHAIRMAN SMITH: There is another point that has arisen here which I think should be clarified for Mr. Aamodt.

The Staff says -- you say that plant operators and management should have a program of psychological testing and counseling, and you go on, and the Staff says no, there's no link to accident causes.

Well, that's a factual addressing of the contention.

MR. AAMODT: Yes.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: And that's wrong, they're wrong there.

You see, the test is assuming your contention is true, should it be litigated, providing it has some basis.

MR. NAMODT: Well, if you will inform me --CHAIRMAN SMATH: And that is why I raised it here.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: You don't have to prove the contentions.

MR. AAMODY: I appreciate this very much.

MR. AAMODT: All I have to prove is it's something we ought to look at, right?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: You have to prove that there's a reasonable basis and that there is a relationship to the issues in the case.

MR. RAMODT: Yes.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: But you don't have to prove the

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MR. ARMODY: I appreciate that.

Then the other point that I'd like to make --CHAIRMAN SMITH: Nor are you permitted to at this

MR. AAMODT: I appreciate that if for no other leason than we don't make it last too long.

Another point that I would like to make, though, in support of our contention is on page 3 of the order as a result of a preliminary review of the Three Mile Island Unit 2 accident chronology the NRC Staff initially identified several human errors.

Now I wish my wife were here because this is her area and not mine. She's in experimental psychology with her specialty in learning.

And human arrors result from several causes: There are errors made because we didn't know that two and two added up to four, and there are errors made because we perceived something wrong, and perceptual errors relate to psychological issues that I think are very important in running a plant.

And for that reason we feel that if that plant is going to operate in such a manner that the public health and safety is not jecoardized, there should be psychological testing routinely of the people who operate the plant,

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And then we would like to add one other point to support our contention, or another part of the contention.

It's more than psychological testing that we're concerned about here.

abuse because in this day there is a great deal of abarrant behavior that results from young people smoking pot and various things of that sort, and I think we're all agreed this plant would not be in safe hands if the operator happened to be smoking pot or taking some other form of dope while he was on duty.

I think that our contention here is worthy of litigation.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Anything further on this contention?

MR. TOURTELLOTTE: Could we have that citation out of 0500 again?

MR. AAMODT: Yes, sir.

It's one-one or ii, pages 33 and 34. It starts on the bottom of 33 and goes up on to 34.

Then all of the other items I have relative to that fall more in the line of proof, like the effects of Surry where there were psychological problems and so on.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Is there anything further?

(No response.)

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All right.

Would you move on, then, please?

MR. AAMODT: All right, sir.

Item three I don't think I have to address, do I, since we're speaking only -- being more specific; is that a fair statement?

Shall 'skip over it? I gather that contention three has been accepted.

CHAIRMAN SMETH: It may very well be. You just have me in a mement of disorientation here.

(The Board conferring.)

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Yes, the plant has been served.

MR. TROWERIDGE: Mr. Chairman, I would like to

speak to contantion three because the Staff and we have given somewhat different answers.

This is as good a time to raise the question that's going to come up in connection with a number of contentions.

We recognize in contention three that Mr. Asmodt and other intervenors simply do not now have enough information about the monitoring program to be more specific in their contentions, and we have a very specific puzzle to cope with that:

Admit the contention now but require its amendment and resubmission at a point after that information has

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been supplied to Mr. Asmodt.

That sets a day certain when we will see what, having seen our monitoring plan, one or more intervenors thinks is inadequate about it. It sets a day when the Board is in business and will rule on the adequacy of the contention in the light of the information which has been provided.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay.

MR. TROWSRIDGE: The Staff approach is somewhat different. The Staff approach is let's go through a period of discovery -- and it's not clear how long this period is going to be, how the discovery and format ends up with bringing to the attention of the Board a more specific contention.

I think there needs to be a mechanism under which where the Board feels that more time for one reason or another should be allowed for the development of specificity, that there needs to be a very definite process by which the parties come back to the Board and say 'Now we have read the materials' now we have '-- even if you take the Staff approach -- 'now we have done our discovery and here is our more specific contention'.

MR. AAMODT: I'd like to comment, make one comment relative to contention three, though, that perhaps falls in the category of discovery.

I'd like you to know one of our primary concerns relative to this, and that is item three of contention three,

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defining danger to health and safety as a function of distance direction and time.

Mow we're not asking here for anyone to take any action beyond accidents relative to definition, knowing what's going on, and that's just to highlight my thought here. I'm sorry I don't have a better text than this, and I'm sure it's not absolutely accurate, but the gist is accurate.

And this is a copy of that much horalded recorded conversation in Washington shortly after the accident, where Mr. Hendrie says:

"Marold, what you've got is an oblong plume headed out. Where is it now would you guess?"

In response, Mr. Gilinsky says:
"What's the wind speed, do you have any
idea?"

To which Denton replies:

"I don't have the weather report handy."

Pardon my laughing, but it is hilarious.

"Somebody ought to get it."

And my point is, as we will discuss later on, so this is not inappropriate when it is based to a later contention, we are unique in this room, I believe, in that our farm is located nearly centrally relative to Salem, Limerick, Burwick, Three Mile Island and Peachbottom. And it would be

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awfully nice if one day the wind could blow in a direction where we were quite sure that there were no accidental releases coming over us.

MR. TROWDRIDGE: Mr. Chairman, the contention has been allowed as far as the Staff and we are concerned. The Staff and we are at odds on how to produce the greater specificity, and that's all I think needs discussion now, not a further justification of the contention.

MR. AAMODT: Mr. Chairman 6--

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I think he has a point.

MR. AAMODT: Yes, he does.

But the reason this is particularly important is that the numbers relative to exposures are demonstrated to the public to be quite low because the dosages are averaged over large groups, where in fact the dosages actually occurred to very small groups.

And this business about knowing where the radiation is going is very important in determining individual safety.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Ckay,

Do you agree that there is a need or desirability for greater specificity?

MR, AAMODT: Yes, I do, sir.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Then is there any dispute?
MR. AAMCDT: No. sir.

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CHAIRMAN SMITH: We have plenty of items -
MR. AAMODT: I thought it would be helpful insofar
as their response to what should be done.

CHR. XMAN SMITH: Were it not a question of time -AMR. AAMODT: Okay, sir, I'll hurry.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: -- it would be a different matter

MR. TOURTELLOTTE: Mr. Chairman, were we going to address what Mr. Trowbridge brought out, the question of whether we use a specific....

Let me say that what the Staff said was not intended, I guess, with any great amount of precision. We assumed that there would be a period of time after, soon after this prehearing conference that discovery would start, and we did not mean to indicate that we thought the full scope of discovery should be had before a contention should be finalized.

Indeed we would disagree with that point because then we would be put in a position where we couldn't discover on the true contentions.

What we do believe is that a reasonable amount of time should be established -- and perhaps I should say we might agree, I don't know what that period of time is, maybe 30 days, but necessarily I believe given the general schedule of the Commission, and if we come close to following that,

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part of that time is going to be during discovery.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Are you talking about this particular contention?

MR. TOURTELLOTTE: Yes.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: All right.

Have those been the subject of negotiations?

MR. TOURTELLOTTE: "he contentions?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: No, the specificity and the plan for making them more specific.

I mean, is it necessary for us to do this now?

Cannot the three of you get together and work out something reasonable on a schedule for specificity?

MR. MOURTELLOTTE: Well, this is an issue I think which affects just not the three of us, but it affects most of the other intervenors as well.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Yes.

MR. TOURTELLOTTE: And certainly, Mr. Chairman, we'd be happy to try to get together with the other intervenors and try to work it out if you'd rather we do that.

on the other hand, looking at the way the schedule is set up, we thought perhaps it might be a good idea just to set a day certain.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay. I understand.

MR. SHOLLY: Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Sholly.

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MR. SHOLLY: I find myself in the same boat with Mr. Aamodt on this issue.

The Staff is apparently proposing 30 days, and it's entirely possible that the relevant part of the restart report won't be available in that 30 day period.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Well, it could very well be that there will be 30 days and you will need a request for an extension.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Our proposal was 30 days.

MR. POLIARD: It seems to me this business we're dealing with now is kind of general procedures as far as discovery, et cetera, and I think it would be better to defer it until after we finish with these other things. It's not specific to contentions.

This is just the first contention of this nature we've encountered.

MR. AAMODT: Mr. Chairman, from my own perspective, if
I'm sure we have the assurance from the Board that we'll have
adequate time to respond to questions, if we have that then
there's no reason to pursue it further.

You -- CHAIRMAN SMITH: Well, I can't -- we can't assure

MR. AAMCDT: Reasonable time.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: You can be assured that we will try to afford you what we think is reasonable.

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MR. ARMODT: I won't ask for more than that.

MR. TOURTELLOTTE: Mr. Chairman, before we go on,

I wanted to invite the Soard's attention to one other matter.

Mr. Aamodt cited 0600 in support of his first contention, pages I-1-34, and I would simply ask the Board to look at page I-1-34, at the last paragraph --

MR. AAMODT: No, I think wa've got something wrong here, I'm sorry.

MR. TOURTELLOTTE: -- at the last paragraph under 1.4.4, which reaches exactly the opposite conclusion of what is contended in the first contention. That is, that neither health nor psychological condition of the operational staff had anything to do with the accident.

MR. AAMODT: Mr. Chairman, I don't think that conclusion bears on the validity of the contention. I suppose that it's only reasonable to assume that after the plant had been running for some time most of the people were probably psychologically reasonably fit.

But my contention only is that the need exists to assure that the people who operate plants are psychologically in good shape.

Now relative to item five, I'm pleased to note that I don't have to prove my contention.

I would like to -- I gather from your comment, Mr. Chairman, that what you're really saying to you'd like

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to know what we have in mind rather than the proof of what we have in mind.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Yes, what is a reasonable basis for a contention. It's not a precise thing; you just simply cannot sit back and imagine a list of contentions that you might want to throw in.

MR. AAMCDT: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: There has to be a basis for it.

MR. AAMODT: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: But that's far short of proof for you contention.

MR. AAMODT: Yes.

The point that I'd like to make relative to item five, the item is larger -- that is, our concern is larger than animals as property --

MR. TROWSRIDGE: Mr. Chairman, item five has been accepted by all parties without reservation.

Can we move on?

MR. AAMODT: Okay, that's fine.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: The Staff is not satisfied with it entirely. The Staff would limit it to pathways to humans or animals as property, and Mr. Aamodt says no, but his interest is greater than animals to property.

MR. AAMODT: The . . int.

And as a specific case what I have in mind is

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when my family left for Maryland during the incident, we have a farm and fortunately the time of year was such that we could leave the animals, but still we had to go out and put a lot of hay in the racks and all that sort of thing to make sure they had some food.

That left us in the position, perhaps somewhat uniquely in this group, we could empathize with the dairy farmer who might be in a similar situation or a more severe situation closer to the plant, where — if you leave a cow for a day or two, a dairy cow, and don't milk it, it has mastitis, and you've got sick cows. And that's a concern that relates — and therefore the farmer is likely to stay, and his life will be risked if there isn't a way to get the animals out.

So I think that should be considered.

MR. TOURTELLOTTE: We don't have any objection with that explanation.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Ckay.

MR. AAMODT: Now item six.

What we're primarily concerned with here is the flow of information to the public, and the key line is -- quote -- "adequate protection and menitering capability is not presently planned to assess or predict risk to health and safety of persons in the path of plumes" -- close quote -- which may not be the most appropriate word -- quote -- "nor is

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a mechanism available to inform them of the danger to which they would be exposed" -- close quote.

I think this issue ought to be, if it isn't, central to our meeting here if we're concerned about the health and safety of the people. We experienced the Unit 2 event where, for example -- well, I won't go into details, but in any event people stood and just simply did not know what the hazard was.

Some people, as demonstrated in the recorded statements that I alluded to earlier in Washington, some people actually did have their lives risked by a passage of radiation to which they were exposed about which they knew nothing,

I think if there is a unique deficiency in everything that has proceeded so far in the address to the startup of Unit 2 as it relates to the accident at Whit 2, it's the flow of pertinent information to the public.

DR. JORDAN: Mr. Asmodt, you said in your contention that the present emergency plans do not provide adequate information, and I think perhaps the Staff and others would agree with you --

MR. AAMODT: Yes, sir.

DR. JORDAN: -- because there are going to be some new plans. There's new Staff criteria.

And the Applicant is going to be presenting new

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plans.

Now, then, I think what we will be interested in is your position after those plans come out. If you are contending that those plans as they come out are not adequate, then you should address that.

MR. AAMODT: I appreciate the opportunity to do

Now item eight I understand is outside of the scope of the hearings entirely.

I would like to make one comment relative to that or ask the Board whether or not the thought is valid that in view of the fact that waste material can't be transported out of the state there is a new hazard that impacts on the people of the Commonwealth, and us, therefore, because somehow we have to get rid of that stuff here instead of someplace else.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: What stuff?

MR. AAMODT: The low level wasta material.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Prom 2?

MR. AAMODT: 1 and 2.

I mean, as I understand it, we're not allowed to go over into Ohio, we can't go to South Carolina, we can't go to conventional dumping places for this kind of waste.

And I may very well not be adequately informed, but surely it is true that our options for disposal are not as great as they used to be.

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1pb34	5		MR. KEPFORD: A point of order, Mr. Chairman:
	2		Didn't you skip contention seven?
	3		MR. AAMODT: Oh, yes we did.
	4		MR. TOURTELLCTTE: Mr. Aamodt skipped it.
	5		CHAIRMAN SMITH: Yes.
	3		My three-hole punch punched right through number
	7	seven.	
	8		(Laughter.)
	9		That's a poor way to determine issues in a proceed-
	10	ing.	
	11		(Laughtar.)
	12		MR. AAMODT: I'm deeply offended.
	13		(Laughter.)
	14		But in any event, I only have that comment rela-
	15	tive to eigh	at and I won't pursue that further, if that's
	16	acceptable.	
	17		Now item seven is
	13		CHAIRMAN SMITH: Excuse me, Mr. Aamodt.
	19		MR. AAMODT: Yes.
	20		(The Board conferring.)
	21		CHAIRMAN SMITH: We have some troubles about your
	22	last statema	int.
	23		Could you review your last point about the closing
	24	down of the	depositories in the other states?
	25		MR. ARMODT: Yes.

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I have to preface that by saying I'm not nearly as knowledgeable as I should be, all right, or as I might be.

But from what I've read in the newspapers, to which there has to be some truth, the Commonwealth has at least fewer places outside of the state which can serve as repositories for its nuclear waste --

CHAIRMAN SMITH: For which nuclear waste?

MR. AAMODT: Whatever waste comes out of these plants that has to be disposed of somewhere.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I don't want to be unfair and put words in your mouth which may end up as a contention you do not intend --

AMR. AAMCDT: It might please me. But go shead.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Well, it's not fair to the parties opposing you.

MR. AAMODT: Yes.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: But is it your contention that the inability to dispose of waste at TMI 2 will cause a buildup of the waste on the island and affect the safe operation of TMI 1? Is that your point?

MR. AAMODT: That, and slightly broader, the island or our immediate environs somewhere.

You see, since our farm was one of the optional sites for Limerick, we're quite sensitive to that.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: All right.

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MR. TROWERIDGE: Mr. Chairman, I may have misunderstood Mr. Aamodt. I thought Mr. Aamodt did wish to make a comment, but that he essentially had abandoned contention number eight.

Am I mistaken?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Well, that's what I thought too.

But then I thought he said, well, he wouldn't be abandoning

it if -- and that's when I lost track.

MR. AAMODT: That's right.

What I asked was the opportunity to make one statement relative to it.

Now what I'm doing -- you know, I understand -somewhere around between one and two in the morning I read
a statement somewhere and I couldn't find it this morning,
that said that the Board is encouraged to be informal, and I
don't remember where in the world I found that --

CHAIRMAN SMITH: That's right.

MR. AAMCDT: That's the most helpful line I've read so far, and I'm pleading for that informality.

CHAIRMAN SMITE: I don't want you to abandon a contention because the Applicant and the Staff pursuaded you, perhaps incorrectly, that it's outside the scope of the hearing.

I want you to look at item five on page six.

OR. PELL: Mr. Chairman, item five, page six of

apb37 1 what? 2 CHAIRMAN SMITH: The order of notice of hearing. 3 MR. AAMODT: Oh, that's right. Thank you. I 4 appreciate that. 5 Well, my comment was the last plea to have it allowed, and I appreciate the help on that. 5 (Laughter.) MR. TOURTELLOTTE: The question is, Mr. Chairman, 3 is it dropped or is it not dropped? 9 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Now that I've brought this to 10 your attention, is the contention dropped or is it not dropped? 11 MR. AAMODT: It is not. 12 CHAIRMAN SMITH: All right. 13 Now let's see how close it comes to that issue. 14 MR. AAMODT: Shall I move to seven now, Mr. 15 Chairman, or --16 CHAIRMAN SMITH: No, you can let it rest. I think 17 we've discussed the issue as far as I'm concerned. 18 Does contention number eight fall within short 19 term item five on the bottom of page six and the top of page 20 seven? And I think that's how it should be addressed by the 21 Licensea and the Staff. 22 MR. POLLARD: Is it my understanding that it is 23

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Island?

implied to read the management of radwasts from Three Mile

MR. AAMODT: No.

MS. WEISS: Do you think maybe a brief recess would be helpful? We might be able to --

CHAIRMAN SMITH: We have so little time, and Mr. Aamodt is going to be denied the chance to participate in the other business if we don't move right along.

MS. WEISS: I just thought I might want to say a few words to Mk. Aamodt, but I can do it afterwards.

MR. AAMODT: I hate to say it, but perhaps we'll all be here Monday.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: If there's nothing new that can be said about it, there's no use saying it.

I just wondered what the relationship between your contention was and that statement on item number five.

MR. AAMODT: You know, all the time during this reading I skipped over that, and I appreciate it. I just heard somewhere that that was outside the scope.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: But really, if this was not what you had in mind --

MR. AAMODT: That is precisely what I had in mind.
And, you see, we start with:

"And the acceptability of radwaste has altered since the accident."

The States of South Carolina and Washington refuse to accept it, and the State of Chio; these are the

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things that I commented about.

So what I'm saying is the options available are Limited and therefore it's more difficult for Met Ed to get rid of it.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Which could have its relationship to the safe operation of TMI 1.

MR. AAMODT: Ch, absolutely.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: And now would you like to address that contention, Mr. Trowbridge?

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Mr. Chairman, I'm afraid I need a moment to think about it.

I was fairly oriented in my discussion about it earlier which talked about waste disposal --

CHAIRMAN SMITH: It's not really fair to call upon you right now to address it, and you can have time. because this was not obvious.

MR. TROWERIDGE: NO, sir.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: But I think it was reasonably included.

Would you like to address it now, Mr. Tourtellotte?

MR. TOURTELLOTTE: It's fine with me, although

I observe the explanation is somewhat like the shifting sands

of the desert.

Mevertheless I'm going to assume that the last statement is what Mr. Asmodt wants to do, is to litigate item

five in the Commission's order on pages six and seven, and if that's what he means by contention eight, then the Staff has no objection to his litigating that.

MR. AAMODT: That's right.

The only difficulty is we didn't know that's what it was.

MR. TOURTELLOTTE: If he were talking about ultimate waste disposal for all nuclear power plants all over the United States, I would have trouble.

MR. AAMODT: Oh, no, we never had that in mind.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I think there just was a failure of communication.

Let's take a five minute break.
(Recess.)

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CHAIRMAN SMITH: Fadies and gentlemen, may we proceed, please?

We have confirmed the availability of this room for temorrow. We will begin temorrow at 8:00 a.m., and the snack bar will be closed.

Mr. Aamodt?

MR. AAMODT: Mr. Chairman, obviously Contention .

7 is what I was referring to earlier about living in a central point relative to the several reactors that either are in operation or planned to be in operation around us. This clearly relates to the FES, does it not?

Both the Licensee and the NRC have said that this is outside the scope, but at this point I would appreciate it if you would tell me to what extent I can address the issue of an FES because I have some things I would like very much to respond to, particularly relevant to what Mr. Trowbridge sent in the mail to us as it relates to several of my contentions.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Were you present when we discussed the briefing schedule on the need for an Environmental Impact Statement? We're going to have briefs on the issue.

MR. AAMODT: Yes, that was while I was here, that there are going to be briefs filled on an environmental impact study, yes.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Coes that satisfy your- Is your

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question somewhat different than that?

MR. AAMODT: Do you think it might be-- My answer to that is Yes, I believe it is.

But would it be a more appropriate course for us to file a brief, or to simply state the things that we're concerned about that relate to an FES?

Now let me warn you before you answer that that items 7, to some extent 8, and 11 all, in our judgment, relate to an FES.

(The poard conferring.)

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Would you repeat those numbers, please?

MR. AAMODT: 7, to some extent 8, 9 -- I forgot that before -- and 11.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. hamodt, if you want to send a brief in we'll read it, but in all fairness you may want to spend your time more productively.

Locking at Contention 7 we're not ruling but we are portending what our ruling might very well be, that this might raise a very interesting contention in the construction permit stage of TMI-1 and maybe the operating license stage of TMI-1, but it does not have sufficient relationship to the issues of the suspension. We predict the contention is not going to survive.

So brief us if you wish, but you have an up-hill

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battle going, I believe.

Now we could go back and consider it more but I thought you wanted some help on it.

MR. AAMODT: Yes, I think if we do become involved in any way in an FES then we could argue that more. The point at this time that I would appreciate making to the Board is only that as you consider the health and safety aspects of any plant anywhere, which is really what we're talking about here today in large measure, the implications relate that way in the long terms I think, but in any event what I'm concerned about here is that we are in an awfully unique place with those plants all around us, and somehow you folks should be cognizant of that hazard that we share with the people around us there.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: That isn't a basis on which we are cautioning you that we may not -- It's the relationship to the order and notice of hearing of the Commission which is the only authority we have. Cutside that order and notice of hearing we have no more authority than you do.

MR. AANOFT: I appreciate that and I will leave Item 7.

Let me just add, we are free to file a brief if it should so develop that we --

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Yes, and we'll read it.
Now the others, of course, we have already

discussed.

MR. AAMODT: Now on 9 I would like to make one point relative to --

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Of course if you file it, then the parties will have the opportunity to respond to it.

MR. AAMODT: Oh, my, yes.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: You understand that?

MR. AAMODT: Yes.

Item 9. I would only like to make a comment that supports this not being psychological as such.

The sum and substance of this argument is one which says that operating from a position of the use of intellect, observing the things around, one would make a conscious, unemotional judgment that one should avoid these things, avoid the area where we are, what we're doing.

As an example our farm has produced for a number of years products grown without herbicides and pesticides and we've had a pretty substantial number of people who would buy that food because it was "clean" -- quote -- food. Since Three Mile Island, boy, they just haven't come around. That's not very emotional; it's an intelligent judgment on their part.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: That's real. That's a real effect.

MR. AAMODT: Yes, it is.

CHARIMAN SMITH: Ic's an economic effect.

MR. AAMODT: That is not psychological. And both the Licensee and NRC contend that this was psychological in nature and it is not.

Version of the contention is you don't mention anything about your economic interest in that contention.

MR. AAMODT: Yes, I think we were obsessed with the expression health and safety. We considered—— I guess I you have ever operated a farm you are in parilous times most of the time financially so I guess we considered our financial aspect under the word "safety."

(Laughter.)

And that is not a joke, Mr. Chairman. It's really the way we look at it.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Any response, Mr. Trowbridge?

MR. TROWBRIDGE: No question, Mr. Chairman, that
economic effects may be real. However, we are dealing with
a problem similar to problems raised by other contentions.

These are deemed secondary effects of the psychological distress or simply apprehensions. They are not Mr. Aamodt's
apprehensions. They appear to be the apprehensions of their
customers and the economic effects on Mr. Aamodt result from
those apprehensions.

MR. AAMODT: Mr. Chairman, I would quarrel with that. That we're saying is that my wife and I are responding

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to the perceptions of our customers and we are responding in an intelligent, unemotional, non-psychological manner.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: I don't think psychological is synonymous with psychotic. It simply means, however arrived at, it is a mental state, whether through emotion, through reasoning or otherwise.

MR. AAMODT: I would suggest that's an awfully broad interpretation.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Ms. Mulkey.

MS. MULKEY: While I do not desire to respond to this contention we have elsewhere addressed our view of impacts associated with the operations which are indirect or not felt by the physical environment, and we would expect as this contention is now characterized as raising those issues, that you would look to our discussion, primarily in Section II.B.1 of our brief which deals with that kind of impact.

MR. FOLLARD: Mr. Chairman, may I just take up the question whether or not this economic impact is something that would be properly within the scope of an Environmental Impact Statement or an Environmental Impact Appraisal?

MR. AAMODT: I have nothing else, Mr. Chairman, on Item 9.

you'll bear with me for a minute and just let me find out

what everybody said about it.

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(Pause.)

I think that page 6, 3-D, provides some of what You may call nexus. It's beyond the scope of this or any other NRC adjudicatory proceeding.

> The way I read page 6 --CHAIRMAN SMITH: Where on page 6 are you? MR. ALMODT: 3-D.

"Assess the relationship of state and local plans to the Licensee plan so as to assure the capability to take emergency action."

We're not quarrelling with-- Hera I'm not suggesting even that the NRC, the Licensee, the counties, the towns won't develop suitable plans. What I am concerned about again if you'll forgive me, the source.

It's this kind of thing again from the transcripts, from what Massrs. Kennedy and averybody else was saying that day in Washington, talking about the press release.

Mr. Ahearne says, "Well, Dick, we've been sitting here for the longest time, telling them everything is fine. It's a real struggle with what to do. There is none of that flavor here and I realize you are counterbalancing."

I think that if there is a single element that could be perceived by the public to be present in our

proceedings that would give them confidence and that would belp this whole thing it's that everybody felt we were all telling the truth.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Aamodt, since the Special Prehearing Conference has begun you've learned a little bit more about who we are and what the issues are about. Do you still advance that contention in the same form, exactly the way it is? You don't truly think that this Board can impose criminal penalties on people, do you?

MR. AAMODT: No, sir, I don't. But what I do suggest, sir, is that the Board can recommend that that be a requisite to opening.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: So that would be the relief you would seek?

MR. AAMODT: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: A recommendation by this Board that they be subject to criminal prosecution for speaking falsely?

MR. AAMODT: Mr. Chairman, the basis for that is only that there has been so much evidence, not legally evidence, suggesting that there aren't adaquate constraints on people to tell the truth relative to nuclear power and what is assential to my family being safe is that the truth is spoken.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Aamodt, when I cut you off

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when you get on that line it does not mean that we are making light of your concerns and why you state them.

MR. AAMODT: I realize that.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: All these things relate to our jurisdiction and what we have the power to do.

MR. AAMODT: Yes.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I can't envision what kind of hearing would encompass evidence along that line. We would have people come in apparently and say, "The Licensee has the burden."

And they come in and say "We'll tell you the truth."

And you're going to say, "Well, no, you're not."

And then you make your recommendation.

MR. AAMODT: May I give you a recommendation of one piece of what I guess would be evidence, very short, that would demonstrate?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: If you are going to point to something in the past that you believe is a false statement, it's not going to really help you, but go ahead and do it, but I don't see how it's going to help you.

MR. AAMODT: Well, let me just say that there were false statements to which we were exposed, so the question is what do we do about this?

In view of this Item D that I cited, to assure

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the capability to take emergency actions, it does seem to me that my contention is valid. I'm contending that it is not possible to assure the capability to take emergency actions unless there is something new factored in.

And my contention relative to what that new thing should be is one of the few constraints on human behavior that causes people to do what they're supposed to. I don't speed because I get a fine. If there wasn't a fine or the loss of a license I would speed.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: We understand all of that. This becomes so philosophical that --

MR. AAMODT: Just tell me no and I'll stop.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: You always have to keep in mind how does this relate to the three members of the Board and what we're allowed to do, and how would we go about it if we were allowed to do it.

MR. AAMODT: Well, let me say in response to the comments of the Licenses and the NRC that I feel that this contention is within the scope of the hearings. As I pointed out in Item 3-D, I think it clearly falls within the scope.

I concede it's awfully hard to figure out what in the world to do with it.

CHAIRMAN SMITE: Mr. Trowbridge, do you have any response?

MR. TROWBRIDGE: No response.

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CHAIRMAN SMITH: Ms. Mulkey.

MS. MULKEY: No response.

DR. REPFORD: Mr. Chairman, ECNP has a contention along this line, and if it would please you, I would like to speak to the subject at the present time.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Well, we are rapidly running out of time for Mr. Adler and Mr. Asmedt to wind up their business.

Do you want to do that at their expense, Mr. Ropford?

DR. KEPFORD: It would seem to me it would be more up to them.

MR. AAMODT: Let me get through Item 11: --CHAIRMAN SMITH: All right.

MR. AAMODT: -- if I might.

There is another avenue to handle these, the NRC says, and the Licensee says much the same thing but that it sure is beyond the scope of the hearing.

I don't frankly, Mr. Chairman, know the most appropriate way to respond to those. What I would like to suggest, though, if I might, is that surely Contention 11 would relate to an argument for an PES and in support of that, I would cite Section XI, page 12 and 13.

DR. JORDAN: Would you wait just a minute, please? (Pause.)

MR. AAMODT: Incidentally, Item12 we won't discuss. CHAIRMAN SMITH: You can address the responses to-

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MR. AAMODT: What I'm suggesting here is relative to an FES, that basis number one for Item 11 runs scmething like this:

Mr. Trowbridge sent us a statement, a brief, on the preparation of an FES and he cited 40 CFR 1502.9.C.l.ii, that there can be a Supplement to a pre-existing FES if there are significant new circumstances or information relative to environmental concerns bearing on the proposed action.

I would like to suggest that there is at least a large body of evidence that suggests that.

Then also in the FES itself, those tables I said.
Well, there are a whole bunch of tables that aren't nearly
close to what's happening there and so it seems to me there's
a basis for an FES.

But again I don't know the properness of this, but another reason I had for putting that in was the statement received by all of us from the Public Utility Commission where, on pages 2 and 5 -- I won't read it -- essentially the Public Utility Commission said one of the reasons they're here is to find out what they should do. And I think that basis number one clearly should be heard by the PUC.

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2 Mr. Trowbridge?

MR. TROWBRIDGE: No response, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Do you have any response,

CHAIRMAN SMITH: If you weran't finished,

conclude, please.

MR. AAMODT: I was about to address Item 2.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: No matter what the basis for it. your contention assumes we have the power to permanently ravoke the license. And you could have the strongest argument for the revocation of that license that could ever be created, and we only have the authority which was given to as by the Commissioners, which is to -- I don't want to restate it: it's as a suspension proceeding.

It's my view that we do not have the authority to permanently revoke this license. No matter what evidence is produced at this hearing, we don't have that authority.

MR. AAMODT: Yes, sir.

MR. SHOLLY: Mr. Chairman.

MR. AMMODT: You do have authority to say, No it can't be reissued, though? -- that it can't restart?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Yes. We have that authority to receive evidence, and if the evidence is that it cannot be restarted within the terms and conditions that the Commission has laid out, that's exactly right. I think the distinction is very great.

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CHAIRMAN SMITH: Here you're asking for permanent

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revocation. And we don't have that authority, so you can

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debate it all you want.

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MR. AAMODT: Yes, sir. I won't debate it.

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CHAIRMAN SMITH: So you have to remember these

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things, Petitioners.

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Let's assume that you persuade us, against fact,

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that we do have authority that we don't. You'd just be

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wasting your time anyway, because we can't do anything we

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don't have authority to do. So if you succeed in making us

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believe we have this authority and we don't, and you put on

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this evidence and you go to all this work and we don't have

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it, you have availed yourself nothing.

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MR. AAMODT: I appreciate that. I appreciate the opportunity to have Item 11 at least in the record because perhaps later I'll be able to do something with it.

MR. SHOLLY: Mr. Chairman.

MR. BOWERS: I don't want to go into an area that is inappropriate. But you just raised a question with regard to the scope of the hearing, and I would very much like some clarification.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: We have debated the scope 1422 193 of the hearing a great deal.

Were you here yesterday?

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MR. BOWERS: No, sir, I wasn't. That's why I

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I'm going to have to refer you to the transcript.

Would you briefly state what you want to state about it? Just tell me what you're going to talk about.

MR. BCWERS: I'm simply reacting to your statement that the Board's mandate is to determine whether or
not TMI-1 can be restarted under the terms and conditions
set forth in the Commission's order. My reading of the order
is that your mandate goes beyond that. And that's what I
wanted clarification on.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Well, would you point to where you believe that that's the case?

MR. BOWERS: My reading of that order is that it says that those terms and conditions have to be evaluated to see if they are necessary and sufficient to guarantee that that plant can be operated without injuring the public health and safety. In other words, we will present evidence--

CHAIRMAN SMITH: We discussed "necessary and sufficient" for hours and hours. We've discussed that already. We're already cognizant of the fact that we may look at whether the short term and long term actions are necessary and are sufficient and should be required. We're very much aware of those issues.

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MR. BOWERS: Thank you very much. You understand my questioning your provious statement?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Yes. And even before the petitioners pointed it out to us we knew about it.

MR. SHOLLY: Mr. Chairman, I think, along with Mr. Bowers, I had a slightly different perception of the authority of the Board. In other words, what you are saying is that the most negative thing that could happen, in speaking from the reference of the licensee now, looking at it from the licensee's point of view, the most negative thing that this Board could do would be to recommend the continued suspension of the licensee?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: That's what I believe is the limit of our authority.

Now wait a minute. In the initial decision it could very well be that we could go outside our authority and make some recommendations. But that has no more force than if you made the recommendations.

MR. SHOLLY: I understand. In other words, the decision to revoke would have to come from the Commission.

CHAIRMAN EMITH: Exactly right.

MR. SHOLLY: Thank you.

MR. PELL: I think ANGRY would like to go on the record as stating that our opinion of what the order says as to what this Zoard'sauthority is does not accord with the

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Chair's position. We would like it to be so noted.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Thank you.

MR. AAMODT: Mr. Chairman, if I might: there was a result that I hoped to come out of this hearing relative to Contention 11. And let me short-cut all the reasoning and that sort of stuff and simply state it; and that is: What's so wrong, in my judgment, about the release of radioactive materials from the plant which could take some child's or somebody's life is that which is different about it and coal or something else. And I guess a good example would be the tobacco industry. The farmers grow tobacco and sell it because there's a warning on the label that says pracisely what the hazard is. And I would hope that the Board would make an effort, however it can appropriately do it, if it can, to help the American people know both sides of the question of nuclear power and its safety generally. Because all of us get in our bills every month the statement that says how great it is. And nobody has the money to give the other side. Whereas in the case of tohacco there was nobody to give the other side except the Federal Government. And this is a legitimate role of government.

Now where in the world we go to get that done
I don't know. But I do know that you could be a beginning
place for us.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I can understand, Mr. Asmodt,

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the frustration the petitioners and members of the public have when they come before a Board like this, only to be told that we can't do what they want us to do. And it would be a fraud if we pretended like we could and we can't.

MR. AAMODT: I realize that.

What I'm asking, sir, is that you might at least put in the record some recommendation to the effect that the American public should be knowledgeable relative to nuclear power as it is relative to tobacco.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Thank you .

It's now ten after four and we have just enough time left, I believe, to take up the other procedural matters so that Mr. Adler and Mr. Asmodt and anybody else who doesn't want to come tomorrow can participate.

So if it is all right with the parties let's proceed on.

Did I cut you off, Mr. Trowbridge or Ms. Mulkey or Mr. Aamodt?

MR. TROWBRIDGE: No, Mr. Chairman.

MR. AAMODT: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask that in the procedural matters that we particularly address consolidation before we leave. I think perhaps we have the greatest interest in that.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay. I think we'll have time to address averything.

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MR. PELL: Mr. Chairman, at this point if it is proper I would like also to include on the agenda the matter of intervenor financing.

I understand that the Board has made some rulings
Howaver we have not at this point had an opportunity to make
statements on the record concerning the need for intervenor
dinancing and how it may affect our ability to prosecute our
case, our individual cases.

I understand there may not be any time to do that today, but I would like that placed on the agenda.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Are there any comments on that proposal?

MR. TROWBRIDGE: I suggest we comment on that in the morning and get on with the business that the Board so badly needs to accomplish.

MR. PELL: I would respond to that, Mr. Trowbridge, by saying that this is the business of the Board.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: I'm not saying it isn't the business of the Board. But there are several members who are going to leave here, and the Board is anxious to resolve some procedural questions before they do.

MR. PELL: Mr. Trowbridge, all I asked was that it be put on the agends.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Pell, you are out of order. Normally we have an informal procedure. It is

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relatively harmless to perhaps go straight across the table, usually. But now, because of the tenor of the exchange,

I'm going to insist that anything you wish to say, that
you direct it to the Board.

MR. FELL: Well, Mr. Chairman, I would be interested in how Mr. Trowbridge takes the position that he may directly address the Board at whatever time he pleases.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I didn't hear him say that.

We'll take this up tomorrow. You'll have full opportunity.

MR. PELL: Thank you. That's all I requested.

(The Board conferring)

CHAIPMAN SMITH: As it turns out, consolidation is the first item on the agenda that we have following contention discussion. And as a beginning place, it is suggested that the discussion of consolidation be centered around the proposal advanced by the licensee in the letter of Movember 2nd, 1979, which in essence refers to the lead counsel concept of consolidating presentations in an adjudicative proceeding.

No particularly logical sequence of approach occurs to me, so we will just start down the table beginning first with the Consumer Advocate and then the Utility Commission, and I think that is almost the ideal place to center the discussion, because I think there's an excellent

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opportunity, with your similar responsibilities, to consolidate a portion, in the lead counsel concept, of your presentation.

So may I have your comments upon that, gentlemen, and would you address the issue?

Mr. Cohen is gone, I see.

MR. LEVIN: Mr. Chairman, we spoke with Mr.Cohen earlier, and I believe Mr. Cohen indicated in his statement the results of that conversation.

In order better to understand the situation that we're faced with let me explain briefly what the Consumer Advocate's office is, and--

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I think he has made a good explanation of the Consumer Advocate. And now we're not talking about consolidating you as a party; we're talking about assigning a lead counsel to an issue.

Proceed, Mr. Levin.

MR. LEVIN: Because of our status as a sister agency with our responsibilities to hear certain matters in the record, it is in our view impossible for us to consult with counsel for the Consumer Advocate who appears as a party before the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission on a number of issues. It would simply be inappropriate, and it would be unfair to the other parties in those proceedings.

As I have stated before, we will generally be

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unable to take a position before the Nuclear Regulatory

Commission. We do intend, however, to assist in the full

development of the record on cartain specified issues which

we have outlined earlier. Those are the financial and

managerial issues.

Now we believe that the Board is quite able to make up its mind on those issues with all the other assistance that's available here after full consideration of the record.

And our interest is to insure that the record is full.

Since we are an administrative agency and we do have other proceedings that could be affected by the participation of the Concumer Advocate we simply would be in an extremely uncomfortable position both legally and practically speaking by coordinating our presentation or crossexamination.

I understand your concern, and it's a concern that we share in our own proceedings when we have a multiplicity of parties. I have seen rate cases with more than twenty parties that have been conducted very expeditiously with cooperation among the parties. But I simply represent to you, sir, that it would be impossible for us to consolidate.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I think that point had been made before, and I had overlooked it. And I think it's an excellent point and I'm glad you raminded us.

Mr. Kepford?

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tunity.

MR. LEVIN: If there is anything further you would like me to discuss I would be glad to do so.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: As you wish.

MR. LEVIN: Thank you for giving me the oppor-

MR. KEPFORD: In my mind consolidation in the form of assignment or voluntary selection of lead counsel would deprive parties of their rights in this proceeding. Plus, it would go a long, long way toward curtailing the development of a full and open record.

Personally, I have tried to assist an attorney in cross-examination before ASLBs as a person with a technical background. This was at PeachBottom Units 2 and 3 operating license proceeding. I found it didn't work very well.

I have also sat on the other side of the fence and engaged in cross-examination with the assistance of Dr. Johnsrud sitting to my left. This was the TMI-2 operating license proceeding. It didn't work there either because it was very, very disruptive in both cases for the individual undergoing cross-examination to be interrupted with the suggestion of a question. It simply destroys the train of thought and you don't get the question asked which is suggested to you and you don't get the question asked which was on your mind. It's very disruptive.

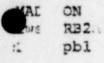
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I think there are a lot of individuals in this proceeding who have demonstrated so far that they are very well prepared to do their homework, that they have done their homework, that they are competent to undergo — to undertake cross-examination, and that in a case of this importance it's absolutely necessary that they be given this opportunity.

The Board has demonstrated, to my mind, that it has the capability of paying attention to what's going on and keeping its eye on the ball so as to avoid repetition. And it seems to me that that would be a very proper function for the Board if that is perceived to be a problem.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: That's a good point.



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CHAIRMAN SMITH: Now that's a good point.

MR. KEPFORD: Everyone undergoes cross-examination.

However I think the problems created by repetition would be very, very small when weighed against the problems created by insufficient cross-examination.

been involved in these proceedings for many years, and having been involved certainly in the TMI 2 licensing proceeding, it's really heartbreaking to get involved in one of these things when you've done your homework and you've established your points but you're unable to bring forth the proper witnesses because you don't have funding.

That's going on here and will undoubtedly go on because in my mind when that day comes that there will be a fair hearing before an Atomic Safety and Licensing Board -- and by "fair" I mean --

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Now, Mr. Kepford, we have a lot of business to conduct and that doesn't relate to consolidation.

MR. KEPFORD: It most certainly does.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Well, get to consolidation.

MR. KEPFORD: A lot of people here are laboring under various burdens. This is just one of them.

The fact that people can come into a proceeding like this fully prepared to cross-examine virtually any witness

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but being unable to put forth witnesses of their own and to have their right, then, to cross-examine curtailed to me is .- it's unspeakable.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Now I think you've raised a good point. I think you've raised the central point that may be involved. And as the parties consider the merits of convolidation, bear this in mind.

As I would envision a smoothly working lead counsel plan -- and I can understand that that can be very difficult -- there would be, at the least there would be -- say, for example, if you were designated as lead counsel or lead petitioner or lead intervenor, I mean, on a particular issue which you have demonstrated competence in, and Mr. Pollard of CEA also wishes to participate in that cross-exemination, he could consult with you well in advance and make his wishes known. You could work out a plan, and then you could proceed with an orderly cross-examination.

If there are areas of interest where Mr. Pollard differs from you, then he would be free to conduct his own cross-examination.

prepared for their own cross-examination. Then at random we point to one of the petitioners -- and it could be the most inartful, unskilled person in the room who just butchers up the cross-examination horribly from your point of view. You

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will not be permitted cumulative cross-examination, repetitious cross-examination.

If it is cross-examination which is produced on the record on the point being cross-examined, you can't just start from zero again with a new cross-examination.

We have the right and the authority to insist that your cross-examination build upon the cross-examination which was produced before. So just bear that for a problem in mind.

MR. KEPFORD: Of course. This is why I brought the subject up.

One of the main functions of the Board is to prevent repetitive cross-examination. This is what I said.

And I agree, I have no argument at all.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: And are you aware of the problem
I pointed out --

MR. KEPFORD: I'm not sure it's a problem. But I do see in the example you gave, for instance, of Mr. Pollard sitting here, what you are doing is curtailing to a certain extent -- Well, I don't really know what we're talking about here as far as consolidation goes.

Now you put forth one idea. I wasn't at all aware that that's what we were talking about. I thought if we had a lead counsel that he would do the cross-examination, period.

New you're suggesting that perhaps if I don't

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get all the questions asked that Mr. Pollard wants asked, that he can pick it up. I don't see as that's --

CHAIRMAN SM'TH: Much different.

Now my thought would be that there would be a responsibility among those petitioners who have an interest in a particular contention to cooperate with each other for the principal cross-examination where their interests are parallel, represented by the person best able, the most knowledgeable --

MR. KEPFORD: Well, how do we determine that?
We have no way of really determining that unless we prepare
exams --

CHAIRMAN SMITH: So you're saying it's impractical MR. KEPFORD: I'm saying it's impossible.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I just want you to balance that against what would be a chaotic situation when you come walking in with a beautiful plan of cross-examination and lots of surprises and somebody beats you to the punch on those questions and blows it for you.

MR. KEPFORD: Then you cross the question out and go on to the next one.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay. All right.

MR. KEPFCRD: That's an insignificant problem.

What in effect you would be asking us to do is simply shoulder another burden by requiring us to get together

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and spend hours and hours of time we don't have preparing this, whereas we can be preparing on our own individually.

And I really do think that we're capable as intelligent and responsible people -- that's why we're here, after all, we feel a responsibility and I think we have the intelligence -- to realize when a question has been asked and respond accordingly.

Above and beyond that you have the authority under the Commission's rules to curtail repetitious cross-examination. And I think Mr. Cohen's point -- excuse ms -- Mr, Levin's point that proceedings can take place with a large number of independent petitioners should weigh heavily in your decision.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I didn't understand his point to be exactly that.

I think Mr. Levin's point was that he has seen consolidation work successfully.

Was that part of your point, sir?

MR. LEVIN: No. Mr. Chairman, we rarely use consolidation in our proceedings, perhaps because they're somewhat more limited in scope.

But generally we have found consolidation, except in rare instances, to be more trouble than it's worth. But we use it occasionally.

This is our own experience. Of course this is

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mainly in rate cases where certain classic and defined issues are litigated again and again.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Ms. Smith?

MS. SMITH: We've discussed this problem in our group because we knew the question would arise.

Cur feelings are every group here is unique in some fashion, not just us. 70 percent of the population in our township lies within a five mile radius, which makes us special due to the psychological trauma.

Also in our area we're located between Harrisburg and York. We have a lot of transient people from out of state. They're selling their homes every two years or so on an average. Therefore we have -- I think property values are in our contentions.

We feel we might have a problem maybe others don't have as strongly. Those are the two specific things we've discussed.

We'd rather not. We will work with PANE on the psychological issue if they will have us, and I know they will.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Thank you.

Mr. Pollard?

MR. POLLARD: Yes.

Mr. Chairman, I see there is a question of getting a clear understanding. I think your description of how you perceive the lead counsel process to work was helpful.

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I think in terms of the reference to the Licensee's proposed breakdown of issues, I think it's much too broad.

For example, say, the analyses and modifications of plant design, there's different aspects of that.

For example, contention number 12 on Class 9, I could see working with other intervenors raising Class 9 issues, and again I think the point Dr. Kepford brought up about the financial resources, the problems there in terms of the communication with each other are problemmatic.

afficient, I think we could be more efficient if we could work that out. But there is that real -- You know, if we had the financial resources to be able to meet with each other, I could see very easily, then, a two day session, another two day session could be devoted to working out the details of how this breakdown should take place in a way that would be -- you know, that would do justice to the specific contentions being raised.

As I say, the type of consideration — the emergency plans could form five mile radius groups. The considerations are somewhat different from when we're talking about a broader range of emergency plans. We're getting into consi erably different implications.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Ckay.

I think he started to restate the point,

MR. POLIARD: Okay.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Let me try another possibility them as the discussion continues.

party concept, and we were to say on issues of plant design that would be Ms. Weiss who is going to have the first crack or the last crack or the best opportunity at cross-examination and other parties are urged to help her and feed into her, but still reserve their own right to supplement cross-examination on issues of psychological stress, if that is here and we would indicate that Ms. Sheldon was going to lead off or have the best chance at cross-examination and others would have to take their chances on following up.

Do you think that approach might be helpful if we indicate in advance where we feel the best opportunity to represent a particular point of view should be afforded?

I'm afraid I haven't stated that very well. Of course, I haven't really thought it out very well. But it would be just an indication in advance where we feel a more productive approach is going to result.

Mr. Levin?

MR. LEVIN: Mr. Chairman, this is exactly how we go about doing things. However it's not done by the presiding officer. It's generally done between the parties.

The parties will agree beforehand on the order of

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cross-examination. And to some extent it's facilitated because the members of the Public Utility Ber are known to each other, so they are able to adequately assess each other's positions.

However, your suggestion tracks very closely to what we do.

MR. POLLARD: I think one of the things that would be, you know -- I think the principle -- I don't have any objection. I think the machanism for facilitating that to happen, whether it be by the intervenors themselves or in conjunction with recommendations from the Board as far as how we might address that, I don't feel too uncomfortable.

I feel there are a couple of particular problems.

One is the burden either on Chesapeak Energy Alliance or on
the other intervenor groups of having to take into account -having to be responsible for the presentation of other issues
that do not directly relate to their perception of the contention, their strategy for addressing the contention.

And -- Let me see. The other thing too would be the right to present witnesses where you're not the lead counsel, and also to be sure that the provisions didn't restrain, didn't, for example, mean that -- Suppose for some reason Chesapeak Energy Alliance was not designated as the lead counsel for any issue, that we'd still have the right to participate fully in the proceedings and not have our basic

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might to cross-examine be abridged.

MR. KEFFORD: Can I --

CHAIRMAN SMITH: After everybody's had an opportunity to make a comment. We are running out of time, Mr.

Kepford. And you spoke at length on it. After everybody's had an opportunity I'll call upon you again.

MR. JORDAN: Mr. Chairman --

CHAIRMAN SMITE: Mr. Kepford. Mr. Kepford.

I want the record to show that Mr. Kepford in a gesture of annoyance and anger at the Board slammed his button on his microphone.

I admonish you, sir, not to do that.

Furthermore --

MR. KEPFORD: Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out --

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Is that correct, Mr. Repford?
MR. KEEFDRD: Yes, it is.

I would like to point out that Mr. Levin spoke twice on this subject --

CHAIRMAN SMITH: All right --

MR. KEPFORD: -- and the subject has been -CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Kepford, I told you I will
call on you again.

MR. KEPFORD: - reframed.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I ask you please to be silent

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now.

All right, Mr. Kepford, you have done it again.
Have you or have you not?

MR. REPFORD: Have I or have I not done what?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Have you not slammed the button of your microphone in a gesture of annoyance and exasperation over the Board?

MR. KEPFORD: It's the second time -CHAIRMAN SMITH: Have I understood -MR. KEPFORD: Absolutely not.
CHAIRMAN SMITH: All right. Thank you.

MR. JORDAN: Mr. Chairman, it seems to me to a dagree we're talking about two different things.

One, we're talking about forced consolidation among the parties; and the other, we're talking about how to create the best record. And PANE's position really is that, as has been stated, each party is unique, every intervenor has his own particular interest, its own issues and its own status. And it's important not to deny them their rights, not to limit them unless it is necessary to do so for some reason. And I don't think it's — we see the necessity yet.

And we shouldn't take that kind of a drastic step until the necessity is there.

Now the point I think that's really very important is it's in the Board's interest -- and believe me, it is

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equally in our interest -- to have a good record, because we have a good case to prove. And so it is in our interest and we intend to do it, to get together and to work together to produce -- creating our cases and putting them together.

It seems to me that perhaps you touched on the approach in talking of informal consolidation. But I think the point is you should rely on us to do that.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay.

MR. JORDAN: Because that is what we need to do to make a good case.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: That certainly would be the ideal way, Mr. Jordan.

MRL JORDAN: And the point has been made, of course, that if we get into repetitive cross-examination or something of that sort, you have every authority you need to control the case.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Ms. Weiss?

MS. WEISS: Mr. Chairman, nobody has directly addressed the Licensee's plan for consolication which of course is much broader than anything we've discussed. I'm not going to do it because I perceive the drift of the discussion from the Board, at least, to suggest that that's not a real possibility.

We would like to note a strenuous objection to that last it be inferred that failure to argue directly on ipb1 }

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that represents agreement with it.

involved in these before, is that we will certainly be closely consulting with people whose contentions are the same as ours to prevent conflict, and I think to prevent precisely the problem which you outlined, which is a real problem. And I think that that informal lead party notion that you put forward is really worth thinking about, and I intend to think about it. I think that may be very useful.

And I would be certainly willing to discuss with the other parties if we could come up with an informal lead party on contentions where there is substantial overlap and then present that to you.

I will take it upon myself to initiate those discussions on my contentions.

I would just simply like to say that the extent to which this Board imposes obligations on lead counsel, those can be extremely onerous, particularly when we're talking about ordering them to do all of the discovery, to arrange all the cross-examination —

CHAIRMAN SMITH: In the absence of our authority

MS. WEISS: My point precisely.

CHAIRMAN SMITT: -- lead counsel, I think it would make very great difficulties, make too many demands.

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MS. WEISS: My point procisely.

I have nothing further.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Ms. Lee.

MS. LEE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I have no personal objections to consolidation. I think most of us anticipated this. I think your point is well taken.

I do have some reservations, and that is that the Board make certain that the intervenors do have due process and that their contentions, however similar, and yet parhaps deviating in some way on one given subject, is not lost in the consolidation.

I should also like to request from the Board at a later time to direct something to their attention that caused me to have no personal objections to the consolidation. It is not pertinent to what we're talking about now, but it is pertinent to procedure.

CHAIRMAN STATE: If it could be raised tomorrow it certainly would be better.

MS. LEE: Yes, that would be fine.

Thank you very much. That's all I have to say.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Aamodt?

MR. AAMODT: I like the voluntary system very much. I also would like to go on the record strenuously

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opposing any of the parties involved here trying to, as Met Ed did, the Licensee did, trying to direct how this thing goes.

Board's part if they would help us. I gather -- it appears that the flavor of this thing is we're all going to go along with the valuntary consolidation procedure. But I wonder, not being familiar with this, if there isn't something in the way you're going to structure the hearing that it would be helpful for us to know.

You might suggest to us some areas of consolidation that we might consider that would be helpful.

charman smith: This is one of the problems that
we noted when the final contentions came in. When we begin
to try to compare them and see where they were the same, quite
surprisingly there was not a great deal of overlap, which
immediately raised a lot of questions on consolidation right
at the very beginning. And we're sensitive to that fact.

MR. AAMODT: I was wondering, though, for procedural reasons, if some might be grouped and handled a little more expeditiously; even though we did it separately at least we know they're coming as a group, so we could, you know, move it along that way.

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Obviously I don't know what I'm talking about and if you could add something else to make it easier.

chairman SMITH: There has to be some order of proceeding. And this is going to be very difficult to try to come up with a logical one and a fair one. And we're going to depend very much upon the parties to announce: Well, we've consulted and we're going to proceed this way.

This approach would be very useful.

Otherwise we're going to try to approach each issue as we can.

I can't be of any more help than that.

MR. AAMODT: Are you not going to structure an order in which the various items are going to be heard, yourself? Would that be a Board responsibility?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Wa will say what the contentions are.

MR. AAMODT: And in what order they will be heard?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: There's going to be another Special Prehearing Conference, and then sometimes there are problems of witness availability and things of that nature that the Board has already considered. And we want to have a proceeding in which issues rather than parties are taken up.

MR. AAMODT: And that's the point. Therefore I thought-- Obviously in our situation, the more lead time we

MPE b2 have the more effectively and efficiently we can respond, particularly relative to witnesses and gathering information we need, and all that.

So if you could provide us with a schedule, so to speak, of what's going to be done and when, it might be aufully helpful.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Sometimes in a regular construction permit proceeding when there aren't a lot of intervenors they work it all and they tell us what they want before the proceeding. That isn't going to happen here. So we're going to have to take a greater control on the order of presenting the case.

But I can't help you on how we're going to do it. MR. AAMODT: I know you can't. But you will inform us early on so that we can cooperate?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: We'll certainly try to, yes.

First you'll know what the contentions are early--

MR. APMODT: Right.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: In fact we're going to give you some help tonight on that.

Then as soon as we can we will try to indicate the order in which we're going to consider them. And we may take advice. We always want advice.

MR. AAMODT: Yes. And I think that cuts both

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ways. I think we would like very much to get what advice we can be given, too. I mean, you might have some perceptions that would help us really, just so long as we're not forced to put people together. I think that's what we're worrying about.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Well, of course, the Commission rules specifically, although it does provide for consolidation of parties it specifically says you can't do it to the detriment of the rights of others.

MR. AAMODT: I know, I read that.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: And, of course, we're very sensitive to these problems.

The next time we start on a discussion like this we'll start at that end so there will be a little bit more fairness.

Mr. Lewis.

MR. LEWIS: I don't know how worthwhile my comments are, because I may be out of the hearing with my contentions.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I would appreciate it if you would, just in view of the time, just add what has not yet been mentioned.

MR. LEWIS: First of all, I want to agree with UCS. My funds are very limited. If I am consolidated and I have to pay part of an attorney's fee, I'm out. It's simple

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to consolidation where any uniqueness exists, or unique part exists. I think that would be 2.715(a), of course. My funds are limited. I plan to build my entire case, if allowed, strictly on direct and redirect, because I just don't have the funds to start bringing in witnesses.

So a lot of this is not going to affect me too greatly.

Lastly, I am negotiating right now trying to

get -- request another intervenor to see that one of my

contentions fits in with one of his contentions. I admit

he's strapped right now. But, if possible, I'll at least

be down one contention and somebody else may accept that,

and maybe that'll be helpful so far as consolidation, I hope.

I have to be able to show a lot of technical -some technical and other background to get him to accept it.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: ANGRY:

MR. BOWERS: Yes, siz.

to record our objection to the plan for consolidation proposed by the licensee. We feel the categories set out by nim are far too broad, and that to whatever extent consolidation is -- whatever form consolidation does take, the categories should

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be broken down to a much granter extent than they are.

We do see certain problems in the area of practicability which have to do with geographic location, travel time, the cost of long distance phone calls, and we would hope that those kinds of factors would be taken into account.

We would also like to have the petitioners, the intervenors themselves involved to the maximum extent possible in the development of a consolidation plan. That might perhaps take the form of the Board issuing a proposed provisional consolidation plan and then allowing an opportunity for intervenors to submit comments on them before coming up with a final plan.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: If we do that it's going to take some time for us to first look at contentions and then rule on them, get them out in an order, and then turn to consolidation. In the meantime, one of the advantages of consolidation is more efficient discovery, which we haven't discussed.

In the meantime averyone is doing his own discovery.

I would urge, now that we're thinking about it, that anybody who wishes to cooperate begin cooperating right at the very beginning, to increase your efficiency. Because it would be some time before the Board would be able to really get on top of that problem.

MR. BOWERS: I think my sense or my feeling of

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what the other intervenors have said is that there is a great deal of lesire and willingness to coordinate our resources, for obvious reasons. I mean, we have very limited resources, and if we tried to go out and hire expert witnesses in all of the areas that we cover with duplicate testimony that's being provided by other intervenors, it would be a waste of resources.

The final point I would like to rake is that whatever plan the Board comes upwith, I would strongly urge that there be incorporated within that plan a provision for deviation on a showing of good cause.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: This is virtually true of every order that the Board issues.

MR. BOWERS: I think in this particular plan, because it deals with such sensitive issues of, you know, due process rights, that the maximum flexibility possible should be built into it.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Thank you .

Mr. Sholly.

MR. SHOLLY: I guess, you know, fundamentally from a philosophical point of view I'm opposed to consolidation. But I can see the practicality of the situation requiring it to some extent.

There are a number of disadvantages to it that I should point out. There is certainly going to be

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an inability on the part of one intervenor to adequately present evidence, to cross-examine, to make proposed findings, to make motions, and so forth, related to another intervenor's contentions. And it's going to be extramely difficult from a monetary point of view, also.

There are certainly, I think, going to be problems if— Just for an example, say Ms. Weiss is given the lead responsibility for one of my contentions. Well there she is being funded by the Union of Concerned Scientists and having to advance my contentions without any compensation whatsoever. It would certainly leave doubts in my mind as to whether she's going to do an adequate job of it; not through any personal knowledge of Ms. Weiss, but just, you know, deriving from the money problem.

Also, as I think you pointed out, there is very little overlap in the contentions. And, in addition to some obvious differences, there are subtle differences between contentions which may on the surface appear to be similar but having basic fundamental differences.

For example, I would point out that a contention dealing with hydrogen generation: the contention that I have and the contention that the Union of Concerns Scientists has appear probably on the surface to be very similar. But, from what I can gather, they are shooting for a consideration of 100 percent hydrogen generation, and that's not my thrust

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CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay.

MR. SHOLLY: Okay.

I think there's a distinct disadvantage to attempting to decide on consolidation at this point in the hearing.

I have a proposal that I'd like to throw out for discussion and I'd like everyone to think about it, if they would.

I would propose postponing consolidation until after discovery. After discovery intervenors will enter into negotiations regarding consolidation and present a proposal to the Board at the prehearing conference, or at a special prehearing conference if that would be necessary, and that failing acceptance of the intervenors' joint proposal, or a medification of that proposal as a result of discussions in that conference, then the intervenors will consolidate along the lines suggested by the licensee, althought not specifically within the groupings as proposed.

The various intervening groups would have a chance to obtain information to begin developing how they want to present their case. And I think at the point discovery is over we will all have a good idea of the solidaty of our cases. And I think at the point discovery is over we will all have a good idea of the solidaty of our cases. And I think at that point we'll better be able to decide who can

present the best arguments on the case and who should be the lead counsel for any particular contention.

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CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Adler?

MR. ADLER: I don't have much to add to the iscussion, only a question, and that's concerning this informal lead counsel approach that I guess the Board has mentioned.

Would this be the kind of approach we could opt n and opt out?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Adler, it really wasn't very sell thought through at all. It just was an idea that the loard could begin providing a beginning point for voluntary sooperation on particular issues, and we hadn't thought it sut.

As a matter of fact, we hadn't discussed it; I nest made it up.

MR. ADLER: Well, it's intriguing, and I'll think about it.

we've already had discussions with some intervenors concerning at least working together on certain contentions.

And if there is any consolidation it would have to be voluntary. That's our feeling, for the simple reason that it always seems to occur in these proceedings -- and I've been involved in a couple before. But the citizen intervenors jet consolidated.

And you have three intervenors from the State and the Licensee is by himself and the Staff is by himself,

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and they clump all the citizen intervenors together, and I don't think we want that in this case. I think we want it to be strictly voluntary.

And I don't think it will be a substantial burden on the Board to handle it in this manner.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: All right.

Ms. Carter? You may not even have an interest in this.

MS. CARTER: I was just going to say the same thing, given the fact that we don't even intend to do any cross-examination on the financial capability issue, there really isn't much for us to consolidate with the others from governmental agencies.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Tourtellotte, do you wish to address a point?

MR. TOURTELLOTTE: Was Mr. Trowbridge going to speak to it?

(Laughtar.)

GRAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Trowbridge, I guess it does go back to you. I was going in a certain direction, physical direction, and not a functional direction.

MR. TOURTELLOTTE: I'd like to clean up batter if I can,

(Laughter,)

MR. TROWSRIDGE: I thought I made the first move

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CHAIRMAN SMITH: We do have a lot of business yet to transact.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: If you'll give me just a minute, Mr. Chairman, I will proceed next, if it's the Board's pleasure.

DR. JOHNSRUD: Mr. Chairman, during this moment

I think we've encountered one of the first difficulties with
the proceeding.

This is Dr. Johnsrud speaking.

I've had a couple of points that I had hoped Dr. Repford would include in his discussion that I might like to add, with your permission.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I didn't hear the last sentence of Mr. Trowbridge.

DR. JOHNSRUD: I'm sorry. I thought he said if he could just take a moment to get his thoughts together.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: That is what I said.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: All right.

Then we did agree to call then upon Mr. Kepford.
And you're speaking on that point?

DR. JOHNSRUD: No, I'm not as to what he had in mind, but some additional points that he did not raise that I had jotted down for him.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay.

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But I really have to insist now on brevity.

Otherwise we're going to have some business -- we have to close down here at six. We're going to have business that isn't completed.

DR. JOHNSRUD: Yes.

I want to reemphasize the enormous distance id travel time --

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Don't reemphasize what we heard the first time.

DR. JOHNSRUD: -- in conjunction with the fact that a number of these parties are people who work a full day at other jobs --

CHAIRMAN SMITH: That's a good point.

DR. JCHNSRUD: -- and therefore have weekends at best available, for example, five hours to Washington, five hours back.

Then in addition, in your concept of a voluntary lead party but opportunities for additional cross-examination from other parties, I would hope that there would also be an opportunity given for additional briefings.

Some of us may express ourselves far better orally in cross-examination on our feet; some others may do a far better job of briefing.

I'm sure that the Applicant -- the suspended Licensee, that is, has attorneys doing each.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Now you're not on consolidation

DR. JOHNSRUD: Yes, I'm speaking of this in terms of the paperwork that will accompany the actual cross-examination in the evidentiary hearing and will follow it.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I see.

DR. JOHNSRUD: I sense the consolidation under a lead party would put the full burden of all the paperwork in addition to the oral cross-examination potentially on a single attorney, which would be a tremendous burden and really exclude the other parties from their contention.

I'm asking I think that there be an opportunity for effective inputs on the part of those parties raising the contentions and, where possible, all parties to each contention that's handled here.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Kepford, did you want to make your point now?

MR. KEPFORD: Yes, I had one question I wanted to ask the Board, and that was quite simply:

As you modified this lead counsel bit, I suddenly wanted to ask the question: Are you going to limit cross-examination to just those who have advanced a particular contention?

For instance, if we talk about evacuation, can only those parties, then, who have asked --

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chairman smith: We're not going to make that ruling in a vacuum. We're going to give it more thought.

We're going to go back to the appeal board's Prairie Island lecision and read those again. We're going to look at what the Commission said about expedition and the control of cross-examination, and then we will decide.

MR. KEPFORD: Can I add one point? CHAIRMAN SMITH: Yes, sir.

MR. KEPFORD: One of the issues unresolved from the TMI 2 hearing stemmed from the inclusion into that hearing of a subject which was not advanced by any of the intervenors, and that had to do with the environmental effects, comparative environmental effects of the nuclear fuel cycle and the coal fuel cycle.

From that came to revelation to the Commission that indeed radioactivity did exist, and radon-222 must be considered in licensing nuclear power plants, the point being that it was not raised by the intervenors but shown by the intervenors that the Commission had in effect outlawed the laws of physics.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Kepford, I'm sorry, I just can't see any relevance between that and consolidation.

And I'll take the blame for not recognizing it.

MR. KEPFORD: This is the point you raised.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Well, I'll take the blame for not

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recognizing my point too.

You're really going to have to give me a better explanation. It's been a long day.

DR. JORDAN: Please go ahead because I don't understand what you were saying, how that has anything to do with consolidation, Dr. Kepford.

MR. KEPFORD: It seemed to me what you were getting at with your proposed form of consolidation, an informal consolidation on an issue was that of those parties who had advanced contentions on a particular subject, somebody would somehow be chosen to do the lead cross-examination on that issue with the other parties being left, as it were, to pick up the pieces.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Yes.

MR. KEPFORD: While I don't particularly object to that procedure -- that's probably what will happen anyway -- but my question is:

Does that exclude cross-examination by parties who did not advance that question?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: And I told you that we weren't going to rule upon that.

But them you made another point about the fuel cycle which --

MR. KEPFORD: The point was there that had that rule been in effect the Commission would still be, in my

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opinion, licensing power plant under a fraudulent rule.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Thank you. I understand.

What you're pointing out are the practical benefits of one limited cross-examination.

MR. KEPFORD: No.

tomorrow, because we really want to get these people on their way, and we'll listen to you on it tomorrow.

Please, if you don't have anything new and important on consolidation or even if you do, maybe we can take it up tomorrow after these people have a chance to participate in other important things.

MR. LEVIN: On behalf of Mr. Trowbridge -- I can see he's fidgeting a bit.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: You'll have to get used to that.
(Laughter.)

MR. LEVIN: He only asked for a minute, and it's been about four so far. I'm sorry to fidget too, with all due respect.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Thank you, Mr. Levin.

Mr. Trowbridge, are you ready to speak now?

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

I think it's been clear to Licensee for some time that consolidation of parties as such was not a feasible alternative.

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CHAIRMAN SMITE: If I were you my feelings would be hurt in response to your suggestion.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Pardon?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I said if I were you I would have hurt feelings on the response to your suggestion. It just didn't go over with the other parties.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: NO, Mr. Chairman.

I'm glad to have heard the discussion because it has, whether on our issues or some subdivision or some other arrangement of issues, it has produced some consensus that maybe the lead counsel or the cooperation or even the organization of testimony may be along issue lines.

The last thing I want to ask of this Board is forced consolidation of anyone, whether by issue or by party. I would regard that as unworkable and self-defeating, and we would run into more trouble and delay than it could possibly be worth.

I do not even ask this Board to develop an alaborate plan of possible consolidation; having listened to everyone around the room I have some disappointments. There has been a limited response, it seems to me, to the Board's memorandum and order asking intervenors to among themselves discuss this issue.

I think --

MR. SHOLLY: Mr. Chairman, if I may? This is very

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important, and it relates directly to what Mr. Trowbridge is saying.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: May I finish, please? You will have an opportunity after I have said this.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I'm sure At. Sholly --

MR. SHOLLY: I would not interrupt, sir, if I did not have a very good reason.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: We have an extremely strong rule,

even when you want to chip in and help -- which I suspect

that you want to do -- but it will be chaos if we do not

allow a speaker to make his point.

MR. SHOLLY: I'm scrry.

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MR. TROWERIDGE: I do have an appreciation, however, that several of the Petitioners or Intervenors have indeed thought about this subject.

I have a disappointment that the thinking has not progressed and I see no chance of consolidation progressing to the point where it's going to do much good in the area of discovery. That had been one of my hopes, something the Board had remarked on. I've given up on the likelihood that consolidation can be reached.

Therefore, of all the points that I've heard suggested here Mr. Sholly comes the closest to having stated by you what should now be done which is to proceed with discovery and let's see what can be done among the parties, primarily voluntarily, but a genuine effort by the parties to sit down and talk to each other and to see what voluntarily can be arranged at that time.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Sholly, now the Board is faced with a decision. Either we deny Mr. Aamodt an opportunity to participate in important trings which will affact their participation --

MR. SHOLLY: I would like to be heard.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: It will have to be brief.

MR. SHOLLY: I just want to point out to

Mr. Trowbridge and to theBoard and the Staff that a number of

Intervenors, sometimes as many as eight to ten, did in fact

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able to come to any conclusion. This took place on three separate occasions, so we have not been operating in a vacuum with regard to consolidation. We have met and tried.

CHAIRMAN EMITH: I'm glad you raised that point, and I'm glad the record shows that. It certainly does demonstrate the attitude that we were hoping for.

MR. TRCWBRIDGE: My apologies for my mistake. It simply was not apparent to me, Mr. Sholly, in the circular go-round.

MR. BOWERS: Mr. Chairman, one further very brief proposal of mine is I would urge this Board to give consideration to the possibility of proposing consolidation between the Licensee and the Staff with respect to issues as to which there is no disagreement between those two parties.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Absolutely not. No, that's over-

when we have time I will discuss it further with you. It's a very fundamental point that you raised here,

MR. BOWERS: I didn't make the proposal frivolously CHAIRMAN SMITH: I know you didn't. I know.

Okay, Mr. Tourtallotte, do you want to talk about consolidation?

MR. TCURTELLOTTE: Well, perhaps there are a few point I hope might help the Board in its consideration, points

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that were raised along the way to which there seemed to be no answers, or difficult answers.

It seems to me that there are a few things that can be said about consolidation, and I realize that there is the disadvantage of the loss of control, but there are also the advantages that the parties are allowed or can then specialize and focus in on key areas and thereby present a better case for themselves.

There is also the matter of conservation of resources which is an important advantage for them.

I think in the final analysis, though, that PANE hit on the right idea and that is that the real objective should be to develop a record and, moreover, my position is that the objective really should be to develop the best record possible and not simply be desirous of personally engaging in litigation as lead counsel on the record.

about the compensation of the per on who is so-called lead attorney on some given issue. I don't really see that that is a particularly difficult problem because assume for a moment that we have a counsel who is lead counsel on evacuation planning. That lead counsel wants to make the very best case possible for his client. It doesn't make any difference that someone also assists him in making that case for his client.

The fact is his client is paying him a given amount of money

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and is expecting the best case possible to be put forward.

If someone else is assisting there are actually benefits that that counsel and that client receive from the other person helping them out, participating in that cross-examination. It is not a total burden for that counsel to actually represent someone else.

So I think that the business of compensation, if viewed in that light, sort of disappears.

Another item that was raised by the PANE brief was they seemed to be concerned about the fact that certain interests may not be shared among certain of the Intervenors, and the only thing you can answer to that is in those cases, consclidation would not take place, so that isn't really an issue either.

Finally, I would like to say that I think the informal lead idea is a good one, but that it is one which would also envision really top-notch work on preparing cross-examination before you ever get to the nearing.

Theard Mr. Repford say that one of the difficult things about having somebody else participate with you in cross-examination is that someone else is always suggesting questions and so forth, that this is very disrupting. That really isn't the way that one prepares cross-examination. I don't want to instruct the Board on how that's done, but it may be of benefit to some of the Intervenors, those who are

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particularly pro se Intervenors, to meet with some of the Other Intervenors who have counsel and understand that one prepares cross-examination long before you get to the hearing and in so understanding that I think they might realize that there is some benefit to consolidation.

objection to Mr. Sholly's proposal of waiting until the end of discovery although actually I think the key and focal point there is to have some date certain, perhaps after discovery has started some time, but some date certain out in the future, and that can even be before discovery is completely over, when the Intervenors would meet and discuss consolidation.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: That would be a contribution the Board could make as a target for the Intervenors.

MR. TOURTELLOTTE: Yas.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay.

We have completed discussion on consolidation.

Now we come to discovery. I do think we're going to make it
as far asour time today.

First, normally as far as discovery is concerned, normally discovery begins after a time in which the Board issues its prehearing conference order in which they say what contentions are adopted, and then we authorize discovery.

As I read the rules, and I haven't read it for

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this particular purpose and I may be wrong, but discovery can begin any time after this Special Prohearing Conference.

So it is our intention to say that discovery can begin as soon as this Special Prehearing Conference is over, not the one next week with the limited appearances but this phase.

There's a lot of work that many people can do before there is a final ruling on contentions with some risk, but I think there's an area that is relatively risk-free and that is where there have been no objections to contentions and the Board hasn't indicated to the contrary, I think you can make a reasonable assmption that that contention is going to end up and that the person asserting that contention is an Intervenor, and I think that will probably give you enough to work on from Day One, just that alone, at least for most petitioners.

So we will authorize, absent objections, we will authorize discovery to begin as soon as possible at the end of this Special Prehearing Conference along those lines.

Now bearing in mind that much of discovery will simply be looking in the Reading Room and the Discovery Room, parties are under no restraints to gamble a bit and make discovery on contentions that aren't opposed and we haven't ruled on yet, but you do it at your risk because you may waste your time.

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and I think those mandatory issues are set out pretty clearly and I see no reason why discovery can't productively begin on the mandatory issues immediately.

So the point is we are going to need more time than we had originally thought and which the Commission's schedule anticipated to study these contentions. They are much more complicated than any hearing I have ever been in, and it is going to take us so much time that we don't want to wait until then to begin discovery.

So discovery will begin at the end of this Special Prehearing Conference, unless we hear objections which convince us to change our mind.

Mr. Trowbridge.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Mr. Chairman, I have some difficulty knowing whether to object or not until we complete the discussion on time limits.

If I have understood the question and if one abided by the Commission's normal timetable I could get tomorrow or Monday a set of interrogatories, a long set of of interrogatories dealing with every contention to which I had objected.

My time for responding to those would occur before the Board had ruled on the contentions, and I think some allowance must be made for that problem.

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CHAIRMAN SMITH: That's exactly right. If the purposes of our ruling are ignored, there are certainly going to be problems and we'll have to deal with them when they arise. We'll just change our ruling.

But I think we've described a way by which

Petitioners can begin to prepare for their case without waiting for our order.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Well, of course we had already indicated our willingness to respond, at least where we had not objected to the contentions.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: And we took that into account when --

MR. TROWBRIDGE: I'll go along with the Board's proposition, hoping that we don't forget the question of the timetable here before we're through on discovery.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: On the other hand, Mr. Trowbridge, if you have the slightest has itation about our proposal, we could simply delay the proceeding until words get our Special Prahearing Conference order out and begin discovery in the --

MR. TROWBRIDGE: No. I had a minimum suggestion that where objection has not been made to a contantion, let's get started. That seems to me to be an absolute minimum.

I am prepared to go along with the Roard's rule with the understanding that the Board may hear from me if I have a very elaborate or burdensome discovery request on an

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issue which I don't think belongs in the proceeding, and I would like a little time until the Board decides.

takes advantage of what we say and begins to work on elaborate interrogatories that that might be risking a great deal of wasted effort. We had in mind the fact that there is going to be unusually available in this case Discovery Rooms and Reading Rooms and that there is no reason why those can't be used without delay.

But I think it would be a big risk to put a lot of effort into interrogatories or at least to serve interrogatories before we can get our Special Prehearing Conference order out.

I have down here some things to explain about discovery, but I see we have discussed this and we have a group of Petitioners here who are amazingly sophisticated in Commission proceedings, but let's just cover one thing that is sometimes overlooked.

Discovery of course is recognized by everyone to provide — to discover evidence, and that's the traditional thing but there are also other purposes for discovery which sometimes pro se Intervenors are surprised to learn about.

I don't think anybody here will be surprised, but let's mention it, and that is the Licensee or the Staff or any party who opposes another party has the right to learn what the

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other party's position is, and that is one of the important parts of discovery.

So when you get inquiries along that line, expect it.

been reading them for many years and I have to read them over again every time a problem comes up. However, you have to be familiar with them. They require a lot of work. They are Sections 2.740 to 2.742 of the Rules of Practice. And we just have to expect you to comply with them and to understand them.

This will come up more often in connection with discovery probably than at other times. It is important that time limits be complied with, and so far in this case I think everyone has complied with the time limits, but Intervenors should understand that they cannot simply — that it would be at great risk to ignore a deadline. Do not ignore a deadline. You may find a ruling has been made before your point of view can be taken into account and you're going to be stuck with it.

If you ignore a deadline it is going to be at your risk. You don't have to. If you have a problem so that you can't meet a deadline, you can always ask for an extension and explain why, but don't ignore it. Talk to us about deadlines before you let one pass. Say something wout it. I

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can't stress that too strongly.

We can discuss housekeeping matters when we have more time.

There is one thing that we did have down here and that is what provisions might be available to give relief to fundless Intervenors on the number of copies of papers to be served. The Licensee has made a recommendation which I believe would involve -- what? -- five or six copies?

Could we just have a general consansus by a show of hands if that seems to be satisfactory to Intervenors?

(No response.)

It doesn't seem to be satisfactory.

DR. KEPFORD: What wasthe question?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Maybe I missed this.

On the letter of November 2nd from Mr. Trowbridge to the Board, we told the Licensee that they would have to address means by which a reliable and affordable system of duplication of papers, filings, and other communication methods can be established, and the Licensee has come up with some five different recommendations.

One of them is at a minimum, intervening parties should serve their papers and documents on the Licensing Board, Counsel for the NRC Staff, Counsel for the Licensee, and one copy on the Secretary, Docketing and Service Section.

And that was what I had intended to seek a general consensus

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on if that seemed to be reasonable and if parties will comply with that as a minimum.

DR. KEPFORD: I don't have any problem with it except to the extent that it adds delay in receipt of documents to the Intervenors and responses are then put off appropriately.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Yes, that is awactly the other side of that coin.

But what would you propose then?

DR. REPFORD: Well, if that's taken into account I don't have any problem with it at all. I think it's great.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Well, I'm sure Mr. Trowbridge must have thought about that when he proposed it.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Mr. Chairman, we have continued to think about this. I have a supplemental, optional proposal which may be attractive to some Intervenors. It won't fully solve the problem.

When I prepared this list of suggestions we sat in the office and we considered the question as to whether we would take on the responsibility and expanse when we received filings of duplicating and distributing to all Intervenors.

We concluded, one, we did not want the responsibility for any snaffus, and there will be some sconer or later

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in that process, and secondly, it wasn't very useful in that mail from Dr. Repford takes normally four days. By the time we reproduce this and return it to other Intervenors it's kind of late.

We do have a suggestion which will be of some assistance to certain of the Intervenors in the room that would help with their problem of duplication which seems to be a particular problem for Intervenors. If this is accepted by the Board, I will be more specific about time and places and people in a supplementary communication.

But generally if Intervenors will deliver to our office in Washington or to a designated spot in Middletown, probably our Discovery Reading Room, we will reproduce and return the document — that is, we will reproduce the necessary number of documents to make a full filing in accordance with the regulations, though I would ask to be relieved of the 20 copies to the Secretary of the Commission, and let the Commission do that, but at least for the other parties and the Board.

We would assentially quarantee that material delivered to us for delivery -- for reproduction one day could be picked up at the end of the next working day. We would expect, however, that in most cases where an Intervenor contacted the named individual who will appear in that letter that arrangements could normally be made to come and sit in

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the lobby for 15 minutes and we will - and you can wait for it, but that would take advance arranging.

We are prepared to do that, to take that burden of duplicating for those who request it and take advantage of it.

MR. PELL: Mr. Chairman, on behalf of ANGRY I Would like to say that we appreciate that offer sincerely, and we understand that the full discussion of the matter of funding is to be taken up tomorrow, but if I might just briefly:

The issue of reproduction of the number of filings which must be made is integrally related to Intervenor funding and I would like to note that on the record. Obviously we would not ask -- ANGRY did file a motion with the Board requesting exemption from the filing requirements contained in the Code of Federal Regulations.

Obviously ANGRY and no other Intervenor would have to do that and the obvious other issues of expert testimony if we did have adequate funding.

I think Mr. Trowbridge's offer is generous and we may avail ourselves of that if we have to. It is certainly not the best alternative. The best alternative is to have Intervenor funding which would enable us to meet the filing requirements and would not involve delaying the proceedings.

Thank you.

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MR. POLLARD: Mr. Chairman, I feel, you know,

good. I appreciate the offer. I think there is a problem

of the actual delivery of the documents, whether it has to be

by mail -- whether it has to be in person or whether it could

be by mail. If it's in person that creates a problem in

terms of driving to Washington. If it can be done by mail

I feel very comfortable with it.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: I'm sorry, my attention was momentarily distracted.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Pollard said your suggestion would be quite helpful, but he lives in Baltimore and if it could be handled by mail it might be more useful to him, your offer.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Handled in both directions by mail? That is we would receive from Mr. Pollard by mail and give them back by mail? As a practical matter that means Mr. Pollard is going to have to be awfully forehanded in the preparation of documents, and I don't know what mailing time we should allow between us and Baltimore. It's not totally consistent between us and Baltimore.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: That, however, will be Mr. Pollard's problem, it would seem.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Test, I would be willing to extent to Mr. Pollard that if we got the document one day we would get it out -- we would reproduce it and get it out by the close

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of the next working day. Mr. Pollard would then -- It would be his risk whether or not he got it back in time to meet the deadlines for mailing.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Well, at any rate the offer is there and the parties may or may not take advantage of it as it fits their needs.

MR. POLIARD: I guess I have a question of clarification on the timeliness of what is the specific date, the service date that is relevant?

In other words if I, for example, send a copy to the NRC, Docketing or whatever, that was received by a certain date, would that be the established time?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I don't know.

MR. POLLARD: There are lots of things that need to be thought about.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Before we leave this subject I want to point out a problem that came up.

At the beginning the Notice of Hearing said serve on NRC Staff and Counsel for Licensee, so Petitioners served those people and only those people. Even though you were directing motions to the Board we didn't get them. We didn't get motions directed to us. So we said don't forget the Board and the Sacretary.

So some Intervenors said All right, the Board and the Secretary, but dropped the Counsel for Licensee and the

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Staff. We meant all of those people, and this is the minimum:
The NRC Staff, Counsel for Licensee, the Secretary, Docketing
and Service, and it is going to have to be all three Board
members. That's the absolute minimum for any paper because
otherwise I have to get it and remail it to the other Board

Now that's six. Now we have to have those.

MS. WEISS: Would the Secretary of the Commission then distribute the papers to the Intervenors?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Yes.

members and that's time we can't afford to lose.

MR. TRCWBRIDGE: Mr. Chairman, --

full service as envisioned by the rules, but you can't do any less than that. I mean you have to have the Board know what you're moving, otherwise your motion loses some of its force.

DR. JCHNSRUD: Mr. Chairman, may we then assume that there will be adequate time provided for response in every case, given the five days? We do have a problem. State College is a good hundred miles from the Middletown Reading Room and much farther from Washington. We can't deliver by hand.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I realize that.

DR. JOHNERUD: And we would like to be assured that there will be full opportunity given for response to all

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motions and other papers where appropriate following whatever date they are sent out from whoever is doing the sending, either the Secretary of the Commission or Mr. Trowbridge.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Mr. Chairman, I'm not sure Whether --

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I understand your point.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Mr. Chairman, I'm not sure whether I correctly understood. Mr. Blake is afraid that I have not made clear what I had intended by my offer.

I did not mean by my offer that anybody would have an extension in the time -- in the date by which papers were supposed to be filed. I meant that if there were fore-handed enough they could come to our office and be assured of at least 24 hour -- or at least one working day reproduction service if they wished the reproduction service or could come to the Discovery Reading Room for the same purpose and pick up their materials.

But I did not mean by that process to extend any date by which a filing was due in the mail.

MR. JORDAN: Mr. Chairman, may I very briefly summarize what I am hearing?

One, that we have the opportunity from Matropolitan Edison if we are able to avail ourselves of it to get copies made;

Two, that I gather from what you said a moment

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ago that once we serve your basic six, the Secretary of the Commission will then serve the remaining Intervenors and also take care of the normal 20 copies?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: That's right.

MR. JORDAN: So we're talking about, even if we go to them, all we have to do is get six in effect? Is that right?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Well, now, look, if you go to them let's do it right.

MR. JORDAN: Okay, that's fine. That's fine with us. If we go to them we'll do it right. If we go to you we'll do six. That's fine. Thank you.

MS.NULKEY: Mr. Chairman, it will be necessary that the Secretary know which of the documents they receive, and should they be served. So some mechanism for that will --

CHAIRMAN SMITH: That's an excellent point. And perhaps it's going to have to be a cover latter saying this is a filing in this case, the Restart Proceeding should be served.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: I assume that a service list will accompany every filing, and the Secretary can tell from that service list whether others have been served or not.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I don't know whather that would be the case or not. If the six-document procedure is being followed, the service list would contain six people. Then

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the six people would be reserved and nobody elso. The Secretary maintains the service list.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: I'm saying if there is a service list the Secretary can tell by inspection who has been served and who does not need further service.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I see. Then it doesn't have to be duplicated. Yes, but those duplicate copies are necessary to the Board because then we know when they were received by the Secretary and when they were served, and when responses are due. Well, we need two copies anyway. I can usually not find one of them and that gives me a double chance.

(Laughter.)

DR. JOHNSRUD: One other question, Mr. Chairman, before we totally leave the whole discovery area.

The Commission is in the process of establishing
a Public Document Room locally at Penn State University
Library. May we assume then that the documents relevant to
this case will be there as well as in the Local Public Document
Room here in Harrisburg?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Didn't you receive a communication on that?

DR. JOHNSRUD: I don't believe I did. Dr. Kepford might have seen it, but I didn't, no.

MS. MULKEY: We did pass out a report on document availability, and that is incorrect. There will not be a public document room in State College.

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DR. JOHNSRUD: I spoke with the lirector of Documents Distribution on Friday who assumed me that would be the case for the TMI-2 proceeding, and Susquehanna 1 and 2 in which we're also involved. So I think I'm asking Mr. Chairman for a clarification, if that could not also be the case for TMI-1?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Who told you so?

DR. JOHNSRUD: The Director of the Division of Technical Documents Distribution, Mr. Steven Scott.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: And specifically what is it that you want?

Room at the Pennsylvania State University Library be extended to include the document relevant to this case.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: You already have Susquehanna and TMI-2?

DR. JOHNSRUD: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Do you think we have the authority to order that?

DR. JCHNSRUD: It was, to my understanding, ordered with respect to Susquehanna by the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board just recently, yes. There is a Public Document Room in Wilkes-Barre for that case butthe Board ordered that there be a second one at the Penn State Library.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: So that's a motion you're making?

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Well, first you want to find out if it is the case. If not, you move that it be the case.

DR. JCHNSRUD: Yes, sir.

MR. POLLARD: Mr. Chairman, if that motion could apply to Baltimore also?

MS. MULKEY: Mr. Chairman, it is definitely not the case that either of those locations is presently or planned to be a Local Public Document Room for this proceeding. We have carefully considered the prospect of locating additional Local Public Document Room and have reported the results of our efforts.

We do intend to provide the record in this proceeding, that is to say the hearing record, in both of those locations.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: The chief of the Public Document Room Services is attending these proceedings and although she is a member of the NRC Staff, she's a member of the Administrator's staff and not the litigative staff, so we regard her as more on the order of the Secretary. Contacts being ex parts, she knows nothing about the issues, and she's been trying very hard to make the documents in this adjudication available.

So what I propose we do is talk to her about these problems and see what can be done, and we'll have to put it back to the Staff, too.

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But I really question our authority to simply order the opening of LPDRs wherever they might be convenient.

I really question our authority to order any of 4 them really, but we will explore it.

DR. KFPFORD: Mr. Chairman, are we still talking about discovery?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Yes, sir.

DR. KEPFORD: I'd like to bring up one subject which I don't think has been raised yet, and that is- Wellto a certain extent it was raised by Mr. Trowbridge.

This business of interrogatories which can be filed on Intervenors is one which is very, very troubling to me because in a recent proceeding --

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Susquehanna. We know.

DR. KEPFORD: Yes. In my opinion the privilege has been grossly abused by Counsel for the Applicant in that proceeding, with the wonderful acquiescence of the Licensing Board to the extent that, for instance, ECMP has been totally unable to not only file a brisf on psychological stress, we haven't even had a chance to do the research yet.

We have advised the Board of this and the Board hasn't made any acknowledgement --

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Which Board?

DR. KEPFORD: In Susquehanna.

(Continuing) -- that the problem exists.

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So what I feel the problem is is that the Applicant has it within its capability of simply driving an Intervenor out of a proceeding by heaping discovery requests upon them, and I would like the record to show at this point that I think that is, if nothing else, a dirty rotten trick, especially when one considers that the Intervenors don't get funded in this proceeding.

The Commission policy appears to be not only do you not fund Intervenors, you allow any and every burden to be heaped upon them, and I think this is patently unfair.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Mr. Chairman, I know nothing about the discovery in Susquehanna; athough our office does handle the Susquehanna application, I personally am not involved in it, and I'm not prepared to comment in any respect on that, other than to note that where discovery is unreasonable or unduly burdensome, there are provisions for relief under the discovery rules.

But I would simply ask Dr. Kepford throughout the TMI-2 operating license proceedings, which was a fairly long affair, how many discovery requests did you get from me?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Well, let's don't talk about that.

It's preliminary, it's anticipatory, it probably may never come up. If it does you do have relief.

I know that Mr. Trowbridge is aware of the potential for delay in the proceeding. If he dumps a lot of 1

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interrogatories upon you that aren't needed, I know that he would know the consequences.

But we have enough problems that are right now before us other than to borrow those down the road.

Mr. Levin.

MR. LEVIN: Am I correct that we still have to discuss the various Document Rooms and also a site visit before we adjourn tonight?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: There is one thing before we leave, the size and margins of filings are not trivial matters, they're important. I'm always reminded, Mr. Aamodt, that your paper simply doesn't fit into our files, and ANGRY's. Threfore, while it may seem a trivial thing, when the Kerox machine won't take it, when nothing takes it --

MR. AAMODT: We worried about that after the fact. It happened to be the paper we had laying around at the time, and that's what we typed on.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: It wasn't ANGRY, I'm sorry, it was TMIA. They first began to file their papers in legal size. They have corrected that. But it creates a problem for everybody.

MR. AAMODT: We won't do it again.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: And the margins are also important because the papers have to be bound, and if you bind them into a book and you can't read what it is, then there's a problem.

So at least that aspect of the filing rules are important.

MR. SHOLLY: Before we leave the issue of discovery there are two more things which are important to me at least, and I think perhaps to some of the other Intervenors.

As far as I know this concept of a Discovery

Reading Room is new and while it doesn't necessarily pose
any problem for me, I note that Mr. Pollard, for instance,
lives in Baltimore, Dr. Repford and Dr. Johnsrud live in

State College, and that's going to present a considerable
problem for them.

In addition I note that the cost of copying in the Licensee's Discovery Room is 10 cents and I consider that to be unnecessarily high. For instance in the state library here in the Public Document Room it's a nickel, and I don't see any reason for the 10-cent copying fee unless there is some specific reason that the Licensee has.

Another problem I have is with the hours specifically of the Local Public Document Room. They're not conducive to someone such as myself who works a full-time job, 3:00 to 4:30, and the hours are generally 8:00 to 5:00. Now there are a few hours on Tuesday evening and a few hours Sazurday morning, but that's not conducive to me being able to compile a sufficiently strong case in order to prove the points that I raise in my contentions. Eight hours a week is not a great deal of time to have available at your

Public Document Room to present your case. It's a severe restriction on me personally.

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MS. WEISS: Mr. Chairman, on discovery, I'll make just a few points very briskly.

request to refer us to a public document room in Harrisburg, because we're in Washington. I'm not asking that a public document room or a discovery reading room be set up in Washington. But I think an exception has to be made for Washington counsel to that rule. And we'll have to receive copies of documents that we request or have them made available in Washington.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Is that anticipated in the discovery rule?

MS. WEISS: The proposal that the licensee-CHAIRMAN SMITH: As I understand the discovery rules, the most the rules would permit you would be to go to their office and inspect and copy.

MS. WEISS: That's in Washington, and that would be fine with ma.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: You mean Shaw, Pittman's office in Washington.

MS. WEISS: Shaw, Pittman's office in Washington, that's what I understand.

reading room is Mr. Blake's pride and joy, his own initiative, and he will speak to all the questions that have been raised

and he will speak to all the questions that

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with respect to it, and to our notice, and to the ground rules for its use.

MS. WEISS: May I continue on a few or er coints?

Nobody has spoken to this, but I would like to suggest a termination of the discovery period at 30 days after the filing of the Safety Evaluation Report. A 60-day time limit at this point, it seems to me, is totally out of phase with reality. We know there is going to be significant discovery on the SER: there always is. And I've never been in a case where discovery has been extended after the filing of the SER.

which I anticipate being able to work out with the licensee.

But a basic document like the PSAR I don't think we'll be able to share with the fourteen other intervenors. We're going to need our own copy. I anticipate we'll be able to work that out. But I want to put it on record that we're going to be requesting that.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Is there going to be a PSAR?

MS. WEISS: We're going to want the PSAR for the
the FSAR for the operating license for TMI-1.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: There'll be a copy in the discovery reading room.

MS. WEISS: And I'm saying it's not sufficient to

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rafer us to the discovery reading room in Harrisburg.

DR. JOHNSRUD: May I suggest, Mr. Chairman,

that--

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MR. TROWDRIDGE: This happens to be a document, Mr. Chairman, that also exists in our office. And where that happens to be the case we're not going to tell her to go up to Harrisburg. It's quite a different question of whether we must bring things to our office that are not now there.

CHAIRMAN SMITE: Anything further, Ms. Weiss?
You're not asking for a ruling from us now,
are you?

MS. WEISS: No. I just wanted to note objections where I had them to what I see to be the proposal on the table and suggest a proper time for terminating discovery.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Thank you.

MS. WEISS: And if you will excuse me.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Yes.

MS. WEISS: Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Blake was going to address, I believe-- Were you trying to get our attention, Mr. Blake?

MP. SLAKE: No, Mr. Chairman. I am ready to respond to suggestions Ms. Weiss or other have, or problems they may have with our suggestion.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Pollard.

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MR. POLLARD: I'm very concerned about the discovery reading room. I can see, particularly where it involves discovery that doesn't involve a large amount of paper, I would say that the provision by mail -- I'm not familiar with proceedings: I've never been involved: so I don't know on who this normally -- the burden of paying for the copies comes. -- or falls. But certainly I see that if there is information that is in Harrisburg it makes a lot more sense, even if I have to pay for it, that that be mailed to me, rather than I having to drive up to Middletown, inspect it, get it copied there, and drive back to Baltimore. It is a burden. And, again, given the whole -- you know -energy situation and the gasoline situation, I feel it would be very substantially burdensome, particularly, say, since I, too, have a full time job that I have to be responsible for.

DR. JOHNSRUD: Mr. Chairman, in this regard also may I make a suggestion?

In some instances the staff has made documents available to the intervenors on a temporary basis, as, for example, transcripts of proceedings in which they are involved, in order that they may copy them at their own facilities and then return those documents.

It would be immensely beneficial, I think, for such a procedure parhaps to evolve, rather than to force

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intervenors into large distances to travel. It's an immense burden of time as well, as Mr. Pollard points out, of gasoline, and money.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: The York LPDR is open from 8:30 to 11:30 p.m., Monday through Thursday.

Is that helpful to you, Mr. Sholly? You had raised a question about the hours. And there is one in York. This is in a staff report on document availability which was filed yesterday, which was circulated yesterday. Perhaps you haven't seen it yet.

MR. SHCLLY: I was aware of that. It's more helpful in terms of hours, but not particularly in terms of distance.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: These public document rooms are not owned or controlled by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

MR. SHOLLY: Yes, sir, I'm aware of that. But it does constitute a problem, nonetheless.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Well I'm stymied. I don't know what to do.

MS. MULKEY: Mr. Chairman, we have made extensive efforts to deal with the problems associated with the availability of local public documents rooms.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I know this is a very unusual job that has been accomplished here. And it's a good job.

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MS. MULKEY: Considerable credit goes to Ms. Souder who has been responsible for that

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Do we have anything further?

MR. ADLER: Mr. Chairman, I assume we're winding up with discovery. I just want to question: Are we going to touch on briefing schedules?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I don't think we'll be able to do that tonight.

MR. ADLER: Okay. Will I be advised? I won't be here tomorrow. Will I be advised when the briefs are needed? I'm talking about the--

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Do you think it is possible to agree upon briefing schedules now, tonight? Does anybody think it's possible?

Would somebody propose one, throw it out on the floor for consideration?

You raised it, Mr. Adler.

MR. ADLER: We can respond -- Of course we'd like as much time as possible. We can respond in ten days to the contention with a brief. I mean, file a reply brief if that would--

CHAIRMAN SMITH: What particular brief are you speaking of now?

MR. ADLER: We were going to respond to the objections raised by the licenses and the staff to our con-

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tention that an environmental impact statements needs to be filled. We had agreed that we would respond by filling a reply brief, since the staff and the livenses have filed briefs.

So we suggest that we could file a brief ten days from Monday, if that would be acceptable to the livenses and the staff.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: That seems to be reasonable.

I see no objections to that. So let's let that be the ruling of the Board.

MR. ADLER: What about the transcript of today's proceeding? Do we have to pay for that? The rules don't provide-- I know the rules provide for us to obtain a copy we have to pay for it.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: This is another problem that the Board doesn't have much authority to do much about.

During the course of the hearing there are transcripts here. My transcript, for example, you can borrow.

one of the things we're going to discuss is what to do about this transcript problem, and we just didn't get to it. But, in the meantime, if you want your own personal copy of the transcript I know of no other way for you to get it except to buy it.

HR. ADLER: Let me ask you this: Will a copy of the transcript be in the public document room here in Jarrisburg? Is that normal procedure?

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CHAIRMAN SMITH: I understand that they will be, in this instance.

MS. NULKEY: We have several locations where the transcript will be available. However in all of those locations it's available on a delayed basis. It's about ten days before it gets into them.

We are emploring the prospect of purchasing from the Reporter a single rush copy which would be available here in the Marrisburg LPDR. We have not completed that but we are emploring an attempt to make available in this LPDR the same sort of overnight service that persons purchasing a copy can receive.

MR. POLLARD: Mr. Chairman, a clarification on this. The 10-day turn-around time for these proceedings, to you have to ask, and then ten days from then it's there and it'll stay there and then it'll go back again?

MS. MULKEY: It takes about ten days to get it there. It will stay there throughout the course of the proceedings, at least through the final order of the Commission.

my earlier proposal in this case as well? In the Susquehanna proceeding the Doard has directed the staff to make available in a local public document room the transcript in a manner that it may be removed for short periods of time by the

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intervenors, who in turn may have access to inexpensive copying rather than the commercial ten cents a page, which really is prohibitive for unfunded pacple.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Well, one of the items that I had hoped to get done on this was a thorough discussion of these various things, and we just don't have time to do it tonight.

MR. BLAKE: Are we going to tomorrow emplore in more detail and solve the various problems about the discovery room and the ten cents and all of that?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: The first thing we have to do tomorrow is to get through the contentions. That is the primary function tomorrow, I think. It's a priority thing for the Board to do.

Then, time permitting, we can emplore more on the discovery room problem --

MR. POLLARD: Mr. Chairman --

CHAIRMAN SMITH: -- and the communication problem.

MR. POLIARD: There's one important thing which hasn't been addressed: the time table. You talk about beginning the discovery immediately. I have no problem with that.

But I think it would be very confusing if there's a lot of different schedules. And I think that the time table for the final discovery should be after all of those things

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are in. So in other words, we can get moving on business that we need to, but then would not be penalized, not have to deal with all the different schedules for different discovery.

Since the relevant issue is that all discovery is completed by a given date, then the time table should reflect that interest and not impose time tables that put 30 day limits, for example, which are there for the sake of having a 30 day limit rather than for the sake of being able to -- of expediting the proceedings and having things completed by a certain date.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: As you know, the Commission has given a proposed schedule, and we feel that we should make a strong effort to follow it.

The Commission made it clear that we're free to depart from it where necessary, but I think there has to be a demonstration that the Commission schedule was unrealistic before we depart from it.

MR. FOLLARD: Sir, my point was there is no point, for example, in establishing an earlier schedule for complation of discovery on those contentions that are not objected to now, those contentions that the Board does not rule on until 10 or 15 days from now, for example.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Is that pointless, you believe?
MR. POLMARD: I don't see any advantage in

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speeding up discovery for those as long as the discovery is completed by a certain date.

MR. SHOLLY: Mr. Chairman, what I think he's driving at is the 60 day period for discovery is still going to end 60 days from the publication of the order of the Board.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I see what your point is.

The slippage, the extra time that it has taken for us to address these contentions will be added to the schedule. I'm just saying that this is an extra --

MR. SHOLLY: It will still be 60 days from the publication of the order for the final end of discovery?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: At least 60. I would say 60 because that's what the Commission said. But we haven't really focused on 60, but I would say 60, yes.

MR. TOURTELLOTTE: Mr. Chairman, I would add that I think it was envisioned an SER which would issue on December the 1st, and the SER will not issue until January.

I'm inclined to agree with UCS again, whether they like it or not, in that perhaps it would be a good idea to have discovery in 30 days after the issuance of the SER.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Do you think it was oversight on the part of the Office of General Counsel, who prepared this schedule, that they didn't refer to the SER and they didn't refer to summary disposition?

MR. TOURTELLOTTE: I think both of those are

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oversights, yes, definitely an oversight in not mentioning summary disposition.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Adler, Mr. Asmodt, do you have any further business?

MR. RAMODT: Only if you think there's anything we ought to know before we leave.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I can't think of anything.
But don't rely upon that.

MR. AAMODT: Thank you, sir.

chairman smith: We will be discussing in your absence arrangements for a site visit. We'll be advising Licensee that a site visit is very desirable and as far as we're concerned necessary, and then we'll hear what they have to say about it. That will be tomorrow.

And it is our idea that arrangements have to be made to provide for at least one individual from each intervening group. We'll hear what they say about that.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Mr. Chairman, a real quickia: one, a comment on Mr. Tourtellotte's last statement.

I agree it is a convention and probably desirable to have a period of discovery after the SER, but in my experience it had been confined to new material in the SER, not just an automatic extension of time.

Secondly, Mr. Adlar and I both owe the Board something yet in terms of the revision of one of his

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minutes; if not, I will try to arrange to meet him even before eight o'clock in the murning.

MR. ADLER: I can stay as late as we need tonight and we'll work something out on that one contention.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: All right.

MR. TOURTELLOTTE: I would agree with Mr. Trowbridge's representation. Perhaps I was a little too broad, those issues in the SER which are new matters.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: We were discussing only from the point of view of time and not the scope.

I think we are concluded for tonight, so we'll adjourn until eight a.m. tomorrow morning.

(Whereupon, at 5:05 p.m., the hearing in the above-entitled matter was adjourned, to reconvene at 3:00 a.m., the following day.)