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UNITED STATES ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

IN THE MATTER OF:

THE TOLERO SCHOOL COMPANY

THE CLEVELAND ELECTRIC ILL.

TELIMINATING COMPANY

(Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station)



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Docket No. 53346

Place - Characters, Onto

Date - Thomasy, 22 May 1973

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.0	4	In the matter of:
	5	THE TOLEDO EDISON COMPANY and : Docket No.
	6	THE CLEVELAND ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY: 50-346 (Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station) :
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	8	City Council Chambers
		Cleveland City Hall Second Floor
	9	601 Lakeside Avenue
	10	Cleveland, Ohio 44114
	11	Tuesday, May 22, 1973
	12	Prehearing Conference in the above-entitled matter
0	13	came on for hearing, pursuant to notice, at 9:40 a.m.
	14	BEFORE:
	15	JOHN FARMAKIDES, Esq., Chairman Atomic Safety and Licensing Board
	16	[18] [18] [18] [18] [18] [18] [18] [18]
	17	DR. CADET HAND, Member.
		MR. FREDERICK SHON, Member.
	18	
	19	APPEARANCES:
	20	For the Applicants:
	21	GERALD CHARNOFF, Esq. and JAY E. SILBERG, Esq., Shaw, Pittman, Potts & Trowbridge,
0	22	910 17th Street N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006
•	23	WILSON W. SNYDER, Esq. and LOWELL ROE, Esq., Fuller, Henry, Hodge & Snyder,
0	24	300 Madison Avenue, Toledo, Ohio 43652
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For the Applicants (Cont'd):

DONALD H. HAUSER, Esq., Corporate Solicitor The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company Illuminating Building - Public Square Cleveland, Ohio 44113

WILFRED H. MABLE, Esq., 13116 Chestnut Oak Drive Gaithersburg, Maryland The Toledo - Edison Company

For the Staff:

FRANCIS X. DAVIS, Esq., Attorney AEC, Regulatory Staff

MYRON KARMAN, Esq., Attorney AEC, Regulatory Staff

For the Petitioner:

MRS. EVELYN STEBBINS, 312 Park Building 140 Public Square Cleveland, Ohio 44114

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PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: The hearing will now be in order.

The record will show that this Prehearing Conference began at approximately 9:40 a.m. on May 22, 1973, in the City Council Chambers, Cleveland, Ohio.

Let the record also show that a moment ago I was approached by three people carrying TV cameras and who asked to televise the hearings. I advised that they could televise before, during recesses, and afterwards; that they could not televise during the hearing.

This is a Prehearing Conference primarily to consider the Petition to Intervene filed by Mrs. Evelyn Stebbins, for the Coalition for Safe Nuclear Power.

This process arises from a Notice of Hearing; which
Notice was published in the Federal Register on January 5, 1973,
at 38 Fed Reg 907. The Hearing arises from requirements of
Section B to Appendix D, 10 CFT Part 50. The Toledo Edison
Company and The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company are the
holders of Permit CPPR-80 issued by the Atomic Energy Commission
on March 24, 1971. This permit authorizes the licensees to
construct a pressurized water nuclear reactor designated as the
Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station at the Licensees' site on
the southwestern short of Lake Erie in Ottawa County, Ohio.

The facilities are designed for initial operation of approximately 2,633 megawatts thermal.

Incidentally, during the course of the hearing I would appreciate very much that there be no smoking. Thank you.

As I have noted earlier, the facility is subject to the provisions of Section B, Appendix D, 10 CFR Part 50, which sets forth procedures applicable to the review of environmental considerations for facilities, such as Davis-Besse, for which the construction permits were issued during the period January 1, 1970, through September 9, 1971.

The Notice of Hearing further specified that a

Hearing would be held at such time and place to be set by this

Board and specified conditions and procedures in which this

Hearing would be carried out.

The Board designated for this Hearing, by a Notice published in the <u>Federal Register</u> (38 Fed Reg 6424), consists, on my left, of Dr. Cadet Hand, Director of Bodega Laboratory of the University of California, an environmentalist.

On my right is Mr. Federick Shon, a nuclear physicist and an expert on reactor safety.

My name is John Farmakides. I am an attorney with a background in biology and chemistry.

Also in the room is the Alternate Chairman,
Mr. Joseph Tubridy, an attorney and a member of the Bar of the
Supreme Court.

The Alternate Technical Member is Dr. Harry Foreman, who is not able to be with us today.

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The Notice of Hearing also provided that any person whose interest may be affected by the proceeding may file a Petition to Intervene on whether the construction permit should be continued, modified, terminated, or appropriately conditioned to protect environmental values.

Any such Petition to Intervene must be filed under oath or affirmation and otherwise conform to the rules of practice of the Atomic Energy Commission, specifically Section 2.714.

Two petitions for leave to intervene were filed:

one by a brief, single-page letter filed by Mr. Steve Ganis;

and a second one was filed by Mrs. Evelyn Stebbins on behalf*

of the Coalition for Safe Nuclear Power.

By Memorandum and Order dated March 30, 1973, this
Board ruled that the letter of Mr. Ganis failed to meet the
requirements of Section 2.714. Accordingly, his petition was
duly denied, but he was invited to present his comments and
views at the Evidentiary Hearing through a limited appearance.

The petition by Mrs. Evelyn Stebbins failed to meet the requirements of Section 2.714, in substantial part; however, the Board felt that Mrs. Stebbins would be given a second opportunity to revise and resubmit a petition within 20 days, conforming to the Section I indicated earlier, Section 2.714.

Mrs. Stebbins, by an Amended Petition to Intervene, dated April 16, 1973, resubmitted her petition.

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The Applicant opposed the petition in its entirety; and the Atomic Energy Commission Staff opposed in part, and agreed in part if certain conditions were met.

The Board by Notice of Order for Special Prehearing Conference, dated May 4, 1973, noted that while the petition of Mrs. Stebbins, as amended, attempted to comply with Section 2.714, it still remained vague, unclear, and ambiguous.

Nevertheless, the Board, mindful of the fact that

Mrs. Stebbins was without benefit of counsel and that the

failure to comply may stem from a misunderstanding as to the

facts needed to meet the requirements for intervention, decided

to hold a Special Prehearing Conference in order to clarify and

resolve the matter.

These are the preliminary remarks of the Board.

Perhaps at this time we would appreciate the people appearing before the Board today to identify themselves.

For the Applicant?

MR. CHARNOFF: Sir, my name is Gerald Charnoff, of the law firm of Shaw, Pittman, Potts & Trowbridge at 910 17th Street Northwest, Washington, D. C., and I am appearing today on behalf of the Applicant in this proceeding.

On my left is Mr. Jay Silberg of the same law firm who is appearing with me, and the first seat to my right behind me in the second row is Mr. Wilson Snyder of the firm of Fuller, Henry, Hodge & Snyder in Toledo, and he is also

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appearing for the Applicants today, sir.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Thank you.

For the Staff?

MR. DAVIS: My name is Francis X. Davis, and I am with the office of General Counsel of the Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D. C. 20545.

On my left is Myron Karman of the same office and same address.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Thank you.

For the Intervenor?

Can you hear us?

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MRS. STEBBINS: I am Evelyn Stebbins, Chairman of the Coalition for Safe Nuclear Power.

VOICE: We can't hear you.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Can you speak up a little bit, ma'am.

MRS. STEBBINS: The Coalition for Safe Nuclear Power.

And I wish at this point -- I hope this will be an appropriate time to announce that the Coalition for Safe Nuclear Power had voted at a Board meeting to change their name to the Coalition for Safe Electric Power; and they will be known as this organization henceforth.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mrs. Stebbins, we are having a little difficulty hearing you. Could you turn the microphone down a little and speak right into it?

MRS. STEBBINS: Yes. Is this better?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Yes, I think it is.

Can you all hear in the back?

(Chorus of "No.")

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Can you speak up a little bit?
MRS. STEBBINS: I guess it is on.

I said that I was Evelyn Stebbins, Chairman of the Coalition for Safe Nuclear Power, and that I hope that this would be an appropriate time to advise this Board that the Coalition had voted at a Board meeting to change their name to the Coalition for Safe Electric Power.

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ers, Inc. CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Is there any significance to ::
that change, ma'am?

MRS. STEBBINS: This allows us to have a little wider area of representation or interest rather than just nuclear power plants; but other than that, the organization remains the same.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Well, during the course of the hearing later we are going to be asking you as to the details of the Coalition, and perhaps this will be clarified further then.

MRS. STEBBINS: Yes. Okay.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: We have no problem with you announcing that at this time, no, ma'am.

MRS. STEBBINS: And the address is 312 Park Building 140 Public Square, Cleveland, Ohio 44114.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right. Thank you very much.

The Board will propose that we move ahead by considering the Amended Petition to Intervene filed by Mrs. Stebbins.

The Board has some direct questions first that we would like to explore to be sure that we understand the position of Mrs. Stebbins. And then after that, what we will do is -- in accordance with our Order -- is ask Mrs. Stebbins to address the objections filed by the Staff and the Applicant. This will be her opportunity to respond to the objections of the other two parties.

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First, Mrs. Stebbins, I take it that the Amended

Petition to Intervene filed April 16, 1973, is the petition that
is before us today?

MRS. STEBBINS: It was my understanding that this was a supplementary petition in addition to the original petition.

I did not reiterate the items in the first petition, which seemed, to some extent, acceptable to the AEC regulatory staff.

I do believe it was called "Supplementary" Petition rather than "Amended."

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: No, ma'am. I will have to disagree. The title is "Amended Petition to Intervene" and actually --

MRS. STEBBINS: I guess it is Supplementary.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Actually, the Order that we issued required or directed you to resubmit a Petition to Intervene based on the fact that in our opinion the original Petition to Intervene failed to meet the requirements of Section 2.714 unless -- excuse me. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I have another request. I would like to have this on the record. I have another request from another TV station to televise the hearing. I have denied the request, as I have earlier with the other two. The position of the Atomic Energy Commission is very clear in this regard: the hearings may be televised before they begin, during recesses,

and after they conclude; but not during the hearing.

I think, Mrs. Stebbins, we are going to go back now and we will advise you, in view of your statement just a moment ago, we are going to --

VOICE: I can't hear anything at all, so I am leaving.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I am terribly sorry, sir. We

are having difficulty with the loudspeaker system. I cannot
improve on it. It's a mechanical system.

MRS. STEBBINS: Mr. Farmakides, sir, I might point out that when I submitted my Amended Petition, I also resubmitted a copy of the original petition. And on page 1 of the Atomic Energy Commission regulatory staff's answer to our Amended petition, last paragraph, they state, "With respect to the letter and list of contentions --"

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mrs. Stebbins, you will have to speak up, ma'am. The court reporter cannot hear you.

MRS. STEBBINS: "With respect to the letter and list of contentions from the Coalition dated February 2nd and 3rd, 1973, respectively, the Staff has no objections to the participation of the Coalition as Intervenors to the extent discussed in the February 15th response from the Staff."

Now, that was a comment in addition to their comments on our Amended Petition.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mrs. Stebbins, the fact that the Regulatory Staff said that, speaks for itself. They are

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one party, and they in no way bind or control this Board's actions. I will give them the same weight I will give you -- if you become a party -- or to the Applicant, and nothing more.

I think we will proceed and consider the Amended

Petition to Intervene. I will say this: that I will allow the

other two parties to also respond to this item of procedure.

For the Staff, Mr. Davis?

MR. DAVIS: One minute, please, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, I am not quite sure of the point.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: The point that we are discussing right now is what is before the Board today: Is it only the Amended Petition to Intervene filed April 16th? Or is it the Amended Petition to Intervene, plus the original Petition. to Intervene filed February 2, 1973?

MR. DAVIS: Mr. Chairman, as you said, the Staff's response speaks for itself. Mrs. Stebbins' group did in fact submit -- resubmit the original list of contentions and the letter attached to the supplemental -- excuse me -- the Amended Petition to Intervene. And we took the Amended Petition to Intervene, the letter, and list of contentions, as a body.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Davis, we are having difficulty hearing you, too. Is it possible to talk directly into the microphone, sir?

MR. DAVIS: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

The Regulatory Staff considered the Amended Petition

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to Intervene, the list of contentions originally filed, and the letter with that original list of contentions as a body, as one document, and we responded to all three.

As our response to the Amended Petition said, we considered most of the contentions in the original list of contentions abandoned when Mrs. Stebbins did not attempt to correct deficiencies that we noted in our original response; but, however, those contentions where she did attempt to correct some of those deficiencies, we took the original contentions and the attempted correction in the supplemental -- excuse me, the Amended Petition as one. Therefore, --

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Davis, hold on, please.

If some of you, or all of you are having difficulty hearing in the back, there is room here in the front, a little bit closer to the front, and you are welcome to sit there.

I see no reason why you can't take those seats. They are probably more comfortable.

(Discussion off the record.)

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Davisk going back to the point that we were discussing with you: We're still not clear as to what your position is. I don't think you have elucidated any more and indicated your response to the Petition.

Specifically, if you are saying that there are contentions in the original Petition that you think should be made a part of the Amended Petition, then clarify that and

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clarify your authority for that, sir. And also what did you mean by saying that Mrs. Stebbins had, in fact, abandoned certain of her contentions and not others?

MR. DAVIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

In our February 15, 1973 response on page 8 thereof, the Regulatory Staff summed up what it had dealt with earlier in our response by saying that paragraph 26 and paragraphs 28 and 29 of Mrs. Stebbins' original List of Contentions was to the extent that we dealt with them and discussed them in our response, and we thought they were adequate. They were adequately phrased for consideration by the Board.

Then switching to our April 30 response when on pages 10 and 11 we said that we had no objections to the participation of the Coalition as Intervenors to the extent in the discussion of the February 15 response, we were referring to paragraphs 26, 28, and 29.

We, therefore, thought to the extent in the discussion in our original response that they should be dealt with by saying that they were not the other contentions in Mrs. Stebbins' and the Coalition's original pleading. We meant -- and I mean now -- that we thought they were adequately phrased. They were incorporated by being attached to Mrs. Stebbins' Amended Petition and Affidavit.

We took it as part of that Amended Petition. And since none of the other contentions were rephrased, or none of

our objections were dealt with, we thought that they had been abandoned and syould not be considered now. Whereas, the three paragraphs we refer to were dealt with adequately.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: So then, sir, in summary, could you identify specifically and give us a list of those contentions that you think are properly before us now?

Identify them by document and also by number. Give us the paragraph number.

MR. DAVIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

In Mrs. Stebbins' original List of Contentions entitled "Petition to Intervene," I don't think we considered paragraphs 26, 28, and 29 to the extent that we discussed in our pleading to be proper for consideration by this Board.

If the contentions are specified today to the extent that we thought that Mrs. Stebbins meant it to be as we worded them in our original response, the other contentions in that original List of Contentions we thought were abandoned, since they were not rephrased to meet our objections.

In her Amended Petition to Intervene, we thought other contentions were suitable for consideration by this Board. If the interpretation were given to them that we thought they had, or if Mrs. Stebbins respecified her contentions to be adequately expressed for consideration for this Board — in other words, we did not think that the contentions as expressed in black-and-white, or the Amended Petition in some instances

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was proper.

But if interpreted in one way, they would be proper; and if interpreted in another way, they would be improper.

We tried to specify to what means we were referring in our February 15th response -- excuse me -- I meant in our April 30 response.

We tried to express what we meant, which we thought would be improper. Those paragraphs, the way we thought they should be interpreted, the thoughts expressed in paragraph 3 of the Coalition's Amended Petition, was to the extent that we discussed, all other contentions that were in that Amended Petition and should be denied.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Thank you, Mr. Davis.

For the Applicant, could you give us your thoughts?

MR. CHARNOFF: It is our view, sir, that both

Petitions are before the Board in the sense that a ruling, I
think, is due from the Board.

The Intervenors did, in fact, resubmit the first

Petition and changed only insofar as an Affidavit was added to

the first Petition. For the reasons set out in our filings,

we think the Petitions are still deficient and did not, and do

not, believe that the addition of the Affidavit to the first

Petition cured it in any respect. I am referring to the

defects that were found.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Charnoff, would you please

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turn the microphone more towards you.

MR. CHARNOFF: The defects were noted by the Licensing Board and by the other parties to this proceeding.

We did not address that in our answer, but we do believe that having submitted that paper to the Board that the Intervenors haven't, in effect, asked for another ruling on that original Petition.

Clearly, in addition to that before the Licensing Board this morning, is the so-called Amended Petition which, as I recall, it contained the seven contentions which we address in our reply in that document as well.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: That's enough on this point.

The Board will take the entire matter, including this point plus the other points that will come up later this morning, under advisement, and I hope that we should have a ruling in the latter part of this week or the early part of next week on all points including the Petition to Intervene filed by the Coalition for Safe Nuclear Power.

All right, let's proceed then.

Mrs. Stebbins, the Board was concerned with your showing of interest. Could you point out for the record those members of your organization, the Coalition, even though you changed your name. I am referring to the name of the Petition.

Could you point out for the record those individual members of your organization who have such an interest, and

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their reasons, ma'am?

MRS. STEBBINS: Well, I hope that this will clarify matters. The Coalition represents over 350 people who have supported the Coalition. And they come from the following counties in Ohio. The counties are: Ashtabula, Lorain, Lake, Sandusky, Ottawa, Lucas, Fulton, Mahoning, Stark, Ashland, Medina, Erie, Richland, Franklin, Seneca, Geauga, and Cuyahoga.

Now, the specific organizations who have signed certificates of representation to our organization are Citizens for Clean Air and Water, Inc., an environmental group of approximately 500 citizens with the majority of the membership in the Greater Cleveland area, but with members throughout the state. They were organized in '68 for the purpose of fighting pollution and preservation of natural environment.

Area Councils Association, a group of neighborhood associations in the Greater Cleveland area, representing approximately 20,000 members, whose purpose is to promote a strong and representative citizen action movement for maintenance and improvement of neighborhood life, which has included concern and action on air and water pollution problems.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Is that all written down, Mrs. Stebbins?

MRS. STEBBINS: Yes. I am reading it from something that is written out.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Well, please go a little slower

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because it is very difficult to follow you and the acoustics are not the best.

MRS. STEBBINS: Where would you like me to start again?

> THE REPORTER: "Which has included ... "

MRS. STEBBINS: -- ... which has included concern and action on air and water pollution problems. Many of the Area Councils members own property in and use the western basin of Lake Erie as a recreational area for swimming, boating, and fishing.

Ohio Consumers Association, an organization concerned about protection of consumers, which has a membership of approximately 50, consisting of about 50 percent individual memberships, and 50 percent organizational members throughout the state.

Community Rights Council, organized for the purpose of promoting their personal rights as pertains to their general welfare and the exposition of any attempt at encroachment of such rights, with a membership of approximately 100 persons in the vicinity of Oak Harbor, and including persons residing at Sand Beach.

National Health Federation, Cleveland Chapter, an organization with approximately 250 members concerned with maintaining the health freedoms of our nation's people.

Southwest Action Group on Environment (SAGE), a

citizens organization of approximately 70 members in Berea, Middleburg Heights, North Olmstead, Rocky River, and Olmsted Falls.

Avon Lake Task Force on Pollution, an environmental group from that area.

Citizens for a Safe Environment, a citizens group from Lake County, 100 members.

Dr. David Gitlin, M. D., Berea, Ohio.

Mrs. Helen D. McCue, mother, housewife, and Chairwoman of Mothers March on Pollution, North Olmsted, Ohio.

Rev. Earl H. Cunningham, Ph.D., Cleveland, Ohio.

George Kundtz, Chesterland, Ohio.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Did you -- I am sorry.

MRS. STEBBINS: I do have additional things written here which I could read, which further point out our interest, if you think it has not been proven at this moment.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I might ask you: Do you have any members that reside in the County of Ottawa?

MRS. STEBBINS: Yes, we do.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: And their names, ma'am? At least one name; it doesn't matter.

MRS. STEBBINS: All right. Sandra Zenser, Z-e-n-s-e-r.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: What is her address, ma'am?

MRS. STEBBINS: Gee, I don't have it right here with

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me, but it is Oak Harbor.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Do you know of anyone else who lives in that vicinity?

MRS. STEBBINS: Well, yes. Mr. Newman owns property at Sand Beach and he is a member.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Now, I understand also that you are representing yourself as well nere, so you are involved also representing yourself?

MRS. STEBBINS: Well, I guess so. I didn't -CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: That's a very key point, ma'am.
MRS. STEBBINS: Well, yes.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I am sure that if you are not, then we would have other difficulties. But I assume you are representing yourself --

MRS. STEBBINS: Yes.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: -- as well as the Coalition?

MRS. STEBBINS: Yes.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Otherwise, we get involved in a problem of you practicing law, and I don't think that is involved here.

MRS. STEBBINS: Okay. Well, I have always felt I was representing myself as well as representing the Coalition as Chairman of the Coalition.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: That is what we understood. I just wanted the record to reflect that.

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MRS. STEBBINS: Fine. CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Off the record. 2 (Discussion off the record.) 3 CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mrs. Stebbins, I think you did have some Certificates of Representation there that you were going to file? 6 MRS. STEBBINS: Yes, I do. 7 CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Well, you may file them, ma'am, 8 either with us today, and by serving the other two parties, or you can mail them in to us with proper service. MRS. STEBBINS: Well, I have them, sir, so if you 11 will give me a moment, I will. 12 MR. DAVIS: Mr. Chairman? 13 CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Davis. 14 MR. DAVIS: Thank you. 15 I have one question regarding these Certificates of 16 Representation, as to their currency, as to how recent they are, 17 CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I haven't seen them, Mr. Davis, 18 19 have you? MR. DAVIS: I have this question of Mrs. Stebbins, 20 Mr. Chairman. 21 CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Oh. Wait until you get it 22 and then you can raise the question then, if there is a 23 question. ederal Reporters, Inc.

MR. DAVIS: Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Ordinarily, the rules require a certain number of copies to be made of every submittal, but we will make copies of these with the Xerox machine.

Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Back on the record.

MRS. STEBBINS: Mr. Chairman, sir?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mrs. Stebbins.

MRS. STEBBINS: Would you like me to give copies of these certificates to the court reporter?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: We will take care of it. We will filt it in the Public Proceedings Branch when we go back.

MRS. STEBBINS: Well, I do have a set here if you want them.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: If you have extra copies.

MRS. STEBBINS: Yes, I have an extra copy for the court reporter.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Fine. Then please give that extra copy to the court reporter.

Incidentally, the proceedings in this hearing are available -- all of the documents filed are available both in Washington, D. C., the Atomic Energy Commission Proceedings Room, as well as here in Cleveland at the Ida Rupp Public Library -- I'm sorry, it is not in Cleveland. It is the Ida Rupp Public Library, Port Clinton, Ohio. That's in the

vicinity of the site.

Ida Rupp Public Library, Port Clinton, Ohio, 43452.

Anything else that the parties might wish to state with respect to the interest shown by the Petition to Intervene

Let's proceed then to the matters raised by the Staff and the Applicant. And I want to be sure, Mrs. Stebbins, that you understand.

You have got to show us, this Board, that there is a genuine fact that you are going to dispute. In other words, we can't have a hearing merely on the law of a problem; it's got to be some fact that you know of that you dispute and that you dispute, and that you intend to show either by filing direct revidence, or through your cross-examination, and this Board will permit you cross-examine on that fact so long as we are assured that you do have a material fact in dispute.

So when we say, "What are the bases of your contention?" it's really up to you to establish to the satisfaction of this Board that there is a genuine issue of fact to each of your contentions.

Now, we do not request that you offer proof at this time. Of course, when the hearing takes place you will be in the position of offering proof. We simply ask that you make a showing of what you have based your contention on.

Now, both the Applicant and the Staff in their response to either your Amended Petition -- I think the

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Applicant's was filed 26 April 1973, and the Staff's was dated 30 April 1973 -- they raise some very vital points in opposition to your intervention. And in our Order of 4 May 1973, we asked that you direct your attention to those points that they raised in reply, and this, then, permits you to respond. And we would like to hear from you now.

MRS. STEBBINS: Just a moment, please.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: What we can do, if you would like, is to take a recess for 10 minutes to give you time to get these in order, or we can proceed, whichever is your desire.

MRS. STEBBINS: Let's just take a short recess, please.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right. Let's take a 10minute recess until 10:40.

(Short recess.)

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: We'll continue, please.

Mrs. Stebbins?

MRS. STEBBINS: Mr. Chairman, I would want to address myself to the contentions in my original Petition, as well as the Supplementary Petition, the Amended Petition, inasmuch as you have not ruled on whether this is to be included at this point or not.

With respect to our first contention and the February submittal, we have stated that we felt that the environmental report --

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mrs. Stebbins, let's be clear

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about that. We have ruled earlier that your February petition was denied because it failed to meet a substantial part concerning the requirements of Section 2.714.

Then we gave you 20 days to resubmit, and you resubmitted an Amended Petition to which was attached the original Petition that you submitted.

Now, as to the Amended Petition which included the incorporation of the original Petition, we have not ruled as to that.

MRS. STEBBINS: Yes. I know you ruled, so I thought it might be appropriate to address myself to the whole thing.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Well, how long would you take, ma'am?

MRS. STEBBINS: I really don't know, but I don't think it would be too terribly long.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I would appreciate if you would first start with the Amended Petition, the April 16 petition.

Then you can go into other attachments that you had to that Petition with respect to the Staff's comments on the Petition and also to the Applicant's comments. I would like to hear your response to the Applicant and your response to the Staff on your Amended Petition.

MRS. STEBBINS: All right. One moment, sir.

Starting with my response to paragraph 4, we feel that the consequences --

MR. CHARNOFF: Excuse me. I'm sorry. Could we do this in some sequence? As I view it, the first contention in the Amended Petition appears in paragraph 3.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Charnoff, I know that's the way it is in the response, but I would like to allow Mrs. Stebbins to proceed the way she is going. Let's take it as to individual paragraphs. Now, we will worry later as to which contentions that paragraph might be. Let's address ourselves to the paragraphs, and I think you are speaking about paragraph 4?

MRS. STEBBINS: Yes. Paragraph 4 is the one I am referring to right now.

In our original Petition, it was more or less

Contentions 8, 10, and 12. It concerns Class 9 (Catastrophic)

Accidents. We would like to point out that this has been

brought up by our federal agencies, one being the U. S.

Department of Interior. They responded to an AEC Environmental

Statement objecting to the failure to consider Class 9 Catastrophic Accidents.

We also think that Class 9 accidents resulting in both air and water releases should be described -- and the impact on human life and the remaining environment discussed -- as long as there is any possibility of occurrence. That's the U. S. Department of Interior.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Do you have a name?

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MRS. STEBBINS: No, I do not have a name on that.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: These were the comments in the final environmental statement?

MRS. STEBBINS: Yes. The consequences of an accident of this severity could have far-reaching effects on land and in Long Island Sound which could persist for centuries affecting millions of people in this densely populated area.

Now, also, the Federal Environmental Protection

Agency has criticized the AEC for failing to explore the risk

of catastrophic accidents from the operation of atomic plants.

These federal agency comments indicate very clearly that the Coalition's contentions regarding Class 9 accidents: should be fully considered in environmental statements, and we submit these comments as further evidence of this fact. Any failure to allow consideration of Class 9 accidents will be a further violation of the National Environmental Policy Act.

With respect to paragraph 5 --

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Could we hold off on that?

I would like to hear -- what we'll do is: I'll leave it up to the parties. Do you want to proceed on each individual paragraph?

Mrs. Stebbins, how do you feel? Do you want to go through the entire Amended Petition and then have responses to that, or do you want to go through individual paragraphs?

MRS. STEBBINS: It really doesn't make that much

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difference to me. I have something written down. Whether you want to break it down with comments on each paragraph from the people, that's okay.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDIS: We'll address ourselves to paragraph 4, and I will hear responses from the Applicant and Staff and any further response that Mrs. Stebbins may have.

For the Applicant? Do you wish -- I know you responded to the original petition. Do you have further comments in view of what Mrs. Stebbins just said?

MR. CHARNOFF: No, sir. I would simply indicate, as you reflected the fact, that we have already responded to this contention. We think that this particular contention is a matter of commercial policy, and the law has been excluded from this hearing for reasons set forth in our filing.

I would also point out that the Department of
Interior's comment read by Mrs. Stebbins referred to Long
Island Sound as a possible repository for the aftereffects of
an accident of this sort, and I would point out it would be
nowhere near the area. This was obviously written from the
context of another statement.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Is that correct?

MRS. STEBBINS: That was. I was merely pointing out that this catastrophic accident should be considered.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: But these were not comments, then, on the drafting of Davis-Besse?

MRS. STEBBINS: No, I don't believe I saw any comments from the Department of Interior.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: When you said they were, I was a little surprised, but I may have overlooked it.

Anything else, Mr. Charnoff?

MR. CHARNOFF: No, sir.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: For the Staff? Do you have anything further to add, Mr. Davis?

MR. DAVIS: Mr. Chairman, we believe our responses are clear on pages 6 and 7 in our response to the Coalition's amendment as far as paragraph 4 is concerned. I have nothing further to add.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: There is one thought that comes to mind, Mrs. Stebbins. Is there any reason you chose to start with paragraph 4 instead of paragraph 3?

MRS. STEBBINS: When I was typing things up I happened to put paragraph first, by accident. And there is another reason: as I go through some of these things, I refer to paragraph 3, and I really felt that paragraph 3 belonged at the end.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: In other words, paragraphs 1 and 2 go to your interests, and all the rest is to the Petition?

MRS. STEBBINS: Yes.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: But you will include paragraph

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MRS. STEBBINS: Yes, later on.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right, go ahead. What's the next paragraph?

MRS. STEBBINS: Paragraph 5 is the next paragraph. This more or less could refer to Contention 13 in our original Petition.

We rather feel that the seeds of destruction for Lake Erie as a water supply will be contained within the core of the Davis-Besse plant. There is the possibility of no more water supply for over 11 million people even if they escape with their life in case of a major accident. The life-giving water can be turned to death-dealing by radiation poisoning.

In our Amended Petition we did point out testimony by Dr. Ford. The Strontium 90 inventory in Davis-Besse is adequate to more than contaminate the entire body of Lake Erie above water quality standards. It becomes such a serious subject that it needs to be considered.

Now, in addition, the Davis-Besse has an untested safety system. There will be extensive hearings in Washington on this. There has been extensive testimony of other types of accidents that would not be controlled by an Emergency Core Cooling System. The total thing, in our estimation, needs to be considered because of the problem. We're talking about water supply for over 11 million people.

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If this water supply is contaminated, there isn't going to be any water for this country. It is going to be evaluated, and we are trying to point this out in our report. And I don't know how we could further justify it other than what we have said now on the failure of the Emergency Core Cooling System on these various accidents which would not be controlled. And we think that a true environmental assessment needs to consider this fact.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Well, Mrs. Stebbins, what would you show, ma'am -- that is what I said earlier -- a dispute as to the fact? What is it that you would show us with respect to your paragraph 5 during the evidenciary hearing?

MRS. STEBBINS: All right. Then I guess the thing that we would have to show to prove this would be the possibilities of an accident, since it is the consequence of the -the environmental consequences, and the thing you have to show is the possibility.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: And you would do that how? How would you do that?

MRS. STEBBINS: Through witnesses.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: So you would then put on witnest ses to show what you have just said it would show?

MRS. STEBBINS: I'm sorry. I didn't hear.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: In other words, then, you would intend to put on a direct case using witnesses to prove your

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paragraph 5 contention?

MRS. STEBBINS: Yes.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Now, what about your paragraph
4? Would you have the same thing?

MRS. STEBBINS: Well, paragraph 4 would -- pretty much the two would go together to a certain extent because you are talking catastrophic accident; but we had put this in specifically with Lake Erie because we simply considered this such a great problem if there ever was an accident, that we feel that it is something that needs to be truly evaluated.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Could you give us a little bit more detail on how you are going to show this? What is it that you have in mind?

MRS. STEBBINS: Well, I don't know what more I can say other than to have witnesses who have studied these accident possibilities and who would testify at the hearing.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Dr. Shon has a question.

DR. SHON: Mrs. Stebbins, would you intend to show
by your witnesses that, for example, the ECCS, the Emergency
Core Cooling System, doesn't meet the AEC criteria, or something
on that order? Would you intend to prove that the containment
will break or will release material, for some specific reason?
Do you have witnesses that intend to address themselves to that?

MRS. STEBBINS: We would have witnesses that would speak to the failure of the Emergency Core Cooling System.

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: You mean this one? We are talking about Davis-Besse now.

MRS. STEBBINS: Yes. All right.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All our comments are related to Davis-Besse.

MRS. STEBBINS: We are talking about failure of the Davis-Besse plant.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Do you know of some fact or other that would indicate to you that the reactor would fail, or that there is some fault with the ECCS system?

MRS. STEBBINS: It would appear that there is a distinct possibility that there are faults with the ECCS system.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: In other words, you are not alleging any particular fact with respect to the building or design of the plant that would cause it to fail?

MRS. STEBBINS: Well, sir -- may I have a recess for a moment?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Yes. And before we recess, look, we are going to be asking you these questions, as we told you earlier.

MRS. STEBBINS: Yes, I understand that.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: And we are going to be asking you, too, to tell us what it is -- what the facts are you are putting into dispute. We cannot have a hearing merely on the legal issues involved; that is up to Congress. We are going to

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have a hearing here strictly on the facts in dispute. And we have to have some indication from you that there is a fact in dispute.

Now, we will also ask you later what you mean when you say the Coalition asserts its interest as a private attorney general. So, ma'am, we would appreciate an answer on that, too.

Let's recess. It is 5 minutes to 11:00. Let's recess until 10 minutes after 11:00.

(Short recess.)

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: May we proceed?

Proceed, ma'am.

MRS. STEBBINS: Yes. Mr. Chairman, I would say that we know of no fault in the construction, perhaps, of the plant specifically. But we have had three occurrences within the past six months when environmental stresses could have made the operation ineffective had the plant been in operation.

There was a blocked intake at the water pipe at Sandusky; there has been flood waters surrounding the plant; and the dikes were broken around the plant. And we do have some photographs of some of the extensive storm damages surrounding the plant, which we would go into further.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Okay. That is what you would show, then. All right.

Could you then go to the other question we raised; that is, what is your definition, ma'am, of appearing here as

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a private attorney general?

MRS. STEBBINS: Okay. Well, we feel that the, you know, people of the State of Ohio -- all of the people of the State of Ohio -- really are being affected by anything that happens at the Davis-Besse plant. And it was in this context that we felt that the people of the State of Ohio needed representation that we were attempting --

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Are you representing the people of Ohio?

MRS. STEBBINS: Well, we felt that this was appropriate. CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Well, this will be most difficult. You cited to me a coalition of peoples and organizations, and I totaled the number and I have roughly, oh, 1500, I think. Now --

MRS. STEBBINS: No.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: -- I think you are going to be hard pressed to make the point that you represent the people of Ohio on this.

MRS. STEBBINS: Sir, there are 20,000 people in the Area Councils Association.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: In which one?

MRS. STEBBINS: Area Councils; 20,000.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Well, just to be clear about this -- because we may have a problem on this and I would like to avoid it, if possible; if we cannot avoid it we will have to

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answer it -- but are you also representing yourself with respect to these three contentions? Or the Coalition that you are representing?

MRS. STEBBINS: I am also representing myself and the Coalition.

to the next paragraph, which is 6, I believe. And I wish you would please direct your response -- I'm sorry, I haven't given the Applicant or Staff an opportunity to comment with respect to paragraph 5.

We will have from the Applicant at this time. Again, let's have an understanding, Mr. Charnoff, that you don't have to repeat the material that you had presented in your response. I am just saying if you have anything in addition you would like to present at this time.

MR. CHARNOFF: I want to make one point:

I believe the issue extends beyond that of the design basis aspect as one -- an issue that was attempted to be litigated -- and at a great extent was litigated -- at the radiological hearing which was conducted in 1970 and 1971. I think the identification of matters by Mrs. Stebbins as to recent events do not indicate that she is talking about environmental matters; but, rather, she is talking about radiological safety matters.

The event referred to with regard to the flood

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effects of last year's storm creating a high water mark of 576 feet above sea level. The design of the plant is for 583.7 feet above sea level --

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Hold on for a moment. The court reporter is obviously having difficulty getting this. Speak slower.

MR. CHARNOFF: I think to a great extent some of the remarks made by Mrs. Stebbins reflect the fact that there is nothing specific about the Davis-Besse plant that are of concern to her; but, rather, that her concern relates to whether or not Emergency Core Cooling Systems and the criteria for them are adequate. That matter began under litigation in the rulemaking hearing.

Other than that, we would stand on what we said in our written answer.

> CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: The Staff, Mr. Davis? MR. DAVIS: The Staff will stand on its written

Answer on the April 30th filing.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Anything further on that, Mrs. Stebbins, that you would care to address yourself to?

MRS. STEBBINS: The court reporter took my paper. am waiting for it to be returned.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mrs. Stebbins, you may proceed

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anytime you are ready.

MRS. STEBBINS: Mr. Chairman, on 6, which is Contention 22 in our original Petition, the issues of environmental harm because of storm damage we feel is a very real hazard.

It is perfectly evident that storm damage and consequential environmental damage has not been properly considered. The main reason we feel for this is that the lake is now at its highest level. We find that Davis-Besse plant was designed for a 4-foot 8-inch level above low water datum. However, the April storm on Lake Erie which flooded the western basin of Lake Erie, the water was 8-feet 1-inch above low water datum at Toledo with a wave action above that level.

The pictures which we have from newspapers and aerial photos were taken two days after -- the aerial photographs were taken two days after the November 14th storm.

With predictions that lake levels could go higher,
we certainly feel that this must bring reconsideration on
whether the Davis-Besse plant is being constructed in an area
which will be subjected to floods, and which would, consequently,
seriously endanger every citizen in this area of Ohio either
directly or through environmental damage which has contaminated
the land and water are it unlivable.

We have several aerial pictures here showing extensive flood damage. It appears possible that there was damage to the auxiliary building last November.

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When we look at this one picture, it appears to us there is no roof on the building. While comparing it to a previous picture in the environmental report, it appears that the building had a roof on it. The auxiliary building will house the control room and related facilities, the new and spent fuel handling, storage and shipment facilities, the radwaste decontamination facilities, radwaste (blank) control facilities, access control areas, and engineered safety systems, electrical and mechanical penetrations.

If, as appears possible, that the roof was damaged in the storm, you know, we would wonder what might have happened if the plant had been operating at that time.

Now, the extensiveness of the water surrounding the plant, including flood beyond Route 2 on the other side of the plant, the reports in the paper by the Toledo Edison officials who said that they were unable to get to the plant to find out if there was any damage --

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mrs. Stebbins, you don't have to read the entire statement that you have there. We wanted to know, really, what are the facts that you are going to show.

MRS. STEBBINS: Okay. The facts are that we are going to show would be this storm damage --

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Could you finish that statement?

The storm damage, you feel -- go ahead.

MRS. STEBBINS: Yes. The consequences of storm damage

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and the consequential — the possibilities of what could happen as to accidents and so forth because of storm damage. Now we, you know, really feel that while they said this was a matter that should have been considered at the original hearing, I think this is new evidence that was not available at the original hearing. I think that this is a matter that is to be considered at the operating license hearing. It hardly makes sense to us to continue construction of the plant if there is such a threat.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: As I understand you, ma'am,
your whole point is that the staff as not "adequately considered
this in the environmental statement"?

MRS. STEBBINS: That's right.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: So what you are saying is that you are disputing the final environmental statement as to its efficiency on this point?

MRS. STEBBINS: That's right.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Shon has a question. Just a moment.

(Discussion off the record.)

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Let's go then to paragraph 6.

MRS. STEBBINS: That was paragraph 6.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I see. You had already gone to

6? 6 is the same response as 5?

MRS. STEBBINS: Right.

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e – Federal Reporters, Inc. 25 CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right. Is there anything

MR. CHARNOFF: I would point out that there were no damages to the auxiliary building from the storm. I don't know what picture Mrs. Stebbins was talking about, but the roof was under construction at the time, and it may be a picture of being incomplete.

With regard to other storm damage and the design of the plant, the storm and the tornadoes, this was precisely a matter that was litigated in 1970 and 1971.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Those go to the facts that

Mrs. Stebbins is alleging. And Mr. Charnoff, if he prefers to

dispute the facts, we'll certainly hear it.

But I was going to the other question, and that is the thrust of the contention is that the final environmental statement is inadequate. Do you have anything on that?

MR. CHARNOFF: We would understand that the contention -- we think it goes to the question of Regulatory Safety rather than Environmental Management. We don't understand the need to make a reiterization.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Therefore, that's really your answer?

MR. CHARNOFF: That's correct.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: The Staff? What is your res-

ponse?

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MR. DAVIS: The Staff, too, believes that the issue of storm damage is not in issue now. Consequently, the final environmental statements are adequate in this regard and is an issue ready to stand, on which we can present evidence.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: In other words, you don't agree with the witness, but you think if the Board permits this contention you are prepared to proceed to show your side of the case?

MR. DAVIS: Exactly.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right. Mrs. Stebbins, do you have anything further in response to the two allegations made by Mr. Charnoff?

MRS. STEBBINS: Let's go to the next one.

MRS. STEBBINS: Yes. I have really nothing further to justify paragraph 7 other than what I have already put into this. We think that the shortage of uranium fuel and with the way that --

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: So we are now on paragraph 7?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Excuse me, ma'am, but what is your response to the objections raised by Applicant and Staff on this point?

MRS. STEBBINS: I will have to look at that for just one second. I don't know how I can respond to it other than

the way I have.

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right.

MRS. STEBBINS: They said that the consequences --CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Well, that's all right. I just wanted to know if you had an additional response.

All right. Anything further on paragraph No. 7 from eithr the Applicant or the Staff?

For the Applicant?

MR. CHARNOFF: We will rest on what we have submitted

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Davis?

MR. DAIVS: No comment.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: How about paragraph 6?

Mr. Stebbins?

MRS. STEBBINS: Yes. Paragraph 8, as we look through the environmental statements here, we felt that it was a violation of the requirements because they did not have the adequate prior monitoring.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Yes. But how would you respond ma'am, to their reply to you on that?

MRS. STEBBINS: It is a conclusion without any basis.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: You mean their reply is a

conclusion without basis?

MRS. STEBBINS: That's what they say ours is -- that's the response to our paragraph: that it is conclusional without

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basis.

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means? Prhass we can have the Staff clarify that.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Davis, would you care to clarify that?

MR. DAVIS: This paragraph 8 is the Coalition's Amended Petition appears to be a (blank) approach pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act. This is what we meant it to say.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: In other words, you are saying there is no fact in dispute as far as you can see, in this paragraph?

MR. DAVIS: That's right. We have nothing to dispute, and it is in evidence now.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mrs. Stebbins, I think that is the real thrust of it: there is no genuine issue of the fact here that is presented by paragraph 8. In other words, if we are going to go to a hearing, what would they show and what would you show?

MRS. STEBBINS: I cannot respond further on that particular paragraph at this time.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right. Let's go then to paragraph -- I'm sorry. Did the Applicant have anything else?

MR. CHARNOFF: No, sir.

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Now to paragraph 9. Mrs. Stebbin

MRS. STEBBINS: On paragraph 9, in our estimation as to what is in the reports, it does not give you a true evaluation of the transportation aspect. At the moment, we still don to know what direction the spent fuels, and so forth, are going to be transported. In reading about how containers are made for the AEC and the shipment of waste, I don't believe these containers would be strong enough to withstand the dumping into the Cuyahoga Valley if there was a train accident, and dropped from the train into the Cuyahoga Valley; it would be a considerable depth there. This is the part of the region that we are talking about in the evaluation of the possibilities of transportation accidents.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mrs. Stebbins, we are going to have the same problem. Look, this Board has certain authority, certain jurisdiction. Now, primarily, that stems from the fact in dispute, and we will resolve that fact, but you have got to put something in dispute.

Now, you made a contention. The staff came back with their answer and said they had, in fact, addressed the problem you stated in their Section 7.2.2. How do you respond to that? Do you disagree? And if you disagree --

MRS. STEBBINS: We disagree that it's properly evaluated in Section 7.2.2.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Okay. So then your response to

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to their reply is that in fact the final environmental statement in Section 7.2.2 does not meet the legal requirement?

MRS. STEBBINS: That's right.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right. Mr. Applicant or Mr. Charnoff?

MR. CHARNOFF: I am still at a loss as to the 7.2.2.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: As they address this point,

Mrs. Stebbins -- as I understand it -- says it is inadequate.

MR. CHARNOFF: What we don't understand is in what way it is inadequate.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Yes. I think also that would be my next question. What are you going to show, ma'am? What do you intend to show to support your allegation or your contention?

MRS. STEBBINS: With respect to this contention, we would hope to show that these transportation accidents have not been properly evaluated; by witnesses who can prove this point.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Would the reporter read that last part back?

(Record read.)

CHAIRMAN FARMARIDES: In other words, as I understand that, you are going to put on direct cases of witnesses to show that (blank) (blank) (blank) did not adequately consider this point?

MRS. STEBBINS: That is the point, yes.

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MR. CHARNOFF: Mr. Chairman, that still leaves me in some doubt as to what it is they are going to prove other than the general allegation that something is inadequate.

There are established regulations governing the (blank) for spent fuel levels. What Mrs. Stebbins has to establish is which of those regulations have not been met, or which of those regulations are not accurate.

She must identify which of those she has in mind, and maybe the allegation of the inadequacy of the compilation.

If we don't have that, we don't have an idea of the allegation.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I think that she has said that they are going to be discussing the transportation of the fuel aspect. It is in contention and I think she clarified it further.

Let me hear from the staff.

MR. DAVIS: Mr. Chairman, the Staff stands by its statements in Section 7.2.2. If this contention is allowed, we will present evidence stating its reasoning and any statements to the effect that the consideration of transportation accidents has been properly addressed and reviewed and the results have been put in that review of the SDS.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: There is one thing that should be clear to all parties. I am not sure that the Board has not yet decided on these contentions, but once the decision is made assuming that a contention, two contentions, or all contentions

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are admitted, we will have at some further time another Prehearing Conference at which time I want to know specifically and precisely the witnesses and the documents that are going to be used in the evidenciary hearing. I want each of the parties to know the case of each other. All right?

Do you understand in Contention No. 9, Mr. Davis, in respect --

MR. DAVIS: As I understand it, Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Stebbins' contentions are quite broad, but they are to the effect that the environmental statements to review the transportation accidents have been inadequate under the performance. of NEPA.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: You address it in your paragraph 7 on page 8 of the final environmental statement.

MR. DAVIS: Excuse me. The Section 7.2, particularly subsection 7.2.2. -- oh, it is a cross-section.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: It is 7.2.2.

MR. CHARNOFF: I don't know whether it is appropriate to ask the Board a question, but let me suggest that I am at a loss in terms of understanding the contention and partly because, as I recall it, you asked Mrs. Stebbins what it is that is inadequate. And she responded by saying that, "We will have witnesses who will testify as to the inadequacy of the transportation evaluation."

I must say I am at a loss to understand how that

- Federal Reporters, Inc. responds to your question, or to clarify the contention in any way. I did raise the question of the standards that apply to shipment of fuel in containers, and we don't know now -- but may later -- we don't know whether the Coalition is challenging the AEC regulation with respect to containers, or the compliance with those regulations, or some other hidden allegation.

I am perfectly prepared to have a hearing from our standpoint, of course, on any matters. But we do need someone to stand in and guide us to some of the responsiveness like "What is it that is inadequate?" Other than that, we just have witnesses that will testify that something is inadequate.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: We don't suggest that the

Intervenors need to show proof with respect to their allegations
at this time, but I think that Contention No. 9 goes to the
adequacy of the final environmental statement, as I understand
Mrs. Stebbins, and specifically to the issue of transportation
of fuel.

Now, by the time we get to the hearing, this will be crystallized so that the parties will know exactly, if this contention is admitted, it will be crystallized so the parties will know what the issue is. I am not going to require the Intervenor to go beyond the point that you did today.

Again, that would be satisfying the Board as to the fact that there is a genuine issue. The genuine issue here, as Mrs. Stebbins suggests, is the adequacy of the final

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environmental statement on the transportation of fuel.

Let's go on, then, to the attachment. Let's go back to paragraph 3.

MRS. STEBBINS: This will take me a second to get together.

MR. DAVIS: Mr. Chairman, I have a question, please.

Could the reporter please read back what you just said regarding what her contention is?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Reporter, would you read back my response?

(Record read.)

MR. DAVIS: As the reporter read back your statement, it appeared that the issue -- there might be some question whether the issue deals with transportation in general, or transportation accidents.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I beg your pardon. I see the problem. The contention deals with transportation accidents. If I did not use that one word "accident," I should have.

She is going to transportation accidents.

MR. DAVIS: Then during the course of prehearing procedures that contention will be further specified?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Yes, if the Board admits it, that contention will definitely be further specified.

Mrs. Stebbins, are you prepared now on paragraph 3?
MRS. STEBBINS: I hope so. With respect to 3, I may

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take this a little bit out of order concerning the cost benefit analysis, but in our estimation it was not properly evaluated in terms of the report.

Now, the reasons for this was to point this out -and this refers to our paragraph 5 that we were talking about,
the possibility of the Lake Erie water supply being contaminated.

If this was thrown into cost benefit analysis, this would be one point.

A further point would be with reference to our paragraph 6, referring to potential storm damage and possible environmental harm. This wasn't evaluated in the cost benefit analysis.

Paragraph 3 -- excuse me. Now this goes to some of our original contentions in 16 and 18 in the original Petition, and the fact that this storm in November proved that it was impossible to evacuate people quickly from this Sand Beach area. The Coast Guard boat was not able to get into the area, and helicopters had to be called in, which took considerable time. So it becomes apparent that when we talk about the ability to be able to evacuate people quickly, this ability is not always there. And this is a rather proven fact now and something for the cost benefit analysis.

Now, one of the -- now, a couple of the other contentions in our original petition were 33 and 34, and this referred to the total fuel cycle as an environmental effect of

the Davis-Besse plant.

Now when you consider that these wastes must be stored for thousands and thousands of years this, in our estimation, needs to be thrown into this cost benefit analysis, and is one of the missing links, in our opinion, in this cost benefit analysis.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: How do you read that into your paragraph 3, ma'am?

MRS. STEBBINS: The fact that there is the problem of long-term storage of waste, that this will be possibly a very costly procedure; nobody can really tell at this moment. And we felt that this was part of the cost benefit analysis that should be considered.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Well, as I read your paragraph

3, it summarizes -- the last sentence in which you say, "In

other words, all alternatives to construction of this plant

have not been considered, including but not limited to,

conservation of energy and underground siting."

So, insofar as I am concerned, I see two alternatives that you feel have not been considered: one is this conservation of energy, to which you attach in your Petition -- Amended Petition you attached an affidavit; and the other one is the underground siting.

I don't see any other information which you have submitted in the Amended Petition that goes to, for example,

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storage of waste that you just alluded to, and relates to in paragraph 3.

MRS. STEBBINS: Oh. I was of the opinion I was talking of the cost benefit analysis as we had it in paragraph 28 originally, and --

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Well, we will get into that later, 28, as a paragraph --

MRS. STEBBINS: I thought that was incorporated in paragraph 3 at this point.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Oh, so you are incorporating paragraph 28?

MRS. STEBBINS: I thought I had incorporated it in paragraph 3. So --

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Well, let's limit ourselves to paragraph 3 at the moment.

MRS. STEBBINS: Okay.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: And when we finish with this

Amended Petition, the Board has questions with respect to three
other contentions you raised earlier.

Anything else in paragraph 3, ma'am?
MRS. STEBBINS: All right.

Then you are talking about the possibility of underground siting as being considered. We would like to point out that with respect to objections of Toledo Edison, that Toledo Edison has proceeded in this entire project at its own risk.

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Pederal Reporters, Inc. They started in September of 1970 with a variance of construction at their own risk before the original safety hearings were held to determine whether the plant could be placed safely in that area.

When the Calvert Cliffs decision came along, and the rules were adopted by the Atomic Energy Commission, the Applicants again were proceeding at their own risk, at their choice, to continue constructing and not halt construction pending the full review.

Now, if they are to use at this time an excuse that it's too late to give consideration to this fact, we would simply have to point out that back in 1970, at the original hearings, we tried to discuss environmental aspects, we tried to talk about underground siting, and were not permitted to. This was in our original petition. So this is nothing new, but something that we have not been able to bring before this Hearing Board due to rules which were adopted by the AEC.

So this is what we would have to respond, you know, reiterate again that all along the Applicant has insisted upon going ahead with this at their own risk and --

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: What specifically would you show, ma'am? What would be --

MRS. STEBBINS: All right. There are plans over in Europe, they are arguing more about underground siting, to try to specifically show that this is an alternative. It is an

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alternative which should have been considered:

There is a possibility that this is an alternative which might have offered more safety.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Okay. Mr. Charnoff, do you have anything to respond?

MR. CHARNOFF: No, sir.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Davis, do you have any further response?

MR. DAVIS: I feel that our original response was adequate to that point of underground siting.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Thank you.

The Board also would like to go to the original petition submitted by Mrs. Stebbins as an attachment to the Amended Petition. We would like to discuss paragraphs 26, 28, and 29, which occur on page 4, page 5, and page 6 of the original Petition which, as I said earlier, was attached to the Amended Petition.

We have not determined yet how we are going to handle this. We have listened to the comments of the Staff and the Applicant, and Mrs. Stebbins' further comments with respect to those initial contentions, and we will rule on these in our order.

On 26, Mrs. Stebbins, do you have anything further to add on 26?

MRS. STEBBINS: One moment, please.

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: In your answer, please consider the response of the Staff to that contention.

MRS. STEBBINS: Let me review the response of the Staff again.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Well, I will tell you what: I am going to be asking you the same questions on 26, 28, and 29. Let's break for lunch. You will have time then to review, and let's reconvene at a quarter of 1:00, is that all right?

(Discussion off the record.)

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Back on the record.

We will change that to 1:00 o'clock to allow a little more time for preparation.

(Whereupon, at 11:45 the noon recess was taken, to reconvene at 1:00 o'clock p. m. this day.)

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AFTERNOON SESSION

(1:00 p. m.)

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Are we ready to proceed? Mrs. Stebbins, we were talking as to paragraph No. 26 on page 4 of the original Petition, which you attached to the Amended Petition. And as to that one, I would like to direct your comments to subparagraphs (1), (m), (n), and (o). There are four subparagraphs: 26(1), 26(m), 26(n), and 26(o).

What exactly, ma'am, do you intend to show, for example, starting with No. "1" or (1)?

What do you intend to show on paragraph 26(1)? MRS. STEBBINS: All right. On 26(1), due to recent studies that have been done concerning radioactivity around the shipping plant, for instance, it becomes apparent that there is much greater radioactivity released, or in some way has gotten into the environment that would have been anticipated. Now; this is the type of information that we would want to develop in this case, and bring witnesses in to support this sort of thing.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: In other words, you are saying the assumption of the Staff in the final environmental statement is incorrect because of the experience --

MRS. STEBBINS: Yes. I think there are several reasons why this is incorrect.

Some of the problems that are coming out as to what

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has happened with the releases of excessive radiation, this would tend to support our contentions of the greater environmental damage, so to speak.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I am still trying to -- the second paragraph. The assumptions by whom? I would assume you mean the Staff?

MRS. STEBBINS: Yes. In the environmental report.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: The possible environmental

effects are, therefore, incorrect and inadequate? What do you mean, ma'am, by "incorrect and inadequate" with respect to this?

MRS. STEBBINS: With respect to being incorrect, I think there has been no evaluation of the possible effects of fuel rod damage; whereas, on November 20, 1972, the Atomic Energy Commission wrote a letter to Toledo Edison saying they could anticipate this fuel rod problem in the Davis-Besse report. This has not been evaluated in the environmental statements.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right. Any additional comment that might be offered by the Applicant and the Staff on 26(1)?

Mr. Charnoff?

MR. CHARNOFF: We don't believe that Mrs. Stebbins' statement identifies which assumptions are incorrect, or in what way they are incorrect or inadequate.

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I would point out to the Licensing Board that if there was one matter that was extensively litigated at the construction permit hearing, it was the question of effects of low level radiation. That matter was therefore litigated in that proceeding.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Thank you. The Staff have any further comment on 26(1)?

MR. DAVIS: In regard to Mrs. Stebbins' last couple of statements regarding fuel rods, I believe fuel -- yes, fuel rods, that would seem to be clearly a problem of a radiological health and safety condition, not pertinent for consideration here.

Thank you.

MRS. STEBBINS: Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Well, I am not quite clear,
Mr. Davis. I see, for example in your response dated 15 of
February you indicated that, "Taken together, that is subparagraphs of 26, we believe that the thrust --" I am quoting, "we
believe that the thrust of the contention raised by paragraph
26 is that the environmental impact due to releases of radioactive materials from the plant would be substantially greater
than that postulated and that the basis for such contention
are the reasons set forth in subparagraphs and paragraph 26
to the extent that the condition may raise issues appropriate
to the present proceeding."

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Well, now, in view of that comment made, Mr. Davis,

I am not quite sure I understand your last answer.

MR. DAVIS: Mr. Chairman, this statement in our pleading, in other words, of the 15th, does state what we thought Mrs. Stebbins might have meant by her pleading of paragraph 26, and we still think that that might be one contention. We don't know; she hasn't stated that.

However, she did draw in a couple of references to fuel rods, and that to me would play no part in this contention as to what she means.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mrs. Stebbins?

MRS. STEBBINS: Yes. If I might respond to that, I am saying that the fuel rod problem was not known in 1970 and 1971 when this hearing was held. It is obvious from the operation of the present nuclear plants that this fuel rod problem is causing extensive radiological releases.

Also, it was apparent to us that this has not been considered by the Staff in their evaluation.

Now, I can't see how they can stand there and say you should have talked about this back at the radiological hearings. They didn't know about the problem at that time; the utilities didn't know about the problem at that time; but the all-seeing Coalition is supposed to have such foresight we would have known enough to have discussed this.

We are discussing the environmental effects from this

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problem, and it's very clear that any radiation emitted into the environment, either in the air or in the water, is going to have this effect on the environment. Man is a part of this environment and he is dependent upon it.

And, so, I was using this as a specific example. And it is only one of the examples of why radioactive releases could be more than has been postulated, and why the consequential environmental harm could be much greater.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Shon has a question.

MR. SHON: Mr, Davis, do I draw from what you said a moment ago about the fuel rods being a purely safety matter, that you assert that the leakage rate of fuel rods in no way influences the amount of release into the environment as calculated in the environmental report? Is that not a factor in the calculation that was done for the final environmental statement?

MR. DAVIS: Yes, Mr. Shon, it was. Indeed, as I understood Mrs. Stebbins' statement some minutes ago, she, as I understood it, again was referring to fuel rods. I did not take her statement as being a basis for an assertion that the radiological effluent releases was greater than we have postulated or did determine. And that the effects from those releases will, in turn, be greater than what we have postulated. If, then, that is a factor of contention, those two contentions and fuel rod assertion is her basis, one basis only, then we

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would stand ready to accept that as the contention with one specific issue, one factual question only. She has not specified any other than I am aware of.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: In other words, you are saying that the Staff would accept that as a contention if it were limited to only the fuel rod issue?

MR. DAVIS: Yes, Mr. Chairman, unless she, Mrs. Stebbins and the Coalition would present other bases for that assertion.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Anything further, Mrs. Stebbins?

MRS. STEBBINS: Yes, I believe we would have other bases. I didn't think that this was the time that we needed to go into all of these bases since there was to be another.

Prehearing for a full settlement of all these issues.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: This is the prehearing that will decide which contentions, if any, will be granted to you, whether or not your Petition will be granted.

MRS. STEBBINS: All right. With specific respect to this contention, then I mentioned the fuel rod problem as one of the problems. Another problem is the Atomic Energy Commission's standards which will allow releases above those which are, you know -- they are supposed to release this amount but, yet, they can release this amount (indicating). Now --

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: What are you talking about specifically? I don't follow you.

MRS. STEBBINS: I don't have those figures specifically

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in front of me, but the standards which the Atomic Energy

Commission is setting for nuclear power plants are, so to speak,
guidelines only; and in the case of — if a nuclear plant were

emitting more radiation, the Atomic Energy Commission would

then, in turn, evaluate this and determine whether the electricity to be received by the public, you know, sort of cost benefit this thing, is the radiation going to harm the public, or

do we need the electricity more.

So the standards that are actually set and the manner in which they have evaluated this upon set standards, there really is no assurance that these standards will be met at all times.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Davis?

MR. DAVIS: Mr. Chairman, thank you. Might I respond to a couple of points?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Please speak into the microphone.

MR. DAVIS: There are a couple of points I have. I

am unclear as to the standards, the AEC standards which she is

referring to. Is she referring to the Commission's levels

enumerated in Part 20? This would appear to be, in our response,

to be an improer form as not complying with 2.578 of the

Commission's rules. I don't know what she was referring to.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Very frankly, we don't, either.

Mrs. Stebbins, we don't know what you are referring to and absent that, I don't see how we can evaluate the second

point you raised.

MRS. STEBBINS: I was specifically referring to the new "as low as possible standards" that they are adopting which permits the Atomic Energy Commission to allow higher radiation.

Still not certain. The Atomic Energy Commission has come out with a comprehensive list of rules and regulations going to these nuclear plants, and we're certainly not sure which standard you are talking about.

Now, in any event, it appears that Mr. Davis' comment has merit; that is, of which you seem to be saying that you are challenging the standards, and that would come in under section 2.578.

Anything further on this 26(1)? Let's go to -- I'm sorry.

MR. DAVIS: Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Stebbins again vaguely referred to a cost benefit. It might allow the radiation to reach such a point where they would become outweighed, the benefits from the electricity and other benefits to be derived from this plant.

Again I am referring to Part 20. If the levels of radiation would exceed the levels of Part 20, there would be no plant allowed. That's perfectly clear.

The cost benefit weighing takes place, also, but --CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: We are not arguing with your

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contention. We want to be clear what the contentions are and the bases for them. All right. Let's go to 26(m). Could you clarify this, Mrs. Stebbins?

MRS. STEBBINS: Yes. What has been done is that in each case there is an independent analysis of a particular nuclear power plant, and nowhere has there been any overall analysis of the total of the plants and the possibility of accumulation of long-lived radioactive isotopes.

Now, we're talking about tritium, which has a 12-year half cycle. The western basin of Lake Erie is going to begin to be quite an area of nuclear plants, according to what is presently planned and under construction.

The studies that they are doing have announced so little in this contention, and also there is the fact that Lake Erie receives the water from the three upper lakes, also.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Thank you. The Applicant,
Mr. Charnoff, is there anything further on this?

MR. CHARNOFF: The only thing we would add is that this specific matter was taken up in last summer's hearing on this particular plant, and the same allegation was made. No testimony was presented, notwithstanding, to be a statement on the record in the way of testimony on this matter.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Last summer's hearing you are referring to as the one on continued construction; is that correct?

MR. CHARNOFF: Yes.

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. CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Staff? Is there any comment on 26 (m)?

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MR. DAVIS: I would say that one February 15th response to paragraph 26 does refer to subparagraph (m) as appearing without basis.

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I still don't see what Mrs. Stebbins has furnished on this basis.

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Here, Mrs. Stebbins, Mr. Davis, is saying that there is your failure to consider the total impact value of nuclear plants on Lake Erie which renders your final environmental statement inadequate. Is that correct,

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Mrs. Stebbins?

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MRS. STEBBINS: Yes.

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MR. DAVIS: Might I have a minute?

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right. Go ahead.

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(Pause.)

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Davis, are you ready?

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MR. DAVIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

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The Staff feels that under the requirements of NEPA,

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we have a duty to look at the environmental action of this

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plant in Lake Erie amongst other portions of the environment, and precluded in that review is not a review of the accumulative

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environmental effects from all nuclear power plants in the lakes

that drain into Lake Erie, and also Lake Erie.

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In addition, Mrs. Stebbins did not -- at least in my view -- furnish a basis for this contention.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: That would be the next question raised. What is it you are going to show to substantiate the contention? Is there a continuing fact? And how would you show that?

MRS. STEBBINS: There is an accumulative effect. CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: How are you planning to show this?

MRS. STEBBINS: It is a well-known fact of the accumulation of DDT in the environment. Now, there is much comparison between DDT and radioactive substances.

You have an environmenta poison, let's call it, which has a comparatively long half life, and you let it enter the environment and it simply isn't going away.

You have some very strange currents and swirling around of currents in the western basin of the lake. You have, for instance, coming into Lake Erie not one river from the Detroit River, but you have three rivers from the Detroit River.

You have the relatively clean and practically the same water quality of Lake Huron and the stream coming down the center which can be detected and picked up by sampling.

You have the dirty polluted side on the American side, and you have the dirty polluted side on the Canadian side, If you look at studies of currents in the western

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basins, you will find you have currents that are swirling around in here.

We hope, and we think that this is something that the Atomic Energy Commission should have looked into with four nuclear reactors planned for. As we know, Davis-Besse is under construction at the present time.

Going into Sandusky, what are we going to do? Put four reactors there? They have 2400 acres, and they are doing studies now.

So when you begin to look at this total picture, and when you look at the types of currents that you have in the western basin, we felt that this was something that needed to be evaluated.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Thank you. Any further comment on this?

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right, let's go to 26(n).

MRS. STEBBINS: I guess I really covered (m) and (n) together because that was talking about the --

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: In other words, we can consider (m) and (n) as being one contention?

MRS. STEBBINS: Really, I put them together because it is what's coming into the lake from up above. And I have no further explanation other than what I have offered you now.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Anything further on 26(n)?

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MR. CHARNOFF: We think that insofar as the contentions here, the Licensing Board and the AEC should consider future plans, or prospective plans, that there is sufficient case law to make it clear that one does not have to consider things that do not exist.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Anything further from the Staff
MR. DAVIS: No, thank you.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right, how about 26(o)?

MRS. STEBBINS: Yes. We would plan to show how radioactive releases from plants as they get older do go out. This
has been proben in various reports. We would bring witnesses
in to show this, and the fact that in an evaluation that has
been made upon a postulated release, doesn't mean that 5 or 10
years from now we would be able to meet that release.

Let's take 5 or 10 years from now. We need the electricity, and somebody will have to put more radioactivity in because we need the electricity.

This is the basis for that contention: as the present experience of reactors that are now operating and what they have shown.

MR. SHON: Mrs. Stebbins, I take it that what you are saying is that the radiological impact figures in this report in the final environmental statement are based upon projections that you think have proven where similar projections in it have proven inaccurate; is that right?

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24 Federal Reporters, Inc. 25 MRS. STEBBINS: Yes, this is primarily what we are saying, and in the safety -- preliminary safety analysis, in comments on this -- oh, I am trying to think of the federal agency which made this comment -- but the fact that there was no operating experience which would show that the postulated release would be as low as they were talking about; that operating experience at present plants would indicate it was higher than what they were talking about.

MR. SHON: Therefore, the environmental effect would be underestimated, is that what you are referring to?

MRS. STEBBINS: That is right.

MR. SHON: I would like to hear what the Staff has to say about that.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Yes, sir. Mr. Davis?

MR. DAVIS: One comment that I do have is the fact that -- or just an observation --

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: If you want to consult with your technical people, you may, sir.

MR. DAVIS: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right.

MR. DAVIS: -- is that postulating -- and granted we are not conceding --

CHAIRMAN FARMARIDES: I am sorry. We are having difficulty reading you, sir. Can you talk into it?

MR. DAVIS: Postulating the statement of the

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Coalition, without conceding the truth of it, that in fact releases will go up as the plant ages; nevertheless, the plant's effluents, radioactive emissions, will still have to be within the limits specified in Part 20 and whatever other standards are adopted by the Commission, that one interpretation of her contention would be that it could be an attack upon the rules of the Commission and improper in form in 2.758.

MR. SHON: Mr. Davis, you say emissions might rise but would still stay within Part 20. Was the final environmental statement based only on Part 20, or on something else to make its estimate of impact.

MR. DAVIS: One minute.

Mr. Chairman, our environmental review was based upon a projection of the effluents from this plant as planned, considering -- and the fact remains -- that the sources determine -- that the assumption that the effluents would in fact rise as the plant aged, they then are not based upon the limits of Part 20, the maximum allowance over the life of the plant.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Any further comments on that point?

Let's go to paragraph 28. There are two paragraphs 28 on page 6. Mrs. Stebbins, which of those paragraphs did you state earlier was incorporated in paragraph 3 of the Amended Petition, the first 28 or the second 28?

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MRS. STEBBINS: The first 28.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: The first 28. All right.

Now, how about the second 28, as to the Staff? In your response of February 15, page 8, you say, "Paragraphs 28 and 29 appear to set forth specific contentions related to the issues of this proceeding and their basis."

Now which paragraph 28 did you have in mind there, six?

MR. DAVIS: On page 4 of the same pleading, in a
series of enumerated paragraphs we referred to the first
numbered paragraph 28 as being inclusional without basis. That
was our total comment upon -- our only comment upon the first
No. 28.

When on page 8 we refer to paragraph 28, we mistakenly did not spell it out. We were implying the second No. 28.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: The second paragraph 28. Is
All right. Mrs. Stebbins, can you please address
yourself to the second 28 and give us your basis for that,
please, that you are going to show, ma'am, that would put a
genuine issue of fact into dispute?

MRS. STEBBINS: Okay. With respect to population growth in the area, one of the major factors of population growth is, of course, industry. One of the things that attracts industry is: is there adequate power to supply the industry?

Now, while this is only one of the reasons why

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industry develops, a second reason that industry develops is because of the availability of water supply.

With the water supply of Lake Erie thereis, of course, adequate water supply. With the construction of the Davis-Besse plant, there is adequate power, according to the advertisements that are being placed in national magazines by Cleveland Electric Illuminating saying, "Locate your industry here. We have adequate power," and so forth.

So that the total impact of this is the promotion of industry and the factors that will stimulate the growth most are power and water. Of course, transportation, too. I-90 is going through that area. It's partially complete. This will help also to bring industry into the area: the transportation system which is being developed.

So when you put these factors together, we see this as a possibility of bringing in a much larger population into the 'area.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Thank you. Mr. Applicant? MR. CHARNOFF: We have no comment other than to say that we think the contention lacks any basis. It completely lacks any detail and it is simply a speculative assertion.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Staff?

MR. DAVIS: As we said in our February 15th response, we stick with what we said in that pleading, but we think 28 is not the contention and, as has been elaborated today, has more

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Let's go to 29.

I'm sorry, Mrs. Stebbins; anything further on 28?
MRS. STEBBINS: No.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Let's go to 29.

I wish you would, in addressing your bases for 29, please also give us what it is, in your opinion, that you think causes this violation of the nondegradation clause of the Water Quality Standards of Ohio, and what it is specifically that you are referring to? We would like to know.

MRS. STEBBINS: Okay.

Water Quality Standards of Onio, this is a clause which was developed in order to protect the high quality of our water with the fact that we have had increasing pollution. Many areas have become extremely polluted but other areas were still, so to speak, relatively good water. And the purpose and intent behind this was not to allow further degradation of those waters in which the quality was already good.

Now, specifically we do not have large amounts of radioactivity in our waters now. If we add this as a new pollutant, it is in our extimation a vital issue of this non-degradation clause of the Water Quality Standards.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: And you say these have been approved by the Environmental Protection Agency, and I assume

you are talking --

MRS. STEBBINS: Well, it is my --

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Excuse me.

I assume you are talking to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act amendments; is that what your point is?

MRS. STEBBINS: The standards were set by the State of Ohio, the Water Pollution Control Board at that time. Ohio now has an Environmental Protection Agency. The standards were approved by the Federal Government -- now the Environmental Protection Agency -- but I think at the time of the approval had a different name, like Federal Water Quality Administration, something like that, at the time of approval.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: How does this clause relate to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act amendments of 1972, do you know, ma'am?

MRS. STEBBINS: 1972? I'm sorry. I have not fully evaluated all of the 1972 amendments to the Act.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: So then what you are talking about here is the Water Quality Standards in existence prior? MRS. STEBBINS: Which were already approved.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I see. All right.

MRS. STEBBINS: And the adoption of a nondegradation clause was something which the Federal Government asked the States to do. Most of the States in the United States did adopt such a nondegradation clause; a few of them did not.

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I am just curious as to what you meant, ma'am, by this phrase.

All right. The Applicant?

MR. CHARNOFF: The only matter mentioned by

Mrs. Stebbins relates to so-called radiological or radioactivity
in the water. I would point out that under the Federal Water

Pollution Control Act amendments of 1972, and to the best of

my knowledge under the Federal Water Control Act legislation

which preceded that, the provisions of those statutes do not

apply to radioactivity; those were specifically excepted.

The other point I would mention is that we do have a Section 21(b) Water Quality Certification from the State of Ohio, certifying that we met the Ohio Water Quality Standards as approved by the Environmental Protection Agency.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Charnoff, first, as to your first point in that paragraph 29, Mrs. Stebbins talks as to effluents which includes heat, chemicals as well as dissolved solids, suspended solids, and B.O.D. in addition to the radioactivity.

MR. CHARNOFF: That is correct. And I understand that in clarifying that, that in terms of nondegradation provision, the Chairman asked Mrs. Stebbins, "What do you have in mind?"

And Mrs. Stebbins replied by referring to radioactivity, sir. I was addressing my remarks to Mrs. Stebbins' clarification of her contention. ip A-46

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I see.

Staff, anything further on paragraph 29?

MR. DAVIS: No, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mrs. Stebbins, anything further on paragraph 29?

MRS. STEBBINS: The approval of the State of Ohio giving them their water certification was something that was done by the State of Ohio under the gun. They have not fully gotten an evaluation from Batelle Memorial, who was doing a study for them.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: We don't have to go into the merits.

MRS. STEBBINS: Okay.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: We don't have to go into the merits, whatever they might be.

MRS. STEBBINS: Fine.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: At this time we just want to clarify what you meant in paragraph 29. I think we have enough clarification now.

MRS. STEBBINS: I specifically used the radioactivity because this was a new pollutant which was being added.

CHATRMAN FARMAKIDES: Well, we are not going to limit you to that, Mrs. Stebbins. We will also include the heat, chemicals, and other materials that you have included here in 29.

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This concludes the questions the Board has. And I would like to project schedules, assuming that there is at least one contention -- and I am making no ruling, of course; but I am just getting to look at the schedule here. If there is at least one more, Mrs. Stebbins, how many days of discovery will you need before we can get into another Prehearing Conference and go into the evidentiary session?

The reason I ask, as I understood you, most of the contentions that you have clarified further for us you indicate you will put on in your direct case with regard to witnesses.

So I don't know how much more time you will need for discovery.

Could you give us an estimate?

MRS. STEBBINS: Well, I would think we would need about four weeks for discovery.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Well, we -- the Board has a little bit of a problem with time here because, frankly, we gave you an additional approximately three weeks to revise your Petition and following that we used up additional time. And we do not -- we, the Board, do not wish to delay this hearing. So we feel that in view of what you said earlier, perhaps a shorter time period will be necessary for discovery, and we wondered what type of discovery you would be interested in.

MRS. STEBEINS: Well, the types of discovery that will enable us to help support our contentions here.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Yes. But what kind, ma'am?

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On some things I won't ask you as to detail; other things I want detail. Here I want detail. What type of discovery are you looking at?

MRS. STEBBINS: Well, now, when you ask me that question, it is going to take me a few minutes to answer that as I go back through this.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Well, look, let me say this, then: We probably will have a conference call following the Order, if there is a decision to grant the contention. And we are telling you at this time that we are predisposed to having a very short time for discovery. We already think there has been enough time, and we are thinking in terms of 20 days. Following that we probably will have a Prehearing Conference again to proceed further, if we go that route.

How does that sound to the other two parties?

Mr. Applicant?

MR. CHARNOFF: It would be acceptable to the Applicant here.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Staff?

MR. DAVIS: Yes, that is fine with us, too,

Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mrs. Stebbins, would that cause you a hardship?

MRS. STEBBINS: Well, I had indicated the possibility of about four weeks' discovery.

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Now, I also have another problem here which I would like to make a motion to this Board at this time, and I think it might be appropriate for me to do so with respect to it.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Let us first decide whether or not these contentions will be admitted, and then after that we'll entertain further activities of the parties.

At this point in time I don't see why you need more time than that, in view of what you said earlier with respect to the bases of some of your contentions. So let's plan on that kind of a schedule. So we are talking about, then -- we should rule by sometime next week, and we should then be in a position of a second Prehearing Conference sometime in the middle of June, and then we will probably go to evidentiary hearing sometime in the first part of July. That would be the kind of schedule we are talking about.

MR. DAVIS: Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Davis.

MR. DAVIS: Excuse me. Pardon me. When did you give for a second Prehearing Conference? About what date?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: After discovery is completed.

I think we said sometime in the middle to the end of June.

MR. DAVIS: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: We have nothing further at this time. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Okay. Back on the record.

This completes this Prehearing Conference. The Board will take the material submitted today.

I'm sorry. Mrs. Stebbins?

MRS. STEBBINS: Mr. Chairman, I did have a question here, if you wouldn't mind. I wanted to bring this up at the beginning of the hearing, and I mentioned how I have resubmitted our original petition.

We felt that we were resubmitting this. I didn't have additional information with respect to the specific number of -- the first Section 28 which talked about this benefit analysis which I am still heaving in the contentions, by the way that I have resubmitted my Petition.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: You discussed that, Mrs. Stebbins, that as to our paragraph 3, as I understood you; that's the way I took it.

MRS. STEBBINS: I did want to clarify that that was, for instance, being considered as a resubmission here when I was talking on this cost analysis.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: The Board will consider that, yes.

MRS. STEBBINS: There is one other thing: this has been a well-known fact through all of these hearings, and this is the reason why we were not able to present a case at the second hearing last July to bring out our points, and this was

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because of a lack of finance.

Now, the Atomic Energy Commission has been charged to protect the public by setting standards and also to regulate the industry. If there is no public participation in a hearing by Intervenors, then there really is no way for the public to participate.

Unless the Coalition receives better financing, we are going to be very pressed to have the money to try and bring these witnesses in; therefore, we would like to make a motion that the Atomic Energy Commission support us by bringing the witnesses in to bring this about, this side of the case. We think that this really is a part of the Atomic Energy Commission's charge to protect the public.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mrs. Stebbins, let me make myself very clear. Number one, this Board has no authority to authorize the kind of request you just made.

Number two, I don't think, ma'am, that you represent the public interest. I think the public interest is represented by the Atomic Energy Commission. You do represent a segment of the public for whom you speak: that's the Coalition. In that sense we have allowed you to represent them.

Let's be very clear that the public interest is not necessarily in your corner.

I think, as the Supreme Court has announced, that the public interest is with the ejency.

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you voiced. Here the Board is very sympathetic, but whatever you can work out with the Staff with respect to their ability to help you, for example, with the transcript, is something you have to work out with them.

Now, let's get back to the financial problem that

This Board has no authority to make funds or financial assistance available.

Now, again, this completes the Prehearing Conference, and I think the record is clarified enough to sufficiently allow the Board to reach a decision on the contentions.

We will close the hearing. Before we close, I see a hand and I will entertain a question.

MR. GERDY: While the Board doesn't have any funds to make available to this group, is it possible that the Board could recommend to the Atomic Energy Commission to make funds available? And, if so, would the Board so recommend?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I don't know if we have this authority to "recommend." We're not a part of the Agency except in the sense that we are under the statutory panel.

I can't recommend to the AEC to do this, or that, or what have you. The only thing I can do is make a decision, which would then bind this Board, and then, in essence, it binds the parties. Once those parties are bound, they have an appeal through the AEC.

Let me think about this further. I think my initial

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answer is the final one. I don't think we have that authority.

We'll think about it, and if we come up with a different

decision, we'll include it in our report.

Thank you very much.

MR. CHARNOFF: Simply for the benefit of the public present, I would call to the attention of the Board that in at least one or possibly two cases involving the cases of the Three Mile Island and the Peach Bottom, Intervenors made a request similar to that of Mrs. Stebbins. The Commission denied that request.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: How did they get up to the Commission level?

MR. CHARNOFF: It was part of a Petition to be filed at that time with the Atomic Energy Commission.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: In other words, what you are saying is it did not come through the Board?

MR. CHARNOFF: No, sir.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: We're going to think about this and if we reach a different decision than the one I just told you, then I'll put it in the Order. Thank you very much. This concludes the Prehearing Conference.

(Whereupon, at 1:50 p.m. the Prehearing Conference was concluded.)