UNITED STATES ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

# IN THE MATTER 200 016

TOLERO EDISON COPPANY THE CLEVELAUD ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY

ket No. 50-346

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Place - Port Clinton, Ohio

25 January 1971 Date

Pages. 940 - 1061

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# UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

2 3 In the matter of: TOLEDO EDISON COMPANY and Docket No. 50-346 THE CLEVELAND ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY 7 (Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station, Unit No. 1) 8 3 10 Ohio National Guard Armory, 135 W. Parry Street, 2.1 Port Clinton, Ohio 12 Monday, 25 January 1971 13 The above-entitled matter came on for further 14 hearing, pursuant to notice, at 1:30 p.m. 15 BEFORE: 16 WALTER E. SKALLERUP, JR., Esq., Chairman, Atomic Safety and Dicensing Board. 1.7 DR. CHARLES E. WINTERS, Member. 18 DR. WALTER H. JORDAN, Member. (Not present.) 13 APPEARANCES: 20 (As heretofore noted.) 21

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PAGE

CONTENTS LIMITED APPEARANCE OF: John E. Cook, Chief Development Engineer, Owens-Illinois, Inc., P. O. Box 1035, Toledo, Ohio 43601 on behalf of Sand Beach Association. WITNESSES: None. FOR IDENTIFICATION IN EVIDENCE EXHIBITS: Coalition Exhibit 1 

PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: Will the hearing please come to order?

We will now continue the hearing in the matter of the Toledo Edison Company and the Cleveland Electric

Illuminating Company regarding the Davis-Basse Nuclear Power Station, Unit No. 1.

I would first like to announce the fact that our colleague, Dr. Jordan, was unable to make it from Tennessee today because the air traffic and the bad weather. He has indicated he will be flying up this afternoon, weather permitting, and will be with us commencing tomorrow.

There are several motions pending before the board. There is some unfinished business with respect to the identity of witnesses, their testimony and we also have a request on behalf of the Sand Beach Association, which, as you know, is in the immediate vicinity of the plant, to make a limited appearance.

is present and would like permission out of order to make a statement which he indicates will take approximately 13 minutes. He also has indicated that it is difficult for him to leave his employment to come here and inasmuch as Sand Deach is in the immediate vicinity of the proposed plant, the Doard is inclined to hear him out of order unless there is

some objection on the part of any of the parties in the proceeding.

IIR. CHARNOFF: The Applicant has no objection, Ir. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: There being no objection,

In. Cook, will you please come forward and make your statement?

LIMITED APPEARANCE OF JOHN E. COOK, CHIEF

DEVELOPMENT ENGINEER, OWENS-ILLINOIS, INC.,

P. O. BOX 1035, TOLEDO, OHIO 43601; ON BEHALF

OF SAND BEACH ASSOCIATION.

MR. ENGELHARDT: The Staff has no objection.

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MR. COOK: I am speaking in behalf of the Sand Beach
Association which was organized more than fifty years ago.
The Association is incorporated and became a political subdivision in 1948 with creation of the Sand Beach Conservency
District.

Sand Beach property extends along the shore of Lake

Drie for a distance exceeding 7,000 feet, and lies generally

north of the northern power station boundary. The eastern-most

portion of land described as lot 330 adjoins the power station

property while the northwestern and most distant portion lies

slightly under 4,000 feet northwest from the northwest corner

of the power station boundary. Property in plots 1 and 2 of

Sand Beach are owned by 146 individuals. There are 27 year
round homes and 78 seasonal homes and cottages. The winter

time population is currently 72 people while the summer time

population can rise to over a thousand on busy weekends. An

additional 17 mostly seasonal and weekend dwellings are

situated in lot 330 adjoining the power station property.

The principal use of Sand Beach is recreational and the beach itself is one of the remaining few good swimming beaches at this end of the lake. Outdoor activities range from fishing, boating, swimming, sailing and shore activities in the summer to ice skating, ice boating and snowmobiling in winter. It has been a place where our children could grow up and build a tree house or dig a cave and learn a little bit

about the beautiful world we live in. I am certain that in this setting you will recognize the advent of a nuclear reactor at our Goorstep has been unsettling.

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We had recognized the growing need for additional sources of electrical power and having been assured by Edison Company representatives that adequate cooling towers would be built and no adverse effects or hazards would result from the proposed plant or its operation, we had assumed a posture of reluctant submission.

Two weeks ago we received a report from the previous hearing held in this auditorium and received a copy of Appendix A, Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station Environmental Report dated August 3, 1970. I hope all of you will have an opportunity to read this, in particular those who may have any technical or scientific experience.

The first question concerns the Environmental Report:

(a) To what degree are predictions for behavior of the heated water discharge plume, with respect to currents, dilution and diffusivity, based on the report entitled "Currents and Dilution" on page C-15?

Prior to inclusion of a cooling tower in the power station plan, explanation of the discharge plume behavior in the lake was hypothetical and totally unrealistic.

Many observations from the air, of streams of various sizes entering Lake Erie show clearly how an entire discharge plume can be held against a shore under high wind and wave conditions. The sentence on

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page C-24, for example, refers to "that possibly unlikely case wherein a northwest wind was to hold the plant plume tightly against the shore from Locust Point to well beyond the Camp Perry water intake," appears very likely to us under normal spring to fall weather conditions which apparently were not taken into account in the study.

from the brief six-month meteorological study as being unrealistic and incomplete.

(b) The report also ignores late winter and early spring gales which come from the sector between North, Northwest and East, Northeast, and drive seas completely over the beach dike and across Division Street.

At locations where the marsh is within 50 or so feet from Division Street the seas frequently wash directly from the lake into the marsh. This is not an infrequent event and every year many homes are severely damaged by these storms. You will find high water mark evidence -- you can find debris washed clear into the marsh from the lake. You will find high water mark evidence on power station property also, where seas wash into the marsh.

The brief report which was made over the six months of the year, used the mean winds and doesn't include the entire year at all. Any study of this nature would have to be many tests over a longer period of time. The realism of what happens does not coincide with the hypothetical situations presented in the manual. We have a number of guestions in this regard. One is:

What is the nature and configuration of the discharge outlet and where is it to be located, and what is its volume, velocity and temperature?

Would it be possible under high offshore wind conditions previously described for radioactive discharge effluent to concentrate in the shallow channels between the sandbars and contaminate wells located along the beach?

At normal or high water levels will the turbulence from the discharge flowing into a rough sea create a hazard for small craft attempting to cross the juncture?

The immediate question which called my attention to this was some of the comments heard from the meeting here two weeks ago, and this is an important question to us:

If the proposed plant is completed and put into operation at the intended level of power output, could a required exclusion zone result in:

- a) Vacating or expropriation of property?
- b) Pestrictions to present activities?

## c) Exposure to health hazards?

We have had a letter from Mr. Davis of the Edison Company in which he says no more land is required for the power plant station. Our specific question is:

Are there likely to be others, because of any expanded exclusions? Are there likely to be any other requirements to encroach on our property?

That is what I am being concerned with.

The next question concerns: Every winter we are snowbound by very heavy (6 to 8 feet) drifts for periods ranging from a few hours to several days. In the event of an accident at the plant requiring evacuation of Sand Beach, how would you propose this could be accomplished under these conditions, and whose responsibility is this?

Have the safeguards designed for the Davis-Besse plant been used and proven in actual operation of a power plant?

We understand the failure of a supposedly proven safeguard was responsible for an accident at the Enrico Permi Plant.

Has the general plant site and surrounding area been monitored for normal radioactivity and background count? Is this information available?

At certain times of year, Lake Erie is choked with blue-green algae bloom -- I am sure you all have seen it. I have flown a great deal over the lake at low altitude from one end of it to the other, and that lake is clogged solid with

blue-green algae. I understand 60 percent of the lake grows thick with algae. Isn't it true that additional heat promotes this algae growth? How can you support statements which claim "there is no evidence the discharge would have caused ill effects on Lake Erie ecology?"

A great deal has been said regarding the wildlife refuge which will be created with establishment of the power station. Isn't it true that the actual area will be reduced? Is it not also true that the present 2400 foot exclusion zone from the reactor will produce the same radiation hazard to wild life that it would to humans? That is, what is the reason for the 2400 foot exclusion zone and what effect might this have on wildlife preserves? In time won't the marsh land bottoms become radioactive and contaminate vegetation and marine organisms upon which wild life feeds?

Would residents of Sand Beach and others be permitted to walk along the shore between Sand Beach and the mouth of the Toussaint River? -- and, would it be physically possible to do so? We have been able to do this for years. It is a regular family-type outing, and have a little cookout or something. My boy was 20 last year, when he was walking across there. He would have to get into the water; he would no longer be able to walk up on the bank, in walking over the power plant boundary, which is right behind my house, incidentally -- about 200 yards in the middle of the marsh there is a very large open water

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point -- I am estimating -- it appears the reactor will be located about 1500 feet from this open water area.

If you were to pour a can of oil, for example, 1500 feet from the reactor into the marsh water, this oil would deposit itself on my soil. All I am asking is the question:

Is the exclusion zone meant to contain the plant property? Is there any material that would flow, for example, that would be carried over? Or do you plan to build a dike along that northern boundary?

So, in conclusion, we are aware of the projected requirements for electrical power.

We recognize that no fuel known today appears as feasible and promising as nuclear fuel to fill the growing need. We are not against nuclear power per se -- and we are not mounting battle against Toledo Edison and the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Companies. We support your effort to meet the challenge of your industry, just as we do in our own fields.

We do, however, believe that many critical questions raised here and by others have not been satisfactorily answered.

We sincerely believe it is in the best interests of all of us to resolve these and other unanswered questions before construction of this facility is continued.

To the Slogan, "We Live Here Too," we must add,

"We Live There Now," and I trust we shall all be able to live together in peace and safety.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: Between the time of our last hearing, the armory hearing, and today, three motions were filed by various parties in the proceeding. In some cases answers were filed and in other cases, answers have not yet been received.

In an effort to develop a meaningful agenda, the Board would appreciate the opportunity to consult with counsel at this time.

(Discussion off the record.)

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CHAIRIAN SKALLERUP: The hearing will come to order.

We have had our conference and a rather serious discussion as well.

Mr. Lau announces that he will be representing himself in this proceeding.

Our agenda is to first deal with the motions that have been made, to entertain other motions, and in the light of that, proceed further.

The first motion we will deal with is the motion filed on behalf of LIFE which sought discovery of certain documents both from the Applicant and from the Commission.

Further, LIFE sought answers to certain interrogatories directed to the Applicant and to the AEC Regulatory Staff. Answers were filed by the Applicant and by the Commission Staff on January 18.

The Board has considered the answers which in part contend that certain material sought is not relevant, that other parts are not in contention. The Commission likewise responded with respect to certain matters, LIFE was given information.

So, in summary, the Applicant and the Commission complied in part and did not comply in other parts.

The Board, having reviewed these written materials, concludes that the positions taken by the Applicant and the Commission Staff were well founded.

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The attorney for the Intervenor, LIFE, desires to respond to the answers of the Applicant and the Commission Staff with respect to interrogatories and we are prepared at this time to hear them.

Defore hearing, I would simply make one general observation. The information thus sought, when provided, is provided for the use of the Intervenor and providing it does not make it evidence as such in the proceeding until it is introduced into evidence.

So with that rather lengthy introduction, Miss Bleicher, do you care to respond to the answers?

MRS. BLEICHER: The Intervenor, LIFE, feels there is no justification for limiting the scope of the interrogatories which they
requested to be answered by the Applicant and by the Abc:
Staff to those relevant only to the specific contentions which
we represented to the Intervenor.

There is a section in the Regulations dealing with discovery in general, which is Section 2.741 of the Regulations, in which it states that at least with respect to locations of books, documents, persons and other tangible evidence, any question can be asked that is relevant to the subject matter of the action, whether it relates to the claim or defense to the examining the party, or to the claim or defense of any party -- that is, of the examining party.

This would certainly be an apparent rule, since we have been told we would be permitted to cross-examine other intervenors' witnesses. They haven't made the same contentions we have, and in order to cross-examine them we would have to go beyond our own contentions.

In any event, as the Chairman has just explained, it is not necessary that the materials produced in answer to any question on discovery be admissible as evidence; merely that it be related to subsequently finding admissible evidence, so that a judgment could be made subsequently if we attempted to introduce anything about whether it was relevant to our contention or not.

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were notified that the scope of our discovery would be limited. There is nothing in the Regulations that does limit the scope of our discovery, and therefore we were under the impression that we could ask all of these questions.

On January 7, at a session of these hearings, after both Mr. Lau and his attorneys, and LIPE, and I as LIFE's attorney, had left the room, an order varying the intent of the Regulations was made. Before leaving the room Mr. Lau explicitly asked on the record whether he would be in any way prejudiced by not being there that afternoon, and he was told no -- which I understood to mean even that there would be nothing we would have to make argument on, no ruling pertaining to our case that we would have to argue on.

Nevertheless, the ruling was made and we were not notified of any ruling pertaining to limiting the scope of our examination. We didn't know about this limitation until after we filed our requests for information from the Applicant and the AEC.

By that time, our questions were already in the mail.

We feel that an ex parte ruling made in this way, without a chance to discuss what is a deviation from the policy of the rules, and without notifying us, is not consonant with a fair hearing in any way.

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However, if the Board should rule that the scope of our questions must be limited specifically to those which relate to our own contentions, that is the contentions relating to the safety of the plant in terms of the Part 20 criteria and whether these Part 20 criteria are adequate criteria, then there are numerous interrogatories which we have asked which do relate directly to those contentions which should be answered by the Applicant and by the AEC.

The issue we have raised is whether the Applicant is building a safe enough plant, and merely showing compliance with Part 20 standards is not enough, because the decision said that the Part 20 standards may be questioned.

We would therefore like to point out certain of the interrogatories which we have asked which have not been answered, and which we feel are very relevant and important to helping us prepare our case. '

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The interrogatories of the applicants, with respect to Questions Number 56, 68, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15 and 16; the answers to these questions are important in order to know the exact quantities of radwaste discharge from this sized plant during operation. What quantities are going to be released in reality? What is expected to be released -- and not in terms of speculation -- so that the amounts of this and their subsequent effects can be known.

Whether or not this is a safe plant depends on how much radiation is going to be emitted, and we have to know, therefore, how much is going to be emitted. We have to measure these in terms of safety and not merely in terms of whether there has been compliance with Part 20 of the Pegulations.

Question Number 14 to the Applicant, which was:

"What is the cost of installing in the DavisBesse plant the Westinghouse Radwaste System using

crypton-85 as a case and tritium in liquid form?"

This is a question directly related to the benefits of the plant versus the cost of the plant, which is one of the matters taken up in Part 20. This is a safety feature we feel should be installed in the plant regardless of what Part 20 says about it, whether it is required or not. And we would like to know what the cost of this is. I think this is a question directly relevant to the safety of the plant.

Question 17 concerns concentrations expected in

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fish, waterfowl, and humans in a 25-mile radius surrounding the plant in the western basin of Lake Erie, considering the total concentrations from all sources in this plant.

The question relating to concentration and several other questions here also relate to concentration -- question 18 relates to exposure; question 20 also relates to concentration. Question 21 also relates to background levels of concentration.

which supported our petition to intervene and which was granted.

We specifically said we want to look into the question of concentrations so that we can find out whether the total amount which is going to be found in humans and in animal life will be safe.

Questions 22 and 23, which we had asked of the applicant, related to the release of radioactivity that could be expected if the primary storage tank and water storage tank become dislocated due to soil liquification mantioned in the PSAR. This again relates to the amount of radioactivity going to be released into the air upon the event likely enough to be mentioned in the PSAR. Again, it relates to the safety and the amount of radioactivity people are going to be exposed to.

The fact that it is within the Section 20 limits doesn't mean it is an amount which is safe, and we want to find out exactly what they expect to be the level, and then we

will discuss whether or not that is going to be a safe level.

The same also applies to Question 26 which has to do with quality control. We want to know in whom the responsibility of quality control resides, because quality control will determine whether or not there is excessive radioactive releases.

Question 27 also relates to quality control.

I think that if the Board will consider these questions relating to the amount of radioactivity, that is what we are talking about, the amount of radioactivity; and what form it will leave human beings and plant life and animal life. They are valid questions which we have to know the answers to.

We can't prepare our case in the dark, and this is what the applicant is attempting to have us do. They make general statements in the PSAR and it is up to us to ask them to provide us further information. And we have witnesses to evaluate this information.

Questions No. 28 through 32, Question 33 and 34 to the applicant all relate to the engineering details of the nuclear power plant, allowing amounts of radiation discharge under the Section. It is important to understand the radio-active emissions and the sources of these radioactive emissions in the structure of the plant in order to know what would have to be done to the structure of the plant in order to cut down unnecessary radiation.

If the plant is to be built, we all want it to be

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built in the most safe way possible. We have scientific experts who say there are ways to do this which will cut down on the amount of releases, and we want to know the structural details so that we can help the Board to decide whether these structural features are going to be sufficient.

Many of the other questions relate to engineering details, and I would suggest that before the Board rules upon the applicant's and the ABC Regulatory Staff's refusal and objections to our questions, that they examine the questions themselves to attempt to see how we intend to relate these questions to our contentions.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: Mrs. Bleicher, the Board will do that and we will defer doing it until the arrival of Dr. Jordan so that we will have a complete panel.

I would like to ask the applicant if the applicant cares to make any response to this statement by Mrs. Bleacher, and the Commission Staff, if they care to make any.

And one further thing: This I consider to be largely a legal matter, that is, whether or not the information sought by the intervenor is strictly relevant to the contentions. Is it not so under the Commission Regulations that they are entitled to the information, and that any objection to bringing the information into evidence should be weighed at the time it is brought in? This is one area where this member of the Board would appreciate a little discussion on the part of other counsel.

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MR. CHARNOFF: In general, Mr. Chairman, the reply that we filed is what I would reply on.

We filed it on Monday the 18th of this month.

I would like to make a few general observations, however.

of the transcript. The Board stated the Board has considered these matters, looking at line 12, and believes that a fair result, all interests considered, will occur if we follow this schedule. That on the 12th of January that will be the cutoff date for the filing of papers for discovery or interrogatories. The 18th of January will be the cutoff date for the response of this information.

I would suggest, sir, this is important in your consideration of the response we filed on the 18th because LIFE in filing interrogatories, both were technically deficient in failing to show the good cause required for the interrogatories and failed to file the appropriate motion with us. But we didn't rest on the technical deficiency, we rested our case in part on the fact that these interrogatories were patently not related -- most of them were patently not related to the contentions.

Let me also refer the Board to transcript, page 763, where the Board stated in accordance with regulations of the Commission in the interest of an orderly proceeding,

direct evidence, cross-examination, motions for discovery, motions for deposition, proposed findings of fact, conclusions of law and similar opportunities afforded Intervenors are to be confined to those contentions determined by the Board at the time of the admission to proceedings properly raised by that particular Intervenor.

The whole purpose of getting this specified with reasonable specificity and soon thereafter or at the same time defining the matters in controversy so that an orderly processing can be developed. This was done in thise case over an extended period of time. Nevertheless, what we received from the Intervenor in the way of requests for documents and interrogatories, this Board has characterized them in the answer as not related for the most part to the contentions of this particular Intervenor. But we also state and I vasn't aske to follow quickly enough Mrs. Eleicher's list of all of the questions, I notice in her list of questions that she demend relevant she mentioned three or four questions which we did submit answers to, namely, 17, 18, 19, 21.

Furthermore, I think if you examine the patition for reconsideration, it sets forth the matter in controversy at this time.

of CFR-420. What LIFE was not contending is that this plant will or will not conform to Part 20.

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I submit many of the questions Mrs. Bleicher referred to may fall into the second category and not the first. It was on that basis we concluded that most of the cases she mentioned here are not related to the contentions and the matters in controversy before this Board.

MR. ENGELHARDT: Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Bleicher directed her comments primarily and I think exclusively to the interrogatories filed by the Applicant. She did not deal with the filed interrogatories she filed on the Staff. However, I assume, since there is a similarity in certain respects with what she has identified in connection with the Applicant's interrogatories, that the same arguments would apply to the interrogatories which were filed on the Staff.

With respect to those interrogatories in particular and after listening to the oral argument a few moments ago,

I am still not convinced that the material that Mrs. Bleicher and LIFE, her client, have requested from the Staff in the form of interrogatories are relevant to the issues in this proceeding which LIFE is permitted to offer evidence on and to crossexamine, namely, the validity of deleting this in CFR-420 in the Commission's regulations.

I think the thrust of the interrogatories that both are addressed to the Applicant and to the Staff in which either have refused to respond to relate to the matters which are directed towards how Part 20 was applied to this plant and

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whether this plant is safe under those conditions. I question whether this is within the bounds of the contentions which the Intervenor LIFE has been permitted to question in this proceeding.

as far as the Staff is concerned, changed its position with regard to its response to the original interrogatories contained in the written answers filed with the Board and made available to all the parties.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: The Board will consider the matter and advise you tomorrow.

With respect to the matters as to a fair hearing, when the Board speaks of prejudice it is speaking in terms of legal prejudice, not as to whether it is to your advantage to be present or not. It is your privilege for everyone to be here. If you choose not to be here, you do so at your peril.

Furthermore, I believe that all counsel were on notice that any matter that appears in the official transcriptnow each of these matters did appear in the transcript, and the inability of counsel to obtain this information is not the burden of the Board. According to that, there is not agreement in your position that you were in any way prejudiced by not appearing in this proceeding, since you voluntarily chose to be absent, yourself.

MRS. BLEICHER: It seems to me a matter of prejudice when the usual policy of the Regulations is varied, as you are perhaps permitted to vary. Nevertheless, one would ordinarily think there would be opportunity for argument concerning the variations.

The other thing is a matter which I think the Board is aware of, that an intervenor who is representing the public interest and has very little monty, cannot obtain copies of the transcript, the way it would be ideal to. The fact is that we did not have information about what went on

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at that session until some time after the session was over.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: Would you agree with me that we have given you the opportunity to argue the matter?

MRS. BLEICHER: Yes.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: Another motion that was filed during the interim, this on behalf of the Coalition for Safe Nuclear Power, for reconsideration of the ruling pertaining to a specific contention, required additional information from the Applicant. Copies of this motion have been received very recently by the Applicant and the Commission Staff, we are advised. Accordingly, we will postpone further comment upon this motion until tomorrow, and at the request of Mr. Baron we will postpone ic until tomorrow afternoon.

A third motion which was filed during the interim was on behalf of the AEC Regulatory Staff, for an order requiring the submission of certain testimony in writing, or for alternative relief. This motion was filed on the 21st of January of this year.

In order to inform those present, Mr. Engelhardt, would you please state the gist of your motion?

MR. ENGELHARDT: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

At the hearing, the last session of this hearing, the Board provided an order that the intervenors, LIFE and Mr. Lau, on or before January 20, 1971, provide all parties to the proceeding with the names of their witnesses, the

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qualifications of the witnesses, and copies of the complete testimony of the witnesses or an accurate summary thereof.

This was to be provided by January 20.

On January 20 the AEC Regulatory Staff received by telephone a listing of some 14 names. This was supplemented on January 21 by a further list of 14 names of witnesses proposed by LIFE to be offered in this proceeding. The names purported to comply with the Board order.

These names, however, failed to identify the professional qualifications of the individuals, nor did they
provide an adequate summary of the testimony of the witnesses
proposed. In fact, in most instances the summary consisted
of one sentence which was insufficient for the Staff to
prepare any meaningful cross-examination questions or
rebuttal testimony.

Since proceedings of this nature are not benefitted or are not made more useful in any respect by the element of surprise, by presenting witnesses for which other parties cannot have an opportunity to prepare for, the Staff has moved that this Board issue an order requiring the testimony of LIFE and Mr. Lau's witnesses be submitted in writing at a time that it may be received five days in advance of the session of the hearing at which such testimony is presented.

The order will also provide that unless this procedure is followed, the witness will not be permitted to

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testify.

The Staff has also requested in the alternative that if the Board does not grant the initial reques relief, that the Board issue an order that each of LIFE's and Mr. Lau's witnesses be permitted to testify at the next session in the public hearing in this matter on January 25, only on the condition that:

- (1) The witness agrees to be available for crossexamination at a subsequent evidentiary session scheduled to
  afford the parties a reasonable opportunity to review the
  transcript, and to prepare for cross-examination and for the
  presentation of rebuttal evidence, and
- (2) The testimony of any witnesses failing to reappear would be stricken from the record.

That, Mr. Chairman, is a summation of the Staff's motion.

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CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: In our conference this motion was discussed and at that time counsel for the Applicant indicated that he planned to file a motion regarding the same subject matter, so that rather than at this time ask the Intervenors to comment on the Commission's motion, we suggest that the Applicant respond to the subject matter set forth by the motion of the Commission.

here will be in the form of an alternate motion and in the sense will also be a commentary on the Staff's motion.

I think it is clear from the information that has been provided on the 20th and 21st of January that both LIFE and Mr. Law have failed to comply with the Licensing Board's order of January 7, 1971 which is found on transcript page 765.

While we have received a list of witnesses from the Intervenors and their place of employment, we certainly have not received a statement of their qualifications nor have we received copies of their testimony or anything that would resemble an accurate summary thereof.

I would like to note that counsel for LIFE and Mr.

Lau agreed at our last hearing during the first week of

January to a two-week postponement of the hearing to the

week of January 18 in order to prepare their cases.

Due to other hearing obligations of the Staff during

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the week of the 18th of January a third week was added to the adjournment and the hearing was scheduled to reconvene today on January 25.

The Licensing Board order of January 7 which appears on the transcript, page 765, asked the Intervenors by January 22, which was the middle of the third week, to supply the names, qualifications and testimony or an accurate summary of their witnesses. As I have indicated, essentially, we sought nothing more than the names and current employment of those witnesses.

LIFE sought reconsideration, Mr. Chairman, of the initial denial of its petition for intervention urging that its participation at the hearing would cause neither inconvenience of the parties or delay in the proceedings. Their participation in the proceeding has already caused a threeweek delay in the hearing.

By LIFE's failure to comply with the Board's order of January 7, 1971 in that it failed to provide the qualifications and the nature of the testimony in any reasonable fashion on January 20, it would automatically cause another delay in the proceedings because it has set up a situation where the parties and the Board would be at a disadvantage in determining the relevance of the offered testimony and, as far as the parties are concerned, in preparing cross-examination and rebuttal testimony. The same thing, of course, applies to Mr.

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Lau. I would only add that in his case I would remind the Board that at the last set of hearings in the first week of January Mr. Lau's counsel said he was advised by Mr. Lau that six experts were contacted and committed or interested in testifying in his behalf.

As to two of those experts I reported on our conversations with them and the mistake in the advice was reported that day.

I think it is pertinent to note that the list of names offered by Mr. Lau on January 20 contain none of the six names that had been identified by Mr. Lau's counsel at the set of hearings during the first week of January as experts interested or committed to testifying in his behalf.

Accordingly, Mr. Chairman, we believe both LIFE and Mr. Lau have forfeited their opportunity to present any direct case in this proceeding and we move the Board now to so rule.

If the Board declines to grant our motion, I would urge that the Board grant the Staff's alternative motion subject to following qualifications: We will proceed this after+ noon or as soon as preliminary matters are disposed of, as set forth in the agenda that was agreed to in January which will call for the presentation of Mr. Lau's direct case and then LIFE's direct case.

Following the presentation of Mr. Lau's and LIFE's direct case, I would suggest that we afford Mr. Lau and LIFE

to cross-examine the Applicant and Staff witnesses.

This period of time following the presentation of their testimony and during the cross-examination of our witnesses may be sufficient to allow enough time for us and perhaps the Staff to consider the direct testimony that has been offered by Mr. Lau and LIFE and then we can proceed without any delay directly with cross-examination by the Applicant and the Staff of Mr. Lau's witnesses and LIFE's witnesses. If it does not provide that period of time, then we would propose that we reconvene a day or two later but certainly in no event later than next Monday, February 1st, to have cross-examination of Mr. Lau's witnesses and LIFE's witnesses and the presentation of rebuttal testimony.

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CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: Mrs. Bleicher, you can respond to either or both motions.

MRS. BLEICHER: I received notice of the fact that
Mr. Engelhardt, on behalf of the Regulatory Staff, was going to
file a motion like this by telephone on Friday, and today was
my first opportunity to read that motion. Of course I have not
seen the motion. I just heard for the first time the motion
being made now by the applicant on this subject.

The first item that I would like to mention is that LIFE objects at this stage in the proceedings to radically changing the rules. One intervenor has already presented his case. We are now facing a proposal that the entire procedure be changed with respect to the other intervenors.

so that they apply to the intervenors but not to the other one is patently unjust. We, as I have mentioned with respect to our previous discussion in the motion for discovery, we were not present on the 7th of January. Being a public interest group, we simply aren't able to appear at times when we didn't think our interest was going to be prejudiced. So, at the time the January 20th date was set and explicit instruction was given, we were not present in order to ask for any clarification of what these instructions meant. We had not received notice of the fact that the January 20th date had been set until January 12th, when the Chairman did call me on the telephone

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and tell me about it. And we attempted to comply at that time with the request as we understood it.

Accordingly, we prepared a five-page document listing the names, the employment, of our various witnesses and giving a short summary of the aspects of our contentions to which they would address their comments. We are now told that such a list was not adequate in order to comply with the Board's ruling on the 7th when we were not present.

In answer to the motion filed by the AEC Regulatory Staff, I would first address myself to the second part of the motion:

have to come from outside of the Ohio area, granting that notion will amount to a complete denial of our right to present any evidence at all. As we know, it is a financial struggle to get anybody here one time, and we certainly can't expect anybody on his own to voluntarily offer himself to come across the country twice, first to present direct testimony and then to be here to answer to cross-examination. They are not on our payroll and they are just doing this because they believe the cause is so important. But they have other commitments in terms of time, and other ways to spend their money.

It is true, however, that there are a few local persons that we have to restify for us, and they could come first for direct and then subsequently, after the applicant and the

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staff has had a chance to examine the direct examination, for a cross-examination.

So I would say with respect to the AEC Staff motion, we would attempt to comply insofar as we can with requests for full testimony from our out-of-state witnesses and out-of-town witnesses and have them here on one occasion to answer crossexamination. With respect to our local persons, however, we can have them here on two occasions, first to present their direct testimony and then to allow for cross-examination. Or, if we can get them to do it, I gather since it was the first motion, the AEC Staff would prefer to have the total testimony in writing, and if that is the case we would have that from our local people.

I might add, in addition to our five-page list which we did have on the 20th and which I hand-delivered to Wilson Snyder, who is the Attorney for Toledo Edison, in accordance with our previous arrangements for delivery of documents so they would reach the applicant and staff and Board quickly, I understand it was telephoned rather than sent down, but he did have it on the 20th.

In addition to that list, we had a two-page attachment to that list from one of our witnesses, which is a summary of his comments. I don't know if you want to impose a page limit, tell us how many pages the summary should run to. We had no guidance as far as that was concerned.

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With respect to the motion just orally presented by the applicant, I would say that preventing us from presenting any direct testimony at this stage would be grossly unfair.

As I previously mentioned, the Coalition has had an opportunity to present a witness. It was not necessary to present a full text of his testimony before he came. We would be denied the same right they were granted if this motion were granted.

I think that in proceeding like this you have to take into consideration the kinds of burdens there are. I realize we want to do it in an orderly way, and it can be done in an orderly way, but to deny us the right to present any evidence at all is to deny the people of this area any chance to find out more about this plant and to ensure their safety.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: Mr. Baron?

MR. BARON: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I would like to make some remarks pertaining to this. Of course mine will be in support of my colleague Intervenor.

I am a bit puzzled at the professed innocence and lack of knowledge on the part of the Staff and its people, and on the part of the Applicant and its people as to what people such as John Gliman might say in this hearing. All of the parties on behalf of the Applicant and Staff know these people. They know the name Goiman, Tamplin, and most of the people listed on this list of the Intervenor, LIPE, are people who are not coming out of the walls. These are people who have been on the public scene for a long, long time.

I would imagine that people from the Staff and people from the Applicant could sit here and relate almost verbatim the positions of these particular witnesses. Everyone who has been at all conversant with the activities of Dr. John Gofman know exactly what his attitude is, and exactly to what items he will devote his attention.

I don't know the names of most of these people,
but I haven't been involved in atomic energy work as long as
the Applicant's attorneys and the Staff people. To say that
because they do not have a thoroughly detailed written memorandum as to what these people would say we cannot properly

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prepare and properly have people available, that makes me think that nobody is paying attention all these many months and years to people like Dr. Gofman.

I know, with all due respect to the attorneys for the Staff and the Applicants, but I am going beyond them. I am going to their own technicians, the people who read the technical documents that appear in most of the journals in this area. They read the papers by these people, I would assume. I could stand corrected. Maybe they have never published anything.

If they pick up somebody with an odd name who worked with a little laboratory behind his home, sure, what is he going to say? But we are not talking about people like that.

I sincerely suggest that -- unfortunately, the

Board -- I shouldn't say "unfortunately" but perhaps you set
a precedent with regard to the Coalition for Safety that
permitted Sternglass to testify without the advanced written
memorandum. But I would say the same thing -- he is certainly
not new on the atomic energy scene. Everybody cognizant of
the man knew what he had to say, and he certainly said it
when he came here. They have him listed here again as a
witness on their own behalf.

So to say that because of the failure on the part of LIFF to comply with what had been a purely technical

requirement would be rather unfair.

Applicants and Staff are not in the dark. They knew who was coming, and certainly it is reasonable to suggest that they would know, or have a pretty good understanding of

Certainly they could be prepared to cross-examine.

I think it would be unfair to impose that burden upon us.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: Have you anything further to add, Mr. Lau?

MR. LAU: Yes, sir.

what those witnesses would say upon arrival.

I, as you know, do not have an attorney now, and as of the 20th was notified that we did have to have witnesses' names and occupations, their qualifications and their testimony.

at that time, including calling the Atomic Energy Commission, which I found nobody in the Regulatory Staff available to talk to me. One man who was supposed to be there was sick, the operator told me, and the rest were out of town.

I also made an effort to call you, Mr. Skallerup, and you returned the call the following day.

of the people that I had as of that time. These were all people that were very pertinent to my case.

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I feel that just being a citizen, a resident of the area of that nuclear power plant, and having very little funds, and they are dwindling every day to the point where we have nothing left, that if the people of this community are ever going to hear the other side of the story at all, we must bring these witnesses in.

testimony from these people, then I will comply with that decision. But I might say I have Dr. Arthur Tamplin scheduled for the 29th, Dr. Sternglass, who is coming in on the 27th, who said he would further testify on my behalf. I can bring in Dean Abrahamson tomorrow, and I have Carl Houston who can be here very quickly, and Colonel Steve Gadler can be here this week.

So I have come prepared -- prepared to go to work.

And believe me, every minute I sit here I get closer to

bankruptcy.

Thank you.

a comment on his position.

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CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: We will take a 10-minute break.

MR. ENGELHARDT: Mr. Chairman, I don't believe I

have had a chance to respond to Mr. Charnoff's motion. I will

defer if you wish to take a break now but I would like to make

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: Well, we will be pleased to hear your comment, if you prefer to make it now, please do so.

MR. ENGELHARDT: As much as I think the Board has been imposed upon by delays in presentation of the Intervenors' case in this proceeding. I do not believe that the equities called for the drastic action proposed by the Applicant in denying the Intervenors LIFE and Lau an opportunity to present their case. I think the alternative proposal of the Staff with regard to how this matter can be dealt with is reasonable and it is fair and will not unduly delay proceeding.

The opportunity to prepare for an administrative proceeding is an important element in assuring that the proceeding be conducted in an orderly fashion and that the record be complete.

This is not a trial in the sense of a legal trial where facts are an essential ingredient, facts and facts alone. Here in this type of proceeding you are testing the expert opinions of many, many people and I think that the opportunity for the Staff and the Applicant and this Board to understand what the Intervenors' case may be and what their witnesses

will say will provide not only the Board but the public an

opportunity to have a hearing completed in a rather expeditious

fashion but with fairness and completeness.

I think thatthe staement that has been made that we know what these witnesses are going to say, that the witnesses listed by Mr. Lau and by LIFE are well known is not quite true. None of these individuals, I may qualify that because there may be one or two that have, but for the most part these individuals have never appeared as witnesses in an AEC proceeding such as this. They have testified before other bodies and written articles and so forth but they have not testified in a proceeding.

Furthermore, they have not offered testimony or views with respect to this particular application.

I think it is important for us to have available the benefit of their views and opinions with regard to this application because that is what this proceeding is all about.

To that extent I think it is important that we have an opportunity, an adequate opportunity, to either see their testimony in advance so we can prepare for cross-examination and rebuttal testimony, because I am sure all of you know there is a difference in the scientific community with regard to certain aspects of the Commission's program and I think it requires that this matter be done in a fashion which is fair to the parties in the proceeding so we may all have an equal

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opportunity to review the testimony and prepare for it.

Applicant's testimony and its PSAR and the Staff's Safety
Evaluation for many, many weeks. They knew what the Staff and
the Applicant were going to say. I think it is only fair
and equitable and I think due process would require that we
have similar opportunity to read or have advanced information
with regard to what these experts will be saying. Because we
are not here to play a game with one another, we are here on
very serious business, to evaluate technical testimony of
highly skilled scientific opinions which I think in all fairness should be evaluated in a situation which provides Juli
fairness and opportunity for all to respond.

With respect to another point that was made in the discussion and comments on this motion, that we, the AEC know what these experts are going to say and we needn't have time to prepare, I would question that statement.

ings at different times. We don't know exactly what they may say. What they may say is important for the particulars of the AEC Regulatory Staff so that we will have an adequate opportunity to bring to this proceeding witnesses to assist us in the cross-examination of these witnesses and to prepare rebuttal testimony so that the report is complete.

It will show what the expert views are of those

persons who may have views in opposition to those of the AEC with respect to the matters that are dealt with in this proceeding.

Therefore I do not feel that the preparation of testimony in a written form poses any undue burden on these witnesses since these people have said these things many times, as the Intervenor contends. If they said them many times their testimony would be essentially complete and it would be nothing more than editing a version of something they said previously to serve as testimony in this proceeding.

I think it is also important. It Chairman, that the Staff and the Applicant and the other parties in this proceeding have an opportunity to review advanced testimony of Intervenors' witness to give us an opportunity to be sure that the testimony is directed to the issues on which this Intervenors have been ruled to participate in this proceeding. That means we may directly by this procedure provide an opportunity for, for example, It. Lau to save money. Because it may be that the proposed testimony can be offered by certain of these witnesses and is indeed not relevant to the issues or contentions to which the particular Intervenor has been limited and by ruling on the adequacy of that individual's testimony and relevancy to the issue, we may indeed save money on the part of the Intervenor, if such witness does not direct his testimony to relevant matters.

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Ilr. Chairman, I think the motion that we have made with regard to the preparation of testimony, particularly the first alternative aimed at the preparation of written testimony, is the appropriate way and the best procedure to follow with respect to this proceeding, provided that there is reasonable limits as to the amount of time allowed for the preparation of the information necessary for the Staff and the Applicant and other parties to prepare their testimony.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: Would you please fill in the blanks so that your motion will be self-contained?

What date would you anticipate the testimony to be prepared for examination of other parties and on what date would you reconvene the hearing? I think we ought to have those dates in mind so that we can discuss this further. But once again, let's have an adjournment for 10 minutes and we will resume.

(Recess.)

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CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: The hearing will please come

Mr. Engelhardt, will you proceed.

MR. ENGELHARDT: Mr. Chairman, I believe before the recess you indicated that you felt the Staff should provide a time sequence for the timing of the presentation of the prepared testimony. It would appear to me, Mr. Chairman, that the schedule that would appear reasonable under these circumstances would be to have the prepared, written testimony in the hands of the other parties to this proceeding by a week from today, which would be February 1, I believe.

following Monday which would be February 8th, and it would continue thereon until all parties had completed their case, both direct testimony, cross-examination, and rebuttal.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: Thank you.

MR. CHARNOFF: May I talk to that, Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: I wanted to make one comment

prior to that.

Is it agreeable to counsel that we focus our discussion on the Commission motion just made by Mr. Engelhardt, that the prepared, written testimony be disseminated among all parties no later than February 1, and that the hearing reconvene on February 8th, and follow through to completion?

Do you have any objection to proceeding with that

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motion at this time?

MRS. BLEICHER: I have no objection to proceeding with the motion. I would like to make a few statements about the times that have been set up.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: We will get to the substance once we get the procedural aspects away.

Any objections from you, Mr. Charnoff? Since we had several variations before, it would seem to me we could clear the air if we could focus on one, and the Board recommends that we do focus on this one and have comments directed toward this motion.

Any objection?

MR. CHARNOFF: I don't want to misuse the word, as long as this doesn't prejudice the position of our motion in this connection, I certainly have no objection.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: I can't see how it would prejudice disposition of your motion, so long as any action taken by the Board is taken in light of the recommendations and comments by counsel in your presence.

MR. CHARNOFF: I agree. I don't see any possibility of prejudicing that position.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: Would you care to comment on the Engelhardt motion? Excuse me. The motion of the AEC Staff?

MR. CHARAOFF: I am going to direct myself, I think, only to the time schedule of Mr. Engelhardt's motion.

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On page 628 of the transcript, Mr. Chairman, there was a statement by me following a discussion of what the schedule is, namely reconvening on the 25th of January, I said,

"Mr. Chairman, I regret that all of this means that if the Board's ruling --"

I am on line 14 --

" -- that if the Board's ruling with regard to the schedule stands, that the Board will take this into account when we reconvene on the 25th and that we will continue to proceed forthwith and continuously until the case is closed, without any further delays for whatever reason on behalf of Mr. Lau and anybody else in this particular case."

In the middle of page 629, Mr. Chairman, you made a remark in response to my observation, and the sentence beginning on line 17 was directly in response to what I had said, and you said,

"It is the Board's intention when it convenes on the 25th to see the case through. I confirm, Mr. Charnoff, your understanding."

As I indicated, sir, in response to my comments. in support of my motion, I have to submit that with all due respect to Mrs. Bleicher, that if LIFE wanted more time, the one way they might accommodate getting more time is to not comply with your order of January 7th, to provide inadequate

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information for the case to go through, and then plead that in the nature of things, with public citizen-type participation in hearings of this sort, that LIFE was unable to fully reflect what it is that the Board had asked for, and because of the nature of the testimony and for the reasons stated by Mr. Engelhardt earlier, we would be forced into a delay in this hearing.

I would submit to you that what Mr. Engelhardt has just proposed gets us right to that delay, and is an automatic two-week delay.

less compliance with orders, and arguments. We get changes of counsel. I don't know if there is any basis for assuming that when we meet, if we were to meet on Mr. Engelhardt's schedule, two weeks from now that we won't see some other interesting little quip presented by one of the parties of the hearing which would result in another delay.

We have had several delays. We have had abundant conferences. Conferences at the bench, pre-hearing conferences, hearings on the record. We have had arrangements made and understandings reached with regard to schedule, all to no avail. Then we find outselves again considering another schedule delay.

It strikes me, Mr. Chairman, that the only way in which to proceed is first to consider affirmatively my

to me the only reasonable way to proceed is to proceed directly as I suggested, as a qualification to the staff's alternate approach -- namely, to have the intervenors, who were given to understand that their participation was to be ready to proceed with their direct case today, to proceed with that case today, and then to proceed with something that would fill up the time in between -- at least to allow the opportunity for them to cross-examine our witnesses. And this might consume most of this week. Then we would perhaps break for the weekend and reconvene on Monday and get on with the case, if we haven't gotten on with it by the end of this week.

I would strongly object on behalf of the applicant to schedule anything approaching the idea that the intervenors have another week to deliver their testimony. At worst, it seems to me we should ask the intervenors to present their direct testimony to us today in writing or tomorrow, if they don't have it with them today. Then we could reconvene next Monday for them to present it. And by that time the staff would be ready.

In the meantime we could continue with crossexamination on the part of the intervenors and the applicant
and staff witnesses. But I see no reason to offer the
intervenors another week to prepare their testimony which was
to be ready for presentation today.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: Mrs. Bleicher.

MRS. BLEICHER: I would say that my clients and I certainly resent the implications of certain of Mr. Charnoff's comments with respect to the way we complied with the order.

As I said before, we weren't here on the date that the order was made and it was our understanding that we were complying with the order when we did comply and give the five-page list. However, we understand now that further expansion of the list that we gave them was necessary.

We would like, of course, before we finally wrap
up the discussion of this motion, to find out exactly how
detailed you wanted this. You thought a two-page summary is
too short; how many pages should the summaries, for instance,
testimony, be? How many copies of it should we have? That is
another question. Do you want them hand-delivered in the way
we have done it, or do you want them mailed by any particular
form of mail?

With respect to the time, of course it is very difficult to get people who have not, as Mr. Engelherdt said — these people have not testified before in these hearings, so they don't have their full testimony down pat. The substance of what they are going to say is probably well known to us all, but the format and exact words they are going to use hasn't been chosen yet.

So it isn't a matter of reaching in to a file and

grabbing out the testimony they have given before.

It was suggested that there should be five days for the applicant and the regulatory staff to examine the testimony. That would mean that if we were to reconvene for the direct testimony on the 8th of February, then the testimony should be submitted on the 3rd, which is a Wednesday, not on a Monday. You have more than five days, but, of course, we need whatever additional time we can have in order to get people to sit down and type up the things they are going to say.

Also, there is a question here of one of our witnesses Dr. Sternglass -- he has already appeared at this hearing and he is scheduled to come back to the hearing this week to testify on cross-examination for the Coalition, and to testify on direct for us. There won't be time before this week for him to have a complete written statement of what he is going to say. Of course, when he did present his direct testimony there were many comments by the applicant that his direct testimone related to our contentions, so perhaps his former direct testimony gives you good indications of what he is going to talk about.

But to insist that he present a complete, written testimony before he gets here on the 7th, I believe it is -- no, it is the 27th. It would be impossible.

So I suggest we go forward with Dr. Sternglass without the written testimony requirement.

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With respect to the other witnesses, it would give us to the 3rd to have written statements, and you would have to define for us how detailed you want every single word they are going to say to be in writing, or do you want the gist of what they are going to say to be in writing, and how many copies do you want and where do you want it delivered to.

MR. CHARNOFF: Mr. Chairman, just a question for information.

Mrs. Bleicher referred to a two-page summary. I would certainly like to know what it is we are referring to.

If she is referring to the summary of Dr. Lederberg, I have an II-line summary that we received.

MRS. BLEICHER: That is the summary that I was referring to, Dr. Lederberg.

MR. CHARNOFF: I have 11 lines.

MRS. BLEICHER: Well, yours was telephoned and I don't know what sort of typewriter they transcribed it on.

MR. CHARNOFF: I think the important thing to observe is that here we are hearing that they won't have it written until perhaps the 3rd. Here we go again.

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MR. BARON: I would like to say --

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: Excuse me, Mr. Baron. Would you hold off just a moment?

MR. BARON: Yes.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: I was handed a note saying that the lights are on a City of Toledo Pollution Control automobils in the A&P parking lot.

Mr. Baron?

MR. BARON: As long as the engine wasn't running, at least they are not polluting the atmosphere.

I would certainly urge the Board to adopt the alternative suggested by the Staff. The reason for my going along with it is that obviously it helps the Intervenors.

I would like to make the following observation:

The Intervenor, LIFE, is seeking time. They are pleading in all sincerity the inability to do what, shall we say, is ordered of them. The time does slip by. I learned that lesson as an attorney in this matter.

I would like to compare their plight with something the Applicant itself, I think, has shown us.

We have on the one hand Intervenors with little,

if any, funds, with counsel of little or no experience,

attempting to comply with all rules and regulations and conduct

a proper hearing. On the other hand, we have the Applicant,

with its many thousands and thousands of dollars, with its

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have received, for example, the original petition from the Coalition for Safe Nuclear Power, somewhere after the 18th of November. One of the contentions in that petition was an item dealing with the siting factors -- Camp Perry, the testing ground, and the spot out in the lake.

Yet, on January 7th or 6th they were totally unable to provide proper answers to the contention.

The Board itself, on page 757, said it thought that the proof that the Applicants had supplied in answer to that contention was totally inadequate.

My comparison, then, is time was available to the Applicants -- time, money facilities. And yet they didn't do it in what length of time? From November to January.

Here you have an intervening group saying, "We have some time; we are asking for a little bit more." They are hoping to bring forth some testimony which would be quite appropos to the issues they have raised.

I submit that any time that is extended, whether it be a week or day or month, if it uncovers something as glaring a defect as the Coalition uncovered in its cross-examination of Mr. Roe, then the time and delay will have been well spent -- and I couldn't care one darn about the thousands of dollars that might be wasted because of the delay it is going to cause. That plant is going to stand there for 40

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years, by the statements of Mr. Roe. Another week or two I couldn't care less about, if it is going to be standing there for 40 years safely and protecting the public. That is really what this Coalition here and the LIFE intervenors are asking to do. Of the three intervenors, they did have the recourse to expertise -- we didn't. If they can be given that extra time, and if out of it just one important thing comes -- just one -- it would be worth it.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: Mr. Lau?

MR. LAU: I might say that I am ready to go. I have people, Dr. Tamplin coming in on the 29th. He will be here on the 28th to examine the Safety Analysis Report.

Dr. Sternglass has agreed to testify for me, and I can bring my other people in.

I would like to bring Dean Abrahamson in tomorrow, if possible.

Would appreciate, if possible, the Utility cooperating with us to the extent that we could get these Safety Analysis Reports into the hands of these people, so that when they come here and are cross-examined, the first question, I believe is "Have you studied this report?" Well, if we can't get that to them, and because of the mail situation and because of the time -- I have sent a letter to San Francisco the other day, and it took six days. Mail from Washington

is taking four days. So if you allow us this time, February lst, it is just going to be impossible to correspond to the response of them having the material that they need to adequately testify.

Now, the whole basis of my people coming down here and what information I have sent them so far and what I have been able to afford to, and the fact that they can be in here a day early and go over to the library and sit down and read what has gone on here in the testimony -- that doesn't seem to be the fair way to do it.

I asked for a document the other day near the end of the trial and I can't refer back to it, because again I can't have copies of that -- I was turned down, if you remember, my request for that.

I just don't think it is fair to me. I don't think it is fair to my family. And I don't think it is fair to this whole damn community, to be in a hearing like this and be subject to not having the tools to work with. We just don't have the tools.

Now if they want to allow our witnesses to come in and testify, then I say give us enough time to get the information to them, and let's be allowed enough time for them to read the information and then write out their testimony and allow enough time for it to get back.

If not, I am ready to go. I think what I have to

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show will show beyond any reasonable doubt that that plant cannot be built safely there, and I am running out of time.

And if we don't work these people into my dates that I have down here, it is just going to eliminate me from this hearing.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: When would your witnesses be ready for cross-examination?

MR. LAU: Well, to start with, I would like to bring up one other point. This was generally worked out by attorneys and people with mutual understanding.

Presentation of the Lau case is Number 7. Presentation of the LIFE case is Number 8. Cross-examination of Applicant's witnesses -- now I have been calling all over the country and talking to everybody else who is involved in hearings, and in every case the cross-examination of the Applicant's witnesses is before the case presented by the intervenors.

evidently, in trying to read everything and become an attorney and become efficient enough to step up here and present my case, did not look at this to read that I have to come in here and offer my witnesses, although I did have them available because I had no idea if I could cross-examine for half a day or half an hour, or what these new motions were going to do to the hearings.

So now I would like to, in consideration when we

are through talking. about this, if this is the case I would like the possibility of cross-examining the witnesses presented by the Utility, and by the AEC who, by the way, have neglected to answer part of my petition. My whole case is built around gas waste, radioactive emissions in the atmosphere, and danger to those in close or remote proximity.

They did not mention how they intend to protect us from radiation gases.

So in the testimony presented that I have been able to get, this is not included. So I am not completely prepared to cross-examine on something that isn't there.

And if they have allowed me to intervene on this, if I am an intervenor and they have allowed me to intervene on this, that is the whole basis of my contention.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: Well, the Board understands

that you are ready to go shead, and if you were ready to go

shead with these witnesses, how much time could you give

the Commission Staff and the Applicant to study the testimony

and then cross-examine your witnesses -- leaving aside

whether we should have next cross-examination of the Applicant's

witnesses or Commission Staff witnesses?

MR. LAU: I think if the utility would cooperate to bring this about, if they would send the necessary documents to the people I have, that at that time, from that point on, that we could -- well, I have no idea. I have no

idea how long it would take for the mail to get there, or these reports to get there. And from that time, I would say it is just a matter of 5 or 6 or 7 days to have it back.

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CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: You say Dean Abrahamson tomorrow and Dr. Tamplin on Friday, would they be available, would they return for cross-examination, let's say the following day?

MR. LAU: If I could have Dr. Tamplin in on the 28th, he would be here for that on the 29th, yes. He has agreed to this, although I think in all fairness to everybody, if this is to be considered, first they have to answer my allegation or my contention on my petition to intervene and, secondly, he would have to have at least some time to review what has been said. The 28th and 29th are practically the only dates I can get this very important man.

If I am not allowed to bring him at that time, it will eliminate one of my strongest contentions.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: I think the Board senses this and that is why I am pursuing it. Perhaps we ought to do it in a conference rather than do it on the record. But we are trying to find some practical way of conducting the proceeding forthwith with a minimum of delay without prejudicing the Applicant or the Commission Staff, by way of not giving them adequate time to prepare.

MR. LAU: Well, my three points are that I am ready to go. I have my witnesses, they have not answered my contentions wholly, as you can find in the transcript and that I would just feel, because this has been a policy all over the

country, that cross-examination of the Applicant's witnesses has come first, that I would rather pursue that first and then at that time let my witnesses determine from that examination what their testimony might be.

I think it is only fair. We are only seeing one side that is, the utilities' side.

Thank you.

CHAIRIAN SKALLERUP: You may recall in our conference we were prepared to do that. Start with the cross-examination this afternoon.

for one day or so in the interim of bringing other witnesses.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: Right.

IMR. ENGELHARDT: Mr. Chairman, with respect to Mr.

Lau's comments, I had mentioned earlier my comments on this

motion, that one purpose of preparing written testimony in

advance is to determine whether the testimony of the individual

is relevant to the contentions of the Intervenors.

Mr. Lau has identified several witnesses whose testimony he has not expanded on and we have no idea what they will be testifying to. But I think the Board should be reminded that Mr. Lau's contentions as we understand them are somewhat limited and we, for one, as a party to this proceeding, would like to see the relationship or some information with respect to the relationship of the testimony of Dr. Tamplin and

Mr. Lau is herein permitted to work within.

End #16

I think that it is important that at this proceeding and at an early stage we get some idea from Mr. Lau as to what these witnesses are going to generally cover so that we can determine if their testimony will be relevant to the contentions Mr. Lau has made.

Dr. Abrahamson and Mr. Gadler to the specific contentions that

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: Rather than get involved in a more detailed discussion on the record this way, I suggest we have a conference.

(Discussion off the record.)

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CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: The Board has considered the motion of the Applicant to hold that the Intervenors have forfeited their rights to bring on witnesses, and has considered the motion of the Commission Staff that the written testimony be prepared by February 1, with the hearing to reconvene a week later.

I would like to, by way of explanation, say that the reason the matter of written testimony is so important is that this is a highly complex subject matter, and it is not quite like a criminal trial where the counsel are well acquainted with the investigative file, and after a man testifies they can immediately cross-examine him.

In this kind of a situation the subject matter is sufficiently complex and there are so many degrees of expertise involved that it is important for parties whose interest is being affected by the testimony to have present at the time of the testimony, if at all possible, the kind of expert who would understand it so that he can guide counsel with respect to not only cross-examination, but also rebuttal testimony.

This is why we have been very careful to explore with the Intervenors the possibilities, the practical possibilities of getting this kind of testimony.

Now, as you know, with respect to Mr. Lau, he indicated that he is prepared to proceed with his case. The

Board is ready to hear Mr. Lau, after certain other matters have occurred.

Board believes that Mr. Lau should proceed with his case upon completion of cross-examination, and we understand that you will have Dean Abrahamson available tomorrow for your affirmative case, and that you and Mr. Engelhardt will attempt to reach Dean Abrahamson tonight in an effort to determine the gist of his testimony, so that the AEC Staff will have the proper scientific personnel here available to assist them with cross-examination and rebuttal testimony.

Then you are prepared with your other witnesses, Dr. Sternglass Wednesday and Dr. Tamplin on Friday.

MR. LAU: Thursday or Friday.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: Thursday or Friday.

And you will be bringing in other witnesses, too?

MR. LAU: Perhaps by tomorrow morning I will be able to fill in the other two, which I feel we can work in this week.

I would like the right to cross-examine in the meantime between these witnesses.

to have from your witnesses this written summary, or an accurate -- I mean written testimony, or an accurate summary, we will have a conference before the testimony so that there

will be no surprise on the part of the other parties.

With respect to LIFE, we suggest that LIFE proceed with its local witnesses first, and inasmuch as they are able to return for cross-examination, as you know, we would prefer to have a written summary or the actual testimony of such individuals in advance. If we can't get it, we will have to have a conference in advance, but one of the safeguards would be that we know they will be able to return, perhaps on another day, if necessary, to be available for cross-examination.

with respect to your out-of-town witnesses -excuse me -- out-of-state witnesses, we think it is impractical,
really, for you to get the testimony together by three
o'clock on Thursday from them, and we ask and really direct
that you provide it to us on Monday, February 1, and be
prepared to proceed on Wednesday.

Now, at this stage, it is not possible for the Board to see when this session will conclude. We may go through the weekend. There may be a break somewhere along the line, but at this particular point we see no possibility for a break other than perhaps part of Saturday and all of Sunday.

In this manner we believe we are being sufficiently flexible to permit the intervenors to set forth their case and at the same time, provide the Atomic Energy Commission

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Staff, who, I would point out to you, is really in large part on the defensive here, as much as the AEC Regulations which are under fire -- to permit that Staff adequate opportunity to cross-examine and provide rebuttal testimony.

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Are there any questions on the part of counsel? MR. CHARNOFF: Two questions, sir.

One is, would you address yourself to when LIFE would proceed with cross-examination, and secondly, on the assumption that Mr. Lau's witness, for example, Dr. Abrahamson, comes in tomorrow morning and concludes his presentation -- or perhaps he doesn't come at all. It seems to me we might begin to fit in LIFE's local witnesses starting tomorrow, not at some indefinite point in the future when Mr. Lau's direct case is complete.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: It is our desire to make the best use of the time available to us so that there will be no gaps. We recognize that there may have to be modifications of this schedule in the light of the actual circumstances. For example, in order to accommodate a witness we may have to suspend further cross-examination for a while.

Let me give you a practical example: Mr. Lau might not be finished with his cross-examination and LIFE may not have undertaken its cross-examination by the time Dean Abrahamson is here to be sworn in as a witness. In that event, we will simply have to suspend the cross-examination to hear the witnesses while they are here.

MR. CHARNOFF: The only point I am seeking clarification on is that LIFE should be prepared to both proceed with its cross and, if they are concluded with that, that they have

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the burden of having at least their local witnesses present tomorrow or Wednesday or whenever these gaps are to be filled in on the theory that Mr. Lau's case apparently is not going to run continuously.

I would appreciate a ruling to that effect.

chairman skallerup: Well, as I understand it, LIFE is prepared to go ahead, and certainly it would be simpler to proceed with their local witnesses as soon as you can anticipate a reasonable estimate of the time when we would be able to hear them.

to be paranoid, but it seems to me what is happening is that

LIFE is supposed to be here as a back-up man. Then somebody

else failes, we are supposed to be here with our people to fill

in the spac and if our people aren't here we won't have the

opportunity to present them at a later time. So we have to

sit here waiting for someone else to fail to have a witness.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: No, when Mr. Law is finished with his case, you will proceed.

MR. CHARNOFF: Excuse me, there is some confusion.

Mr. Law has a witness tomorrow, and another coming Wednesday,

and another one coming Thursday or Friday. It is my quess, at

least, that there is a fair chance -- let's assume we have an

hour or two, and I don't know how long their cross-examination

is of our witnesses or the staff's witnesses, but Mr. Lau's

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END#18

case is not scheduled to be finished even at best until

Dr. Tamplin is finished on Friday, and what I was proposing,

and maybe we could accommodate Mrs. Bleicher -- I think we
should schedule some of Mrs. Bleicher's local witnesses.

For example, one or two for tomorrow afternoon, and one or

two for Wednesday afternoon. We are filling in the gaps on a
scheduled basis, and we don't have to make it very inconvenient

for those witnesses.

presentation by LIFE until Mr. Lau is finished and we find we have not much to do the next several afternoons while waiting around from Dr. Tamplin to come, for example. It is entirely concer' 'a that Dean Abrahamson may not be here tomorrow. Are we than to sit until Friday doing not much perhaps until we begin to hear LIFE's case? Or, as we are told LIFE's witnesses are local or immediately available, that we ask for at least two or three of them to be scheduled for the next several days.

ins. BLEICHER: I think if cross-examination were allowed first rather than direct, that might help because we could go ahead with our cross-examination and fill in the spaces that appear.

MR. CHARNOFF: I indicated and I thought the Chairman indicated before that he was going to proceed with cross-examination. But, I don't know how long that would take and it seems if Mrs. Bleicher is finished with cross and she has no direct case to present, that is her risk. But I would suggest to accommodate the persons who do not live out of town but still live in the state, that just as we are scheduling Dean Abrahamson for a given time, that it might well be well to schedule some of LIFE's local witnesses for a scheduled time as well.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: I only observe these things can't be overplanned. I think what we must do, Mrs. Bleicher, is ask you to alert your witnesses to the possibility that we may be calling on them and try to give them the best type of advance notice that you can.

I can understand your feeling that you are not to fill in the blanks. On the other hand, you were prepared to put on your case today and it would seem to me quite fair to anticipate that you could bring some of the local witnesses in if we found a day in advance or so that there was going to be a significant block of time, by which I mean a morning or

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afternoon when we could hear them. So I think it is possible to overschedule and I would rather rely on the willingness of the counsel to cooperate with the Board and bring the witnesses in in order to facilitate the conduct of the hearing.

MR. ENGELHARDT: Mr. Chairman, I am sympathetic with the interest of the Applicant to move on with the hearing and with the Board's desire as well. With this schedule that you just outlined seems to me that the Staff as you indicated has a significant burden with respect to the witnesses that are proposed to be offered. The Staff will be hard pressed to meet this particular schedule.

You have established that the out of state witnesses for LIFE should have their prepared testimony in our hands by Monday and be prepared to begin cross-examination, immediately then be prepared to cross-examina these witnesses beginning on Wednesday. That gives the Staff two days in which to review testimony and prepare cross-examination questions.

under the burden of having to prepare cross-examination questions of the LIFE witnesses presented by LIFE for the rest of this week, presumably in an effort to close down this proceeding the following week. We would also be cross-examining those people in the second week.

Mr. Chairman, with the limited resources we have available, I question whether that is sufficient time to allow

the Staff to prepare the case. It is an important case and one that requires careful consideration of the testimony to be offered by these witnesses.

with us in preparing this cross-examination. We will be working working late hours every night. I think we are going to be stretching our capacity to continue at that pace for two weeks, weekends included.

Tam sympathetic with the Applicant's desire to move this hearing along but I still do not believe that my request of having the prepared testimony in advance and at least in our hands five days before the witness appears is out of order and that it is a reasonable request, it is certainly in accord with the Commission's Rules of Practice as to what is appropriate in a proceeding, that evidence be prepared in writing and made available within five days.

I think the schedule that we embark on here is one that is going to place a tremendous burden on the Staff and I am not sure the record will benefit as a result of this.

In addition we have to bear in mind and discuss this element, that simultaneously with the preparation of the cross-examination questions I assume the Board would want us to follow there on rebuttal testimony so that we would be prepared to finish off the rebuttal testimony as well, possibly without even a break between the cross and rebuttal. This too

End #19

is a burden on the Staff and we are not trying to get out of work but apportion this workload in an equitable fashion to allow sufficient time for our people to come from whatever part of the country they have to come from to assist us in the preparation of this material and I am not sure the schedule we have outlined is adequate to accomplish that.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: Mr. Charnoff, it is now the Commission that is asking for time. Is this a matter you care to comment on?

MR. CHARNOFF: Mr. Bleicher used the word "paranoid."

I guess it applies to a number of us.

Let me suggest, Mr. Chairman -- I have to be ready to begin with their case today under all the ground rules that have been established. They were the ones that failed to comply with your order to provide testimony or summaries of it as of last week.

Today is Monday. I would submit, sir, that we ask
the Intervenors to have the testimony in the hands of the
Commission on Friday of this week. That, including weekends,
would give the Commission five days when we reconvene, as
you suggested, on the third of Pebruary.

MR. ENGELHARDT: I think the difficulty would be that the LIFE witnesses that the Intervenor would be offering would be going on simultaneously, and we would in addition be preparing for cross-examination and rebuttal of those witnesses while we attempt to prepare for the future.

MR. CHARNOFF: I don't think that is correct. I think the hearing would proceed from now until Friday, and we don't even know for sure Mr. Lau's witnesses are going to be here. In any event, we are proceeding through Friday of

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this week in the breathless anticipation that Dr. Tamplin might show up. The hearing would then adjourn on Friday or Saturday, and we'd reconvene on Wednesday.

So during the time you receive the material from LIFE's witnesses on Friday, you would have the weekend off and Monday and Tuesday to prepare your material.

MR. ENGELHARDT: With that understanding, Monday and Tuesday would not be a hearing date and would instead be days for preparation of cross-examination, I think the Staff would be ready to move forward with cross-examination of the witnesses offered by LIFE beginning on Wednesday of next week. That would give us a five-day period ir which to review this testimony and prepare cross-examination.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: Well, we don't think we can plan ahead with that degree of certainty. So we will ask that the testimony be submitted on Pebruary 1, and that we will provide the Commission -- the Commission will be granted a stay of two days, if that is all you need, in the course of the hearing to be prepared so that in the event this proceeding continues through Monday and Tuesday, we will have to take off Wednesday and Thursday -- something of that kind -so what you will have adequate time to prepare your case.

We are just not sure how much time is going to be taken up by Mr. Lau's witnesses, and the cross-examination. So we can't say for sure Monday and Tuesday will be un-needed.

MR. ENGELHARDT: Do I understand then, Mr. Chairman, the Board is granting the Staff two days to prepare its cross-examination of the prepared testimony presented by Intervenor, LIFE, such that the Intervenor, LIFE, would have until February first to make available to the Staff and parties and the Board prepared testimony of its witnesses, and we then would be given two days thereafter to prepare our cross-examination? At which time -- well, let us say we would be prepared to develop our cross-examination for the witnesses two days hence?

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: Correct; a minimum of two days.

MR. ENGELHARDT: Subject to possible motion, if necessary, for an additional day if we are unable to meet that schedule?

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: We entertain all kinds of motions.

MR. ENGELHARDT: Mr. Chairman, I think that period is somewhat unreasonably short, but of course if the Board directs us to do this, we will do it and make our very best effort to meet that goal.

But I do hope that the Board understands that because of the limited time and because we did originally request at least five days, that the Board will, as you indicated, be receptive to the receipt of possibly a motion

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for an additional period of time within which to prepare our cross-examination.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: Well, I think it would be desirable for us to have an understanding now so that the witnesses can be called by LIFE on a day certain, and be able to plan to be here.

So let's give you three days, and we will proceed on the 4th.

MR. ENGELHARDT: All right.

MRS. BLEICHER: May I ask at this point how many copies of this testimony you want? For us, it is very difficult to spend the money to reproduce things. If we can have a typewritten copy with carbons, that is one thing, but if you have to start xeroxing it costs a lot of money.

How many copies of this testimony do you have to have available?

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: We can get along with one for each party, and one for the Board?

MR. ENGRLHARDT. As long as the copy we receive can be reproduced clearly. We will need a reasonably good copy to work from to get the extra copies we will need.

MR. CHARNOFF: Do I understand, Mr. Chairman, we are to receive the copies on the first, and not have it mailed on the first, or otherwise?

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: Receipt on the first. During

normal business hours.

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MR. CHARNOFF: May I also suggest that in light of the fact that this delay comes about again because of LIPE's failure, that you might encourage them to beat that by several days?

MRS. BLEICHER: We will run as fast as we can, but when you say "receipt," ordinarily times for filing are dated in accordance with when you put it in the mailbox, so to speak. It is impossible to know how long the mail is going to take to get it in your hands by Monday.

Can we hand-deliver it on Monday at a particular time of day?

MR. CHARNOFF: I would be glad to make the same arrangements we made the last time with regard to receiving the material from Mrs. Bleicher, and flying to Washington and making it available to the Staff, on one condition: that we receive this material at nine o'clock on Monday morning.

possibly commit to getting this to Mr. Engelhardt on Monday.

If we are to cooperate with the Staff in making this available, it seems to me LIPE ought to be able to put this in the hands of Mr. Snyder or Mr. Roe in Toledo by nine o'clock in the morning on Monday, and we would commit to getting it on the first plane to Washington and hand-deliver a copy to Mr. Engelhardt's office and the Board's office. But it has to be

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that early, or else Monday is lost.

MR. ENGELHARDT: Mr. Chairman, one point of clarification. With regard to this prepared testimony, are we now referring only to the testimony of out-of-state witnesses and that local witnesses, or at least in-state witnesses will be offered on the basis that they will be asked to be returned for cross-examination starting this week or next week?

I'm not clear at this point on that matter.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: We prefer to have the written testimony of all witnesses. However, inasmuch as local witnesses are subject to being recalled for cross-examination, we could probably live with that arrangement.

MR. CHARNOFF: Mr. Chairman, may I object to what?
We are talking about a delay now to accommodate witnesses.

If the local witnesses testify this week, well and good, they might be recalled beginning on February 3 or February 4.

If the local witnesses are not called upon this week and are not due to testify until the 4th, then we have to make arrangements for rescheduling until we call them. And again, I fear another delay at this point to accommodate schedules of various people.

I would move as to any witness of LIFE who does not testify this week, that we receive, Monday morning, the copy of such person's testimony; and I take it we are talking the full testimony, not a summary thereof or anything short of

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the full testimony at that point, and that we receive that testimony of every LIFE witness that LIFE intends to call at that particular point, whether it is out-of-state or a local person.

That way, if we are to reconvene as late as the 4th of February, we could commence and continue with the proceeding without further interruption or delays for rescheduling.

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MRS. BLEICHER: I object to that on the grounds it is unduly burdensome to us. If I see that it causes no additional scheduling burdens on you if we have as many of our local witnesses appear this week as we can fit in, and next week we go ahead with the out-of-town witnesses and continue with whatever local witnesses we have left after that --

local witnesses and they come in after your out-of-state
witnesses, we then have to reconvene another time because they
have to be recalled. It seems to me hereagain, Mrs. Bleicher
is saying they are not prepared, they haven't written their
testimony. And here we are again on the 25th of January, when
we were to continue. Now this burden is here because the
witnesses haven't written their testimony. At some point the
line has to be drawn, I submit, Mr. Chairman. We ought to get
the complete testimony of those witnesses by Monday, the 1st,
so that we can proceed in a direct and continuous fashion with
this hearing.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: Mr. Engelhardt.

MR. ENGELHARDT: I think I would support that motion of the applicant. I think it is a reasonable motion and I think it would bring good order to this proceeding, and assure that we can complete this hearing in an orderly way.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: The Board has consistently felt that an accurate summary of the testimony would be

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sufficient for our purposes and it ought to be just that, an accurate summary. However, those of your in-town witnesses who do not testify this week, we should have an accurate summary of their testimony filed at the same time as the out-of-state witnesses.

MRS. BLEICHER: Is the testimony of the out-of-town witnesses supposed to be presented in greater detail than intown witnesses?

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: I think you understand the purpose of having this testimony in writing. Make sure it is sufficiently complete so that no one will be taken by surprise, so that any lawyer on the other side of the case will have a reasonable opportunity to prepare. I suggest those are the guidelines that you should follow in preparing a summary.

Is there a motion pending?

MRS. BLEICHER: Mr. Chairman, we have two motions that are still pending. Oh, you mean with regard to this?

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: Yes. Have you disposed of this?

MR. CHAPNOFF: I don't think it is clear. I have said Monday at nine o'clock. I'm not sure we have a ruling of the Board with regard to that.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: Well, it was the Board's intent to give the intervenors the maximum possible time to get the testimony into the hands of the other parties, and we want it

in the hands of the other parties on Monday. And it is up to the intervenors to get it in to the hands of the other parties on Monday.

MR. CHARNOFF: Does that go to the end of business on Honday?

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: Yes.

MR. CHARNOFF: That means neither we nor the staff get it until Tuesday, unless you are including within your rule that it is the intervenor's burden to put it in the hands of the AEC in Washington on Monday, by the close of business, and also in my hands, since I am counsel for the applicant and I have filed an appeal and I am in Washington and Mr. Snyder of Toledo Edison, who has filed an appeal in this case, who is in Toledo -- if the intervenor puts it in the AEC's hands by the close of business, by Monday, and my hands and Mr. Snyder, fine. If the intervenor is proposing to deliver it to Mr. Snyder for us to deliver, I submit to you that geography doesn't permit a filing at five o'clock with Mr. Snyder for me to get it to the AEC or the Board members before it comes down to us.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: The Board is concerned with the fact that it gets to the AEC and the other parties.

MR. CHARNOFF: With respect to the one copy to the parties, I submit that we need one copy served upon Mr. Snyder and one copy on myself in Washington.

MRS. BLEICHER: We prefer to have the nine o'clock deadline because we don't have the money to fly someone to Washington. So if they insist on nine o'clock in the morning, we have to go along with that, so long as it is understood if it is there by nine, they will agree to distribute it.

MR. CHARNOFF: Subject to fog, icing, and other weather conditions, the answer to that is yes.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: Well, if you get it in to the hands of the applicant nine o'clock Monday, your obligation is discharged.

MRS. BLEICHER: Very well.

CHAIRMAN SKALLEPUP: Are there any other motions?

MRS. BLEICHER: Yes. LIFE has two motions to

present. Would it be in order to present them at this time?

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: Yes.

MRS. BLEICHER: The first motion we have is one we filed by telegram with the AEC, and we have copies of it here so that I believe all the parties now have copies of it.

It is a motion for disqualification of the Board members.

The gist of this motion is that the Board members,

Dr. Walter Harrison Jordan and Dr. Charles Ernest Winters,

should disqualify themselves as members of this Board for the

reason they may be biased in their consideration of the appli
cation for the construction permit in this case.

The reason we allege this possibility of bias is that the occupations of these two members of the Board put them in a position where they may be subject to bias. We are not stating that we have proof that they are subject to bias, but we have attached what was intended to be an actual copy of biographical material in the book entitled "American Men of Science, The Physical and Biological Sciences." But because of the fact that was difficult to read, we simply typed the material from that book onto an exhibit which we have attached to our motion.

That material indicates that both of these Board members are presently employed by organizations which have a direct pecuniary interest in the outcome of these proceedings.

I will not go into great length --

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: Would you repeat that sentence?

MRS. BLEICHER: They have a pecuniary interest as

to the outcome of the proceedings. We state that in the

memorandum.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: Would you amplify that?

MRS. BLEICHER: We are not saying that Dr. Winters,

per se, does, but Union Carbide, which is his employer, has a

pecuniary interest in the proliferation of nuclear power plants

and we are saying Union Carbide is under contract with the

AEC to operate the Oak Ridge National Laboratories, and there
fore it is connected with Dr. Jordan, and Union Carbide has

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an interest in nuclear power plants. Union Carbide processes fuels for nuclear power plants, and therefore it is to their advantage to have these plants in operation.

We also allege that Dr. Jordan has communicated a position in a publication, an article entitled, "Nuclear Energy, Benefits Versus Risks," which appeared in "Physics Today," in May of 1970, and also appeared in one other place that I know of, one other publication that I know of. And in this article he stated that although there are hazards from nuclear power plants being built, nevertheless they should be built. In other words, it is our contention that he already made his position on whether or not a construction permit should be granted very clear, and this would make it difficult for him to make a determination that this power plant should not be built.

members should disqualify themselves and be replaced by other technically qualified persons whose associations will not cause bias or lead to the possibility of bias, because the possibility or even the appearance of bias is also very important.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: 1 see you signed this memorandum. Did you read the article in "Physics Today?"

I haven't.

MRS. BLEICHER: Yes. I did.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: Were there any qualifications with respect to building plants made in the article?

MRS. BLEICHER: I don't understand what you mean.
Could you explain what you mean by that?

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: Did Dr. Jordan qualify his statements that these plants be built?

MRS. BLEICHER: Dr. Jordan said he would like to see as much safety as possible, but he felt no matter what these plants had to be built, and only by building them could we obtain the experience to make them more safe.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: Well, we will have Dr. Gordan here tomorrow. It seems to me appropriate to ask the Cormission Staff to comment on this motion -- or would you prefer to comment on it at a later time?

MR. ENGELHARDT: I would be perfectly willing to comment now, and if the Board desires further comment, I would be glad to do that at a later time.

I presume this motion is filed under the provisions of 10 CFR Section 2704(c) of the Commission's Regulations, which reads,

"If a party deems a presiding officer --"

And I pause here for a moment. A "presiding officer" in the context of these proceedings is either a Hearing Examiner or an Atomic Safety Licensing Board, such as the one presiding at this hearing --

"If a party deems a presiding officer be disqualified, he may so move."

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The motion sets forth alleged grounds for disqualification. If this is not granted, he will refer it to the Commission, which will determine the sufficiency of the grounds alleged. If the Chairman was to decide sufficient grounds were presented, then the Board's ruling in that respect would be referred directly to the Commission and not to the Appeal Board, as is customary in a matter where there may be a question certified.

But that matter goes directly to the Commission for consideration.

The substance of this motion is assentially identical to the substance of the motion that was filed in a recent proceeding before the Commission in the matter of Long Island Lighting Company, Shoreham Nuclear Power Station, Unit 1, Docket No. 50-322.

In a memorandum and order issued by the Atomic Energy Commission on October 28, 1970, the Commission dealt with essentially this same problem with regard to the allegation that the technical members of the Licensing Board should be disqualified because they appear to be too intimately connected with the development of nuclear power and technology. and, on the theory that action speaks louder than words, must be assumed to have a favorable bias which furthers the development of nuclear power as a method of generating electricity.

The Atomic Energy Commission affirmed the action

of the Board denying the motion made by intervenors in this proceeding -- that is, the proceeding in Shoreham -- and for the reasons set forth in the memorandum, an order that I just received.

It indicates that first of all at least as far as the affidavit in the Shoreham case was concerned, that there is no contention in the affidavit that any member of the Licensing Board has a connection with the applicant or other parties in this proceeding. Similarly here, I don't believe there is any such contention.

Then the Commission goes on to discuss the law, precedent and legislative history of the statute, and the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act which established the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board, namely, Section 191 of the Atomic Energy Act.

I think, Mr. Chairman, for the purposes of dealing with this particular motion, that the content of this order and memorandum of the Commission, which I will not go into detail on, deals with the substance of the motion with LIFE has offered. And I would recommend that this memorandum and order of the Commission establishes a precedent necessary in this proceeding to deny the LIFE motion.

I would be happy to make this document available to the Board. It is a public document, available to anybody in the Commission's Public Document room. I cited the reference

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and if the Board would like this copy to review, I would be happy to make it available to them.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: I would appreciate that very much, if the Board had an opportunity to read it.

MR. ENGELHARDT: Mr. Chairman, I might read just a short statement from the legislative history of the section of the Act that I cited, Section 191. There appears the following statement: "The Board members could be appointed by the Commission --"

The legislative history of Section 191 of the Act which establishes the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board has the following statement which I think is relevant and which is included in this memorandum and order of the Commission.

"Board members could be appointed by the Commission from private life or designated from the Staff of the Commission or another federal agency. It is expected that the two technically qualified members will be persons of recognized calibre and stature in the nuclear field.

"It is the Commission's intent in authorizing the Atomic Licensing Board to bring to bear technical expertise in the resolution of the scientific and technical problems associated with the licensing."

It is this quote and the discussion that follows the quote as to the intent given to that by the Commission which I think is important and really repositive with regard to the motion that LIFE has offered in this proceeding.

I would like to deliver to you, Mr. Chairman, a copy of this memorandum and order.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: Have you any comments to make

with respect to the form of the motion, inasmuch as the regulations appear to require an affidavit?

MR. ENGELHARDT: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

With regard to the form of the motion it is defective in that it fails to attach an affidavit and as I quoted from the regulations, 2.704, an affidavit is required to staisfy the technical requirements of that regulation.

I think, Mr. Chairman, to set this record straight and present our position, at least, I would be opposed to the granting of this motion. It sets forth no justifiable basis for granting of the motion.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: Mrs. Bleicher, you heard the comment of the Commission Staff with respect to the form.

You may wish to consider providing an affidavit with your motion. Further, are you acquainted with the Commission's ruling in the Shoreham case?

MRS. BLEICHER: No, I am not.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: Is there another copy present?

MR. ENGELHARDT: Unfortunately, that is the only

copy we have with us. I am not quite sure I know where we can

have copies made here in Port Clinton. We will make an effort

to get a copy if we can do so during the evening recess.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: We will try to get you a copy, Mrs. Bleicher.

You spoke of another motion. To dispose of this, I

will say the Board will take it under advisement and report on it in the morning, providing we receive an affidavit from you.

MRS. BLETCHER: Our second motion is a motion that this Board deny the Applicant's any right to an exemption under the laws pertaining to the construction of a nuclear plant until such time as these hearings have been concluded or in the alternative that these hearings be recessed until such time as it has been determined whether or not the Applicant will receive an exemption from the operation of the law.

Regulations of the United States Atomic Energy Commission on January 7, 1971 asking for an exemption from the operation of the law. The law in brief states it is necessary to have a permit before building a nuclear power plant and this is what this hearing is all about, granting of that permit for construction. But the Applicant has requested that while these hearings are going on it be permitted to construct the power plant that we are trying now to decide wheter or not should be constructed.

This seems to me, in other words, as though they are going to continue with the construction of the plant while we all sit here and talk about whether they should be constructing the plant.

This Board now has jurisdiction over the question of

whether or not the Applicant should be able to build the proposed plant and if it should be, in what manner the plant should be built, whether there should be any changes in the way the plant should be built at all.

There are two reasons, therefore, where an expert consideration of the operation would be, in my mind, illegal and very prejudicial to the people in the surrounding area and this Intervenor.

The regulations in Section 50.10 specifically mentions some of the acts which the Applicant has proposed in his letter that will be asked if they are going to perform under the exemption and the regulations specifically state these acts will not be done until such time as a permit has been granted.

The regulations, Section 50.10 on license required states that no person shall be given the construction of a production or utilization facility on a site in which the facility is to be operated until the construction permit shall be issues.

As used in this paragraph construction shall include foundation poured or installation of any portion of the permanent facility on this cite.

There are a few exceptions as to that but as we understand the letter the Applicant has sent to the Director of Regulations, there are definitely going to be certain

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actions taken on the site which include pouring of foundation for and installing portions of the permanent facility.

The second reason this Intervenor is particularly interested is that our contentions relate directly to whether or not this structure is going to allow the emission of an unsafe amount of radiation.

On page 3 of its letter to Mr. Price, the Director of Regulations, the Applicant has stated that it wants to install the containment vessel inside the walls of the shield building up to a particular grade level. This means that while we are sitting here talking about whether or not they should be allowed to build a power plant, they are going to build a containment vessel.

the information that we present here that the containment vessel that they have proposed is inadequate because it permits the leakage of too much radiation, more than would be safe, then the vessel they are intending to build would have to be changed. But we all know that perhaps it is impossible to change something once it is built. Of course it is always possible since they are doing this at their own risk that they will have to abandon the project completely but the practical realities are once they put all of this money into it, when it comes to small changes in safety features, it may be impossible to make these changes, which would indicate our

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discussions here have no bearing on what is going to happen, since it is all going to be accomplished before we ever get to the decision point.

They also suggest on page 3 that they wish an exemption so they can place the concrete fill inside and outside the containment vessel. This again refers to the protecting walls around the core.

Most of the contentions here refer to whether or not they have sufficient protection of the core and if they are going to start building it while we continue to talk, it seems as though our talk really has little practical reality.

Jurisdiction over the matter as to whether or not the permit should be granted and if so, how, that the Board require that the exemption not be granted until such time as these hearings are concluded or that we adjourn the hearings until such time as the exemption is either granted or not granted so we will know if there is any purpose in continuing the hearings at all.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: Mr. Engelhardt?

MR. ENGELHARDT: Mr. Chairman, first I would like to state that -- let me put this in a historical perspective for a moment.

The Director of Regulations granted to the Applicant in these proceedings an exemption in the letter dated

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additional work.

September 10, 1970, prior to the notice of hearing of these proceedings. Subsequent to the granting of that exemption, as I'ms. Bleicher indicated and subsequent to the commencement of this proceeding, the Applicant requested authority to perform

The specific exemption was requested under the provisions of 50.12, 10 CFR 50.12, the same section under which the initial exemption was granted.

The Atomic Safety and Licensing Board has not been delegated by the Commission with authority to grant exemptions. The central purpose for not providing that authority to these Boards was to make clear that it would not put the Boards in a position of prejudging the adequacy of an application by being asked to pass upon exemption requests. This matter has been reserved for the Regulatory Staff. The exemption is limited by regulation to a small portion of the total construction. In other words, what is occurring under use exemptions is where the need is shown by the Applicant, and that is the essential test, the need must be shown as to why the exemption is necessary and if the exemption is granted, the exemption is limited in scope to permitting the Applicant to construct work up to and no further than grade level. That is up to the ground level.

They can construct no more under an exemption and no exemption beyond that is to be granted. Any exemption that

may be granted for this type of construction work is granted solely at the risk of the Applicant. The Applicant must assume all responsibility so that if the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board residing at the licensing proceeding makes a determination that the license shall not be granted and if this is affirmed, subsequently, through the appellate process then the effort expended by the Applicant in performing that work under an exemption is denied. In other words, the Commission is under no obligation to the Applicant for permitting ham to do this. We are not, by allowing an exemption, guaranteeing the Applicant at all. We are merely providing to the Applicant an opportunity to do this preparation work, continuation of the site preparation work and foundation work because of a need.

The need is stated in his request for the exemption and the need essentially relates to the needs for power to the community in the area and a showing that that power will be needed by a certain date certain. The basis for our providing that is that.

In addition I think it is important to note that
the AEC Regulatory Staff will not grant an exemption if there
are any technical problems which we can observe with regard
to the application itself. Such an exemption is normally
not granted to an Applicant until the review process has been
completed or at least is so well along that essentially we have

determined that there are no significant technical problems to be resolved.

When I say that with regard to these matters, I am referring of course to matters with regard to site, in particular to the geology or epidemiology or other matters that would be of concern to us.

After we have resolved in our minds and in our view that this plant, that indeed there are no such technical problems that would affect the site, we are then in position to consider the exemption.

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The Board has not been delegated by the Commission to make these considerations in an effort to avoid their having to be put in an impossible position of pre-judging these types of requests.

exemption is granted by the Director of Regulation, the Boards may not upset that exemption, and it is only the total record of the hearing that is determinative at that point. And it is the Board's responsibility to evaluate the complete record of the proceeding and make the determination as to whether that construction should be granted.

As I mentioned before, if the Board determines that it should not be granted and this decision is sustained, then there will be no exemption. The work performed under that exemption is done at the sole risk and responsibility of the Applicant.

MR. CHARNOFF: I believe Mr. Engelhardt has stated the law correctly. This is a request Applicant made after conclusion of the last phase of the hearing. We were involved in a delay because of the late intervenor coming in and getting a delay in the hearing.

are not the subject matter of this hearing. They are limited, as Mr. Engelhardt said. The only thing I would submit, Mr. Chairman, is that it is not true that the added exemption work

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that we have requested is at all related to LIFE's contention with regard to the validity of 10 CFR Part 20.

But it seems to me what is suppositive of this
particular motion is the fact that the Commission has delegated
authority to the Director of Regulation that has not been
delegated to licensing boards. It is, in fact, a limited
type of work that the Commission has authorized in a number
of instances.

We have not asked for any authority to do things that has not been previously granted in a number of cases.

This is all below-grade work. The concrete fill that was mentioned by Mrs. Bleicher is not immediately near the core: it is just inaccurate.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: The Board will consider this record, and enter its order on this motion tomorrow.

Are there any further motions?

MR. LAU: Mr. Chairman, from the beginning I have just had a complete misunderstanding about the National Environmental Policy Act. It is still not clear in my mind, and it probably never will be, that the President of the United States can sign this Act, backed by Congress, and that the Atomic Energy Commission will not allow it to be spoken of at these hearings.

I might say my background has been completely around environment. My whole life has been from fishing, from

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hunting, from tracking, or things to do with the outdoors.

I have fished on the reefs right outside the plant. I have trapped in the area of the plant. I have hunted in the area of that, and it is just a shame what they are doing down there.

The Utilities ran ads with young boys running through the woods hanging up bird houses in trees. Well, there are no more trees there, and no more birds. The migratory birds are being turned away from the area because of the noises. The area -- the beautiful pond, the woods and Bay Pond there, where there were always thousands and thousands of ducks coming to that refuge -- has gone. Just a few ducks come back -- what we call the stupid ducks. The real wild ducks -- and the reason they are called wild is because they are wild, and they don't accept man being that close to them.

So I would like to say, especially since there is a suit against the Utilities and the Government for trading this land -- and it was traded behind closed doors, and nobody knew about it for five months until it was announced.

And it wasn't even brought, I understand, before the Migratory Bird Council or Commission, which has the right to refer to or grant the land usage of all Federal land -- especially Federal Refuges -- I would like to make this statement:

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: Mr. Lau, I asked if you have

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any motions to make.

MR. LAU: This is a motion.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: Please make the motion.

MR. LAU: I wish to formally move this Board for an order allowing the scope of my intervention to include the adverse effects upon the environment, both radiological and others, that I believe that the Davis-Besse plant would cause.

This motion is in writing, and I hereby submit it to the Board.

to 10 CFR 50 limits the production of evidence on these matters to proceedings beginning on or after March 4, 1970. However, it is my belief that Section II(a) represents an arbitrary regulation by the Atomic Energy Commission, and is in direct violation of the National Environmental Policy Act, Title 42, Sec. 4321 to 4335; and more specifically, Sec. 4434.

Defore I proceed with my case, since the Board's ruling will determine the course and scope of whatever evidence I wish to present or elicit.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: Mr. Charnoff?

MR. CHARNOFF: Mr. Lau handed me a copy of a document entitled "Motion to Expand Scope of Hearing."

Let me remind the Board Mr. Lau was a late intervenor

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to start with. He filed a petition to intervene which was not adequate. The Board gave him a second chance to file an amended petition to intervene.

And here we are, six to eight weeks later, with a brand new proposed contention by Mr. Lau.

Therefore, in the first instance, we would object to this as being far too late.

Secondly, let me observe that Mr. Lau is proposing to deal with a matter which has been requested in part at least in connection with the intervention by LIFE, and which the Board has ruled be handled on a briefing basis, with regard to the validity of the Commission's ruling in this area.

So I think this motion is now out of order, and should be denied.

MR. ENGELHARDT: Mr. Chairman, I think the motion is out of order in its lateness in offering here. However, regardless of that, as far as we are concerned, the motion does not state or set forth any sound basis. It is a motion unsubstantiated and unsupported, as far as we are concerned.

I think this is a matter for legal briefing, essentially, and a matter which we need to know the basis -- this Board, I believe, should know the basis upon which Mr. Lau is making his motion.

The motion itself provides no information,

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essentially, other than the concerns that Mr. Lau has with regard to these matters.

I think that, however, if the Board does not feel the motion is delayed, or is tardy, with regard to this proceeding and Mr. Lau's participation in it, there is nothing to preclude Mr. Lau from making an offer of proof with regard to evidentiary material that he might offer with regard to this matter.

But under the Commission Rules, which he has stated, 10 CFR Part 50, the environmental effects other than radiological matters are not matters for this Board's consideration, and if Mr. Lau would like to make an offer of proof, he can do so as provided in the Rules. But this is all he can do with regard to that particular matter.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: Thank you.

MR. ENGELHARDT: Mr. Chairman, I would like to correct one thing. I believe in Mr. Lau's motion he refers to the burden of proof requirements of 2.732. With regard to the offer of proof which I referred to in my comments, the appropriate reference is 2.743(e), which cites an offer of proof made in connection with objections to a ruling by a presiding officer, excluding a rejection, shall consist of the substance of the proffered evidence, and so forth.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: The Board will go off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

to order.

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prepared to rule on it.

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With respect to the first paragraph, this appears to us to be a subject matter which already was raised by LIFE, which is a legal matter on which briefs are going to be filed, and you will be given an opportunity to file a reply brief to the LIFE brief.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: Will the hearing please come

We have considered your motion, Mr. Lau, and are

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With respect to the second paragraph, the Board is expressly enjoined by the Commission and the Commission's Regulations from going into that area at this time. I refer to the Title 10, Part 50, of the Revised Appendix B as it appeared in the Federal Register, Volume 35,235 of Friday, December 4, 1970. And, accordingly, we deny that part of your motion.

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Let me point out that when the briefs come in and these matters are presented to the Commission, the Commission will require us to either take evidence concerning the environmental effects or they won't. But that is the way that issue will be resolved in this proceeding.

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Any further motions?

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MF. BARON: Well, the matter of the motion which I

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introduced in the mail. I understand we will attend to that

tomorrow?

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CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: That is right.

MR. BARON: There is one other item which I just wanted to mention, and that can be attended to tomorrow, also. That dealt with the motion which I made on behalf of the Coalition that we adjourn. This is back on the 7th. Picking the transcript up, on page 920, I made a motion to adjourn to the 25th so that we could avail ourselves of the Testimony of Dr. Huver, and the Board overruled that motion but indicated we would be able to proffer into the record testimony he might have given so that in the event of the denial of the request for the continuance was considered to have been in error by the Appellate Court, the Appellate Court would also have available to it the testimony that he would have given.

We have here with us --

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: Is that testimony under oath?

MR. BARON: Yes. We have here the affidavit of

Charles W. Huver. We have his biographic information. We

have his testimony, and we also have the carbon of the letter

of transmittal which I directed Mrs. Stebbins to send to

Dr. Huver setting forth the specific contentions to which he

must address himself.

Again, it is our understanding that this is merely to put into the record -- I am not going to ask that we do it now unless the Board asks to go ahead with it. I was going to say tomorrow morning or any time the Board wishes to do it.

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Mrs. Stebbins, in my absence in the morning, could put it into the record.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP. Well, is there any reason that you don't want to put it in the record in today's proceedings?

MR. BARON: If you want to go ahead, we can do it right now.

MR. ENGELHARDT: What is required, Mr. Baron? Do you envision this to be a lengthy process?

MR. BARON: Well, it was the reading of the answers. That is what I was going to do.

MR. ENGELHARDT: Isn't there -- Fr. Chairman, couldn't we expedite this by offering this as if read into the record and it could be incorporated.

MR. CHARNOFF: Mr. Chairman, if we look at the offer of proof rule, 2.743(e), it seems to me the suggestion is that we might treat it as a rejected exhibit at this point which is to be retained into the record, if it is not evidence. But I see no reason to have it read at this point into the record. It is simply to be retained in the record. All that is called for there is a statement of the substance of the proffered evidence.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: Yes. 2.743(e), Offer of Proof.

An offer of proof made in connection with an objection to a ruling of a presiding officer, excluding or rejecting proffered oral testimony shall consist of a statement of the substance

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of the proffered evidence. If the excluded evidence is written, a copy shall be marked for identification. Pejected exhibits, adequately marked for identification, shall be retained in the ·record.

This would appear to be the appropriate vehicle.

MR. BARON: So we are suggesting to give the written statement that I have and all the information that goes along with it to the stenographer for the purposes of being marked and include it in the record.

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CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: Correct.

MR. BARON: I don't have copies of it.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: Well, give one to him, and that will be adequate.

MR. BARON: All right.

I have nothing else at this time.

MR. ENGELHARDT: Is this to be marked for identification as an exhibit, or just for identification based on the transcript record?

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: Let's mark it for identification as Coalition Exhibit -- do you remember your number? MR. BARON: I would say number 1.

(The document referred to was marked Coalition Exhibit 1 for identification.)

MR. LAU: Mr. Chairman, would it be appropriate at this time to bring up the facts about my petition to intervene, and the fact that neither the Applicant nor the AEC has answered what I consider one of the major portions of my petition?

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: Hold on just a moment.

Mr. Lau, you may recall there was a discussion of this in the course of one of our conferences, and I would simply call on Mr. Charnoff to, if he could, recall what he said to Mr. Lau at the time Mr. Lau raised this issue earlier,

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with respect to Mr. Lau's allegations and your duty to respond.

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MR. CHARNOFF: Yes. I think there are a few things that need to be said, Mr. Chairman.

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The first is that Mr. Lau is apparently contending that the contention upon which he was admitted, and the matter in controversy, defined as Lau's matter in controversy, based upon his amended petition to intervene, would allow testimony on the matter of the safety for -- not the matter of safety -- the matter of health and safety effects of

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He apparently is basing this upon the opening

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sentence of his first contention.

radioactivity releases.

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sentence is identical with the sentence which was ruled to

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be inadequate and incomplete, and he was asked to clarify in

I would remind the Board and Mr. Lau that that

He then filed an amended petition to intervene in

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what way gas waste was dangerous emissions.

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which he elaborated under Contention Number 1, and he dealt

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with his allegation that the proposed reactor facility and

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its evaluation was not consistent with AEC regulations TID-

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14844 with regard to adequacy of meteorology.

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Clearly, in discussion of that petition, the Board made it clear what has to be asserted as contentions if

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one is going to get into the question of radioactivity

releases in terms of challenging the adequacy of AEC standards.

Certainly there is nothing in the amended petition that would have supported that, and certainly all that Mr.

Lau has done is embellished on that sentence, by relating things or discussing things that are not related to health and safety effects of this.

So I think, number one, there is a substantial question here that calls for a decision, perhaps, as to whether or not Mr. Lau is to be permitted to present testimony on safety aspects on radioactive gas wastes.

On the procedural point, let me point out, however, that even if he were to be admitted to challenge Part 20, we, the Applicant, and for that matter, the Staff, as I understand it, have no burden to go forward with any additional testimony in this particular case, to provide any further information with regard to this particular matter or any matter to Mr. Lau, simply because he has raised this contention.

The burden is on Mr. Lau to put his testimony forward. We have presented our case as to why this application should be granted, and Mr.Lau can make of it what he wishes. If he wishes to introduce testimony, and LIFE wishes to introduce testimony on Part 20, it is their burden to go forward with testimony with regard to that, provided it is a matter allowed to them.

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So the two points, in brief:

One is that I don't believe the contention on which Mr. Lau was admitted involves the question of adequacy of Part 20, or safety effects of radioactive gas waste, and,

Secondly, that the Applicant nor the Staff or any party has the burden to go forward with testimony simply because the Intervenor has made a petition to intervene.

It is up to the Intervenor to present direct testimony, or by cross-examination and based upon the record offered by the Intervenor, to go into this point.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: Mr. Lau, is this clear to you, the nature of the issue we are discussing?

MR. LAU: Yes, it is. I believe -- I am trying to separate everything that is being said, and sift it through my mind. In my original intervention I had four contentions involved, and they got down to the point on page 356 where Mr. Charnoff said he was going to have to take one of these contentions and almost have to address these sentence by sentence.

and I only ask the chance to plead my case, sentence by sentence, if necessary. I live within a half mile. My family lives there. We cannot accept the fact that what they say or the fact that they don't say anything, that these are good radiation standards. There are going to be poisonous gases emitted into the atmosphere. How much is

throw it away.

just how adequate they can live by these things.

But it is my main concern, if I am not allowed to provide witnesses or to cross-examine on this, I might as well

going to depend on the Rules and Regulations set forth, and

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CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: Mr. Engelhardt?

MR. ENGELHARDT: Mr. Chairman, we have always understood and believed and certainly the Applicant indicates that is his understanding, that the introductory clause or the sentence of the contentions through which Mr. Lau has been admitted to this proceeding was introductory to the specific contentions contained in the balance of his statement.

Now, he has indicated from his first petition to intervene that the gas wastes will be dangarous. Then he indicated radioactivity emitted into the atmosphere will endanger the petitioner and all others in the proximity. It was that statement Mr. Lau was expected to elaborate on in the amended petition. This he has done.

In the subsequent paragraphs of his amended petition he identified those areas of concern to him. It has been my understanding that his participation in this proceeding has been limited to the concerns he has with how 10 CFR Part 100 would apply with respect to this application and site and the challenge of or I should say the applicability of TID-14844 in connection with the application of 10 CFR Part 100.

We have understood this and our supplemental testimony with regard to Mr. Lau's contentions which we offered
at the last proceeding dealt specifically with the contentions
he has made here. We made it clear at that time that that

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is what we understood his contentions to be and we attempted to deal with those particular matters as best we could, and making those comments subject to cross-examination by Mr. Lau.

I think now at this stage Mr. Lau is attempting to inject into this proceeding an issue which this Board has rejected previously and which I believe neither of the parties, neither the Applicant or the Staff and possibly not the Board understood to be Mr. Lau's case.

I think with that in mind Mr. Lau's testimony or cross-examination should be limited to the contention as it is elaborated on in his amended petition, namely, the applicability of 10 CFR Part 100 and TID-14844 with regard to this application and to his participation.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: Mr. Engelhardt, at this time can you conveniently cite for us the portions of the transcript where you gave your redirect testimony?

MR. ENGELHARDT: No, Mr. Chairman, I am unable to do that immediately.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: Well, if you would, the Board would appreciate it if you would supply us with those citations and also Mr. Lau.

MR. ENGELHARDT: That we will do, certainly.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: He will perhaps see your position as to your response to the issue which he raised.

Am I being awkward in expressing that?

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The Commission has your petition, they thought they responded to the issues which you raised. I am asking them if they would provide you with the citation of the transcript so you could see and perhaps you could have a meeting of the minds as to whether this is in fact what you raised or not.

MR. LAU: Mr. Chairman, I don't think there is any misunderstanding. I was allowed to intervene on this, there was no question about that at the time. The two parties agreed and so forth, I was presented in an intervenor status. It says right there, they can't take it away from me, it is there, it is my major concern and I feel it is important.

MR. CHARMOFF: May I point out in the transcript there was substantial discussion about what these contentions meant by all of us I think at the time and much of this material begins on page 352 and there it is clear that statement were made what Mr. Lau is referring to in the first contention is one relating to the adequacy of the site. Nowhere in that discussion did Mr. Lau or his counsel, Mr. Knight, in any way suggest that that was not an accurate statement as to what that contention was all about.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: Well, the next matter on the agenda, Mr. Lau, is the cross-examination of witnesses and considering the hour, the Board believes that it would be wise to adjourn until tomorrow morning, at which time you will

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be provided the opportunity to cross-examine and if Dean
Abrahamson is here, it will be necessary to sandwich him in
in your cross-examination.

this late hour. I just want to clarify, in all the confusion that developed, I am not positive as to what the Board said its ruling was on our motion to compel answers to interrogatories or whether the Board would announce its decision tomorrow.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: Let me reflect on that.

Dr. Winters has refreshed my memory.

We agreed to give you our order tomorrow on your argument on that issue.

MR. ENGELHARDT: Mr. Chairman, I wanted to give Mr. Lau a reference. It is transcript page 296 and follow on pages in which the Staff deals with the specific contentions that you have made regarding 10 CFR Part 100 and TID-14364.

MR. LAU: I am sorry, I don't have that one.

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MR. CHARNOFF: Mr. Chairman, I don't believe you stated what time we would reconvene, number one. And number two, I understand the agenda for temorrow is that Nr. Lau would proceed with his cross-examination of the staff and the applicant, at which time, assuming Dean Abrahamson is not present, when that is concluded, LIFE would proceed with its cross-examination of the applicant and staff. And if Dr. Abrahamson is here, we would interrupt one or the other cross-examinations to afford Dr. Abrahamson time to present his direct testimony, and find some way to provide us with an opportunity for cross-examination toworrow afternoon -- at some break or other.

CHAIRMAN SKALLERUP: That is right. The only reason

I didn't give you the time was that I was having difficulty
getting a word in edgewice.

The Board needs time tomorrow, as you know, to do some of its homework, so we will reconvene at 10:00.

(Whereupon, at 6:45 p.m., the hearing in the above-entitled matter was recessed to reconvene at 10:00 a.m., Tuesday, 26 January 1971.)