NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

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In the matter of:

THREE MILE ISLAND UNIT II : Docket No. 50-320-OLP

Court Room No. 2 U.S. Federal Building and Courthouse 3rd and Walnut Streets Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Monday, July 7, 1980

The above-entitled matter met for prehearing

conference at 2:05 p.m.,

BEFORE:

JAMES R. WOLF, BOARD CHAIRMAN

OSCAR H. PARIS, Ph.D. BOARD MEMBER

FREDERICK J. SHON, BOARD MEMBER

APPEARANCES:

WILLIAM A. LOCHSTET, Ph.D On behalf of himself

JUDITH JOHNSRUD, Ph.D On behalf of ECNP

STEPHEN SHOLLY On behalf of himself

STEPHEN C. GOLDBERG, Esq. LIZA M. SINGER, Esq. On behalf of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission

DONALD S. BRINKMAN Advisor to NRC staff

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APPEARANCES (continued)

KARIN CARTER, Esq.
ROBERT ADLER, Esq.
On behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

GEORGE S. TROWBRIDGE, Esq.
DELISSA A. RIDGWAY
Shaw, Pittman, Potts & Trowbridge
On behalf of Metropolitan Edison Company.

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PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Ladies and centlemen, we are here in this matter of the Metropolitan Edison Company, et al., Three Mile Island Nuclear Station No. 2, bearing Docket No. 50-3200LA.

First, I would like to point out that this Board is a board representing the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and I will introduce the members by stating that Dr. Paris, who is sitting on my left, is an environmental scientist on the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel. He has a Ph.D in ecology from the University of California at Berkely. He has served on the faculty of the University of North Carolina, and the University Of California. Most recently, he was the Head of the Department of Zoology and Physiology at the University of Wyoming. He is a member of the Ecological Society of America, and the American Institute of Biological Sciences, and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

On my right is Tr. Frederick J. Shon, a nuclear physicist and engineer who is Operation Supervisor at the Reactions at Lawrence Livermore Laboratories. He has been an Assistant Director for Nuclear Facilities with the AEC, and is now a full-time member of the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel.

I am John Wolf an attorney.

At this time, I would like to ask the attorneys for the petitioners or the petitioners themselves, if they are acting

pro se, and the attorneys for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and the Metropolitan Edison Company to state their appearance for the record.

In connection with this, I would like to ask when you leave the room, the court reporters have placed a pad on the table in the rear of the room, and have asked that each person who makes an appearance sign their name and address on that sheet back there.

Can we begin now with the first of the petitioners?

DR. LOCHSTET: William A. Lochstet.

DR. JOHNSRUD: Dr. Judith Johnsrud, Co-Director of the Environmental Coalition on Nuclear Power, and authorized as a legal representative for that organization.

MR. SHOLLY: Stephen Sholly, representing myself.

MS. CARTER: My name is Karin Carter, Assistant

Attorney General, and I represent the Commonwealth of

Pennsylvania. With me is Mr. Robert Adler, who has recently

joined the Office of Chief Counsel, a recent law school graduate.

As I informed the Board, I will have to beg the indulgence of the Board and the parties, I must leave at 2:30 and return somewhat later, and Mr. Adler will be representing the Commonwealth in my absence.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Thank you.

MR. GOLDBERG: Mr. Chairman, my name is Stephen C. Goldberg, and I represent the NRC Office of the Executive Legal

Director, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D. C. 20555. Along with me representing the NRC staff in this matter is Ms. Lisa M. Singer.

MR. BRINKMAN: I am Donald S. Brinkman, with the TMI Program Office, with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, a member of the technical staff there.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Are you sitting in as an advisor to Mr. Goldberg?

MR. GOLDBERG: Yes, Mr. Brinkman is advising as counsel in this effort.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: My name is George S. Trowbridge. I represent the licensee, Metropolitan Edison Company. On my left is Miss Lisa Ridgway, also counsel for the licensee.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: As all of you perhaps know, this
Board is a board of limited jurisdiction. We have only that
jurisdiction which is delegated to us by the Nuclear Regulatory
Commission. In that connection, I would like to point out that
we, in a sense, have two matters before us.

Back on May 12, 1980, the Commission stated in an Order that it was directing the Acting Chairman of the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel to constitute a hearing board to rule on these hearing requests. That is, the request of the Director of the Office of Nuclear Regulation to amend the operating license for TMI-2 to include new specifications.

The Commission went on to state that the Licensing

Board Panel was to constitute a Hearing Board to rule on the hearing requests that I have just mentioned, and if it orders a hearing, to conduct evidentiary proceedings. Any hearings should focus on the changesto the technical specifications, and not on the TMI Unit 2 clean-up, or whether TMI-2 should be allowed to operate again. That is a very narrow delegation of power.

We were also given an additional matter. In an Order, dated June 12, 1980, which dealt with the temporary modification of the license in regard to the amount of venting that could be done, the Board stated that the licensee, or any person whose interests may be affected, may within 30 days file a request for a hearing with respect to this Order in accordance with the provisions of 10 CFR 2.714. In the event a hearing is held, the issue shall be:

- 1. Whether the temporary technical specification modification imposed herewith, described in Part 3 above of this order, is in the interest of the public health and safety;
 - 2. Whether this Order should be sustained.

It further stated that a request for a hearing will not stay the effectiveness of this Order. In the event a hearing is held, it shall be consolidated with any hearing held in regard to the Commissioners' Orders in this docket dated February 11, and May 12, 1980, which I have also read to you.

We are going to have some preliminary matters to discuss, but before we do that I would like to take one minute to confer with the other members of the Board, and then we will proceed.

(Discussion off the record.)

CHAIRMAN WOLF: The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has filed a petition to be admitted in these proceedings as an interested State. That petition is granted, and at this time. I would like to ask counsel if she will state what areas the State will be interested in, and whether or not they will be interested in cross-examination.

MS. CARTER: At this time, we are not sure because we have not yet received copies of all the contentions. We have not received a copy of Mr. Sholly's contentions, although just before this hearing he allowed us to look at the only copy he brought with him, but we were not able to make a copy of it.

We have received the ECNP contentions just in this morning's mail, and our nuclear engineer has not had an opportunity to look them over.

So at this time we are unable to state because we have not seen all the contentions which ones we will be interested in cross-examining, but if you will give us some time to obtain those and look them over, we will be able to tell you.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: We will inquire later in that regard,

in some future meeting.

MS. CARTER: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Since we have, I am sure, preliminary matters to discuss, perhaps it would be well if we opened up with a discussion of any preliminary matters.

I would like to first ask Mr. Trowbridge to discuss whatever preliminary matters he feels should be brough+ up at this time.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: The first preliminary matter that I would like to bring up, Mr. Chairman, it is my understanding that this afternoon will be devoted to the first of the subjects you mentioned, namely, the TMI-2 technical specifications and the proposed modifications.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: That is right, Mr. Trowbridge, unless something else develops in this discussion to change our position.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: We will tomorrow morning take up the venting order. I would like to explain the material that we have submitted for the moment. If you have before you a document entitled "Memorandum in Opposition to Stephen C. Sholly's Formal Demand for an Adjudicatory Hearing with Regard to Venting," which was prepared in response to the memorandum that Mr. Sholly filed before the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, dated July 3.

We prepared this memorandum recognizing that we did not at that point have affidavits that we were expecting. We also

prepared it without realizing that Mr. Sholly would prepare a second motion before this Board in this proceeding.

Attached to this response, our response, are two bound booklets, one of which consists of the records before the Commission in connection with Mr. Sholly's petition that begins with the Commission's two Orders, and ends with Mr. Sholly's demand for an adjudicatory hearing. It includes in it Mr. Sholly's motion for reconsideration of the two venting orders, and the Commission's denial of that motion.

The other folder is the records from beginning to date of Mr. Sholly's petition to the Court of Appeals for stay, and other relief.

These are essentially background documents that we will offer tomorrow, or when appropriate, as our exhibits hopefully by stipulation in the proceedings. I would note that in the Court of Appeals folder, where we responded to Mr. Sholly's motion before that court, there are four affidavits which we presented to the Court of Appeals. We would ask that these same affidavits be treated as affidavits in this proceeding as well.

We have received now from Mr. Sholly several more affidavits, which we have not fully read. We have received a staff filing. These are all things that we will have to look at tonight, and be prepared to respond to them.

We do not plan further papers for tomorrow. I will

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address in oral argument Mr. Sholly's latest motion before this Board. We will rely on the affidavits that I mentioned a few moments that we filed with the Courc of Appeals, and that we will file again with this Board. Finally, we will have one live witness to talk to what Mr. Sholly calls the grounds of his latest motion, and who will address grounds 4, 5, and 6 of Mr. Sholly.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: May I interrupt you, Mr. Trowbridge, to ask you if the affidavits that you have now received, apparently today, from Mr. Sholly are one from Irwin D. J. Bross, and the other from Jan Beyea?

MR. TROWBRIDGE: I have someon reading them in the back of the room. This is Ms. Bernstein, and she will be able to tell me if these are the same ones we have.

Do you want me to tell you what we now have, Mr. Wolfe.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: We wanted to check to see that we had everything you have.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: I have an affidavit and accompanying letter, and a statement from Irwin D. J. Bross. We had previously received that.

MR. SHOLLY: Mr. Chairman, perhaps it would be more efficient if I could explain what was there, and all parties could make sure that they have copies of all those documents.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Perhaps that would be the best way,

yes.

MR. SHOLLY: You should have a copy of the motion dated July 3rd, which unfortunately came through on this yellow paper. You should have copies of two different dates of Environmental News that the Environmental Protection Agency puts out, one would be a two page, and one is a single page.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Dated?

MR. SHOLLY: The single-page is dated July 2nd, 1980, and the two-page document is dated July 1, 1980.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: We have those.

MR. SHOLLY: You should have an affidavit from Dr. Beyea, dated July 3rd, and accompanying comments dated June 24th.

You should have an affidavit from Dr. Irwin D. J.

Bross, dated July 1. A letter from Dr. Bross, dated June 19th,
and a further statement dated June 20th.

There is also a letter from Dr. Karl Morgan, dated

June 21st, I believe -- The letter is dated June 23rd, and the

statement accompanying it is dated June 21st. I have not

received an affidavit from Dr. Morgan. He has been out of his

office due to the death of a friend, and apparently is not back

yet.

You should also have an affidavit dated July 3rd from Dr. Carl Johnson, an affidavit dated the 2nd of July from Bernd

Franke, and there are three attachments to that, one being a compilation of papers that Mr. Franke has either authored or co-authored, the original so-called "Heidelberg Report on the Venting," and also Franke's response to the NRC staff comments on that report.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Do you have any extra copies, or have you distributed all that you have?

MR. SHOLLY: I have placed a copy for each of the Board Members on the desk there. I assume you have them.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: I will search for them.

I am sorry to have interrupted you that way, but I thought that it was necessary to get this straightened out first.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: That was an efficient process and we have all of the documents stated by Mr.Sholly.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Do you wish to proceed any further, Mr. Trowbridge?

MR. TROWBRIDGE: No, thank you.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Goldberg?

MR. GOLDBERG: Yes, Mr. Chairman. We are prepared to proceed with a discussion of the several intervention petitions regarding the February Order issued by the Director of Nuclear Reactor Regulation. The staff's understanding is the same as Mr. Trowbridge's, namely, that we would consider the several hearing requests regarding the June Order for Temporary Modification tomorrow morning.

The staff on July 3rd prepared a written response in opposition to those requests in whole or in part, copies of which we hand delivered at the outset of this session. Also in preparation is a staff response to the motion for temporary suspension of venting, which we received on Friday, and which apparently had been supplemented in some respects by Mr. Sholly's papers this morning, namely, with the addition of an affidavit and attachments from Bernd Franke, and an affidavit from Dr. Carl Johnson.

These are materials that the staff was not heretofore in possession of, and presumably we will be prepared to address the further implication of those papers when we have had an opportunity to consider them.

We have nothing else by way of preliminary remarks.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Lochstet, do you wish to make any preliminary statement at this time?

DR. LOCHSTET: No.

CHAIRMAN WOLF : Ms. Johnsrud.

DR. JOHNSRUD: I would ask if Mr. Goldberg did in fact issue this morning or this afternoon copies of the response to Mr. Sholly's petition. I don't seem to see one among the collection of papers.

The only other point that I might make here is that I have in the supplement to request for hearing by the Environmental Coalition on Nuclear Power, at page 6, made a

motion that pertains to the relationship of the matters to be discussed in this proceeding if the hearing is held, and the TMI-2 clean u' I hope that the intent of that motion was clear. Perhaps later in the proceeding would be a more appropriate time to discuss it, but I would assume that this would be a fairly early matter in the discussion of our petitions on the technical specifications.

This would be the only preliminary matter would want to raise.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: You can point that out to us later, if you will.

DR. JOHNSRUD: Fine.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Do you have anything further that you want to say at this time?

DR. JOHNSRUD: No, sir.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Sholly?

MR. SHOLLY: Nothing further, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Ms. Carter?

MS. CARTER: Just that Mr. Sholly has informed us that he will be getting us a copy of his contentions in the very near future, that we will take care of that problem. That is all we have at this preliminary stage.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out a typographical error in our memorandum in opposition to Mr. Sholly's formal demand for an adjudicatory hearing. On

page 11 of that document, in the middle of the page, there are two references to June 29, and they should have been to June 28.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Brinkman, do you have any statement that you would like to make?

BRINKMAN: No, sir.

anyone here who would like to make a preliminary statement?

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN WOLF: At this time Dr. Paris has a statement that he would like to make.

DR. PARIS: There has been distributed to all of you transcripts of the conference call held on June 30, and July 2nd with respect to the petition relating to the Commission's Order concerning venting of TMI-2 reactor building. The transcript for the June 30 conference call was typed up late Friday, and duplicated without being proofread, so that we could get copies in the mail and in my brief case before I left.

It has since been edited with respect to typographical errors, and a corrected copy is being prepared today in Bethesda and will be served on all parties through docketing and services.

Also, the recording machine that we used to tape that particular conference call did not perform well, and we had great difficulty, particularly in the latter part of the call in discerning what everyone was saying. If you are attributed statements which you know you did not make, let us know and we will make an

appropriate correction in the transcript.

MR. SHON: I might say that the second conference call was also just recently typed without proofing so that it could get into my briefcase this morning. We welcome any corrections or additions to that also.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: We are going to take up the question of the acceptability of the contentions that have been filed.

We do not have responses from either the staff or --

Mr. Trowbridge, have you responded to all of the contentions yet?

MR. TROWBRIDGE: No. I have responded to none of the contentions, Mr. Chairman. If you will recall I filed a motion suggesting that we have further discussion before we tackled the response to the contentions.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Very well.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: I am prepared to discuss here, even though I will again urge the Board to make no rulings until we have had some discussions, each individual contention, discussing it and its allowability.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: You will get the opportunity when the Board is going to take up the various contentions. At that time you will have that opportunity that you have asked for.

We have considered these contentions, and Mr. Shon and Dr. Paris are now going to discuss our position regarding them.

After each contention, anyone representing one of the parties

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will be allowed to make whatever statement they care about a given contention.

So I will ask Mr. Shon and Dr. Paris to take up the contentions at this time.

DR. PARIS: I would like to first address questions to Mr. Sholly.

Mr. Sholly, with respect to your contention No. 2, it seems to us that there are really two parts to this contention, the first of which is stated at the top of page 3 with the sentence, "It is therefore contended that more frequent assessment of compliance with boron concentration limits be performed when no operable neutron monitoring channels exist."

The second is contained in the next sentence, which says, "It is further contended that an additional requirement to the actions taken should be added, namely, that upon detection of the condition of no operable neutron monitoring instrumentation channels, the NRC must immediately be notified, and further that the emergency plan classification of unusual event be declared, with the result that the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency be informed."

In other words, we view this contention as having two parts, one relating to assessment of compliance with the boron concentration, and the second relating to notification of the NRC and the State of Pennsylvania with regard to the event.

We wondered if for purposes of considering this

contention, and litigating it, if it is accepted, if you would agree to having contention 2(a) relating to boron, and contention 2(b) to notification of the Agency.

MR. SHOLLY: That will be fine.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: I would like a further subdivision. There is a contention on notification that has two parts. One is notification of the NRC, and I regard that as a perfectly proper contention, an allowable contention. The other has to do with our Emergency Planning, and our actions under it which I do not think have to do with the technical specifications, and to which we are opposed.

MR. SHON: Are you suggesting, Mr. Trowbridge, that no such technical specification could be imposed requiring notification of the agency?

MR. TROWBRIDGE: I am suggesting that it is not within the contemplation of the Commission that we take up the Emergency Planning.

I did not mean to get into an argument, or get a decision on this today. This will come out later. I just want to subdivide it a little bit more.

MR. SHON: The contention, I now note, says that an emergency plan classification of "unusual event" be declared.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Our various emergency classifications, the lowest or the least important or alarming is the unusual event. So that is a classification under the Emergency Plan,

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and would not in our view encompass the failure of the neutron monitors. An unusual event, I don't have the precise definition before me, is generally a situation in the plant which if allowed to go on long enough would or could result in a deterioration of the operations of the plant, or to cold shut down condition.

We would not think of the loss of a monitor as such was an unusual event. If, in fact, the boron concentration were changed when an analysis were made, that would be.

MR. SHON: _ If I understand correctly, then what you are saying is that in order to bring this particular event within the definition of an unusual event, one would have to change the definition of an unusual event, and hence change the emergency plan; is that it?

MR. TROWBRIDGE: We believe that to be the case. One would have to change the Emercency Plan.

MR. SHON: But in your view the present definition does not afford sufficient flexibility so that one could simply say, "Yes, this is an unusual event," and mark it with a tag.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: We could always make a marginal note. There is a careful definition of an unusual event in each of the other categories, and I don't think that the loss of a monitor per se would be classified as an unusual event.

MR. SHON: To your knowledge are there any other specific event which are tagged as "unusual events"?

MR. TROWBRIDGE: I believe there are some illustrations

in the Emergency Plan. Ms. Ridgway is more familiar with this than I am and she nods, yes, in the emergency classifications there are illustrative items.

MR. SHON: I see. Thank you.

DR. PARIS: Are there any other comments with respect to contention 2?

MR. SHOLLY: Yes, sir.

DR. PARIS: Yes, sir, Mr. Sholly.

MR. SHOLLY: If I may, realizing that TMI II is certainly in an unusual condition compared to normal operating plants, it was my 'mpression that it would be rather unusual for a plant to be operating in any mode without neutron monitoring instrumentation being functional.

It was simply my intent to express this unusual situation, and that it would be declared an unusual event under the Emergency Plan. As I understand the Emergency Plan, it is mainly geared for normal operating plants, for instance TMI-I. In this instance I would suggest that this would be appropriate for the condition of the plan as it stands right now, and that it would be an unusual circumstance, which if left unchecked could potentially degrade into a more serious situation.

Granted, it may take more than simply the lack of a neutron monitoring channel to result in that more serious situation, but certainly the loss of that instrumentation would be a serious matter. I would feel that both the NRC and the

Commonwealth should be notified of that.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: As I understand it, Mr. Chairman, the Board's latest Orders were that having done whatever talking and discussing we can together, we are then to state our final position and argument on them to the Board.

I don't mean that this is not helpful. It is helpful to have some preliminary discussion to give the Board some understanding of what is biting us. In other words, I am not going to argue with Mr. Sholly anymore.

DR. PARIS: Mr. Sholly, also, with respect to contention 4, again the Board sees that as having two parts.

The first is contained in the second sentence, "It is contended that this is an insufficient period of time for retention of such records, and that such records should be maintained until the facility is decommissioned."

Then the next sentence contains the other part, "It is further contended that an additional requirement relating to such records should be added to this classification in that any of the records required to be retained by this provision must be available for public inspection and copying upon request."

We see there essentially two parts, one referring to how long the records should be maintained, and the second is contending that they should be made available for public inspection.

Again, would you be agreeable to subdividing that in that way?

MR. SHOLLY: Certainly.

MR. SHON: We note that Mr. Lochstet's contention 1 and Mr. Sholly's contention 1 --

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Are we off Mr. Sholly's contention 1 at this point?

MR. SHON: Not entirely, no. We want to talk now about combining some of his with other contentions.

We note that Mr. Sholly's contention 1 and Mr.

Lochstet's contention 1 are very similar. We feel that they

may be similar enough so that a contention could be worded that

would take care of both of them, and allow us to try only one

matter instead of two.

Is there any chance that you two gentlemen could get together for that end?

DR. LOCHSTET: Are you talking about my No. 2?

MR. SHON: Yes, I am sorry, I misspoke.

Your contention, Mr. Lochstet, and Mr. Sholly's contention No. 1 relate to reactor coolant system pressure, both assert that the 2,750 p.s.i.g. is too high a pressure to allow.

DR. LOCHSTET: I think that we can work something out.

MR. SHON: The same may be true of Mr. Sholly's

contention No. 4, and ECNP's contention No. 5, both of those

relate to how long records should be kept. The (b) part of Mr. Sholly's contention, or what we can call the (b) part which availability for copying, does not seem to be reflected in ECNP's contention, but both feel that the records should be retained for the life of the plant. We thought that there might be some hope of you combining those.

Could you speak to that?

DR. JOHNSRUD: With respect to the ECNP contention,
Mr. Shon, I think that there may be a slight difference. I
have in the first sentence of our contention No. 5 stated "for
the life of the suspended licensee's operation of either TMI-I
or II."

We subsequently suggest that certain records,

particularly those relating to any and all accidental releases

of radioactivity, and records of worker exposures should be

kept permanently for the duration of the utility," that is as

long as there is a Metropolitan Edison Company and its co-owners

of the plants, "and also be placed on file with the NRC."

So there are some slight differences, but I think that the intent of Mr. Sholly's and the ECNP contention would be close enough that we will be able without any trouble to work out a consolidated contention on this matter, if Mr. Sholly is agreeable.

MR. SHON: Finally, Mr. Sholly's contention 2 and Mr. Lochstet's contention 2 also show a great deal of similarity and

possibly should be combined. They both relate to what must be done if one neutron channel fails, or if two neutron channels fail.

We would like to have you speak to that point as to whether those two could be combined.

DR. LOCHSTET: I think that the directions in which we were headed were rather different. My feeling was not to rely on the boron analysis at all, but I was thinking more in terms of trying to get one of those four monitors in operation. Certainly, if it was a matter of failure of outside of containment equipment that could be, I would presume, done rather quickly. If it were a matter of failure in containment equipment, it would have to come under a different kind of consideration as to what priority should be placed when someone goes in there next time, or the first time, as the case may be.

I had not reached a point of wanting to rely on the boron concentration analysis. We could try, but my reading of what I see before me is rather differently oriented.

MR. SHON: I recognize, Mr. Lochstet, that the thrust of your contention was towards maintaining operability of the neutron monitors to detect, perhaps, such things as changes in geometry.

DR. LOCHSTET: Yes.

MR. SHON: Mr. Sholly's was toward maintaining a sub-critical configuration in the possible event of lost boron

or some such thing.

Do you think they are far enough apart so that you would not want to try to combine them; is that right?

MR. SHOLLY: I think that we can try, and if we can succeed, i.en we would certainly be happy to do that for you.

DR. LOCHSTET: That will be fine.

MS. SINGER: The staff would be interested to know whether you are considering ruling on the contentions today?

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Not finally, no.

MS. SINGER: We would urge deferral, if that is possible, so that we could try to negotiate the contentions for some refinement and perhaps elimination.

MR. GOLDBERG: Mr. Chairman, we were inquiring whether the Board intends the entry of a final ruling identifying contentions at the close of this conference, as distinct from identifying whether or not there will be a hearing in this matter, namely, that the three petitioners possess the requisite interest and at least one acceptable contention.

The staff would urge deferral of a final specification of the contentions until an opportunity has been afforded amongst the later identified parties to confer and attempt to reach agreement on the contentions, although the staff would be prepared, if the Board wishes, to present its position on the separate contentions at this time. We had not done so before this conference.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: You are prepared to discuss each contention right now?

MR. GOLDBERG: Sequentially.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: You are, too, Mr. Trowbridge?

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

I strongly second Mr. Goldberg's suggestion that the Board defer ruling.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: We are not going to rule until we hear what your position is. We are not going to rule this afternoon right here on the bench.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Let me illustrate my problem.

As far as I am concerned, Mr. Sholly's first contention is a perfectly allowable contention if he wants to keep it. I have no question in my mind on that. But I would like to sit down with Mr. Sholly, and I would like to find out, to begin with, and he probably is aware, that there is not just a safety limit on the pressure, and there is also what is called a limiting condition for operation where the pressure is not allowed to exceed 600.

I would like to explain that the safety limit is a hang-over from the old operating license. It determined the setting for the safety relief valve. We could not go in and change that setting now because it is too hot in there at the moment. If we could, we do not have a range to get it down to where Mr. Sholly would like to see it anyhow.

This is the kind of discussion that we would like to have with him, to find out whether maybe his contention would go away, or change. That is what I am talking about in terms of not just the question of legal allowability, but do we really want to go through with it.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Do you agree that Mr. Sholly has standing?

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Certainly.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: You have already agreed that he has one acceptable contention.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Yes.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Therefore, he is acceptable as a party.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: I have never questioned Mr. Sholly's standing.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: I think that it would be helpful for the Board if you would discuss your position regarding each of the contentions, if you can do that now?

I will ask Mr. Goldberg, after you have finished, to discuss his position.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Let me finish with Mr. Sholly. Mr. Sholly's contention No. 2 has been substantially discussed.

Mr. Sholly's contention 'No. 3, he simply reads the technical specifications differently than we do. As he reads the technical specifications, Tech Spec. 6.2(a), which refers to a

Table 6.2-1, as he reads that tech spec and table, it would allow Met Ed temporarily to be minus two men in the control room, both of whom could be control room operators. We don't read it that way.

We agree that two men from the shift can be absent temporarily, sickness or otherwise, but we look at 6.2.2(b) and it says that it has to have one licensed operator at all times, at least one. Then we look at the Commission regulations themselves, 10 CFR 50.54(k) and that tells us that we have to have a licensed operator present in the control room at all times.

So I think here again this contention may go away, but we will see.

Mr. Sholly's contention 4, I will not discuss that, maybe the staff will. The records to be retained, this is a very standard tech spec regarding the period, standard in terms of comparability to other nuclear reaction tech specs and licenses.

Again, Mr. Sholly's contention 5, which has to do with the time period for returning inoperable remote shut-down monitoring instrumentation channels to operation, if they go out, we would like to talk to Mr. Sholly about that. He prefers seven days to the 30-day period that is now allowed by the tech spec. We would like to talk about the practicability and consequences of change. Again, there is no question of the

allowability of the contention if he wishes to pursue it.

This finishes my comments on Mr. Sholly.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Sholly, would you be willing to discuss with Mr. Trowbridge the matters he has raised here about your contentions?

MR. SHOLLY: I would be more than willing. In fact, I was somewhat surprised when the Board declined to grant Mr. Trowbridge's motion to put off the proceeding, at least as far as the contentions go. I am more than willing to discuss them. In fact, I am confident that one or two of the contentions are probably internally resolved.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Are you prepared to do that this evening?

MR. SHOLLY: I suppose that that would be possible.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: This is going to be a very busy

evening for those of us getting ready for tomorrow.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: When do you contemplate doing that, Mr. Trowbridge?

MR. TROWBRIDGE: I will call Mr. Sholly, and see when he is available. As I understood the Board's latest order, they expected us to complete whatever process within the month. SO I will be calling Mr. Sholly and see if we can get together with him.

Dr. Lochstet has a difficult schedule. Dr. Johnsrud,
I had not set a time.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Are you prepared to go on and discuss the other contentions now?

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Does the Board have any further discussion of Mr. Sholly's contentions?

CHAIRMAN WOLF: No, not at this time.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: I have no further discussion of Mr. Sholly's contention.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: What about Mr. Lochstet's, can you discuss those at this time?

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Yes.

As the Board has pointed out, Mr. Lochstet's first two contentions are quite similar to Mr. Snolly's first two contention, though the punch line turns the way he wants maybe a little differently. I don't think they need any discussion.

I said that Mr. Sholly's contentions 1 and 2 are allowable, even though I will not discuss them, and I will say the same with respect to Mr. Lochstet's contentions. I will remind the Board at this point that we did not agree to Mr. Lochstet had shown sufficient interest to be a petitioner in the proceeding.

So, I am a little out of order, but I am nevertheless ready to discuss his contentions.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: I think that this is a good point to bring up, and I will ask Mr. Lochstet. Perhaps you will state why you do not think he has shown enough interest.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: We tell you at some length in our response to the original petition, and request for hearing. I have nothing to add to that. It largely had to do with the distance Mr. Lochstet lives from Three Mile Island, and I thought that he just did not bring himself within the ambit of those cases where at comparable distances Boards have been willing to find an interest.

Most of his interests are interests that are shared by the general public itself. His statement of the rule, that is not an adequate showing of interest under some of the case law. We were also cautious that Mr. Lochstet is an official of ECNP, and we thought perhaps it was not unreasonable to suggest that his interests were adequately taken care of by ECNP's separate participation.

I think that this summarizes it generally.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Would you respond to that at this time. Mr. Lochstet, please?

DR. LOCHSTET: I stated in my original filing that even living as far away as I do, there are agricultural products which come from this area which are consumed in my neighborhood. I am not particularly keen about that, having the week before I wrote my original petition picked up a bag of potatoes that had been grown in this area, and could not find any other in the store.

I feel that in terms of my involvement with ECNP that

I can more adequately represent my concerns personally, directly, rather than having to go through representatives. In order to have it be the most clear development of the record, I felt that it was important to be here directly as a party.

I should comment that at the time I wrote that petition up I knew that there were some other parties that were going to file for this hearing, so I did not feel I was not delaying matters by requesting a hearing as a sole petitioner. I was quite clear about that.

DR. PARIS: Mr. Lochstet, in your petition, as I recall, you stated that you presently travel in the vicinity of Three Mile Island. Is that correct?

DR. LOCHSTET: That is correct.

DR. PARIS: Could you describe for us the circumstances related with that travel?

MR. LOCHSTET: I have friends who live in York, and in order to get from my college to York there are two ways of doing it. One is the most direct and logical way, and it is to come down the road that goes to the west of the plant, Interstate 83, I believe it is. The alternative is to go a considerable distance out of the way over country roads, which I did do one time, and it takes almost twice as long.

This is the basis of my travelling through here, which is unavoidable from a personal sense. In terms of my travelling to the area in terms of meetings, and things like that,

I did not particularly feel that this was a cognizant reason at this point.

DR. PARIS: How frequently do you make such trips?

DR. LOCHSTET: I was last here two weeks ago. It has been every month or every two month.

DR. PARIS: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Do you want to pick up again, Mr. Trowbridge.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: As I said, I have no particular discussion of contentions 1 and 2. For the same reasons that I would like to sit down with Mr. Sholly, I would like to sit down with Mr. Lochstet on the maximum pressure.

I have mostly puzzlement with regard to Mr.

Lochstet's contention 3 in which he expresses a concern that
we share for any potential leakage of water in the containment,
and we hope that Mr. Lochstet will be there supporting our
efforts to clean it up, and remove the water and treat it.

What I am puzzled about is his statement that the potential for release is a consequence of a technical specification which simply puzzles me. I don't see the technical specifications in any way contribute to the potential of a release.

I am puzzled as to what if anything he would have the technical specifications do about the potential leakage. This in turn leads me to a further puzzlement as to his suggestion

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that an environmental impact statement may be in order. action is involved by the NRC, I am sure the Board is familiar with the line of cases where there is Federal inaction. I am really quite puzzled by the contention, and perhaps sitting down with Mr. Lochstet I will come to understand it.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Does that complete your discussion of Mr. Lochstet's contentions?

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Yes, he has only three contentions. CHAIRMAN WOLF: What about the other contentions by ECNP?

MR. TROWBRIDGF. Refore getting to the numbered contentions, let's get to the subject that Dr. Johnsrud mentioned earlier when she was asked to talk about part two of her contention in which she is seeking a certification by the Commission. I frankly, I don't understand the nature of the certification that is being though, so let me turn it over to Dr. Johnsrud.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: I must confess the Board had difficulty understanding what she wanted certified also.

DR. JOHNSRUD: I hope, Mr. Chairman, and Members of the Board that we can resolve that issue without having to go to the Commissioners at all. I suspect that a clarification from the Board of my question here may take care of the issue. I certainly hope so.

I would reiterate the statement that I made guite

early in our supplement to the request for hearing that we are not interested in any delay in the NRC and the suspended licensee getting on with what we consider to be the very vital cleaning at TMI. We want that done as guickly as possible, believe me.

However, I did have a feeling of confusion with respect to the kind of limitation that might be imposed on our discussion or the admission of contentions, and the dicussion of these contentions in a proceeding, if one is held, with respect to the statement in the Board's May 12 Order that I have quoted at page 7 of the supplement, namely, "Any hearings held should focus on the changes to the technical specifications, and not on the TMI II clean up, or whether TMI II should be allowed to operate again."

In drafting the contentions that I have submitted for ECNP I have tried to focus on the technical specifications, but since they do in fact all pertain to the recovery mode, I really cannot comprehend that it will be possible for the Board to consider the wording of the changed technical specifications without at least implicitly considering clean up, clean up options, and clean up modes.

They seem almost built in since these technical specifications changes to the operating license are for the purpose of dealing with recovery at TMI. If that is, indeed, the Board's understanding of what the Commissioners had in

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mind, then I think we can all happily move along without any further need for dealing with this issue.

However, if the intent of the Board or the reading of the Commissioners' Order of May 12 that I have just quoted would be to say that there can be no consideration in the contentions that have been filed of clean up operations, then I think we have a very different situation.

Perhaps the Board can clarify for me at this stage, and if I don't feel clear at that point, may I have an opportunity to say a bit more?

DR. PARIS: Dr. Johnsrud, let try approaching that this way. Could you indicate which of any of your contentions in your view might impinge upon the clean up matter, or what you think might go contrary to the Commission's Order, and then let us react to that

DR. JOHNSRUD: May I have a moment to sort of think that question through in connection with these several contentions.

With respect to the ECNP proposed contention 2, which pertains to the passage of time without a backup system for operation control, we are suggesting that an additional safeguard system should be installed in order to be sure that there be a safety system at all times should one of the two existing go out, without that two to three day time lapse.

It seems to me that this is in fact a matter that is

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just simply built into the cleaning up operations within the plant, and that it cannot be considered without considering that recovery mode pertains to cleaning up at TMI.

A second suggestion I would make here would be to refer to the proposed contention No. 1 with respect to the relieving of responsibilities of the suspended licensee to perform certain kinds of surveillance of the equipment if it deemed that those areas have too high a radiation level for the safety of the workers.

Here, again, the clean-up operations are going to involve exposure of workers, of many workers, presumably over a substantial period of time. The decisions that the suspended licensee may make with respect to the expenditure of monies for additional equipment, or additional protection for the workers in order to make an area accessible, in order in turn for the surveillance of the equipment to take place, would certainly be a matter that would pertain to clean up, and it would be part of clean-up costs.

In turn, this is perhaps a more general statement, we are in the uncomfortable position in this proceeding of not knowing wheter the Commission is finally going to come down on the side of operation of TMI II once again some year in the future, or determining that the plant because of the severity of the damage must ultimately simply be shut down altogether, and decommissioned.

Certainly there will be, in our view, very great differences in the approaches that are taken by the suspended licensee and y the regulators as well, depending upon whether or not clean up is getting the plant ready to go back on line, or clean up is decommissioning it as quickly and effectively as possible.

I hope that clarifies my question.

DR. PARIS: I think it does.

MR. SHON: Dr. Johnsrud, as I understand it, what you are suggesting here is that you do not want any contention such as your number 1 on dropping certain surveillance requirements to be precluded or to be barred from our consideration simply because in order to evaluate it one might have to postulate clean up scenarios, or some such thing. Is that the notion?

DR. JOHNSRUD: That is part of it, Mr. Shon. The other part of it would be that it would be unfortunate for us to get into the proceeding contentions admitted, and then find that the Board is unwilling to entertain direct evidence or cross-examination on matters that the Board might arbitrarily determine to be matters of clean up, and outside the scope of this proceeding.

Here I really would have to cite the situation that we have found ourselves in with respect to the TMI I restart proceeding in which the issue of the crash of an airplane heavier than the plant's containment was designed to withstand

was precluded from consideration on the ground that it was being considered in another proceeding, and the situations were such that it might be that there were some very different things that could and should have been brought up in the TMI I proceeding, and further that the deliberations in the TMI II consideration of aircraft crash might not really cover what ECNP wanted to say in TMI I, and yet there are these two reactors on a common site.

Did that help?

MR. SHON: Yes.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Before we come to any conclusion on that, I would like to hear Mr. Trowbridge discuss the matter, and Mr. Goldberg, and anyone else who feels they can lend any help in that area.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: It seems to me, listening as carefully as I could to what Dr. Johnsrud said, in a general way, when you are considering the adequacy of the tech specs bear in mind that you are talking about a plant in a recovery mode.

DR. JOHNSRUD: Right.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: With that proposition, I would not have much trouble. I don't know what it may lead to in the specifics later on, but I don't have any problem now.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Goldberg?

MR. GOLDBERG: Ms. Singer is prepared to address these

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MS. SINGER: Staff believes that the Commission made it quite clear in its May 12th Order that there is some distinction between this hearing where we are discussing the tech specs which were developed to make sure that the plant was maintained in a safe condition, and the clean up operation which is going to be considered and governed by the programmatic environmental impact statement.

So we would suggest that any issue that ECNP would like to raise would be considered on an individual basis to see whether it falls within the scope of this proceeding.

MR. SHON: Yes, Ms. Singer, but as Dr. Johnsrud has pointed out, it may not be possible for us to see so far into the future. That is, we may admit a particular contention or aparticular issue, and it will only be after people start introducing evidence that one discovers that in order to consider it sensibly, or in order to introduce certain matters in evidence one has to make assumptions about what is going to be done with the plant. That is, whether we are aiming for ultimate restart, or ultimate decommissioning.

I think what Dr. Johnsrud wants to make certain is that what evidence she might present going in one direction or another will not be completely excluded on the ground that it demands that one assume things about the clean up. Do you see what I mean?

Do you agree that it should not be that way, that

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indeed if we accept the contention, we should be able to hear both sides of the contention, both sides of the suggestion that it make for a change in the tech specs even though hearing that may require us to make assumptions about what is going to go on during the clean up.

MS. SINGER: Yes, I understand what you are saying.

We would like to reserve any evidentiary objections that we have. If new evidence arises, obviously there should be an opportunity for ECNP to revise or amend whatever contentions it may wish to bring up.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: I think that it would be possible for you to reserve the right to object at any point. Is that what you want to do?

It is not entirely foreseeable what would constitute a violation of the Commission's Order regarding the avoidance of one type of matter, and not another. It seems to me that it would be more feasible and workable if we, instead of trying to lay down a rule here, have the parties raise their objections at the time the evidence is offered, and we will rule on it then.

I don't believe that it is possible or foreseeable for this Board to make a rule that would cover with justice every point that might be raised in this connection. We will not take any hard line that we won't listen if the party offering the material can make a good showing why it can come in at that time in connection with the certification of the technical

specifications.

MS. SINGER: Are you saying that you will allow it in evidence if it is connected with the technical specifications as they impact on the maintenance of the plant in its present condition?

CHAIRMAN WOLF: I don't get what you are saying?

MS. SINGER: Are you saying that you will allow it
in evidence only if it affects the technical specifications as
they impact upon the safe maintenance of this plant, as opposed
to the clean up of the plant?

Or, are you saying that evidence may be admissible even though it affects the clean up of TMI?

CHAIRMAN WOLF: It might be conceivably admissible in that it might play a part in a determination regarding the technical specifications that are being discussed.

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CHAIRMAN WOLF: Yes.

DR. JOHNSRUD: I have one or two questions I guess in relation with this, Mr. Wolf. Is this in effect saying that the petitioners, the intervenors would be required to go through a whole show cause filing with respect to any objections that might be issued? It seems to me it would simply delay the proceedings.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: We are going to try to be reasonable and rule as intelligently as we can in light of the jurisdiction that we have been given. We will try to explain at the time we rule why we think the material is or is not acceptable and you can come back and give us the reasons why you think it is. We will hold ourselves open to make a judgment then. I don't think that we can sit here and tell you that you should go ahead and present whatever evidence seems satisfactory to your position. don't understand quite what you are asking us to do really.

DR. JOHNSRUD: Well, then, the other point I guess perhaps goes to what Miss Singer was just saying and your response to it. She was asking if these new technical specifications would be ruled upon, or evidence concerning them would be ruled upon with respect to the maintenance of the plant in a safe condition.

Now, as clean-up gets under way and progresses the status of the plant, the condition and maintenance will be a sliding target. It will change with every operation that takes place.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: We understand that, sure.

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DR. JOHNSRUD: She has raised a point that comes close to the crux of the uncertainty that I felt with respect to the wording in the Commissioner's order that I had a feeling put quicksand under the Board and under all the parties as well.

Perhaps the Board might decide that it wished to seek the clarification from the Commission or perhaps the loard does feel comfortable in proceeding with the understanding that I think develops out of what we have been saying here this afternoon.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: At this juncture I think that we can handle it. If we come to the point where we can't, we are willing to go and seek further help, but we will at all times give you the opportunity to state your position and to give your reasons and we will in turn give our reasons for the position we take.

DR. JOHNSRUD: All right.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: It seems to me in this type of hearing that is the most we can do at this time.

DR. JOHNSRUD: In that circumstance I would not withdraw the motion entirely, but I would reserve any action on it pending a need as the proceeding goes forward. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: You may do that.

Let's take a five-minute break at this time, plese.

(Whereupon, a short recess was taken.)

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Are you ready, ladies and gentlemen.

Mr. Trowbridge.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: I would comment on the ECNP. I have

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not had as long to think about these as I have the other two.

They were mailed to me on time but they were mailed with the wrong

zip code so they didn't get there until the end of the day, July 2.

I think we might dispose again of the preliminary question of standing or interest. We took no exception and we now take no exception. I do think the staff's original filing on this subject was correct that this didn't contain all the factors of damage and we have been in proceedings with ECNP a number of times now. We haven't any doubt in the world that they can accomplish the feat of showing of standing and we simply took no exception. I am not sure what the current staff position is and whether their problems found with the original petition have been cured by the supplemental petition or not.

MS. SINGER: Yes, Mr. Chairman, ECNP has cured its problems with its earlier petition.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: So as far as standing you have no objection to ENCP.

MS. SINGER: As far as standing.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Going on to the contentions which are part three of the ECNP supplemental petition, I take exception to the opening phrase which talks about "In addition to those topics that pertain to ECNP's earlier request for emergency action and the proposed modifications affecting the specifications, that is a broad-brush nonidentification of topics in some emergency petitions filed some long time ago right after the accident by

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ECNP.

If you look at our original filing in the ECNP's request for hearing we indicated in a number of places cur inability to relate topics or subjects of those petitions with the tech spec modifications that were proposed. In fact, we listed a number of things which in our view had nothing to do with it. I think the staff had the same trouble although they dealt with it much more succinctly than we did by simply saying that the petition fails to identify the portions, if any, of the earlier request which go to the specific aspects as to which intervention is sought in this proceeding.

Without further identification of what it is in those earlier emergency actions, some sort of specificity as to what ECNP wants included in this proceeding from those older papers, I would object to the introductory part of the contentions.

Now, getting down to the numbered contentions themselves, it is true that the proposed technical specifications will relieve the licensee of some of the surveillance requirements that were in effect when the plant was in operation, some of them rather sensibly. It doesn't make sense to try and do the annual or '78 or whatever it is surveillance on the reactor vessel at this point in time.

Our trouble with this contention, however, is that we really need to know what pieces of equipment ECNP is talking about. They want us to balance the cost and time involved in

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doing whatever you could do to cut down worker radiation doses to balance that against the desirability of surveying equipment.

We can't approach that topic without an identification of the equipment we are talking about, and in that respect we would ask for more specificity. Specificity is desirable in my view in the contention itself. I recognize that specificity can be got at another way through discovery. We didn't get to there as fast in ECNP's case at the TMI restart proceeding where ECNA answered no discoveries even after the Board order compelling discovery. That didn't seem a very promising way and I would ask and will ask that the Board insist on specificity in the contention at the outset.

DR. JOHNSRUD: Mr. Chairman, excuse me. May it be possible for me to respond to each of these comments before we go on to the next contention. I am afraid if we go through all of them I will lose the points.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Yes, that will be acceptable, as soon as Mr. Trowbridge has finished.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: I have finished with contention one and Dr. Johnsrud can respond.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Then you can respond to that if you wish.

DR. JOHNSRUD: I share Mr. Trowbridge's feeling about

the lack of specificity with respect to the equipment that is

involved. My concern, however, is that it was not specified so

far as I could tell clearly enough in the technical specifications

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ror in the staff's safety evaluation. In fact, what alerted me to the potential significance of a proceeding on these changes in specification altogether was the comment in the staff's safety evaluation at page 4, this is in NUREG 0647, page 4, in which the staff makes the comment that provisions have been included in the surveillance requirements which relieve the licensee from the requirement to perform certain surveillance requirements when access to the equipment would result in excessive occupational exposures.

Now, I searched and I am left with the question, and it appears to me as a potential party in this proceeding that the obligation lies with either the staff or more properly with the suspended licensee to identify such equipment to that it will be possible for the Board and the NRC to know what is involved here and what measures might be possible, what options might be available to the suspended licensee to add the additional safety precautions in order to get their workers in there without undue exposure.

I feel there is a very, very open, very vague realm here that can protentially be detrimental to the workers and the to the public as well. I want to know what equipment is not going to have surveillance. I can well understand that there will be areas where it will be impossible to get in.

Again perhaps in discussion with the attorneys for the licensee we may be able to come to some better understanding of

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this point but I certainly do not believe that it is the obligation of the a petitioner to specify the equipment that is not going to have surveillance. Surely I should think the Board would agree that that would put us in an absolutely impossible position. That is a responsibility that lies on the other side very clearly.

We have not had any luck whatsoever with discovery with respect to this licensee or with this firm in the various proceedings since the original TMI-2 operating license and there are a good many filings from ECNP that relate to this acrimonious topic both in TMI-1 restart and in the Susquehanna proceeding with which Dr. Paris is probably better acquainted than he would profer to be.

As for the identification that ECNP wants the utility to balance costs of changes against exposures or the need for surveillance of equipment, I think perhaps that is his characterization but not by means necessarily ours. We are, however, pointing out that there will be some such balancing act taking place and we do believe that it is an obligation of the Commission to look very carefully at this matter.

Let me just check my notes here for a moment.

I think the major point that I would want to emphasize here with respect to this contention is indeed that at this stage in both the technical specifications, the revised tech specs and the staff's earlier position statement we are left totally in the dark as to how much equipment and what equipment will be left

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without proper inspection. We think that this could prove to be highly detrimental to the public's health and safety as clean-up operations proceed throughout the recovery mode.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: I think a sit-down with Dr. Johnsrud might prove very helpful. I would suggest that we could have gone a lot further than the paragraph you read from the safety evaluation report. If you read the surveillance requirements, the section four series of surveillance requirements, the relief is written into the requirements for various equipment. The may well be that you could get more from us, but at least you had a starting point.

DR. JOHNSRUD: I would add, if I may, sir, that at the same time I believe that the Board will want to be satisfied that the revised technical specifications do in fact let the NRC know what equipment is going to go without inspection or surveillance during these operations that lie ahead. So it appears to me that this is an issue that can very profitably be considered by the Board.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Well, try working it out with Mr. Trowbridge and then you can tell us later at a meeting whether or not you are satisfied and what you need in addition.

DR. JOHNSRUD: Certainly.

MS. SINGER: Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Yes.

MS. SINGER: The staff would also like to be heard on

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each of these contentions along with the other parties.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: We expect to hear the staff after Mr. Trowbridge has completed.

MS. SINGER: Thank you.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: ECNP's contention two with respect to a back-up system for boration control, on its face the contention is entirely allowable. I would like to explain to the Board and Dr. Johnsrud something that is almost concealed by the technical specifications rather than enlightened by them.

We have what is called a main system the components of which are identified and then a back-up system. The main system is in fact in itself a redundant system. This does not come out in the text in any way. In our discussion with Dr. Johnsrud we will go over that.

Contention three complaining of the composition of our generation review committee, I will say very little about it. I hope the staff will say something now or later on this subject. Certainly the composition of our generation review committee is not different in principle than the composition either in terms of the types of disciplines covered or the use of GPU personnel to serve on the committee.

DR. JOHNSRUD: Excuse me, Mr. Trowbridge, I think I missed a subject or a verb or some qualifying clause in there.

I didn't understand your meaning of that sentence.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Would you read that back please.

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(The previous statement was read by the reporter as requested.)

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Contention No. 4 dealing with our starting of temporary changes and procedures approved by the NRC governing the recovery operation, I regard it as an allowable contention. Again I would like to discuss this somewhat with Dr. Johnsrud. We are allowed to make temporary changes only where the change does not change the intent of the original procedure. Having seen volumes of procedures written, there is a need to adjust on the spot when you find that the procedure is working as well or isn't as understood as you had hoped it would be the the people who have got to follow it. That goes to the merits and not the allowability of the contention.

Contention five deals with records, recordkeeping. I content myself with the observation that this is a standard recordkeeping type of technical specification. I hope that before we are through the staff will talk to the adequacy of that as an industry-wide tech spec.

DR. JOHNSRUD: Excuse me. Before Mr. Trowbridge continues with No. 6 may I comment on this last in particular?

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Yes, you may.

DR. JOHNSRUD: I think that I am hearing some things that I have heard in other proceedings pertaining to TMI-2 subsequent to this accident, the initiation of the accident rather; that is, the attempt to treat TMI-2 as if it were like every other

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reactor in the country.

I remind the Board that this is a very special circumstance of which I am sure you are already very well aware. There is no other reactor in a condition even remotely comparable to that of TMI-2 and therefore standard recordkeeping, no more than any other standard technical specification for a normally operating reactor, is not by any means automatically called for in this case. This is a very special reactor in a very special condition, particularly given the total uncertainty of the quantities of radiation that were released initially during the accident and the doses that were received by the public, uncertainties that have been specified in our filing and elsewhere in the reports on the accident. I think that it is particularly appropriate that a very special standard be applied with respect to the keeping of records that pertain to Three Mile Island 2 throughout the clean-up that lies ahead.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Are you prepared to suggest what that standard should be in other than relative terms, I mean in actual standards that would be applicable here?

DR. JOHNSRUD: I have not addressed the question of the specifications of the records that are to be kept, if that is what I understand you to be suggesting, Mr. Wolf. I do suggest that this contention goes pretty directly to the need to hold on to those records on a permanent basis, and I certainly would share Mr. Sholly's recommendation that all those records

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be made available to the public.

His contention and ECNP's in this realm differ only slightly with respect to where those records might reside and the length of time with respect to the decommissioning of TMI-1 and 2 as opposed to the lifetime of the utility. With that regard, yes, I think the standard that we are suggesting here would be permanent holding of those records. They are of unusual importance to the public's health and safety far into the future.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Anything further?

DR. JOHNSRUD: I think that covers it. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Thank you.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: ECNP's last contention is that the tech specs should include an expanded radiation monitoring system including real time monitors. We would view this contention as outside the scope of this proceeding. I don't think that is what your view of technical specifications is about. Technical specifications, in my view, ought to be a vehicle for finding and controlling the operation of a plant as that plant is described in the FSAR report, the license application. They are not a vehicle for making changes in the plant. There are other vehicles for doing that, and I don't think that when the Commission asked this Board to have a hearing on the adequacy of the technical specifications it had in mind that the Board would also review the whose design of TMI-2 or the monitoring.

I might add for the interest of the Board that the

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monitoring which is obviously the same for TMI-1 and TMI-2 will be a subject of considerable discussion in the TMI-1 restart proceeding and ECNP is there with a contention on real time monitoring requirements.

DR. JOHNSRUD: Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Are you finished?

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Yes.

DR. JOHNSRUD: My reading of the Board's order with respect to this proceeding does not give me to understand that the Board is limited in its examination only to those things that have already been written down in the proposed revised technical specifications. It appears to ECNP that the monitoring system has remained inadequate in the vicinity of TMI-1 and 2. It is an issue that the same legal representatives for the intervenors in the TMI-2 license raised, attempted to litigate and received no satisfaction from three years ago. Hence, we have the uncertainty at the present time as to what the radiation exposures to members of the public in the vicinity of TMI really were at the time the accident began more than a year ago.

Mr. Trowbridge suggests that the issue can be foisted off onto another proceeding, and I suggest to you, sir, that this proceeding deals with TMI-2. We are concerned about releases associated with the recovery mode of TMI-2. They have nothing to do with TMI-] and I think we would find outselves again in that same trap that I proposed to you earlier about aircraft crash that

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they would have a kind of playing in somebody else's court such that the issue would never get covered.

Our concern is radiation monitoring systems adequate to detect for the public in the vicinity of TMI-2 and as suggested in the emergency action petitions that were filed more than a year ago and on which we received no satisfaction. I suggest that the distance of 40 miles that was proposed there should indeed be considered here.

It is not a matter that can be sluffed off and said to relate to another reactor. It does not relate to another reactor it relates to TMI-2 and the possibility of releases to the environment that will affect the public and members of our organization in the many months ahead. Therefore, we feel this is a matter that rightly falls within the purview of this Board and should be determined before the revised technical specifications that will be govern throughout the recovery go into effect.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: The technical members of the Board will study your statement and we will attempt to come up with a solution.

DR. SHON: Dr. Johnsrud, I trust you do have specific proposals for the expansion of the monitoring system. I mean, your contention merely says it should be expanded, but I trust that in the course of discovery and production of evidence and that sort of thing you will define the ways in which it should be expanded, what should be added to it; is that right?

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DR. JOHNSRUD: That is our intent. I would have to add, however, Mr. Shon, within the limitations that are imposed by the lack of funding and the voluntary nature of the participation of the legal representatives of our organization here. We are a citizens group and we don't have the money to hire the technical experts, and, as I am sure you are all aware, citizens groups have repeatedly been denied assistance in order to make their cases despite the Appeal Board's decision, the court's decision rather in the Peach Bottom case some number of years ago concerning the unrealistic a potion that there will be intervenors who are able always to make these cases properly. We think the case needs to be made and we raised the issue. We certainly hope that we can look forward to the Board's cooperation in assisting in an examination of this contention. We think it is a matter of very big significance to the public health and safety.

DR. SHON: One other matter that is perhaps fundamental to all of these and Mr. Trowbridge touched on it at the start of his discussion. At page 7 of your brief here, the paragraph that starts section three makes mention of in addition to those topics that pertain, et cetera.

I trust the six matters listed here are the ones you really intend to litigate in this proceeding. There are not other matters in addition to these, are there?

DR. JOHNSRUD: I am glad you brought up that point. I intended to raise it and I might have done so when Mr. Trowbridge

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began his discussion and clarified some things for us all. I fully understand that there would be some confusion for you concerning those earlier petitions.

representative of the Environmental Coalition on Nuclear Power more than a year ago, on April 27th and again on May 16th, filed requests for emergency action in which various issues that relate quite directly to the changes in technical specifications that we are finally getting around to now were addressed in those petitions. We received no response whatsoever as is mentioned other than the mailing of a copy of Mr. Denton's notice of July 6th, 1979. There was a subsequent statement from Mr. Denton and I regret to say that on my return this weekend from a lengthy trip of which I had notified Dr. Paris I was not able to find a copy of Mr. Denton's filing on this matter.

However, many of the issues that we are raising as to emergency petitions are clearly moot. However, I believe there are a few that still apply. Perhaps I can run through those in a way that will help the Board and relieve of us any necessity to deal with many of the items as they were raised in those two emergency petitions. Would that be satisfactory at this point?

MR. TROWBRIDGE: May I comment on that? Let's have this ir writing. I don't want an oral explanation of a topic that Dr. Johnsrud believes to have been suffic ently connected with tech spec modifications. I think they need to be specifically

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identified in writing.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Can you do that, because it would help the Board, too, I think if you were to submit it in writing?

DR. JOHNSRUD: Mr. Chairman, I am concerned about the timing of this. I don't want to delay these proceedings in the slightest. It seems to me that another round of written filing on this matter is only going to take more time and cause more legal consideration. Many of the points, I was about to say, can either be dropped as moot or can be folded in now as what I would see to be bases for the contentions that I filed for ECNP on the June 23rd date this year. They would simply then be incorporated with those contentions as part of the basis. We have heard discussion from Mr. Trowbridge such that I think in most instances he would have no objection to the contentions and the material that had been earlier requested to be examined would then simply become part of the background material here.

There are only a few points that I have considered to be still viable with respect to this proceeding and falling within the purview of your limitation that has been ordered by the Commissioners themselves. Would you be willing for me to run through these very guickly?

MR. TROWBRIDGE: I think from substantial experience with the lack of discipline in this loose explanation of contentions I think that they do need to be pinned down in writing. In fact, if she wants to explain now what it is going to look like, fine.

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That is not, in my view, a substitute for written specifications.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Well, I think the Board agrees that contentions have to be in writing, and that oral statements, even though recorded by the reporter are not really satisfactory in the long run. So if you feel that you can consolidate some or eliminate some as moot or whatever your position is going to be, I think it would be helpful if you could give us an up-to-date written statement of your position and contentions. Am I misinterpreting what you said?

DR. JOHNSRUD: I think you are creating more paperwork for all of us, Mr. Chairman. I think probably we could resolve this quite easily here, but if that is your decision, why, certainly I will abide by it.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Shon makes the suggestion and I think it is a good one that when you meet with Mr. Trowbridge perhaps you can work out some of these points. As far as the paperwork goes, I don't know how we can be saved from that in this type of hearing. We are unfortunately all subject to it.

Don't you think that we could get it worked out that way, Mr. Trowbridge?

MR. TROWBRIDGE: It is certainly worth a try, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Now, you have more, do you not?

MR. TROWBRIDGE: That is it. There were six ECNP contentions.

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CHAIRMAN WOLF: Oh, that completes it?

MR. TROWBRIDGE: That completes my discussion.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Very well.

MS. SINGER: Mr. Chairman, could we have one moment before addressing this petition?

CHAIRMAN WOLF: You want five minutes?

MS. SINGER: Yes, please.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: We will recess for five minutes or ten if you need it.

MS. SINGER: No, that won't be necessary. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Goldberg, are you ready now?

MR. GOLDBERG: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Before we proceed with the discussion of the ECNP petition I would like to note for the record that the staff has effected hand delivery on all the participants present at the conference this afternoon of the NRC staff answer in opposition to Mr. Sholly's motion for temporary suspension of venting. This answer is dated July 7th.

Also joining us at counsel table is Mr. Lawrence J. Chandler here on behalf of the NRC staff.

We are prepared to present our position on the ECNP petition.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: As before, Mr. Goldberg, as you finish a contention we will ask whoever presented that contention to respond to whatever you say.

MR. GOLDBERG: As you wish.

MS. SINGER: As the staff noted before, we have no objection to the standing of ECNP. However, we understand ECNP to be representing the individual interests of its own members without necessarily relying on the organizational or member interests of the other entities identified in their petition.

DR. JOHNSRUD: Excuse me, Ms. Singer. I really cannot hear. You have a very soft, lovely voice, but it does not project.

MS. SINGER: Shall I repeat that?

DR. JOHNSRUD: Yes, if you could, please.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: She can read it back.

(The previous statement was read by the reporter.)

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Say for the record what your point is in the regard.

MS. SINGER: We have no disagreement that ECNP has the necessary standing to participate in this proceeding. Its petition notes that it represents both organizational groups as well as individual members. The staff understands ECNP to be relying on the individual interests of the members of its group to constitute the interests of ECNP to participate in this proceeding.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: And not of the organizational groups?

MS. SINGER: Not as representing the groups themselves.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: If that interpretation correct?

DR. JOHNSRUD: I don't think that is precisely correct,

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DR. JOHNSRUD: I don't think that is precisely correct,
Ms. Singer, because ECNP is a loose coalition that is composed of
citizens as individuals and public interest citizen organizations
as organizations and yet ECNP has a nature of its own in addition
that represents the interests across the board. It is a little
more complex than that. There are some of the organizations
involved whose interests quite directly we are representing. There
are some that we are not. It is a very difficult thing to pin
down. ECNP as a whole, however, is filing this petition to
intervene.

We were asked by the staff to identify some specific individuals and organizations that comprise the membership of ECNP and we have provided that information. Membership in the organization and participation in its work in general constitutes an agreement with the positions that the organization takes. I hope that clarifies any question that might have risen from the staff's comment.

DR. PARIS: Ms. Singer, could I ask Dr. Johnsrud a question related to this.

Dr. Johnsrud, have officers of each of the organizations which you represent as an umbrella organization authorized ECNP to represent their organization in some formal fashion?

DR. JOHNSRUD: In some cases, yes, Dr. Paris, and in some cases not in the way that you have put it, but by joining in the organization, by sending representatives of their own

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organizations to the umbrella group's meetings and by participating in the group decisionmaking of ECNP those organizations are effectively part of ECNP as an organization and are expressing their agreement with our positions and our representation of their interests.

In addition, some of the organizations have specifically designated a member to attend on a regular basis to represent their organization in the umbrella group. In other organizations that has not been done and it is a matter of who has the time and is able to come to meetings. A number of the organizations are in fact formally represented on the board of directors that is in turn elected by the membership of ECNP at large, the annual election of the executive board.

DR. PARIS: I didn't get the first part of that last sentence.

DR. JOHNSRUD: A number of the organizations that are members of ECNP are represented on the executive board of the organization and their directors, as it were, have been elected as representatives of the member organizations but have been elected to the board by the membership of ECNP as a whole.

DR. PARIS: In order to have representational standing you have to identify at least one individual whose interests will be affected who has authorized you to represent them.

DR. JOHNSRUD: Certainly.

DR. PARIS: Several individuals are identified in the

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supplement to your petition. Could you identify the one or more than one which has said I authorize ECNP to represent me in this proceeding?

DR. JOHNSRUD: The authorization of the legal representatives for ECNP to represent the interests of the members comes from the board of directors. I have identified with a star or an asterisk in the supplement to the petition the members of ECNP who are members of the board of directors as well. So the authorization has come through the executive board of the organization to represent the interests of the members and the member groups.

Let me give you a specific example. The Reverend

Mr. Bastine has been a member of our board of directors. He as
a resident of New Oumberland is clearly a person immediately
and directly affected by TMI and has participated in the authorization process as a member of the executive board to the best of
my recollection.

DR. PARIS: Well, it is customary in these proceedings for that requirement to be met by the petitioner supplying some document from an individual who says I, Joe Jones, live three-quarters of a mile from the TMI plant and I authorize ECNP to represent my interests in this proceeding. I am just trying to identify someone who has done that for ECNP in this case.

DR. JOHNSRUD: What I am trying to explain is that the mode of authorization that has been used in our organization to

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provide for this legal r presentation, that is, those persons who are representing the organization in these proceedings, has come through the executive board. One of the members of that executive board is Mr. Bastine who is a resident of New Cumberland. I should think that that would therefore fall within the definition that the Commission uses.

If the Commission wishes to have us provide a specific affidavit from one such person, we certainly can provide that. I should think, however, that the acceptance of ECNP and its interests in numerous proceedings relating to Three Mile Island as well as to other reactors in Pennsylvania would give evidence that we indeed have interest in this matter.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Miss Singer, does this explanation change you position regarding the question of interest standing?

MS. SINGER: Dr. Paris pinpointed my precise concern. I was concerned that without a document of authorization from any of these groups the ECNP's interest would derive solely from the interest of its individual members.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Solely from what?

MS. SINGER: From the interest of its members as individuals rather than members as groups of ECNP.

> CHAIRMAN WOLF: That is what Dr. Paris was saying. MS. SINGER: Right. That is right.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Now, does the explanation that has just been made change view regarding the standign of ECNP?

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MS. SINGER: No, it doesn't. We are not contesting that the ENCP has standing.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: I beg your pardon?

MS. SINGER: The staff agrees that ECNP has standing.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: On what basis?

MS. SINGER: On the basis of the individual members that it represents.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Well, don't the individual members have to authorize the organization to authorize the organization to represent them?

MS. SINGER: An authorization may be presumed in certain circumstances and one of those circumstances is if the sole and primary purpose of the organization is to oppose nuclear energy.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Where is it held that an authorization could be presumed?

MS. SINGER: In Allen's Creek decision. I can give you the cite.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Is that an Appeals Board case?

MS. SINGER: Yes, sir, it is. It is Houston Lighting and Power Company, ALAB 535. The cite is found at page 389.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Very well.

DR. JOHNSRUD: Is there a date on that, Miss Singer?

MS. SINGER: April 4, 1979. The staff was mostly

concerned that ECNP has not shown that it has standing to

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intervene on behalf_of any particular group. That was the point I was trying to make.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: You don't explain to the Board what grows out of your objection.

MS. SINGER: We have no objection to their standing in this proceeding. The staff only wished to note that it grounds its perception of ECNP's standing on the particular interests of the individuals represented by ECNP.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Very well. Go ahead.

MS. SINGER: The staff would also like to note its agreement with the Board's instruction that ECNP specify the contentions that may derive from their request for emergency action and that these contentions be put in writing so that the Board can rule upon them. At present the staff would object and does object to any incorporation by reference of a document that is unrelated to the particular aspects of this proceeding.

As far as the contentions, in general they lack a basis. They lack any allegation of shortcomings. They do not specify how a d where the staff's judgment in the proposed technical specification in inadequate.

DR. JOHNSRUD: Excuse me. I can't hear you,
Miss Singer. Could you repeat that or may the reporter.

(The previous statement was read by the reporter.)

MS. SINGER: I would like to clarify one thing. I said the staff notes its agreement with the Board's instruction

and not disagreement.

Notwithstanding the basic inadequacy of the contentions there is at least one acceptable contention. For example, No. 2, where the staff can discern litigable issues that fall within the scope of the proceeding, and the staff anticipates meeting with ECNP to discuss the other contentions that they have submitted.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Very good. Does that finish your discussion of ENCP's contention?

MS. SINGER: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Are you prepared to move on with other contentions now?

DR. JOHNSRUD: Mr. Chairman, may I have just a moment for a response here?

CHAIRMAN WOLF: You may have.

DR. JOHNSRUD: I have already addressed the situation with respect to the earlier petitions and the Board will I hope be satisfied with the meetings between ECNP and the licensee's counsel and I presume therefore the staff as well.

DR. PARIS: Now we can't hear you, Dr. Johnsrud.

DR. JOHNSRUD: Oh, well, turnabout is supposed to be fair play, but I will try to speak up better.

I am particularly concerned, although Miss Singer did not address this point very specifically, that as I reviewed my my notes during the break with respect to the final one of those contentions, namely, the one on radiation monitoring which is

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of course of such significance to our members, the organizations as well as the individuals and also to the general public in the TMI area. The point was being made that radiation monitoring could be very well handled in the TMI-1 proceeding. I do want the record to reflect that in the Board's rulings in TMI-1 restart proceeding as I recall ECNP's contention dealing with radiation monitoring was not fully accepted and we were given the option of joining with Three Mile Island Alert, another participant in that proceeding with respect to their contentions having to do with radiation monitoring.

Subsequently that organization has dropped its contentions in that area and it is not clear to me at this moment in time that there will be the opportunity for the litigation of a contention comparable with contention No. 6 that we have provided in this proceeding. So I did want to make that point clear as it relates to the significance of that sixth contention.

Other than that I think I am a little puzzled. It was my understanding that in the drafting of contentions one was indeed expected to provide the contention and some bases for it which we have tried to do albeit perhaps not with the expertise of experienced attorneys, but then we are not experienced attorneys at law nor trained in the law. We are citizen intervenors. However, I don't really quite know under what regulation a potential intervenor is expected to pass on the staff's judgment. It seems to me that that is another whole topic that

is not required of a petitioner in the drafting of contentions.

Please do correct me if I am inaccurate. I was puzzled by

Ms. Singer's reference to an inadequacy in the drafting of our

contentions in that she said that we had not specified how and

when or where the staff's judgment in the technical specifications

was inadequate. Those observations I think would complete my

comments in response to Miss Singer.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Do you want to respond to that, Miss Singer?

MS. SINGER: Yes, please.

or any party could show why the proposed technical specifications are insufficient to protect the public's health and safety. If there is a contention that says that something in the technical specifications is not as it should be, it is in effect alleging that the judgment of the staff as reflected in the technical specifications has been inadequate.

What we would look for as a basis is some showing that whatever has been proposed in the technical specifications is insufficient to protect the public's health and safety. That is what we would consider to be an adequate basis.

DR. JOHNSRUD: May I ask, Mr. Chairman, how a petitioner is to be able to assess what has gone on in the minds of the staff to arrive at their judgment? Is this a new requirement with respect to the drafting of contentions that perhaps we

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were not aware of?

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Would you repeat that.

(The previous statement was read by the reporter.)

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Well, of course, there is no requirement that any petitioner drawing up a contention ascertain what is in the minds of the staff. I don't know how that got into the discussion. The merits of the basis of the contention, there might be some discussion about that, but I don't think anyone can ascertain anything on the basis of what is in the minds of someone else unless they have access to those minds.

DR. JOHNSRUD: That is precisely my concern about the objection to our contentions. We have no way of knowing the basis of the staff's judgment.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Has your statement been misinterpreted, Miss Singer?

MS. SINGER: Yes, sir, it has been. What I would have preferred to say is, if anything, about judgment is that the judgment as ascertained by what is written on paper and not necessarily what is in the minds of the staff but what they have deemed to be adequate to maintain the plant in a safe configuration during this period of time.

One of the issues that the Commission noted for hearing in this case was whether the requirements set forth in the attachment which comprised the proposed technical specifications are necessary and sufficient. What the staff is looking for is

a basis for a contention that something is not sufficient.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Is not adequate?

MS. SINGER: Is not adequate. Why doesn't a proposal in the technical specifications protect the public health and safety adequately, some basis for an assertion that if there is a problem so that the public will not be protected. Obviously we wouldn't expect anybody to try and ascertain what is in the particular mind of a staff member but only as it is reflected in the technical specifications.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: You are saying that conclusory statements are not sufficient, that there has to be an explanation of them; is that it?

MS. SINGER: Yes, that is what I am saying.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Very well.

DR. PARIS: In this connection I am moved to comment that the Board will be guided by ALAB 590 in judging whether other bases are adequate and what constitutes a basis and what constitutes its merit.

DR. JOHNSRUD: Dr. Paris, could you give us the citation for ALAB 590 or perhaps Miss Singer could.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: I think Miss Singer can, can't you?

MS. SINGER: Another Houston Lighting and Power Company case dated April 22nd, 1980.

DR. JOHNSRUD: Is it also Allen's Creek?

MS. SINGER: Allen's Creek Nuclear Generating Station,

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ALAB 590.

DR. JOHNSRUD: Thank you. Would it be possible to provide the parties with a copy of ALAB 590?

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Do you have access to the NRC reports? DR. JOHNSRUD: It is a very hard thing for us to know, sir. They are allegedly here in Har isburg. We are a hundred miles away and the transportation is indeed rather a problem.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: I think I can help a bit. Dr. Johnsrud received a copy of ALAB 590 in the TMI-1 proceeding.

DR. JOHNSRUD: Dr. Kepford has been handling that and I don't have it.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Well, Miss Singer, would you take it upon yourself to get ECNP a copy or a Xerox copy of that report, please?

MS. SINGER: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Thank you.

Do you wish to proceed now with other contentions? MS. SINGER: Dr. Johnsrud brought up contention No. 6. The staff would like to note that that contention is not within the scope of this proceeding as the staff views it. That issue is governed by Appendix B. Appendix B has nothing to do with this hearing.

DR. PARIS: Which contention?

MS. SINGER: Contention No. 6.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Can you elaborate on that more or is

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that the extent of your objection?

MS. SINGER: The Appendix B tech specs were generally unchanged by this order. This contention relates to a portion in those technical specifications that were unchanged and therefore are not within the scope of this particular proceeding.

DR. JOHNSRUD: Mr. Chairman, does that not take us back to an earlier question on an earlier point I had raised that I saw noting in the Commission's order that limited this Board to only those matters that had been drafted in the revised technical specifications. Surely it would seem that the authority of the Board to investigation other matters that they feel indeed are pertinent with respect to technical specifications to govern during recovery mode would lie within the purview of the Board to determine.

DR. PARIS: Dr. Johnsrud, in the Commission's order dated May 12th, the second paragraph, they say "The Commission is directing the active chairman of the atomic safety license award panel to constitute a hearing board rule on each hearing request and if it orders a hearing to conduct evidentiary proceedings. Any hearings should focus on the changes to the technical specifications and not on the TMI-2 clean-up or whether TMI-2 should be allowed to operate again."

DR. JOHNSRUD: Exactly, and that was the point that I made much earlier this afternoon with respect to the question that I had raised concerning clean-up. I don't see that that

states that the Board is limited only to the wording in the present revised technical specifications if indeed in the Board's determination there are additional matters that do need to be addressed by the staff and additions made to the revised technical specifications in order for the recovery mode to progress properly.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Sholly.

MR. SHOLLY: Does not the Commission's order make reference to addressing the sufficiency of the proposed changes? If that would be the case, then perhaps it would be in order for Dr. Johnsrud to assert that this would be a change that should have been made but was not addressing the sufficiency of the proposed changes.

DR. PARIS: Can you give us a date, Mr. Sholly?

MR. SHOLLY: I do not have the order in front of me,
uniortunately. I assume it was in the May 12th order. I may
be mistaken.

DR. JOHNSRUD: February 11th.

DR. JOF SRUD: Perhaps Mr. Chandler can provide the date.

MR. CHANDLER: It is in the order of February]]th.

MR. SHOLLY: Whether the requirements set forth are necessary and sufficient. LCNP would appear to be alleging that they are not sufficient and that they do not include that provision.

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CHAIRMAN WOLF: I read that this morning.

DR. PARIS: Is what you are contending that a specification in Appendix B should have been changed also? Is that the idea?

DR. JOHNSRUD: I think what was originally intended with this contention was simply that the monitoring system within what was originally specified in the emergency action request of a radius of approximately 40 miles should be expanded from its present status in order to assure that there would indeed be adequate monitoring in the vicinity of Three Mile Island throughout the period that the recovery mode is in effect.

Whether it is in Appendix B or it is yet another appended document to the revised technical specifications that were referred to as Attachment 1 I believe in the Board's order or where specifically they were to go I really had not given probably sufficiently consideration to and I would want to think about that guestion now that it has been raised. I think it ought to go where it is proper for them to go.

DR. SHON: Nevertheless your point is that there should be an additional change in the technical specifications in order to make them capable of protecting the public health and safety and so on?

DR. JOHNSRUD: That is right, wherever it should be.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: But you are going to present evidence to prove that point I take it?

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DR. JOHNSRUD: We will attempt to do so, yes, sir.

CHAJRMAN WOLF: Does the staff have any additional comment to make on that point?

MS. SINGER: The staff would like to encourage ECNP to specify its contention as well as to add a basis for the assertion in the contention. The staff would object to this contention on those grour's as well.

CHAIRMAN WOLF. It is a little difficult for me to distinguish between the evidence that would go to prove that contention and your request that there be a basis for it. It seems to me that they are intertwined and if the proof falls short then the contention is not proved and won't be accepted. Is there something additional that we should ask for? I am not clear that there is.

MS. SINGER: There should be a line somewhere between evidence necessary to prove the contention and the basis for an assertion, for example, the assertion that the technical specifications should include an expanded radiation monitoring system. That is an assertion. There should be somewhere a basis why should there be without necessitating proof of the merits of the contention.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Doesn't that really touch on the question of relevancy?

MS. SINGER: I don't understand what you mean.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Well, think about that. I think that

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we are making it much more difficult than it should be.

Do you have anything to add to that, Mr. Trowbridge?
MR. TROWBRIDGE: No, sir.

DR. JOHNSRUD: May I suggest, Mr. Chairman, I anticipate that a meeting with the staff if it can be accomplished in the very near future may resolve the problem and you will get a contention that will be acceptable to you I hope out of all of this.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Do you have further comments on other contentions?

MS. SINGER: No, sir.

CHARIMAN WOLF: Mr. Goldberg, does that end the staff's presentation?

MR. GOLDBERG: On the three interventions that are relevant to the February letter, yes.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Are there any other comments by anyone on the contentions at this time?

Yes, sir.

DR. LOCHSTET: I would like to comment, and I should have done this earlier, on Mr. Trowbridge's statements about contention'No. 3. If I recall he felt it was vague, and upon reading it I share a lot of that feeling. The specification change is there to fix the pressure in the atmosphere in the containment building and the result of that is; as I stated there, that there is a positive pressure at the bottom of the liquid

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which is about at the basement. That is the physical situation I am concerned with, and that is really very clear in terms of what I am talking about in that contention.

What I would agree with you is vague is where does that then lead us. The thing which bothered me mostly about it was that in the order -- let's see which order this is -- the llth of February it says that it was determined that since the limits on affluent releases and discharges -- I am sorry -- to Appendix B to the facility operating license are being changed and remain in effect. There are no changes in the discharges. Because of the situation and not because of the proposed tech specs, because I don't know how you could change the tech specs really. I think there is a real problem about how you would fix that tech spec because they are bounded in one sense by allowing seepage out of the bottom of the building and you are bounded on the other end by negative pressure which is allowed to the steele membrane at the top of the building. I mean, I don't have a solution for you. I think I perceive this as a problem which needs a lot of work and I don't know where it is going to lead.

I raise the question at the very end as to whether this needs an environmental impact statement. I don't honestly have a clear idea of whether that is going to prove to be true. I stuck it in there because I thought there is some possibility it may appear. The problem is that this is a pathway for

radioactive material out of the building which did not exist in the original operation of the structure and of the plant.

So there is a peculiar situation there and I don't know how to deal with it in a real sense. I have been as far with you as I can.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Pardon?

DR. LOCHSTET: I have tried to be as far with you as I can and as direct about what I perceive as the physical problem.

DR. PARIS: Which we perceive to be a physical problem as well.

DR. LOCHSTET: Thank you. That is all I wanted to say. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr Shon.

DR. SHON: I wanted to mention if we are now through with the discussion of the three petitions to intervene and are turning our eyes toward tomorrow morning, I have two questions that I would like to have either the staff or the licensee address tomorrow morning concerning the matter of venting.

The first is what fraction of the total content of the building, the total radioactive content in the atmosphere has already been vented as of now.

MR. CHANDLER: The curie content.

DR. SHON: Pardon?

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DR. SHON: Curie content, yes. MR. TROWBRIDGE: At 10 o'clock this morning it was 50 percent. DR. SHON: The second is if the technical specifications were to return to what they were before the temporary modification or the instantaneous release rates therein? to live with the old tech specs? present rate of venting? you have to stop. addressing your question.

MR. CHANDLER: The curie content.

could benting continue without violating either the quarterly MR. TROWBRIDGE: Is it going to be physicaly possible L'R. SHON: Could the present method of venting continue. MR. TROWBRIDGE: With the old tech specs could the DR. SHON: For example, if there is quarterly limiting, have you already exceeded the quarterly limit and would you have to say, oh we can't vent any more now for a quarter and would MR. TROWBRIDGE: I think it is clear that we have exceeded the old tech spec limit a good many times over. (Short pause by Mr. Chandler and Mr. Trowbridge confer.) MR. TROWBRIDGE: Let me be less sure of myself in DR. JOHNSRUD: Mr. Chairman, excuse me. I believe Mr. Chander is counsel for the NRC staff. I wonder if he could provide the information he just evidently privately gave to

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Mr. Trowbriege to all the parties.

MR. CHANDLER: There was nothing private about that at all. I would be happy to. I am not sure that Mr. Trowbridge's assurance that he has already exceeded the tech spec limits is in fact the case. Indeed, I am not sure that the old quarterly limit would not have been very close to being suitable for even fast parge, that is, it is a very close situation. So I am not sure that given the fact that Mr. Trowbridge has indicated that this morning as of 10 a.m. they have released approximately 50 percent would be equatable with having exceeded the prior tech spec at all. I am just suggesting that he may wish to couch his assurance in somewhat more equivocable terms.

DR. SHON: I asked these questions precisely because you, Mr. Chandler, have given us the impression in the past that that is what you thought, that you could very nearly do this same operation in not very much longer time under the old tech specs.

The second question might also be expanded to say that if indeed it is instantaneous release rate that was the matter that would have been exceeded under the old tech specs how much longer could you go before that would no longer be true, that is, before you could release instantaneously at about the same rate you are doing now. Is that a clear question?

MR. CHANDLER: I will see what information we can provide in the morning.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: You nooded your head, Mr. Chandler. Were you agreeing with the statement that Mr. Shon had said was your understanding previously?

MR. CHANDLER: With respect to whether the purge could be undertaken without greatly exceeding the old tech spec? Yes, that was my understanidn, and, yes, it is a clear question that he has also phrased.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Unless there are further questions we will adjourn until 9 o'clock in the morning.

You know that we have a new hearing place tomorrow? DR. JOHNSRUD: No.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: The hearing will begin at 9 a.m. in the Commission Hearing Room, that is on the ground floor, of the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission, North Office Building which is at Commonwealth Avenue and North Street.

DR. JOHNSRUD: Mr. Chairman, one question very quickly. Will there be discussion tomorrow of scheduling in this proceeding and further information concerning the petitions?

CHAIRMAN WOLF: That is one of the purposes of the meeting. At some point tomorrow we will take it up, perhaps at the end of the day. I don't know whether that is the best time or not.

DR. JOHNSRUD: Do you anticipate a full day tomorrow?

CHAIRMAN WOLF: I have no way of knowing. I don't know how much will be brought in to discuss.

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DR. JOHNSRUD: Thank you.

DR. LOCHSTET: Are you going to discuss just these

matters?

CHAIRMAN WOLF: I beg your pardon?

DR. LOCHSTET: I am confused as to whether there is going to be scheduling of matters we have been discussing today.

I had planned on not being here.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Yes, you told me that.

Well, we are going to deal principally with crypton onting tomorrow, yes, but we also will discuss times for future hearings.

DR. LOCHSTET: I won't be here tomorrow.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: We would like to accommodate as many as we can and we will try to accommodate you if we can.

DR. LOCHSTET: Can I do it with you off the record?
CHAIRMAN WOLF: Yes.

We will adjourn now until 9 a. m. in the morning.

(Whereupon, at 5:25 p.m., the hearing recessed, to reconvene at 9:00 a.m., Tuesday, July 8, 1980.)

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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

in the matter	of:		
	Date of Proceeding:	July 7, 1980	
	Docket Number:	Docket No. 50-320-OLP	
	Place of Proceeding	Harrisburg, Pennsylvania	
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		Patricia A. Minson	
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