UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Ken Price 1 NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION 2 BEFORE THE ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING BOARD 3 4 In the Matter of: 5 STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024 (202) 554-2345 APPLICATION OF WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORPORATION FOR A : DOCKET NO. 70-2909 SPECIAL NUCLEAR MATERIAL 7 LICENSE FOR THE ALABAMA NUCLEAR FUEL FABRICATION PLANT (ANFFP) TO BE LOCATED NEAR PRATTVILLE, ALABAMA 10 United States Courthouse 11 Courtroom 1 15 Lee Street 12 Montgomery, Alabama 13 Thursday, August 21, 1980 14 The above-entitled matter came on for hearing, pursuant to notice, at 10:00 a.m. 16 BEFORE: 17 MR. JOHN F. WOLF, CHAIRMAN Atomic Safety and Licensing Board 18 DR. MARTIN J. STEINDLER, MEMBER 19 Atomic Safety and Licensing Board 20 DR. HARRY FOREMAN, MEMBER Atomic Safety and Licensing Board 21 APPEARANCES: 22 On Behalf of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission: 23 Mr. Sherwin Turk, Esquire 24 Hearing Counsel 8009020453 Nuclear Regulatory Commission 25 Washington, D. C. 20555

ALDERSON REPORTING COMPANY, INC.

APPEARANCES (CONTINUED):

Mr. Stuart Treby, Esquire Assistant Chief Hearing Counsel Nuclear Regulatory Commission Washington, D. C. 20555

Mr. William Crow Uranium Fuel Licensing Section Nuclear Regulatory Commission Washington, D. C. 20555

On Behalf of the Applicant, Westinghouse Corporation:

Mr. Barton Z. Cowan, Esquire Lckert, Seamans, Cherin & Mellott 42nd Floor, 600 Grant Street Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 15219

Mr. Donald R. Marcucci, Esquire Senior Counsel Westinghouse Electric Corporation Post Office Box 355 Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15230

Mr. Frank Cellier Project Manager Westinghouse Electric Corporation Post Office Box 355 Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15230

On Behalf of the Intervenors:

Mr. Julian McPhillips, III, Esquire Mr. Edward Bell, Esquire Post Office Box 64 Montgomery, Alabama 36101 Representing State Energy Alliance of Central Alabama

Mr. David L. Allred, Esquire 231 Oak Forest Drive Montgomery, Alabama 36109 As an individual

Mr. Aubrey ' Godwin Alabama State Department of Health Montgomery, Alabama 36130 Representing the State of Alabama

30024 (202) 554-2345 300 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

20024 (202) 554-2345 D.C. WASHINGTON BUILDING. REPORTERS S.W. 300 7TH STREET,

1

2

3

4

5

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Good morning, ladies and gentlemen.

We are meeting this morning in the matter of Westing-house Electric Corporation's application for a Special Nuclear Material License for the Alabama Nuclear Fuel Fabrication Plant at Prattville, Alabama.

This morning we will consider in this special prehearing conference the motions that have been made, contentions that have been submitted, and attempt to arrange a possible schedule for future hearings.

We expect that we will have one more pre-hearing conference before we go to the merits in this matter.

The public, of course, is invited to attend all of these hearings. At the pre-hearing conferences, however, they are not permitted to participate.

Later we will have a hearing at which limited appearances may be made by members of the public and at which time they can state their views regarding the granting or the refusal of the permit that is now being sought by Westinghouse.

Further announcements will be made about the limited appearances at later hearings and in press releases.

At this time I would like to introduce the members of the Board. On my left is Dr. Martin J. Steindler. He is the Associate Director of the Chemical Engineering Division of Argonne National Laboratory in Chicago.

On my right is Dr. Harry Foreman, who is Director of the Center for Population Studies, Department of Obstetrics and Gynocology at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

I am John Wolf, a lawyer.

At this time we will ask the counsel to state their appearances for the record.

MR. TURK: Mr. Chairman, my name is Sherwin Turk.

I am a Hearing Counsel at the Office of Executive Legal Director,

Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington.

With me is Mr. Stuart Treby, who is Assistant Chief Hearing Counsel with my office, the Office of Executive Legal Director. And also at my table is Mr. William Crow, who is the Section Leader in the Uranium Fuel Licensing Office of the Nuclear Materials Safety and Safeguards with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Mr. Chairman, my name is Julian McPhillips. I am the attorney for the Safe Energy Alliance of Central Alabama.

With me at my table and assisting me is my law clerk and assistant, Ed Bell, who also serves as Executive Secretary for the Safe Energy Alliance of Central Alabama.

MR. ALLRED: Mr. Chairman, my name is David Allred.

I have filed a petition to intervene in the licensing procedure,
and I represent myself.

MR. GODWIN: Aubrey Godwin, Alabama Department of Public Health, Division of Radiological Health, and representing Dr. Ira Myers, State Health Office.

MR. COWAN: Mr. Chairman, my name is Barton Cowan.

I am with the law firm of Eckert, Seamans, Cherin and Mellott in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

On my left is Mr. Don Marcucci of the Law Department of Westinghouse Electric Corporation.

On my right is Mr. Frank Cellier, who is the Project Manager for the Westinghouse Alabama Fuel Fabrication Plant Project.

Together, Mr. Marcucci and I, along with my partner,

John Kennrick, who is not present today, represent the Applicant,

Westinghouse Electric Corporation.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: We will now ask Mr. Allred if he will comment and briefly support his petition for intervention in this matter.

By the way, Mr. Allred, if it is more comfortable and convenient, if you speak up, you don't have to stand. If you prefer to stand, fine.

MR. ALLRED: If anyone has any trouble hearing me, including the people who are here, if you would let me know I will stand up, otherwise I will accept your invitation and take a seat.

CHAIR AN WOLF: Very well.

First of all, I live here in Montgomery, which is located approximately within a ten-mile radius of the proposed site facility. I own property here in Montgomery, and of course I live and work in the area.

I also have occasion to use the Interstate and other road systems in Alabama, which my understanding of the Environmental Report indicates would be used for transportation of the radioactive materials for this fuel fabrication facility.

I also am married and have two children, and may possibly have additional children in the future; so I think that that is another factor: both my wife and I are of child-bearing age and living here within a ten-mile radius of the facility.

I also have occasion to use the Alabama River from time to time downstream of the plant for swimming and fishing and recreational uses.

I would submit to the Board that since I do live and work here in Montgomery, and since I do own property here in Montgomery, and since the Environmental Report prepared by Wostinghouse indicates that there will be a discharge of radiation into the atmosphere and a discharge of radiation into the Alabama River, and that there will be transportation of

radioactive materials both to and from the plant site on the same roads that I use, and possibly less than a distance of a mile of the property that I owr, that I do have an interest and do have standing to intervene in this licensing procedure.

, I believe that summarizes the position that I have taken in my petition to intervene.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Turk, do you have comment on the petition for intervention by Mr. Allred?

MR. TURK: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Back in April, April 28, 1980, we filed a reponse to Mr. Allred's petition for leave to intervene, and in our response we stated we felt he does meet the standing interest requirements which are set forth by the Commission's regulations, and we would be satisfied to have him allowed to intervene in this proceeding.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Thank you. Mr. Cowan, do you have comment?

MR. COWAN: On the interest and standing, Mr. Chairman, we would not object to Mr. Allred's participation in this proceeding. Of course, he must show, in addition to interest and standing, that he has raised a valid contention, and that will be the subject, as I understand it, of a later discussion in this pre-hearing conference. But on interest and standing we do not object; we agree with the Staff.

CRAIRMAN WOLF: Very well. Mr. McPhillips, do you

care to comment on Mr. Allred's petition?

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Sir, I would support it a hundred percent.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. McPhillips, you filed a petition for intervention. Would you please support that petition briefly?

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Yes, sir. I'll stand up only for this initial statement, and then remain seated, probably, for the rest of this hearing.

I would like to state that initially on April 7th

I did file on behalf of numerous individuals petitions to intervene. I also filed a petition on behalf of what was then the unincorporated Safe Energy Alliance of Central Alabama.

An extension of two months was given to us to file additional petitions, and in response to some suggestions from the NRC staff we decided to consolidate all our individual petitioners, and we filed them on behalf of one petitioner, the Safe Energy Alliance of Central Alabama, Incorporated which became incorporated as a nonprofit corporation on June 10, 1980 in the office of the Probate Court in Montgomery County, Alabama.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. McPhillips, would you state the names of the persons that you now represent in the consolidated petition?

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Yes, sir. In fact, I have been authorized by eighteen of the members of the Safe Energy Alliance

2

3

5

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

to represent them in opposing the construction operation by Westinghouse of this plant, and their names have been attached to our amended petition, which was filed on June 11th, a copy of which I presume you have before you, and which all other parties have a copy of.

Their names, as can be seen on Exhibit 1, are Mr. Randy Aronov of Montgomery, Alabama. His work location also is in Montgomery County, Alabama.

Mr. Charles O. Butler of Elmore, Alabama, and his wife, Marilyn F. Butler.

Mr. Robert H. Campbell, who is one of the original petitioners who has now, under Exhibit 1, authorized me to represent them in the consolidated petition.

He, by the way, is the President of our Safe Energy Alliance.

Ms. Sara Raut, Mr. Robert Ely.

Again, their residences and work locations are listed on Exhibit 1 to the amended petition.

Mr. John A Johnson, who is actually a resident of Dallas County, which is downstream on the Alabama River from where this plant will be built.

Ms. Linda G. Moore of Montgomery, Alabama.

Ms. Ann Toledo of Montgomery, and Mr. William Carroll of Auburn.

Now, each of these 11 individuals -- I might point

out that Mr. Carroll also works in Montgomery, Alabama, and he works on 246 South Port Street in Montgomery, Alabama

In Exhibit 2, other individuals, members of the Safe Energy Alliance of Central Alabama, have signed their names and given their addresses and work locations.

They are, in addition, Cathrine Donelson of Montgomery;
Ms. Susan Sinberry of Montgomery; Mr. Frank Mims (sic) Jr. of
Montgomery; Mr. Jack Naftell of Montgomery; Mr. Edward Struthers,
III of Montgomery, Mr. Farris L. Curry of Montgomery; Mr.
Edward J. Bell of Montgomery, and Ms. Regina Lee of Montgomery.

All eighteen of these individuals, as we set out in the petition, live and work within close proximity of the proposed plant site.

I might point out, as we spelled out in our contentions, it is really only six and a half miles -- six miles or so -- from the Montgomery City Limits that this plant site will be built, and as I understand the law, anybody within a 50-mile radius meets the standing requirement, generally, as far as proximity is concerned.

Now, with respect to the interest that we set out in the petition, we state that any and all of us would be affected by any release of radiation into the environment. We further state that we would be affected by any accident involving transportation of uranium to the facility, or of fuel pellets from the facility.

20024 (202) 554-2345 D.C. WASHINGTON REPORTERS BUILDING, S.W. 300 7TH STREET,

We further point out we would be affected by releases of radiation from waste storage containers which are to be located at the proposed facility.

We further point out that we would be affected by any accident which occurred as a result of tornado, sabotage, geological upheaval, flooding, or any other natural cause.

Further, we state that our enjoyment of our property would be affected by this proposal.

Now, all of use are, of course, not only in reasonably good health, but we hope to remain in reasonably good health, and we feel our health would be jeopardized by this plant being located in this vicinity.

Some of us, such as myself and others, are parents and we feel that our children's health would be jeopardized now and in the future by the operation and construction of the plant.

In the petition also we have attached Exhibit 3, which is a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Safe Energy Alliance of Central Alabama. In that resolution the Board of Directors resolve, authorize, and direct Robert H. Campbell, as President of the Safe Energy Alliance, to sign in the name of Safe Energy Alliance a petition for leave to intervene, which is in fact what he did, if you'll look at our amended petition, and to represent the Safe Energy Alliance in this particular application before your Board.

20024 (202) 554-2345 D.C. 300 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON,

The amended peticion itself further points out in Exhibit 1 that I have been authorized and designated -- first, SEACA has been authorized and designated to represent the common interest of all its members in this proceeding. The second set of members, as I said, consisting of eight who had not previously filed individual petitions, but all of whom share common interest with the first set of members, have also duly authorized and designated SEACA to represent them.

All of the individuals named in the proceedings have also authorized me.

The named SEACA members would be, as we say, affected by all these things that we pointed out to you previously in our petition. And in our Articles of Incorporation we state that one general purpose of SEACA is to "promote a comprehensive educational program educating the public of Alabama as to the benefits of safe energy and as to the hazards of unsafe energy sources, including especially those which emit radioactive waste."

And secondly, another purpose set out in our Articles of Incorporation, is to "file a petition to intervene before the U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission in the application of Westinghouse Electric Corporation for a Special Nuclear Material License for the Alabama Nuclear Fuel Fabrication Plant for the purpose of opposing said license and plant as being detrimental to the health and life interests of the people of Central

Alabama and of other forms of animal and plant life in the vicinity."

So, I think that basically points out our standing, our interest, our authorization to represent the various individual members in this proceeding. Further, you might note -- and I'm sure you'll hear from the NRC staff members themselves on this -- that they have filed an answer to our amended petition in which they support us and set out the case materials backing them.

And so, basically that's it, and I say that pursuant to Section 2.714 we request that a hearing be conduct on all issues which we raise in our contentions, valid contentions.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Allred, do you have any comment?

MR. ALLRED: No, sir. I support SEACA's petition
to intervene.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Turk, do you have a comment?

MR. TURK: Thank you. I would like to address several of the points which Mr. McPhillips made in his presentation.

The first is to note that when the organization,

Safe Energy Alliance of Central Alabama, Inc. -- and for

brevity I'll just refer to them by the acronym "SEACA" -- when

SEACA filed its first petition we opposed them on the grounds

that they had failed to meet the legal requirements of the

Commission's regulations. Subsequently, Mr. McPhillips did

file a second petition, his amended petition, in which he corrected the deficiencies of the first petition to our satisfaction. We then supported his amended petition for that reason.

I would note that we did so on the basis that an organization such as SEACA is really a shell. It has no interest or standing of its own; it morely can take action based upon the interests and standing of its members. And we found that the individuals who were listed as members of SEACA did have the requisite standing and interests, and for that reason we supported the amended petition.

One thing that I would like to get to at this point is exactly who will remain parties in this proceeding if the organization is allowed to intervene. No motion yet has been filed to withdraw the petitions of individual members of the organization, and in our telephone conference call of June 17, I believe that Mr. Mcrhillips stated that the individual members of SEACA who had filed individual petitions for leave to intervene will not participate in the proceeding. I do wan to make that a point on the record today, and perhaps to even suggest that Mr. McPhillips file motions to withdraw the petitions of the individuals in the event that the organization is granted leave to intervene.

This would serve the purpose of clarifying exactly who would be allowed to speak in the proceedings and who the

parties will be for all future purposes.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Would you consider that, Mr. McPhillips?

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Yes, sir. Certainly in light of
their authorizing me in the amended petition, Exhibits 1 and
2, to represent their interests, I see no further interest to
be served by representing them also individually.

I think we can represent them adequately well under the SEACA Corporation. So, I certainly would be amenable to that.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Godwin, do you have any comment?

MR. GODWIN: No comment.

MR. TURK: Mr. Chairman, if you will allow me, I do have two other comments I would like to make.

The first is that I am pleased that Mr. McPhillips is preparing to give very good representation to the organization and its members, but I would caution him, and all those present here today, that the facts which he alleges in his petition as to the dangers to the public are not established, and that it is the Commission's role to protect the public.

So, I would urge all those present not to conclude that the facts are established by the basis of his alleging them in his petition.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: I think we understand that.

Mr. Cowan, do you have any comment?

MR. COWAN: Yes, Mr. Chairman. We also opposed

initially the filing that Mr. McPhillips had made on April 7, 1980 for petition for leave to intervene. When he filed his subsequent petition, or amended petition, the Staff filed a response -- we did not -- with regard to interest and standing. Assuming that SEACA — one sole party who will be represented here by Mr. McPhillips in terms of party on the record, we would not object to the interest and standing as set forth by Mr. McPhillips.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: So, you are saying if Mr. McPhillips files motions withdrawing the individuals, that will be acceptable?

MR. COWAN: Yes, that would be acceptable with regard to the interest and standing.

Of course, Mr. McPhillips still must establish that he has one valid contention in order to participate in the proceeding.

I should note, as the Staff did, that by not objecting to the interest and standing we do not by any means admit the validity of any of the claims, of course, that are set forth in the Statement of Interest that Mr. McPhillips referred to briefly.

What we are proposing to obtain a license to build here is an industrial facility to fabricate fuel; it is not a nuclear power plant to generate electricity. There seems to some confusion, we think in the statements that Mr. McPhillips

has filed concerning that. This is not a nuclear power generating plant.

The process that we are going to be using here, again, using only nonirradiated uranium. There is no irradiated uranium either coming into this plant, at the plant during process, or going out of this plant. The plant doesn't handle, and it is not a facility for handling, nuclear wastes generated by nuclear power plants. Some of the statements of interest that Mr. McPhillips mentioned which touch on those points, either tangentially or directly, we of course do not admit as to their validity.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Well, we will get to those a little later in the hearing when we discuss the contentions that have been made by the people who have petitioned to intervene.

MR. COWAN: If I may take one more moment. Mr. McPhillips mentioned safety. Westinghouse, of course -- as is everyone, I would hope, in this room -- is interested in having a safe plant, a safe operation. We are interested as anybody else in the safety of this facility.

That concludes my comment.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Godwin, would you state the basis that the State is here?

MR. GODWIN: Two points: 7-15(c) permits any state to become a party to the proceeding, and I think the fact the plant is located within Alabama would show an interest by the

2

3

5

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

State of Alabama in the proceeding.

The rest of my comments, I think, have been covered by filings that have already been made by the Board.

That would be it.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Are there any objections to the State being admitted as an interested state? They, of course, do not have to file contentions, and there is no further test really to be made.

Mr. Cowan, do you have any objection?

MR. COWAN: We have no objection to the State participating as an interested state.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Allred?

MR. ALLRED: I would have no objections.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. McPhillips?

MR. MC PHILLIPS: No, sir.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Turk?

MR. TURK: The Commission has no objections to the State's participation.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Accordingly, the State of Alabama as represented by Mr. Godwin will be admitted as an interested state to participate in accordance with the regulations in the hearings to be held in this matter.

At this time we will take up one of the motions that was filed some time ago, actually on June 12, 1980, by Mr.

McPhillips, requesting an order that Petitioner SEACA be

300 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024 (202) 554-2345

relieved of the requirement of CFR 2.708(d) of the requirements that one original and twenty conformed copies of all pleadings be filed.

The Staff supported that motion, but before any action could be taken on it there was published in the Federal Register on July 25, 1980 a change in the regulations that provides that that section of the regulations relating to filing of copies was changed to require all parties, not merely intervenors, to file three copies of their pleadings.

The Commission also set forth in the Federal Register of July 25, 1980 regulations 'egarding procedural assistance in adjudicatory licensing proceedings. I don't know if all the parties have copies of that, but if they haven't Mr. Turk most likely could furnish them to them.

Is that correct, Mr. Turk?

MR. TURK: Yes, sir. I do have extra copies and at some point in the proceedings today, when we take a break, I will distribute copies of those.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Accordingly, in view of this change, the motion by the Safe Energy Alliance of Central Alabama, Incorporated entitled "Motion Requesting Order that Petitioner SEACA Be Relieved of the Requirements of CFR 2.708(d)" is denied. It appears that the necessity for that motion has been eliminated by the change in the rules.

We also have before us motions for continuance of

20024 (202) 554-2345 REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 300 7TH STREET, S.W.

the pre-hearing conference. Since we are here meeting in the special pre-hearing conference, that motion is moot and is denied.

I want to point out that this does not mean that if there is good cause for a continuance in these hearings, all parties are, of course, entitled to file motions and they will be considered on their merits.

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Mr. Chairman, may I raise a point of clarification?

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Yes.

MR. MC PHILLIPS: As you noted, we did file that motion for continuance and one of the grounds set out was that we were seeking and obtaining information from certain scientists which we have not yet completely received. The NRC staff did file an answer in which they supported us receiving at least a 30-day extension, even though we were seeking a 60-day extension. In light of the fact there is not only some information from certain scientists that we need, but also the license application has been a document that we have been unaware of -- the existence of -- until late yesterday afternoon -- various parties did not know of, and had not heard of, this license application.

Without getting too much into the merits of that,

I would simply like to say that we would like at least a

30-day time period following this hearing in which we would

be allowed to file additional contentions without having to meet the burden of proof that it is based on newly discovered evidence. Because some might argue that the license application was available and we should have known about it; some might argue also that we've had plenty of time to get our scientists' reports by now, and we simply say that scientists don't always move as quickly as we would like, and that a 30-day extension of time to file additional contentions without being burdened by the standard of newly-discovered evidence is not unreasonable and not unduly burdensome on aryone else in this room.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Very well. We will ask the others present to comment on that.

Mr. Turk?

MR. TURK: Mr. Chairman, I am not sure that I understand exactly what it is that the extension of time would allow Mr. McPhillips to do.

We did support his motion for an extension of time to the extent of a 30-day extension, based on the fact that he had not yet received all the information which he was hoping to get by this time from his consultants.

To the extent that the tells us today that he hasn't seen the license application yet, it is my understanding that a copy of that application is on file in Prattville at the local public document room that has been established there.

Now, I recognize that this proceeding is just

beginning and that the orgnization SEACA and Mr. McPhillips have not been intervenors in these types of proceedings before now, and perhaps he was not aware that this document was available to him in the local public document room, but since we support his motion for an extension of time based on the fact that he needs more information from his consultants, I would not oppose the same amount of time based to him to go to take a look at the license application and to frame new contentions based on that.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Allred?

MR. ALLRED: Mr. Chairman, I have also filed a request for a continuance for time -- or an extention of time to file contentions, and I support Mr. McPhillips' motion, of course, and would ask for an additional 30-day extension of time, too.

I filed a motion for a continuance of this pre-hearing conference as well as a motion for a continuance -- or as well as a motion for an extension of time to file additional contentions.

With respect to the pre-hearing conference that we are engaged in now, if I may, I would like to summarize the basis for filing that motion. Although I realize it may be moot in part now, I don't believe it is moot completely.

The reason I filed the motion is because no order setting the date was sent to any of the parties involved. My understanding is that the order was sent to the docketing

4

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

service and the docketing service failed to send any copies to any of the Intervenors.

In fact, I would not have been aware of the time and location of the hearing had I not had a telephone conversation with Mr. Turk wherein he stated that it would be definitely set here in this courthouse at ten o'clock today.

I simply would ask that this pre-hearing conference be continued at this time because the order was not sent down. In fact, I did not receive anything in writing about the conference until last Friday.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Well, as I recall, you were on the phone when we discussed this pre-hearing conference.

MR. ALLRED: Yes, sir, I was on the phone, but -CHAIRMAN WOTF: Just a minute.

Also, the notice of it was filed in the Federal Register, and I'm sure in the office in which you work you get a copy of the Federal Register.

That is the only notice that is required, that it be listed in the Federal Register, and that was timely filed.

Through inadvertence, the paper copy of that which is usually served was not served until a week ago, and I'm sure you got that copy.

I don't think that it is well taken that you didn't get the notice because I think you had ample notice. However, we are going to consider the whole matter before we adjourn

here today.

Mr. Cowan?

MR. ALLRED: Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Yes?

MR. ALLRED: Would this be the appropriate time to speak now to the issue of an extension of time to file additional contentions?

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Yes. You may do that, Mr. Allred.

MR. ALLRED: I stated earlier that I did support

Mr. McPhillips' and SEACA's petition for an extension of time,

and I also would ask for a 30-day extension of time based on

the fact that I have not yet received from the NRC a response

to a letter that I wrote on April 21st asking for a conflict

of interest statement of some sort in this case. Although I

nave spoken to Mr. Turk several times, four months later I still

don't have anything in writing about any kind of conflict of

interest regarding the Environmental Impact Statement.

Secondly, I understand that Westinghouse has supplemented its Environmental Report, and I presume that by now responses to the staff meeting which was held in Washington, or in Silver Springs, Maryland, are now available in the State of Alabama. If I could have that clarified?

I understand that the NRC staff asked for additional supplements in the form of 28 multi-part questions and that it was, I believe, on August the 6th that Mr. Page wrote to

3

4

5

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Westinghouse and asked that they send copies of that supplement to the Environmental Report here to Alabama so that they are probably available now but have not been available within the time frame to file contentions.

Thank you, sir.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: We will move on, but I might comment at this time that you can refile the motion for an extension of time to file valid contentions, and if you can show good cause we will consider them and consider them on their merits and if they are acceptable they will be included as part of your case.

Mr. Turk, would you speak to the point raised by Mr. Allred regarding the failure to respond to the communication regarding the conflict of interest?

MR. TURK: Yes, sir. I have had several conversations with Mr. Allred in which I told him that a draft letter in response to his letter had been prepared and was circulating in the offices of the Commission among the staff of the Commission.

And I told him the conclusions of that letter, that we had found there was no conflict of interest and that a conflict of interest statement was made a part of the agreement between the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Department of Energy for the use of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory in preparing the EIS.

Now, I recognize the time has been quite extended since Mr. Allred sent in his letter request for a statement

20024 (202) 554-2345 REPOUTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 300 7TH STREET, S.W. concerning the EIS. To the extent that any new contentions might be raised based upon our letter response -- which will be forthcoming very soon -- I would not oppose a new contention.

However, as I stated in our response to Mr. Allred's motion concerning an extension of time, he has already made a contention concerning a potential conflict of interest and I think he's covered his bases very well. I don't see that any delay would be occasioned in this proceeding by his getting our letter in the near future rather than in the past.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Godwin, do you have any comments?

MR. GODWIN: I would like to try to see where we are.

As I understand, you have denied a motion for a continuance

of the pre-hearing conference, is that correct?

CHAIRMAN WOLF: That is correct.

MR. GODWIN: Mr. Chairman, have you ruled upon any motions to extend any time?

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Allred filed a motion for a continuance of the pre-hearing conference, as did Mr. McPhillips. We have ruled against those two motions.

The motions that are under discussion are motions for an extension of time to file valid contentions, and there are two of those: one by Mr. McPhillips and one by Mr. Allred. As to those motions, we have made no ruling up to this point.

MR. GODWIN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I just wanted to see where we were.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Cowan, do you have any comments?

MR. COWAN: We will not address the motions for

continuance of this pre-mearing conference on which the Chair

has already ruled for fear that we might get a reversal of the

ruling from the Chair.

On Mr. McPhillips' motion for an extension of time in which to file valid contentions, we filed a response in opposition to that motion and set forth our position in that opposition.

We just note that this proceeding was first noticed in the Federal Register on April 7th and it appears to us that SEACA has had ample time to obtain whatever information it needs for this stage of the proceeding in order to form contentions.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: I take it that generally you oppose an extention of time for filing contentions?

At this time.

MR. COWAN: Yes. Insofar as they would allow additional contentions unrestricted as to subject matter, we would oppose it.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Well, I haven't assumed -- and please correct me if I'm wrong -- that it is not a request to file unrestricted contentions but only contentions that might grow out of material that you have not seen as of this date, is that correct, Mr. McPhillips?

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Yes, Mr. Chairman, but some of the

material we have not seen someone might arguably say we should have seen, and we would say therefore that we should be unrestricted as to that material.

I might also add, although I would like to compliment Mr. Turk for having been very helpful and cooperative with us in calling us and what not, that actually I had requested after some kind of hearing in Maryland, in which the Westinghouse people presented information and documents to the NRC staff, that we get copies of the documents that were entered at that hearing. I think I asked you, Mr. Turk about that, and something must have gotten lost in communication because I've never received those documents either. I would like to take a look at those documents in addition to whatever information is in the license application that we haven't seen heretofore.

I do feel the 30-day extension of time would not be unduly burdensome on anyone. I would say, however, with respect to the Environmental Report itself, thick as it may be, we have no more contentions that we want to frame based on what is in there. So certainly I would be willing to consent to a restriction that no more contentions be based on material in the Environmental Report.

But any other material that may be available, such as those documents or such as the license application, I would like to not be restricted to frame contentions based on those materials.

000 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024 (202) 554-2345

materials.

MR. ALLRED: Mr. Chairman, my motion for an extension of time would refer only to material which I have not seen and which has not been available here within the time limit for filing contentions in this proceeding.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Cowan?

MR. COWAN: I should point out that there is a difference between material which Mr. McPhillips refers to as he has not seen and material which has not been available here, because the license application, as well as the Environmental Report, have been available to the public since they were first filed, and have been available here in Prattville in the NRC's public document room, which I understand is at the Prattville Public Library, for a number of months now.

So, those have been available even though Mr. McPhillips may not have seen them.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Does that conclude everyone's comment on this matter for now?

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Your Honor, just one statement about the license application which I would like to clear up, and that is, I have had numerous conversations with Mr. Turk by telephone, and I've had a few with Mr. Cowan and others associated with Westinghouse. Of course I have had conversations with others in the Montgomery vicinity who have had access to or have received the Environmental Report. And not

2

3

4

5

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

once in those conversations or in any other sorts of material was it made known to us that the license application was available or even existed.

I might further point out that the public notice in the Federal Register simply said that there would be a document room in the Prattville Public Library, but there was no specificity as to the license application itself existing there.

Of course, that word "specificity" seems to be one of the words that is most widely used by the NRC staff and Westinghouse, and I'd say if they're going to hold us to the standard of specificity then perhaps we should also hold them to that standard. Therefore, we do need additional time to examine that license application.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Any further comments before we rule on this matter?

MR. COWAN: Mr. Chairman, just for the record, the application was referred to and discussed at the scoping meeting at which SEACA was represented.

MR. MC PHILLIPS: We were not in existence at that time, Your Honor.

MR. ALLRED: Mr. Chairman, I would ask if you would ask the public whether or not they can hear the conversation that is taking place since it is a public hearing. If they can't hear, then it's not really public.

Would you address the audience, the number of people

who are here, and see if they can hear what is taking place?

(Loud audience response of "No.")

MR. ALLRED: Perhaps standing up and speaking loudly would be a better practice so the people here can hear what is taking place.

(Audience applause.)

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Very well. After this I'll ask counsel to stand.

We will take a five-minute break and then rule on the motion.

MR. TURK: Mr. Chairman, may I make one last point before we break?

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Yes.

MR. TURK: There was a question of whether the license application was available and whether knowledge of that availability was held by SEACA. The Federal Register notice which came out originally in this proceeding did specifify that a local public document room had been set up and that all additional filings, subsequent filings, by Westinghouse would be on file there for the public, and Mr. McPhillips and anyone else could see those.

Also in this regard, when Mr. McPhillips asked me for a copy of the Environmental Report I did tell him to go to the local public document room; he would find it there, and if he had gone he would have seen the other materials.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Very well. We are aware of the conditions.

MR. TURK: We do support his motion for an extension however.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: We will take five minutes, please.

(A brief recess was taken.)

CHAIRMAN WOLF: We are going to discuss the two motions for extension of time in which to file valid contentions.

We will begin by denying those two motions that were filed, and in their place we will grant Mr. Allred and Mr. McPhillips ten days in which to file new motions and limited, as we have discussed earlier, to the material that had not previously been seen by either of the parties -- or the parties to be.

After those motions are filed, we will give twenty days in which to file the contentions, the additional contentions, as to which you wish to add to your list of contentions previously filed.

Also in that connection, it will be expected that you will support the filing of these additional contentions by a memorandum stating or snowing good cause as to why you should have the right to file those additional memoranda.

The parties who wish to comment on the contentions and the memorandum showing good cause will have five days in which to file a response to that second motion and the

2

3

4

5

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

memorandum. That is five days in which to mail the material to the Board.

Mr. Cowan?

MR. COWAN: May I clarify? Is that five days plus the usual three days for their mailing to reach us?

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Yes.

MR. COWAN: So, in effect it is eight days from the date that they file?

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Yes. When the twenty days has elapsed, if they wait until the last day, then you would have eight days from that day in which to file your response to that.

Mr. Turk, do you have an inquiry?

MR. TURK: We would appreciate a somewhat longer time in being able to respond to their memoranda.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Well, I think you can almost go to work on it now, Mr. Turk. You know pretty well the essential facts that are in issee. I would think that that would be sufficient.

Now, if the Staff wants ten days -- usually the Staff, for some reason unknown to me, gets a little additional time -- we would grant the Staff ten days from the mailing by the parties of their additional contentions and memorandum in support.

MR. TREBY: Mr. Chairman, our concern is not so much the memorandum; we don't know the number of contentions, and

our experience in mailing documents back and forth between Alabama and Washington has been that the mails take at least five days or so, and sometimes longer, and that if we are being held to a 10-day period, a 10-calendar-day period, we may well find that we have two days upon which to work on this if it falls on a weekend.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: I was thinking, Mr. Treby, that you would go to work tonight on it.

MR. TREBY: We don't know what the contentions are, sir.

We would certainly go to work tonight on the memorandum, but we don't know what contentions are going to be filed.

MR. COWAN: We had assumed there would not be very many contentions. Obviously, if there are a number of contentions we may ask for more time at that time.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: If it becomes impossible, if you will call in we'll discuss the possibility of adding a few days to take care of it.

Let's set that schedule now. The Staff will have ten days; Westinghouse will have eight days.

Mr. Godwin, if you want to comment --

MR. GODWIN: No, sir.

MR. ALLRED: Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Yes, Mr. Allred?

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MR. ALLRED: The time limits that you set are based on the assumption that the materials are available today? If they are available to the as a supplement to the Environmental Report?

Maybe if you could address that question to the Westinghouse representative?

MR. COWAN: Let me clarify, there is no supplement to the Environmental Report. There are answers that we provided to the Staff in response to Staff questions. Those answers ' are not a supplement to the Environmental Report and are not being filed as a supplement to the Environmental Report. They are the normal answers in response to the normal Staff questions the Staff raises when the Staff does their intensive review of an application.

MR. ALLRED: In that case, would it be possible to ask if Westinghouse has those answers then to the Staff questions available today. The reading room in Prattville, which I noticed on the list of places to send it, was not included.

MR. COWAN: We do not provide material like that to the reading room in Prattville. We provide the material to the NRC staff. If they choose to put it in the reading room in Pratville, or any of the other public document rooms, they are free to do so, but we don't provide it to the reading room.

MR. ALLRED: I'm simply asking if I can see it before

STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024 (202) 554-2345

I get cut off on a time limit.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Turk, would you respond to that, please?

MR. TURK: As far as I know there is nothing in the Prattville Public Library containing these responses. So far we have received only the initial mailing from Westinghouse; it has not been reproduced yet. We just have the one copy of it.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Do you intend to file it there eventually?

MR. TURK: Yes, we do.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: That is, the Westinghouse responses?

MR. TURK: Yes. The Westinghouse responses.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Could you move so that the material would be made available to Mr. Allred and Mr. McPhillips within the next few days since we have these limits on the time in which they have to respond here?

MR. TURK: I am not aware at this time how long it will take our Washington office to reproduce a copy and make it available to Alabama. It's possible that Westinghouse has additional copies and they may be able to make it available quicker than we could from Washington.

MR. COWAN: We do not have a copy with us, but we would be willing to mail a copy, one copy each, to Mr. McPhillips and Mr. Allred.

2

3

4

5

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

CHAIRMAN WOLF: And Mr. Godwin. He would like to receive it.

MR. COWAN: Yes. Mr. Godwin. And we will do that as soon as we get back home, which would be tomorrow.

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Could you mail to us also a set of the NRC questions as well as your answers?

MR. COWAN: The response includes the question.

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Fine.

MR. ALLRED: Mr. Chairman, in view of Westinghouse's response, we would have ten days from the postmark on the responses that he sends?

CHAIRMAN WOLF: I don't see why that's necessary.

That material you are going to use to determine whether or not there are contentions and that has nothing to do with the 10-day period.

The 10-day period you have to file a motion here; a motion asking for an extension. You don't have to look at anything else. You could write it out this afternoon and mail it in and serve it.

It seems to me it has nothing to do with the problem of your getting that material.

MR. ALLRED: In that case, a memorandum for good cause showing would not have to include any specificity as to proposed contentions or what they might include or what the new material is?

CHAIRMAN WOLF: We are asking you to file a motion. Since we have denied the two motions that you have made, we are asking you to file a new motion asking for an extension and stating generally what the situation is.

Then, when you get the material in hand and determine what contentions you can make, if any, from that material, we ask you to state what those contentions are and then support the right to file those contentions late by making a showing of good cause and also by showing the basis for the contentions; that they are relevant to the hearing here that we are having.

MR. ALLRED: I see. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: I don't see any reason for changing the time schedule.

I think that takes care of all the motions that we have before us. I think we should now proceed to have Mr.

McPhillips discuss contentions which he has filed and support the basis for hose contentions.

MR. MC PHILLIPS: As I understand it, talking to you initially, you were going to give me the opportunity to make a brief opening statement in which I just touch on generally the framework of all our contentions, but as to getting into any depth as to each contention, are we going to take them one by one with each party having an opportunity to go over each of the contentions?

I mean, you don't want me to run through all 20 of

my contentiors right now.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: No. You go ahead and make a short, terse, opening statement, and then we'll take up one-by-one the contentions and see what the parties' reaction is to each contention.

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Mr. Chairman and members of the Board and other parties here today, we have filed a set of 22 contentions, all of which I'm sure you've had a chance to observe at least in cursory fashion, and the parties here have had an opportunity to review and respond to somewhat.

I might add, we just received a response last night, however, from Westinghouse and we have not really had ample opportunity to go through their response yet.

But basically, as we stated in our headings, we tried to make it simple as far as the headings go. Our first contention deals with the problem of waste safety. We feel that Westinghouse will not be governed by a license in disposing of much of its radioactiv waste materials. They set this out in their own report. We cite the page numbers and paragraphs numbers.

We say that this is a very important process and we go into particularly the fact that the cement matrix of a lot of the waste materials will have a very short life as opposed to the waste materials themselves, which will have a much longer life.

100 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024 (202) 554-2345

The next problem, of course, is quality control and quality assurance. We also set out in fairly much detail, and without going into that detail, suffice it to say, we do not believe either the building itself or the plant machinery will meet sufficient quality control standards to protect the public.

With respect to security, our third contention, we state that the report itself is very inadequate in terms of dealing with security problems. There is nothing there about how guards will be trained; how they would foil a sabotage attempt; whether such guards could secure the plant from unauthorized admittance, and many other problems.

The fourth contention has to do with accidents. We believe here again the report is very deficient. It does not -there is no explanation of their system for rating the probabilities of accidents. They just simply say an accident may be credible, incredible, or remotely possible, and yet there is absolutely no specificity as to how they reach that.

The fifth contention dealing with HEPA filters, we just simply say the report does not treat adquately the matter of HEPA filters. Particularly, as we have point out in some of our subcatagories, there is no explanation as to the 99.9 percent rated efficiency level and how 0.1 percent could become 0.2 and 0.3, and that this would double and triple the amount of radioactive fallout that could come from the plant.

Now, with respect to the sixth contention dealing with plutonium, suffice it to say briefly that the present supply of uranium is thirty years and the plant itself is supposed to be forty years, we feel that before this plant is over that they're going to have to use plutonium. They may deny it now, but we believe that the simple economics are that they will have to use plutonium to make the plant function.

Plutonium, of course, is highly toxic and highly dangerous.

The seventh contention dealing with the Alabama River, again, is self-explanatory, but suffice it to say that the 21,000 gallons of water which will be dumped daily into the Alabama River we believe, based on our scientific evidence, will contain considerable quantities of radionuclides which will concentrate themselves many thousands of times in the plant and animal life.

The eighth contention, dealing with the dispersion model, which has been set out in Appendix C, we sa it's inadequate for determining radionuclide dispersion. We say the rectangular model just simply will not meet the needs of the Alabama River and therefore is highly inadequate.

The ninth contention dealing with decommissioning was that there just simply was nothing in the report, and when the plant is phased out, or if Westinghouse should go the route of Chrysler and go bankrupt, or almost bankrupt, what's going

to happen to that plant?

We just say there is nothing there. The taxpayers will be lert with a great burden.

The tenth contention, the need for the plant, we just simply say that based on the need for nuclear energy it simply will not be an adequate need for this plant, especially when compared to other plants that are available.

The eleventh, the nonindustrial nature of the plant site -- our eleventh contention -- we quote Westinghouse itself in its report as to the pristine nature and the myriad of wildlife species which exists in this area, and we simply say that it is not an industrial site locality as they, quote, claim that it is, and that it will be highly dangerous to the environment and wildlife in that area.

The twelfth contention dealing with radiation dose models, we say that they come from extremely outdated sources in view of the tremendous view made in health physics, and all of this is pre-Three Mile Island. None of the reports that we have are post-Three Mile Island. We think a lot of advances and knowledge have come since that time that we need to have access to and be made aware of.

The thirteenth contention dealing with wells, we simply say that the wells that they site for testing groundwater are useless because they are located upstream from the plant and therefore cannot adequately monitor the plant's effects

20024 (202) 554-2345 300 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. on the environment.

The fourteenth contention dealing with slag, we say that the report in no way addresses the problem of slag developing in the interior of pipes and fittings used in the fabrication process and the public would be very much endangered, especially when Westinghouse tried to remove this low-level waste created by the slag.

The fifteenth contention dealing with population projections, we just simply say that their population projections are inaccurate and that there will be much more population in this Greater Montgomery-Prattville area in the future than they set out in the report, and that this would be a danger to the population.

The sixteenth contention dealing with alternative sites is simply that there are many other sites, especially in Ohio and Pennsylvania, that are far better than the site here in Alabama. Furthermore, that the plant, the Westinghouse plant in Columbia, South Carolina, could meet the needs just as adequately as this plant, and we just think that the eare simply not adequate reasons for building the plant in this area.

The seventeenth contention deals with erroneous information. I won't quote any of it; it's quoted in my proposed contentions. But there are a number of errors in the report itself which we say makes the report highly suspect.

100 TTH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024 (202) 554-2345

The eighteenth contention deals with inadequate information. We say that we have not received a great deal of information that we need in order to respond to and challenge this plant. We say that the list of interrogatories, of course we haven't gotten answers to those. That we have attempted to get other information from Westinghouse which has not been presented to us. We have not received the Environmental Impact Statement and a number of other things that we need.

The nineteenth contention deals with a lack of evacuation procedures. We say that there is just not any addressing of this issue at all in the report.

Evacuation procedures are very important in the event of any accident or sabotage or anything else that might cause that plant to emit great quantities of radiation into the environment.

The twentieth contention deals with the economic impact, and we just say that it will create an undue economic impact on the community. That over the period of years, especially after it shuts down, there will be a sudden shortage of employment and cash flow due to the puffed up economy and that this will ultimately have a deleterious effect on the economy.

The twenty-first contention just briefly is the fact that a taxpayer suit against the industrial bond issue which could well be used to finance this thing could have

the ultimate effect of really stopping the financing, and that this is a very real possibility in light of the great public sentiment against this plant. Without this tax-free money available it might be a serious deterrent to Westinghouse building the plant here in the first place.

Finally, twenty-two, we say that the prototype considerations, that there simply are no prototypes or other plants like this that we can study, and that without these plants, without these models, we're really at a loss and we need these plants in order to effectively study, analyze, and compare.

Although we have heard there are two plants like this in other parts of the world, attempts to get such information have been unavailing so far, even though Mr. Bell has requested it from Westinghouse.

So, that basically is the framework, briefly, of our contentions, and we're willing to address the first contention whenever you see fit.

(Audience applause.)

CHAIRMAN WOLF: We will not have applause at this hearing. It is not that kind of an affair. It is a very serious matter.

Mr. McPhillips, when you address the individual contentions, will you, if you can, relate them to the requirements for approval of applications, or are you prepared to do

that at this time?

If not, we can defer it until a later time.

You know, the requirements as set forth in 10 CFR 70.23?

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Section 70 what?

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Section 70.23.

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Your Honor, we will certainly attempt to frame ours within that context. However --

CHAIRMAN WOLF: I realize you were not asked to do this earlier, but if you can, very well; if you can't, we will postpone it to another time.

MR. MC PHILLIPS: I think we would be better prepared at a later date to do that. I think initially our contentions, since we weren't asked to do this, ought to be simply based on what we have already stated.

If you show an inclination to allow us to do that at a later date, I think we'd be better prepared at that time.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: I do want to emphasize that the regulations regarding the requirements for the approval of applications are very important and should be focused upon by all the parties. It will make a better presentation of the facts and will help in making the decision if you will do that.

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Your Honor, just in looking at these I can see that most of our contentions would fit into what is set forth as the standards. So, I don't think there is any big problem with that.

20024 (202) 554-2345 300 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Very well.

MR. COWAN: Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Yes, Mr. Cowan?

MR. COWAN: May we make a suggestion?

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Surely.

MR. COWAN: We received the contentions from Mr.

McPhillips about 15 days or so ago, and we filed yesterday -
and all parties have been given a copy -- our responses to the

proposed contentions.

As you will note from our filing, while we think perhaps half of the contentions should be rejected as contentions because they do not state justiciable issues in this proceeding. With respect to about half of Mr. McPhillips' contentions, we think that with some modification they could present a matter that the Board could hear as a contention here.

That doesn't mean that we agree with the merits of what is in there, but merely it would be something for the Board to consider Mr. McPhillips' position and whatever evidence he puts forth, and our position, and the Staff's position, as well as the other parties.

We suggested yesterday when I met with Mr. McPhillips that one possible way of going about this would be for us to sit down with Mr. McPhillips and the representatives from the Staff and see if over the next x-number of days -- I don't know how many that should be -- we could reach "greement on

the language of those contentions where fundamentally we think they would state a justiciable issue. If we could, then we would propose to present to the Board a stipulation under which we would agree that if the Board admits this contention this contention would be framed in the following way. And with regard to those where we think there would be a valid justiciable issue we would also agree in the stipulation that this contention could be admitted. With regard to the others we would reserve the right, as I think the Staff would want to, to hold off and argue to the Board whether it ought to be admitted.

We might still reach agreement on the language even with regard to those where there is disagree over whether it ought to be admitted.

We think we could save a substantial amount of time both at this pre-hearing conference and down the road if we could have that opportunity. And so I would like to propose to the Board and to the other parties -- and I must say that Mr. McPhillips yesterday did not appear too receptive to this suggestion, but he was hearing it, I think, for the first time cold, and we had just met for the first time yesterday so it wasn't unexpected -- but I would like to propose that rather than go through each of the contentions in the kind of detail that will be necessary to pound out wording and other things at this pre-hearing conference that the Board afford us the

opportunity to try to work out the contentions.

We would also make the same offer with regard to Mr. Allred's contentions, but I must admit there we do have problems in finding any that we think, at least, are admissible even if they were reworked, but we would attempt to do so.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. McPhillips, can you respond to that?

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Yes, sir, Your Honor.

I have no objection to meeting with Cowan and the NRC staff but would like to do so after we've had an opportunity at least one time to air these things. We don't have to go into great depth and detail, nor do we need to put you on the burden of deciding on the moment whether our contentions are valid. But I just think that a certain airing will serve a beneficial purpose in several respects.

One, that when we meet later and see if we can iron out or hammer or maybe bargain or exchange, or whatever, certain contentions that we think are valid and certain which may not be that we will be much better armed and will be much more knowledgeable for having aired them out somewhat.

I don't think we need to get into any big argument today because you won't necessarily have to decide today, especially if we have these meetings afterwards. But I think this is a public hearing; of course there are a lot of public here today in the community, including people that we

20024 (202) 554-2345 D.C. WASHINGTON BUILDING, REPORTERS S.W. STREET, 300 7TH

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

represent as individuals who have filed with SEACA, and I think they would like to have an opportunity to hear and have discussed these various contentions.

But after doing so, I would be happy to meet with the NRC staff and the Westinghouse people.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Would you be willing to meet, Mr. Allred?

MR. ALLRED: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN WOJT: Mr. Turk, would you be willing to meet?

MR. TURK: We would definitely be willing to meet with the other parties to discuss contentions.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: It is no an un sual thing. In practically all the hearings I've had re've had stipulations of the contentions where the parties have gotten together and worked out an agreeable language to express the contention so that it's understood by all. It seems to me it moves the process along if that can be done.

We are not insisting that it be done, but we would look with favor upon it if it can be done. If you can meet we will appreciate that help in making up the record.

In the meantime, I'm sure the Board has no objection.

MR. TURK: If I may respond to something else Mr. McPhillips said before you rule on whether we will hear contentions expressed today?

20024 (202) 554-2345 REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 300 7TH STREET, S.W.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Yes.

MR. TURK: There is a statement of consideration which was issued in 1978 when the Commission's rules were revised for the conduct of licensing proceedings such as these, and if I may just read from that it will help illuminate to the parties and to the public that this is very much a very regular procedure.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Would you stand up, Mr. Turk? They seem to hear you better.

MR. TURK: Yes. I thought my voice would carry better. I apologize to you, sir.

In the statement of consideration, which is made a part of 43 Federal Register 17798, dated April 26, 1978, the following statement is made concerning the way that these kinds of proceedings are conducted and are useful in being conducted.

The statement of consideration states as follows:

"It has become a common practice for parties and petitioners
in the nuclear power plant licensing proceedings to discuss
informally the framing of contentions until just before the
special pre-hearing conference which is held some months or
more after the expiration of the 30-day period."

It continues by stating: "During this period the contentions are frequently revised, based upon the discussions among the parties and petitioners. Often the petitioners and parties will be able to present to the presiding Atomic Safety

20024 (202) 554-2345 D.C. WASHINGTON. REPORTERS BUILDING, S.W. STREET,

and Licensing Board with an agreed upon set of contentions at the special pre-hearing conference. This practice reduces unnecessary controversy and litigation and should be encouraged."

In our view it would be very useful at this time

if we would just get together and talk about each of the con
tentions individually and see if we can arrive at an understanding

of exactly what it is you wish to raise in the proceeding.

The Staff considers that Mr. McPhillips in particular has done a very thorough job in reading the Environmental Report submitted by Westinghouse and that the participation of his organization would be useful in this proceeding to all parties.

At this time it is hard for us to understand exactly what your different contentions are getting at, and at this date we really could not take a firm position as to whether we would support you or not on each of the individual contentions. We do, however, support your participation and would hope that through meeting together we could develop that more thoroughly.

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Your Honor?

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. McPhillips?

MR. MC PHILLIPS: I would say, you know, much like taking an exam, when you finally get ready to take it you are much better prepared if you've gone through a study group session, and that's why I could see today's special pre-hearing

conference serving something of a study group session in which we go through and air out what the different positions are.

I will be taking notes; they will be taking notes, and then when we get together afterwards we might be able to say, well, you're right on these contentions, you know, and you're not on these. Or, we've got an argument here.

I also feel an obligation to a lot of people who have come here today and who do have a vital and critical interest in what's being said and done, and that a lot of it be done in open doors, and, you know, we could meet later, afterwards. But I think they are all here today and they want to hear, as we do, what the others have to say.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: You may proceed, Mr. McPhillips, to discuss briefly and succinctly and clearly the various contentions you have.

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Your Honor --

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Pardon me. Mr. Cowan?

MR. COWAN: Do I understand the procedure that Mr.

McPhillips will discuss, let's say, Contention 1 and then the

other parties will discuss it, and then we'll move to Contention

2?

CHAIRMAN WOLF: I think that would be easier if we did it that way, unless you object? Do you, Mr. Cowan?

MR. COWAN: No, no, sir. I'm very much in favor of that procedure. I just wanted to make certain that was

the procedure.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Very well. Mr. McPhillips, are you ready?

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Will you stand up?

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Yes, sir.

With respect to our first contention, those of you who have our proposed valid contentions might read along with me. I'm going to divert from it at a couple of points, but I am going to also try to follow it somewhat.

As you see, we say that Westinghouse will not be governed by a license in disposing of its radioactive waste and effluence, and we base this on a statement in their report on Pages 714 and 713, Paragraphs 3 and 4, that its stablized wastes may be, or some of it will be, buried in a non-NRC licensed burial site.

I am quoting from Page 713 where it says "The decision to bury on site or at another controlled burial site or at an NRC licensed burial site will depend on a combination of economic and regulatory considerations." Our simple response to that is that this indicates that Westinghouse has considerable leeway perhaps to bury some of their waste at a non-NRC licensed burial site.

We are concerned about that because we think that especially if an economic consideration in the future evolved

20024 (202) 554-2345 300 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C.

so that Westinghouse decided it is much cheaper -- we can save a lot more money if we bury it over here, which is not NRC -- that they may do it for simple economic considerations.

Anyway, so this concerns us, especially because there are an awful lot of people in this area and others who are unaware of the hazards of radioactive waste materials at low levels.

There might be some children out playing some day, get on a pile of waste material and not know about it, and later on something happens to them.

Now, we say that the safety -- we say in light of this fact that Westinghouse has not proven the safety of this type of waste burial. We say the safety of the process by which the waste will be also degraded to a natural isotopic content prior to being stablized by either the sodium silicate process or the the calcium flouride process is not adequately addressed.

That's safety. And we are certainly concerned about that safety, and we think it very much fits into the requirements of 70.23.

Now, further, we are concerned about the effects, both long-term and short-term, which this buried waste that we talk about will have on the total environment; I mean plant and animal life as well as human life. At no place in the report, we say, is there any discussion of the great harmful potential of these buried wastes.

Now, finally, we claim that the fact that there will

20024 (202) 554 2345 D.C. 300 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, be radionuclides in the waste material, and as I'm sure the Board understands the nature of radionuclides, the way they emit and can emit for hundreds of thousands of years, means that they very well may outlive, and probably will outlive, the cement matrix that will be encapsulating them. We say that this runs a serious threat to contaminating the environment eventually. Maybe not today for our children, but maybe for our grandchildren.

There is no consideration given to the fact that these radionuclides will emit that radiation for hundreds of thousands of years, while no life span is given to the encapsulating matrix of cement.

So, briefly, and basically, that is it. And I might also point out that under the United States Code 2114 it says that since the -- we're saying that since the waste will be degraded to natural isotopic content that Westinghouse may argue that that's no more dangerous than natural uranium, and that it could therefore be buried on site.

But we say that natural uranium itself is dangerous, and certainly that's a natural isotopic content. And that it poses serious problems.

Certainly the mill tailings, which are less radioactive than uranium, have posed a lot of problems out West -tremendous problems out West.

We also say that under 7-13, it says that burial

20024 (202) 554-2345 WASHINGTON, D.C. 300 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING,

can take place either on-site or at a controlled site for burial of hazardous chemical waste, and the safety of the on-site burial needs to be addressed in much more detail.

The perpetual care of hazardous burial sites needs to be addressed; that there's just no assurance that it will be.

We've spoken to some people in local concrete companies here and they assured us that cement will begin to break down after 50 years, and therefore, ten years after the plant is left its wastes will begin contaminating the environment.

Certainly with respect to the short-term effect the increased incidence has been proven in cancer caused by the constant emission of low-level waste will be a problem that we will be concerned with.

As far as the long-term effects, various other orders of life which may have a greater resistance to radioactivity may begin to be affected over a longer term period.

Further, we concerned -- and this is the final statement -- that the only conceivable way to degrade the waste to natural isotopic percentage is to add more Uranium 238. If they don't do that we're saying that they're not doing what they propose to do. And what Westinghouse would be doing is diluting but not degrading their radioactive waste. Unless they addd Uranium 238 to the waste it will not be degraded to its natural isotopic content.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Cowan?

MR. COWAN: Mr. Chairman, I think my voice is loud enough that everybody probably can hear me; if it's not, I'll stand. But I've never been accused of having a soft voice, so if somebody can't hear me, I'll stand. Otherwise, I would prefer to sit because I have a lot of material here in front of me.

As the Board is undoubtedly aware, generally speaking there are three types of wastes in terms of radioactive wastes in the world. There is high-level radioactive waste; there is low-level radioactive waste, and there is waste that is neither high-level nor low-level radioactive waste, such as this pencil or this paper, because every substance in the world is radioactive even though at very, very low levels. And this material which is neither high-level nor low-level radioactive waste I'll call "below level" radioactive waste.

any high-level radioactive waste associated with it. This is a fuel fabrication facility; it is dealing with nonirradiated material; it obtains nonirradiated material; it does a fabrication process, and it ships out material in the form of fuel rods and fuel assemblies that are nonirradiated. So, there is no high-level radioactive waste associated with this facility.

With regard to low-level radioactive waste, contrary to Mr. McPhillips' reading of the Environmental Statement, low-level radioactive waste generated by this plant's operations will be buried in sites licensed by the NRC in accordance with applicable NRC regulations. So that any low-level radioactive waste, as that term is defined in the NRC regulations, will be sent to or buried at sites licensed by the NRC in accordance with their regulations.

It is the non-low-level radioactive plant wastes that will be disposed of as appropriate and referred to in the section of the Environmental Report from which Mr. McPhillips quotes. That non-low-level radioactive waste is not subject to NRC regulation, and is disposed of in accordance with whatever other government regulations it is subject to. In some cases it might be subject to EPA regulations, for example.

Now, since their proposed Contention 1 relates to the disposal of that non-low-level radioactive waste, that is waste which is not subject to NRC regulation, we don't think proposed Contention 1 states a contention that is properly within a jurisdiction of this Board, and therefore we think that contention should be denied.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Turk?

MR. TURK: Mr. Chairman, we received our copy of the contentions from the orzanization SEACA only on August 8th and we have not had time to really do a detailed analysis of the

(202) 554-2345 D.C. WASHINGTON, REPORTERS BUILDING, S.W. STREET,

contention as it compares to the Environmental Report. So, we are not prepared to comment on the merits to any degree of each of these contentions today.

At this point, referring to the regulations concerning basis and specificity which is required for contentions, I would have to say that I do not understand this contention to be specific enough to tell me what it is that SEACA wishes to litigate here.

Burial off-site is not cov red by this license application; it's not a matter before this tribunal. Burial on-site, from what I hear today, is going to be of nonradioactive material, or what Mr. Cowan has described as being below-level radioactive materials, and therefore I don't see that any of the regulations concerning the health and safety of the public would be affected.

But until I better understand what this contention means to get at, I can't say for sure if it is admissible or inadmissible.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Perhaps when you have this meeting with Mr. McPhillips and Mr. Cowan you can have that explained to you.

MR. TURK: At that time I will be much more prepared to state whether I feel the contention should be admitted or not.

Thank you.

3

4

5

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Allred, I won't call on your for comments unless you specifically want to state something since it's going to be a long enough process anyway. I think that we could forebear until you have your turn with your contentions, if that's agreeable.

MR. ALLRED: That is agreeable, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Godwin, do you want to participate?

MR. GODWIN: In general, no, because I think without the evidentiary portion of the hearing in progress I don't believe that I can offer much. However, I should make one comment regarding the Westinghouse statement, if I may, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Yes, you may.

MR. GODWIN: The licensing that they are referring to for these low-level waste sites may, in fact, be under the agreement state provisions of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission regulations, so we understand that license may not be issued by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission but under a delegation from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. McPhillips, will you proceed with Number 2, then, quality assurance?

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Yes, sir, I certainly will.

As far as the Commission and the other members are concerned, I would like them to make a note of Page 713 of the

report with respect to the first contention, that paragraph dealing with sodium silicate stabilized waste process, where it takes about that type of liquid waste will be degraded to a natural isotopic uranium content of approximately 0.7 percent U-235.

So, I think contrary to their contention, we are dealing with a very radioactive substance in the waste material.

But moving on to the second contention.

Mr. Chairman and members of the Board, in this contention we're basically talking about the problem of quality control or quality assurance of the building structure and the equipment in the building.

We state that the report fails to address the issue of this quality assurance or control at any phase of production of the fuel assemblies at the Alabama Nuclear Fuel Plant. We are especially concerned that nothing is in the report concerning the quality of the equipment itself, either new or used, after the plant has begun operation.

We are also very concerned that nothing is said in the report concerning quality control of the building structure. We say that it is necessary that the building be perfectly airtight to secure against radiation leaks and insure the 99.9 percent efficiency that they claim that the high efficiency particulate air filters, or the HEPA filters as we call them, will have.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024 (202) 554-2345 STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING,

We say further that it must be proven that the plant buildings can withstand any fire, explosion, earthquake, tornado, other geological upheaval. Otherwise, every postulated release in Section 5-4.7 we state is grossly underestimated. Because if any of those things happened -- and I might point out to you that when they discuss probabilities of some of these things happening -- I think they said the likelihood of a tornado hitting the plant was something like 1 in 930 and the probability of an accident occuring in which somebody lost their life was 1 over 4000. So, taking that comparison then it's approximately four times more likely that a tornado will hit the plant than that any one of us would be killed in an automobile accident. So, we think given that probability we think very well that a tornado could hit the plant.

I mean, those are their own probabilities from their own reports; not my figures.

Now, we say nothing is in the report concerning the amount of heat the building structure can withstand, and that concerns us.

We say that the plant building needs to be really a hundred percent watertight to insure against leaks to the environment, especially in the case of a spill such as that which would involve uranil nitrate, which has been considered in Section 5-4.4 of the report. We say if that were to happen we could really have some trouble.

Now, according to Section 5-4.1 of the report the building structure is not airtight. The illustration given in that section of the report concerning gas seeping from the building indicates that the emission calculations are based on a 99.9 percent efficient HEPA filters, and that really we don't believe these percentages are entirely accurate. They certainly don't consider the seepage, or adequately consider the seepage, from the building that can occur under different circumstances.

Thank you, Your Honor.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Thank you. Mr. Godwin, did you want to make any comment?

MR. GODWIN: I think with this one, as the last one, I'll wait until the evidentiary hearing.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Very well. Mr. Cowan?

MR. COWAN: Let me say preliminarily that this proposed contention is vague and we don't think as it is presently worded it meets the specificity requirements of Section 2.714(b) of the Commission's regulations. However, we think that certain portions of this contention, and in particular Paragraphs 2(b)(1) and 2(d), might, with appropriate clarification and definition, raise matters that are justiciable before the Board. And we would propose, in accordance with our prior suggestion, to attempt to work with Mr. McPhillips and with the Staff counsel to see if we could arrive at an acceptable clarification and

20024 (202) 554-2345 100 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. definition of this contention so that it could have a justiciable aspect to it.

I might note that this is one of the contentions that seems to us to indicate an underlying thought that we are building a nuclear power generating plant. We are not, and the provisions of 10 CFR, Part 50 that relate to quality control for nuclear power plants do not in their terms relate to this particular plant.

Nevertheless, we are of course interested in quality assurance and quality control and in meeting the quality assurance aspects that we will be required to meet by the NRC, and of course the plant is going to be operated in strict compliance with all Commission regulations, including 10 CFR, Part 21 on reporting of any defects.

But we think a contention could be worked out of this if we were given the opportunity.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Part 50, Appendix (b) does relate to quality assurance criteria for nuclear power plants and fuel reprocessing plants.

MR. COWAN: That is correct. This is not a fuel reprocessing plant. A fuel reprocessing plant is a plant that receives irradiated uranium from a nuclear power plant and reprocesses the irradiated uranium.

This is a fuel fabrication plant. It receives uranium hexafluoride in gaseous form from some place like

Oak Ridge National Laboratory and makes that hexafluoride in a fabrication process eventually into fuel pellets, which are nonirradiated; puts the fuel pellets in long tubes; makes the tubes into a series of assemblies, and ships out fuel assemblies, still nonirradiated.

So, 10 CFR, Part 50, Appendix (b) on quality assurance is not applicable with regard to this plant in the terms that it appears in the regulations.

That does not mean that we're not interested in quality assurance. We obviously are and obviously have to have quality assurance, and will have quality assurance, and will meet whatever the regulatory requirements are with regard to this plant on that.

But this is not a plant such as is referred to in that appendix.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Well, look at 70.22(f), which is referred to in 70.23(b), and explain -- there is a footnote to that (f) that states that Appendix (b) of this chapter will be met. How do we differentiate that from the statement in (b)?

MR. COWAN: Paragraph 70.22(f) of the Commission's regulations refers to plutonium processing and fabrication plants; this is not a plant for the processing of plutonium fuel. There is no application here for a license for plutonium. This plant will not have plutonium.

We understand this portion of this regulation to refer to plutonium processing and fuel fabrication plant to be in the context of plutonium. We do not understand the regulation, and we believe the Staff agrees with us on this, that the regulations of 10 CFR, Part 50, Appendix (b) on quality assurance are applicable by their terms to this plant.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Dr. Steindler?

DR. STEINDLER: Mr. Cowan, you are not, by your comments, saying that Westinghouse in the construct of a plant of this kind would not be governed by some applicable regulations by the NRC dealing with quality assurance, are you?

MR. COWAN: No. We are governed in the application of this plant by the regulations found in 10 CFR, Part 70.

To the extent those regulations will require certain aspects of quality assurance to be considered, we would be governed by those appropriate aspects.

All I am differentiating is that the quality assurance aspects that apply to a power generation station, a nuclear power generation statation, are not applicable to this plant.

DR. STEINDLER: I'm not sure what it's worth at this point to belabor the issue. Let me simply address to you two points. Not being a lawyer, I do so with some trepidation.

Section 72.3, Part (b) says the Commission will approve construction, et cetera, et cetera, when it has determined that the design bases of the principal structure,

20024 (202) 554-2345 D.C. REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, 300 7TH STREET, S.W.

systems, and components and the quality assurance program provide reasonable assurance of protection, and there's a footnote there, Footnote 3.

Footnote 3 says the criteria in Appendix (b) of Part 50, which is the one we've just been discussing, that in fact deals with reactors explicitly, but that the criteria in Appendix (b), Part 50 of this chapter will be used by the Commission in determining the adequacy of the quality assurance program.

MR. COWAN: Could you give me the reference again?

DR. STEINDLER: If you have the same document I do,

I'm on Page 436. I'm looking at 10 CFR 70.24, Item -- .23,

Item (b).

The point that I guess that I would like to make -and I think we can maybe rest it at that -- is that there are
criteria in Appendix (b), Part 50 which the Commission and the
Staff will use to determine whether or not any applicant has
determined, or has provided, adequate quality assurance programs.
The specific wordings in (b) deal with reactors. I think we
all recognize this is not a reactor. But the concepts that
underlie Part (b) of 10 CFR, Part 50 will nonetheless, I think,
appear as applicable to what Westinghouse proposes to do.

Is that not a reasonable statement, Mr. Turk?

MR. TURK: It does appear very reasonable.

If I may supplement it somewhat, the license which

Westinghouse seeks here is not to build a facility, but to possess and use the special nuclear material. And therefore quality assurance relating to a building structure is not directly at issue.

However, before a license will be granted for the possession and use of that special nuclear material, the building will be qualified by the Commission and found to be safe, and the regulations will be applied to make sure that there is quality assurance and the safety of the public will be protected.

MR. COWAN: I agree with what Mr. Turk said. I might note that Section 70.23(b), in our view also, is relating to plutonium processing and fuel fabrication plants, rather than this plant, which will be a uranium processing and fuel fabrication plant, and the criteria applicable for our plant are 70.23(a).

But I'm not sure that this discussion needs to go any further because we think we can work out a contention with Mr. McPhillips based upon what he has filed here that would be justiciable by this Board.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Turk, do you have any comment?

MR. TURK: Yes. With your permission I'd like to respond to Mr. McPhillips' contention Number 2.

With this contention, as with his first contention, we are not sure exactly what issue he wants to litigate in the proceeding. He does not expressly state that the regulations

2

3

5

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

will fail to protect the public. He does not expressly state that Westinghouse will fail to comply with Commission regulations.

We don't know exactly what it is that he is getting at.

If I may cite a case to Mr. McPhillips which discusses the different kinds of contentions which are admissible, I would do so at this time.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Turk, you'll have to speak up.

MR. TURK: With your permission I'll retain my seat but I will raise my voice so that the public can hear me more clearly.

Previously I made available to Mr. McPhillips copies of the Commission's decision in Houston Lighting and Power, which was ALAB 590. I also made available to him the Commission's June 20, 1980 decision declining to review ALAB 590. And I also made available to him a case which is cited in ALAB 590, the Graham-Gulf proceedings in 1973.

I would also cite at this time a case entitled

Philidelphia Electric Company (Peachbottom Atomic Power Station,

Units 2 and 3), which is ALAB 216, and which may be found at

8 Atomic Energy Commission Reporter 13, Pages 20 and 21. That's

a 1974 case.

And with your permission I'd like to merely summarize what was stated by the Commission in that decision -- excuse me, by the Appeal Board.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: If you will do it quickly.

MR. TURK: The Appeal Board there stated that contentions cannot be accepted where the parties do not know what it is that they must oppose. Simply a litigation issue: what is it that we are facing here.

Let me just summarize the summary statement by -in fact, I'll read it directly so that I don't misquote the
Appeal Board.

At Pages 20 and 21 of that decision the Appeal Board states: "A purpose for the basis for contention requirment in Section 2.714 is to help assure at the pleading stage that the hearing process is not improperly invoked.

"For example, a licensing proceeding before this agency is plainly not the proper forum for an attack on applicable statutory requirements or challenges to the basic structure of the Commission's regulatory process." And a footnote is appended there.

"Another purpose is to help assure that other parties are sufficiently put on notice so that they will know at least generally what they will have to defend against or oppose.

"Still another purpose is to assure that the proposed issues are proper for adjudication in the particular proceeding."

My last quotation here is as follows: "In the final analysis there must ultimately be strict observance of the requirements governing intervention in order that the adjudicatory

process is invoked only by those persons who have real interests at stake and who seek resolution of concrete issues."

Now, my objection to Contention Number 2 is based on the decision in Peachbottom, which I just cited, and that is we do not know exactly what this contention wants to get at. It's too vague for us to know what issues you wish to raise. For that reason, as it is presently worded, I must oppose it, although I certainly would be willing to get together and talk and try to reframe the contention so that it can be litigated in the proceeding.

I apologize for the length of my last quotations.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. McPhillips?

MR. MC PHILLIPS: I'd just simply say that contrary to some of the language in that Peachbottom case we're not trying to attack any regulations or statutes or anything of that sort.

With regard to specificity, I am, of course, happy to try to work out language that they will understand better, but I think some of the language that I quoted and discussed already is language that many people, even laymen here, do understand.

I will, of course, be happy to try to reach specific language that will be properly framed so that they can respond.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Are you prepared to go with 3 now?

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Yes, sir, Your Honor.

In the third contention we address and discuss the problem of security at this plant, which we say the report just simply fails to adequately discuss security arrangements at the plant.

We are especially concerned that security is given at best only cursory treatments in such sections of the report as 3-1.1 and 3-3.1.

And we further state -- and I believe this to strongly be the case -- that this discussion is only implicit.

Now, for instance, we're concerned that pedestrian access to a fenced area will be through a security building located at the fence line, and vehicular traffic will be through a security gate. No mention is made of security within the S&M building, particularly from uncontrolled areas to controlled areas to controlled areas to confinement. What is the difference in these areas.

Of course, no mention is being made of actual guards, what their function will be; how they will be qualified, or how they intend to secure the plant; you know, with guns or whatever.

How would they foil a sabotage attempt? Which is certainly not an unrealistic consideration in the future given present political trends, you might say. Particularly from abroad.

We are also concerned about problems of security

at the nearest plant that we have for any type of prototype, which is the Westinghouse, Columbia, South Carolina plant.

We have been given some information and we are presently in the process of receiving other information which tends to high-light the potential at that plant for security problems. And if that plant has security problems in Columbia, South Carolina, which is Westinghouse's closest thing to what they're going to build in Prattville, then certainly we could have similiar security problems here in Prattville.

I think this is a valid contention. The evidentiary meat of a skeleton, of course, would come later, but nonetheless, we think there is much more treatment of the whole range of security problems at the plant that needs to be treated and discussed.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Cowan?

MR. COWAN: Mr. Chairman, security arrangments are not normally discussed in environmental reports. Security arrangements are discussed in the license application, and if I understood earlier, Mr. McPhillips has not yet seen the license application.

Section 8 of the license application for this plant discusses in general terms security arrangements, and it is noted in that section of the application that prior to initiating operation with special nuclear material at this plant an approved -- that means approved by the NRC -- comprehensive

physical security plan must be prepared, and will be prepared, in accordance with applicable NRC regulations.

So, with regard to that aspect of this contention that says that we failed to adequately discuss security arrangements at the plant, that's inaccurate in that they are discussed now in the application and will be discussed in much more detail, of course, in the comprehensive physical security plan, which under Commission regulations and practices is not required to be prepared at this early stage in the proceeding.

Now, with regard to the allegation concerning the Westinghouse, Columbia, South Carolina plant, and allegations of security problems there, Westinghouse is not aware of any problem -- of any problem -- with security at the Columbia, South Carolina plant.

If Mr. McPhillips comes up with some specific with regard to that plant -- and we don't know how he can do that -- but if he does come up with some specifics, that might be able to present a justiciable issue here. But as currently framed, a general, vague allegation with security at the Westinghouse, Columbia plant, when we're not aware of such problems, and they are not otherwise described, just fails to meet any definition of specificity.

So, while this contention, if we were supplied with some specificity, might be justiciable, in its present for it should be rejected by the Board.

Here again we are willing to talk with Mr. McPhillips to see if he has something that can be developed into a contention that the Board can consider.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Turk?

MR. TURK: As Mr. Cowan stated, the contention reflects that the license application had not been seen by Mr. McPhillips. Part 73 of the Commission's regulations concerns security arrangements. Part 70, under which this license would be granted, if it is granted, incorporates Part 73's security provisions. We are not sure from reading this contention whether Mr. McPhillips claims the regulations will not be complied with or whether the regulations are inadequate, or exactly what the focus is of his contention. And based on the wording of the contention, we presently oppose it.

We would be willing to get together with Mr. McPhillips and see if an acceptable contention can be formulated.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. McPhillips, Number 4.

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Moving on to the form ontention dealing with accidents.

It is our position, that of SEACA, that the report simply does not adequately treat the subject of accidents which could occur at the plant, either in transportation of materials to the plant or in transportation of materials from the plant or accidents at the plant itself -- any one of those three catagories.

We say the report's discussion, of course, as earlier stated, on security is implicit and subjective and it does not either explain the basis of their system for rating the probabilities of accidents.

More pointedly, how does Westinghouse justify rating accidents as "credible" as one catagory? You know, one catagory of accidents is "credible." And another catagory is "incredible", and a third catagory is "remotely possible."

They keep throwing lack of specificity at us; well,

I'm throwing it back at them. I say, you know, let's have some

specificity. How do you reach these terms that I've just

quoted? What is "credible"? What is "incredible"? What

is "remotely possible"? How do you reach them?

I think that's a very valid contention concerning accidents.

See, these descriptive terms appear to be grounded on calculations either unfounded or based on fuel fabrication plants perhaps using an entirely different process other than the one proposed. Which ties us in a little bit to our prototype contention, but we won't get into that right now.

We also say the report fails to address the possibility of a leak of hydrofluoric acid in the tank farm area. Again, this is based on the assumption that the tank farm area is where the hydrofluoric acid will be stored, since there is no information to the contrary and one would assume that it

D.C. 20024 (202) 554-2345 300 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, will be stored there.

Anyway, in the event of a leak of hydrofluoric acid into an outside area, it could quickly reach a sandy soil on site and would then provide a direct path to the ground water.

Now, we also say, of course, the report does not consider the extremely corrosive properties of hydrofluoric acid, and particularly that the acid is so corrosive that it will start eating into the materials and it will cause leaks and equipment failures eventually throughout the fabrication process.

We point out to you that on Page 515 of this report it states that the UF-6 leaks are possible outside the special nuclear materials building. If this is so, then it must be, we would argue, a release of radionuclides or some radioactive materials contrary to what is stated on Table 5.1 of Page 5-2 of the report here.

I won't read it; it's there and it can be seen. We have got it marked.

Page 5-4.1 of the report further states that upon discovering a leak in the UF-6 tank outside this special nuclear materials building that the tank would immediately be brought inside. Now, there is no consideration given to what happens to the UF-6 release before the tank is brought inside. Presumably this leak could be significant and dangerous -- a dangerous release of UF-6, in the absence of any proof to the

D.C. 20024 (202) 554-2345 WASHINGTON, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, 300 7TH STREET, contrary.

.3

And we say finally that the report does not address the issue of worker safety during an accident at the plant, even though plant workers would be those most affected by any in-plant accident.

Nothing is stated in the report as to what will happen to a worker once he has received the maximum dose allowable.

That's assuming, of course, that he will receive such a doseage.

Further, we say there is no mention, or adequate mention, of whether the workers will wear dosimeters and under what precautions and regulations they will wear dosimeters.

We are very concerned that a lot of these workers presumably will be people who live and work now in the vicinity, and many of them, of course, would have jobs -- and this is one of the great things that the business community is talking about -- but jobs at what price? Do they realize how they're going to be affected by not only in-plant accidents but day-to-day exposure to radiation.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Cowan?

MR. COWAN: Mr. Chairman, here again we think that this contention fails to satisfy the specificity requirements for the drafting of contentions; that there are some aspects of it which might, with clarity, pose a valid contention, and might not, depending upon what Mr. McPhillips is trying to get at. Let me note a number of points.

20024 (202) 554-2345 D.C. 300 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, One, with regard to his comment in the contention which he has stated orally that we do not define and are vague on the terms "credible", "remotely possible", or "incredible", the Environmental Report on Page 5-13 defines a credible occurance as one likely to occur within the 40-year period, a remotely possible occurance as one likely to occur once within that 40-year period, and an incredible occurance as one not likely to occur within the 40-year period. The definitions are very specific on Page 5-13 of what we mean when we use those generalized terms in accident probability in this particular application.

Now, with regard to that portion of the contention relating to transportation of the materials to and from the site, Commission regulations currently in effect in 10 CFR, Part 71 cover transportation of all licensed materials to and from all nuclear facilities, and insofar as we understand this contention, and it relates to transportation accidents, we think the contention is challenging the Commission regulations without any appropriate basis or special circumstances as would be required.

Contrary to the allegation, the Environmental Report does address the possibility of a leak of hydrofluoric gases in the tank farm area, and does consider -- contrary to the allegation, it does consider -- the corresive properties of hydrofluoric acid. Which is, of course, an acid used not

300 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024 (202) 554-2345

only in this type of plant but in many other industrial plants and applications having nothing at all to do with the nuclear business.

Further, contrary to the allegation in Subparagraph 4(c), Westinghouse did in the Environmental Report evaluate the consequences of a uranium hexafluoride leak outside the manufacturing building. That evaluation determined there would be no dose-equivalent effect resulting from such a leak.

And finally, with regard to the SEACA allegation in Subparagraph 4(d) on worker safety, again, Mr. McPhillips is correct, worker safety is not addressed in this report, it is addressed in the license application document in Sections 5 and 11. Discussion in Section 5 specifically addresses the actions to be taken such a worker receive 1 maximum dose exposure and discusses matters of personnel dosimetry.

So, again here we have a contention where some aspects, if we understood them, and if they were brought up with specificity, might make a valid justiciable contention; certainly not all aspects would.

DR. STEINDLER: In my reading of Item 4, which deals with accidents, it doesn't seem to address the transportation question. I'm wondering what prompted your comment that Mr. McPhillips may be challenging the Commission's regulations?

Did I has something?

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Yes. In the very opening of

REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024 (202) 554-2345 300 7TH STREET, S.W., Section 4 -- and I quote -- "The report is deficient for its failure to adequately address the subject of accidents occuring at the plant or occuring in transportation to and from the plant."

Now, to the extent that this contention says that the Environmental Report is deficient because it doesn't address the subject of accidents occuring in transportation of materials to and from the plant, those are covered by other Commission regulations.

It's that sentence in the leadin. That sentence is not further amplified later on and so we are not sure whether that was a throw-in here or whether it was meant to encompass something that would later attempt to be brought out.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Turk?

MR. TURK: We believe that parts of this contention, if reworded with more specificity so we know what issue is at focus, those parts of the contention might be admissible for litigation. At this time, however, based on the present wording, we must oppose for lack of specificity.

If I may add, when we say that the contention may be admissible, I'm not commenting on the comments; I'm merely stating that the formulation of the contention might be acceptable for litigation as to whether or not the truth of the contention is present.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. McPhillips, will you take up

REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024 (202) 554-2345

Number 5?

300 7TH STREET, S.W.

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Yes, sir, Your Honor. My natural tendency sometimes, when I hear them say things, is to want to want to say a little bit more on the preceding contention and I try to curtail that natural desire. But I do want to point out that we have received information about other plants where workers have been exposed and there has been a significant increase in incidence of cancer among those workers. So, we are especially concerned about this worker safety.

And Mr. Cowan said something about Section 8 of the license application, said prior to such and such a date a security plan would have to come up. I think that we ought to be able to see this security plan; ought to be able to analyze it, go over it, dissect it, and discuss it before you approve the license, especially for the plant itself. Because this is just a very important area and I think if we can make it a valid contention yet because the information is not available, then once it becomes available then we should have the right to make it a valid contention. That plan, the comprehensive security plan, he's talking about.

MR. COWAN: We don't disagree with the point there needs to be in place before the plant is licensed an appropriate security plan, and that once it comes out Mr. McPhillips can have the opportunity to review it, and if he finds what he thinks is a deficiency there to propose a contention, which

we could then argue about.

MR. TURK: I would hope that no scurity plan would be disclosed without the proper protective provisions for preventing any breach of security.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: I'm sure Mr. McPhillips understands that.

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Absolutely.

Your Honor, turning to the fifth contention, then, that which deals with the high efficiency particulate air filters, which we call the HEPA filters, we say the report just simply does not adequately treat the problems which can arise with HEPA filters.

We believe the Section 5 estimates that are given in Section 5 of the report are too conservative; that many of these estimates in reality appear to be the contrary.

For example, the report does not consider that the HEPA filters when used will become clogged and less efficient. It just happens with any type of filter; over a period of time they will become clogged and less efficient. So, there will be -- I mean, at their maximum efficiency they will be 99.9 percent, but unless they are going to be somehow changed every day -- and then even if they're changed there will be a period, you know, between when you're changing them that something can leak ov. And I don't think they will be changed every day.

REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024 (202) 554-2345 NO T'III STREET, S.W. But anyway, there's not any kind of discussion or treatment of what will happen once the HEPA filters become clogged and less efficient.

The report on Page 5-11 says the HEPA filters will operate at this very high 99.9 percent level. That means, of course, that normally there will be a level of effluents equal of 0.1 percent, the radionuclide level, inside the S&M building.

Now, if they only become slightly clogged so that the efficiency level decreases to 0.2 percent, that means that the damage potential would double. And 0.3 it's going to triple, you see?

So, we think that their estimates therefore of the damage potential are very conservative and haven't adequately considered what could happen.

We also say that there is no assurance in the report that the HEPA filters will not become less efficient during normal plant operations, and no way to determine whether or not the HEPA filters will become less efficient.

I hope I'm not sounding repetitious but we're just very much concerned about the way these HEPA filters are going to operate.

We say the report does not indicate whether any check will be made to determine whether or not the seals around the filters are going to be airtight.

20024 (202) 554-2345 D.C. REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, 300 7TH STREET, S.W. A normal part of the plant's operations would require the changing of these HEPA filter banks. We say an accident occurring simultaneously with such a change, an in-plant accident, would release massive amounts of radiation into the atmosphere, we believe. If you just had the bad luck to have an accident at the time the HEPA filters were being changed.

Now, the HEPA filters were supposed to be operating 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and said filters are so important for the safety of the plant the plant should never operate without them.

Now, we're also in the process of getting some more information from a certain scientist about HEPA filters, but I think we're in a position now anyway where we can approach this as a justiciable issue.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Cowan?

MR. COWAN: With a little bit of clarification and definition, which I think we could discuss when we meet with Mr. McPhillips, we think this proposed contention does state something that does raise a justiciable issue in this proceeding.

That doesn't mean we agree with the merits of the contention, but it means that we think that it raises something that the Board can then hear on the merits.

There is a need for a little bit of clarification

and definition. I don't think it's necessary on this particular contention for me to go through those points. We'll try to iron them out with Mr. McPhillips.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Turk?

MR. TURK: At this point, based on the present wording of the contention, we would have to oppose it as being very speculative. It doesn't state with any assurance that HEPA filters have to be changed, or that the plant will not be in operation at that time.

It doesn't state whether it is addressing the sufficiency of the Commission's regulations, or whether the applicant will not comply with regulations.

So, in sum, we would oppose it at this time but we would be more than willing to discuss it with them and see if an acceptable contention can be formulated.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Cowan?

MR. COWAN: I should note, we don't read the contention as presently drafted as challenging or attempting to challenge Commission regulations. If that is in fact, after we discuss it with Mr. McPhillips, his intention, or that is what happens with this contention, then of course we would oppose the contention, if it challenges NRC regulations.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Thank you.

It is now twelve thirty-five. Let's adjourn for and hour for lunch. We will be back here than at one thirty-

five this afternoon.

(Whereupon at 12:35 o'clock, p.m., the hearing in the above-entitled matter was adjourned, to reconvene at 1:35 o'clock, p.m., the same day.)

1:35 p.m.

1

2

4

5

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

20024 (202) 554-2345 D.C. 300 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON,

AFTERNOON SESSION

3 CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. McPhillips, you had completed 5,

is that correct?

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Contention 5. We are running a little behind schedule, so that if you can state the proposition a little more tersely I think it will help us to gain the ground we have to gain in order to finish this afternoon.

I think that is rather important, since, as you know, you are going to have other opportunities to go into this and it is not as though this is the only chance you are going to have.

MR. MC PHILLIPS: I am certain we can finish this in the afternoon.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: I beg your pardon?

MR. MC PHILLIPS: I feel certain that this can be finished in this afternoon.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Oh, yes. Well, we also have Mr. Allred, too, to hear from, you know.

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Sure; I'll go right ahead.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: And anything that you can to do to state it clearly but shortly, I would appreciate it.

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Surely. I would like to say, however, in response to some things that Westinghouse has said that we are under no illusion that this is anything but a nuclear fuel

fabrication plant. I mean, there have been some statements that perhaps we think this is a nuclear power plant.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Well, we understand that. This abundance of caution trips lawyers up at times, you know.

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Right. Now, with respect to the 6th contention in which we addressed plutonium, we said that the Report just simply does not address the role plutonium will play in the future of the plant.

And, particularly, we are concerned that the present supply of uranium is likely to last for no more than 30 years. This is the most optimistic estimate that we have heard. This is a shorter period of time than the projected life of the plant.

Since the projected life of the plant is 40 years, there will be a 10-year period in which the plant cannot operate without plutonium.

Now, we say that simple economics for Westinghouse will be such that they will want to eventually use plutonium oxide, and that exposing the public to anything that toxic would be an act of aggravated negligence.

So unless they are willing to sign an oath in blood or something that they will never use plutonium, we just can be satisfied that they won't at some point in the future, and maybe at too late a date in the future, you see; nobody can stop it at that point.

And, further, as I understand from speaking with some

scientists, the combination of U-235 and U-238 has such an effect on each other the way the neutrons operate that sometimes plutonium can be an offshoot of those two types of uranium, the combination of the two.

So we are concerned about some by-product or offshoot of plutonium just from the combination of these two different types of uranium: 235 and 238, their interaction with each other.

And, of course, you know, we are just very, very concerned about this possibility of plutonium in any phase of the proceedings, either as a main type of fuel that they may use down the road or as an offshoot of the combination of these two types of uranium, which I understand will be together in some of the unenriched uranium that they bring into the plant.

That's it.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Cowan?

MR. COWAN: Our position is pretty simple on this, Mr. Chairman. The license application which is before this Board does not request possession of any plutonium in any amount at any time, and the plutonium will not play any role in this plant.

Accordingly, a contention that addresses plutonium is totally irrelevant to anything which is the subject of this application.

And I should note in connection with the comment on U-235-U-238, that again we are getting a confusion with a nuclear power reactor.

In a nuclear power reactor in connection with the nuclear reaction in a power reactor you generate some plutonium as part of the fission process.

That is not true with regard to any of the material that will be at this plant. This is a material license application for uranium, not the plutonium, and, therefore, this contention by definition is irrelevant.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Turk?

MR. TURK: As the contention is presently phrased, we see no way for this to be resolved through conference. It seems to me to be totally beyond the scope of this proceeding, since plutonium is not one of the requested materials for the granting of this license.

As to the point made by Mr. McPhillips concerning a possible offshoot whereby plutonium results from interaction between U-235 and U-238, that is something which we have not seen in his contentions previously.

If he files an amended contention, we will be able to consider whether that is at all applicable to this proceeding. At this point I would say we oppose it altogether.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. McPhillips?

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Your Honor, I would just ask if we could possibly get some statement from Westinghouse -- it doesn't have to be in blood -- but some kind of statement that they will not use plutonium, ever, in this plant.

MR. COWAN: We will state that the license application does not request possession of any plutonium, and plutonium will play no role in this plant.

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Ever?

MR. COWAN: Well, I don't know how you interpret the word, "ever." We have said it as clearly as we can. This Board can only deal with the application that we make.

We are not required in connection with this application to say, for example, that we will never convert this plant for some other purpose -- having nothing to do with plutonium, but for some other purpose. We are not required to do that.

The Board can only deal -- and the only requirement that we have is to meet Commission regulations -- and the Board, as we understand it, can only deal with the application in front of it. The application does not include plutonium.

I can't say it anymore clearly. Plutonium will play no role in this plant.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. McPhillips, will you take No. 7, please?

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Yes, sir, Your Honor.

This contention, as you can see, we have denominated "Alabama River," because it primarily addresses concerns we have about the relationship of the plant to the Alabama River.

We point out that the Report, especially -- and it of all documents should address and discuss the impact of the plant

20024 (202) 554 2345 D.C. 300 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, on the river, the Environmental Report -- and it points out in Section -- the section that we cite in our contention -- and states that 21,000 gallons of water will be dumped into the river every day.

We say that all 21,000 gallons of water in greater or lesser degrees will contain some radionuclides which will concentrate themselves thousands of times into tissues of plant and animal life in and around the Alabama River.

This is something you can't underestimate, can't underemphasize, that is, the concentration effect of these radio-

I think anybody that tries, you know, to deny that there are radionuclides is just not fully aware of what the radio-active waste processes will be coming out of this plant. According to what our scientists tell us, there will be ample radio-nuclides contained in this water.

Now, one of the main forms, of course, of animal life in any river generally is fish, and these fish are fished for and are caught downriver, and they are eaten frequently.

Once they are eaten, of course, we fear that the radionuclides that these fish contain in them will implant themselves into the human being with, of course, the lethal results that that could produce. There is no discussion of this at all in the Report.

We further say that the Report does not discuss the

temperature of the water coming out of the plant, its impact on the river.

We say that the temperature level of the water on the river will be such that it will cause adverse effects on the environment and, particularly, may cause increased nitrate levels, which will cause excessive and undesirable vegetation growth.

I further wanted to point out to you that unwanted acquatic plants are nourished by these plant nutrients, or nitrates, which come from industrial wastes, and these nitrates in ground water can poison human beings and livestock, which, of course, come to the river also to water.

And so this is not only common knowledge, but right out of the Encyclopedia Britanica.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Cowan?

MR. COWAN: Well, again we have a specificity problem with this contention, and again it is possible that with some discussion with Mr. McPhillips we might be able to work out a justiciable contention.

We ought to note that we are talking about 21,000 gallons of water per day being discharged into the river. This is after treatment. It is going to be diluted by a factor of between 600,000 and 700,000 before becoming available for concentration in the fish or plant or animal tissue, and the daily water flow of the Alabama River is 14 billion gallons past this plant.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Would you say that figure again?

ALDERSON REPORTING COMPANY, INC.

300 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024 (202) 554 2345

MR. COWAN: That is 14 billion, with a "b", gallons, and we are talking about putting in 21,000 gallons of water per day, which is less than the amount in the swimming pool at the motal that I stayed at last night into the river.

And of that 21,000 gallons per day, only about a fourth of it, or only about 5,000 gallons, actually comes from the scrubber portion of the process here; the rest of it is water for drinking and sanitary purposes and has nothing to do with the operation as such of the plant process.

So to put it into context, we are talking about putting 21,000 gallons of treated water per day into a river with a flow of 14 billion gallons.

The uranium released to the river in the plant discharge is going to be a very, very small fraction -- and this is discussed -- of the naturally occurring uranium concentration in the Environmental Report.

We do discuss in the Environmental Report fish ingestion by individuals and some of the other things that were mentioned by Mr. McPhillips.

But, as I say, in context we think we could work out with him at least the definition of a justiciable issue. We are not entirely sure. It depends on this particular one and where he wants to go with his contention.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Turk?

MR. TURK: Based on the present wording of the contention,

ALDERSON REPORTING COMPANY, INC.

20024 (202) 554-2345 D.C. 300 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON,

we oppose it at this time, but we feel that through negotiations

we may be able to arrive at an agreeable formulation of the

contention which could be admitted for litigation in the proceeding.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. McPhillips?

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Yes, sir. "Dispersion Model" is what we call our 8th contention, and we say that the liquid dispersion model set out in Appendix C of the Report is just simply inadequate, due to its rectangular chape, for determining the correct radionuclide dispersion.

We say that that shape does not account for the irregularities found in the Alabama River, that uranium, as a heavy metal, tends to settle in sediment pools along the bottom of the river, and we have got information from scientists that says that along the bottom of the river it can sometimes concentrate up to 72,000 times normal levels.

These high radionuclide concentrations will eventually enter the food chain where they become more densely concentrated in animal and plant tissues.

We say that these concentrations, when transferred up the food chain, of course, reach human beings at many thousands of times the levels coming out of the plant, and that this model just simply is inadequate to stop -- I mean this dispersion model -- is inadequate to stop the radionuclides from getting into the plant and animal life as they otherwise would.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Cowan?

300 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024 (202) 554-2345

MR. COWAN: Mr. Chairman, again we have a contention that we think could be amended to provide some reasonable specificity, and we are willing to sit down and talk to Mr. McPhillips concerning that.

We think the contention as we understand it now -- and we are not sure of the meaning of some of it -- but as we understand it, we think it exhibits a lack of understanding of the nature of dispersion models and their use in making projections.

But that would be something that we would discuss with Mr. McPhillips as part of an effort to come to a viable contention.

I ought to note that we are not aware of any information that would supply any support for the claim that the uranium from this plant will concentrate up to 72,000 times in sediment, as is charged here.

I don't know how that works into this contention, quite, but, again, here is a case where we need some clarification and some specificity before we have an admissible contention.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Turk?

MR. TURK: As to this contention as with the previous contention, we are not satisfied that it is specific enough to give us an issue that we can litigate.

We are not sure if it challenges the regulations or whether it challenges compliance with regulations. We are willing to sit down and try to arrive at an acceptable formulation of the

D.C. 20024 (202) 554-2345 300 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON,

contention, but based on the present wording we must oppose it.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. McPhillips?

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Yes, sir; moving on to the 9th contention regarding decommissioning, we say that the Report is flawed fatally by its lack of information on this subject.

We say that after the 40-year lifespan that is projected for the plant, and perhaps at a sooner time, a process of decommissioning will begin. It will have to begin. And it is a multimillion dollar process involving tremendous amounts of low-level waste materials of the years that everything in the plant has accumulated and been exposed and has become and will become radioactive.

And let me say this process presents enormous costs and dangers, yet nothing is said in the Report concerning decommissioning.

We say that Westinghouse needs to supply us with an indepth study of every aspect of decommissioning. That is, who
will pay for it, how it will be achieved, the long and short-term
effects, what will happen if there is no decommissioning or if
it is incomplete.

And we even throwout a possibility which I am sure Westinghouse considers extremely remote, but after Chrysler I don't see how anybody can consider it too remote, as to what happens if Westinghouse runs into troubled financial waters and can't afford to move this plant at sometime in the future.

300 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024 (202) 554-2345

None of us can predict how the economy will go, and if we hit a major depression or let's say we anticipate that the need for nuclear energy or other areas that Westinghouse is heavily involved in decreases so that their markets decrease and they hit financially troubled waters, what happens then? Who picks up the bill?

And so we need to consider and discuss these alternatives.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Cowan?

MR. COWAN: Well, the subject of decommissioning is not addressed in the Environmental Report. It is addressed in the license application in Section 21.

As described in that section, arrangements for the decommissioning of this plant will be contained in a decommissioning plan prepared in accordance with and meeting NRC requirements.

And a summary of that plan, but not the plan itself, was recently provided to the NRC staff.

So insofar as this contention claims that the decommissioning not appearing in the Environmental Report is a flaw somehow, we think the contention should be rejected.

This is a normal industrial plant, and decommissioning here will be similar to decommissioning of other industrial facilities that have low-level radioactive materials utilized in the manufacturing or in the process, and the decommissioning plan will address that when it finally comes out.

20024 (202) 554-2345 D.C. REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, 300 7TH STREET, S.W.

So that unless the contention is amended to specify some specific regarding the decommissioning insofar as it is described in the license application, we think it should be rejected.

With regard to speculation on whether Westinghouse or any other company would become bankrupt in the event of a depression and so forth, we think subjects like that -- and have been ruled by other Boards -- are totally speculative.

Westinghouse obviously has to meet the NRC requirements for financial responsibility. We expect to demostrate that.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Turk?

MR. TURK: The staff has required the applicant to come up with an acceptable decommissioning plan. I am informed that that plan has been provided to us, at least in part, in recent submission to -- given to us by Westinghouse in response to our questions.

I realize that Mr. McPhillips has not seen that yet.

I personally have not seen it myself.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Will you make it available to Mr. McPhillips?

MR. TURK: As I understand it, it will be sent to the local public document room. But I will have to check. If it is not, I will make it available to Mr. McPhillips and to Mr. Allred.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Yes, Mr. Allred?

300 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024 (202) 554-2345

MR. ALLRED: Mr. Chairman, I believe that that decommissioning plan is a portion of the questions, is it not, a portion of the questions that were addressed to Westinghouse to which they have responded or are in the process of responding, and will be included with the material that Mr. Cowan said he would send to Mr. McPhillips and myself.

MR. COWAN: Mr. Allred is correct.

MR. TURK: I stand corrected on that.

To the extent that the contention argues that Westinghouse may go bankrupt, that is totally speculative and not something we can litigate here.

At this point, then, until we see whether the intervenor wishes to challenge whether Westinghouse complies with our regulations, I don't know what the contention will address, so I oppose it.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. McPhillips? No. 10.

MR. MC PHILLIPS: In this particular contention we are simply addressing the need for the plant, and we say that that need is based on an underlying erroneous assumption that the number of nuclear reactors will increase throughout the next 40 years.

Of course, the projected life of the plant is 40 years, yet the Report itself only substantiates the future need of the plant to the year 1990 and not beyond.

I think given the trend of the nuclear energy industry

ALDERSON REPORTING COMPANY, INC.

as a whole, especially since Three Mile Island -- and I might point out to you even in yesterday's newspaper, the Alabama Journal, it talked about a TVA plant up at Chattanooga that Westinghouse itself designed was shut down.

And, you know, with all these shutdowns and all the problems and what not that we are having with the nuclear energy field, I think it is highly questionable whether this plant really will be needed, I mean economically needed, by Westinghouse or anyone else.

I am talking about the Sequoia nuclear reactor at TVA in yesterday's Journal.

I would just question that need. We say that the need for the plant, even in the Report, is unsubstantiated during the majority of the years, during the last 30 years of its so-called projected life.

And the Report states on Page 7-2 that the energy needs of this country will increase linearly -- I think after 1984 is what it says, to be more specific -- and that it will increase between now and 1984 -- and we checked this out last night -- that the need will -- the demand will exceed the supply by 32 percent, and at that point it advances linearly.

Well, that's assuming that demand will increase by eight percent on the average between now and 1984, or at least that the demand will outstrip the supply by eight percent per year.

And I just think that this is based on a very untrue

premise. There are a number of articles pointing out, too, how people are geting much more efficient in their use of energy due to the high cost of it.

So even assuming a population increase, the demand for energy may very well decrease as the cost continues to accelerate.

So for a number of reasons. we really question the need for this plant, and we feel that in the long run we may be doing Westinghouse Corporation and its stockholders a big favor by opposing this plant, because we think it in the end might become a white elephant for them.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Cowan?

MR. COWAN: Well, Mr. (hairman, the contention, we think, should be rejected because it is based upon an erroneous premise. Westinghouse has not decided -- has not decided -- to build this plant based on any assumption that the number of nuclear reactors would increase over the next 40 years.

Westinghouse wants to build this plant because the demand for fuel fabrication plant output, the output from fuel fabrication plants, will exceed the available plant capacity in this country by the mid-1980's, and that's the reason we want to build the plant, and that is the basis upon which the need for the plant is established, and not any basis that there will be an increase in the number of nuclear reactors.

And, further, there is another erroneous premise in Mr. McPhillips -- that underlies Mr. McPhillips' purported

300 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024 (202) 554-2345

contention.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

We do not state in the Environmental Report that the energy needs of this country have increased linearly to this point and will continue to do so.

What the Report does say is that a conservative analysis of nuclear power plant orders and completions shows that in 1984 demand for fuel fabrication capacity is exceeded by 32 percent. and this increase -- that is, the increase in demand for fuel fabrication capacity -- will be increased linearly throughout the 1980's and 1990's.

It is totally different to say that the demand for fuel fabrication capacity will increase linearly through the 80's and 90's, which is what we say, than to say, as Mr. McPhillips claim we say, that the demand for energy in this country will increase linearly.

So that the underlying premise behind this contention, as we see it, is erroneous, and, therefore, we think the contention should be denied.

MR. ALLRED: Mr. Chairman, may I comment on this particular contention, please, sir?

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Yes, you may, Mr. Allred.

MR. ALLRED: I am not sure that I understand. Well, let me ask this question. If we are talking about the 1984 demand for fuel fabrication capacity increasing, does that mean fuel fabrication, the demand for fuel fabrication capacity, throughout

300 77H STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDENG, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024 (202) 554-2345

the world?

And how would that compare with saying that the demand for energy in the United States will not increase?

MR. COWAN: It is international demand for fuel fabrication capacity that we are talking about. We are not premising this plant on an increase in the number of reactors in the United States.

MR. ALLRED: But, in fact, it is being based substantially on an increase in the number of nuclear reactors in other countries?

MR. COWAN: No, that is not correct, Mr. Chairman; it is not.

MR. ALLRED: Well, really, I am not -- I think that I would like to assist Mr. McPhillips in preserving the issue for further clarification, if I am in a position to do that, about where the product produced here, where all the costs are, will be used.

As the cost benefit analysis is described in the Environmental Report, as that has been done, I believe that most of the costs are going to be localized here in Prattville, here in the United States, whereas the benefits may be international.

I would suggest to the Board and to the Chairman that that may not be an appropriate consideration when all the costs are going to be localized here.

But, again, I simply want to assist Mr. McPhillips in

ALDERSON REPORTING COMPANY, INC.

preserving this issue for further clarification based on additional information from Westinghouse.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: I am sure he will attempt to do that, Mr. Allred.

MR. ALLRED: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. McPhillips?

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Yes; are you going to give the NRC staff a chance to speak?

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Yes; I had forgotten that you had not spoken. Will you comment, please?

MR. TURK: We believe that the contention raises an issue concerning the need for this facility, and that issue should be addressed in this proceeding.

Now, my reaction to this contention as stated is that the basis is not set forth with enough specificity, and, also, some of the statements there appear to be on their face wrong.

We would support your giving us an opportunity to meet with the intervenors and to try to work out an acceptable need for the facility contention, but we feel that the issue should be addressed in the proceeding.

The bottom line is I oppose the wording of the contention but I support its admission after reformulation as an issue to be addressed.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. McPhillips?

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Yes, sir. Just one other sentence or

300 7FH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024 (202) 554-2345

thought on that need contention, and that is that we believe the plant at Columbia, South Carolina could more economically be expanded to meet an increased demand or need than to build a whole new facility down here in Prattville.

We will probably amplify or modify our contention somewhat when we get together with them to include that aspect of the need.

Now moving on to the 11th contention, "Non-Industrial Nature of the Plant Site," the Report we say inaccurately states on Page 7-7 that the plant site is already in "an industrial site locality."

We state that the Report is just simply misleading in stating that, because even though it may be zoned industrial, it is not anywhere near it.

Quite the contrary to the Report itself, it is a very pristine sort of place out there. The Report itself itemizes a myriad of wildlife out there, wildlife species in the area.

We believe all these species would be endangered and many exterminated, at least in the area of the construction and operation of the plant.

Now, you know, we are not anti-industry or anti-business; far from it. On the contrary, you know, we welcome industry and business locating in places that are either industrial or, if they are nuclear-related, in places perhaps that are not anywhere near population areas such as ours.

300 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024 (202) 554-2345

But we are also concerned about plant and animal life in this particular. A lot of Alabamians are hunters or fishers, and they are upset when a plant comes in and just puts itself down into a wilderness area.

So we are concerned about that, and we think that that is a valid contention, that if they are going to choose a site as all, that it ought to be in an area where wildlife will not be affected, such as it will in this area.

MR. COWAN: Yes, sir. Mr. Chairman, this site, which is some 800 acres in area, is located and has on one of its bounderies an operating paper mill of the Union Camp Corporation, and on the other side on the other boundery an operating sanitary landfill.

The site, at one corner of the site, the City of Prattville is currently putting in a sanitary sewage treatment plant.

So that the site is not only zoned industrial, but has a major industrial facility on one of its borders and has a sanitary landfill on its other border, and has a sewage treatment plant going in at one edge of the site.

Now, to say that that is a pristine site is somewhat a stretch of the imagination.

Located at the riverfront is the water intake structure, which I saw yesterday, for the Union Camp paper plant, which is a

300 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024 (202) 554-2345

facility stretching out into the river of concrete and steel for the tremendous amount of water that they draw out of the Alabama River to run through as you would in a paper plant installation.

The land has been zoned industrial for a considerable period of time. It has been owned -- the land proposed for the plant has been owned by DuPont Corporation who originally had plans, apparently now negated, to put a chemical facility on this land.

Now, so that portion of the contention that the site is not industrial we think ought to be rejected.

Now, with regard to that portion of the contention that relates to the wildlife species claim, we think the rules of practice for specificity are not met.

The contention makes the naked assertion that wildlife species are to be endangered or exterminated, but doesn't provide any explanation as to why it believes this would occur, since any wildlife species which may be found in the area of the proposed plant would also be found in the much larger area outside the proposed plant.

There is no allegation that we see in this contention, for example, that there is a snail darter sitting on the proposed site which is only found on the proposed site and nowhere else, or that any other animal species on the endangered species list would be endangered as a species because of the building of this

plant.

Accordingly, without specifics of that type -- and we don't think that they can come forth with any -- without specifics of that type we think the contention does not have reasonable specificity and should be denied.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Turk?

MR. TURK: The staff opposes the admission of this contention as it is presently worded. I am not sure that it could be worded in any way to make it admissible, an admissible contention.

If the site is, indeed, an industrial area, then, on its face it appears to be inadmissible. There is no obligation on the Licensing Board to accept a patently wrong type of contention.

As to specificity, we don't find any particular kinds of wildlife mentioned, or any effects mentioned, or any statement that the regulations of the Commission which protect the environment will not be adhered to, so we oppose it on that ground as well.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Thank you. Mr. McPhillips?

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Your Honor, I am just informed by
Mr. Bell that the sewage treatment place that they refer to is
not quite in yet, and one of the purposes for it is to supply
Westinghouse, so that Westinghouse can use it, so I suppose that
was one of the inducements perhaps maybe to get Westinghouse to

300 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024 (202) 554-2345

ALDERSON REPORTING COMPANY, INC.

5

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

1 come is that, "You know, we are going to have a sewage treatment
2 place that you can use."

But I would invite the Commission, if it ever has the opportunity, if there is any doubt about whether this is an industrial site or wildlife type of place, to go take a look at the site yourself, and I don't think there will then be any doubt in your mind as to just how much of a wildlife area it is.

MR. COWAN: Ir. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Yes?

MR. COWAN: May I respond just to that point?

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Yes.

MR. COWAN: My understanding is that the sewage treatment plant was planned long before Westinghouse ever decided to put a plant, the fuel fabrication plant, at the location near Prattville, and that the sewage treatment plant's presence was not justified on the grounds that Westinghouse might be putting a plant there.

MR. MC PHILLIPS: All right, moving on to the 12th contention dealing with radiation dose models, we point out in this contention that the dose models which are used in the Report come from what we believe to be outdated sources, in view of the tremendous advances made in health-physics.

Now, yesterday afternoon we did meet with Mr. Cowan and Mr. Cellier. I think Mr. Cowan pointed out to us that there were some sources that were not beyond four years of age. Some of them were less than four years of age. And I believe this is

20024 (202) 554-2345 306 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. so, and I stand corrected on that.

However, it does appear that everything to which they refer is pre-Three Mile Island, and I am sure that I don't need to point out to this Commission, or this Board, the advances and changes in thinking that have come about since Three Mile Island.

I think in light of that we need some newer source studies, particularly as to radiation dosages that occur and how they affect human beings and plant and animal life in the area.

We point out that Westinghouse -- that it is necessary that Westinghouse consider some of these Heidelberg reports by Franke and Teufel, who very recently have come up with some studies that point out that radiation dose amounts that people can receive are far more lethal, far more dangerous, than was previously thought.

And we say that many of the attitudes and practices of Metropolitan Edison, which were criticized in that report, we believe are exemplified by Westinghouse towards this plant.

For example, we say that Westinghouse fails to include in its Report certain radionuclides and gases which are necessarily present with uranium.

Now, we discussed yesterday -- they said there is no plutonium or strontium or cesium or other daughter elements of uranium, although I think there was perhaps some concession about radon gases.

But it is my understanding that when you get certain

300 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024 (202) 554-2345

elements of uranium together that the interaction between them can be such, especially 235 and 238, that it can give off some such daughter product.

In any case, thorium will be there. And I just don't think that there has been an accurate study made of what some of these daughter products will be, highly dangerous daughter products will be, and how they will affect plant, animal and human life in the vicinity.

And, of course, we say that these dose models that were used should come into question especially because a lot of them were based on the nuclear fallout error and were formulated under prejudiced conditions at a time, you know, when the nuclear bomb fallout was considered to be far less dangerous than now it appears to be.

In order to determine dosage through the food chain, only those soils which retain the least radioactivity were used, we contend, and we say that these soils were then baked to destroy radionuclide-bearing germs, and, therefore, the dose transferred to man in the food chain was low.

Now, we say perhaps Westinghouse's dose estimates correspond with Table 2 of Appendix B, but they were arrived at using dose models formulated in 1959. I refer you to Page 338, No. 2, of the Report.

There is also an interesting article that we have been influenced by in the November 11, 1979 Washington Post. It talks

300 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024 (202) 554-2345

about the new German study challenging the NRC assurances.

Perhaps we may be accused now of needing to bring this to some kind of a rule-making proceeding or something. I certainly don't want to do that. I am not here to challenge the rules.

But I do think that the dose models are outdated, especially in light of a lot of newly-accumulated evidence, and I would offer if anyone here wants to take a look at this we will be happy to make a copy of it available for anyone.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Cowan?

MR. COWAN: Let me start off by saying that six of the seven referenced dose models in our Environmental Report that we used are less than four years old. Two of them were published in 1979.

I am not aware of any relationship between the accident at Three Mile Island and the validity or invalidity of various radiation dose models.

That accident involved a lot of things, and there was a lot of learning by the NRC and others as a result of that, but the area of radiation dose models was not one of them, at least as far as I know.

The broad general allegation in this contention that we ought to consider other reports pertaining to dose models without specifying why or what we might gain from those other reports, or where those other reports show that the seven dose models that we

300 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024 (202) 554-2345

used are improper in some way wholly fails in our judgment to provide the kind of reasonable specificity that is required.

SEATA provides no explanation whatever as to how those other reports might impact on the analysis which we performed and which is described in the Environmental Report at some length.

Their allegation in this contention that we failed to include certain radionuclides and gases again demonstrates in our judgment a confusion between a nuclear fuel fabrication plant, which is what this is, and a nuclear power plant.

Since this will not have any irradiated uranium, there will be no plutonium, strontium or cesium involved in the fabrication process.

So when they say in their contention, when they refer to the plutonium, strontium and cesium as being necessarily present, that just is not so in this kind of a plant.

Now, with regard to radon and other daughter elements, I think maybe Mr. McPhillips, especially in the "other daughter elements", may have misunderstood me yesterday.

There are other daughter elements of uranium, and they are included in the Environmental Report, and I call the Board's attention specifically to Page D-7, Section D-5, of the Environmental Report, entitled, "Daughter Products of Uranium."

We do not understand from the contention what the problem is with regard to our writeup here on the daughter products of uranium, and it is not a specific enough contention to say that

300 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024 (202) 554-2345

we failed to include in the Report other daughter elements of uranium, because we do include them in here. And they don't tell us why that is wrong.

Finally, we ought to note that there are a couple of other problems with regard to the wording of the contention.

For example, there is a claim that we were selective in choosing soils. We were not selective, and we did not use soils which retain the least radioactivity.

This is a flat-out error in the contention, and there are a couple of other problems with it, but we think that because of the specificity problem this is not a contention that properly frames an issue that can be litigated before this Board.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Turk?

MR. TURK: The staff feels that the contention is not specific enough to let us know what it is that they wish to litigate under this contention.

Commission regulations provide that before the license may be granted the staff must be satisfied that the health of the public will be protected and that the facility will not endanger life or property.

If the contention is challenging whether the applicants will comply with the regulation, then we would be willing to sit down and see if it can be reformulated into an acceptable contention.

But at this point, based on the present wording, we must

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

554 2345 (202)20024 D.C. WASHINGTON. 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, 300

oppose it for lack of specificity.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Thank you. Mr. McPhillips?

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Yes, sir, and just one more comment on this. Our scientist behind us here keeps supplying us with notes occasionally.

One of the things he has pointed out to me is that there will be, of course -- and he has been pointing this out all along -- irradiated fuel and irradiated products, as opposed to the non-irradiated that they keep talking about.

And he also points out that raw materials from Oak Ridge are judged to be uranium hexaflouride, but fission products and daughters are found within the uranium. They may not start off that way, but it becomes that way.

Isn't that correct? In transportation. And so I think at the very least it is a justiciable issue that ought to be litigated here between us.

I mean, they may be ultimately proven right; we may be. But we ought not to get into a contest now about whose scientists are more right. It is something that ought to be heard at a full hearing.

Anyway, that's that on that contention.

MR. COWAN: Could I interrupt, Mr. Chairman, if you are going to the next contention?

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Yes.

MR. COWAN: Mr. Chairman, it is a matter of fact as to

24

whether or not the plant site will have irradiated fuel. It's like whether two and two is four; either it is four or it isn't four.

Now, this plant is a fuel fabrication plant. It will not have irradiated fuel. There is no license application for irradiated fuel. We could not under this nuclear materials license put irradiated fuel at this plant. That would be a violation of NRC regulations to do so.

This is a license application for a plant that will not contain irradiated fuel, and we do not want to face contentions that are based on the premise that it will contain irradiated fuel.

MR. MC PHILLIPS: We just say that while it may not start off that way, it becomes that way eventually.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Well, that is something that we can't decide by saying yes or no to.

MR. TURK: May I respond very briefly to this last point?
CHAIRMAN WOLF: Yes.

MR. TURK: As I said previously, we would be willing to sit down to see if the contention can be reformulated in a manner that raises an issue for litigation here. But as it presently stands this contention does not meet the specificity requirements.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Well, we are assuming, Mr. Turk, that you are going to attempt that as to all of the contentions that

20024 (202) 554-2345 D.C. REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, 300 TIH STREET, S.W.

you object to in their present form, isn't that right?

MR. TURK: We will meet to see if new formulations can be arrived at.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Yes.

MR. TURK: There are certain contentions which today in no way can be reformulated to be acceptable.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Very well.

MR. TURK: This is one that we feel might be reformulated in an acceptable manner.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. McPhillips?

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Just as a point of clarification of what he is saying, we are not saying that the fuel is irradiated when it comes out of the plant, but we are saying that the raw materials that come from Oak Ridge become irradiated in transport and not that the fuel rods themselves are irradiated once they come out of the plant.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: No. 13?

MR. MC PHILLIPS: All right, turning to the 13th contention dealing with wells, we say that on Page 2-34 of the Report by Westinghouse that the wells used for testing ground water are useless in that they are located upstream from the plant and, therefore, cannot accurately monitor the plant's effects on the environment.

We say that the artesian flow, as indicated by the
U. S. Geological Survey, shows that the wells would not correctly

300 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024 (202) 554-2345

monitor any effect from the plant on the ground water.

We have looked at these wells, and as far as we can tell on the maps that they have and the regional directions that they appear to be headed in, that the wells just simply will not be flowing in the right direction.

I have since learned in looking at the answer that Westinghouse has prepared, that perhaps they will be drilling some wells, but I would like to see some assurance -- although the Report indicates they may drill some wells, I would like to see some assurance that these wells would be drilled in the right direction so that they can, in fact, monitor accurately the plant's effects on the water environment.

Also, we say that Westinghouse needs to show that once a noticeable effect on the water supply has been discovered, that there is some way for them to remedy that contamination leaving Prattville with a safe and potable source of water supply.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Cowan, do you wish to comment?

MR. COWAN: Well, there are two aspects of this, Mr.

Chairman. The wells portion of the contention apparently was based upon an erroneous understanding by SEACA, now corrected, as to what the situation was with regard to the wells on the site.

We do propose to drill two wells in addition to the one well that is on the site. Obviously, those have to be drilled appropriately to measure what it is that needs to be measured, and

300 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024 (202) 554-2345

if they contend that at some point down the road we are proposing not to put them in the right place, that is a different matter.

But the contention as currently drafted we think should be rejected on wells because it is based on apparently a lack of knowledge that we were going to have some additional well-drilling at the site.

With regard to the contention on contamination of the water supply, we think the Environmental Report shows that the planned safeguards will exist to prevent plant operation from affecting even the on-site ground water.

We also go on to note in there that in the extremely unlikely event that all the safeguards fail, then our application notes that we will be required and will be prepared to act in accordance with the regulations of the NRC and the Regulatory Compliance Manual emergency plans that the NRC requires of a license applicant to take corrective action well in advance of any potential offsite effects.

Their contention doesn't show how -- doesn't specify how offsite ground water can be affected or how actions referred to just now will not be effective, and, accordingly, because of that lack of specificity, it ought to be denied.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Turk?

MR. TURK: As we see this contention, the two parts are the wells and the monitoring.

As to positioning of wells, we find that apparently the

ALDERSON REPORTING COMPANY, INC.

contention is wrong on its face and should not be admitted.

As to the monitoring program which will be in effect, I understand that in the Environmental Impact Statement, which the Commission staff will prepare, a monitoring program will be specified, which the applicant, Westinghouse, will be required to comply with in order to protect the public.

In its present form I would oppose the admission of this contention for lack of specificity.

DR. STEINDLER: Mr. Turk?

MR. TURK: Yes, sir?

DR. STEINDLER: You did not address I guess what is this Item C of Mr. McPhillips' comment, to wit, Westinghouse must show, once a noticeable effect on the water supply has been discovered, that there is some way to remedy the contamination, leaving Prattville with a safe and potable source of drinking water. Do you have any comments on that particular portion?

MR. TURK: At this time I am not aware of particular requirements which will be imposed by the staff for remedying any contamination, but it will be evaluated, and I believe that a remedy will be discussed and possibly specified. I will have to check on that to be sure.

DR. STENDLER: I would like to have you address this issue in context of qualifying or not qualifying this as a viable contention.

MR. TURK: I will do that, with your permission, in our

300 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024 (202) 554-2345

written response to the contention.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. McPhillips?

MR. MC PHILLIPS: I would like to ask Mr. Turk also, when do you expect to have your written response? Are you going to do that before or after we get together on the stipulated contentions?

MR. TURK: If I may address that issue at the end of our conference today, perhaps we could arrive at a time for our filing that paper.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Yes. I didn't understand that you were going to wait to get together with Mr. McPhillips until some later period. I thought you were getting together with him currently.

Isn't that your understanding, Mr. Cowan?

MR. COWAN: It depends on what the Chairman means by currently. We would hope to get together with Mr. McPhillips, and with Mr. Allred also, within the next several weeks.

However, Mr. Allred and I were discussing at the intermission the possibility of waiting until the additional contentions are framed and then doing it all at one time so as to
avoid multiple trips back and forth.

So, among ourselves we have not yet come to a satisfactory solution, but if by "currently," you mean today or tomorrow, it is not our intention to meet today or tomorrow.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: No, I didn't mean today or tomorrow.

MR. COWAN: We had envisioned perhaps shortly after

300 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024 (202) 554-2345

Labor Day, which is now only a little over a week away, getting together, but if we do it all at once with new contentions, then obviously they have I think until late September, or mid-September, at least, to file those. And once we see those, we can then get together I think on the whole thing.

MR. MC PHILL 3: Well, we can discuss that perhaps more at the next break.

Going on to the next contention, the 14th contention, we state that the Report does not address the problem of slag developing on the interior of pipes and fittings used in the fabrication process at the plant, nor does it address the danger to the public presented by removing the low-level waste created by the slag.

We say that the slag on the pipes and fittings will have to be removed by acidic slurry, and this process is not mentioned in the Report, but, nonetheless, it will produce large quantities of unmanageable low-level waste that will surely confront the public with dangers and possible accidents not considered by Westinghouse.

We say that Westinghouse needs to tell us precise information on, first of all, how the plant will be maintained during its 40-year life span, especially with respect to the problem of slag.

Two, how frequently will the slag removal process, or one similar to it, be required?

Three, what are the dangers? Have they considered the dangers in the slag removal process?

And, fourthly, what is the basis of a projected life span of 40 years at the plant as it relates to the accumulation of slag? Won't slag possibly cause the plant maybe to have a lessening of its 40-year life span? We would want to know how the problem of slag relates to the 40-year life span, so that is our contention.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Cowan?

MR. COWAN: We think with some minimal clarification,
Mr. Chairman, and a definition or two, that this contention could
raise a justiciable issue, and we will be meeting with Mr.
McPhillips to work that out.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Thank you. Mr. Turk?

MR. TURK: We believe that it is a fairly speculative contention. I am not aware that any slag will accumulate. I am not aware of what this slag is or what kind of definition of slag was in the minds of SEACA when they formulated this contention.

At this point we would oppose it for being vague and speculative, and, also, it is lacking specificity, but we would be willing to see if we can reformulate it. It is unacceptable now.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. McPhillips?

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Yes, sir Moving on to the 15th contention, it deals with population projections.

ALDERSON REPORTING COMPANY, INC.

300 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024 (202) 554-2345

In this contention we claim that the -- are you ready for me to deal with this one, or do you want me to go back to slag?

CHAIRMAN WOLF: No; I am ready for you to go ahead with No. 15.

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Okay. Well, anyway, on population projections we claim that the projections they make on Page 2-9 of the Report are inaccurate.

We, in fact, have consulted with a population -- something of a population expert, a professor at the University of Alabama, and he thinks that these population projections are way out of line.

It is not this professor here, who is also from the University of Alabama, but another, and he assures us that these really are way out of line.

We say the Report projects that the population within a five-mile radius of the plant will only grow by 5,949 in the ten-year period between 1980 and 1990, even though the population within the same radius grew by 1,02° between 1978 and 1980.

Now, that may not seem to be too much off at first glance, but we claim that it is illogical when you consider that the plant itself will add thousands of people in the Prattville area.

And if the logic of this population projection is followed, and even assuming, as we say, that the sun-belt

300 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024 (202) 554-2345

migration will not increase population -- which I think is an erroneous assumption considering how many people are moving South -- between '80 and '90, and even assuming that the plant will add no secondary population increase -- which again is an erroneous assumption, because, certainly, it will have a lot of fallout effects on the economy -- then the plant will add no more, we say, than 834 people, which is about 200 employees plus dependents, to the population.

But we don't believe that this is the case, and that these population figures are unwarranted, and this gets back to one of our major concerns.

One of our major concerns is that this plant is just simply too close, you know, to a population area. If you put it outside, you know, in the middle of a desert someplace, or someplace where there is water and not too many people, then, you know, we wouldn't be nearly as concerned about it as we are now. Too many people are going to be around it.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Cowan, on 15?

MR. COWAN: We have again problems with this contention. We find this one, frankly, to be a little confusing and certainly not to satisfy the specificity requirements. We think it might with discussion develop into a contention.

For example, they challenge our population growth, the area of the plant which we project to be between five and six thousand over a ten-year period, and they cite the fact that we

300 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024 (202) 554-2345

show that there was a thousand population increase in the twoyear period, which sounds to us like a projected increase in population that we projected of five to ten thousand over ten years is a pretty good extrapolation.

They don't say why that is not a good extrapolation.

They just say it is not any good.

We think that with some specificity that a question on population projections and the validity of population projections and what the population projection ought to be could become a justiciable issue, and we will try to work that out.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Turk, will you comment?

MR. TURK: In its present form we cannot find that this contention is specific enough to give us an issue to litigate.

Given that the population center is greater than stated in the Environmental Report, that does not present an issue for litigation here.

If upon sitting down with Mr. McPhillips we can arrive at a different formulation of the contention whereby they may be contending, in fact, that the regulations of the Commission will not be complied with, then perhaps we can reformulate a more acceptable contention, but at this point I would have to oppose it for lack of specificity, not presenting an issue justiciable in this proceeding.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Thank you. Mr. McPhillips, No. 16?

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Alternative sites. In the contention

554-2345 20024 (202) D.C. REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, 300 TTH STREET, S.W.,

dealing with alternative sites we say that the criteria listed on Pages 7-5 through 7-7 of the Report by Westinghouse for choosing the Prattville site for its plant location are surpassed by many other alternative sites.

Therefore, we think that there must be a reason other than the criteria stated for the choice of Prattville by Westing-house, a criteria or a motive which we do not think is a proper one.

First of all, on the basis of proximity to nuclear reactors, the point most centrally located would be the middle of Ohio, hundreds of miles from Prattville.

And we point out, too, that an Ohio site, for instance, would be closer to the home office in Pittsburgh, closer to the users, closer to transportation, labor market, zircaloy products in Pennsylvania and the gasification plant in Portsmouth, Ohio.

An Ohio site would be nearly as close to a licensed burial ground as at Prattville, and just as close to Westinghouse's Columbia plant.

We also say that Prattville, of course, is just way on the southern extremity of a likely site and is just a marginally acceptable site, that there are many better sites if not in Ohio and Pennsylvania, then in Kentucky and Tennessee and West Virginia and Maryland, et cetera, et cetera.

I guess it gets down to the point that a lot of people in our group, at least, feel, you know, why did Westinghouse want

(202) 554-2345 D.C. WASHINGTON, 300 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, to pick on us? We believe that perhaps, you know, there could even be some political reasons involved in that they don't anticipate that the public reaction to a nuclear fuel facility would be as great here as it would be in one of the other sites that we have mentioned.

And, further, we think that the Columbia, South Carolina plant would be a better alternative to expand that one. Why not expand that one rather than to come down here, again, and pick on us?

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Cowan?

MR. COWAN: Mr. Chairman, we oppose this contention, and the reason that we oppose it is because the contention, which might be a valid contention if we were dealing with a nuclear power plant, has nothing at all to do with the issues that are properly before this Board in connection with the license we are here seeking for a fuel fabrication plant.

We are not seeking -- and 10 CFR Part 70 is not a regulatory provision -- a construction permit for this plant.

What we are seeking is a license to handle special nuclear material which would be the product going through this plant.

And in that connection we have to show that we can meet the appropriate NRC regulations for the handling of that material.

At issue here is whether the operation of the plant, if it is built, satisfies the applicable Commission statutes and regulations, and we submit that When we show that we satisfy the

20024 (202) 554-2345 D.C. WASHINGTON, 300 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING,

applicable Commission statutes and regulations we will be entitled to the license.

The Prattville site is one of many, many possible -in the abstract possible -- sites. It was chosen for a whole
variety of reasons having to do with such factors as -- and this
is by no means an exclusive list -- such factors as taxes, such
factors as access to water, such factors as not being prone to
flooding, such factors as the weather for bringing in trucks
during the winter, such factors as the proximity of the site to
other facilities and so forth.

It was not chosen for the purely political reasons that Mr. McPhillips suggests in his contention.

But even if it were -- even assuming arguendo that that were the case -- that would be totally irrelevant to any issue before this Board.

So that we don't think the contention as it is currently stated -- and we frankly don't see any way to cure this content-ion -- provides a contention to be litigated before this Board.

Again, this is not a nuclear power facility. It does not have irradiated fuel. It is a fabricating plant, fabricating uranium fuel rods and uranium fuel assemblies. It is different, therefore, and governed by different regulations, and our burden is to meet the regulations that it is governed by.

We recognize that under NEPA there has to be a consideration of alternatives to the proposed action, but that does not

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024 (202) 554-2345

include a determination of whether or not a site in Central Ohio would or would not be better than a site here.

We do not have to show that this is the best of all possible sites. All we have to show is that it is an acceptable site to meet Commission regulations.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Turk?

MR. TURK: The staff considers that the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, commonly known as NEPA, applies to this proceeding.

Part 70, under which this license will be granted, incorporates Part 51, which applies to the NEPA requirements. Alternatives are a required consideration in our Environmental Impact Statement, and we believe that an issue as to alternative sites is an admissible issue in this proceeding to be litigated.

Now, in terms of this contention, we do not feel that the contention raises in an acceptable manner the alternatives issue.

We would be willing to get together on this contention as with other contentions to see if it could be reformulated in an acceptable manner, and at that point we would possibly support the admission of an alternatives issue.

At this point we must oppose the contention, however, as not framing a justiciable issue.

> CHAIRMAN WOLF: Thank you. No. 17, Mr. McPhillips? MR. MC PHILLIPS: Yes, sir. Just one comment on 16 before

> > ALDERSON REPORTING COMPANY, INC.

D.C. 20024 (202) 554-2345 300 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, I move on to 17, and that is, I am sure the Board is aware of the decision in the Houston Light and Power Company case in which the alternative, the biomass alternative, the marine biomass alternative, was considered a valid contention when it went up to the Appeals Board and came back down.

I mean, it is just full of language which I think would help us on that Contention 16 about the alternatives.

Now, in 17 we say that there is erroneous information, enough of it in the Report to make the Report suspect as a whole.

We quote one of the examples as saying that they state on Page S-5 -- that is a typo where it says Page 5-5; it should be S-5 -- of the Report that the Alabama River is not prone to flooding.

That is the third line from the bottom of Page S-5, if you have the Environmental Report with you, which says -- the line reads:

"....by a perennially flowing stream and the Alabama River, not prone to flooding...."

And we think it is just common knowledge to anyone in this area of Central Alabama that the Alabama River does flood frequently, and anybody that lives along the river knows that, and it is a risk that they bear.

Secondly, they state on Page 1-1 of the Report that the plant site is 12 1/2 miles from Montgomery. We say that in actuality the plant site is only six and a half miles from

Montgomery.

I think their response on that was, "Well, we were talking about from the center of Montgomery." But as anybody knows,
especially in modern cities today, and especially in the South and
the West, the difference between the center of a town and the
city limits of a town may be considerable, and it is at least
six miles to Montgomery, and so it is only going to be six miles
from the Montgowery city limits, and it is going to be very, very
close to population areas.

So 12 1/2 miles sounds a little bit safer than six miles, but it sounds very uncomfortably unsafe.

Now, they also state on Page 2-55 of the Report that:
"Spring is a relatively dry season." Well, it is well-known by
anybody that lives here in Central Alabama that we just get a lot
of rain, we just get rained on like crazy, in the spring. And
this just struck us as being hard to believe that they said it in
the Report.

And then the fourth thing is Page 2-91 of the Report where it states that there was a sudden increase in gross beta activity during the months of November and December, 1976, and Table 2-29 is cited.

And this is the type of thing that -- it is a type on our part. We make mistakes ourselves. That should be Page 2-34.

No, it should be Table 2-34; excuse me. My assistant is checking on that.

But, anyway, turning to that table -- it is 2-34 -- it can be seen that beta activity actually decreased from a peak in October of 1976 of 1.9 pCi/M³ to 1.2 pCi/M³ in November, and it was 5.13 in October and 1.66 in November. This is Table 2-34.

But, anyway, it can be seen that there has been a decrease in the beta activity from a peak in October to November and in December.

Then we point out, fifthly, that Page 4-5 of the Report states that the Prattville plant will use only 5 percent of the present Prattville water supply capacity.

Yet, using the Report's own figures, it can be calculated, we say, that the plant will use 7.3 percent of the Prattville water supply capacity.

This is based on Prattville Water Board figures, my assistant, Mr. Bell, has just informed me, that it would be more like 7.3 percent rather than the 5 percent.

But, anyway, these are just some examples. Well, they may think we are being nitpicking, but, you know, when we see, like I pointed out earlier, that these reactors are shutting down because of engineering design mistakes, like the Sequoia plant up at Chattanooga that Westinghouse itself designed, then, you know, I think there are enough things about the Report itself that are erroneous or inaccurate to make us question the whole Report.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Any comment, Mr. Cowan?

20024 (202) 554-2345 D.C. S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, 300 7TH STREET, MR. COWAN: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

When one is saying that a report is suspect and its credibility dubious because of erroneous information, when one points out what is purported to be erroneous information, they ought to make sure that the information is erroneous. Let me take up each of the five that he chose as examples of erroneous information.

SEACA says that we are in error in stating that the Alabama River is not prone to flooding. The problem is that the Environmental Report doesn't say that the Alabama is not prone to flooding.

What is says is that the proposed plant site is not prone to flooding. Specifically, it says: "Keeping in mind that the ANFFP site is situated in the highlands with an average elevation of around 260 feet above sea level, it becomes readily apparent that innundation of the site is impossible.

"The only portion of the site area vulnerable to innundation is the extremely southeastern corner where the elevation drops below 160 feet mean sea level. The highest ever at that gauge occurred in 1886 with a reading of 160.6 feet mean sea level."

Now, as the Board will see -- and we think a site visit as suggested by Mr. McPhillips is certainly an appropriate thing -- as the Board will see, the land on which this site is located, starting from the river, goes up very abruptly.

(202) 554-2345 D.C. WASHINGTON, 300 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, Although the Alabama River is prone to flooding -- in fact, we understands it floods just about every year -- the site where the plant will be built is so high up above the river that the site is not prone to flooding.

That is not an example of an error in what we said. It is an example of SEACA not being able to read what we said properly.

Secondly, they contend that while we say in the Environmental Report that the plant site is 12 1/2 miles from Montgomery that in actuality is is 6 1/2 miles from Montgomery.

Well, in fact, the plant is located about 12 miles from the center of Montgomery and six miles from the nearest Montgomery city limit.

They failed to note that the Environmental Report specifically states that: "For substantive evaluations the six-mile distance is used in the Report."

We spell out in the Report that it is 12 miles from the center and six miles from the city limits, and we use the six-mile figure for out substantive evaluations. Now, that is not an error, as far as I can see.

Then they contend that the environmental report is inaccurate in stating that spring is a relatively dry season in Central Alabama.

Well, what they did was they wrenched the words, "Spring is a relatively dry season", out of context. When the report is read -- and I am referring to Page 2-55 -- it is clear that the

20024 (202) 554-2345 D.C. REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, 100 TI'H STREET, S.W.

season" is made as a comparision of the spring season with the winter season, because this is a progression-type of discussion of the climate through the seasons. It is clear that the statement in question that says that "Spring in Central Alabama is a relatively dry season" was meant to be a comparison with the winter season, and in that context the report is accurate.

Now, they also contended in their contention draft that the statement which appeared in the Environmental Report on gross data activity increase in November and December, 1976 cannot be reconciled with the data presented on 2-29. I understood there was an amendment to that contention just here orally and we'll have to look at that amendment to see what difference that makes, but with regard to the way they have written the contention, there wasn't any inconsistency because the statement on Page 2-91 referred to gross data activity noted in precipitation while Table 2-29 presented data regarding gross data activity in surface and not precipitation.

So, again, their allaged inconsistency or error didn't exist the way they stated the contention.

As I say, we'll have to go back and look now that they have modified it and changed the table that they are referring to to determine what the new situation is with regard to that.

And finally, they content that we're in error to

prattville water supply capacity when their own figures show the plant will use 7.3 percent. Well, they didn't give us the basis for the 7.3 percent but they said it was using our figures.

But using the report's figures, simple mathematics establishes that the 255,000 gallons per day water intake by this plant, divided by the 5 million gallons per day capacity of the Prattville water system, gives a figure of 0.051, or 5 percent, which is the figure that we have in the report.

So, they have a contention here in which they claim that the Environmental Report is suspect and its credibility dubious and they cite five purported examples of erroneous information; not a single one of which is erroneous.

We suggest that any vague, general claim of this type of sweeping condemnation of a report saying that it's no good ought to have some specifics to it that will stand up and withstand analysis. And without that kind of specificity we suggest the Board ought to reject this contention out of hand.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Turk, I'd appreciate it if everyone who is making comments on these con entions would condense
them a bit. We're running behind time and I want to get through
all the contentions before the afternoon is up.

MR. TURK: I'll be very twief, Mr. Chairman.

Even if these statements which SEACA has claimed are

false were in fact true, there is no issue presented by them for Licensing Board to rule upon, and therefore we also oppose this contention and don't see how it raises an issue for the proceeding.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. McPhillips, 18?

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Yes, sir. On the preceding contention, just simply take a look at the page numbers we've cited and I think you'll see who is correct.

Now, as to the eighteenth contention, inadequate information, we claim that we've been denied access to information which would further substantiate contentions already prepared and would supply the basis for additional contentions. This really somewhat related to our motion this morning in which we said we needed more time, but we say we have not received information from Westinghouse in several areas, one of which was the list of interrogatories which we had propounded prior to this hearing and thought we would have by now.

Another is that Mr. Bell says he's made several telephone contacts in preceding weeks with the office of Westinghouse requesting information which we needed to formulate contentions and we have not gotten a response or answer until late yesterday afternoon when Mr. Cowan came by to our office.

Again, this really wasn't enough time to respond to their answers.

We also claim that we -- we feel we need the

Environmental Impact Statement. Now, we understand that Westinghouse and the NRC will be working very closely on that, but we still feel like we need the Environment Impact Statement as well.

Then, I talk about much of the information in the report being erroneous, but rather than rehash that I will simply say that there is a lot of information which Westinghouse and the NRC staff apparently have exchanged between them -- we have heard that discussed today -- and I guess it has been decided that we will get a copy of it now, but we haven't had a copy of it up to now. That's why I'm glad you've ruled already as you have this morning.

I suppose this contention really may be porhaps met by your granting us a 30-day extention of time to get more information together. But this is what our contention was based on at that time, that we feel like we did not have adequate information.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: The 30 days you are determining by adding the 10 and the 20, is that correct?

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Yes.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Very well.

Mr. Cowan?

MR. COWAN: We don't think this contention states a contention. At best it states some type of motion for relief in a contention form. We assume that Mr. McPhillips either

does have or will shortly have whatever other information he needs for other contentions.

We should note that on interrogatories and so forth, of course, discovery doesn't open until after the contentions or admitted -- or after the parties are admitted -- and it's only relevant as to contentions that are admitted. So, we don't have any specific obligation, but we are willing to provide some information to Mr. McPhillips.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Yes. The request for discovery was premature under the rules, but you kindly said you would cooperate as far as you could on it.

MR. COWAN: Yes, sir. We have analyzed the interrogatories and will be answering those that are relevant to any of the contentions that are actually admitted.

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Let me ask you though, vill you be doing it before the 30 days is up?

MR. COWAN: With regard to those contentions that are here, we won't know which ones are admitted by then and what the shape of those contentions will be.

So, the answer is, I doubt it.

MR. MC PHILLIPS: It would be helpful if we had those answers, if you could supply some. I mean, with all due respect, if you have nothing to hide, you know.

MR. COWAN: It's not a question of nothing to hide; it's a question of if we have a massive amount of information

on all types of subjects relating to the plant. The information that we propose to give you is in response to legitimate needs that you have for information concerning contentions. With regard to those where we think there is going to be material or contentions admitted here after we've talked about how they're going to be framed, we may well be willing to give you advanced answers to the interrogatories. On others, we may not.

MR. MC PHILLIPS: I can't force you; maybe they can.
CHATRMAN WOLF: Mr. Turk?

MR. TURK: We oppose this contention as not raising an issue which can be adjudicated in this proceeding and not specifying in any manner what it is that they are concerned about in terms of a license being granted.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. McPhillips, 19?

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Yes, sir. With respect to 19, which addresses the lack of evacuation procedures, we simply say the report does not address that issue in the event of an accident, sabotage, geological upheaval, or anything else that might require an evacuation of people from the vicinity.

Of course, also if there was an accident in the transportation to and from the plant. We've got a big interchange down here. Somebody told me just today, in fact, that I think there were two accidents a day involving nuclear materials. Is that correct?

(General nods from the audience.)

MR. MC PHILLIPS: And, you know, with bringing the plant in here we don't think there's anything that would make us any more or less exempt from an accident than in other parts of the country.

So, if there was an accident of some sort and they had to evacuate, we have no plan here.

I have to point out -- and it might be a little unusual to point out -- ABC's "20/20" story on Thursday night, July 31st, where they really highlighted the need for adequate evacuation procedures for population groups, and pointed out how the same was existing very much in Chicago -- was missing in the Chicago area.

Well, Chicago with all its nuclear fuel needs and they're much ahead of us in terms of nuclear energy, they don't have evacuation procedures. You know we're not going to have, and don't have them. We say that Westinghouse ought to help supply it; ought to help push it; ought to have something here for our people in the case of an accident.

We further point out that the civil authorities in the Prattville-Montgomery area have had no experience in massive evacuation procedures. Without some specific plan of action set out in the report, and without an affirmative statement in the report that Westinghouse will instruct our civil authorities, then we think it's very possible that chaos,

pandemonium, or something else might result if ever there were a need to evacuate a sizable group of people from the Montgomery-Prattville area.

And that's it.

MR. COWAN: Well, this is another contention that we have problems with the specificity on. We do not address the matter of evacuation in the Environmental Report; the evacuation procedures are addressed in the license application, and in particular in Section 11 of the license application.

We note there matters of emergency preparedness at this plant will be covered in an emergency plan which will be prepared in accordance with NRC requirements, and will have to be approved by the NRC. That plan is not in existence, of course, at this time; that comes somewhat down the road.

But unless the contention as it is stated here is amended to provide some specific with regard to what we have already covered in the license application, we don't see it as stating a viable contention here.

Of course, any evacuation plan would take into account the fact, once again -- and I must sound like a broken record by now -- that this is not a power plant and it doesn't have irradiated fuel. We're talking about a fabrication plant with nonirradiated uranium.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Turk?

MR. TURK: Yes. The Commission does have regulations

concerning emergency planning. At this time I am not aware of whether or not evacuation procedures are made a part of our emergency plan requirements.

In any event, however, the contention itself is, in our view, not specific enough to let us know whether the Intervenor would wish to oppose our regulations or whether they are claiming regulations would not be complied with.

So, at this point we oppose it.

We would be willing to sit down, if necessary, to see if it can be reformulated.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. McPhillips, will you speak to 20?

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Yes, sir. Moving to the twentieth contention concerning economic impact. As we point out here, dispite the so-called economic advantages Westinghouse believes will accrue to our community, or the communities surrounding this plant, that there are also detrimental effects to the community which we believe in the long-run far cutweigh some of the advantages.

Particularly, we think that the Prattville community is conditioned at this point to its present economy and is not suffering from the absence of the plant. The plant will bring with it the illusion of prosperity and as the economy adjusts to the increased population through addition of small businesses, public services, and governmental bureaucracy and what not,

REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024 (202) 554-2345 300 7TH STREET, S.W.

the economy will someday stabilize at a level comparable to its present level. Of course, that can also be said to a certain extent about Montgomery.

But anyway, after 40 years, we say when the plant shuts down, well, you've seen what's happened when some of those plants have had to shut down in other parts of the country, the number of unemployed it leaves and the kind of social tensions that that creates.

I mean, the auto industry around Michigan, it's really bedlam up there, those poor people.

We're saying when this plant shuts down in the Prattville-Montgomery area there will be a puffed up economy from the plant, a sudden shortage of employment and cash flow, and that this will have a deleterious effect on the area, and the people who have been accustomed to the plant economy will suddenly be without it.

So, we are saying considering the long-term economic impact it will be harmful in the long-run.

MR. MC PHILLIPS: I think what I have just heard is that any time you bring any plant into an area, whether it is this plant or any other kind of industrial facility, that over the long-run any plant has an economic detriment because it might shut down and force people out of work.

Be that as it may, this particular contention is confusing to us and as presently stated we oppose it, although

REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024 (202) 554-2345 300 TTH STREET, S.W. we would be willing again to see if a justiciable contention can be made out of it.

For example, the contention claims, on the one hand, that after plant construction the economy will stablize at a level comparable to its present level. But, on the other hand, it says that there will be a puffed up economy after 40 years so that the plant shut-down will have a deleterious effect on the area. We don't understand how the plant will have the effect of having a stabilization of the economy at the present level while at the same time causing a deleterious effect 40 years down the road. It seems to us those are mutually inconsistent positions within the contention.

We would like to discuss this with Mr. McPhillips and see if a valid contention can be drawn on this.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Turk?

MR. TURK: We believe the contention raises an issue which is way beyond the scope of this proceeding. What is at issue here is a five-year Special Nuclear Material License, implicit therein the construction of a plant in which those materials would be contained or used.

The contention raises a very speculative issue as to what might happen at some unspecified, way-in-the-distant, future point in time after the plant shuts down, if the plant shuts down, and we feel it does not raise an issue which is capable of being litigated here.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024 (202) 554-2345 REPORTERS BUILDING. BOO TIM STREET, S.W. Also, we feel it does not meet the specificity requirements of Section 2.714.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Thank you, Mr. Turk.

Mr. McPhillips, 21?

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Yes, sir. Moving on to the twentyfirst contention, I can anticipate objections based on what

I have heard already from both sides that this will be a speculative sort of contention. Perhaps Westinghouse has got so
much money they can just finance this whole plant out of their
hip pocket.

But it is anticipated by us that they might want to avail themselves to the proceeds of a tax-free industrial bond issue, the Wallace-Cater Act, and yet we feel such a bond issue would be greatly delayed, if not defeated altogether. What would enevitably be, most likely be, a taxpayers' lawsuit from members of SEACA or other interested members of the community because there is just so much opposition to this plant in this area. So, somebody, I imagine, is going to file a lawsuit -- probably SEACA if no one else will.

Once a taxpayers' lawsvit is filed it generally casts a great cloud over any industrial bond issue, and members of the vesting public would be reluctant to invest in such an issue in the face of determined opposition by SEACA and its members.

We would have the ability at the very least to tie the issue up in the court for many months, if not years.

2

3

4

5

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Do you care to comment, Mr. Cowan? MR. COWAN: Well, Mr. McPhillips hit it on the head, this contention is so speculative and so beyond anything that the Board ought to consider that we think it ought to be rejected.

I might state as a factual matter that Westinghouse has not applied for any tax-free industrial bond issue for this plant.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Turk, do you have any comments? MR. TURK: We also consider the contention to be very speculative and irrelevant to the course of this proceeding. We oppose it.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. McPhillips, Number 22, Prototype Considerations.

MR. MC PHILLIPS: This contention here is very important to us because we feel that we need to have a model of a plant such as Westinghouse.

We've sought to get information from Westinghouse as to plants which are like this one so we can study.

We understand the Columbia, South Carolina plant in many respects is like it but in some respects it's different. We understand there are two existing plants which are prototypes of this plant, but their location is presently unknown.

In fact, Westinghouse states here on Page 3-5, Subparagraph 3-2.1, where it talks about chemical conversion, and it's talking about the uranium hexafluoride process,

300 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024 (202) 554-2345

et cetera. It says: "The process is well established, has been commercially utilized in two countries, and provides opportunity for advantages over alternate processes by significantly reducing liquid waste generation."

Well, from that, as well as from some other things that we've heard, we reached the conclusion that there are perhaps two existing plants, probably not in this country but maybe in some other country -- although we've heard that in the State of Washington there is perhaps a plant similar to this one -- in any case, we need to know. We think that Westinghouse has that information.

We think without prototype considerations and without knowing where other plants are such as this that we can study, analyze, get a history of their operations, find out what mistakes, if any, they've had, what their problems have been, that without that we can't effectively scrutinize this plant as we should as taxpayers and citizens of this area who live in and will be effected by this plant.

We say that we need that since apparently such information does exist.

I don't think this plant is going to be entirely unique. It may be different in some respects, but there are at least some other plants like it. We need to know where those plants are. Is this plant designed to be a duplicate of those two? What operations and maintenance data is available

concerning those two plants? Has Westinghouse constructed a pilot or model plant, and if so, is it available for us to inspect?

So, that's it.

MR. COWAN: Mr. Chairman, as I have just heard it explained, this contention now appears to me to be a challenge to Commission regulations. There is no Commission regulation requiring us to have a prototype of this plant. I believe this issue was litigated in connection with the offshore power systems, floating nuclear plants.

We have to meet applicable Commission regulations. There is no applicable Commission regulation requiring the kind of prototype that Mr. McPhillips is suggesting.

Now, Westinghouse is not aware of, quote, two existing plants which are prototypes, close quote, of this plant, as is claimed by Mr. McPhillips. We are just not aware of it, that there are any prototypes of it in the way he is claiming here.

We do so the Environmental Report at Page 3-5
that the chemical conversion process which we propose to use
here is well established and it has been commercially utilized
in two countries. That is not the same as saying that the plants
that utilize that chemical conversion process are prototypes
of this plant. The process has been well established and
commercially utilized; that is totally different in saying it

300 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024 (202) 554-2345

is a prototype.

The plant at Columbia, South Carolina is also a fuel fabrication plant. It is not a prototype of this plant. This plant will use more advanced technologies, better controls, and so forth. And we are not aware of any requirement that we put in any prototype in order to build a full-scale, or that we put a model up before we can build a full-scale. It is not a prerequisite to licensing and we think the contention should be denied.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Turk, do you care to comment?

MR. TURK: The Staff opposes the admission of this contention on a few grounds. First of all, it does not raise an issue which can be litigated in the proceeding. It really appears to us to be a discovery request for information concerning prototypes.

Also, in his oral comments Mr. McPhillips did seem to indicate that he would require that some prototype exist before this plant could be built, and to that extent -- and maybe I'm misreading him -- but to that extent I would oppose the contention and his oral basis for the contention as challenging Commission regulations.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Thank you.

Mr. Allred, can we have you go through your contentions and see what comments we can get on them?

MR. ALLRED: Yes, sir.

2

3

4

5

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

The first contention I have made in my filing is that the Environmental Report that Westinghouse has prepared has failed to adequately address the issues, the environmental issues, of storing, handling, and shipping intermediate products such as uranium dioxide powder or pellets from the plant, and that the reference in the Environmental Report is totally inadequate with respect to those intermediate products.

And by reading Westinghouse's response, I see that they make reference to the transportation and cite me to Section 4. I state to the Board that Section 4 consists of two very short paragraphs, approximately six sentences, dealing with that issue, and I submit that that's inadequate dealing with the environmental aspects of transportation.

With regard to the storing and handling, I think that the Environmental Report more adequately deals with that with respect to the powder, but again, the storing and handling of the pellets in the plant I don't believe is adequately mentioned. And I am cited to Section 3 as dealing with storing and handling and shipping and that is the very section that I cite.

That is very briefly is the position I take with respect to my first contention.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Thank you. Mr. Cowan, any comment on that?

MR. COWAN: Yes. The contention just argued by Mr. Allred is not the contention in writing that he submitted.

D.C. 20024 (202) 554-2345 REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, 300 7TH STREET, S.W.

The contention he just argued talked about the adequacy of the discussion in our Environmental Report, and he doesn't point out in any specificity why it is inadequate.

But the contention as it is written says we failed to address any of the environmental issues. My response is that that's not so. The contention is invalid on its face because we did describe and address specific environmental issues he says we failed to address.

Now, if he is claiming now, and modifying the contention, to say that it is inadequate discussion, then specificity requires that he comes forward and say in what respect is it inadequate.

In our response, but I won't go through it -- insofar as he refers to transportation, we've discussed earlier transportation is covered under other Commission regulations, and to the extent the contention seeks to get at potential problems during transportation, that would address something beyond the scope of this hearing.

So, we oppose the contention as it was originally stated for the reasons that we set forth in our response. As I understood it to be modified, we oppose it because of lack of specificity. And in any event, insofar as it deals with transportation matters, that's covered by other Commission regulations.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Now, do you propose, Mr. Cowan, to get together with Mr. Allred in the same manner that you are going to attempt to get together with Mr. McPhillips on any of these contentions of Mr. Allred?

MR. COWAN: Yes, we do, Mr. Chairman. But I should state, as I previously stated to Mr. Allred, that in contrast to Mr. McPhillips' contentions, some of which we see, with some wording changes, raising justiciable issues, we do not see, at least in these four contentions, any of them where on their face they're going to lead to justiciable issues.

But we will get together with him and discuss these and others that he proposes and see if we can attempt to work out something.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Very well. Mr. Turk?

MR. TURK: We believe that this contention fails to give us anything specific to litigate, and therefore it fails to meet the requires of 10 CRF, Section 2.714.

Also, I would like to contrast these contentions with the contentions which have been filed by SEACA. As is apparent from the face of these contentions there is very little given in the way of basis or specificity. For the most part, what we are presented with appears to be a blanket statement that either the Environmental Report is deficient or that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has filed to discharge its responsibilities.

20024 (202) 554-2345 300 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. But at this point, from my initial reading of these contentions, I am not sure that we can arrive at a reformulation of the contentions which would be admissible.

We are willing to try, but I think we have a longer way to go with these contentions than with any of the contentions raised by SEACA.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Number 2?

MR. ALLRED: In talking to Mr. Cowan and in receiving the documents or the questions that resulted from the staff meeting, I understand that the statement in Section S-5 of the Environmental Report about the amount of uranium in the Alabama River will be cleared up, I think, to my satisfaction with the supplemental data that I expect to get, so I propose to just go on to Number 3.

Number 3, the issues that I raised, although inarticulately, and probably not with sufficient specificity
at this point in time, are the need for the plant and the
evaluation of other plant sites or other alternatives that are
required under the Environmental Protection Act.

The position that I have taken is that the plant is not necessary for production of fuel for reactors. And secondly, even if such a plant were needed and were necessary that there are other sites that are more desirable, and the expansion of sites of possibly be more desirable than building a new plant here.

But again, I expect, based on the supplemental data, to be able to deal with that with a little bit more specificity since the Environmental Report did not designate the other sites or do anything other than mention the criteria that Prattville met in the estimation of Westinghouse.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Cowan?

MR. COWAN: Well, the contention as stated says,

"In view of events which have occurred since Westinghouse

prepared its Environmental Report; e. g., Three Mile Island,

the need for a new fabrication facility is questionable.

Expansion of existing facilities is economically and environmentally more desirable."

The fact is, Mr. Chairman, that this Environmental Report was drafted the incident at Three Mile Island, and the report was submitted to the NRC in December of 1979, some nine months after the incident of Three Mile Island. So the premise for the contention is wrong. The Three Mile Island incident occurred before this report was put together.

We have previously explained, in connection with one of Mr. McPhillips' contentions the basis for justification of the need for this plant, and I'll let that discussion just stand as it vas.

We don't think this contention is specific enough or raises in its present form any justiciable issue. We frankly don't see how it could evolve into one, but we are

REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024 (202) 554-2345 300 7TH STREET, S.W.

willing to talk with Mr. Allred on this, as on the others.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Turk?

MR. TURK: In the case of this contention, as with the contentions relating to need and alternatives which were raised by SEACA, we would be willing to sit down and try to arrive at an acceptable contention for purposes of litigation. Not that we agree with the merits necessarily, but that we are willing to try to formulate something which can be addressed in litigation.

At this point though I must say that this particular formulation of the contention is not specific at all, and also that when it addresses the question of alternatives it fails to state that any other alternative would be obviously superior to this alternative, which is the requirement under case law interpreting the regulations.

Also, I just want to clarify my understanding of Mr. Allred's Contention Number 2, is that he has withdrawn that contention. Am I correct?

MR. ALLRED: Let me put it this way. I have tentatively withdrawn it if the data that I'm going to be supplied does say what it has been represented to me that it will say. Which is that there will be sufficient information there for me to determine to my satisfaction that in fact the data that is included in the Environmental Report does apply to the Alabama River and that the obtaining of the data was

D.C. 20024 (202) 554-2345 REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, 300 7TH STREET, S.W.

done in accord with standard scientific procedures and that kind of thing.

Really, I'm at a point that if it's necessary to preserve it to say, no, I don't want to drop it, well, I don't want to drop it, but I anticipate that Westinghouse's additional data will resolve the questions that I have to my satisfaction.

MR. COWAN: Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Yes.

MR. COWAN: I think there may be a misunderstanding. There is nothing that I know of in the additional material and the answers to the questions to the Staff that we are going to be sending down at this point. The contention itself said the uranium concentrations in our report cited New Mexico River data rather than Alabama River data. We point out in our answer to the contention that that represented a misunderstanding and that the Alabama River uranium concentration data was transmitted to us by a firm located in New Mexico, but it was in fact Alabama River data.

As I understand it from my discussion with Mr. Allred before, he wants to satisfy himself that that is in fact the case. I think he can do that from the Environmental Report, and we will alk to him about it, but there won't be any additional data that will show that. We will be able to show you that from the report itself, I think.

MR. ALLRED: Well, Question 11(d) of the request

ALDERSON REPORTING COMPANY, INC.

from the Staff says: "Are the values of 1100 to 6100 pounds per day of uranium transported by the river accurate? What is the source of this uranium?" And it refers to the same summary that I did, which is Park S-5.

So, I think that will supplement and clear it up for me. And I expect that it will speak to that issue.

That is, if it answers the question.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Allred, will you speak to Number

MR. ALLRED: Yes, sir. But one more comment about -Mr. Cowan has said several times that the Environmental Report
was prepared after the Three Mile Island incident, which is
true. The Environmental Report was prepared and submitted on
December of 1979. However, the vast majority of the citations
in the report, the information from which the report was made,
come prior to Three Mile Island.

And that's really not only the point I'm making, but SEACA has also tried to make. Not that this green folder here was prepared before Three Mile Island, but that the data upon which it rests was prepared before Three Mile Island, by and large. I think that's obvious from the dates in the footnotes.

With respect to Contention Number 4, I state that
the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has failed to discharge its
responsibility and duty to require Oak Ridge National Laboratories

20024 (202) 554-2345 D.C. REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, 300 7TH STREET, S.W.

and/or Union Carbide to provide all relevant information concerning conflicts of interests with respect to the Commission contracting Oak Ridge National Laboratories and/or Union Carbide to prepare the Environmental Impact Statement.

And the reference that I have there is to Title 42,
Section 2210(a) of the United States Code which provides that
the Commission, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, shall by
rule require any person proposing to enter a contract agreement
or other arrangement for the conduct of research development
evaluation activities or any other technical services to provide
the Commission with all relevant information bearing on conflicts
of interests.

The response from Westinghouse cites to a section of the Code of Federal Regulations 10 CFR, Section 0.735-20 and the following sections after that which are really a non-sequitur in the sense that those regulations apply to a conflict of interest on the part of NRC personnel or special Government employees. The conflict of interest that I have requested information on has to do with the conflict of interest that --not a Government employee or special Government employee, but Oak Ridge National Laboratories or the persons supplying the Environmental Impact Statement would have.

MR. COWAN: Well, basically the conflict of interest contention that Mr. Allred is attempting to raise here we think needs to be responded to by the NRC rather than by us.

300 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024 (202) 554-2345

But the point of our response was that when a matter of conflict of interest is raised to the NRC in connection with the preparation of the report to be used in an individual licensing proceeding, it is not clear to us that the Commission regulations contemplate that the Licensing Board is the appropriate authority to resolve the conflict of interest question.

We think rather that the conflict of interest question has to be resolved through other channels within the Commission. And therefore, on a question of strictly of the appropriateness of the Board considering this contention, we have questions concerning the contention.

The basic part of the conflict of interest question is a matter for the Staff, we think.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Turk?

MR. TURK: I did address this question somewhat when we first began today. To sum that up, I would say for the record again that a letter is in the midst of being prepared, a response to Mr. Allred's request. It will be sent to him in the very near future.

I would like to respond to this particular contention beyond what is discussed in our letter by stating that I don't see anything here that raises an issue appropriate for adjudication in this proceeding.

As Mr. Cowan said, any determination that there may or may not be a conflict of interest would have to be made

outside of the Licensing Board.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: You question the Licensing Board's jurisdiction in that type of matter?

MR. TURK: Yes. In my view that's a matter to be taken up with the appropriate office of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and possibly by the Commission itself, if necessary.

But as I stated earlier, there is a determination made that there is no conflict of interest, and a conflict of interest statement was a part of the agreement between the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Department of Energy when Oak Ridge -- when the services of Oak Ridge were contracted for. The determination has been made that there is no conflict of interest.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Will you see that the members of the Board get a copy of the letter that's sent?

MR. TURK: I will be happy to do so.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Cowan?

MR. COWAN: Could I add one comment?

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Yes.

MR. COWAN: With regard to the citation reference of 10 CFR, Section 0.735-20 and the following sections, to which Mr. Allred made reference, we think that does cover this situation as well as employees of the NRC, and we refer specifically to Section 0.735-28(a)(3) which makes it applicable to all consultants. That is the appropriate NRC implementation

of the federal statutes regarding conflict of interest both with regard to NRC employees and with regard to their consultants.

MR. TURK: For the record, I just want to state that there is a separate regulation covering organizational conflicts of interests. It is not the one cited by Mr. Cowan, but reference is made to it in the letter which will be issued shortly.

DR. STEINDLER: Mr. Allred, you brought up the issue in your Number 3 concerning events that have occurred since Westinghouse prepared its Environmental Report and you identify Three Mile Island as one of the events of consequence as an example. Would you be able to provide some specific examples of what events occurred and how they relate to the issues at hand?

MR. ALLRED: Primarily what I had in mind was really in the broadest and most general terms the future of the nuclear industry in the United States. My understanding is that after the incident of Three Mile Island there was a moratorium or a length of time in which there was some question about whether further licenses would be issued. There was also a question about going back and checking other nuclear reactors to see if there were problems in those reactors.

Of course, each of these events causes more cost, increases the cost of nuclear energy generally. If we are

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

looking at a plant, a fuel fabrication plant, to be built to supply fuel for nuclear reactors and an incident has occurred which puts into some question whether or not nuclear reactors will still be used in this country, then I think that a valid thing to look at is whether or not the plant is really needed.

Again, I would say that although the Environmental Report was prepared and submitted and put together after Three Mile Island, the data in it is primarily from before Three Mile Island.

Of course, there was some opposition to nuclear energy then, but my understanding is the NRC has taken a number of actions since that time by way of inspection, by way of increased supervision, monitoring, those kinds of activities, which may have caused the cost of nuclear reactor generated electricity or power to be cost prohibitive.

DR. STEINDLER: Do you anticipate being able to get together with Mr. Cowan to word in a succinct fashion a contention that arises out of the comments you've just made in such a way as to be clearly applicable to the issue at hand?

MR. ALLRED: I anticipate being able to talk to him; whether or not we can arrive at an agreement or a stirulation is something else altogether.

But I would represent to the Board that I will make a good faith effort to do so, and at this time, expect to do so.

DR. FOREMAN: I have just a couple of comments.

With respect to transmission of information, I suspect that the answers to the questions that you pose to Westinghouse will be reaching the Board as well as to the potential Intervenors?

MR. TURK: I am informed they will be made available to the Licensing Board. So far they have not yet been reproduced.

Ordinarily, Intervenors in proceedings are sent copies of all environmental statements prepared by the Staff and all comments and questions concerning those environmental statements. They are not generally sent to individuals members of the public unless they are parties in a proceeding. And to date the organization represented by Mr. McPhillips and Mr. Allred are not intervenors, therefore they were not on the service list of the questions and responses.

If they are admitted, they will routinely be sent copies of all such transmissions.

MR. TREBY: I'd like to elaborate upon that just a little bit. I guess the Board will be receiving copies of that. It is possible the Board has not received copies of it because as the Board may recall a number of years ago the Staff began what was known as Board notification procedures whereby the Staff was sending out many items to the Board relating to issues, and there was some discussion within the

Commission, and particularly by the Chairman of the Appeal Board Panel and Licensing Board Panel that tremendous amounts of paper were innundating the various Boards. And there was a paper sent to the Commission discussing the distribution of materials to the Boards.

My understanding is that that paper indicated that there were going to be certain initiating events which would cause this flow of paper to begin to the Boards. At one time that initiating event was the issuance of certain Staff documents, either the Environmental Statement or the Safety Statement, because it was considered that prior to that time all this correspondence back and forth between the Staff and the Applicant would all be covered when this Staff document was ultimately issued.

I understand the procedures now have been slightly changed so that the initiating event for the flow of paper is when the hearings begin. It's not quite clear when it is the beginning of the evidentiary hearing or the pre-hearing conference, but we will assume that it means the pre-hearing conference.

We will now make sure that the Board is on all correspondence and including any questions that the Staff asks the Applicant, and so forth.

So, I think that may explain why the Board had not received their copies of past correspondence between the

lin

Staff and the Applicant in this proceeding.

MR. C. JAN: Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Yes.

MR. COWAN: It is our understanding that the Applicant is responsible to provide the Board with copies of any documents such as the Environmental Report or any formal amendments to the Environmental Report or amendments to the license application. And also, of course, we have some obligation apart from that to supply the Board with certain selected information. But generally speaking, when we respond to Staff questions, or indeed, when we correspond, as we will be doing with Mr. Allred and Mr. McPhillips, we would not normally supply the Board with copies of that correspondence and that information.

When the Staff gets the formal response to our questions then it is -- as I understand the procedures of the NRC at the present time -- once the hearing begins -- and I guess they are saying it began as of today -- then the Staff supplies those to the Board. But we do not routinely supply all of the paperwork that goes back and forth either to the Staff or to other parties to the Board. It's a massive amount of paperwork.

DR. FOREMAN: Also the license application I think we should have copies of.

MR. TURK: I certainly agree with that. I assume that the Applicant is going to provide the Board with the

application.

MR. MC PHILLIPS There again, my understanding is at the time we filed the license application we were required to file an original and 20 copies. That's been amended since. We filed our original and 20 copies and my understanding was that three of those copies are normally sent to the Board as soon as the Board is appointed.

We will make certain the Board has the license application, however. We will talk with Mr. Turk about whether we should sent it to you or whether he should.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Neither Dr. Foreman or Dr. Steindler have received it, and I can't say because I haven't been back to my office in some time.

MR. COWAN: I am personally chagrined that the Board does not have that. We should have checked to make sure. We will make certain that the Board has the license application, of course.

MR. TURK: It is my understanding that Westinghouse will be making available to Mr. McPhillips and to Mr. Allred both the licensing application and the submissions concering the Environmental Report, our questions and Westinghouse's answers.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: That is correct.

MR. TURK: And I think the only thing left for Mr.

Cowan and me to resolve is whether he or I should make available

the license application to members of the Board. That I will discuss with Mr. Cowan.

DR. FOREMAN: We assume you will resolve that issue.

MR. TURK: Yes, very promptly.

MR. COWAN: Today.

DR. FOREMAN: There is one other point that I may have misunderstood something that Mr. Allred implied. Namely, you said you would try to reach a stipulation, but you should know that even if you don't reach a stipulation with the other parties with respect to a contention, if you believe a contention is valid it still should be submitted.

MR. ALLRED: Yes, sir, I understand that. I think
I may have an easier time if I could reach a stipulation within
the parameters that we've already discussed, including the
extra data.

MR. MC PHILLIPS: May I ask the Board a question? CHAIRMAN WOLF: Yes.

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Let's say after I meet with Mr.

Turk and Mr. Cowan and Mr. Allred and let's say that we are

able to agree on some contentions that we stipulate, as to those,

fine. But as to those which we cannot agree on, should we

leave then the contentions in the form as they are now?

CHAIRMAN WOLF: That's up to you.

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Or could we perhaps, you know,

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MR. COWAN: This may help clarify. We will try to reach with Mr. McPhillips -- and the same goes for Mr. Allred -agreeable language on a contention and an agreement that the contention is admissible and represents in agreed-upon language something that the Board should hear as an issue.

But with regard to certain contentions, we will also try, if we can't go that far, to reach agreement with Mr. McPhillips on the language of the contention but leave open the argument as to whether or not the contention is admissible or not. So that the Board will be presented with language that we would agree is all right but that the admissibility would still be a matter for the Board to rule on.

Then there may be some contentions where we can neither agree on admissibility nor language, and I guess that's the third catagory you were just discussing.

DR. FOREMAN: Then you do intend to put forth your reasons why you think they are not admissible, and you, your reasons why you do?

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Yes.

MR. COWAN: Yes, sir.

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Let me ask the Board also, do you want arguments based primarily on the facts or do you also look

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

17

20

21

22

23

24

25

for citation of a lot of case authority?

CHAIRMAN WOLF: We want you to make the strongest case you can. If you can cite authorities to the cases, fine.

MR. TURK: If I may ask a question?

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Yes.

MR. TURK: Mr. McPhillips indicated he would like to polish some of the contentions. I assume that what he is being permitted to do is refocus them but not at this time to bring in additional facts and other bases which he has not referred to previously.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Yes. I think Mr. Cowan had stated earlier what would be done, and as I understood it it was his intention to attempt to straighten out the language, if possible, but not to reorientate the thing in any way to get in a new contention or go off on a tangent.

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

We would also anticipate that on at least some of the contentions after we've talked about them the Petitioners will decide not to pursue certain areas.

Our experience is we get a mix of all of these various things when we go to discuss them.

MR. ALLRED: Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Yes, Mr. Allred? What are you going to speak about?

MR. ALLRED: I was simply going to make a request

to the Board that we take about a five-minute intermission to get together and determine a time or a time frame that we could get back together to work out these things, and then come back in here and put it on the record.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Yes. But there are three things that I want to do first. I agree that will be a good idea.

First, I would like to state that the Board will take under advisement the presentations made today in regard to the contentions, but will not pass upon them until we have all the material that you are going to submit to us. And at that time, when we get it all together, we will pass upon the admissibility of the contentions.

And incidentially, that will determine whether or not SEACA and Mr. Allred, that their petition to intervene is accepted (r not.

If it turns out that they had no contentions that were admissible, as you know from the rules, they couldn't be accepted as parties. But if they have one acceptable contention, they will be accepted as a party.

But we will hold in abeyance that determination until we have passed upon all the contentions.

Secondly, I'd like to bring up the fact that we mentioned earlier -- it was mentioned here -- discovery. Can we set up any schedule for the discovery, Mr. Cowan, at this time?

MR. COWAN: I don't know that we can do it at this time, Mr. Chairman, because any such schedule will turn on when the contentions are finally admitted by order of this Board so that we can have discovery against specific contentions.

As I understand the present plan, SEACA and Mr. Allred will be coming forth with some new contentions 30 days from now, I think, or approximately September 20, and then we and the Staff will be responding in eight and 10 days, respectively, to that, which takes us to the beginning of October.

We are going to need some time to go over the new contentions in much the same way we will try to do with the old ones. So, I would not envision that we would have a filing back to the Board until perhaps mid-October. And at that point the Board will have to come out with a ruling, I presume, on this.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: I think that's reasonable. Then you would set up a schedule for the discovery and when it might be completed.

MR. COWAN: It might be helpful if all parties in that filing, in some filing in October, proposed a discovery schedule, yes. But I think it's premature to figure out now what dates discovery should open and when the interrogatories should be filed, and so forth.

I might note that we have talked with Mr. McPhillips, and we will be doing so again, about the possibility of

I do not mean orally, but I mean without filing of interrogatories and filing of answers, but rather with answers back and forth so you can get the information without the technicalities of the Board's process being involved.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Very well.

Mr. Allred you mentioned earlier that you were an Assistant U. S. Attorney. What office do you work in?

MR. ALLRED: This one. I am an Assistant U. S. Attorney for the Middle District of Alabama, and my office is here, in fact, in this building.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Thank you. For some reason or other there was some question as whether you were from here or Tennessee. I don't know why that came up.

MR. ALLRED: I was on vacation this week in Tennessee.

Let me make it very clear for the record though that my job is in no way related to my participation in these proceedings. I am no leave today and will be on leave every time that we have any hearings or that I participate. I am participating as a private citizen.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: We understand.

I'd like to say one word about limited appearances.

I think that limited appearances are very important and we intend to have them. There are two problems: when should we have them? Where should they be?

Should we have them here in Montgomery, or should they be in Prattville?

They should be, of course, at the beginning of the hearings on the merits after the pre-hearing conferences are completed.

MR. MC PHILLIPS: And after discovery is completed?

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Well, you will have to fill me in

on what --

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Doesn't discovery take place before the actual hearing?

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Well, we wouldn't have hearings until you are ready because of what you've determined from discovery.

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Right. But you're saying that the limited appearances of the public at large at a hearing, and the hearing would take place after discovery is completed, isn't that correct? And not until?

Or would there be any intermittent hearing?

Do you follow me?

CHAIRMAN WOLF: It would depend on the number of people who apply to make limited appearances. If we have enough to fill a whole day, we might take some before we had opening statements.

MR MC PHILLIPS: Well --

CHAIRMAN WOLF: But early in the proceeding, yes.

MR. COWAN: I think Mr. McPhillips is assuming that all discovery will close before the start of any evidentiary hearing on any of the contentions. In my experience in NRC practice, that is not necessarily the case. Sometimes there will be evidentiary hearings on some of the contentions, when they are ready to be heard, while other contentions are still being developed and still in the process of discovery.

So, I think, Mr. Chairman, it is appropriate to take limited appearances at the beginning of the first evidentiary session, whenever that may be. From our standpoint we think the paramount consideration in where they should be taken is a question of what is most convenient to the members of the public who wish to make limited appearance statements, and that could be either Prattville or Montgomery depending on that convenience factor.

Maybe Mr. McPhillips might have some thought on that.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Do you have any suggestions on that,

Mr. McPhillips?

MR. MC PHILLIPS: I think Montgomery would be a better place, probably. Right here is a good place.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: This would be a better place?

MR. MC PHILLIPS: I think it is more convenient to everybody, probably. Although there will be a lot of people from Prattville, there will be a lot from Montgomery, too.

And those from Montgomery feel that they are just as interested

(202) 554-2345 D.C. REPORTERS BUILDING WASHINGTON, 300 7TH STREET, S.W. as those from Prattville, especially when you consider the proximity to Montgomery.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Very well. I don't believe we are in a position to discuss dates of future hearings at this time. That will have to wait until we find out whether or not contentions are cleared up and that sort of thing.

We will take the five-minute period suggested by Mr. Allred and meet back here in five or six minutes to get on the record whatever time you come up with.

(A brief recess was taken.)

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Now, to whom am I addressing myself?

MR. TURK: We have appointed Mr. Cowan as our spokesperson.

MR. COWAN: We have agreed, Mr. Chairman, that it makes more sense for us to meet after the additional contentions have been filed and after we've had a chance to review them and respond in accordance with the Board's oral order of earlier today.

Accordingly, we have agreed to meet beginning on Tuesday, October 7th, which is the week following the last of the various documents that have to be filed pursuant to that order.

We don't know how long it will take; we have set aside several days then, and there may be some need for a follow-up. And then once we have determined which contentions

2

3

4

5

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

we reach agreement on and which we don't, there will be a need to write the position papers with regard to those that we don't. So, we would propose that the stipulation, if any, or the results of the meeting if it is short of a stipulation, and the position papers be filed with the Board by all parties on Friday, October 31, which would give us October to work out these various contentions and the wording, if we can, or to work them out as far as we can.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: That is agreeable to the Board.

We would like to say we will look forward to attempting to have -- if necessary, if it turns out to be necessary -another pre-hearing conference sometime in the middle of November -- but not on Thanksgiving.

I have one questions, Mr. Turk and Mr. Treby. What additional material can the Board expect from you?

MR. TURK: Well, as we discussed earlier, the questions which the Staff posed to Westinghouse and Westinghouse's responses to those questions will be made available to you by Westinghouse. That will happen in the very near term.

The license application also will be sent to you by Westinghouse or by us immediately.

Beyond that, there will be a draft environmental statement and a final environmental statement. Our present projection of when those will come out is that the draft environmental statement will be out by the beginning of the 100 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024 (202) 554-2345

year. We are predicting on paper January, 1981. There is a possibility we can get it out somewhere between October and December, but we can't say specifically at this point.

The final environmental statement then will come out 90 days later following the period of public comments on the draft. Which means the final environmental statement would be coming out approximately March, 1981.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: How about the safety analysis report?

MR. TURK: As I understand Westinghouse's application,
at this date the application does not contain a full safety
discussion. That will be supplemented by Westinghouse and
we will then need something like nine months following the
receipt of that complete statement in which to get out the
safety evaluation for the Staff.

I am told by Westinghouse that the safety evaluation will be completed by the end of the year from their point of view -- the end of 1980. In which case, our safety evaluation would then come out approximately in September of 1981.

DR. FOREMAN: Does that mean that we can't go into evidentiary hearings before then?

MR. TURK: We can go into evidentiary hearing on environmental issues once our final environmental statement has been issued. That's approximately March. And then a hearing as to safety issues would take place subsequently, once the safety evaluation paper has come out.

DR. FOREMAN: How do you handle the questions that deal on the surface with environmental issues but in fact have underlaid a significant amount of what I would call safety related, plant related issues?

MR. TURK: As I understand what goes on in a Part 70 environmental statement, there is a deterministic approach, which, as I understand it, means that the Staff says we assume these events will happen, we assume there will be a release, let's look at the consequences environmentally.

DR. FOREMAN: Aside from the special nuclear license, what other permits and the like does the Applicant need to build the plant?

MR. TURK: I am not aware of any regulation which provides that a license must be obtained prior to construction of a facility. I suppose theoretically they would be free to construct a facility today, but I assume they could not do so because we later could tell them they're not in compliance with our regulations as far as safety and environment.

They will need a license, however, for transportation of materials, special nuclear materials, beyond what they would obtain in this proceeding.

I am told also that there are various state and local regulations which control possibly the construction of the plant. I'm not aware of them, but it's possible they exist and somebody else may know about them.

2

3

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Doesn't the Commission reserve the right to pass on the plant after it is constructed?

MR. TURK: We do reserve the right not to grant this license on the basis that the plant will not be safe.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Yes.

DR. STEINDLER: You say a review by 'he Staff of the safety analysis that the Applicant is going to submit in the not too distant future is going to take nine months?

MR. TURK: The Staff's response to their safety evaluation?

DR. STEINDLER: Yes.

MR. TURK: That's my understanding at this time.

DR. STEINDLER: Is that an inordinately long time for a thing of this size?

MR. CROW: I would say it was the maximum number.

We normally schedule them so that we are about ready to issue the license when the plant is about to be completed.

DR. STEINDLER: That anticipates that there will be construction prior to the time that you complete your work, is that correct?

MR. CROW: Yes, sir.

MR. COWAN: Mr. Chairman and Dr. Steindler, just so we get the terminology clear. We will be submitting what is called in this context a safety demonstration. It is not the same as a safety evaluation done for a power plant. It is not

300 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024 (202) 554-2345

a safety analysis report, if you will, as we're used to in nuclear power plant proceedings, because this is a different type of a proceeding for a different type of plant.

The safety demonstration document will be completed by Westinghouse as the Staff has indicated approximately the end of the year and will be in their hands at approximately that time. In addition, if I can go back to your prior question, Section 9 of our Environmental Report lists environmental approvals and consultations which are required from federal, state, and local authorities for this plant. Specifically, Section 9 lists those that are related to protection of the environment.

There are a number of different types of federal, state, and local permits that we need. For example, we need an NPDES permit, a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System permit. There are a number of others. We need some state construction permits.

But there is no other permit or license that we need from the NRC, apart from the one for which we are applying, except as was pointed out, we will need a permit to transport nuclear material totally apart from this proceeding.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Is there anything further? Mr. Turk?
MR. TURK: Yes, I do have one final comment.

The Staff has not yet filed a written response to the Petitioners' contentions, and with your permission we will

9.

not do so now. Ordinarily, our time to do so would expire

next Monday and Tuesday, but in light of the fact that there

will be additional contentions present, or even the present

contentions will be reformulated and possibly dropped altogether,

we do not intend to file a written statement at this time on

those contentions.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: I think that would be a useless effort to require you to do that.

MR. TURK: I agree. And also, I want to state for the record that we reserve the right to comment on these contentions once they are reformulated or proposed a second time upon the re-filing.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Yes.

MR. TURK: And also in the new regulations concerning assistance to Intervenors, the statement is made that parties will be given a free transcript of the proceedings, and I notice that that does not cover Petitioners for leave to intervene who have not yet been admitted as parties. I just want to state if the Petitioners want to request a copy of the transcript of today's hearing -- it is not automatically being provided to them since they are not yet parties -- but --

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Yes. I would so like to request such a copy of the transcript if copies will be made available.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Well, that's an arrangement you'll have to make with the reporting service.

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Is it?

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Well, we don't have any authority to give copies of the transcript --

MR. TREBY: (Interrupting) Mr. Chairman, when the Commission issued its guidance on this -- it's a one-year pilot program -- they indicated in that guidance that -- and I'll read from this Federal Register notice. It's at 45 Federal Register 49536.

"Therefore the Commission has decided to initiate a one-year pilot program to provide free transcripts on the basis previously described. Licensing Boards will have the discretion to control the distribution of transcripts to the parties. For example, to limit distribution to some but not to all of consolidated groups of intervenors or to only those phases of the hearings in which an intervenor intends to participate." (sic)

The Staff interprets that as indicating that it's the Licensing Board who has the discretion to determine which of the parties, or all of the parties, are eligible to get these free transcripts.

And we would recommend that each of the participants here should be provided a copy of the transcript.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: I'm not against providing it, but as I understood the issuance there in the Federal Register it was required that a request be made for it in writing and

some kind of a certification of inability to meet the cost.

I've given you a copy, Mr. McPhillips, of the thing we are discussing here, and you read it and comply with that, if you will.

MR. MC PHILLIPS: I'm sorry, Your Honor, I don't believe I understand. What is it you have given me a copy of?

CHAIRMAN WOLF: The Federal Register that contains the information regarding the change in the regulations that relate --

MR. MC PHILLIPS: (Interrupting) Right, right. You gave me that ear er this morning. That's correct.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: So, if you will read that and comply with that, we will see what we can do about getting you the copies of the transcript, if you are going to apply for them.

But you have to make an application; you have to certify as to your inability, or that it's a hardship to pay -- I don't know what the wording is in there.

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Of course, we certainly do thank you because as a nonprofit corporation we do have limited resources. Very limited.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Just make sure you comply with whatever the requirements are in that piece of paper I gave you.

If Mr. Allred is in the same fix, you might also give him a copy of that, and if he wants to apply, he may also.

MR. ALLRED: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: I can't believe that the rich State of Alabama needs help, Mr. Godwin.

(Laughter.)

MR. GODWIN: Mr. Chairman, we are trying a cost control program down here.

I was trying to find the section, and I can't find it, where it says we have to certify financial inability.

Perhaps it's in there and I haven't had a chance to find it.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Isn't that correct, Mr. Turk?
You are a recipient of that paper there.

MR. TURK: I am a recipient of this paper. I am not aware of the certification requirement under this regulation.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Well, it's a rambling piece, as usual, and I think you have to read it thoroughly.

MR. TURK: I think you have to make a request, as the Chairman stated, but I don't see a certification requirement.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Well, I think you have to read it all to come to that conclusion.

In any event, comply with that and we'll see what we can do about getting you the transcript.

MR. MC PHILLIPS: Mr. Chairman, I can't help but noting very wryly that the providing of these transcripts -- philosophically I don't disagree with that -- in this case by the NRC, really is at the expense of the Applicant since the Commission has previously ruled, and had sustained by the

courts, a position that the fee to be paid by the Applicant has to pay one hundred percent of the costs of these proceedings.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Cowan, you don't understand the new economics.

(Laughter.)

CHAIRMAN WOLF: Mr. Godwin?

MR. GODWIN: Mr. Chairman, just to make sure I understand, you did admit us as a party this morning, didn t you?

CHAIRMAN WOLF: As an interested state, yes.

MR. GODWIN: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN WOLF: If there is nothing further, we will adjourn sine die. You will be notified, Mr. Allred, with the proper papers as to the next meeting.

(Whereupon, at 4:30 o'clock, p.m., the hearing in the above-entitled matter was adjourned sine die.)

300 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024 (202) 554-2345

This is to certify that this is a true and accurate transcript of the proceedings before the Licensing Board of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, taken on Thursday, August 21, 1980, at Montgomery, Alabama,

in Docket Number 70-2909

Reporter