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#### COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

April 2, 1981

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STANLEY SCOVILLE ASSOCIATE STAFF DIRECTOR AND COUNSEL

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Mr. Ivan Smith, Chairman Atomic Safety and Libensing Board (TMI-1 Restart) Nuclear Regulatory Commission Washington, D.C. 20555

Dear Mr. Smith:

It has recently come to my attention that you received testimony on February 18 with regard to the question of reporting of information during the accident at TMI-2. The hearing transcript indicates some uncertainty as to whether the Interior Committee majority staff report, Reporting of Information Concerning the Accident at Three Mile Island, is a draft or final report. The report with page 247 dated Janaury 29, 1981 is final. While some revisions may be made as the report goes to press, the conclusions as stated on page 247 will remain unchanged.

I commend this report to your attention. In order that my own position on this matter be clear I will reiterate a statement I made to the NRC Commissioners on the occasion of a hearing on February 24 before the House Interior Committee's Subcommittee on Energy and the Environment:

Let me comment quickly on the matter of reporting failures that occurred during the episode at Three Mile Island. These failures could have resulted in unnecessarily large radiation exposures to the public if a major radiological release had occurred on March 28, 1979. During the period when the NRC and State of Pennsylvania were given inaccurate and misleading information, the actual conditions at the plant were such that there was substantial risk that a major radiological release would occur. Yet, the Commission was in the dark for more than two days as to the severity of the accident.

This is something that we, along with other investigations, looked into with great depth, and I frankly do not like what has been revealed. The reporting failures called into question the fundamental premise on which we are told that the regulatory framework is founded, and that premise is that licensees will voluntarily provide State and Federal officials with information affecting the public health and safety.

It seems to me that you would have considered that one of your primary responsibilities [was to get to the bottom] of why the reporting failures occurred but the NRC and staff showed little inclination to do so. After considerable prodding from our end the Commission eventually did conduct an investigation which led to action by the Commission majority which makes little sense to me. . . .

In my view, your statements and the report prepared by the Office of Inspection and Enforcement have had the effect of obscuring the issue. The result is to cast doubt on your ability to confront difficult issues and to be even-handed in your regulatory decisions.

I am also enclosing herein statements with regard to this matter made at the February 24 hearing by members of the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards.

Sincerely,

MORRIS K. UDALL Chairman

Enclosure

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HEARINGS ON THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION AUTHORIZATION FOR FISCAL YEARS 1982 AND 1983 TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1981

U. S. House of Representatives,

Subcommittee on Energy and the Environment

of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,

Washington, D. C.

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The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, in room 1324 Longworth House Office Building, commencing at 9:56 a.m., Honorable Morris K. Udall (Chairman of the Full Committee, and of the Subcommittee on Energy and the Environment) presiding.

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3199 Island which had the responsibility there. Our PAGE 135 3200 investigations have shown that a lot of other compar es and operators have a much higher level of training and much higher level of sophistication and precautions against 3203 accident than other utilities.

32041 Is there a large variety or large difference or are these 3205 relatively narrow things in terms of equipment, the abilities of staff, and the people they need to really run a 3207 safe reactor? Or, are they about all the same in safety? I 3208 guess that is what I am really asking, are they about all 3209 the same in safety? Dr. Plesset?

Dr. Plesset. I would be glad to make a comment and then, 3211 of course, defer to my colleagues.

I think there is a big variation in technical capabilities of different groups or utilities to run nuclear power plants 3214 safely.

3215 I think that this must be -- if I may be less diplomatic tha perhaps the Commissioners were--why TMI-1 has been hanging so 3216 long. That organization has shown itself to be not very 3217 effective, and in particular I read the record of your committee and it brings out very clearly a couple things that are very astonishing. On the very firs: day of the accident they were aware that things were not going right, as they could not deal with them because of the interference they interposed between the safety systems in the plant.

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3224 They knew the temperatures in the hot leg were such that 3225 they only had dry steam at that point. They made 3226 measurements at thermocouples, measurements in-core which 3227 indicated very high temperatures, and they made these not 3228 once but several times. 3229

It is kind of incredible to me that they did not know what 3230 it meant. It is further incredible to me that they did not 3231 make a big to do about it by talking to the MRC immediately 3232 about it. I don't understand this. I just have to leave it 3233 at that point.

3234 The other thing that also happened on the first day, of 3235 course, was the hydrogen burn and it seems as though several 3236 of them, including the station superintendent in the first 3237 day as I mentioned, they were aware there had been a 3238 hydrogen burn and yet it did not get discussed in any detail with responsible people in the NRC. I find that also quite incredible.

The Chairman. It really troubled me, yes, and we all know 3242 of some of the correspondence you refer to. Any final 3243 comments? Dr. Siess?

Dr. Siess. You know, I think there are clearly some differences in the way plants are run. I don't know whether it's a difference in the technical skills or difference in the management attitude, but I am inclined to think a lot of

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3249 I have seen it related to size, and I can not believe that PAGE 137 3250 it is the telling factor. We have had 3 incidents that have 32511 gotten a lot of publicity, for example, TMI, to name one of 3252 them; the other 2 occurred in the TVA reactor and the TVA is 3253 certainly one of the biggest and best staffed and best managed technical organizations around. 3254 32551

So I don't think we have seroed in on the cause of the 3256 differences but I am sure there are d: .fferences.

3257 Dr. Mark. I think I would like to add a very small 3258 comment. I am not sure if I am more charitable or less 3259 charitable than Milton. I am much afraid, in connection with the Three Mile Island people, of what they understood 3260 and what they did not say. I guess I think they really were 3261 3262 that dumb and that is maybe less charitable, but in another way you might say it is more charitable. I worry about assuming that they understood obvious things which were clear to everybody else, at least a couple days later.

3266 Certainly the NRC people were there and they were in a position to see things if they had their eyes open or minds 3267 in gear but there is no evidence that they did, although there was a hydrogen burn. I would have made my own assumption that Mr. Miller did not know it was a hydrogen burn, or that somebody in the back room just said, ''Maybe it's hydrogen.'' But I did not get the feeling that that was going to close a logical switch for him.

3274 That is just an emotion, a reaction. 3275

Dr. Plesset. It is clear our Chairman is more charitable 3276 than the past-Chairman.

3277 Dr. Mark. I am not sure. But there are differences in 3278 plant and you meet this face to face at the ACRS when they 3279 come and bring their own people to discuss a construction 3230 permit or operating permit or a problem and some of them are 3281 just very much in touch with what is needed to be in touch 3282 with and in command of it; and others are calling in their 3283 v-ndors and saying, ''Well, hey, I don't really know, but 3284 Mr. so-and-so is here from Babcock & Wilcox, perhaps he 3285 does.'

3286 The Chairman. Let me touch on one other thing then I 3237 rally have to close the hearing. I raised a question this morning of whether there is a valid reason why TMI-1 which 3238 3289 was an operating reactor, apparently had some history of operating safely in any event, why it should still be closed 3290 down after 2 years? Is there something specia. bout that 3291 relationship or would we always close it down, to is, if 3292 you got a pair of them should you always close down one if 3293 you have a LOCA or severe event in the other? Dr. Plesset?

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Dr. Plesset. I think this relates to the point just discussed. I think that both Three Mile Island-1 and TMI-2 represent a management that was incredibly incompetent and

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3299 . , be even dishonest. I think that means that you have a 3300 different attitude towards that license or re-license than 3301 you would towards continued operation of, for example. 3302 Rancho Seco or Davis-Bessie. I think it's quite different.

3304 Dr. Mark. I think the technical features of that plant, 3305 if in trusted hands, and in a politically possible climate, 3306 are such that there is no reason why that plant could not 3307 have been turned on in the summer of 1979, except for these 3308 very real reasons. But they are not mechanical.

The Chairman. Gentleman, you do good work, and I think 3310 the country is glad, as I am, that you are on the job and giving of your time at the ACRS and I thank you for giving 3311 3312 of your time here today. We will no doubt have you ack

Thank you very much.

The subcommittee is adjourned.

Whereupon, at 2:36 p.m., the subcommittee adjourned to 3317 the call of the Chair.