

Dear Mr. Chilk:

Sassafras Auduben is opposed to the rule (46 Fe. Reg. 41786) proposed by the NRC which would eliminate the current requirement that utilities' applying for permits to construct and licenses to operate nuclear power plants must demonstrate that they have financial qualifications necessary to design, construct and operate the plant in accordance with the NRC's regulations (10 CFR 50.33 (f) and Appendix C to 10 CFR Part 50.

We want the present rule retained in its entirety, including the requirement that at the operating stage applicants must show that they possess or have reasonable assurance of obtaining the furds necessary to cover the estimated costs of permanently shutting down the facility and maintaining it in a safe condition.

We request, in addition, that the present rule be strengthened by a requirement of proof of a utility's ability to finance a clean-up in the event of an accident. General Public Utilities (GPU), obviously, is unable to clean-up the accident at TMI-2, and the NRC and nuclear industry cannot say that it will not happen again.

Progress has actually been slight toward clean-up of TMI-2, with the cost and time required to perform the clean-up of the damaged reactor, still unknown. A recent article in SCIENCE 18 September 1981, PROBLEMS CONTINUE AT THREE MILE ISLAND, noted that while GPU's cost-estimate of the clean-up is around \$1 billion. (with about \$200 million spent), that it is quite possible that with regulatory delays, financing troubles, and unexpected technical problems, the cost will rise.

Governor Thornburgh of Pennsylvania is seeking help from the Federal Government (25%), nuclear and electric industries (25%), the insurance fund (12%), and Pennsylvania and New Jersey (6%) to help GPU with the clean-up. None seem willing to make such a large committment. In the meantime, with the damage and dangers still incompletely assessed, the lives of those living in the TMI-2 Area are still at risk.

This seems an extraordinarily inappropriate time, in fact, for the NRC to consider eliminating an appraisal of a utility's ability to construct and operate a muclear plant in terms of financial qualifications, given the dire financial problems of GPU and the TMI-2 clean-up, and given the problems utilities are experiencing in financing muclear plants.

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Public Service Indiana (PSI) announced on October 2, 1981 that their estimate of the cost of Marble Hill had risen from \$3.4 billion to \$4.3 billion. The recent estimate, however, is far below what Marble Hill is likely to cost. The independent audit of the New York State Public Service Commission of Nine Mile Point Nuclear Generating Station produced a cost of around \$5.6 billion, which seems a more reasonable estimate of what Marble Hill may cost.

PSI wants the Indiana General Assembly to pass a CWIP (Construction Work In Progress) Bill giving PSI the power to underwrite construction costs by raising the rates consumers pay for their power. CWIP bills have been opposed by consumer groups as eminently unfair to ratepayers who may never benefit from the power produced. This is particularly true in the case of Marble Hill whose power is not needed in the PSI service area. The question must be raised as to whether utilities should be allowed to recoverable exorbitant costs of a nuclear plant through higher rates to customers even when completed.

Yours since rely, Mrs. David G. Frey Mrs. Da

September 24, 1981 DEPOYET MUMBER DOCKETED PROPOSED RULE PR- 50 USNRC Attention: Docketing and Service Branch Have the kindness to bring to the attention of the Commission the following comment of the undersigned on one of the Commission's In view of the fact that nuclear plant costs have escalated so rapidly, it must be assumed that the so-called "decommissioning" process, with no base line of experience, will also be very costly. We are convinced, therefore, that it would be a dangerous folly to award construction permits to entities that cannot demonstrate that they have funds for the eventual suitable disposition of the terminated installation -- at least insofar as this as yet unknown.

It is our understanding that the Commission invites written public comment on the proposed rule changes, until October 19, 1981.

marilyn H. Carleton Conant Road Lincoln, MA 01773

Secretary of the Commission Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Washington, DC 20555

proposed rule changes:

sum can be projected.

James Hall 12 Pembroke Street Newton, MA 02158

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West Roxbury, MA 02132

Sabra W. Morton 3 Rolfe Road Lexington, MA 02173

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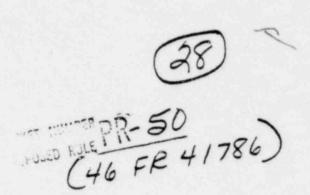
Craig W. Elliott 16 Bow Road Wayland, MA 01778

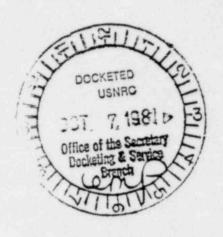
Steven J. Strong

Conant Road Lincoln, MA 01773 Robert J. Osten Jr. 55 Judkin Street Newtonville, MA 02160

Add: 9in Retersen

2510







DSID Jim Retersen Silo Jim AR-2016 Park Hill Westmoreland WH C3461 September B, 1981

Dear NPC staff

I am writing to vige you not to change present rules that set financial qualifications for nuclear plant operators. The nuclear plant operators. The nuclear industry portrays itself as a responsible industry; regulations which appropriately protect the consumer- and our future- by requiring applicants for permits to subject information showing that they lack sufficient funds to cover costs of construction, operation and especially decommissioning are absolutely essential. I urge you to keep those rules!

Sircely, C.E. Linderman

October 4, 1981

Secretary of the Commission U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Maskington, D.L. 91555 Attn: Cocketi mand Tervice Tranck

(46 FR 41786)

Promoted Rule 14 CDT Pert 50 Financial Qualifications; Domestic Licensing of Production and Utilitation Facilities

I have read the report of the Federal Register vol. 46, no 159 on the above mentioned proposed amendment, and protest passing the amendment. Electric utilities cannot be presumed to be able to meet the financial demands of constructing and operating nuclear power plants.

Yours truly,

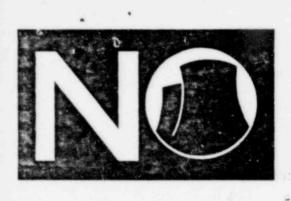
(Mrs.) Marjorie A. Spees 544 North Rosedale

Tulsa, Oklahoma 74127

DSID Add: Fin Petersen At 2016



HARMON & WEISS 1725 | STREET, N. W. SUITE 506 TELEPHONE GAIL M. HARMON WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006 (202) 833-9070 ELLYN R. WEISS WILLIAM S. JORDAN, III OF COUNSEL LEE L. BISHOP L. THOMAS GALLOWAY DOCKETED October 5, 1981 Secretary of the Commission U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Washington, D.C. 20555 RE: Proposed Rule: Financial Qualifications, Domestic Licensing of Production and Utilization Facilities, 46 Fed. Reg. 41786 (Aug. 18, 1981) Dear Sir, I have been asked to forward to you the enclosed comments on the NRC's proposed financial qualifications rule, submitted by the Greater Newburyport Clamshell Alliance. Very truly yours, Ellyn R. Weiss ERW: cla Enclosure DSIO Add: I'm Petersen AR-2014



THE GREATER WHILE NEWBURYPORT CLAMSHELL ALLIANCE

2 4 Center St., Newburyport, MA 1950 9 1981

(46 FR 41786) 9/28/8/11/8/ Mem Beas of The MRC,

We retresent AUNDRED : OF People From Around THE DEABROEK PhANTS WHO offore your Pro-POSED Ruhe To Ehimin ATENTINAMINE qualifications Review FED letility APPhicants.

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Secretary of the Commission US NRC Washington, D.C. 28555 DOOKETE USNE OF 1981 A ORIGINATION OF SAMELING & SENTER OF SAMELING & SENTER OF SAMELING O

1217 Resaca Blace, #2 Pittsburgh, PA 15212 (412) 321-3156 October 6, 1981

> -50 (46 FR 41786)

Dear Secretary,

I am writing to inform you of my opposition to the proposed elimination of the NRC's "financial qualifications" rule. I take issue with the NRC's two assumptions on why this requirement should be weakened or done away with completely. First of all, the NRC states that regulated public utilities "can be presumed to meet the financial demands of constructing and operating nuclear power plants"". This is not true-look at the Public Service Company of New Hampshire's difficulties in financing the Seabrook nuclear plant, and the New York State Public Service Commission's difficulities fiaracing the Nine Mile Point plant. And there are other examples. Secondly, the NRC asserts that inspection and enforcement by the NRC are adequate ways to assure public safety. This, I believe, is also not true. In fact, one has only to look at the NRC's own words at the time the original "financial qualifications" rule was published: "Although the Commission's safety determinations required the issuance of facility licenses based upon extensive and detailed technical review, an applicant's financial qualifications can also contribute to his ability to meet his responsibilities in safety matters". I think this is still very much the case.

So, the "financial qualifications" rule should not only be kept, but it should even be strengthened further. It should not only include the requirement regarding decommissioning costs, but the regulation should also require proof of a utilities' ability to finance a cleanup in the event of an accident.

Don't eliminate the "financial qualifications" rule:::

Yours truly,

Robert A. Braun

DSIO Add: In Petersen Silo AR 2014



Jeff and Linda Weintraub 5341 Birchwood Skokie, IL 60077

Secretary of the Commission Nuclear Regulatory Commission Washington, D.C. 20555

September 30. 1981

Dear Secretary:

We are writing in comment on the NRO proposal to eliminate financial qualifications Neview of utility applicants. We feel the elimination of this review would not serve the public interest.

We respectfully urge the Commission to exercise its option to retain the present requirements in their entirety. Of special inportance is the need to retain the requirement mandating submission of information concerning the costs of plant decommissioning. We also strongly urge the Commission to retain the regulation requiring utilities to maintain the maximum amount of commerciallyavailable, on site property damage insurance.

A good example of the need for the above regulations is the now infamous Three Mile Island incident. It is assumed that Metropolitan Edison Company and General Public Utilities fulfilled all the above requirements before the accident at TMI. One would also assume that consequently there would be adequate funds and insurance coverage to cover the costs of the clean-up, repairs and decommissioning if necessary. But such is not the case. Met Ed was faced with bankrupcy and found itself in a financial condition whereby it was severly pressed to find sufficent funds to cover costs.

If utilities are under no obligation to provide financial coverage and information as they are now, what would assure the Commission and the public that there would be sufficent funds to cover a similar incident? If an utility is unable to pay for decommissioning or the clean-up of an accident that in itself would constit te a public hazard because the problem would not be resolved as quickly as possible.

We respectfully urge the Commission to consider our suggestions.

Sincerely,

Weindraud

Jeff Weintraub

DS10 Add: I.m Petersen AR-2016



GREENPEACE

Chicago office: 3171 N. Halsted, Chicago, IL 60657 Phone: (312) 528-3050



233 PROMOCED FOLLS (46 FR 4 1786)

October 6, 1981

Dear Sir -

We are deeply concerned by a proposed rule change that would eliminate the "financial qualification" requirement that insists that utilities have or be able to get funds to build, maintain,

and safely decommission reactors.

It is elementary common sense that a utility should have or be able to get the financial resources to safely carry out its nuclear functions. Nuclear power is inherently dangerous - it would be foolhardy to entrust its use to utilities that may not be able to afford the best safety measures, or the emergency/cleanup/decommissioning needs that may arise. If we're going to allow utilities to play with nuclear fire it is only prudent to ensure that they have the hoses and water that may become necessary.

Therefore, we urge you to retain, indeed strenghten, the financial

qualification requirement.

Sincerely -

Tom Falvey/ Director

8510 Add: Fetersen 510 Add: AR 2016