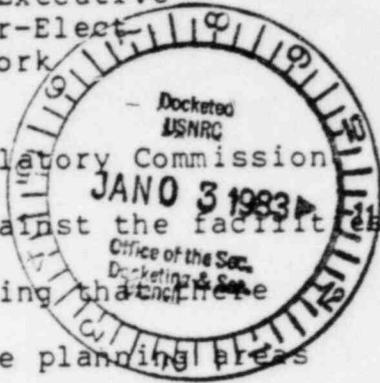


50-247/286

Supplemental Testimony of
Alfred B. DelBello
Westchester County Executive
Lieutenant Governor-Elect
State of New York

DOCKET NUMBER
PROD. & UTIL. FAC.



On August 3, 1982 the Nuclear Regulatory Commission initiated a 120-day regulatory clock against the facility located at Indian Point, after determining that there existed significant deficiencies in five planning areas in the off-site state and local emergency response plans for these plants. The 120-day regulatory clock expired on December 3, 1982. After a careful and extensive review of the emergency response plans for Indian Point, I have determined that although we are in an improved position over a year ago, the state of emergency planning and preparedness in Westchester County is still inadequate.

Our major problems remain the lack of a workable mass transit component, and the lack of sufficient equipment and training to carry out our responsibilities under the plan. The testimony of the Westchester County officials represents an honest appraisal of our response capabilities. My advice to county department officials since their involvement in this issue has always been one of total honesty about these plans.

A "good faith" effort was made by federal and state agencies, and by the utility companies during the 120-day period to correct deficiencies, but so far, unique population

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and logistical related problems at the Indian Point site remain unsolved. I believe that money could solve our problems relative to training and equipment, but that in the area of transportation, profound logistical problems remain. This problem was confirmed by FEMA in their Updated Report of December 16, 1982 on the adequacy of radiological emergency response preparation of state and local governments.

Chapter 708, a law which assessed each nuclear reactor in the state \$250,000 and created a fund of \$1.5 million to assist state and local governments with their emergency response plans was enacted in July of 1981. In November of 1982, Westchester received its share of that fund, \$94,000, with the state retaining about \$1.1 million and distributing the remaining \$350,000 to seven other counties involved in emergency planning. Our allotment will be helpful in getting some of the most basic communications and protective equipment needed for a response, however, our current minimum necessary radiological emergency response budget of \$1.8 million exceeds even the total fund created under Chapter 708.

New legislation must be supported at the state level to accommodate the needs of those county and local governments having primary responsibilities under these plans, and to create a guaranteed flow of monies to those county and local governments.

In conclusion, the purpose of these proceedings is to determine the safety of the nuclear plants located at Indian Point. Emergency planning and preparedness is an integral part of determining the risks associated with continued plant operation.- The testimony of the Westchester County officials demonstrates that reasonable assurance that adequate protective actions can and will be taken in the event of a major radiological emergency at Indian Point cannot be given to the public at this time. The safety of those residents within the 10 mile zone demands that efforts continue to improve these plans and to make these plans, in the least , in full compliance with NRC regulations on emergency planning and preparedness.