NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING BOARD

In the Matter of:

PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE)

DOCKET NOS. 50-443 OL

SEABROOK STATION UNITS I & II)

50-444 OL

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING BOARD

In the matter of:

PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF

NEW HAMPSHIRE

SEABROOK STATION UNITS I & II

: Docket Nos.

: 50-443 OL and
: 50-444 OL
:

Friday, July 16, 1982 2nd Floor Courtroom Portsmouth District Court Portsmouth, New Hampshire

Second Prehearing Conference in the above-entitled

matter convened, pursuant to Notice, at 9:00 a.m.

BEFORE:

HELEN F. HOYT, Chairman Administrative Judge Atomic Safety and Lincensing Board

DR. EMMETH A. LUEBKE, Member Administrative Judge Atomic Safety and Lincensing Board

DR. OSCAR PARIS, Member Administrative Judge Atomic Safety and Lincensing Board

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the Applicant:

THOMAS G. DIGNAN, JR., ROBERT K. GAD, III, and JOHN A. RITSHER, Esqs.
Ropes & Gray
225 Frankline Street
Boston, Massachusetts

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On behalf of the NRC Staff:

ROY P. LESSY and ROBERT G. PERLIS, Esqs. Office of Chief Hearing Counsel Nuclear Regulatory Commission Washington D. C.

On behalf of Sun Valley Association:

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On behalf of the Town of South Hampton:

EDWARD J. MCDERMOTT, Esq. Sanders & McDermott 408 Lafayette Road Hampton, New Hampshire

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JO ANN SHOTWELL, Esq.
Assistant Attorney General
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On behalf of the State of New Hampshire:

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On behalf of the State of Maine:

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Augusta, Maine

On behalf of Coastal Chamber of Commerce:

BEVERLY HOLLINGWORTH, Esq. 7 A Street Hampton Beach, New Hampshire

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On behalf of the New England Coalition of Nuclear Pollution:

WILLIAM JORDAN and DIANE CURRAN, Esqs. Harmon & Weiss Washington, D. C.

On behalf of Seacoast Anti Pollution League:

ROBERT A. BACKUS, Esq. • Manchester New Hampshire

On behalf of Society for the Protection of the Environment Southeastern New Hampshire:

ROBERT L. CHIESA, Esq. 95 Market Street Manchester, New Hampshire

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PROCEEDINGS

9:05 a.m.

JUDGE HOYT: At this time would the hearing come to order. This Hearing is in the matter of the Public Service Company of New Hampshire, Docket No. 50-443 and 444, OL.

This Prehearing Conference convened yesterday and has been reconvened this morning at 9:05. All the parties to the Hearing who were present when the Hearing recessed yesterday are present with the exception of those who were representing the New England Coalition. I'm sorry. There you are way back there. Well, everyone is present in the hearing room.

Mr. Lessy, before we went on the record this morning, I was making an inquiry of you concerning a letter that you had addressed to this Board on July 1, 1982 in regard to certain matters, one of which was the inquiry that you had made to EPA. I believe you indicated you had some representations you wish to make to the Board.

MR. LESSY: Yes, your Honor. As you know, the

State of New Hampshire had offered a proposed Contention at the

initial Prehearing Conference which related to the possible sub
stitution at the Seabrook Station of Chlorination of back flushing

to control biological fouling at the intake tunnels.

At that time, the Board and the parties discussed the fact, on the record, that that was a matter of the Environmental Protection Agency and we weren't certain of the exact

No. 2.

status of that matter at that agency. At the request of the
Board, after this Prehearing Conference, I wrote to the appropriate
official at that Environmental Protection Agency in Boston,
Region I, as to the status and the EPA Attorney responded by
letter of June 15, 1982 which I served upon the Board and the
parties.

It appears to me that this letter would confirm the Staff's view with respect to that Contention and I am certain that New Hampshire has some comments that there is no proposal at this point in time. It would be premature at this point in time to consider a proposal relating to a possible modification at the Seabrook Station which does not have preliminary approval yet of EPA.

The way I read the letter, this confirms that. However, the matter is up for discussion, I should think.

MR. JORDAN: I am a little bit confused as to which specific Contention he is referring to. Also, the exact status of the proposal.

JUDGE HOYT: I think it was Mr. Backus' Contention.
MR. BACKUS: Yes. It is our original Contention

JUDGE HOYT: Well, would you like to pick up on that? Do you have any comment?

MR. BACKUS: Well, I just don't agree that the matter is premature. I suppose this is a little bit analogous to

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the discussion we had yesterday about Emergency Planning. We have the Applicant wanting to have the option and having actually applied for a draft permit which is in the Draft Environmental . Statement suggesting what we consider to be rather major change in the Plant's design that will alter the consideration of environmental impact that was given the Plant during the construction permit proceedings. I don't think it is premature at all.

There are going to be proceedings before EPA. I understand that, that there is an entire procedure there.

Eventually, I think this Board is going to have to make a determination of the impact of the cool system on the cost benefit analysis for this Plant. It will have to take those impacts determined by EPA and factor them into their decision.

Since this has gotten to the stage of a draft permit from EPA Region I, I don't know to what extent the Applicant is actually intending to do it. I understand the tunnels have been actually constructed in anticipation of this use of biofouling control.

I don't think it is a bit premature. I think it is a matter that is appropriate to have discovery on, and that, I should think, should start now.

JUDGE LUEBKE: Having mentioned discovery leads me to ask, have the reports been written? The Staff must make some analysis, I presume?

MR. LESSY: There has been no amendment to the

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license application at the NRC.

JUDGE LUEBKE: So the amendment does not exist.

MR. LESSY: There is no amendment. It is called NPDES permit. But the draft permit was published as an appendix to the NRC's draft Environmental Statement and of course, is subject to comment there.

As I read the letter, particularly the last sentence on the first page:

"By that time we will have a firmer idea of PSC's intentions to use chlorination and/or back flushing."

As I read the letter, given the fact that the application has not been amended here and EPA is going through its preliminary procedures, there has been no determination as to a permit for this. I think it is premature. Perhaps the Applicant is the best one to respond to this.

JUDGE HOYT: That was my next question, to see if we can get some information from them on this.

MR. GAD: I think the question of discovery on this issue is one of the easier issues we will handle in the Prehearing Conference. I don't think there is any that is appropriate.

The reason for that is that I believe it was established in the Construction Permit Case that it is for EPA to decide what the actual limitations will be on this facility and EPA alone. Likewise, it is for EPA to decide what the aquatic impacts are, whatever the limitations are.

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If you want to litigate whether or not chlorine should be allowed to be discharged, and if so, how much, you do that in front of the EPA.

If you want to litigate that, "X" units of chlorine discharge will have "Y" units of aquatic impact. That bit of litigation is done in front of EPA. EPA, then, issues a permit and it issues their findings and their decision.

When we have those in hand, then, I have to say, if there is any issue remaining, but when we have those in hand, then someone can say to this Board, look at these horrible aquatic impacts that EPA has determined will result from this. Please take that into account in making your judgment.

Until we have that litigation, there is nothing before us until we have that amended NPDES permit. I don't think that this is one we have to worry about discovery on because I don't think there is anything to discover on this issue because I don't think there is anything to litigate.

JUDGE HOYT: Let me ask you very quickly, Mr. Gad, do you intend to make any changes in your intention to use chlorination and back flushing?

MR. GAD: I want to double check this at the next recess, but I think that the Company's intention is to seek the amended permit and then make the judgment as to which of the two methods of bio fouling control will be used from time to time.

JUDGE HOYT: You don't have your Request for Permit

before the EPA now?

MR. GAD: There is an application for an amendment to the NPDES permit pending before EPA, the status of which is described in Ms. Williams-Dawe's letter of June 15, 1982, which Mr. Lessy was kind of enough to serve on all of us. That is, as far as we are concerned, an up-to-date statement on the status of those proceedings.

JUDGE LUEBKE: To summarize your statement, you say it is not now within the jurisdiction of this Board?

MR. GAD: And what will be in the jurisdiction of this Board at a future date does not involve litigation of aquatic impacts and discovery of aquatic impacts. You simply take the results of someone else's litigation and factor them into your judgmental process.

JUDGE LUEBKE: And the consequence of that might be that we need not even have this Contention on the list, then, if we aren't going to do anything with it.

JUDGE PARIS: As you pointed out, Mr. Gad, it is up to the Board to decide whether the Environmental Impact, as determined by EPA, are acceptable. That certainly can be litigated.

MR. GAD: Well, the result of the Seabrook litigation last time is that the NRC can decide to license or not to license construction that has the impacts that EPA has adjudicated.

Frankly, I have some difficulty squaring that with Section 511

of the Clean Water Act Ammendments of 1972 because a judgment that the effluent limitations that EPA has imposed is unacceptable, and therefore, we shant have a plant, amounts to a supervision of the effluent limitations.

I think the point is that when we have an EPA decision before us, then if someone wants to make the contention that, on account of this new development, the application ought to be denied. It seems to me that that is the time to raise the contention. The reason why we do not have a problem deferring that until later on is because there is very little to do about that contention except for lawyers to write briefs and make arguments to the Board.

JUDGE PARIS: When would you say such a contention become life, at the time the EPA issues the permit?

MR. GAD: EPA practices a convoluted --- it is a bit complex and it has several steps to it. My suggestion would be that proper time for the contention would be when EPA has reached the last stage that itsis going to, that is to say, when the initial determination has come out and no one has appealed for an Adjudicatory Hearing, or after there has been an Adjudicatory Hearing and no one has taken it to the Administrator, or after the Administrator has ruled, and in each case we will get to a step, and we will then watch the expiration of the appeal period and we will know whether or not it is going to go to the next step.

JUDGE PARIS: Mr. Perlis, what is your view on the question I just asked Mr. Gad.

MR. PERLIS: As I understand what Mr. Gad is saying and I think I agree with it, the only issue for this Board to consider is the affect of the EPA's determination on the overall cost benefit analysis, but the input to the cost benefit analysis has to come from EPA.

That being the case, it does seem that we should defer this Contention until EPA has said something. I don't understand what we are going to get now.

JUDGE HOYT: I think, Mr. Backus, you are going to want to comment on that.

MR. BACKUS: Yes. Thank you. I just don't know of anything in the Regulations that would warrant this not being a good Contention at this time. It may be because EPA is going to have proceedings on this that the amount of discovery that the Applicants or the Staff want to respond to will be limited.

The Applicants, themselves, have put this change in their cooling system before us. This Board is going to have jurisdiction over the issues of the ultimate impact and the whole cost benefit analysis as everybody here has agreed.

I think this Board should be aware, if you are not, that this entire Plant was licensed both before the State and before the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board for the Construction Permit, among other things, on the ground that it was an environ-

mental winner because there were going to be no biocides used.

We were told that this was one of the environmental benefits of this Plant. It was ocean-cooling and there were no biocides.

Here we are with Unit I some 60-odd percent completed and the Applicant is asking EPA to now permit the use of rather large amounts of residual chlorine. It is some sort of chlorine compound to control biofouling.

I think it raises very serious questions and if we are not to delay this proceeding and go in fits and starts, I think this Contention can be admitted now. I fully expect that when we ask for discovery on this they will say, "Gee, we haven't made up our minds yet." This is the Burger King approach, let it do it our way. When we decide what we want on the burger, then you folks can have a chance to think about it.

The fact is that they are at this point, asking EPA to start proceedings on this and I certainly do not think it is too early for this Board and the parties that are interested in this issue, which my client is, to have a right to have this issue brought forward for Contention when the material is available.

I just don't see anything in the Regulation that would say that because we have got another agency working on this that the Contention is not even admissable now. I think it clearly is.

JUDGE PARIS: What would you want to discover at

this point?

MR. BACKUS: Well, one of the things we are most interested in is the reasons for this major change in plant design this far down the road. That is a major thing that we are interested in, given the fact that there was an enormous amount of litigation over the original design, including a couple of Appeals to the First Circuit, and the Applicants ultimately prevailed. Now they seem to be saying they don't think it is going to work.

We do know that they are planning to use, or apparently planning, subject to their discretion, to make an ultimate decision, to use biocides. We want to know what studies they have that would indicate that that was a preferable system and what they think the impacts of that system are.

They may tell us to wait until they go to EPA and then they will tell us. If that is so, that may be something that we would accept. We will find out then, and then get it for the purposes of this Board's Hearing.

I don't see why it cannot be a contention before this Board right now.

JUDGE HOYT: Does the society that you represent make any representations to the EPA in any of their hearings, or do you file any pleadings with EPA?

MR. BACKUS: We will have the opportunity to do that and given the fact that this is an environmental group, I expect that is something that would very likely occur.

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JUDGE HOYT: Isn't that the form you should be litigating that matter, rather than this particular form? Isn't your contention at this point in time before this form premature

MR. BACKUS: Well, all we are talking about now, as
I say, is whether or not this is the time to have a contention on
this issue here. I fully expect that the impacts will be developed
before EPA, that we will be given the opportunity to know what
is being produced before EPA; what the record before EPA is.
All I am saying now is that this is an appropriate time, it seems
to me, since this is the time for contentions, and since this
has been raised to have this contention admitted here.

I don't think it is going to take a lot of time of this Board or the parties here now, but as we get down the road with EPA, it will.

JUDGE HOYT: I think we have got all the argument we want on the record on that.

Can we dispose of the New England Coalition Problems that were raised last night before we go any further?

MR. GAD: Madam Chairman, the Board sent me home last night with a homework assignment. I have done it and I would like to present it and then stay out of the debate. I have provided copies to the Staff and Mr. Backus. I had eight copies and I am down to three plus the original. In view of the Provisions of Section 6 of what I have drafted, I do not want to keep a copy.

JUDGE HOYT: I think that for housekeeping purposes, it may very well be that we should attach this submission from you, Mr. Gad, as Counsel's Exhibit. We have got to get it attached somehow, Mr. Gad. I can understand your physical displeasure at that.

MR. GAD: I have no objection to it being reproduced in whatever fashion that your Honor thinks is appropriate, including binding into the transcript. I was sitting there waiting to see what Counsel you were going to select as the label for it. The Order itself would---

JUDGE HOYT: (Interrupting.) As Counsel's Exhibit

I would just letter them. I would not assign it to any particular

Counsel. I do not think I am quite that brave so early in the

morning.

We will just attach it as Counsel's Exhibit A for identification.

(Whereupon the document was marked Counsel's Exhibit A for identification.)

JUDGE HOYT: You have sat down, is that it?

MR. GAD: I should point out that there were two blanks in Section 3. The blanks should be April 21, 1982 for the first one regarding NECNP and April 20, 1982 for the second one regarding Massachusetts.

JUDGE HOYT: Thank you. Do you want to lead off with this?

MR. PERLIS: I will lead off.

JUDGE HOYT: All right, go ahead.

MR. PERLIS: First of all, I do not have a copy of this in front of me so I am going to be doing this pretty much by memory.

The Staff does not agree to this proposal for the reasons that we pretty much stated yesterday. We still take the position that where documents do exist today, as many of them do, that specific contentions should have been filed at this point. That is the typical rule of practice. Documents that are not in existence yet, contentions should come in when those documents exist and discovery should then follow.

The only other point that I wanted to add is I

believe Mr. Lessy is talking to the Representative of FEMA who may have something to say about this matter as well. Obviously, I cannot do that now.

JUDGE HOYT: I hope that Mr. Lessy can return to us before we close this subject matter out. We will see if can't accommodate that.

Mr. Jordan?

MR. JORDAN: Well, I am just trying to read through it at the moment. I have gone to No. 4. Just offhand I would end it at the end of No. 4. I do not really see a need for No. 5. I do not agree with the first sentence of No. 5 for reasons we discussed yesterday. I do not think that this Order really is inconsistent with practices of prior Boards and I do not see any particular reason for the second sentence there either.

I guess I would want to look at paragraph No. 4 a little more closely to be sure but basically this is what we are interested in.

JUDGE HOYT: We will give you an opportunity to do that a little later on but I think we want to get this--I'm sorry, did you have something, Mr. Backus?

MR. BACKUS: Yes, ma'am. I just wanted to note here--Well, after it is noted that we should not refer this as the Gad Proposal or the Dignan Proposal which reflects a remarkable humility of the authors maybe.

I note that the last thing is Applicant to other

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Intervenor/Petitioners (to be determined) and my recollection of the Prehearing Conference we have already had for which I do not have a transcript, unfortunately, is that we certainly had a contention on Emergency Planning that the Board will have under submission. My recollection of that was that the Applicant in that took the same position as to the other Emergency Planning Contentions that a generally framed contention that the Emergency Planning did not meet the requirements of 50.33 (g), 50.47 Appendix E of Part 50 would be acceptable to them.

Therefore, speaking for the Seacoast Anti Pollution

League, we would certainly want to be a part of any Emergency

Planning Contention that is worked out here. In fact, I thought

that that had been worked out over the last Prehearing Conference.

I believe the Staff is now taking a different position in this

regard than they did then. I thought that as far as the

Applicant was concerned, it was agreed that SAPL would have an

Emergency Planning Contention framed in that way.

JUDGE LUEBKE: It seems to me that I recall in the last Conference some of the municipalites were having problems with letting a contract to get a plan made, all of which left me feeling that the plans had not been made then certainly. I can wonder if they have been made now. I suspect that they have not. So I am a little puzzled of why we can't wait until we have some specific plans to discuss?

MR. BACKUS: There again, I think the issue is

whether or not this is a good contention. The evidence that we need to know how that contention is to be decided is not there yet.

JUDGE LUEBKE: Well, the Contention could be made next December and then we could decide whether it is a good Contention.

MR. BACKUS: Well, I also have to join in with what Attorney Shotwell said yesterday. As far as the Seacoast Anti Pollution League is concerned, there is an issue here not merely whether the plans exist and whether they are within the limits we have got at this site the best plans, but whether or not given the limitations of this site the plans can reasonably assure that adequate protective measures and and will be taken even if they are the best plans available on the face Plant.

JUDGE LUEBKE: That such a decision to be made in advance of having plans?

MR. BACKUS: Well, yes, in that we do have available, for example, already estimates of times for evacuation of the area around Seabrook from a Contractor hired by FEMA suggesting what the time would be both with planning and without. We also have time estimates from the Applicant. We have data in the record which will be--eventually plans will come in and I suppose that those plans will have some additional time estimates. We do have time estimates of the time to evacuate the ten mile area right now.

JUDGE LUEBKE: As a listener, I hear bits and pieces.

Eventually we are going to have to think about and rule on the whole thing.

MR. BACKUS: Uh hum.

JUDGE LUEBKE: That is my problem with it, I guess.

MR. BACKUS: My only position is that for a lot of these issues you are going to have bits and pieces now. We do not have a completed Plant either.

JUDGE LUEBKE: We have been using the word defer quite frequently and I think when you see our Order you will probably have some word defer in there.

JUDGE PARIS: Mr. Backus, you are interested primarily in getting underway with discovery on this?

MR. BACKUS: Right.

JUDGE LUEBKE: Do you think it would make a significant difference to the discovery you plan to take out to carry out whether you came in with a specific contention or whether you came in under a more general umbrella such as the one that Mr. Gad is proposing?

MR. BACKUS: I do think it makes a difference so long as, you are quite correct, Doctor, I think the issue is are we going to have available the discovery that we need to narrow this issue down to prepare our own direct case? There are certainly things that should be discovered on this issue.

As I say, the Applicant has produced estimates of time to evacuate. That is available now.

JUDGE PARIS: So what you are objecting now is primarily is the to be determined status that you seem to be under on Item 7?

MR. BACKUS: Right.

JUDGE PARIS: For purposes of writing this Order that I feel we are going to get to next week or so, I would still like to have a feeling of what reports exist in this subject area that could be used in a discovery process. Are there one report, two reports, three reports? Can they be identified?

MR. BACKUS: I am not prepared to give you a catalogue, Doctor. I think there exists today the Applicant's Emergency Plan. There exists today, at least in part, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts General Plan.

JUDGE LUEBKE: Excuse me. That is published?

MS. SHOTWELL: Yes.

MR. BACKUS: There exists today one or more studies of evacuation times, evacuation routes. There may very well exist a whole ream full of documents---

JUDGE LUEBKE: (Interrupting.) All published?

MR. BACKUS: I rather doubt that but they were prepared by the Company.

JUDGE LUEBKE: Well, I mean the distinction between that somebody does a little arithmetic and puts it in his drawer, that is not a report.

MR. BACKUS: Well, I am referring to reports that

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happen to have been privately sponsored rather than publicly sponsored. They are the kinds of things that would be produced in discovery.

There probably exists some documents explaining how the PEZ's were constructed and boundaries, an issue that we got into yesterday, and a whole host of other materials.

I respectfully submit and I do not want to get into quantitative analysis here, that when the history of this proceeding is written and someone totes up the total amount of material produced on discovery, a fair portion of it, perhaps more than half is material that exists today. That is why I resist the idea of postponing discovery and indeed postponing any activity on a discreet section of Emergency Planning such as Off Site Plans to another date. That, I respectfully submit just builds in a delay that we will never be able to recover.

A large measure of what goes into Off Site Planning exists in addition to the plan of one particular town and another particular town.

I would also just like to say for the record, the phraseology of Section 7 was selected because when we departed here last night---

JUDGE HOYT: (Interrupting.) You are referring to Counsel Exhibit A?

MR. BACKUS: I am indeed, Madam Chairman. Thank you. When we departed here last night, the question had been raised

how the same procedure would apply to other potential Intervenors.

That question had not been decided by the Board and I felt it

was not a function of the author of that document to presume

the Board's Ruling. So I simply put in there as a reminder to all.

JUDGE HOYT: Thank you. I think, Mr. Bisbee, you indicated you had a comment that you wish to make?

MR. BISBEE: Yes, ma'am. I have to quick responses to the concerns raised by Dr. Luebke, the first being his suggestion that this Contention could be deferred until the Plans are ready. I think the proposal on the table as evidenced by Counsel's Exhibit A, does call for the deferral of a decision on the admissibility of the Emergency Planning Contentions until the Plans are submitted. The proposal calls for beginning discovery and that raises your second concern as to what material is available. Mr. Gad is correct in pointing out that there are few actual Emergency Plans published by either State or the communities in the States of New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

He also correctly points out that there is nonetheless a great deal of information available concerning the preparation of those plans and the information needed to develop those plans.

JUDGE LUEBKE: He indicated that maybe half of that was available in his opinion, I think.

MR. GAD: It is sort of a guess.

JUDGE HOYT: Mr. Lessy, you have been away from us for a short time while I believe you have been taking advantage

of a conference call?

MR. LESSY: Yes, your Honor. I have two things to report. I have information on a subject which was not available to me yesterday.

When we were discussing this late yesterday on the ride home or ride back to the hotel, it struck me that it would be very relevant to have the views of the FEMA. In fact, the FEMA Regional Council, Mr. Brian Cassidy I understood was planning to attend this Prehearing Conference. There was some emergency of an administrative matter in Washington which at the last minute made it impossible for him to attend.

In any event, I was able to reach him this morning.

What I did and I did it as fairly as I could, I presented the proposal which is pending with respect to the handling of Emergency Planning Contentions in this proceeding and gave him the Staff's views and also the views pro. I have his phone number if the Board wishes to discuss it with him further.

I told him that the Staff felt that the views of that Agency would be relevant if they had any.

JUDGE HOYT: The only mechanism I can think of that could get to the Board, Mr. Lessy, would probably be for you to file some sort of a supplemental brief---

MR. LESSY: (Interrupting.) Or a letter from FEMA if the Board so desires.

JUDGE HOYT: Served on all parties to the Hearing,

of course?

MR. LESSY: Yes. Let me just tell you what FEMA's position is because he authorized me to state it.

FEMA opposes the proposal. They would prefer to treat Emergency Planning Contentions by the Rules under 2.714. The reasons are basically twofold.

Firstly, and I do not think that there is a first or a second, they do not feel that--Well, he said that as things stand now, the final State and local plans will not be submitted to FEMA for their review until early December of 1982. Therefore, they would rather not see a discovery process go on without specific contentions in mind or without specific plans as far as FEMA is concerned.

They also stated in their view, it is more difficult for the FEMA Staff to focus its concerns when they have either the specific plans to look at or specific issues that people want to litigate. A broad based kind of contention like this, even with specific subparts that would have been contentions or would not have been contentions had they been admitted, would not be too helpful in terms of their own planning process. So

FEMA's Position is that they do not favor the proposal as stated.

Now there has been one other material development on the legal side which I learned of last night and which I would like to apprise the Board and the parties of. Mr. Jordan

made substantial reference to a Catawba Licensing Board Decision in which the Catawba Licensing Board, Judge Kelly, and if I am incorrect about that I was unable to get it from Mr. Jordan this morning but I was able to ascertain the status of it, in which the Catawba Licensing Board admitted Emergency Planning Contentions for discovery purposes without basis on the grounds that the documents were not available. Is that a fair summary of that Decision?

MR. JORDAN: As I recall that is a fair summary of part of it, yes.

MR. LESSY: Pursuant to a request and I am not sure who the requestors are, I believe it was the Staff and the Applicant, the parties in the Catawba Licensing Board Decision asked the Licensing Board to certify the question to the Appeal Board of whether or not that kind of proposal or that procedure which the Catawba Licensing Board used was consistent with the Commission's Regulations, including specifically 2.714, even though it was interlocutory.

The Appeal Board accepted the referral, my understanding was on an expedited basis but I was not able to confirm that. In any event, briefs of the parties on the certification by the Licensing Board to the Appeal Board on that matter, at least the Staff Brief is due today.

So the Appeal Board is reviewing the certification and presumably the issue at this point in time. I think that

impacts on the proposal to the extent that the legal argument, by NECNP at least, on behalf of this proposal may well be in some jeopardy. Now my understanding of interlocutory Appeal Board Review of matters like this is when the Appeal Board gets involved in prehearing phase of a proceeding like this on an interlocutory basis, it does it very, very quickly.

I would expect that that matter, including the Catawba Decision, to be reviewed by the Appeal Board on an expedited basis.

The other thing that I am informed of is that the Commission is also reviewing a Brown's Ferry Decision, I think by a Licensing Board, which raises a similar kind of consideration with respect to admissions of contentions without specific basis under 2.1714.

I did want to present those two developments to the Licensing Board, the last of which I just heard of now. I think they are relevant to the Board's consideration of these matters.

(Off the record.)

JUDGE LUEBKE: So, Mr. Lessy, the summary is if we wait a little while, the ruling will be made for us.

MR. LESSY: I think so.

JUDGE HOYT: Thank you, Mr. Lessy. I believe you did have some additional representations that you wanted to make, am I right?

MR. LESSY: No, those are the two point, your Honor, that I wanted to make on the subject.

JUDGE HOYT: Oh, all right.

JUDGE PARIS: Mr. Lessy, did FEMA give any indication of when their final evaluation of the state and local plans might be ready, assuming they come in in December of 1982, or can you make any estimate based on your experience?

MR. LESSY: Of course there would be draft plans submitted for FEMA. As I understand it, it is a continuing process.

JUDGE PARIS: FEMA calls it a dynamic process.

MR. LESSY: Okay. This dynamic process is one that includes draft plans being submitted with FEMA and FEMA working in conjunction with state and local people and an informal comment period. As I understand it, the final state and local plans for those will be submitted by 12/82 and basically I should think, based upon what Mr. Cassidy said, that would be not 12/30/82, but more towards 12/2/82 or 12/1/82. Basically, I should think FEMA would require 4 to 6 weeks. This is an estimate. Therefore,

you would have FEMA's views on this matter about the time of our Prehearing Conference in January.

Of course, FEMA is committed to formal testimony and final findings to our Agency. Under the Regulations, they in essence report to the NRC or make their findings to the NRC in May. That would be the timeframe for this.

JUDGE PARIS: Well, the 4 to 6 weeks would be time time required to do their preliminary analysis of the Evacuation Plans, but that is not the end of it, is it?

MR. LESSY: As I understand it, the 4 to 6 week period which we are talking about from December, would be their formal comment period with respect to the final state and local plans. In otherwords, the informal process is already under way. He informed me that one of the regional committees called RAC had already commented on at least one New Hampshire local plan. That process is under way. The process continues, but this is the final submittal, the final plans FEMA commented at that point in time.

My understanding of the process is that after the formal FEMA comment some time in January, then state and local plans may have to be revised or resubmitted one more time if there are any substitutive comments.

JUDGE PARIS: So if FEMA finds any deficiencies, those have to be corrected and FEMA makes a re-evaluation following that, is that right?

MR. LESSY: That is correct, Sir.

JUDGE PARIS: Sometime in here there has got to be an exercise.

MR. LESSY: That's right.

JUDGE HOYT: Do you have anything? I'm sorry.

JUDGE PARIS: I am just trying to get down to an estimate of the final acceptance by FEMA. After the initial evluation is done and any deficiencies, if any, are addressed to the state and local authories and exercise is conducted and that is evaluated, where do we come out at the end? Do you have any idea?

MR. LESSY: Well, I should think that their formal findings and final testimony are due to this Agency by May 5th, or whatever the date we had on our draft schedule, approximately the first week in May, that the final FEMA findings would have to precede that. There is something in my mind based upon a public meeting we had with FEMA at the Seabrook site. I don't have my notes from there because as I said, I understood Mr. Cassidy was going to be coming here to talk about these dates of sometime in March. That's just a recollection at this point in time.

JUDGE HOIT: I'm sorry.

MS. HOLLINGWORTH: I don't know whether I can offer any help to the Board, but the case is not going to be heard by the Supreme Court of whether the Evacuation Plan is being adhered to according to the state legislation. That is not going to be

heard until September, and we do not know at this time how fast the Supreme Court will work once they have heard the case. To say that it will be 12/82, I don't think we can go on any of those figures. I think we have no basis to rule on that.

JUDGE LUEBKE: This is what; I've lost track?

MS. HOLLINGWORTH: In the Supreme Court is a case whether ---

JUDGE LUEBKE: What municipality?

MS. HOLLINGWORTH: It is the State of New Hampshire.

The law calls for all local units of government in cooperation

with the Civil Defense to initiate a program. At this point in

time there is that case.

JUDGE LUEBKE: And the only way you can make a plan and get a contractor is through the Supreme Court. There is no other avenue?

MS. HOLLINGWORTH: No. I'm sorry. That is not the way it is. What it is, local units of government are going to initiate the plan and make the plan. But what has happened thus far, is Civil Defense has hired a firm without the local units of government. The local units of government believe that their rights have not been adhered to by the legislation.

JUDGE LUEBKE: I understood that. All I am suggesting that in the interesting of expediting things, they could
start over a different way.

MR. LESSY: Apparently that is what is happening.

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How many local units of government are Plaintiffs in that suit?

MS. HOLLINGWORTH: I do not know what the situation is. I was at a meeting the other day in Seabrook and I was told that there were only two town that weren't working. But that is not true. Exeter had a town meeting the other night and they are meeting with the Selectmen and the Exeter meeting is going to a town meeting to determine that they will not work with the Firm, and it was voted on the other night. Exeter was not considered to be one of the towns. North Hampton has also requested a letter from the Firm stating that they will not be held liable in any way should the case be ruled against them.

The Firm stated also at an Exeter hearing that they had worked with other towns that say that they have not worked. They have allowed them to come in and talk to the police officers or to the fire chiefs, but as far as they are concerned, they have not functioned with them.

This is, again, a decision for the Courts and certainly is not a problem ---

MR. LESSY: (Interrupting.) What it means, to put those comments in perspective, is that there are a lot of towns in the State who are working with a consultant. There are perhaps 2 to 4 towns which have a problem in litigation as to the way the consultant, as I understand it, was selected. But the process is going on notwithstanding that law suit. Whatever the percentage of towns the 2 to 4 are is not a significant percentage.

The process is continuing.

MS. HOLLINGWORTH: I would like to disagree with the numbers of towns.

JUDGE HOYT: That process is going on

MS. HOLLINGWORTH: It really doesn't matter whether the towns are working or not. If the case is ruled in behalf of the towns, it will still go back to ground zero.

JUDGE LUEBKE: Well, what the implication of that is that the completion of the entire Emergency Planning process eventually is later than you think. That is the gist of your remark.

MR. LESSY: If that law suit is successful.

JUDGE HOYT: I think we have got everything we need on that.

MR. GAD: I would like to make one note, if I may.

Dr. Luebke, the Board has a copy of the License Application.

There is a volume entitled Radiological Emergency Plans.

Appendix C in that volume is an Evacuation Time Estimate prepared by a consultant to the Applicant. Appendix C also contains the comments of the Massachusetts Civil Defense Agency. These will give you just an idea of the types of materials that are already available.

JUDGE HOYT: Yes, we received those documents and we have them in our office.

Let's move on now, unless there are any more

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comments.

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Let's go not with Ms. Hollingworth and her four Contentions on behalf of Coastal Chamber of Commerce of New Hampshire.

MS. HOLLINGWORTH: I submitted a response to the Applicant's response and apparently this was not the order. I submitted it to all the members and I was sure you received a copy as well. It was changed from 4 to actually 7 Contentions. It was a supplement. I apologize for not doing it in the proper order. The Applicant said that I should not have done this without leave of the Board.

JUDGE HOYT: Well, the Contentions I am looking at are those that you have filed in your June 8th, and I believe I used the word "4 Contentions" because on page 2 you have the word "4 Contentions." You are quite correct. It does contain more than 4.

MS. HOLLINGWORTH: I do apologize to the Board and to the Applicant because I am not knowledgeable in the proceedings and I did not ask for leave to do so.

The Staff has commented on each one, 1 through 7, and the Applicant has commented on them together.

MR. LESSY: Excuse me. Maybe we ought with the standing question before we deal with the Contentions. There was a lingering standing question with respect to this petition.

MS. HOLLINGWORTH: And I did file. Judge Hoyt asked

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me to submit to ... r numbers of members, which I did submit to both the Staff and the Applicant and to Judge Hoyt.

There was some question in my mind because I received this by wire, whether I was to list each and every member. There are 248 members.

JUDGE HOYT: I think you had taken care of that, had you not, Ms. Hollingworth?

MS. HOLLINGWORTH: Yes I had. I sent you a copy and the Staff and Applicant, as well.

MR. LESSY: The Staff had a question about it.

JUDGE HOYT: We put that on the wire to Ms.

Hollingworth at your request that the numbers of this organization be listed prior to this Prehearing Conference. If I read all the correspondence correctly, apparently Ms. Hollingworth contacted you and you indicated that you would take a representative group, and then at some later date she could file the balance of the membership with you. That has been done in a telegram of July 9.

MR. LESSY: I still had one question about their standard.

JUDGE HOYT: All right. Go ahead.

MR. LESSY: You listed approximately how many groups in that pleading?

> MS. HOLLINGWORTH: I think there were 40.

MR. LESSY: The question which I had, I just wanted

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of Commerce, not being represented by you, but how many members of the Coastal Chamber of Commerce?

MS. HOLLINGWORTH: There are 248, I believe, as of last count. When I spoke to you, I asked if you wanted me to contact all of them and you said that 25 would be sufficient.

MR. LESSY: What I did say was that a complete list wasn't required. Get what you could in a short time period.

This is for the record. This listing is of 40 members of a total membership of 248, who have expressly authorized you to represent their interests on behalf of the Coastal Chamber of Commerce in this Proceeding.

MS. HOLLINGWORTH: Correct.

MR. LESSY: I just wanted to clarify that for the record because the telegram is a little bit ambiguous in that regard and I wanted that clear on the record as to what the representation was.

MS. HOLLINGWORTH: I would like to say one thing.

I was a little puzzled as why I was asked, because as I read the Regulations, it said that one member would be sufficient to show call and why I was asked to give a list. It isn't anything like the NAACP V. Alabama where it was ruled that it was not necessary to divulge the association of membership because that was an invasion of your right to associate. We are not afraid of the same conditions as they were, but there is some economic impact

that could be made on some of the businesses because in our business we do do business with the Applicant. It was of some consideration to some of the members, although all of them did give their name.

It was of some consideration; not that we felt that the Applicant would use that power of economic strengths against them, but it did bear some being for their names to be applied.

It was a puzzlement of why we were asked to divulge the names.

Is there an explanation?

MR. LESSY: The Appeal Board issued a Decision in 1979 called the Virginia Electric and Power, in the matter of Virginia Electric and Power, North Anna Stations I & II, ALAB 536, 9NRC 402, specific holdings at 404 in 1979, and that Decision faulted the Petitioner who had failed to identify members by name and address who wished to be represented by an individual such as yourself who would have standing, but who wishes to intervene on behalf of an organization.

That Decision was rendered in 1979 and that was the basis of my request that the standing issue be resolved prior to coming to Prehearing Conference.

MS. HOLLINGWORTH: If I could have one more question.

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MS. HOLLINGWORTH: I just wondered, was that a Ruling that more than one member had to be given or was it all the memberships?

MR. LESSY: Any.

MS. HOLLINGWORTH: Any members?

MR. LESSY: That is my understanding, ves.

MS. HOLLINGWORTH: I want to it be clear that the forty that were mentioned were not exclude any of the others because there several who would like to be on that list but it was just impossible for me over the 4th of July to contact them all.

MR. LESSY: Of course, that is why I suggested that you get the ones that you could to satisfy the Board's telegram.

JUDGE HOYT: Which telegram?

MR. LESSY: The telegram of the Board requesting that this Petitioner provide the names of those who she is representing on behalf of the Coastal Chamber of Commerce.

JUDGE HOYT: That telegram was at your request or the solicitation of that information was done at your request by this Board, Mr. Lessy?

MR. LESSY: Yes.

JUDGE HOYT: I just want to all hang together,

Mr. Lessy.

MR. LESSY: Sure. That is right.

JUDGE HOYT: Mr. Gad, did you have something you

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wanted to add to this?

MR. GAD: Madam Chairman, I am a little intrigued as I listen to this because we have an organization that supposedly has 248 members, I must say that I had heard of a much larger number but let's take that number for the moment. Forty of them have decided that they want to hire Ms. Hollingworth to come in here and propose this plan. I guess my question is, what happened to the other 208? Now that is not my real mission to get overly upset if the names of the other 208 are used in a fashion they would not improve but it is not rank speculation because I have personal knowledge that at least one member of the Chamber of Commerce does not agree with the position taken in these pleadings.

Now the reason we find ourselves in this situation is because we have some very amorphous rules on organizational standing and litigation by unincorporated associations in this Agency is very different from the way it is in the rest of the world. That poses often times not much of a problem because we have an organization like NECNP which was created for the purpose of this kind of a litigation or SAPL, so that the very act of a being member is some assurance that the fellows interests are in fact being represented.

I rather doubt that the Chamber of Commerce was created for the purpose of proposing this Plant. I suspect it was created many years before this Plant was a gleam in anyone's

eye. So simply sitting here listening to what I have heard, I guess I think somebody ought to ask. What about the other 208?

MS. HOLLINGWORTH: Judge Hoyt, could I please answer that right now?

JUDGE HOYT: Yes, ma'am. I am going to give you an opportunity right now. Go ahead.

MS. HOLLINGWORTH: I would like to respond to that. The Board of Directors voted just recently on the second set of contentions and they voted to agree to allow me to continue and we felt that the Board of Directors usually do set precedent for the rest of the membership. They agreed that I would represent them. I am doing this becaue I am involved in it as a business person and because of my familiarity with some of the legislation that has happened with Seabrook.

As far as that one member which is Public Service

Company, I assume you were referring to, that is not in favor

of the Chamber of going ahead, I know one person who is a member

of Public Service Company who is not in favor of Seabrook Station

so I guess we are equal.

JUDGE PARIS: Ms. Hollingworth, do you have documentation of the vote of the Board of Directors of the Coastal Chamber authorizing you to represent the Coastal Chamber?

MS. HOLLINGWORTH: Do I have documentation?

JUDGE PARIS: Do you have documentation on that?

MS. HOLLINGWORTH: I do not have it with me today

but I would be more than happy to get it for you and submit it into the Board.

JUDGE PARIS: Would you do that and provide it to us and provide to us and all the other parties?

MS. HOLLINGWORTH: Certainly.

JUDGE HOYT: Let me determine first, Mr. Gad, are you opposing the standing of the Coastal Chamber of Commerce to participate as an Intervenor in this case? If you are, then we are going to require certain things of the Coastal Chamber. If not, then we have got all our jury speeches on the record and we can go ahead.

MR. GAD: Ms. Hollingworth plainly has standing to intervene on her own and to raise these contentions. I think I was perhaps guilty of raising ius terti here but I think somebody ought to.

JUDGE HOYT: Then I think the question of standing for Ms. Hollingworth is resolved as a result of that.

I think perhaps Dr. Paris's suggestion is well taken and I would like to reiterate the need of having some letter of submission or some pleading filed by you indicating the Board of Directors had authorized you to represent the Chamber in this matter. Please give us all the matter of the Case of Seabrook, that is the proper title, the Public Service Company, the docket numbers and so forth.

MS. HOLLINGWORTH: Certainly. I would be glad. In

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my original pleading I did submit a letter from the Executive

Director stating that the Board of Directors had authorized him

to allow me to continue but I would be more than happy to---

JUDGE HOYT: (Interrupting.) I recall that letter.

I think at this point in time though I would like to have a little bit more formalized document attached to the record for us.

If it is not being opposed then, I think we clearly have standings from the Chamber at this point in time.

MR. LESSY: That is right, your Honor. I want it established on the record that as Mr. Gad pointed out, the Commission does have formal requirements for groups intervening. It should not be interpreted personally or anything like that but they must be met before a group can intervene. That is what we have been attempting to establish here.

MS. HOLLINGWORTH: That is what we have been trying to do as well.

JUDGE PARIS: Mr. Lessy, if she sucessfully comes up with documentation that the Board of Directors has authorized her to represent the Coastal Chamber, would that satisfy the Staff do you think?

MR. LESSY: Yes, it would, your Honor. The document should be a Board of Directors Document. The document which was submitted technically was a document that Ms. Hollingworth recited that she had been authorized. The better document is a document from the Board of Directors with respect to that

authorization. Assuming that is coming in, the Staff has no objection to the representative standing of the group.

MS. HOLLINGWORTH: Would the Board like me to continue or would they rather wait for me to be sure that they have the document as far as standing?

JUDGE HOYT: I think for purposes of your participation in this Prehearing Conference we waive receipt of that document at this time, Ms. Hollingworth and proceed with your presentation on Contention No. 1?

MS. HOLLINGWORTH: As I stated prior to this that the Applicant had responded to group them altogether 1-6 saying that the objected to them because they were lengthy and argumentative and they were all dealing with the Emergency Planning. It was not the intent of the Chamber to be lengthy or argumentative on our Contentions but we were trying to be specific as we had been requested to be before.

The Applicant suggests that we just state the Regulations and this kind of puts me in a dilemma since the Staff on the other hand says that they want more specificity. So it leaves not knowing who I am to satisfy.

JUDGE HOYT: The Board, Ms. Hollingworth.

MS. HOLLINGWORTH: I hope that is the case.

We do not feel that the Emergency Planning is premature. In fact, we feel very strongly that it was something that should have been something that was resolved a long time ago

that---

since our New England frugalty has been offended when we think of spending anywhere from 3 billion to 7 billion without determining whether we can be safely be evacuated. So to bring the question of evacuation up is premature after 60 per cent of the Plant has been completed.

JUDGE HOYT: Is that all you want to say on Cl?

MS. HOLLINGWORTH: Well, actually the Applicant
has taken 1 through 6 and lumped them together saying specifically

I guess I should go through my Contentions.

JUDGE HOYT: (Interrupting.) We are not going to do it that way. We are going to take them one at the time.

I think we have got pretty much and exhausted literally the Evacuation Plan Contentions unless you have something absolutely new and startling to add, Mr. Gad, Mr. Lessy?

MR. GAD: The position the Applicant took on the EPZ Contentions Chamber of Commerce, it was consistent on the ones that we had taken on Massachusetts and NECNP, New Hampshire and who ever else raised them.

That position was that we thought the Contentions as stated were defective and ought not to be admitted but that we had no objection to and the admission of this broad, general Contention. Now we took that position not because we thought that the rules of pleading were any less as to EPZ than they are as to other issues. We took it simply because we said we would

not raise an objection.

If in fact we are to deal with these Contentions under those rules, then the Applicant's Position would be a little different, specifically C1-2. I think it is a single contention now as it is stated in this document, is utterly. Without specificity and utterly without any basis whatsoever.

So we have a different reaction and the reason I do this is because as I listen to the Staff I become more and more convinced that our goal of saving time is not going to work and maybe has already failed. I also frankly become more and more concerned that it was not our purpose in urging the Board to admit this broad Contention on behalf of those advocated Emergency Planning Issues. It is not our intention to making a ruling over someone's objection that could later be accused of being in error. That was not our purpose whatsoever. Our purpose was to simply say we do not object because we think this is cleaner and easier. I now think that it is probably incumbent upon the Applicant to deal with each of these Contentions as they are framed.

C1-2 is utterly lacking in any basis or specificity whatsover.

JUDGE HOYT: Mr. Lessy?

MR. LESSY: Your Honor, the Staff has addressed what it considers to be the obvious inadequacies of this Contention on Pages 3 and 4 of its pleading dated July 1, 1982

which was the response of the NRC Staff to number of petitions including this one. Unless the Board has any questions about that response, I would just rely on our written submission.

JUDGE HOYT: Let us move along then to Coastal's Contention No. 3. That is dealing with the Off Site Emergency Plan.

MS. HOLLINGWORTH: Again, we are placed in the same position. There is no Plan so it is very hard for us to be specific about or to challenge it or to do anything whatsoever regarding it. That is, again, the same situation we find ourselves in. There is no way in which we can state anything because there is nothing to address.

JUDGE HOYT: Anything from you, Mr. Gad?

MR. GAD: What I hear there is that they have not stated a contention and an explanation for why and it seems to that disposes that.

MR. LESSY. The Staff opposes this Contention on the grounds on Page 4 of our written submission.

MS. HOLLINGWORTH: We agree with the Staff that there is not a Plan and this is what the Staff stated. It is the responsibility of the Applicant to have an Evacuation Plan.

JUDGE HOYT: Nothin in addition?

MS. HOLLINGWORTH: Nothing in addition. We would like very much to be able to comment on it.

JUDGE HOYT. It is your fourth Contention which

deals with again Off Site and On Site Emergency Planning protective measures in the event of accident. Do you want to discuss anything further on that, Ms. Hollingworth?

MS. HOLLINGWORTH: In the State of New Hampshire we no longer have Radiation Monitoring. They have taken it out of our budget. There was some attempt last session to put it back in so that it is a concern to us.

JUDGE HOYT: That was a State matter though, was it not?

MS. HOLLINGWORTH: Yes, but we have no basis at which to gage our radiation levels now. We are just saying again the same thing as before. We need to see the Applicant Emergency Planning. It is of great concern to us. We have 200,000 tourists in the area during the summer months. We have to be able to be sure not only that they are safe but that they believe they are so. Also, in the event of a rumor that we can protect that interest.

JUDGE HOYT: Just as a matter of curiosity mostly,
Ms. Hollingworth, do you have some sort of Radiation Stations
around the State and those were recorded?

MS. HOLLINGWORTH: I cannot give you too much of that information. I just know that the State did have or intended to have radiations to take the levels so that they would be able to interpret any changes in radiation.

JUDGE HOYT: Was there a matter that they had

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discussed or funded for the specific purpose of Seabrook or was this a statewide function?

MS. HOLLINGWORTH: I think that it was statewide and I am sure it was not just for Seabrook.

JUDGE HOYT: Had it operated for a very long period of time?

MS. HOLLINGWORTH: I cannot give you that information.

I am not exactly sure of just what it stood.

JUDGE HOYT: Anything, Mr. Gad?

MR. GAD: Which Contention?

JUDGE HOYT: We are C4.

MR. GAD: C4A?

JUDGE HOYT: Yes, I believe it has been divided into A through E.

MR. GAD: Looking at it as a Contention under 2714, our position would be the same as the Staff's. The Staff finds parts of this okay and parts of it not. I guess I had a little trouble figuring out what this discussion about state monitoring had to do with the parts so I apologize. We would stand on the Staff's piece of paper, we treat this under 2714.

JUDGE HOYT: Are you speaking of the Staff's position as stated on Page 5 of their submission of July 1?

MR. GAD: I was reading from some notes that I had prepared but I am sure that your Honor is correct.

MR. LESSY: Yes. The Staff, your Honor, had no

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objection to this Contention.

JUDGE HOYT: We are dealing with C4A?

MR. LESSY. I was dealing with all of C4. I just put them altogether. This is very much the same as New Hampshire Contention 20. The Representative said that she would like to see the Plan.

In this Contention the Coastal Chamber of Commerce has reviewed the Plan or the Contention references certain sections of the Plan which the Coastal Chamber indicates is inadequate and states the reasons why. That is all we have really been asking for. They also vie a legal bais with respect to the 10 CFR Regulations and certain NuRegs. That satisfies the basis of specificity requirements and in our view is a litigable contention.

JUDGE HOYT: That is all parts of it?

MR. LESSY: Yes, C4.

JUDGE HOYT: Let us take Contention No. 5,

Ms. Hollingworth?

MS. HOLLINGWORTH: On C5 I think I had started to get mixed up because I had started to address C4 and C5 together. The Staff had C4 and C5 at the tope of the page and I must have mixed them together. When I said I would like to see the Plan, I was referring to the Evacuation Plan. When they addressed the question they said that once the Plan was submitted, we could be more specific and I agree with them. I would like when we have

it to be able to--I think we can reword it more to their liking, if that is agreeable to the Staff.

MR. LESSY: Our position is on Page 5 of our pleading with respect to this Contention 5. The Staff objected to the Contention, that is the alleged inadequacy of the State and local plans until such plans are submitted. A contention on plans that are not submitted, obviously at this point has got to be speculative and premature.

We did say in that next sentence that Contentions relating to the alleged inadequacy of the plans may be promptly framed once the Coastal Chamber of Commerce has had an opportunity to examine such plans and timely submit them.

MS. HOLLINGWORTH: I am in agreement with that.

JUDGE HOYT: Am I reading that to mean that you withdraw Contention 5 at this time?

MS. HOLLINGWORTH: No, I am not withdrawing. I would like to be able to, when the Plan is submitted, comment more specifically on it because this is what the Board has said that they would agree to.

MR. LESSY: Well, what the Staff has said that it opposes this Contention as offered. I think you should have an opportunity to submit a specific contention or a contention once you have had an opportunity to review the Plan.

I think the Coastal Chamber has the Chair has suggested of withdrawing this Contention until that time or you

can continue to press this Contention at which time the Board will rule on it as stated.

MS. HOLLINGWORTH: If the Board is to go forward with bringing Massachusetts in, in the evacuation and the other people, this perhaps would be an area that the Chamber would be involved in as well and our Contentions 1-6 would be expected. That would be our hope.

JUDGE HOYT: I think we understand what you want then.

That brings us into Contention 6, Emergency Planning Zones you have entitled this.

MS. HOLLINGWORTH: Yes, of course, that we are concerned about the boundaries and so forth, topology of the communities around and the LPZ and also we have perhaps one of the largest apple growers in the country in our vicinity, we are concerned about that as well for its contamination within that area. This is an area that will be----

JUDGE HOYT: We understand substantive concerns,

Ms. Hollingworth. What we are trying to do right now is try and
get the procedural aspects of how to handle that best.

The Staff has suggested that this Contention lacks specificity and that it could be remedied by an appropriate amendement by providing specific examples of how the Plan fails to account adequately for jurisdictional boundaries. That would be refiling of the Contention, your amendment of it at this time.

MS. HOLLINGWORTH: I would like to reword it. I

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think that it can be corrected.

JUDGE HOYT: Can you do it at this time?

MS. HOLLINGWORTH: Not right at this moment, perhaps today I can. If I am given time, I am quite nervous and I am afraid that if I sat here and tried to do it, I would not do an adequate job.

JUDGE HOYT: I thought perhaps that you already had done it.

MS. HOLLINGWORTH: I had intended to but unfortunately I have not been able to get to it. I will attempt to accomplish that today.

JUDGE HOYT: Ms. Hollingworth, there is no need to be nervous with this group of people.

MS. HOLLINGWORTH: Well, I am afraid that being the only lay member here, I feel very, very nervous.

JUDGE HOYT: I would never had known it had you not told me so do not worry about that at all.

Anything from you, Mr. Gad?

MR. GAD: I think that a contention meeting the requirements of 2714, EPZ Boundaries, is not sufficient if it simply says you have not considered apples. It is not sufficient to tell us that, "We are concerned about boundaries and so forth." I think that the contention, if we are going to play by 2714 rules, ought to say that the shape of the presently configured EPZ is inadequate because it ought to make a left instead of a right

and pick up this town or that facility or something like this. This gets us into what we were into yesterday. It is not the Applicant's burden and the Regulation was written to preclude an argument then. It is the Applicant's burden to do an exhaustive survey of the infinite number of possibilities here. The rule was written so that anyone who thought that there was a good reason why we should put a lump in it here, could come in and litigate that and he would not be precluded from litigating that, and I agree he is not precluded from litigating that. If we are going to go out and try to draft this one again, I thought I ought to put on the record what our views are as to how it must be granted.

MR. LESSY: The fact that it is alleged here that the ten mile EPZ does not adequately account for jurisdictional boundaries. As I stated yesterday, it is not something that can be done without looking at a map. We have to look at the ten mile EPZ and tell us which jurisdictional boundaries he thinks are not adequately accounted for and give us the reason why. In my view, with the absence of that objective Contention, it is easily remedied.

JUDGE HOYT: I wonder, then, Ms. Hollingworth,
having heard all this whether you have a good idea of the suggestions
that you have, the points that you would have to include in any
redrafting of it, including the submission of the maps attached
to it.

MS. HOLLINGWORTH: Well, I too heard Massachusetts had somewhat the same problem yesterday when they were speaking, and I did take lessons on how to frame a Contention at the time that Mr. Lessy was so kind to tell us.

JUDGE HOYT: He is a master.

MS. HOLLINGWORTH: And I didn't know it wasn't said and I do realize that it does need to be restructured and I will do my best to.

JUDGE HOYT: Yes, we are going to set a time on that for you to resubmit that.

MS. HOLLINGWORTH: Are you going to give it to me now, Judge Hoyt?

JUDGE HOYT: Let's just wait a minute and get through these and then we will get to that again.

Unless there is something else, and I don't hear anything else on Contention 6. How about Contention 7 dealing with the Radioactive Activity Monitoring.

MS. HOLLINGWORTH: The Staff accepted 7 and I will have to say that I am not able to discuss in any intelligent. In fashion. I do have people who are witnesses who will be able to say exactly what we disagree with in this, and part of our Contention is so strong because we feel what happened just recently with Vermont Yankee and coming close to a meltdown and whether that would have an actual factor in control we are not really sure, but we do believe that we have witnesses

that can bear up what this Contention 7 is.

MR. LESSY: I would like to clarify Staff's position on 7. We filed it in two, because it is really two things, really much different things. What we delineated was 7a, Radioactive Monitoring, that is on Page 10 of New Hampshire's submissions, and there is also what looks to us like a much different Contention beginning on Page 11 on Control Room Design, although it doesn't have a different letter.

So, for our purposes, at least, since they are different subjects, we did no object to Contention 7a. It was stated in Contention 7 that we did oppose, but we do not oppose 7a on Radioactive Monitoring. But this Control Room Design one, which is a different subject, we did oppose that and want to discuss that next.

JUDGE HOYT: Yes, that is devided into two and I probably should have indicated that that deals with the Control Room Design beginning with your Page 11, the bottom of the page.

Do you have something bothering you Mr. Backus?

MR. BACKUS: Yes, I do, Madam Chairman, and I apoligize interrupting Ms. Hollingworth, but there have been statements made yesterday and today that the Applicant doesn't have the burden of proof on determining the appropriate size of the EPZ, and unless there has been some ruling made by the Commission or Appeal Board that I am not aware of, I just wanted to indicate on the record that I don't agree with that.

JUDGE HOYT: All right, thank you, very much, sir. Go ahead, Ms. Hollingworth.

MS. HOLLINGWORTH: The Applicant says that under 7 he does not agree that we should—that most of what is there was discussed on the Construction Permit, and we find some problem with that. I am not sure whether he is addressing part of or the whole of 7.

JUDGE HOYT: Do you want to say anything on 7b?

MS. HOLLINGWORTH: No.

JUDGE HOYT: That is Control Room Design, and do you want to make any comments other than what you have in your written submission, Mr. Gad?

MR. GAD: No. If it is ambiguous, I apoligize for that. We, too, saw in Contention 7 two distinct contentions. The first one has already been litigated. If somebody wants to relitigate something that has already been litigated, then the decisions of the Commission explain in detail what their burden is and Contention No. 7a we respectfully submit falls woefully short of that. There is no explanation whatsoever in terms of the Seabrook Plant; the Seabrook Plant isn't even referenced in here, and why that has since become inadequate since the time that it was adjudicated the other way.

The second one is Control Room Design, and on that one, we like the Staff think it is utterly lacking in basis.

We don't know what regulations we are supposed to have missed or

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in what respect we are supposed to have missed.

MS. HOLLINGWORTH: That was pre-TMI, and under the President's Report and the Kemeny Report, the importance of that has changed, I think, so that that has changed the situation.

If we have to take the lesson that we have learned with TMI, then what happens at a construction site the next time has certainly changed the situation today.

JUDGE HOYT: Go ahead, Mr. Lessy.

MR. LESSY: The Staff objects to Control Room

Design Contention as stated or Pages 7 and 8 of our response.

MS. HOLLINGWORTH: Then in the case of the Staff's concern, I think that that can be cleared up by being more specific. I cannot do that today because I do not have the expertise in that but I do know that I did speak with a group of people on this issue and they feel very strongly that they can clear up that Contention.

MR. LESSY: Your Honor, I do not want to be unreasonable. We filed our response on the 1st of July and pointed out that this Contention lacks specificity. I am concerned that the process of contentions is not going to end if Petitioners do not--We specifically addressed a lack of specificity. I think that if the Board allows Ms. Hollingworth an opportunity to talk with whom ever she is going to talk to, to get more specificity, it should be this week or within the next few days. The Coastal Chamber has had notice of our objections to this for two weeks now and I am getting concerned about the process continuing for a long time.

JUDGE HOYT: Yes, I am too. Mr. Lessy, we only had one to be redrafted and I believe that was Contention 6. Am I right on that?

MS. HOLLINGWORTH: Judge Hoyt, if I could address that. Unfortunately my father-in-law on July 4th was rushed into

minute that I have been able to free in doing that. I apologize I know that illness is not usually an excuse but under the circumstances it was a life threatening situation and I do apologize to the Staff and to the Board but I did not feel that I could take that time away. I would have had this redrafted beforehand had I had the time. In truth, I only was able to pick up the Staff's report three days ago when he was removed from intensive care so I do apologize that it is not reworded and that the work is not completed.

JUDGE PARIS: Do you think you could do it in a week now?

MS. HOLLINGWORTH: I think I could try.

JUDGE HOYT: So that is going to be some additional submissions on C7? What are you asking for, Mr. Lessy, 7B? I know we talked about 6.

JUDGE LUEBKE: Are we on the Control Room?

MR. LESSY: Yes, that is 7B and---

JUDGE LUEBKE: (Interrupting.) Since it is a radically different subject, why don't we make No. 8?

MR. LESSY: That is a fine idea. I am not asking for any time, I am just starting to get concerned about the process ending, that is all.

I understand, that is probably good cause for giving Ms. Hollingworth leave to amend but I would suggest to the Board

proceed with---

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JUDGE HOYT: (Interrupting.) Well, the amendments only go then to the two. You are talking about 7B and Contention No. 6?

MR. LESSY: That is correct.

JUDGE HOYT: Ms. Hollingworth, could you get that to us by the end of the month, the 30th?

MS. HOLLINGWORTH: Certainly.

JUDGE HOYT: That should be adequate time and that, of course, will be served on the Applicant, the Staff and this Board. I do not think there is any need to serve it on all the other parties.

MR. LESSY. Judge Paris suggested a week. If Ms. Hollingworth could make that because under the draft schedule we had, we had suggested that a Board Ruling come out with respect to this at about the 16th of August. Could you refile those two Contentions within a week?

> MS. HOLLINGWORTH: I will try, I will do my utmost. JUDGE HOYT: That will give us the 23rd instead,

Ms. Hollingworth, the same service.

I think that concludes all your Contentions, Ms. Hollingworth. If you wish to be excused, you may do so.

At this point the Board will take a five minute recess.

(Whereupon a five minute recess was taken.)

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JUDGE HOYT: Let's everybody take a moment to get there.

MR. MCDERMOTT: The original letter putting the Board on Notice was November 12, 1981 and the Contentions were filed April 13th, 1982.

JUDGE HOYT: You are specifically using as part of the reference in this, the filing of April 13th?

MR. MCDERMOTT: Yes, ma'am.

JUDGE HOYT: All right, sir.

MR. MCDERMOTT: May I proceed?

JUDGE HOYT: Please. Take the first one which I believe deals with Transmission Lines?

MR. MCDERMOTT: Yes.

JUDGE HOYT: That is Contention No. 1.

MR. MCDERMOTT: In a preliminary fashion maybe I could just comment on the Applicant's and Staff's position and then I will go into my Contentions specifically?

JUDGE HOYT: All right.

MR. MCDERMOTT: The Staff contends that there is no basis. That is the first point that they raise and then both parties, the Applicant and the Staff raise the issue that we are seeking to be litigated at this time at the Licensing Stage was fully addressed at the Construction Permit Stage. Therefore, it should be barred from consideration under the doctrines of collateral estoppel and res judicata.

First of all, I would like to address the issue on Basis. The objection that the Staff raises, and this is an introductory preliminary fashion, the Staff raises objection to the basis that each party to come before the Board under the requirement of 10 CFR Section 2.714. I would like to direct the Board's attention to the Philadelphia Electric Company Case called the Peach Bottom Case in ALAB 216 8 EEC 13 and I would like to quote some of the language from that decision because I myself are absolutely alarmed at the specificity demanded by both the Staff and the Applicant. I think that in addressing these issues, I think it would be helpful to all if the Board would have this case in mind.

The Appeal Board in this particular case addressed these issues particularly. I quote, "Section 2.714 should not be read and construed as establishing secretive and complex technicalities such as in some areas of the Law are associated with special pleading requirements for which some practitioners have an almost superstitious reverence. On the other hand, we cannot construe this Section in a vacuum."

They goon to say, "The degree of specificity with which the basis for a contention must be alleged, initially involves the exercise of a judgement on a case by case by basis." They say, "We have repeatedly emphasized that in passing upon the question of whether an intervention petition should be granted, it is the function of a Licensing Board to reach the merits of

any Contention contained therein. Moreover Section 2.714 does not require the Petition to detail the evidence which will be offered in support of each Contention. It is enough that the basis for at least one Contention be identified with reasonable specificity. And then it goes on to say that a purpose of the basis for Contention requirements in Section 2.714 is to help assure at the Pleading stage that the hearing process is not improperly invoked.

And they add, another purpose is to help assure that the other parties are sufficiently put on notice so that they will at least know 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 this particular proceeding.

It goes on to say then that on Page 20, there is a considerable amount of discretion for the Commission or the Board presiding to exercise in this area, and the exercise of this discretion, the body deciding an intervention question should not blind itself to reality, because the denial of an intervention may well close the door to further administrative relief. While granting an intervention merely sets in motion the next steps in the prehearing process which is are designed to assure that a genuine issue exists in fact which warrants an evidentiary hearing.

I think it is most important that South Hampton apparantly has put these parties on notice to what the issues are as regards

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a transmission lines because they are both so certain as to the issues that they feel that they have already been decided, so they are not in any doubt as to what we had in mind in terms of a Contention.

In the Peach Bottom Case, there is additional language which would seem their arguments have caught esstoppal and res judicata are premature at this time and they should be better dealt with at the summary proceeding stage of the hearing process. The Peach Bottom Case at the Page 21, the Appeal Board said that the fact that a Contention may be adequate for purposes of 2.714 does not mean that it gives rise to a genuine issue which must be heard. Such a Contention is subject to being summarily rejected on the merits under the Provision of 2.749, which is your summary procedure.

They go on to say, granting intervention, it only sets in motion the next step in the prehearing process which is designed to assure that a genuine issue in fact exists which warrants an evidentiary hearing. So, I feel that that kind of language probably indicates that we may be premature in dealing with this issue of collateral esstoppal and res judicata, but since they have raised that in answer to our Contentions, I would like to address it at this time with your permission.

The Board should note that in the discussion of this issue--excuse me, there are two errors that I should call to your attention in the Staff responses. First a group that

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of Contentions, and that is on Staff response at Page 2, Para. II A, and they group together the Contentions of the Town of South Hampton and the Society for the Protection of the Environment of Southeastern New Hampshire, and in that discussion they head · up the town's Contentions with the words "The Society's Contentions."

Now, this should really read the Town of South Hampton's Contentions.

Second, on Page 4 of their response the last sentence of the first paragraph should be stricken together with the accompanying footnote 3, since the affidavits that they are referring to here were not the affidavtis provided by the Town but they were provided by another party represented by Mr. Chiesa, being the Society. I assume that Mr. Lessy agrees with that . We contacted him, and he ---

MR. LESSY: (Interrupting.) You are absolutely correct, sir on the Page 2, the A, instead of saying the Society's Contention, it should read South Hampton's Contentions.

And then the B is correct on Page 6. That is Contentions of the Society; however, the question of the affidavits is more substantive because as I understand it, you are representing the Town of South Hampton. Is that a legally incorporated as an entity as a Town?

MR. MCDERMOTT: Yes, sir.

MR. LESSY: You are representing a Town which has approximately 700 residents. Another party, the Society for the Protection of the Environment of Southeastern New Hampshire ALDERSON REPORTING COMPANY, INC.

is, as I understand it, representing certain residents of the same Town; is that correct in that regard?

MR. MCDERMOTT: I will have to let them speak to that. I think there are more than residents of that Town.

MR. LESSY: But in any event, there were affidavits from--you did not submit the affidavits, but those affidavits include residents of the Town of South Hampton, and for that purpose I would like that clarification made.

In other words, those affidavits which state that the Petitioners for the Society for the Protection of the Environment had notice of the planned transmission corridors since the late 1950's because of their affidavits, although they are clients of Mr. Chiesa, the are residents. Some of those are residents of the Town that you are representing.

MR. MCDERMOTT: I understand that, but I don't think that helps clarify the issue. I think that just further confuses it. I don't represent those people, and I am not submitting anything on their behalf. I think Mr. Chiesa will address anything you might have on the affidavits.

MR. LESSY: Okay, proceed, sir.

MR. MCDERMOTT: In regard to the collateral esstoppal issue, the Applicant raises the Alabama Power Case in 7AEC203.

The Applicant argues that and I am quoting from that case, "An Operating Licensing Proceeding should not be utilized to rehash issues already ventilated and resolved at the Construction Permit

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stage." The Applicant then goes on to state that indeed collateral esstoppal applies to us. It applies to our Contentions because the routing of transmission lines was taken up at the Construction Permit stage.

I would like to refer the Board to the case of Houston Lighting and Power, 10 NRC Page 563, in which the application of this doctrine of collateral esstoppel was discussed at great length. The Board there, first noted at the party pleading colateral esstoppal, meaning the Staff and the Applicant, has the burden of proving that all the requirements of the doctrine are present. My observation there is that probably this should come up at a later date, because when you start to talk about proving at this stage, I think it is a little premature. But they do list four requirement for the doctrine to apply, and I am going to dispense with a discussion of the first three, because they may want to say something on that and they are fairly clear, but the fourth one is that the prior decision, which they are invoking now to prevent us from advocating our position to you, is that it must have been determined by a valid and final judgment in the prior proceeding, and we submit that in this case there was not in fact the final decision at the Construction Permit stage on the tranmission lines, and therefore the element of finality is absent.

In support of this, I would like to refer the Board to the First Circuit case where the Applicant, the Public Service

Company vs. the United States NRC, and the Citation is 582 Fed 2nd, Page 77, in which the Court stated that the matter of the transmission line was, and I quote, "was purposely left in a fliud state so that a headon collision between the federal NRC and State PUC regulatory bodies could be averted." Page 86.

The Court also goes on to say, "at oral argument, the Commission, the NRC, stated that should Public Service Company be unable to obtain approval of the new routing from the New Hampshire Public Utilities Commission, it could come back to the Commission."

So, clearly, the NRC's decision at that time on the routing of the lines at the Construction Permit stage was not final, and that was reaffirmed in the proceeding in the first Circuit by the NRC itself. In further support, we would like to say that the Public Service Company is inconsistent. They are arguing by implication that there was in fact a final adjulication at the Construction Permit stage, but they have acted—their actions speak louder than words—and they have acted contrary to that assertion. In January of 1981, they went to the Public Service of New Hampshire and they asked that there be a major change in the lines. Now, major and minor is probably a question of evidence.

JUDGE HOYT: What was the date of that?

MR. MCDERMOTT: In January of 1981. They went back to the Public Utilities Commission, and that is when the Town

of South Hampton began to become involved, because that is when we found that the lines were going to be changed, and in February of 1982, the Public Service Company appealed a decision of the PUC to the New Hampshire Supreme Court, and that case is still under advisement. We have argued it in February of '82, and we are still awaiting a decision.

So, they can't come before you and say that is final and then run to the PUC and say it is not final, and we have the right to change it.

I would also like to call your attention to the

Houston Lighting Power case again because it sets forth two

exceptions to the doctrine of collateral esstoppel and res judicata.

That is in addition to the points that I just made regarding that it is not a final judgment.

In addition to collateral esstoppal applying here, there are two exceptions to the application of the doctrine of collateral esstoppel and res judicata, and the first one is significant supervening developments having a possible, just a possible, material bearing on any of the issues previously adjudicated in the Construction Permit proceeding, or No. 2, the presence of some unusual factor having some special public interest implications. I suggest that we have both of these factors.

The first one is a significant intervening development.

Well, of course, there is more than one of those. There are

at least the Public Service Company's own inconsistent position saying that the lines have to be changed, and they have gone to the Supreme Court to try to get the lines changed. That certainly is a different factor than was present at the Construction Permit proceeding, and more importantly to us in the course of events regarding the establishment is the course of events that has been occuring regarding the historic districts. Historic Districts were started in South Hampton in 1974 completely apart from the proceding, even though someone from the outside might think that our daily lives are dictated by what happens in Seabrook. That is not the case. There are interests in Historic Districts in this Town or City of Portsmouth and in other places, and that was the first Historic District that at least for the center of T wn in 1974.

And that is a substantial intervening factor. This

Commission, the Nuclear REgulatory Commission, is obliged under

Federal law to consider the deliterious affacts which the Seabrook

Project, and specifically the transmission lines, might have

on Historic Sites. I refer you to 16 USC, Section 470 Para. f.

A specific agency resonsibilities are set forth in great detail

in 36 CFR Sect. 800.4, and while the NRC was notified of the

potentially deleterious affects of these routes in South Hampton,

on numerous occasions since the issuance of the Construction

Permit, the agency has failed to satisfy its responsibilities

of conducting appropriate studies in providing the information

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necessary for an adequate review of the effect of the undertaking that it might have on a potentially Historic District.

It was further the responsibility of the agency to provide the information to the keeper of the National Register of the Historic Places, so that he, the keeper, might make an informed and reasonable evaluation whether the Districts in question can meet National Register criteria and to determine the affect of the undertaking, meaning the Historical Site.

The NRC has failed to do this completely in my opinion. In view of their failure to discharge these responsibilities under the Historic Preservation Act, local authorities, the Rockingham Regional Planning Council and the Town of itself, have undertaken to amass the appropriate data to file with the keeper of the National Register of Historic Places for a determination of eligibility for inclusion in the Register. That is this application here that as I understand it has already been submitted.

Had the NRC fulfilled its obligations under this

Act, this matter would already have been referred to the Advisory

Council on Historic Preservation. The Council would have then

had an opportunity to comment back onthe effect of the Seabrook

undertaking has on these historical districts.

We believe that the action of the local agencies in submitting the appropriate data to the keeper of the Register as well as the failure of the NRC to fulfill its duties in this

regard constitutes a sufficient intervening development to give us status as an Intervenor and allow us to submit Contentions.

JUDGE HOYT: Am I understand you to say, Mr. McDermott, that the Commission must file that?

MR. MCDERMOTT: Yes, ma'm.

JUDGE HOYT: Do you want to respond to that?

MR. LESSY: Very much so, your Honor.

JUDGE HOYT: At the appropriate time.

MR. MCDERMOTT: I am almost finished.

The second exception cited in the Houston Power

and Lighting case is the presence of an unusual factor involving

special public interest implications. That is the second factor

that would bar the application of the doctrines of thid collateral

esstoppal, even if you found that it was a final decision; this

is another additional exception.

I would like to direct your attention to two Federal statutes, as well as an Executive Order, which indicate that the nurthring and preservation of Historic Sites is a matter of National Policy. The statutes that I refer to are 16 USC Sect. 461, and I quote, "it is hereby declared that it is a National Policy to preserve for public use Historic Sites, buildings and objects of National significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States." That was in 1935.

JUDGE HOYT: Let me interrupt you to ask you, is

this particular Indian ground hill, has that been so designated

as an Historical Site?

MR. MCDERMOTT: No, that is the application that has already been filed with the--yes, ma'm?

JUDGE HOYT: That is it?

MR. MCDERMOTT: But eligibility is not the whole factor; the fact that something has been--it is the responsibility of the agency, the NRC, once it becomes aware of this to determine whether or not such a site would be eligible. We have taken it a step beyond that to get eligibility, and it is our understanding from the information that we have been able to gather that thus far we will be registered. One never knows until you are registered, but it would appear that we would be.

In 1966, there was a finding by Congress that this

1935 recitation that I just gave you was not being implemented.

Now, in 1966, and I refer you to 16 USC Section 470, under d,

the Congress found and declared that although the major burdens

of historic preservation has been born and major efforts initiated

by private agencies and individuals, and both should continue to

play a vital role, it is nevertheless necessary and appropriate

for the federal government to accelerate its historic preservation programs and activities to give maximum encouragement to

to agencies and individuals undertaking preservation by private

means and to assist state and local governments and the National

Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States to expand

and accelerate their historic preservation programs and activities.

Now, in addition, there is an Executive Order from the President. It is May 15, 1971, where the President declared it is National Policy that "The Federal Government shall provide leadership in preserving, restoring, and maintaining the historic and cultural environment of the nation."

Now, that is my submission, and I will be happy to deal with Contentions if the Board wishes.

JUDGE HOYT: I think you pretty much covered your first two, have you not?

MR. MCDERMOTT: Yes, ma'm.

JUDGE HOYT: And perhaps three as well.

MR. MCDERMOTT: Perhaps three as well.

JUDGE HOYT: So that leaves us only four which deals with the property values of the Town of South Hampton. Do you want to address anything with regard to that? Can you hold off just a moment and finish with Mr. McDermott first.

MR. MCDERMOTT: The fourth Contention is the adverse impact which is termed there financial because it would have a substantial impact on property values, but it also is environmental in that the Town has only one commercially zoned area, and that area is going to be traversed by the transmission lines which will pretty much destroy the effectiveness of that particular section of Town to be used as a commercial area. By commercial, I don't mean in the nature of the development of the New Jersey around the Port of New York. I mean maybe a small shopping center

or a small manufacturing company. With the transmission lines running overhead in the vicinity of the commercial district the way it is, it would appear that that commercial district's ability to serve its function for the Town is going to be destroyed.

JUDGE HOYT: Could I ask you how you get power there now? I take it there is commercial development there now.

MR. MCDERMOTT: Yes. There is power there now and there are lines. Yes, ma'm.

JUDGE HOYT: Do you think that this Plant would bring in additional transmission lines of a different character, is that what you are saying?

MR. MCDERMOTT: Yes, ma'm.

JUDGE HOYT: The higher ---

MR. MCDERMOTT: The higher and the increase in what they are going to carry as opposed to what is being presently carried in that same area.

You see, the Town of South Hampton seems to be the forgotten part of New Hampshire. No one seems to know where South Hampton is; even people who live in the area always need directions to get to South Hampton.

JUDGE HOYT: We found it without a problem.

MR. MCDERMOTT: Well, apparantly the only one that found it recently was the Public Service Company when they decided to run a line through it, but if you look at the Plant, and you look at the existing lines, you would assume that the

JUDGE HOYT: Oh, good. I thought I saw somebody with maps here. Do you want to put that in as part of your submission then, sir?

MR. CHIESA: We are really on the same issue between the Society and the Town of South Hampton, and the arguments which Mr. McDermott made to you this morning also would bear on the Society and that is what I wanted to say before, but I do have a map which shows the historic sites which are proposed, and also a map showing the transmission lines and how they go through.

JUDGE HOYT: We are not so much interested in getting into the merits of this thing at this point, but whether or not there is in this record any of that information available on it.

MR. LESSY: That information is specifically in the transmission line reading of the Draft Environmental Statement, your Honor.

JUDGE PARIS: While we are on that, could somebody identify the quadrant or quadrangle?

MR. LESSY: You have to compare those maps with these, but they are on Page 3-31 of the Construction Plans final Environmental Statement issued September, 1974. Also a number of additional maps in the Construction Permit file in the environmental segment, on Page 914 and 915, all through that section, Chapter 9, where these matters were discussed in connection with the construction of the transmission lines.

You can compare these maps with yours at the break.

JUDGE HOYT: The maps of yours being the maps that
the Society has.

MR. LESSY: Yes, your Honor.

JUDGE HOYT: And we do for the record, I think we should describe that the counsel for the Society has--I am trying to find the full name of the organization.

MR. CHIESA: Society for the Protection of the Environment of Southeastern New Hampshire.

JUDGE HOYT: It's a long one. I just wanted to be sure that those are described, if you will, so that they will accurately reflect what we are looking at here at the hearing.

MR. CHIESA: Would you like me to do that?

JUDGE HOYT: Yes, would you please.

MR. CHIESA: The large map would be a survey map of the area of southern New Hampshire, the Seabrook Plant being

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in this position right here, and the large line showing coming down here and across is a double line, a double transmission line, which breaks at this point and travels down into Massachusetts, and the other one goes westerly to Scobie Pond, which is in the western or middle part of New Hampshire. JUDGE HOYT: And that map is, I take it, a US

MR. CHIESA: Yes, USGS survey map, United States Department of Army, Corps of Engineers, and it is called the Exeter Quadrangle, and the Newport-West New Hampshire quadrant.

JUDGE HOYT: And the other one you have on the board there?

MR. CHIESA: This is a map of the Town of South Hampton showing the proposed historic districts, and this little one down here, your Honor, shows how the transmission lines cut across first of all this section and down through, so that how the transmission lines would affect the starred districts, it does not affect all of them, your Honor, just two.

JUDGE HOYT: Could you just identify the document that is on the board there.

MR. CHIESA: It's the cultural landscape and resource inventory map prepared by the Strafford-Rockingham County Regional Council.

JUDGE HOYT: And the small one?

MR. CHIESA: The small one is a photostat of that

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just showing the transmission lines.

JUDGE HOYT: All right, that adequately describes it for us.

MR. MCDERMOTT: May I just interject?

JUDGE HOYT: Yes.

MR. MCDERMOTT: With Mr. Chiesa helping me, I think he made one error in that he said it intersected only--it affected only two historic districts. That is not quite the case; it affects three, plus the historic site of the Indian Ground Hill.

JUDGE HOYT: Have you identified those three in the first three Contentions?

MR. MCDERMOTT: Yes, ma'm.

JUDGE HOYT: The Indian Campground and the historic district which is the center of South Hampton, and the historic area known as Jewelltown and island, is that right?

MR. MCDERMOTT: Yes, ma'm. The Town is quite rural in character, and it would appear from the plans as they have presently been shown to us, and they have these changes on appeal to the Supreme Court, so we don't know what the final plans are going to be. The Town has 7.8 square miles. It is going to contain 14,000 square feet of high voltage overhead transmission lines, which will be one-half to two-fifths of every square mile will look upon these lines. And there will exist approximately 18 feet of transmission line per person in this Town and 55 feet of transmission line per home, which is

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probably as dense as it is anywhere in the United States, and part of it is because we are very rural and the residences are in certain small areas, and it just so happens that the lines are impacting these areas.

JUDGE HOYT: Can we move away from the merits of the Contention?

MR. MCDERMOTT: Yes.

JUDGE HOYT: And do you have anything in addition to the meeting the objections that were filed by the Staff and the Applicant in this case?

MR. MCDERMOTT: No, I think that completes my presentation.

JUDGE HOYT: Which one of you gentlemen want to speak first?

MR. GAD: I don't know whether I won or lost. Governments have been in the business of deciding where transmission lines are going to be for a long time, and the fellow who first thought that was a good idea learned pretty quickly that maybe he wasn't right about it at all. Someone once referred to this as the business of figuring out whose lawn party got skunked.

Everybody thinks that transmission lines are a great idea as long as they are built over there. From the beginning of the world until 1970, however, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission was sage enough to stay out of this business. Transmission lines have no safety implications, or thought they had no safety

implications until 1970. And there is no safety issue that is being raised here.

What is being raised here is a NEPA issue. And that is the issue that went to the First Circuit, and the question was whether or not--let me back up a little bit.

Transmission lines have no safety implications.

You do have to have them, not to get the power out of the Plant,
but to get power back into the Plant. The NRC had never been in
the business of saying where shall we site them and shall we put
them in this man's Town or that man's Town until NEPA came along.

The ruling of the Court, which frankly we urged be otherwise, was that the NRC would now have to exercise NEPA jurisdiction over the location of transmission lines, even though it had no Atomic Energy Act jurisdiction over the location of transmission lines.

The point of all that is that this is a NEPA issue only, and therefore, if we go back to first principles, and I hate to sound like a broken record on this, but the regulations of this agency will tell us what are the scope of the NEPA issues in operating license cases. Regulations, I respectfully submit, are 10 CFR 51.21 and then 51.23 and couple following that refer back to 51.21. And a general proposition they exclude from the operating license environmental inquiry issues that have already been considered in the Construction Permit Environmental inquiry, and the only thing that you can consider in the operating

lincensing case is something that is new or something that is different.

submitted to this Board that demonstrates that there is anything new or different about the transmission lines issues proposed to be raised now from what were in fact raised and in fact litigated, written about in the DES and the FES and written about at great length in the decision of the Licensing Board, the decision of the Appeal Board, and the decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit in the Construction Permit case.

JUDGE HOYT: How do you respond then to Mr. McDermott's argument that estoppal does not attach here because the issue has not been made final.

MR. GAD: Well, presumably--I was going to get to that in a second, but when the Judge asks the question, we change our order real quickly.

JUDGE HOYT: No, if it out of sequence, go ahead and continue on and pick it up again at the appropriate time.

MR. GAD: I may be repeating myself in this and I would rather do it now. The Applicant presently have in their back pocket an NRC Construction Permit to build the lines in these locations, and more precisely in the corridors which were ultimately approved as a result of the NRC litigation in the Construction Permit case. The Public Service Company has not yet applied for and I am not suggesting that there is any

intention of applying for one, an amendment to an NRC Construction Permit with respect to the location of the transmission line.

Now, the case that is pending in the New Hampshire

Supreme Court, which I am not directly involved in, I think I

can enlighten you a little bit about it. When one says that this
is a matter of prior litigation, it is in fact a matter of prior

litigation with emphasis, because before you ever litigate where
the transmission lines are going to be in front of the NRC, in

New Hampshire at least, you litigate where they are going to be
in front of an agency of New Hampshire called the New Hampshire
I think it is called SEC, which I think stands for Site Evaluation

Comission. I am not certain of what the initials stand for.

I am certain of the initials.

with what it preferred for the lines. The Applicant took the results of the New Hampshire litigation and put them in the Construction Permit and the result of that was that the Staff did not go along. The Staff advocated different routes from what was in and approved by the New Hampshire agency. And one of the issues that the Applicant's took to the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit was well, what happens to us if we are told by the State of New Hampshire to build them here, and incidentally, the differences do not apply to the area that is of interest here, but we took to the Court the question of what happens to us if the State of New Hampshire has told us

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to build them here and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has told them to build them over there; do we have ourselves a preemption problem, and it was in order to deal with the pre-emption problem that the agency said to the Court, in oral argument and the Court memorialized it in this opinion that well, we will face that problem when you go back to the State agency and ask them to conform their permission to the NRC Construction Permit.

The case to which Mr. McDermott refers, I am informed, is a little bit different. And that is that in the course of planning the lines within the NRC approved corridors, which happen to include the SEC approved precise location, it was decided to make some small changes in the SEC approved precise locations. That did not require a change in the NRC License which had approved the corridor.

The Company went back to the New Hampshire SEC and what the New Hampshire SEC said is, look it, if the NRC is going to regulate this, we don't want to be involved, and they therefore declined jurisdiction. My understanding is that the appeal to the New Hampshire Supreme Court was taken by someone else. As I say, I was not involved.

In any event, the point is that we have been through this once before and it has been discussed in the Construction Permit Environmental issuances DES and the FES and the Licensing Board decision constituter an amendment to those documents, and under Section 51.21, and those Regulations incorporate 51.21

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by reference, the matter is not open for relitigation here asking a showing that has not been made.

The second point that I think the Board has to take into account is the whole question of estoppel by prior litigation. Frankly, I personally think that the use of the terms res judicata and collateral estoppel is potentially misleading, because those doctrines which apply to inter canem litigation might rise between two parties. Those doctrines are far too narrow to what is in real life in rem litigation.

When we come to Court, we come before this Board or a cognate Board to argue about how bolts in Mr. Backus' frazmus or some other issue. We are not arguing how many bolts should be Board approve as between Intervenor x and Public Service Company of New Hampshire. The issue before the house is what action ought the agency to take on this application. There is only one application. There is only one action that can be taken on it. That is in rem litigation.

Torrens Act for those States that have it. There are a whole bunch of other example of in rem litigation; settlement of estates is one. Interestingly enough the adjudication of common carrier rates is one. When such as issue is raised, the question is not what shall the rates of charge be as between the carrier and the rates of charge for one particular service over one particular line, what shall they be as between the carrier and party a.

The issue is what action shall the agency take on the application that is for it. Now, one characteristic of in rem litigation is that when it is commenced notice goes out to all the world, and that is what happens when the NRC Construction Permit case is convening. Notice goes out to all the world and all the world who has a litigable contention is invited to come in and participate. Some people might say that all the world takes up the invitation nowadays. We are not quite that bad yet, but a lot of people do come in necessarily a lot of people decide for whatever reason to stay out.

A second characteristic of <u>in rem litigation</u> is that you are bound by the Judges, when you come in or whether do not. You have had your chance, and it matters not whether you came into Court and lost, or whether you stayed out of Court and were defaulted. And society imposes that rule because as a practical matter there can be only one answer to the kinds of questions that are answered <u>in rem litigation</u>, such as, what action shall the agency take on this application. That is what the Construction Permit case was all about.

The issues of what corridors these lines should run down was litigated. It was litigated to the hilt, and it was litigated virtually all the way up the ladder, and it was litigated in rem. I submit that it was litigated for the last time.

The third point--- I am informed I misspoke myself

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as to rationale on why the New Hampshire SEC declined to take jurisdiction. It was not because the NRC had taken jurisdiction, it was on other grounds. In any event the company went back to the New Hampshire SEC and asking for permission and the New Hampshire SEC declined to take jurisdiction.

The third reason why these requests are not admissible here, and I apoligize for that, because I say I was not involved in that case -- the third reason why these Contentions are not admissible here is because each of them goes to the question of where shall the transmission lines be built. They are not contending that we ought to have this Plant with no transmission lines whatsoever. They are contending that the presently proposed construction of the transmission lines for one reason or another is offensive.

The problem with that contention in an operating license proceeding is this; the company already has an NRC Construction Permit for these lines and these corridors. With all due respect to this Board, it was not convened for the purpose of deciding whether or not that issuance of that license was a good idea or whether or not that license should be altered or amended in any fashion. For this we rely upon among prior decisions the Appeal Board decision in ALAB 674, Consumers Power Company, dated, May 5, 1982. I would like to give a full cite to this one, because it is not in something that we previously did before the Board. ALAB 674 in the CCH Nuclear REgulatory .

Therein the Appeal Board said that---

JUDGE HOYT: (Interrupting.) 30,678 is that?

MR. GAD: 30,678.

JUDGE HOYT: Go ahead.

MR. GAD: The Appeal Board in that case said that pursuant to that mandate, i. e., the mandate that is given to the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board, a Board can authorize or refuse to authorize the issuance of an operating license.

It does not however have general jurisdiction over already authorized ongoing construction of the Plant for which an operating license application is pending, and it cannot suspend such a previously issued permit; thus the Board below is powerless to grant the relief that the Intervenor requests.

The relief that is ultimately requested here is and must be that these lines not be constructed where they are presently proposed to be constructed and where they are presently licensed to be constructed.

JUDGE HOYT: What was the subject of ALAB 674?

MR. GAD: I believe it had to do with the question of shutting down construction because the QA Program was thought to be inadequate, and an attempt to inject QA into the operating licensing proceeding.

The relief sought is of necessity that these lines not be built where they are presently proposed to be built and

not be built where they are presently licensed to be built, but be built elsewhere.

It is, Madam Chairman, and Members of the Board, a matter that is for legal purposes happenstantial that the lines have not already been built, because the NRC license requires us to build them where they are presently proposed to build them and it has been outstanding for some years. If somebody wants to have that license altered or amended, some want it suspended in some fashion, then as the Midland Board pointed out that the agency's regulation provide for a mechanism for doing that, but they do not provide for it being done in an operating licensing case.

I apoligize for taking up so much time. That goes to all five of South Hampton's Contentions.

JUDGE HOYT: Mr. Lessy.

MR. LESSY: I will try, your Honor.

JUDGE HOYT: Can you give us anything in addition to what you have already submitted to us in your pleading of 5/10.

MR. LESSY: I'll try to, your Honor. The Board is familiar with that, and that will save some of my comments.

JUDGE HOYT: Sure.

MR. LESSY: As Mr. Gad said, all the five

Contentions filed by the Town of South Hampton involve the location

of transmission lines emanating or going to the Seabrook Plant.

An examination of the pleading proposing the

transmission lines, the April, our date is April 16th, so the date of the Society's pleading is April 13th, 1982, is a list or basically five sentences. Those five sentences, each with a separate number are the Contentions. There is no legal basis reference thereto.

Just a couple points in addition to the fact that there is no basis; we agree with Mr. Gad's presentation in that each of those Contentions in our view shouldn't be admitted because it seeks to raise a matter which is not within the scope of issues of an operating license proceeding generally. Although the Town of South Hampton were not parties to the Construction Permit proceedings, the matter of the Seabrook transmission lines was litigated before the licensing Board and the cites for that are in my pleading.

The findings are 3 NRC 57, 885 and subsequent pages. Not only did the Appeal Board approve the location of those transmission lines routing, but the ALAB which discusses that states that the Appeal Board review included a tour of the area and route review. It doesn't say which routes. It just says part of the route.

The important point I want to underscore is that although there was extensive litigation, as Mr. Gad stated, concerning the location of the transmission lines, the Town of South Hampton did not seek to enter that proceeding, and that is the point that I want to focus on. As I stated on, in terms

of operating licensing boards, the Commission's Regulations—
under the Commission's Regulations implementing the National
Environmental Policy Act, the environmental review at the
operating licensing stage is a general matter limited to consid—
eration of relevant information which has arisen since the
authorization of the Construction Permit, and that is 10 CFR
50.21 and 51.23(e) and if Mr. McDermott has said on behalf of
his client, and I will disagree with that but I appreciate how
well it was said, the Commission has generally barred relitigation
of issues at the operating license stage that were litigated before.

Now, whether you use a <u>res judicata</u> label, or a <u>collateral estoppel</u> label. I prefer myself to use a jurisdictional label. This Board is designed to consider the operating affects of the application, not the construction of the transmission lines.

There are a number of citation in footnote 5 of my pleadings which discuss the jurisdiction of operating license boards; and I won't bother to rehash those. Basically the rule, I think, is that in an operating license proceeding, the Board should not reach back to include matters previously determined in a prior proceeding, with a couple of exceptions, which I will get to in a moment.

I want to add, as I said in our pleading, before I get to the exceptions, that Staff believes that public policy reasons also argue against such relitigation. It is doubtful to us whether persons who had actual notice of proposed transmission

line routing or noticed that they were going through the Town or notice of purchase of transmission line rights of way should be permitted to wait on the sidelines until after the matter has been extensively litigated and adjudicated and first raise the issues after the Commission has authorized the construction of the lines. That also goes to the question of public interest.

In addition ---

JUDGE HOYT: (Interrupting.) I have just very real problem with that; aren't those transmission lines, though, regardless if they were purchases, sort of a warehousing of those lines, so that you get a little bit away from the public interest of notice to the public; don't you, Mr. Lessy?

MR. LESSY: The litigation of the Seabrook Construction

Permit and the specific litigation of the relocation of that route

was extensive, and there was no way for that Town that persons

couldn't have notice of what those rights of way were purchased

for.

JUDGE HOYT: But those purchases were considerably before this Plant. I just didn't want to let that go by without-

MR. MCDERMOTT: I beg to differ on that.

JUDGE HOYT: I will give you an opportunity to do that and let Mr. Lessy complete his presentation.

MR. LESSY: I also believe that the Stafff also believes that to permit such relitigation absent meeting the special interest factor would be inefficient and likely to cause

delays because this is an extensive issue.

Now, let me address two points which are used, the <u>collateral estoppel</u> and <u>resjudicata</u>, and I have a copy of this opinion. It is a significant opinion on the jurisdiction of operating license boards which Mr. Gad refers to. I can tender it to the Board if the Board doesn't have it.

JUDGE HOYT: Just give me a cite on it.

MR. LESSY: I will underscore it. It is ALAB 674.

JUDGE HOYT: Did you say it was a new decision?

MR. LESSY: The <u>Midland</u> decision. It quotes on Page 3, an operating license board does not, however, have general jurisdiction over the already authorized ongoing construction of the Plant for which an operating license application is pending and it cannot suspend such a previously issued permit.

Now, with respect to the Advisory Council and that statute which was attempted to be used for that argument of significant intervening developments, the Chair's question was right on point. The question of compliance for the 16 USC Historic Preservation Act is a matter that has been delegated to the Staff. You asked does the Commission have to comply with that? That is a matter that has been delegated to the NRC Staff, and therefore, there is a significant body of case law to the effect that licensing boards sought to supervise the Staff in its independent licensing and regulatory functions.

JUDGE HOYT: We are aware of that, Mr. Lessy.

MR. LESSY: The argument with respect to the NRC Staff's compliance with the Historic Preservation Act in my view runs afoul of that prohibition by the Appeal Board, subsequently approved by the Commission and Shearon Harris knows of the decision. Notwithstanding that, whether I agree with that or not personally, I will continue, but that is a significant second jurisdictional problem with respect to his argument.

The point here is, and I did have some documents, that the draft Environmental Statement for the Seabrook Construction Permit which was issued in April of 1974, showed consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. It also showed consultation with the—on Pages 2 to 5, and I have copies for the Board since it was a lot of time to get these out of our old CP file of almost ten years ago, so I will save the Board and also give a copy to the two Petitioners who raise the issues here—it also shows consultation with the State Historic Preservation officers on Pages 2 — 5 with respect to this matter.

So, at the time of the environmental review with Staff with respect to the construction permit stage, NEPA issued National Environmental Policies Act issues, after construction permits stage, the Staff considered the views of the Advisory Council and also considered the applicable regulations and dealt with the appropriate State officials. I also have a letter here dated 12/6/73 with respect to showing consultation with the

Economic Development for the State of New Hampshire with respect to the location of these transmission lines, and I will also pass out a letter from the Staff, which has already been provided to Mr. McDermott, a letter from the Staff to the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation with respect to an inquiry regarding this, and which we state in this letter that this matter was long ago determined here.

with these documents of 1973 and 1974 is because this is the timeframe in which these arguments were considered. And this is the timeframe in the Staff's view the Town of South Hampton and its residents represented, or certain of its residents, represented by the Society had and argued the obligation for consideration to attention of the NRC and its adjudicatory boards while the matter was being considered then, because there were alternates. Anyone who is in the construction permit proceeding and the record will show there were alternate routes discussed and litigated and some of those alternate routes were approved.

The one question I would like to have answered is why did the Town of South Hampton or its members wait back in 1973 back in 1974 and 1975 when this matter was being litigated until 1982 to bring this matter to the attention of the Board. It is a significant equitable consideration.

The other thing I want to say about that statute;

my recollection of the remarks by counsel for South Hampton was

that in his opinion, my notes say, that the NRC had not complied

with that statute, and that was a significant development. That

was posed to me earlier on the telephone by Mr. Edelman. We

called the appropriate officials at the Advisory Council and

they had no such opinion. The matter is so old thatthey have

lost, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in Washington,

has lost all of their records with respect to this matter. They

have no idea with respect to this matter.

What they are asking us to do is provide them with our records with respect to this matter, and the documents that I am going to provide the Board, I am going to provide to them. The one thing I want to point out about this statute, the Historic Preservation Act, and the group that administers is that it is an Advisory Council. When you take a look at the statute and what it does is that it seeks to give its comments on certain proposed construction activity. That advice, though, is all that they give.

In my experience in litigating that statute, they
do not--that statute doesn't even begin to reach the kind of
relief that South Hampton and the Society wish. I mean, South
Hampton's 5th Contention is reasonable alternatives to the
present transmission line routes, including, but not limited to
underground placement of lines must be formulated prior to the

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granting of operating authority. Now, I have practically 40 cases currently under my perview, and a lot more over the last number of years, and I know of only two instances in which that statute has ever worked and I think was ever utilized in a proceeding, not in a proceeding to be litigated, because, as I say, it is a Staff matter to comply with it.

But let me tell you exactly how that statute is viewed. I remember the utility, but not the case. It was about four years ago there were some transmission lines going through some Indian Hills down in Louisiana area outside New Orleans, and it was Gulf States Utilities, and there was this field where they had these mounds. You know it was kind of like playing Russian roulette. All of a sudden one of those transmission line builders was going to go in or off over the side of one of those hills. Well, the Advisory Council gave us timely comments and the State Historic Preservation Officer gave his timely comment, and what happened was that the utility agreed that at that point in time that before the big machinery would come by to push the dirt away to build that transmission tower, that certain people, including archeologists, would go through with little shovels to make sure that there wasn't anything there that would offend that statute.

Well, the Advisory Council then went through that and it took about a week, and they found an arrowhead. There was an indian arrowhead in there, so everyone was satisfied.

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They went through it with a little shovel. They pushed that dirt aside. Saved the arrowhead. Sent it to a museum and then the utility came through with a bulldozer and built a transmission line.

Now, the second one I am familiar with is a little bit more involvement. In that case, there was a little unique ant que facility that was a structure. It wasn't a hill. It was a structure, and the Adv sory Council had timely comments to the Staff and with respect to that the structure was so small that without even making a chance in the drawing, the transmission was moved about a foot to the right and the structure was preserved and there was a fence put around it, and anyone who wanted to take a look at it had a chance to look at that little structure. I think it was an oven of some kind.

So, my point of going through these examples is the fact that that is not the kind of statute, an advisory statute, which in my view even reaches the kind of threshhold that the Commission has set forth in Fargley as to significant supervening development with respect to the overall position that operating license boards should not go back to relitigate matters, and I am trouble, as I say, with the equities of the fact that these matters were known with respect to these residents. They should have been brought forward before the matter was extensively litigated before the licensing board and the appeal board. Now, I will distribute a copy of the relevant pages of

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1974 Draft Environmental Statement of the Staff, which also has these from the NRC Staff to the State officials, and one final one is a letter from the NRC Staff currently to the Advisory Council setting forth the Staff's position in that regard. .

JUDGE LUEBKE: Mr. Lessy, while you are giving away goodies, would you give me the date of ALAB 674, please.

MR. LESSY: I will do better than that; I will give it to you. Let me just show it to you, opposing counsel. I have underscored one sentence. It's the one I read. And there is no editorial comments with respect to it.

JUDGE HOYT: Does anybody else want to see it? Let me also ask you, Mr. Lessy, to give a copy of these environmental statements to the reporter for attachment to the record. And I guess we better keep these in some sort of orderly list of these, so we will mark this one as Counsel's Exhibit B, and we will take it as a package as I think there are three parts to it as one exhibit.

> (The 11 page document was received and marked as Counsel Exhibit No. B.)



MR. LESSY: The one final argument that I wanted to add is that under the 2.714, the Contentions must be relevant to the subject matter under review. It is our view that the subject matter under review does not include the construction permit transmission lines siting locations which the town of South

Hampton has attempted to litigate.

For that reason, even though that the town of South Hampton may have satisfied the standing requirements of 2.714 A, they have not offered one good contention as required by the Commission's decisions and that, therefore, we oppose their intervention petition and it should be denied.

MR. MC DERMOTT: Thank you. The points brought out by Mr. Gad regarding the Supreme Court Case, this Board must understand that that Case is pending and the Applicant cannot take two absolutely different positions. They can't be in the Supreme Court and before the New Hampshire Site Evaluation Committee which is an arm of the Public Utilities Commission saying we can change the lines and tell you that that is a final decision and they can't change the lines.

That is totally inconsistent and I think that that is something that has to be brought up here because these lines not only are not final; they have told the Agencies that they are not final. There were at the time that those changes were submitted, there were not only changes in the east/west route,

there were accommodating changes in the north/south route. I am point to the map that is on the wall. There were four differnt changes submitted by the Public Service Company as they went from the town to the State and to the Supreme Court.

I think these are factors that can't be ignored.

The in rem argument made by Mr. Gad based on Notice to the

World bothers me substantially. I think this Board must follow

Appeal Board Decisions. The Notice to the World Case is a

Cleveland Lighting Case and that is a Licensing Board Decision

and not an Appeal Board Decision and I think that the Houston

Power & Light Case is a case that you must follow regarding both

the issues of bases and the issues of collateral estoppel.

JUDGE HOYT: Let me ask you because I am not quite sure. What is the difference between the cases in the State Courts now on the transmissions lines that you say the Applicant has taken a different position on and the lines of transmission that have been established by the NRC? Is there a difference there?

MR. MC DERMOTT: There is a difference, yes.

JUDGE HOYT: And will the position, the new position that the Applicant takes, bring it in synch with the construction permit designations within the license given to a construction?

MR. MC DERMOTT: Absolutely no. They want to change what was given to them originally. They wanted to change that.

JUDGE HOYT: Anything else, sir?

MR. MC DERMOTT: Just to clarify that. The Public Utilities Commission Site Evaluation Committee gave them certain authority to change the lines. South Hampton has challenged this in the Supreme Court saying that the Public Service Company is not the only person. If there are going to be changes in the lines, due process absolutely requires that other parties have a right to have some input in the change of lines.

The Public Service Company cannot sit as an arbitrator as to why lines should be changed. The proceedure described by the Public Utilities Commission was, if you wanted a change in the line, you could have one, but you had to go to them and they would then propose it. That issue, among others, is now before the New Hampshire Supreme Court.

Just briefly on the points made by Mr. Lessy -We must not loose sight of the fact that this is not an advisory
statute as he refers to it.

JUDGE HOYT: You are referring to the Preservation .

MR. MC DERMOTT: Yes. Just to re-emphasize my point, the reference that we gave to 16 USE as Sections 470 f, says:

"The head of any federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed federal or federally assisted undertaking in any state, and the head of any federal

department or independent agency having authority to license any undertaking, shall, prior to approval of the expenditure of any federal funds or the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license, as the case may be, take into account the affect of the undertaking on any district site, building, structure or object that is included or eligible for inclusion in the National Register. Ahead of any such federal agency shall afford the Advisory Counsel on historic preservation established under Title II of this Act," and then they give some references.

I think that is very important and I would like to call your attention also to 36 CFR, Section 800.4 which is the applicable regulation. It says that if either the Agency Official or the State Historic Preservation Officer finds that a property meets the National Register criteria or a question exists as to whether a property meets the criteria, the Agency Official shall request a determination of eligibility from the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with 36 CFR, Part 63.

I am not trying to lay blame on anyone. I am just saying that those facts exist and I think that at this stage of the Proceeding, that support for our Contentions to be here ---

JUDGE HOYT: (Interupting.) Mr. McDermott, what jurisdiction do you think this Licensing Board would have to give you the relief that you seek in that regard? Isn't that the pitch that Mr. Lessy made on that.

Your arguments are persuasive, interesting and

perhaps pertinent, but is this the appropriate forum is what I am really asking.

MR. MC DERMOTT: It may turn out that it is not. We just want to make sure that if this Board is entertaining Contentions we feel that that is a valid legitimate Contention because of the inconsistency on the part of the law.

Apparently the Applicant does not understand whether this decision was final back at the Construction Permit stage because they have taken inconsistent positions on it in the Courts on it. We feel that that is a legitimate issue and there is no point in having a plant if you can't carry the power. We do feel it is an issue that this Board is going to have to deal with eventually.

The fact that this submission has been made to the Keeper of Historical Places will naturally trigger the inquiry from the NRC as to why they haven't, and it is the burden of the NRC to put the package together, to go to the Advisory Counsel and say here it is.

JUDGE HOYT: Again, Mr. McDermott, you are going to the wrong body within the Commission because we don't have any jurisdiction in that regard. We are a licensing board.

MR. MC DERMOTT: I understand your point, but again, the issue is one that this Board is going to have to deal with one way or another.

JUDGE HOYT: Do you have anything else, sir?

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MR. MC DERMOTT: Thank you.

JUDGE HOYT: Just briefly, I think ---

MR. GAD: The Construction Permit Case is final.

It is over. The license that was issued, the ink is dry, it has been in the desk for about six years and a lot of dollars have been spent. That Case is final.

The fact of the matter is that the Regulations afford the Company the opportunity to go in and ask to have that license ammended. They also afford Mr. McDermott's clients the opportunity to go to the NRC and ask to have it ammended.

The potential that somebody may ask to have the license ammended does not make the licensing litigation final. respectively submit that there is some confusion in the argument that has been made to you between the finality of the decision that precludes relitigation here and the finality with which someone might decide to go ask to have that license ammended.

about the transmission line routes that were approved in the Construction Permit, else they wouldn't be here. If the lines that bother them are the lines that are within that Permit, then that Permit controls. If the lines that bother them are some other lines, then they are premature and they are here before anyone has asked for NRC authority to build on those other lines.

JUDGE HOYT: I don't think you have anything else, do you, Mr. Lessy?

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MR. LESSY: No, your Honor. Not at all.

MR. MC DERMOTT: Your Honor, in connection with Mr. Lessy's submissions, I have some correspondence that was addressed to the Agency that probably should go in at the same time because it bears on the point that he made.

Maybe if I could show those to Mr. Lessy, we will offer them, too. We are not prepared to submit any evidence at this time because we didn't think it was ---

JUDGE HOYT: (Interrupting.) I don't think that this is necessary to evidence. We are merely attaching it to the record as Counsel's Exhibit.

MR. CHIESA: They provide a basis for my factual statements, your Honor.

JUDGE HOYT: And I think that was the way in which they were offered, so there is no problem.

May we give you a moment to organize. Let me ask you when Mr. McDermott finishes if you would then make your presentation.

MR. CHIESA: Fine.

JUDGE HOYT: Let us have about a five minute recess. (Whereupon a brief recess was taken.)

JUDGE HOYT: We will come to order. Let the record reflect that with the following exceptions, the parties are all here in the hearing room. Judge Paris is temporarily excused and will rejoin this Board momentarily. Until such time, I will continue with the hearing, and Judge Paris has just entered, so there is no need to have gone through that ritual.

However, I think we want to take up now the Society for the Protection of the Environment of Southeastern New Hampshire.

Do I have it all in there?

MR. CHIESA: You got that one just perfect.

JUDGE HOYT: Good.

MR. MCDERMOTT: Your Honor, could we, respectfully -
JUDGE HOYT: I beg your pardon, Mr. McDermott, you did

ask that we get those in.

MR. MCDERMOTT: Yes, and we've shown them. These are letters to Mr. Harold Denton of the NRC from the Chief of Project, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservations. One is dated May 5, 1981, a follow up letter of January 5, 1982, and another letter of January 25, 1982 and I believe he submitted their reply which was July 2, and then we have the letter to the Applicant dated July 2, 1982.

MR. LESSY: That letter is to the NRC staff dated July 2.

MR. MCDERMOTT: I'm sorry. I stand corrected.

MR. LESSY: I'm going to have a comment with respect to those documents.

JUDGE HOYT: All right. All the documents you have described to the Board, Mr. McDermott, we will attach to the record as Counsel's Exhibit C, and that is a five page submission.

(Whereupon the document was marked Counsel's Exhibit C

for identification.)

MR. MCDERMOTT: Thank you.

MR. LESSY: These documents underscore the point from the staff's view that what we're really talking about is a matter not appropriately before a Licensing Board. This is correspondence between the NRC staff. One is comments by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to the NRC staff with respect to the draft of Environmental Impact Statement and the other are three letters to the NRC staff which are answered in an additional letter.

JUDGE HOYT: Are you raising an objection, now, to the-MR. LESSY: No, I'm explaining the context. The Board is not interested in hearing - I would just like to make --

JUDGE HOYT: Doesn't the document stand for itself?

MR. LESSY: They do. I want to underscore one point and that is that the personnel in handling this matter for the Advisory Council have changed and that will be obvious from taking a look at these documents, and because of that, they have been unable to locate their files and since these files are so old, it took us a good long time for us to locate them, also. I just

wanted to make that clear to the Board.

JUDGE HOYT: Well, since the are not in evidence and merely indicate what was handed to the Board and the only purpose for which it has been identified and attached to the record, Mr. Lessy.

Let's go ahead. Mr. McDermott, I take it that completes everything you wanted to do?

MR. MCDERMOTT: Yes, mam. Thank you.

JUDGE HOYT: Mr. Chiesa?

MR. CHIESA: May it please the Court, Madame Chairman and Members of the Board, the contentions which were set out on, I believe, April 21, 1982 as far as the Society go are three in number. A and C are covered in the Town of South Hampton's contention and I believe that they, if allowed, would be parallel to those.

In that vein, the same objections have been filed by the Applicant as well as the staff concerning collateral estoppel or res ajudicata. I would incorporate by reference rather than taking more time in which I would reiterate what Mr. McDermott has stated as far as we fell the law goes, and if it's alright with this Board, rather than rehashing that again, I would like to stand on what Mr. McDermott said in his excellent presentation.

JUDGE HOYT: So, you would like to zero in on Contention
B on page 3 of that which deals with the health?

MR. CHIESA: Yes, mam, health and welfare.

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JUDGE HOYT: Health and welfare stated and in this one, health of the inhabitants of the dwellings.

MR. CHIESA: I would like to say one further bit about the <u>collateral estoppel</u> issue which I think I'm a little bit apart or different from the Town of South Hampton in that the Society which I represent was not in existence at the time of the previous hearings. Many of the people who are members of my Society were not inhabitants of the Town of South Hampton at that time, nor did they have any knowledge of the construction license which was being heard or brought before the Nuclear Regulatory Commission at that time.

I would also like to say, furthermore, that I feel that there has been newly discovered evidence or new evidence which was not brought forth at that time which might have a very serious bearing on all of the contentions, and namely that is the question which had been discussed previously about the historic sections, which are shown on the maps which I have presented.

I would further like to say that I agree with Mr.

McDermott that I think the contentions should lie, that discovery should take place, and then some redisposition should be taken prior to any litigation or hearing of evidence in these matters if there is no such new evidence that is being presented or a change of position of the party. This is, in a sense, an equitable proceeding. I was very happy to hear the pronouncement of the law by the Applicant's counsel and about in rem and in

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jurisdiction. But I think that this even transends personam that in the sense that most of what I've read there is a balance of the equities, and, again, if you're in what we use here in New England as equity jurisdiction, the Court has a perfect right to take a look at the equities on all sides and determine whether or not something is being done properly or not.

I would like to say as far as my Contention goes, which is B, that I would point to, I guess, Title 10, Part II, Application A, VIII B3 and that states whether there is reasonable assurance, number one, that the activities to be authorized by operating license can be conducted without endangering the health and safety of the public and this is what I am basing my contention on of B, and what I would like to do is to say that there certainly has been some newly discovered evidence in this area. It is alluded to in the Draft Environmental Statement. My people tell me that there are approximately 500 new studies and papers that have been published and written since 1977 concerning the effect of the electromagnetic field on people living near transmission lines.

These studies have been to determine the effect on genetics, on the carrie vascular system, on hematology, on biochemistry, on neuro physiology and granted there is no specific study that I know of that has actually used humans to the extent that they put them under the transmission lines for any period of time, a lot of them have been done by laboratory

animals. But one of the things that I did not see mentioned here in the DES, Draft Environmental Statement, was, and I think someone has lost sight of this, that there is a double line which is contemplated by the Public Service Company of running out of Seabrook through to Indian Ground Hill.

Now, they talk about 345 kilorolt lines, I guess it is. There would be a double line in that particular instance. There has been no mention made, if you have that much more electricity going through causing these fields and the effect that it would have on people living near there.

I would like to further state, and I don't think that this is - I don't want to get into any testimony, but there are dwellings as close as ten or fifteen feet to the proposed corridor, and that certainly, to my mind, presents a grave danger to the health of the inhabitants who are near that. I think that certainly is a matter which should be taken up by this Board and that evidence should be produced and listened to testimony as to whether this is a health hazard to those people living near there or not.

As far as other things that have been mentioned, and I do have in my file a letter from the President of the Public Service Company of New Hampshire who does state in this letter that as far as he is concerned, the lines could be changed. Now, I'd be glad to present that as far as evidence goes, or to clear the record, and I'll certainly show the Council if they would

want me to.

JUDGE PARIS: Mr. Chiesa, how many scientific papers did you say had been published on the health effects of transmission lines since what date?

MR. CHIESA: I believe that was since 1977. I can get the direct answer and be glad to furnish that. But what I understood from talking to my people, who would be available to testify and who have made a very thorough study of this, that there had been approximately 500 such papers. Now, these also include some in Russia and so forth. I may be off on the 1977 date. But I am certain that there have been approximately 500 of these papers or published, or at least that's my information.

JUDGE PARIS: That sounds like an extremely high number in the brief number of years since 1977. If you could clarify that?

MR. CHIESA: I certainly will, and I wasn't prepared to give any testimony or anything on that order today, but that was what was presented to me and I will double check that and I can furnish a list of those if the Board would like it.

JUDGE PARIS: If you can give me a list of 500 since 1977, I would like to see it.

JUDGE HOYT: Would you address that to Doctor Paris.

MR. GAD: Is that with or without enclosures?

MR. CHIESA: I may be wrong on the date. If I am, I will so notify you.

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JUDGE PARIS: Write us a letter and clarify, please. MR. CHIESA: Fine, and I'll enclose those and direct them to your attention.

JUDGE HOYT: What is it you wanted to show to the Council?

MR. CHIESA: There was a big discussion before which took place between the Applicant's attorney and Mr. McDermott as to the finality, which they claim these transmission corridors have taken and that no one can touch it. As late as August 20, 1980, the President of the Public Service Company of New Hampshire certainly didn't feel that way and I have a letter signed by him, a copy of it.

JUDGE HOYT: If counsel wants it.

JUDGE LUEBKE: It was my understanding as I listened that these things were always subject to amendment.

MR. CHIESA: Well, there's been some question about that. The Supreme Court case, which was in New Hampshire Supreme Court, which I had the opportunity to argue on behalf of the Society, the Public Service Company of New Hampshire took the position that they were only ones who had a right to ask for any revisions of any lines and that no one else did. One of the problems that the Supreme Court addressed in that action, and there was great discussion generated by Judge Brock of our Supreme Court who was very concerned about the fact that no notice was given to anyone living along the transmission line of either

the taking, any changes made in the line, or anything on that order. As I say, that was argued, I believe, in February, the first week in February, 1982 and the decision hasn't come down as yet, to my knowledge anyway.

JUDGE HOYT: Is that everything you have on that? .

MR. CHIESA: Yes. I'd be glad to try to answer any questions.

JUDGE HOYT: Mr. Gad.

MR. GAD: I have no objection to the Board looking at this letter, but I will caution in advance that I think that it has nothing to do with the issue before the house. Either brother Chiesa didn't hear me or I didn't speak myself correctly. The litigation of the construction permit is as final as any litigation ever will be. The company may, under the Commission's rules, go in and seek an amendment to the construction permit to do any number of things, one of which might be to build a transmission line over here instead of over here.

Likewise, anyone in the world can file an application under 10 CFR Section 2.206 seeking the same thing. The point is that unless and until somebody files such an application and the Commission approves it and the construction permit is issued, then the litigation, that construction permit including where the lines are authorized to be built, is final.

In that connection, and I should open by saying that
I'm going to adopt a suggestion of limiting ourselves to Conten-

tion B of the Society believing the other two do stand or fore with South Hampton's.

There is an attempt by the Society to wedge this Contention in to the reasonable assurance of public health and safety finding requirement, the reference to which is drawn from Appendix A to Part II. I would just like to remind the Board, and the Board is probably way ahead of me on this, but that, of course, refers to radiological health and safety.

Neither the Board nor the Commission has any nonradiological health or safety jurisdiction over transmission lines or anything else. As we argued earlier, transmission lines oversight, to the extent that the Agency has, arises entirely out of NEFA.

Finally, on the question of notice, all I can say is as a factual matter, Public Service went around to each of the towns and each of the communities where in it was proposed to build these lines. It advised people of what it intended to do and it solicited comments and responses, objections --

JUDGE HOYT: (Interrupting.) You did hear counsel say that his Society had not been formed at that time, though.

MR. GAD: I'm coming to that. All of that is as a matter of fact. It's nice in order to put some people at ease. It's all legally irrelevant. The notice that is required is the notice in the Federal Register. That notice is notice to all of the world and there are a whole line of decisions that say that

nobody can come in and complain that for any reason, including that he didn't use to live here or that his organization wasn't previously in existence, he is not bound by Federal Register notice.

That's an issue of law not an issue of fact. Society Contention B is like the other contentions. A contention that the line be built somewhere else instead of where they are now authorized, that requires a change in the construction.

JUDGE HOYT: Mr. Lessy, quickly, do you have anything?

MR. LESSY: Yes, very quickly, your Honor. I think we have a slight disagreement with Mr. Gad as to the litigability of the question of health effects of the operation of transmission lines. Now, this is a different matter than the question of the location of the transmission lines, the site of the transmission lines.

This Contention as proposed by the Society that we have in front of us says, "the effect that the proximity of the proposed transmission lines to present dwellings in the Town of South Hampton and the effect of such proximity would have on the health of the inhabitants of the dwellings". As we've pointed out in our previous pleadings, not only the one on this Contention, but the one we filed November 25, 1981 on page 6, this is concerning what happens when you operate those lines. It doesn't regard or require any movement of the construction or any change to the construction permit. You can't have a litigal contention

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if it's properly framed in an operating license proceeding with regard to the effects on the populace of the operation of a transmission line.

However, the only thing that this Board has before it, there are the three sentences on the top of page 3 of the Society's petition as well as the reference to Appendix A to Part II concerning radiological health and safety and because of that, we feel that a properly framed contention - we haven't a jurisdictional problem with respect to that contention.

The staff believes, however, that a properly framed contention which faces the specificity hasn't been made here on this record. For that, we simply rely on our pleading of May 10, 1982 on page 7.

MR. CHIESA: May I reply to that?

JUDGE HOYT: Yes, please.

MR. CHIESA: I guess what I'm talking about in specificity, I don't know how specific you have to get on things. But what I'm talking about in B is not the change of the lines, but what happens when you put the juice through those lines and you start the electromagnetic field and the effect that it has on those people.

Now, I don't know how clear I can make it.

JUDGE PARIS: Mr. Lessy is not in disagreement with you on that. He just made that point. He's talking about specificity and the lack of specificity in the Contention.

MR. CHIESA: Could I cure that by saying that the effect of the electromagnetic field as the juices - and I'm probably not using the right terms, but - as the juice goes through those wires and gets to wherever it's going.

JUDGE PARIS: Mr. Lessy, I think you were referring to the effect on the inhabitants of what dwelling where with reference to the line, right?

MR. LESSY: Yes, and also a reference to - well, he did provide a reference to Appendix A to Part II. Previously, there had been no basis. The Board has to decide whether or not that reference is an adequate basis and whether or not B is specific. We felt there were problem with regard to both with respect to this Contention, although we don't have a jurisdictional problem with the subject matter.

MR. CHIESA: May I ask a question? In other words, the staff is asking me to say what dwelling where is going to be effected?

JUDGE HOYT: I think it's more general. Do you want to answer that question?

MR. LESSY: With respect to basis, the reference that you've given, as Mr. Gad said, is radiological effects not electrical effects. That basis is going to be, in my view, inadequate. The only thing the Board has before us is the three lines here that say the proximity of the transmission lines to dwellings and the effect that such proximity would have on the

health of the inhabitants, and you've referenced specifically electromagnetic effects. Now, I think if you have anything more specifically in mind with regard to health effects or anything of that nature, that's the kind of thing we'd be looking for before we could state whether or not we would accept this kind of detention.

MR. CHIESA: The things that I'm talking about are, as I quoted before, genetic changes, cardio vascular systems, hematology, biochemistry and neuro physiology. What limited reading I've done have shown that there have been effects in a number of these fields. If what they're asking me to say is, is it going to effect Sam Jones' house as compared to Joe Smith, I don't think that is called for here. I think what should be done is that discovery should be undertaken to determine where this particular phenomenon would effect, and if it doesn't effect anyone along that line, then I suppose that the Applicant, or whoever, could file and say that I should be thrown out.

JUDGE HOYT: Mr. Lessy and Mr. Gad, we have the Coastal. Chamber of Commerce coming in with some rewording. Would you have any objections to fill out this Intervenor to do also within the same timeframe? You are shaking your head and that's a no shake?

MR. GAD: Yes, mam. The Applicant's would have no objection. We'll shoot in a response and presumably the Board can decide on the papers.

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MR. LESSY: No objection.

JUDGE HOYT: Give us a rewording on that along the lines that you've heard discussed here, Mr. Chiesa.

JUDGE PARIS: Since you are going to come in with a filing, why don't you just attach to that the list I asked you for.

JUDGE HOYT: And address that copy to Doctor Paris.

MR. CHIESA: I sure will.

JUDGE HOYT: Seriously, would you give us that by July 23.

MR. CHIESA: No problem.

JUDGE HOYT: If you want to - it's not imperative that you submit a response if you don't want to, Mr. Chiesa. I think, unless there is some other matter, counsel, we'll ove along into the next Intervenor.

MR. CHIESA: I didn't know whether you wanted this letter?

JUDGE HOYT: We don't care for that one. Thank you. However, it has been shown to counsel and is not been shown to the Board and the Board has not attached it to the record.

Let's see, I think if we can possibly get them all in today, we want to - how about Sudden Valley Association. Mr. Edelman, you have been most patient through four days of this.

MR. EDELMAN: Madame Chairperson, being the last one to present his case, I hope I will not be the blame for someone

missing his plane.

JUDGE HOYT: I think there is one other Petitioner that has come forward here. He has never appeared in the case.

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JUDGE HOYT: It's Lynn Chong and co-members for Responsible Investment. Does anyone here know anything about that organization? They have never made any appearance on this record. We've had two pleadings from them, and you've responded to at least one of them. I think the record should reflect that, in all cases--

MR. EDELMAN: (Interrupts) Madam Chairperson, I believe someone is trying to be recognized with regard to Lynn Chong.

JUDGE HOYT: Well, now, just one moment here - if there is a representation to be made from a member of the public, we want you to identify yourself. Please come on up. If this can clarify it for the Board, because I don't know how else we can do it. Do you want to take on one of these mics here? Would you identify yourself, please, ma'am?

MS. DOUGHTY: Yes. My name is Jane Doughty from the Seacoast Anti-Pollution League. Lynn Chong called me on Wednesday evening and expected to be here either Thursday afternoon or Friday. I have no idea why she's not here, but they still do have an interest in the proceeding, and it must have been some circumstance to prevent her --

JUDGE HOYT: (Interrupting) you are not, in any way, associated with the organization at all.

MS. DOUGHTY: No, not at all. I'm just passing that on for information.

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MR. PERLIS: Excuse me, Madam Chairman. In the same vein, the Staff just wants to point out that there are four other Petitioners who, at this point, have not filed any Contentions, but have not yet withdrawn from the Case.

JUDGE HOYT: That would be The Health Care Providers, I think?

MR. PERLIS: Patty Jacobson and --

JUDGE HOYT: (Interrupts) Who is the spokesperson for that group?

MR. PERLIS: Patty Jacobson was the spokesperson.

JUDGE HOYT: Then there was a Robert F. Preston,

who has not appeared.

MR. PERLIS: That's correct.

JUDGE HOYT: Then there's Nicholas J. Costello. Is that the other one you had in mind?

MR. PERLIS: That's the third, and then there was a Joint Petition by Doctors Herzberg and Margolis.

JUDGE HOYT: There were five in all, and we have an explanation that they are not here, with no reasoning for it. Therefore, the record will reflect all that. Thank you, very much. Now, Sun Valley.

MR. EDELMAN: Madam Chairperson, and Members of the Board, Sun Valley has raised two Contentions, both of which concern off-site emergency planning. In accordance with our discussions very late last evening, we agree with many of the

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statements made to the effect that it's difficult to frame a highly specific Contention concerning a plan which presumably lies gestating somewhere in a Marin County think tank. Sun Valley would have no objection, for example, provisionally assuming its two contentions within the broad contentions suggested by the Applicant, with leave to file more specific final contentions within a prescribed period of time after the plan has been made available. I don't think the Staff would necessarily have an objection to that. I think your primary objection concerning Discovery prior to the filing of more specified objections -- but, I don't purport to speak for you.

Anyway, my greatest concern here is, first of all, getting by the one contention rule at this state, because all our contentions really have to do with site emergency planning. I'm also concerned with the period of time for Discovery, which might be afforded after a plan, presumably, is made available.

I would, at this point, propose that Sun Valley assumes its Contentions, either within the broad Contention, or be granted leave to file more specific final Contentions with a prescribed time after the plan is made available.

JUDGE HOYT: Is that it, sir?

MR. EDELMAN: For the time being.

MR. GAD: Madam Chairman, the Applicants filed a Response, with reference to Sun Valley. We took the position that we would not oppose. That was the fruit of the same

philosophy that in hindsight has proved to be interesting.

NuReg 0654. That's in the same class as the Reg. Guides.

The Sun Valley Contention No. 2, we have objected to. We think that it is vague; that it is wholly lacking in basis, and that it purports to impose upon the Applicant's legal requirement, for which there is no basis in the Regulations whatsoever.

MR. PERLIS: I'll try to be very brief on this.

The Staff, at this point, objects to the Contentions. Contention

No. 1, on the basis that it's wholly premature at this point.

The off-site plans are not out yet. Contention No. 2 we object

both to its prematurity and also to the fact that it lacks any

sufficient basis.

At this point, Sun Valley hasn't proferred a good Contention, although we recognize that since their interest is off-site planning, in a sense it's impossible for them to have a good Contention at this point. The way that's traditionally handled is, when the off-site plans come out, then Sun Valley can file specific Contentions. If they, at that point, have a good Contention, we go from there; if at that point they do not come up with a Contention that meets the requirements of 2.714A, they are out of the proceeding at that point.

JUDGE HOYT: Do we allow -- sort of in that position of a never never land there, do we allow them participation in the Hearing until such time as they have that standing?

Do you want to answer that, Mr. Lessy?

MR. LESSY: If the Intervenor has no Contentions, it can't participate in Discovery.

JUDGE HOYT: They can't participate in Discovery, but I'm talking about attending the Hearings, sitting at counsel tables, taking--

MR. LESSY: If it has satisfied the requirements of 2.714A, which is the standing requirements, then it may participate.

JUDGE HOYT: Yes. I should have mentioned that I had that in mind.

MR. EDELMAN: Madam Chairperson, we believe that with regard to Sun Valley's later-to-be-filed Contentions, the most meaningful Discovery would be after the plan is filed.

All we would be asking for is a reasonable time after the plan is filed, to engage in Discovery.

JUDGE HOYT: Of course you would get that if you came in with a good Contention. Is that right, Mr. Perlis?

MR. PERLIS: Yes. If I may, the Staff would not object to affording them a reasonable period of Discovery. But again the Staff takes the position that a Contention is required before Discovery, so that if he has an acceptable Contention and it's admitted, then Discovery will follow.

JUDGE HOYT: No problem. I think we all understand that. Did you raise your hand, Mr. Backus?

MR. BACKUS: No.

MR. EDELMAN: Madam Chairperson, I forgot to mention one thing. There were two concerns actually - a reasonable time, first of all, to submit the final more specific Contentions after. I believe we were talking between 21 and 30 days yesterday, with regard to another discussion, but what we would be requesting would be a reasonable period of time to file final contentions after the plan is submitted, and a reasonable time for Discovery, after the filing of the Contentions.

JUDGE HOYT: That's something we would have to take under advisement as to what the time would be. We do note that there has been that mention on the record.

JUDGE PARIS: I have one question for you, Mr. Edelman. Where do the members of the Sun Valley Association live?

MR. EDELMAN: I can't see that map, but they live within a very interesting area. They live right on Seabrook Beach, actually, and their principal problem is that in order to get to the major access route, they have to go in an extremely roundabout way to get to that point, but they are on Seabrook Beach.

JUDGE PARIS: They are residents of the beach area?

MR. EDELMAN: Right.

JUDGE PARIS: Okay.

JUDGE HOYT: There hasn't been any challenge to

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their standing, has there?

MR. PERLIS: I believe at one point there was, but they cured the defects in their standing.

MR. EDELMAN: I believe at the last Prehearing
Conference, both Applicant and The Staff agreed that Sun Valley
did have standing.

MR. PERLIS: I think that's correct.

JUDGE HOYT: Is there anything else?

MR. EDELMAN: No. Thank you.

JUDGE HOYT: I believe Mr. Jordan yesterday made mention, after we closed the Hearing yesterday, that I would like for you to memoralize in some document, perhaps in a letter or a filing of some sort - the Contentions as they were finally presented by you before his Hearing yesterday, using the changes and revisions that appear in the record.

MR. JORDAN: Yes, we did discuss that. I'll certainly do that once I have a transcript available, and I thought I would try and ship it first to the Applicant and Staff, so we are together at least on what we propose.

JUDGE HOYT: Exactly. It's a very massive amount of material, and I think that as many eyes that could go through it would be very helpful to us. You realize that everything you do we are going to have to go back and redo anyway, but it may be that we can catch a comma or two that way. Is there anything else to come before the Hearing?

recess?

MR. BISBEE: Yes, Madam Chairperson.

JUDGE HOYT: Yes, sir?

MR. BISBEE: It was my understanding that you were going to provide a few moments to the State of New Hampshire to make a few comments at some point during this Hearing.

JUDGE HOYT: I believe you did ask that and it

did slip my mind, but if you would like to do it at this point-
MR. BISBEE: (Interrupts) Just very briefly, thank

you. If I could just refer to very specific Contentions for

the Staff and Applicant to be able to respond to?

MR. LESSY: Could you just wait one minute?

MR. JORDAN: Madam Chairman, during that one minute,
perhaps we could clear up another matter. If you recall, I was
seeking guidance on what we were doing with emergency planning.

We have the draft of the proposed concept at the moment, and
we still think that's a good idea. I know Ms. Shotwell, on
behalf of Massachusetts, is interested in where we are going
from here. We still need that guidance from the Board in how
we are going to treat the Emergency Planning Contentions.

JUDGE HOYT: Can we have about a five minute

(Off the Record)

JUDGE HOYT: The Hearing will come to order. Let the record reflect that all the parties are again present in the Hearing Room. I believe we indicated that we will afford

the State of New Hampshire an opportunity to make some remarks on the record at this time.

MR. BISBEE: Thank you, Madam Chairman. Was there anything further that needed to be clarified on the Emergency Planning issue that I still feel is floating out here unresolved, as to how much of an opportunity all of the Intervenors will have to make arguments on their specific contentions.

JUDGE HOYT: I think we will resolve it in the order, sir.

MR. BISBEE: First I have a couple of modifications to make to a couple of Contentions that will satisfy both the Staff and the Applicant.

JUDGE HOYT: Is this in regard to your amended Contentions?

MR. BISBEE: The first one - Number 16, I think will cause the most argument. It's the one Contention of our original filed contentions in April, that we have withdrawn.

JUDGE HOYT: Didn't you take care of that to some extent in your--

MR. BISBEE: That's right. I just wanted to start out on an easy point.

JUDGE HOYT: All right. Was that the ultimate
Heat--

MR. BISBEE: (Interrupts) The ultimate Heat Sink.

JUDGE HOYT: The Heat Sink, yes. You had

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withdrawn that.

MR. BISBEE: Yes.

JUDGE HOYT: All right.

MR. BISBEE: The second Contention is our number 13, as amended, in our May 24th filing. I would like to delete the phrase that the Applicant had objected to, from the Contention. That phrase is - "and all other operations personnel" so that the new Contention No. 13 on Operations Personnel, Qualifications and Training, would read - "The Applicant has not demonstrated that the following personnel are qualified and properly trained, in accordance with NuReg 0737, Item 1A 1.1; 1A 2.1; 1A 2.3; 2B 4; 1C 1, and Appendix C: (a) Station Manager, (b) Assistant Station Manager, (c) Senior Reactor Operators, (d) Reactor Operators, and (e) Shift Technical Advisors."

JUDGE HOYT: All right. Is there anything else?

MR. BISBEE: To clarify for the record, I believe

MR. LESSY: Nine and ten?

are now acceptable to both Applicant and Staff.

MR. BISBEE: Yes.

MR. LESSY: Your Honor, this gets me to the subject matter of my letter.

our Contentions nine and ten, as amended, by our May 24th data,

JUDGE HOYT: Yes.

MR. LESSY: There are a lot of Contentions filed here, and a lot of Contentions to answer. Under the transcript,

as the Staff indicated, there were five Contentions, which New Hampshire was given an opportunity to refile - six, seven, twelve, thirteen and fourteen. The reference to that is transcript cite 239.

An additional reference is transcript cite 54, in which the Board requested that these points be negotiated. As I pointed out in our letter, there were no negotiations; there were no opportunities to negotiate. New Hampshire filed most of its Contentions, and it was not obvious to us which ones were changed and which weren't, and we didn't think the burden was upon us to figure out which ones it had changed, and which it hadn't.

It was, however, clear that there were changes to Contentions which went well beyond the ones which the Board had expressly given leave for New Hampshire to refile. So, the Staff responded because New Hampshire had permission to, to the Contentions six, seven, twelve, thirteen and fourteen.

New Hampshire was not authorized by the Licensing
Board to refile all of its Contentions - maybe "all" is an
incorrect phrase - another half dozen or so. It was not
authorized in the Prehearing Conference Order, and the Staff
has better things to do with its time than to look at unauthorized
pleadings.

JUDGE HOYT: Well, I think to cut that short, Mr. Lessy, my recollection was that there was only the five

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Contentions that you've enumerated, that they had been given leave to the State to amend.

MR. BISBEE: We interpretted it differently, your Honor. We did not get a transcript. It was our recollection that we were given reasonable leave to amend those that had been discussed throughout the Hearing.

JUDGE HOYT: Certainly there had been a discussion, but specifically of the five enumerated - six, seven, twelve, thirteen and fourteen - you had been specifically given leave to amend, and we are not going to consider anything else on that.

All right. Anything else you have, other than that?

MR. BISBEE: Yes. On two Contentions --

JUDGE HOYT: (Interrupts) Mr. Jordan, you look as if you may have something you want to contribute.

MR. JORDAN: Not at this time.

JUDGE HOYT: All right. Very well.

MR. BISBEE: One of the five that we all agree had been given permission to amend, that is number seven, as amended.

JUDGE HOYT: On Instrumentation?

MR. BISBEE: Yes. The Staff continues to object for insufficient basis. Just a preliminary point, a lot of confusion, it seems to me, is thrown about during this Hearing.

I hear specificity, and I hear basis used in a pretty loose manner. In 61714, 10 CFR, requires that Contentions be filed, and that they be given bases with reasonable specificity. So, we are not talking about basis and specificity, we are talking about reasonably specific bases for Contentions.

New Hampshire feels strongly that, in its Contention

Number seven, as amended, as well as others of its Contentions,
that this Contention is proper; it is admissible. The

Contention is based with reasonable specificity. As stated in
the amended basis, specifically Subsection A, on Page 14, of
our amended filing of May 24th - although it is our position
that that basis is sufficient as it stands, I am able at this
point to cite three specific types of equipment that do not
comply with the requirement that we listed in Paragraph A. That
requirement being that there be direct and unambiguous measurements of certain parameters. Those three are, Radioactive Iodine
Monitor, a direct indication of safety and relief valve positions,
and a direct indication of the liquid level in the Pressurizer.

Again, we feel that the basis, as it's written in the May 24th pleading, is sufficient. I add those three as additional specifics.

JUDGE HOYT: You are responding to No. 6 and 7?

MR. BISBEE: Just No. 7.

MR. LESSY: The Staff would continue to rely on its refiled comments of July 1, 1982.

JUDGE HOYT: I believe we will go on to 12. I think you have already done 13. Do you have anything additional?

MR. BISBEE: I was not going to comment any further on any of the fives, but I did have one other that I still thought we had permission and we did ammend. It will take just a minute.

It is to address a concern of the Applicant, in any event, and the Applicant's response concerning our ammended Contention No. 5 on Page 9 of our May 24th filing.

The Applicant has restated his position in that it believes that we ask that we have a Core Captain. I would just like to clarify that. That is not the State of New Nampshire's position on the Contention on Liquid Pathway Impack. We feel specifically that three areas need to be sutdies more carefully. That is, the possible liquid pathway release, the possible intervention and prevention of such a release, and finally, a hydrological study. That is in the Contention.

JUDGE LUEBKE: Are you rewording the Contentions?

MR. BISBEE: I'm just explaining.

JUDGE LUEBKE: Thank you.

JUDGE HOYT: Thank you. Anything else?

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JUDGE HOYT: Anything?

MR. GAD: We will stand on what we said in response to the original Contention, which from our perspective, wasn't changed all that much , but which we took the liberty of saying again in our response to the ammended Contention.

JUDGE HOYT: Thank you. Mr. Lessy?

MR. LESSY: We will stand on our original response which is April 21, 1982, Pages 15 to 16.

JUDGE HOYT: Anything else?

MS. SHOTWELL: Your Honor, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has not indicated its position on the record on Counsel's Exhibit No. A. I would like to do so now.

The Commonwealth as no objections to this proposal with the sole exception of Paragraph 5, the first sentence of which indicates that all parties acknowledge that the proposal would not be in accordance with normal proceedure.

The Commonwealth does not agree with that statement, and therefore, cannot agree that it would reflect the opinion of all parties. We feel that the remainder of Paragraph 5 is simply unnecessary. Other than that, we are in agreement with this proposal.

I do think the record needs to clearly reflect that by indicating that we would agree with this proposal, we are not indicating that we feel our Contentions as drafted are inadmissible.

We have not yet ---

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JUDGE HOYT: (Interrupting.) I got that impression. MS. SHOTWELL: We have not yet completed, by any means, our presentation on the admissibility of the Contentions as they are drafted. As I am sure you recall, we had begun discussing the second Contention at which point discussions were deferred pending negotiations. Unfortunately those negotiations were not very successful.

The Commonwealth does not necessarily have to discuss the admissibility of the remaining Contentions at this time if the Board is going to be taking under advisement this Counsel's Exhibit No. A as a proposal.

JUDGE HOYT: Do you have any additional comments? I believe all four of your Contentions, Ms. Shotwell, do go to the same general area of concern.

MS. SHOTWELL: They do, but I would have additional comments to make in support of them if we are going to be asked to litigate the admissibility of the Contentions as drafted.

JUDGE HOYT: I believe you have the extensive supporting brief on your Contentions as you filed them.

MS. SHOTWELL: We have the supplement that we filed which ---

JUDGE HOYT: (Interrupting.) We couldn't rely upon and we feel we can rely upon.

MS. SHOTWELL: Well, your Honor, I would object to not being given an opportunity that every other party for this

Proceeding has been given to do oral argument in support of our Contention.

JUDGE HOYT: All right. Ms. Shotwell, how much time would you need?

MS. SHOTWELL: I feel I would need at most a half hour.

MR. LESSY: Your Honor, might I interject myself for just a second. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts was given by the Licensing Board on Page 2 of the order setting forth the Second Prehearing Conference to file additional supplements to petitions to intervene.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in the form of responsive arguments or additional Contentions, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts did not take the Board's option or opportunity to file such a supplemental response and in my view, the Board has already afforded the Commonwealth to respond.

Therefore, it is completely a matter of discretion as to whether or not the Board wants to afford Ms. Shotwell an opportunity to have oral responses, since it did not file written responses. I think that fully complies with the Commission's requirements. We are not opposing it or unopposing the opportunity. We are just saying that that opportunity was provided to the Board by the Commonwealth and they didn't take advantage of it.

MS. SHOTWELL: That is simply untrue. That order said that all parties who had not filed supplements to their

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petitions to intervene, could file such supplements. We already had one on file. I did not read that as allowing us to file a second supplement to our petition to intervene and I don't think anybody else read it that way either.

MR. LESSY: How did Mr. Jordan read it? He filed a supplement. The order says supplements ---

(Interrupting.) The response of the MS. SHOTWELL: Staff and the Applicants was that he had no right to do so and that he should have filed a motion.

MR. LESSY: Excuse me, your Honor. The statement says ---

JUDGE HOYT: All right., Mr. Lessy, the path of lease resistence ---

MR. LESSY: If that is the case, I want to argue the question of the timeliness of the Massachusetts Contentions as they were filed. That was an issue we didn't resolve at the last Prehearing Conference.

MR. JORDAN: I am not sure the path of least resistence is, in fact, as it appears because as you will recall, we had 16 matters which we discussed individually.

JUDGE HOYT: Did you think I meant the path of least resistence was my argument to the State?

MR. JORDAN: No. I thought it was to grant argument to the State. My concern is that when we got the Emergency Planning yesterday for the coalition, we got into this lengthy

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discussion and requested guidance from the Board as to what to do. At that time, I said we like the proposal, otherwise we would have to go and argue on the 16 individual items. Those items had not been originally in contention form. They had been originally drafted in basis or in a sort of specificity and basis form. In any case, they would probably require sharpening and I requested the guidance of the Board as to whether to spend time doing that last evening. I was certainly left with a clear impression that that was not what I was to do last night, and I did not do it.

In any case, I don't think we can go through those 16 items in a half an hour.

JUDGE HOYT: Well, I think, Mr. Jordan, what Ms. Shotwell is referring to is the other two Contentions within her submission, Contentions No. 3 and 4 and she wants an oral argument on that at this point.

Ms. Shotwell, we feel that your brief is quite adequate on it. If you can specifically show me what it is you want to talk about on these, all dealing with the same general area of Emergency Planning? That is the reason we didn't ask you for any additional oral argument here.

With that understanding, does that change your mind at all, or do you insist on arguing something that I think that has been argued a great deal.

MS. SHOTWELL: I feel that we are in a bind at this point. I have said it before and unfortunately I think we are still in it.

JUDGE HOYT: Well, the Board wants an opportunity to go back, Ms. Shotwell, and look at its record. We intend to rule on them.

JUDGE LUEBKE: We will fix it.

MS. SHOTWELL: Well, I have no problem. I am simply trying to state for the record that we agree with this general proposal. I believe that we have made a second proposal which heads in the opposite direction, if you will, in terms of the generality specificity problems that we seem to be in.

We have made a second proposal that we will take the specificity that is included in our supplement in its entirety and work that into the Contentions.

The Staff has indicated that it does not accept either of those proposals.

JUDGE HOYT: And we have told the Coalition, Ms. Shotwell, as you remember yesterday when they asked us for some guidance on that, that we would not require them to do it.

I think that Mr. Jordan's point may be very taken.

If we give you that opportunity, he is going to feel like he should have an opportunity to take those 16 points that he wanted to discuss.

I think, Ms. Shotwell, that you have had ample opportunity through your briefs, through your filing and through your participation.

MS. SHOTWELL: But my oral argument, your Honor, was cut off when I was half way through discussion of the Second Contention. The matter that we tried to resolve never got resolved, such that I have still never presented the argument, the further arguments in support of the Second Contention.

JUDGE HOYT: But you have in your briefs.

MS. SHOTWELL: Yes, but everybody else seems to want to do oral argument as well, and I am sure that you can understand that a department that is in here representing the citizens of an entire state, wishes to have that right as well.

JUDGE HOYT: Do you want to handle this, Mr. Gad?

MR. GAD: Angles fear to tread, your Honor, and
that gives me leave to do so. I would like to offer a suggestion.

The Board has before it certain Contentions which will be ruled upon as they are framed. It also has before it a certain proposal that at one time looked fairly easy and sensible, but in the light of matters discussed, may in fact, not be workable.

My suggestion is that the Board might, if it chose, allow the Commonwealth and NECNP to take whatever further arguments they would like to have considered on the merits of their Contentions as framed. Put them in a writing and get them to the Board by 7 days from today.

The Board will then have before it all it needs to do either a yea or a nay on each one of the Contentions, or the

Counsel Exhibit A proposal if it chooses to do that without the need of sitting here further today. The Applicants for one, are content to rely on what they are submitted to date.

JUDGE LUEBKE: And that is how I thought we left it yesterday.

JUDGE HOYT: Yes, I am in agreement with Dr.

Luebke that I thought that we had disposed of that. I think we will go that path. I think rather than go through the oral argument, which is merely on the record, you are getting an additional bite of the apple, Ms. Shotwell, by filing additional plea. We certainly intend to extend that to you, Mr. Jordan, if you wish.

MR. JORDAN: Is that the circumstances that it could come to?

JUDGE HOYT: I think so.

JUDGE LUEBKE: Yes, which is the old-fashioned way of handling petitions.

MR. JORDAN: Which I had responded to when you raised it yesterday, I believe.

JUDGE HOYT: All right.

MR. BISBEE: You made a comment yesterday afternoon.

I requested that the State of New Hampshire, at least, be considered in the same vain as NECNP and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

JUDGE HOYT: Yes, but you see, you have already had two bites, Counsel. You are not going to get any more.

MR. BISBEE: However, there is a problem with that.

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Our argument on Emergency Planning was done in the context of the broad proposal that the Applicant made as early as two months ago. We did not, either, have an opportunity to delve into the specifics of the Contentions.

JUDGE HOYT: You had opportunity, and I think you liberally took it, in your second filing, Counselor. We are not going to hear any more arguments on that one.

MR. BISBEE: We did not ammend our Emergency Planning Contention.

JUDGE HOYT: I don't think we are going to hear any more arguments on that one, sir.

Anything else?

MR. BACKUS: Yes. I hate to jump into this. I know everybody is anxious to leave. I am totally at a loss as to where we are with regard to the Contentions and the start of discovery on the key issue in this case. I think it is the most important issue in this case and that is Emergency Planning.

JUDGE HOYT: That is what we have tried to indicate

I don't know how many times, Mr. Backus. We are going home and

look at the record and try to resolve it

JUDGE LUEBKE: We're going to issue an order.

JUDGE HOYT: We're all going to be quiet while I get this off. We are going to try to resolve the issue, the whole entire episode of the Emergency Planning and all of its ramifications that have been liberally sprinkled on this record.

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They will be resolved in a monumental order that this Board will issue.

After the issuance of that order, Mr. Backus, you are going to be able to start discovery.

MR. BACKUS: Okay.

JUDGE HOYT: Now, what is so complicated about that?

MR. BACKUS: Well, yesterday, you said that one of the things that this Board was not going to do was it was not going to write any Contentions for anybody.

JUDGE HOYT: And that is correct, sir. You are going to lie, stand, fall or sink on what is not in this record.

MR. BACKUS: And the problem is ---

MR. LESSY: Mr. Backus was not here for a good deal of the afternoon discussion.

JUDGE HOYT: That is Mr. Backus' problem, Mr. Lessy. That is not this Board's problem.

MR. LESSY: I know that, your Honor.

MR. BACKUS: That is certainly true. I have to be responsible for my absences.

It seems to me that the problem is that we are being told that Emergency Planning Contentions are premature because there is no plan.

JUDGE HOYT: You have not been told that by this Board, Mr. Backus. Until you are, you have no grounds of complaint to this Board. We are going to resolve those in the

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order. That doesn't differ from any court in any jurisdiction
that I know of, including a few foreign courts. If you are
having any problem with this, then read the transcript of the
entire proceedings of yesterday. That is exactly what we have
said and that is exactly what Counsel has said throughout this
Proceeding.

We will take the very contentuous Contentions and we will try our best in our infinite wisdome to resolve them.

MR. BACKUS: Well, I'm sure the Board will and I don't think the problem is lack of ---

JUDGE HOYT: (Interrupting.) I'm not so sure we will, but we are going to try. That is the best that we can come up with.

MR. BACKUS: I am certainly sure you are going to try. Well, I won't go on. I think it's a big problem.

JUDGE HOYT: Thank you. Anything else?

MR. JORDAN: One thing.

JUDGE HOUT: Fine.

MR. JORDAN: The Massachusetts NECNP, Luebke Proposal, when is that filing to be made?

JUDGE HOYT: Seven days, and it is your option to do so, sir.

MR. JORDAN: One week from today?

JUDGE HOYT: In seven days. This would be in line with what we have asked for from Coastal Chamber of Commerce and

I think we asked for something from you, also.

All right, Mr. Gad, if you are brave enough to try, go ahead.

MR. GAD: I think this will be relatively uncontroversial. Yesterday afternoon I promised the Board a citation on the proposition of the using cooling tunnels. I am now prepared to provide it. It is Section 9.2.5.3, sub paragraphs A and B of the FSAR.

JUDGE HOYT: Thank you very much for that information, sir.

(Whereupon the meeting was brought to a close at 2:55 p.m.)

Thank you. The meeting is adjourned.

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

in the	matter Units	of: Public Service Co. of New Hampshire, Seabrook Static I & II Date of Proceeding: July 16, 1982
		Docket Number: 443-OL and 444-OL
		Place of Proceeding: Portsmouth, New Hampshire
were he thereo	eld as i	herein appears, and that this is the original transcr the file of the Commission.
		Janet M. Hills

Official Reporter (Signature)

Janol M. Hills

Nuclear Regulatory Commission/50-443-OL and 50-444-OL Public Service Company of New Hampshire, Seabrook Station, Units 1 & 2 July 15-16, 1982 Portsmouth, New Hampshire

EXHIBITS

5pp.

Exhibit	Number	Sponsor	Identified
Proposed Order Regardi Emergency Planning Con tions, 3 pp. yellow le	ten-	Counsel	7-16-82
Letter dtd. July 2, 19 from Tedesco to Tannen with attachments/lette Dec. 6, 1973, map, Dra Environmental Statemen Apr 1974. 12 pp.	baum r dtd. ft	Counsel	7-16-82
Letter dtd, May 5, 198 Tannenbaum to Denton w attachments/letters dt 1982, June 25, 1982, J	ith d. Jan. 5,	Counsel	7-16-82

Nuclear Regulatory Commission/50-443-OL and 50-444-OL Public Service Company of New Hampshire, Seabrook Station, Units 1 & 2 July 15-16, 1982 Portsmouth, New Hampshire

EXHIBITS

5pp.

1982, June 25, 1982, July 2, 1982,

Exhibit	Number	Sponsor	Identified
Proposed Order Regardin Emergency Planning Cont tions, 3 pp. yellow leg	en-	Counsel	7-16-82
Letter dtd. July 2, 198 from Tedesco to Tannent with attachments/letter Dec. 6, 1973, map, Draf Environmental Statement Apr 1974. 12 pp.	dtd.	Counsel	7-16-82
Letter dtd, May 5, 1981 Tannenbaum to Denton wi attachments/letters dtd	th	Counsel	7-16-82

Counsel Exhibit No. A Odent. Wdn. Rej. Evid Date: 7-16-82By: 4mT) Bay State Reporting Co. Boston Massachusetts PROPOSED EMERGEDCY PLANNING CONTENTIONS 1. Admission. NECNP and Massachusetts shall be admitted to these proceedings as intervenors. 2. Contention. For present purposes, and subject to the trus of this Order, the emergency planning contention of NECRP and Hospichusetts shou be the single opened contation stated in the Applicants' response to Massachusets' contentions. 3 Discovery NotwHastanding 912, NECEP and Hissochusetts shou be limited in emergency planning related discourse to the topics described in NECOP'S filing of unil 1, 98 and Mossichusets' fling of wand do, 1982. No lying in this Order constitutes or shall be constitued as a ruling that any of those topics is relevant to these proceedings cr, as presently

stated, constitutes ou admissible contation. 4. Amendment of Contentions, on or before December 15, 1982, NECHO and Massachusetts strill file and sense durended emergency planing contections, which contentions shell be subject to all of the rules of practice of the Commission and which contections, if and to the extent admitted, shall constitute the sole emergency planningrelated contentions of NECNP and Hastchusetts. To the extent that such amended contentions are within the scope of the topics described in a 3, and only, they shall not be subject to the late-filed contention rules. If no such amouded contrations are timely filed, then NECEP shall have no emergency planning related contactions, and Massachusetts shell have no contentions and

shall be dishussed from the proceedings, files but none admited, it dishus 5. Precedental Effect. The partes ocknowledge that the within proceedings constitute a vortence for the normal rules of practice and are feasible only because of the acquissence of the Applicant. The parter and represent that they will not repr to or cite this Order to cry other Liceusing Broad as precedent for employment of these procedures in any other case, or to this Board in any other aspect of this case. 6. Citation. The within procedures shall not be cited as "the Applicants' proposal, "the Gad peoposal", or "the Dignou peoposal." 7. Application to other intervention-petitioners. I To be detrumed.]

Mr. Jordan E. Tannenbaum, Chief Eastern Division of Project Review Advisory Council on Historic Preservation 1522 K Street, N. W. Washington, DC 20555

Dear Mr. Tannenbaum:

This is in response to your letter of June 25, 1982 regarding the potential effect of the placement of transmission lines associated with construction of the Seabrook Station on the South Hampton Historic District. (We understand your inquiry to have reference to both the Hilltop and Jewel Town areas).

The South Hampton Historic District is not listed on the National Register of Historic Places and it has not been determined to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register. In any event, the Commission's final decision covering the undertaking occurred with the reinstatement of the construction permit on August 9, 1978, which had been initially issued on July 7, 1976. After our complete review of this matter, it is our conclusion that consideration of that which you have identified would not be timely and would not be required under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Sincerely,

Original signed by Robert L. Tedesoo

Robert L. Tedesco, Assistant Director for Licensing Division of Licensing

50.443-04	Official Exh. No. B
In the Matter of Public	Senuce Co. 3 NH.
Staff	Identified
Intervenor	Rejected
Cont's Off'r Contractor Other Caunall's	Date 7-16-82
Other Causel's	

Ownsel Exhibit No. B Odent Wdn. Rej. Evid Date: 9-16-83 By: TMN Bay State Reporting Co. Boston. Massachusetts Mr. Jordan E. Tannenbaum, Chief Eastern Division of Project Review Advisory Council on Historic Preservation 1522 K Street, N. W. Washington, DC 20555

Dear Mr. Tannenbaum:

This is in response to your letter of June 25, 1982 regarding the potential effect of the placement of transmission lines associated with construction of the Seabrook Station on the South Hampton Historic District. (We understand your inquiry to have reference to both the Hilltop and Jewel Town areas).

The South Hampton Historic District is not listed on the National Register of Historic Places and it has not been determined to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register. In any event, the Commission's final decision covering the undertaking occurred with the reinstatement of the construction permit on August 9, 1978, which had been initially issued on July 7, 1976. After our complete review of this matter, it is our conclusion that consideration of that which you have identified would not be timely and would not be required under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Sincerely,

Original signed by Robert L. Tedesoo

Robert L. Tedesco, Assistant Director for Licensing Division of Licensing ocket Nos. 50 443 and 50-444

Mr. George Gilman, Commissioner
Department of Rescurces and
Economic Development
856 State House Annex
Concord, New Hampshire

Dear Mr. Gilman:

We are currently conducting an environmental review and analysis of the Seabrook Station, a nuclear power plant proposed by the Public Service Company of New Hampshire (PSNH).

As part of the review process we need to consider the historical, architectural and archeological aspects of the proposed site. We, therefore, request any information in this regard you may be able to provide concerning the proposed Seabrook Station Site. We are enclosing a copy of a portion of the USGS map of the area with the site region indicated for your information.

We have received some information orally from Dr. H. Sargent which indicates that at least portions of the site may contain relics and PSNH has retained Professor C. E. Bolian of the University of New ... Hampshire to evaluate the site archeologically. Any further assistance you may be able to give will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Original signed by George W. Knighton

George W. Knighton, Chief Environmental Projects Branch #1 Directorate of Licensing

Enclosure: As shoted

bcc: Mr. Bruce B. Beckley



DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

by the DIRECTORATE OF LICENSING UNITED STATES ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

related to the proposed +

SEABROOK STATION UNITS 1 AND 2

PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Docket Nos. 50-443 and 50-444

Issued April 1974:

a. Alternative sites

b. Alternative energy sources

c. Purchase of power

Alternative heat dissipation methods Alternative transmission line corridors

Alternative to biocide treatment

The following Federal, State, and local agencies are being asked to comment on this Environmental Statement:

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Department of Agriculture

Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers

Department of Commerce

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Department of Housing and Urban Development

Department of the Interior

Department of Transportation

Environmental Protection Agency

Federal Energy Office Federal Power Commission

New England River Basins Commission

State of Maine

State of Massachusetts

State of New Hampshire

Southeastern New Hampshire Regional Planning Commission

- 6. This Environmental Statement was made available to the public, to the Council on Environmental Quality, and to other specified agencies in April 1974.
- 7. On the basis of the analysis and evaluation set forth in this statement, after weighing the environmental, economic, technical, and other benefits of the Seabrook Station, Units 1 and 2, against environmental and other costs and considering available alternatives, it is concluded that the action called for under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) and Appendix D to 10 CFR Part 50 is the issuance of construction permits for the facility subject to the following conditions for the protection of the environment:
 - a. The applicant shall provide to the staff a description and results of their analytical analyses, additional dye release studies, and additional current and wind studies bring performed to evaluate the acceptability of the final discharge diffuser (Sect. 3.4.8).
 - b. The applicant shall design the plant so as to meet a chlorine design objective of total residual chlorine at the diffuser outfall of no more than 0.1 mg/liter (Sect. 5.f.2.3). The applicant shall undertake a study with the objective of determining means to minimize the discharge of total residual chlorine by means which may include but are not limited to mechanical techniques for condenser tube cleaning and determination of minimum chlorination (duration, amount, and frequency) required to achieve the necessary control of organic growths (Sects. 3.6.1 and 5.5.2).
 - c. The applicant shall use his alternate route 2 or its equivalent for transmission lines or such other alternative routes as the applicant may wish to bring to the attention of the staff for its approval in order to reduce the environmental impact (Sects. 4.1.2 and 9.2.4).
 - d. The applicant shall conduct studies in the near vicinity of the proposed intake structure on current behavior, density and behavior of aquatic biota which may be affected by the plant intake, and any other parameters deemed necessary to allow the applicant to present to the staff an analysis of possible damage and a plan of action to eliminate or reduce such damage (if required) before construction of the intake (Sect. 5.5.2).
 - e. The applicant shall not use broadcast applications of herbicides to control invasions of rights-of-way by hardwoods. The applicant will use discriminate direct application (Sect. 5.5.1.2).
 - The applicant shall supplement the pre- and postoperational monitoring program described in the ER, with amendments, as required by the staff (Sect. 6).

- g. The applicant shall take the necessary mitigating actions, including those summarized in Sect. 4.5 of this Environmental Statement, during construction of the station and associated transmission lines to avoid unnecessary adverse environmental impacts from construction activities.
- h. A control program shall be established by the applicant to provide fr: a periodic review of all construction activities to assure that those activities conform to the environmental conditions set forth in the construction permits.
- If unexpected harmful effects or evidences of significant damage are detected during facility construction, the applicant shall provide to the staff an acceptable analysis of the problem and a plan of action to eliminate or significantly reduce the harmful effects or damage.

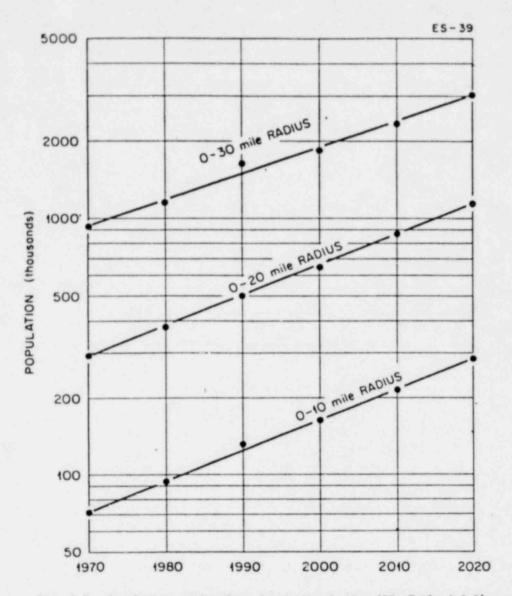


Fig. 2.4. Population projections for Seabrook site (ER, Table 2.2-4).

2.3 HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND NATURAL LANDMARKS

The applicant lists 12 areas of interest as historic or natural landmarks which are located in Seabrook or towns through which the transmission lines will pass. None of the historic sites or markers should be affected by the plant or the proposed transmission lines. However, an archaeological survey carried out by C. E. Bolian, a consultant to the applicant, indicates that several prehistoric archaeological sites will be severely disturbed or destroyed by the proposed construction.

The applicant has indicated a desire to cooperate in preserving archaeologically valuable areas and to permit excavations before construction of the station begins. (A proposal for archaeological work on-site has been submitted to the applicant and is currently undergoing review by both the applicant and staff.) The Archaeological Society of New Hampshire, the State Historic Preservation Officer, and interested local individuals have been contacted, and their responses will be considered in the final evaluation.

Natural areas such as the Great Bog in the Portsmouth-Greenland area, Cedar Swamp in Kingston, and Pulpit Rock in Chester will be affected by transmission lines (see Sect. 4.1.2).

Table 10.2. Unavoidable environmental impacts

	Description of effect	Unit	Magretude	Section
Natu	ral surface water body		ENDO:	
	mpingement or entrapment by cooling-water-intake			
	.1.1 Fish (loss)	lb/yr	Judged smail	5.5.2.1
1.2 1	Passage through or retention in cooling systems			
	1.2.1 Phytoplankton and zooplankton (resulting fish loss)	Пь/ут	Small	5.5.2.3
	1.2.2 Fish (loss)	lb/yr	Small	5.5.2.3
	Discharge area and thermal plume			
	.3.1 Water quality, excess heat (volume heated 5 F°)	ft ³	4 x 10 ⁵ (max)	3.3
	1.3.2 Water quality, oxygen availability (volume with <5 ppm O ₂)	acre-ft	Sma!!	3.3
	1.3.3 Aquatic biota (resulting fish loss)	lb/yr	Small	5.5.2.3
	1.3.4 Wildlife, including birds, aquatic and amphibious	ft ²	None	
	mammals and reptiles (area of habitat consumed) 1.3.5 Fish, migration (resulting fish loss)	lb/yr	Small	5.5.2.3
	Chemical effluents	10/91	Sinau	3.3.4.3
700	1.4.1 Water quality, chemical (volume within mixing	ft3	Small	3.6
	zone)		Sinau	3.0
1	1.4.2 Aquatic organisms (fish loss)	lb/yr	None	5.5.2
	1.4.3 Wildlife, including birds, squatic and amphibious	ft ²	None	÷
	mammals and reptiles (area of habitat consumed)			
. 1	1.4.4 People			
	(loss of recreational use when water quality is below water-quality standards)	user-days	None	-
	Radionuclides discharged to water body			
	1.5.1 Aquatic plants (dose)	mrad/yr	1.0	5.3.3
	1.5.2 Fish (dose)	mrad/yr	0.015	5.3.3
	1.5.3 Animals which feed on aquatic plants (dose) 1.5.4 People, external (dose to individual)	mrad/yr	0.006	5.3.3
	1.5.5 People, ingestion (dose to individual)	mrem/yr mrem/yr	7.5 × 10 -6.3 × 10 -6	5.4.2
		macmyri	0.3 × 10	3.4.2
	Consumptive use (evaporative losses) 1.6.1 People (loss of potable water)		Ness	
	1.6.2 Property (loss of water for agriculture)	gal/yr acre-ft/yr	None	3.3
		acre-tt/yr	None	3.3
	Plant construction (including site preparation) 1.7.1 Water quality, physical (volume to dilute to water-quality-standard concentrations)	acre-ft	Small	4.1.1, 4.2
	(area of water contaminated)	acres	Small	4.1.1, 4.2
1	1.7.2 Water quality, chemical			
	(volume that may exceed water-quality-standard concentrations)	acre-ft	Small	4.1.1, 4.2
. 1	1.7.3 Bottom siltation			
	(area covered by 1 in. of sediment)	ft ²	Very small	4.2
Grou	ndwater			
	Raising and lowering of groundwater levels			
	2.1.1 People			
	(loss of potable water)	gal/yr	0	÷ .
1	2.1.2 Plants			
	(land area affected)	acres	0	-
	Chemical contamination of groundwater (excluding alt)			
- 1	2.2.1 People			
	(loss of potable water)	gal/yr	0	-
	(land area affected)	acres	0	

Table 10.2. (continued)

Description of effect	Unit	Magnitude	Section
. Air			
3.1 Chemical discharge to ambient air			
3.1.1 Air quality, chemical (emission rate)	tons/yr	Negligible	3.7.3
3.1.2 Air quality, odor (perceptible or not)	(yes or no)	No	3.7.3
3.2 Radionuclides discharged to ambient air and direct radiation from radioactive materials			
3.2.1 People, external, total body			
*(dose to individual at site boundary)	mrem/yr	0.35	5.4.3
(dose to population)	man-rem/yr	0.34	5.4.3
3.2.2 People, ingestion			
(dose to individual, thyroid)	mrem/yr	12.1	5.4.3
3.2.3 Plants and animals (dose, av on site)	mrem/yr	0.35	5.3.3
Land			
4.1 Site selection			
4.1.1 Land, amount (area preempted)	acres	125	4.1.1
4.2 Construction activities (including site preparation			
4.2.1 People, amenities			
(number affected by audio visual or olfactory	number	Small	4.4
impact)			
(time affected)	years	7	4.4
4.2.2 People, accessibility of historical sites			
(visitation loss)	number	0	4.1.1
4.2.3 People, accessibility of archaeological sites			
(accessibility lost or not lost)	(yes or no)	No -	4.1.1
4.2.4 Wildlife (disturbance to animals)	(yes or no)	Yes	4.3.2.1
4.2.5 Land	yd ³ /yr	Unknown	4.1.1, 4.3.2.1
(volume erroded) (area erroded)	acres	Unknown	4.1.1, 4.3.2.1
		Chkhown	4.1.1, 4.3.2.1
4.3 Plant operation			
4.3.1 People, amenities (number affected by audio, visual, or olfactor impact)	y number	Small	5.1.1
4.3.2 People, aesthetics (effect)	(yes or no)	Yes (small)	5.1.1
4.3.3 Wildlife (habitat lost)	acres	125	4.2.1.1
4.3.4 Land, flood control (effect)	(yes or no)	No	
4.4 Transmission-route selection			
4.4.1 Land, amount			
(length)	miles	86	3.8.1
(area)	acres	1050	4.1.2
4.4.2 Land use and land value			
(length of sensitive route)	miles	7	4.1.2, 5.1.2
(area of sensitive route)	acres	144	4.1.2, 5.1.2
4.4.3 People, aesthetics			
(highway crossings)	number	3 (major)	3.8, 4.1.2, 5.1.
(waterway crossings)	number	4	3.8, 4.1.2, 5.1.
(long views)	number	Many	3.8, 4.1.2, 5.1.
4.5 Transmission-facilities construction			
4.5.1 Land adjacent to right-of-way			an allen
(length of access roads)	miles	12	3.83
4.5.2 Land, erosion			
(volume eroded)	yd3	Unknown	4.3.1.2
(area eroded)	acres	Unknown	4.3.1.2
4.5.3 Wildlife (effect)	(yes or no)	Yes (minor)	4.3.1.2
4.6 Transmission-line operation			22
4.6.1 Land use (% of land not in multiple use)	*	~30	4.1
4.6.2 Wildlife (effect)	(yes or no)	Yes (minor)	4.3.1.2

constitute a nesting or breeding area for any rare or endangered species. Although direct impacts on fauna at the site are significant, no detrimental effects upon terrestrial biota on a larger (regional) scale are expected.

Construction activities may disturb waterfowl in the Hampton-Seabrook marsh (principally through construction noise). The staff recommends that controls be implemented to reduce noise levels when numerous waterfowl are present in the marsh.

Impact of the transmission line construction will be reduced by the alternative routing of one section to avoid crossing parts of Cedar Swamp natural area. Other terrestrial impacts can be minimized through accepted construction and maintenance procedures.

The staff does not anticipate any significant long-term adverse effects to the terrestrial ecology of the site and transmission line routes if approved maintenance methods are followed (Sect. 5.1.2).

Aquatic ecological impact. During construction, the only significant effects on the aquatic environment expected are those caused by the turbidity resulting from tunnel dewatering effluents. Limits on the turbidity of these effluents will be established to minimize adverse effects on the aquatic biota.

Operational discharges of chemicals and sanitary wastes to the aquatic environment by the condenser cooling discharge is not expected to have any significant detrimental effect to the aquatic environment. Impact of the thermal discharge on the aquatic biota is also expected to be relatively minor.

Entrapment of fish at the intake structure and subsequent mortality through impingement on the intake screens at the pump house may be a potential problem. However, insufficient information is available to estimate the potential seriousness of this possibility.

Entrainment of aquatic organisms in the cooling-water intake and subsequent passage through the plant will generally result in appreciable mortalities for these species. The effect of these mortalities on the aquatic ecosystem depends on the percentages of populations of vulnerable species that are destroyed. The ecosystem expected to be affected by the entrainment mortality has not yet been sufficiently defined by the applicant to permit a reliable estimate of entrainment effects.

Radiological effects. Radiological impacts resulting from radioactive effluents from Seabrook Station during operation, either on man or on other natural organisms, are not expected to be significant.

Air quality. The chemical, radioactive, thermal, and dust emissions into the air will not significantly affect air quality.

Other effects

Community. Community services required by the construction effort, either at the site or in the localities where the personnel reside, are not expected to put an unusual burden on any community. The most noticeable adverse effect will probably be the traffic congestion, during shift changes, caused by the commuting labor force.

During station operation, the most significant impact on any community is likely to arise from the considerably increased real property tax base of the Town of Seabrook. The real estate tax rate is expected to decrease considerably, provided that the State retains its current methods of taxing such property as the Seabrook Station.

Aesthetic. Power stations vary widely in the aesthetic impression that they make on the viewer. The staff considers that Seabrook Station will be aesthetically acceptable to the majority of those affected by its presence.

Proper planning, routing, and maintenance of transmission lines can reduce their visual impact. The staff concludes that the applicant has made a reasonable attempt to do so (see Sect. 4.5).

10.4.3 Summary of benefit-cost balance

Associated with Seabrook Station will be several benefits (summarized in Sect. 10.4.13 and Table 10.1) and several costs (summarized in Sects. 10.4.2.1 and 10.4.2.2 and Table 10.2). Overall, the major benefit is the electric power, which will allow economic growth in New Hampshire and in New England during the period of station operation. Most of the costs are more diffuse; they are borne unequally by people according to when, where, and how they live.

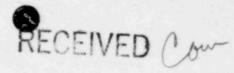
The construction will cause some inconvenience to the people in the Town of Seabrook because of the increased commuter traffic and use of some municipal facilities. This cost will be compensated to some extent by increased taxes from the facility. Station operation should cause only minor inconvenience to local residents. The increased tax base of the community may have a major effect on the community.

Construction of the station and transmission lines will cause some damage to the aquatic and terrestrial biota. This should not result in the significant disturbance of any major (larger than tens of acres) ecosystem.

Impact resulting from entrainment of aquatic organisms in the condenser cooling-water system is a potentially significant adverse effect. However, in view of the staff requirements re the intake structure design and location (see summary and conclusions) the impact is expected to be small

In summary, the staff believes that the benefits from the Seabrook Station will outweigh the costs and, furthermore, that the distribution of costs and benefits do not place unreasonable costs on any segment of the population.

Advisory
Council On
Historic
Preservation



JUN 1 0 1981

YC

1522 k Street, NW Washington, DC 20005 SANDERS & MEDERMOTT PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION

May 5, 1981

Mr. Harold Denton Director, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Washington, DC 20555

Dear Mr. Denton:

We have been informed that the placement of transmission lines associated with construction on the Seabrook Station, an undertaking of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, may have an effect on the South Hampton Historic District, South Hampton, New Hampshire. This property may possess historical and architectural significance and therefore may be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Section 800.4(a) of the Council's regulations, "Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 CFR Part 800), sets forth the method of evaluating the significance of such properties. We request that you initiate this evaluation and inform us of your findings. If the evaluation results in a determination by the Secretary of the Interior than the property is eligible for inclusion in the National Register, you should follow the remaining steps in Section 800.4 to evaluate the effect of the undertaking on the property and, if appropriate, request the Council's comments. Should you have any questions or require additional assistance, please call Joseph P. Hough at 254-3495.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

P

Joidan E. Tannenbaum Chief, Eastern Division of Project Review

Enclosure

OLOSEL Exhibit No. C Odent Wdn. Rej. Evid Date: 7-16-82 By: Trans Bay State Reporting Co. Boston Massachusetts 1AN 5 1982

Mr. Harold Denton Director Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation Nuclear Regulatory Commission Washington, DC 20535

Dear Mr. Denton:

By letter of May 5, 1981, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Council) requested that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission investigate the applicability of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended, (16 U.S.C. Sec. 470f) to the placement of transmission lines associated with construction on the Seabrook Station, an undertaking of your agency. This action may have an effect on the South Hampton Historic District, South Hampton, New Hampshire, a property that may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. A copy of that letter is enclosed. Please note that your legal responsibilities under NHPA and the Council's regulations exist apart from those under the National Environmental Policy Act.

We have not yet received a reply. We would appreciate your looking into this matter and replying as soon as possible.

In addition other construction activities at Seabrook Station may come under the purview of NHPA and the Council's regulations. These activities are listed, but not discussed, in a letter received by the Council from your agency, dated November 13, 1981. A copy of this letter is also enclosed. Please include these additional activities in your investigation. If you have any questions, please call Kate M. Perry at 202-254-3495.

Sincerely,

SIGNE

Jordan E. Tannenbaum Chief, Eastern Division of Project Review

Enclosures

Advisory Council On Historic Preservation

1522 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20005

BUN 25 1982

Mr. Harold Denton
Director, Office of Nuclear
Reactor Regulation
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D.C. 20555

Dear Mr. Denton:

We have made two requests that your agency investigate the applicability of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, (16 U.S.C. Section 470(f)) to the licensing of construction and operation of transmission lines for the Seabrook Station in South Hampton, New Hampshire. Neither our letter of May 5, 1981, nor that of January 5, 1982, (copies enclosed) has received a reply.

Because we believe that these transmission lines will affect at least two properties potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, we are particularly anxious that your agency commence compliance with the Council's regulations, "Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 CFR Part 800).

We look forward to your early reply. If you require assistance, please call Kate M. Perry at 254-3495.

Sincerely,

Jordan E. Tannenbaum

Maron Houna

Chief, Eastern Division of

Project Review

Enclosures

Advisory Council On Historic Preservation

1522 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20005

July 2, 1982

Mr. Louis L. Wheeler Project Manager Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation Nuclear Regulatory Commission Washington, D.C. 20555

Dear Mr. Wheeler:

The Council has reviewed your draft environmental impact statement for issuance of operating licenses for the Seabrook Station in Seabrook, New Hampshire, circulated for comment pursuant to Section 102(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act. We note that page 4-29 of the draft environmental impact statement states that two historic districts potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places ". . are along the path of the approved transmission corridor." We have been informed that, specifically, the Hilltop and Jewelltown Historic Districts, each of which have both archeological and historical significance, will be physically and visually affected by the undertaking.

Circulation of a draft environmental impact statement does not fulfill your responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. Sec. 470(f)).

Prior to the approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds or prior to the granting of any license, permit, or other approval for an undertaking, Federal agencies must afford the Council an opportunity to comment on the effect of the undertaking on properties included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the Council's regulations, "Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 CFR Part 800) (enclosed). Until these requirements are met, the Council considers the draft environmental statement incomplete in its treatment of historical, archeological, architectural, and cultural resources. You should obtain the Council's substantive comments through the process outlined in 36 CFR Sec. 800.9. These comments should then

be incorporated into any subsequent documents prepared to meet requirements under the National Environmental Policy Act. Kate M. Perry may be contacted at 254-3495 for further assistance.

Sincerely,

Jordan E. Tannenbaum Chief, Eastern Division of

Project Review

Enclosure