UNITED STATES OF AMERICA NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

In the matter of

LONG ISLAND LIGHTING COMPANY (Shoreham Nuclear Power Station Unit 1)

Docket No. 50-322-01-1

Location:

Hauppauge, New York

Pages: 12,573-12,841

Thrusday, 12 July 1984

Original to S. Plensant 4-1149

3 additional to ASLBP

TAYLOE ASSOCIATES

Court Reporters 1625 1 Street, N W Suite 1004 Washington, D.C. 20006 (202) 293-3950

8407190238 840712 PDR ADDCK 05000322 PDR

SueT 1 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION BEFORE THE ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING BOARD 3 In the Matter of: 4 LONG ISLAND LIGHTING COMPANY : Docket No. 50-322-0L-3 5 : (Emergency Planning (Shoreham Nuclear Power Station,: Proceeding) 6 Unit 1) ----X 7 8 Court of Claims 9 State of New York State Office Building 10 Room 3B46 Veterans Memorial Highway 11 Hauppauge, New York 11787 12 Thursday, July 12, 1984 13 14 The hearing in the above-entitled matter 15 convened, pursuant to recess, at 9:31 a.m. 16 BEFORE: 17 JAMES A. LAURENSON, ESQ., Chairman Atomic Safety and Licensing Board 18 Nuclear Regulatory Commission Washington, D. C. 20555 19 DR. JERRY KLINE, Member 20 Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Nuclear Regulatory Commission 21 Washington, D. C. 20555 22 DR. FREDERICK SHON, Member Atomic Safety and Licensing Board 23 Nuclear Regulatory Commission Washington, D. C. 20555

25

SueT 1 APPEARANCES: 2 On Behalf of LILCO: 3 KATHY E. B. MC CLESKEY, ESQ. Hunton & Williams 4 Main Street Richmond, Virginia 5 On Behalf of the NRC Staff: 6 BERNARD BORDENICK, ESQ. 7 Office of the Executive Legal Director U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission 8 Washington, D. C. 20555 9 On Behalf of Suffolk County: 10 CHRISTOPHER M. MC MURRAY, ESQ. MICHAEL S. MILLER, ESQ. 11 Kirkpatrick, Lockhart, Hill, Christopher & Phillips 1900 M Street, N. W. 12 Washington, D. C. 20036 13 On Behalf of the State of New York: 14 RICHARD J. ZAHNLEUTER, ESQ. Special Counsel to the Governor 15 Executive Chamber Room 299 16 State Capitol Albany, New York 12224 17 On Behalf of FEMA: 18 STEWART M. GLASS, ESQ. 19 Regional Counsel Federal Emergency Management Agency 20 26 Federal Plaza, Room 1349 New York, New York 10278 21 22 23 24

25

CONTENTS

DIRECT CROSS REDIRECT RECROSS

12,504

EXHIBITS

MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION RECEIVED

Suffolk County Exhibit Nos. EP 76 through 90 12,641

PROCEEDINGS

JUDGE LAURENSON: The hearing is reopened at this

point.

.

For the record. we spent the last half four discussing scheduling matters and other problems concerning the conduct of the hearing.

The parties have indicated that they will discuss some of these matters among themselves. However, the parties have agreed upon the order of proceeding with the remaining contentions and testimony.

So I think at this point, Ms. McCleskey wishes to put that in the record.

MS. MC CLESKEY: Yes, sir. The previous agreement was that following the FEMA witnesses this week, if there were time to hear LILCO's panel on 92, we would do so. If we do not hear 92 this week, we will begin Tuesday, July 17, first thing, with the Suffolk County training panel, followed by LILCO 81, LILCO 24.R, if LILCO 81 is completed during the day of Wednesday, July 18, and LILCO 77, if LILCO 81 is not completed during the day on Wednesday, July 18, followed by LILCO 24.R; LILCO 92, if it is not heard this week, LILCO 33, LILCO 49, LILCO 85, LILCO 88, Suffolk County on 85 and 88; and then, depending upon the outcome of various motions that are pending, Suffolk County supplemental training testimony, LILCO

on 24.0, 74 and 75, and Suffolk County on 74 and 75.

Following a two-week recess, we would reconvene on August 13 or 14 with the FEMA witnesses, followed by LILCO 16.E, which is the brochure, Suffolk County 16.E, if testimony is filed by Suffolk County, the staff testimony on contention 11, and whatever remaining pieces have not been heard previously.

JUDGE LAURENSON: Does this represent the agreement of the parties?

MR. MC MURRAY: We agree with that, Judge
Laurenson. We just want to note for the record that
we don't think that Suffolk County supplemental
training testimony or the relocation center testimony
will be able to be heard in this three-week period just
because we are going to run out of time and that the
likely schedule is that it will be heard after -well, during the next three-week session in August.

JUDGE LAURENSON: Let me just raise the question of why, assuming we admitted the Suffolk County training testimony, why wouldn't it be heard next week, when the rest of the training testimony is coming in?

MS. MC CLESKEY: We hadn't discussed that possibility, but it certainly makes sense. And that would be fine with LILCO.

MR. MC MURRAY: That would be fine with the

1 | county, too.

JUDGE LAURENSON: We have reviewed the county's motion cc admit the supplemental training testimory and the LILCO response which was filed yesterday, and we hope to have a ruling on that for you by the end of today.

So to the extent that, if we agree to allow any of that, then perhaps that could be scheduled next week. But I am just raising that as a question.

I didn't understand if there was some reason not to have that testimony presented when the rest of the county's training testimony comes in.

MR. MC MURRAY: Frankly, I think we just didn't think of it, Judge Laurenson.

JUDGE LAURENSON: Okay.

This brings us then to the -- let me make sure I get everybody else on board. Do all the other parties agree to this schedule as announced by Ms. McCleskey?

MR. ZAHNLEUTER: The state agrees with the schedule, except that I note that the relocation center testimony has not had a decision on pending motions yet.

JUDGE LAURENSON: That is what we are going to hear this morning.

MR. ZAHNLEUTER: Right.

a

JUDGE LAURENSON: We will decide that today also.

MR. BORDENICK: The staff agrees with the schedule. I just need to interject that the precise -I am sure the parties can work out the precise scheduling for the staff's testimony on contention 11; since I don't know yet who the witnesses will be, I don't know what potential conflicts they might have with any given hearing day. But I am sure the parties can work it out ahead of time.

JUDGE LAURENSON: Okay.

This brings us then to the LILCO motion for additional time for discovery and to file a motion to strike the county's revised testimony on contention 75, the relocation centers.

As we indicated, this would be submitted on oral argument today, except for LILCO which has, of course, filed a written motion and its brief.

So at this time we will hear from the county.

MR. MC MURRAY: Thank you, Judge Laurenson.

On June 8, this Board set a schedule for further proceeding on the relocation center testimony.

Both parties filed their testimony according to the Board's schedule and the county filed its motion to strike according to the Board's schedule.

LILCO's motion to strike was due last Friday, but LILCO chose not to file that motion to strike. Rather, it

filed the motion that we are considering right not.

Ð

LILCO's reason for filing the motion, the underlying reason, is that two of the relocation centers on which it was apparently relying in its plan are no longer available to it, and LILCO is asking for essentially a stay of the proceedings with respect to the relocation center issues while it has an opportunity to pursue discovery which will then form the basis for a decision on their part as to whether or not to file motions to strike the county's testimony.

Obviously the county opposes this unprecedented motion. LILCO's problem is one that has been raised before in this proceeding, mostly by the county. That is, that LILCO is confronted with changed circumstances and it needs time to get its act together in order to fix those circumstances because obviously it can't sustain its burden of proof right now if it had to go forward on this issue.

LILCO's predicament brings to mind the county's own predicament during the course of these proceedings.

Suffolk County has also been confronted with changed circumstances. Most notably when it has been confronted with revisions to the LILCO plan.

That issue just came up this week. The county received revision 4 last Tuesday and filed a motion

END 1 12

for a stay of these proceedings so that it could have time to evaluate the changed circumstances to see whether circumstances had changed, to see how the revision affected its testimony and affected its contentions, and so that the county could then determine whether or not it was going to file supplemental testimony.

The Board was unsympathetic, to say the least.

Of course, we don't agree with the Board's ruling, but we have to live with it. The Board's basic position was that the county, that's too bad. That is life in the fast lane. We are dealing with a moving target and you have got to be able to hit it.

LILCO can't be treated differently. Changed circumstances that LILCO has to confront don't warrant special treatment of LILCO. The County has always been told it has to hit a moving target, and it is no reason why that target should be held still for LILCO to hit it.

The raquest for time to conduct discovery in this proceeding so that a party can file a Motion to Strike or figure out whether it wants to file a Motion to Strike is unprecedented in this case. Their Motion to Strike was due last Friday. LILCO chose not to file, and it shouldn't be given more time. And what good would discovery do?

Those letters that are in the County's testimony are plain on their face. They set forth the immutable fact that those two relocation centers are not available to LILCO for use in its Plan. That fact will not change, no matter how much discovery LILCO conducts.

Furthermore, I don't understand how LILCO can say that discovery might enable it to make some sort of argument that the County's testimony should be striken because it lacks foundation. These two letters are exactly the kinds of letters that LILCO has had admitted into the record over the County's and State's objection.

The County objected before that the letters that were introduæd -- at least the initial letter between the State of Connecticut and the State of New York -- were not

letters that involved LILCO witnesses, or witnesses that we were able to cross examine, and therefore there was no foundation. The Board, in any event, let those letters into the record.

The situation here is no different.

JUDGE LAURENSON: Well, these letters aren't really addressed to any of your witnesses though, are they?

MR. McMURRAY: Neither was that first -- or LILCO 48. It was between the State of New York and the State of Connecticut.

JUDGE LAURENSON: But it was addressed to a party to the case. In this instance, we have letters addressed apparently to the red cross, which is not a party to this case, and it is just a question about the foundation for Dr. Harris and Dr. Mayer, how can they sponsor these exhibits when they do not even appear as people receiving copies of these letters.

MR. McMURRAY: Well, they did receive copies of the letters. Obviously the County was given these letters. How is that any different -- the fact that there is a c.c. put on the bottom I don't think changes whether or not a person can put into the record -- apparently it is the Board's ruling on the foundation that needs to be shown for exhibits of this sort -- whether or not a letter like that should be put in.

JUDGE LAURENSON: This is a little bit different

.

I think, aren't they, Mr. McMurray? These were drafted after the LILCO testimony was filed. They are almost identical in their format. It looks like they were written by the same person as far as I can tell, and they cite the political or governmental concerns of the Governor of the State of New York, and yet it is not the State of New York that is sponsoring any of these exhibits. It is the County.

Isn't that an unusual situation?

MR. McMURRAY: I don't understand the unusualness. The fact is that these relocation centers are not going to be available. No amount of discovery is going to change that fact, and even if the Board doesn't admit the letters, that fact isn't changed.

Now, it seems to me that these witnesses are just as qualified to submit letters that they have received, and I don't think there has been any question about the authenticity of these letters. They are just as qualified as LILCO's witnesses are to introduce letters between the State of New York and the State of Connecticut. I just don't see the difference.

The fact that they may appear to have been written by the same person also doesn't make any difference.

JUDGE LAURENSON: There is a slight difference, in that none of the parties to those letters are parties in this case.

MR. McMURRAY: I don't understand.

Q

JUDGE LAURENSON: The letters between New York and Connecticut, Mr. Zahnleuter here is representing the State of New York, and the State is a party to the letter and is a party to this proceeding.

Here, we have letters between the BOCES and the State University and the Red Cross.

MR. McMURRAY: First of all, these are State facilities, so these letters do come from administrators of State facilities.

JUDGE LAURENSON: Let me ask you this -
MR. McMURRAY: But the fact is, Judge Laurenson,

that these relocation centers are just not going to be

available. That is the point that is being made.

JUDGE LAURENSON: I guess this goes to the question that the Board has, and I might as well put it on the table right now. Isn't this an example of what I think the prior Board talked about, the County's own doing? That this amounts to some sort of active undermining of the LILCO Plan, and that is, that the County, in effect, is using its power, or the State is using its power in conjunction with the County to take away from LILCO facilities that would otherwise be available.

The letters on their face indicate that these facilities are available for emergencies other than radiological

emergencies at Shoreham.

Doesn't that put this whole matter in a different light?

MR. McMURRAY: Just one second, Judge Laurenson.

(Counsel confer)

MR. McMURRAY: Judge Laurenson, I think the Board somehow thinks that these relocation centers were suddenly taken away from LILCO. The fact is that these relocation centers were never available to LILCO, although LILCO thought they were.

I think the letter from SUNY -- well, from one of the facilities, said that they knew of no agreement with Suffolk County -- with the red cross regarding any emergency.

And I believe the other letter said that their agreement with the red cross did not cover radiological emergencies, and they didn't understand it to cover radiological emergencies.

So, this is not just a case of the County's own doing. And, Judge Laurenson, the plain fact is LILCO doesn't have relocation centers that can be relied upon. The LILCO Plan contemplates that there has to be relocation centers. Identified relocation centers to send people to, and those relocation centers that are identified are not available, and therefore LILCO can't meet its burden.

I think also that with respect to these other

End 2. 18 Sue fols.

letters -- well, this also brings to mind the case of 24.R, where LILCO was able to get in some letters.

If I asked the Board whether it would seriously have considered a Motion to stay the proceedings while it conducted discovery in order to figure out whether or not there was a proper foundation for the admission of the letters. I don't think the Board would have granted that Motion. I think it is the same position here, and that these proceedings should not be stayed.

The Board has said we are on the fast track. We are going to get this case over by August. I don't see why LILCO should be treated differently.

JUDGE LAURENSON: Let me ask if the authors of these two letters are available to testify here when this matter comes up.

MR. McMURRAY: I don't know. Of course, LILCO can always apply for a subpoena.

#3-1-SueT

JUDGE LAURENSON: I think that the LILCO motion -we maybe put two things together, but we are talking about
it in light of your revised testimony and, of course, you
are going to be asking the Board to accept in evidence these
two letters that you have attached to your revised testimony,
so we are trying to find out if there is some method for
dealing with this other than what LILCO has asked for,
frankly, and that is for a delay in the depositions and so
forth. We have had enough problems with discovery while
the hearing is running its course. I think we are looking
for some other method.

On the other hand, it does appear that this was a last minute effort, where these two letters are dated after LILCO had filed its testimony on relocation centers, and we think that fairness requires that at least LILCO have some opportunity to question these witnesses. And one way would be to bring the authors of the letters into court here and let them testify as to the concerns that LILCO has raised.

I'm just putting that out on the table as a possible means for dealing with the situation.

MR. MC MURRAY: Well, you know, the County has also been confronted several times when after it has submitted its testimony it has been given new revisions, or it has been given new hospital plans. It has been given all sorts of things that have affected its testimony. And the Board

#3-2-SueT

T

has not been sympathetic to the County's requests for time to conduct meaningful discovery or to determine how that new material affects testimony. And I just don't think that the Board can apply two standards.

JUDGE LAURENSON: Does the State have a position on this?

MR. ZAHNLEUTER: Yes, sir. The State opposes LILCO's motion.

It is an irony of the highest order for LILCO to plead for additional time in which to pursue discovery when LILCO has done absolutely nothing to pursue discovery in the last two weeks. LILCO admits in Footnote 3 of its motion that LILCO received the letters in question on Wednesday, June 27th.

And then nine days later on July 6th, on the last day in which to file motions to strike, LILCO filed its pleadings seeking additional time. In those nine days, counsel for the State did not receive any document requests from LILCO. Counsel for the State did not receive any requests for depositions from LILCO. And counsel for the State did not receive any inquiries at all from LILCO concerning discovery.

The same is true for the period of six days from July 6th to today, July 12th. Earlier this week, the Board denied the County's motion to seek discovery concerning the

#3-3-SueT 1

'

FEMA testimony. The Board ruled that because the County waited one week after the last deposition to file its motion, the motion was inexcusably late. The Board stated that the untimeliness of the motion was sufficient cause to deny it.

And that discussion appears at the Transcript Page 12,129.

In addition, earlier this week the State objected to the Board's decision to require oral argument on this matter during this week. The State preferred to respond in writing and in accordance with the time periods set forth in 10CFR, Sections 2.730 and 2.710. However, the Board stated that its decision was necessary to expedite the process.

And that discussion occurs at Transcript Page 12,095.

Obviously the Board is very much concerned about utilizing all available time at this stage of the proceedings. However, LILCO has utterly wasted the past two weeks. LILCO could have pursued discovery but LILCO neglected to do just that.

In the interest of fairness and equal treatment, the rigid time demands and expectations which have been imposed upon the State and the County should also be imposed upon LILCO. LILCO seeks a time extension of one week and five days from the date of the Board's decision. If LILCO had prudently used the time which it wasted in the last two weeks, it would not have needed a twelve day time extension.

At this point, I would like to make several comments

#3-4-SueT

concerning the specific contents of the LILCO motion itself. First, it is necessary to define exactly what LILCO's pleading is and what it is not. The pleading is a motion to grant LILCO an extension of time to file a motion to strike. Second, the pleading is a motion to stay any decision by the Board until LILCO files its motion to strike. Third, the pleading is not a motion for the Board to issue subpoenas to Dr. Cipriani or Mr. Hines. The pleading is not a motion to compel the State or the County to produce documents. The motion is also not a motion to strike.

No underlying discovery request exists at this time. Accordingly, I will restrict my comments to the issue of whether LILCO should be granted additional time in which to file a motion to strike. I will note, however, that LILCO's indication that it apparently intends to seek discovery at this late and tense stage of the proceedings is prejudicial to the State and would cause extensive hardship.

Turning to Pages 3 and 5 of the LILCO pleading,

LILCO asserts that the two facilities in question have been

discussed extensively in LILCO's testimony and that it has

been known for two months that SUNY Farmingdale was a primary

relocation center rather than a secondary relocation center.

These claims are untrue.

The portions of LILCO's testimony which are directed towards SUNY Farmingdale and BOCES II only make passing #3-5-SueT

R

references to the distance of the facilities from Shoreham and the general capacities of the facilities. That is the meager extent to which the two facilities are discussed.

In addition, it was not until June 15th that LILCO officially amended its testimony to change its designation of SUNY Farmingdale to a primary relocation center. Much doubt clouded the state of affairs prior to June 15th.

that either SUNY Farmingdale or BOCES II would not be available for use until LILCO received the June 21st letters. But quite to the contrary, Mr. Palomino and I have consistently stated that the Governor's position is that the State opposes the issuance of an operating license based on the LILCO plan, and that the State will not participate in LILCO's plan. Under these circumstances, if LILCO continues to rely upon two State facilities such as SUNY Farmingdale and BOCES II as relocation centers then LILCO does so through its own foolishness and at its own peril.

On Page 6 of LILCO's pleading, LILCO claims that there is no foundation for the letters because the County's witnesses' testimony does not reveal all of the reasons for sending the letters. It is important to point out that the County witnesses are testifying as to the assertions contained in the letters, namely that the facilities are not

#3-6-SueT

available. The County's witnesses are not offering testimony as to the underlying reasons for the assertions. The situation is the same as when the LILCO witnesses take the stand and testify to nothing more than that letters of agreement between relocation centers and the Red Cross supposedly exist.

I note that LILCO has offered no witnesses from the Red Cross. And along the same vein, when LILCO introduced letters of agreement between the United States Coast Guard, from hospitals, from several other facilities, LILCO did not offer those people either. It would have been an accommodation to the State and the County, which are both joint intervenors in this proceeding, to have the right to cross-examine those people. But those people were not present to testify and yet the Board did admit those letters.

Apparently the Board overcame a concern of hearsay and admitted the letters despite the lack of appearances
from the Coast Guard and from the other people who had
written letters.

In light of the fact that LILCO has wasted the last two weeks by not pursuing any discovery, LILCO's motion for an additional twelve days from the date of the Board's decision should be denied. In addition, LILCO should be deemed to have waived its right to file a motion to strike since no such motion was filed on or before the deadline of

#3-9-SueT

2

3

4

5

6

7

10

11

12

13

14

15

16 end #3

Reb flws

18

17

19

21

22

23

24

25

July 6th. The State respectfully urges that the Board deny LILCO's motion.

JUDGE LAURENSON: Let me ask you, Mr. Zahnleuter, do you know whether these two witnesses, the authors of the letters in question, are available if we should find that their testimony would be needed?

MR. ZAHNLEUTER: Are available to testify in the proceeding?

JUDGE LAURENSON: Yes.

MR. ZAHNLEUTER: Are you asking in terms of date availability or the general concept of availability?

JUDGE LAURENSON: I guess general concept now, within the framework which we are talking about which obviously is the next six weeks.

MR. ZAHNLEUTER: I can't see any substantial reason why they would not be, understanding the general concept theory that I am working on. The specific dates of availability, I have absolutely no idea.

I do know that one is currently in Italy.

JUDGE LAURENSON: Before we go to the staff,

I just want to give LILCO an opportunity to respond to
one new statement that I made here today that was not in
the original motion. And that is, what is LILCO's
position concerning a requirement that the authors of
those two letters be here to supply the foundation in
lieu of granting any of the relief that LILCO has
requested in its motion?

MS. MC CLESKEY: Yes, sir.

I think that would substantially solve our foundation problems, but I am wondering whether it would be the most efficient way to deal with the new information that was contained in the letters.

The state of the record right now is LILCO's testimony coming in and claiming that it, through the Red Cross, does have agreements with the relocation centers.

The county has filed, with the attached letters, with no one to support them, that the relocation centers aren't available and that the agreements that we are relying upon don't cover a radiological emergency for

Shoreham.

If we bring in the two authors of the letters, presumably we could explore on the stand their knowledge about the letters, who wrote them, when this information reached them. But I am suspecting that the result of all that would be new information for LILCO and a motion to file supplemental testimony, for good cause, and we would, of course, accompany that with a motion showing a good cause.

being able to talk to the authors of the letters in depositions and find out what the situation is, we might be able to expedite, as I suggested in my motion, and in the five days additional following the deposition, file a motion to strike, if it was appropriate, or perhaps a motion requesting supplemental testimony and get all of that in during the August hearings and give the parties ample opportunity to pursue the supplemental testimony during the recess.

I must say that having the authors of the letters here would go a long way towards solving the doundation problems. I think it would be cleaner to do it through discovery.

JUDGE LAURENSON: Mr. Bordenick?

MR. BORDENICK: Judge Laurenson, the staff has no

made a showing of good cause for the relief sought and that they have requested such relief in a reasonable period of time.

I also believe that the arguments advanced by the county and the state this morning are largely irrelevant to the issues raised. I would just briefly note that if one construes LILCO's recent motion as a motion for a stay, which I certainly don't, but if one does construe it that way, it is certainly on a very, very limited basis as opposed to the county's motion. And it is based on good cause.

Obviously, the Board is aware that LILCO is the party that has the burden of proof in this room and the only party in this room that is not a governmental entity.

The filing of the motion, however, has created, at least for the staff, an additional procedural problem, although in my opinion relatively insignificant.

Unfortunately, with respect to the LILCO motion, which the Board is addressing this morning, and the county's motion to admit supplemental testimony on training, both of those motions were filed, I believe, on July 6, which was last Friday.

I was in my office on Friday of last week and

Monday of this week, and even though the certificates of service on both of those motions show hand delivery to the staff -- and I den't doubt that that is what was done -- I personally aid not receive copies of these motions, and I knew nothing about them until the Board mentioned them up here this week.

party, in a situation where a return to the hearing is imminent, as was the case last Friday, is filing a motion and is planning to hand deliver it, that they give me the courtesy of also notifying me by telephone so that I can alert the appropriate people and make sure that I get it because it does work to my disadvantage, of course, to hear about things at the hearing and then have to go obtain copies in whatever fashion I can get.

In any event, at least as far as the LILCO motion is concerned, the procedural robblem that it has created for the staff is that the staff has already responded in writing to the county's motion to strike the LILCO testimony.

I might add, we viewed that motion, in effect, in two parts. One was a motion to strike the testimony in its entirety, and one was to strike it in discrete parts.

As to the motion to strike it in its entirety, our filing opposed it. As to the motion to strike discrete

parts, we supported in part and opposed in part the motion.

So that what I am suggesting this morning is that the fact is, as I understand it, our filing went out on Tuesday in response to the county motion to strike.

If the Board grants the relief that LILCO is seeking by virtue of this motion, which, as I said earlier, we fully support, the staff would like to reserve the opportunity to evise its position on the motion to strike the LILCO testimony based on subsequent developments.

The Board need not rule on that request this morning. I merely raise the procedural situation that the LILCO motion has raised and, if the Board grants the motion, subsequent problems.

In summary then, the staff believes that

LILCO has shown good cause for the relief it sought.

It has filed it in a timely manner. I might add, I

don't have the precise dates, but I think it was either

Ms. McCleskey or Mr. Irwin or someone from the law firm

representing LILCO who called me, as indicated in the

footnote to their motion, and told me what they were

proposing. And I told them I thought it was eminently

reasonable and I still think it is eminently reasonable.

And I was somewhat surprised that the county opposed what

it was that LILCO proposed to do.

With respect to a lot of the citations that the

1 county and the state have given to what the Board has or hasn't done with respect to their motions, I don't 3 want to attempt to address those point by point. I simply want to say, I think the Board has to decide any motion based on the four corners of that motion and not 6 what it did or didn't do with respect to somebody else's motion.

I think that is totally irrelevant.

MR. ZAHNLEUTER: May I respond to Ms. McCleskey's statements briefly?

JUDGE LAURENSON: Before you do that, I am sure that Mr. Zahnleuter would agree with Mr. Bordenick's concern about being carved with copies. This is the second time now that we have heard this question this week. I would again remind all of the parties that insofar as we have the five parties who are represented at this hearing and have been throughout, that special effort should be made to be certain that each of them are served with all motions that affect the course of the case.

Mr. Zahnleuter?

MR. ZAHNLEUTER: Thank you. I think the tables have been turned unfairly upon the state.

The burden of proof in this proceeding is upon the Applicant, LILCO. LILCO filed testimony asserting that two state facilities were available at two of

8

5

9

10 11

12

13

14

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

the Red Cross' relocation centers, and then the state issued two statements rebutting that statement, opposing that statement, and countering that statement.

I think now, after that showing, the burden is back upon LILCO to show that the agreements really do exist and that they are in effect. And in that vein, if the state's witnesses are being called to testify, I would also contemplate the idea of calling the Red Cross people who are supposedly involved in these agreements to appear at the same time.

I think that is a fair request since the Applicant has the burden of proof to show that there are agreements with the Red Cross and relocation centers.

JUDGE LAURENSON: Anything else on this motion?

MR. MC MURRAY: Yes, Judge Laurenson, just very quickly.

I note that Ms. McCleskey for the first time has raised the prospect of supplemental testimony. I think that if, in fact, the Board rules that we are going to permit supplemental testimony in this case, based on anything, that since we are on the fast track, the Board should set down a date on which we are going to hear the supplemental testimony, on which we are going to receive the written supplemental testimony, incorporating

enough time for the county to review that supplemental testimony, perhaps, if necessary, conduct discovery on it, and be able to conduct meaningful cross-examination.

The problem I am worried about is being hit with supplemental testimony a day or two before we are going to be confronting this issue in this hearing which, I think, is something that has happened before.

The only other point I would like to make very quickly is the Board's concern about the county's own doing matter. There is absolutely no indication in the record that these -- the failure of these relocation centers to be available to LILCO has anything to do with the county's opposition to this case.

Furthermore --

JUDGE LAURENSON: I analogized it to the state.

I wasn't just talking about the county. I used that as
the basis for the argument. I am really talking about
the state's own doing here, which, since the state is
now participating in this case, would be in the same
position as the county was previously.

MR. MC MURRAY: I understand now, Judge Laurenson.

As far as that argument goes, the theory goes,

I don't think that the Board can use that as the basis of

its ruling and be consistent with prior rulings.

*

Remember, LILCO raised that same issue with respect to 24.0 -- that is, whether or not Suffolk County Community College would be available. And in fact, the Board did not strike that contention based on the county's own doing, even though the Board specifically addressed that issue.

Finally, Judge Laurenson, I just want to make clear in the Board's mind that it seems that LILCO has been relying on the Red Cross to determine whether or not these relocation centers are available -- at least that is what its testimony says -- and has not been going to these particular relocation centers to find out whether, in fact, these relocation centers are available. That is LILCO's problem.

Now the relocation centers, having been told, after having received this revised testimony on June 15, that they are primary relocation centers, are telling the Red Cross, no, we are not going to be primary relocation centers.

So I think the problem is that LILCO has not been in touch with these relocation centers.

JUDGE LAURENSON: We will consider the motion and the arguments that we heard this morning and, as I indicated previously, we will try to have a decision on this motion before the end of the day.

1 I think we are ready to resume with the 2 testimony of the FEMA panel. Before we do that, we will 3 go off the record for a moment. (Discussion off the record.) 5 JUDGE LAURENSON: We will take a ten-minute 6 break. 7 (Recess.) JUDGE LAURENSON: Back on the record. Mr. Miller? 10 Whereupon, 11 THOMAS E. BALDWIN 12 JOSEPH H. KELLER 13 ROGER B. KOWIESKI 14 and 15 PHILIP H. MC INTIRE 16 resumed the stand and, having been previously duly sworn, 17 were examined and testified further as follows: 18 CROSS-EXAMINATION 19 XXXXXXX BY MR. MILLER: (Resuming) 20 Gentlemen, before we start with our 21 questions going to the specific contentions, I want to 22 try a few questions with you regarding your involvement 23 in this testimony, your involvement in the RAC review 24 process, and the involvement of the RAC committee itself. 25 I have handed out this morning a number of

documents which we will mark as exhibits in a few minutes, but let me just ask first of all, see if we can't make a clarification, is it fair to say that as a general proposition, the FEMA testimony, which has been presented before this Board, is based on the RAC report and the review of the LILCO plan which has been conducted by the RAC committee and yourself?

- A (Witness Kowieski) That is correct.
- Q And is it fair to say, Mr. Kowieski, that the RAC report, as a general proposition, was based upon the RAC committee's review of the LILCO plan and judgments regarding the plan's compliance with the criteria of NUREG 0654?
 - A That is also correct.
- Q Is it fair to say that the RAC review process in the context we have just discussed is, therefore, a review of the paper plan, that is, review of the plan and whether the criteria of 0654 are satisfied or are not satisfied?
- A It was a review of the plan, measuring the plan against the requirements of NUREG 0654, that is correct.
- Q Is it fair to say, Mr. Kowieski, that this plan review has been conducted by FEMA and by the RAC committee without consideration, at this time, for whether

the plan can and will be effectively implemented by LILCO?

A The plan was reviewed, as I stated, measured against the requirements of NUREG 0654. We did not evaluate whether or not the plan is capable of being implemented. This would be done at a later stage during the exercise.

Q Is it fair to say, Mr. Kowieski, that, therefore, a FEMA-graded exercise of the LILCO plan is required before FEMA can make a determination regarding whether or not the LILCO plan can be implemented?

A As I believe I explained. The process that we usually follow is that we first, the first step is to review the plan, to review the plan for its compliance with the requirements of NUREG 0654. It is the first step.

The second step, which we evaluate the preparedness and whether or not the plan can be implemented, that obviously can only be accomplished during the exercise.

A (Witness McIntire) We must point out also that what Mr. Kowieski has described is the normal process, and I think all the parties here at this -- around this table understand that this is not a normal process.

So, therefore, they may have some caveats and there may be some differences from the normal process.

.

We are not in a position at this time to either report on anything or to even speculate on them.

Q Mr. McIntire, my question is a very specific one. Is it fair to say that with respect to the LILCO plan, FEMA's determination of the plan's workability will require a FEMA-graded exercise?

A At this time we believe so.

Q It is fair to say, isn't it, Mr. McIntire, that at this time no such exercise has been scheduled?

A Not to my knowledge.

Q Gentlemen, if you would look, please, at the testimony, the first 8 pages are general, I suppose, background information which was provided in your testimony. I have a few questions about those pages.

Would you look, please, at page 1 where it is stated in the second sentence that the MOU, that is the memorandum of understanding between FEMA and the NRC, correct?

A (Witness Kowieski) That is correct.

Q Where it says that the MOU is an agreement whereby FEMA would make findings as to whether off-site emergency response plans are adequate.

I take it that such findings are made by the RAC committee, correct?

A They are made by FEMA, based on documents review

by the RAC.

Q So the findings are presented by FEMA, but the findings are made actually by the RAC review process?

A No.

MR. GLASS: I have to object to this line of questioning. It is really calling for a legal conclusion as to what constitutes findings.

There is a legal issue in this particular case as to what is a finding that is provided by FEMA to the NRC and the interpretation of the MOU whereby that determination is arrived at.

JUDGE LAURENSON: But isn't the chairman of the RAC qualified to speak to that subject?

MR. GLASS: The chairman of the RAC certainly is familiar with the procedure, but I think that it still is a legal conclusion in that regard.

JUDGE LAURENSON: The objection is overruled.

WITNESS KOWIESKI: Could you restate your
question again, sir?

BY MR. MILLER:

Q Let me try it a little differently.

It says in your testimony that, "Whereby FEMA would make findings as to whether off-site emergency response plans are adequate."

What findings are you talking about there?

1 A Under terms of MOU, NRC can request FEMA to provide findings on off-site planning, on the status of the off-site planning and preparedness at any time. 3 Q And isn't it true, Mr. Kowieski, that these 5 findings are made with respect to the LILCO plan by 6 region -- FEMA Region II's RAC committee? A No. Findings is made -- it is a FEMA finding. It is a FEMA finding based on the documents review 9 available and review by the regional assistance committee, 10 but the finding is a FEMA finding. It is not RAC finding. 11 A (Witness McIntire) Maybe I can clarify it 12 a little bit. 13 There may be more than one finding in a proceeding. 14 We classified findings as either interim findings, which 15 are before the process is completed. 16 The ultimate purpose of a FEMA finding is 17 what we call a final 350 report which is a final 18 determination on off-site preparedness. 19 Mr. McIntire, at this time there has been no 20 final 350 report by FEMA, correct? 21 Correct. Q So the findings that are presented in the RAC 23 review process would constitute FEMA's interim findings; is that correct?

A This gets back to the issue that Mr. Glass raised,

END 4

whether this is a finding in a legal determination.

From a program point of view, I can certainly say that the RAC report presents a finding or a report on the plan review completed by the RAC.

Q Let me ask again, are those findings the interim findings that are referred to in your testimony?

A I think in the broad definition of interim finding, it would be such.

I think it is clear to everyone in the room, but

I want to make it clear for the record also, that the interim

findings that have been made by FEMA to date, through the

RAC review process, have been based solely on Revision 3 of

the LILCO Plan, correct?

MR. GLASS: Can I ask for clarification? Are you talking just about the Shoreham situation right now?

We have jumped from interim findings in general, are we back to the Shoreham situation?

MR. MILLER: I have always been on the Shoreham situation.

WITNESS KOWIESKI: So far, FEMA Region II was requested to submit only one interim finding report, which dealt with Indian Point. As far as this particular case, we did not call the letter -- the letter from NRC did not ask FEMA to provide interim finding. The letter from NRC requested that FEMA will provide, will conduct and supervise independent RAC review of the LILCO Transition Plan.

After completion of this review, that FEMA will provide NRC with its comments on the Plan review.

BY MR. MILLER: (Continuing)

Q Mr. Kowieski, is it fair to say, then, that at this time the NRC has not requested FEMA to make and issue i terim findings regarding the LILCO Transition Plan?

MR. GLASS: This is again when we are getting into

that question of legal concerns as to what constitutes an
interim finding.

JUDGE LAURENSON: The witness can testify as to his understanding of what the request was.

The objection is overruled.

WITNESS McINTIRE: This is why I said in the broadest definition from the program prospective, what basically they have asked us for is a full RAC review, and it might be characterized by some in the program, not the legal aspect, as a broad interim finding.

BY MR. MILLER: (Continuing)

Q Well, Mr. McIntire, I want to ask very specifically do you consider the RAC review and the findings set forth in that review to constitute interim findings regarding the LILCO Transition Plan?

(Witnesses confer)

A (Witness Kowieski) In my opinion, this would not constitute an interim finding. The interim findings has two parts. It deals with planning aspects, and preparedness aspects. As far as RAC review of the LILCO Plan is concerned, we dealt only with the planning aspects.

Q Mr. Kowieski, is it fair to say, then, that any interim findings regarding the LILCO Plan submitted by FEMA would have to await a FEMA graded exercise?

MR. GLASS: Again calling for --

A (Witness Keller) I heard you say the LILCO Plan

submitted by FEMA.

Q Let me repeat my question. Is it fair to say

that any interim finding submitted by FEMA regarding the LILCO

Transition Plan would have to wait a FEMA graded exercise.

MR. GLASS: Let me restate my objection. This

is calling for a legal conclusion dealing with the issue of

what constitutes legally an interim finding.

pursuant to the M.O.U. with the NRC and FEMA.

I think it is confusing the record. It is not assisting the record at all. I think maybe after the break we can clarify the issue for the parties, but I think it does require a legal interpretation of the term, 'interim findings,'

JUDGE LAURENSON: Let's go off the record for a moment.

(Off the record discussion ensues)

JUDGE LAURENSON: This is a matter involving legal conculsions with which he would -- on which he would like to confer with the panel of witnesses. Is there any objection to that?

MR. MILLER: Well, Judge Laurenson, I have an objection, because I am in the middle of a line of questions.

I thought I was just ready to wrap this up. Mr. Kowieski just told me that interim findings go to both the Plan review and to implementability, which we have discussed is an exercise,

a FEMA graded exercise.

2

3

5

6

7

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

I am not trying to wrap it up by saying: Is it therefore, fair to say that interim findings regarding the Shoreham plan, LILCO Plan by FEMA, must await a FEMA graded exercise.

JUDGE LAURNESON: The point is that he said you raised a question involving legal conclusion of the definition of, 'findings', or, 'interim findings,' and those terms are used in the NRC regulations as well as the Memorandum of Understanding, and he has asked for an opportunity to consult with his witnesses concerning this. I guess my question is: Are you objecting to his request for the opportunity to consult before they answer further?

MR. MILLER: I suppose I have no objection.

JUDGE LAURENSON: All right. I suppose we will just take a recess in place while Mr. Glass confers with the witnesses.

(Mr. Glass confers with witnesses.)

MR. GLASS: We are ready to resume.

JUDGE LAURENSON: Do you recall the question,

Mr. Kowieski?

WITNESS KOWIESKI: Yes. Well, after consultation with my counsel, Mr. Glass, he clarified to me the term, 'interim finding,' and what is expected with regard to when we are requested to provide any findings. If NRC requests

2

3

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15 16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

us to provide any findings under terms of M.O.U., and interim findings would constitute request for Plan review alone.

So, in other words whatever NRC requested with regard to Shoreham, to review LILCO Transition Plan, Revision 3, it constituted interim finding.

JUDGE LAURENSON: Let me just make sure. I will clarify one matter before Mr. Miller goes back. I think previously your testimony, Mr. Kowieski, was that the RAC review which we have before us today did not constitute interim findings. Is it now your testimony that that does constitute interim findings.

WITNESS McINTIRE: Yes, Your Honor. We were confused because we were under the impression that we had to be requested formally for an interim finding, with capital 'I', capital 'F'. We have been informed that under the M.O.U., the legal background is such that any such request for a finding, be it either on the Plan review, on the exercise, or both, does legally constitute an interim finding under the terms of the M.O.U.

MR. GLASS: And what Mr. Kowieski indicated earlier, the fact that it is a FEMA interim finding is still correct. It is still FEMA. It is FEMA's final determination when that material is transmitted. It is not necessarily a RAC -- the RAC material would constitute part of the FEMA finding in this particular case. There may be other cases where it would

not involve a RAC document.

MR. MILLER: Frankly, Judge Laurenson, I think
I understand now what the witnesses are saying, but I am not
sure I understand what Mr. Glass is saying. I know he is
not testifying here, but I don't understand the point that
he was making.

MR. GLASS: There are situations where an interim finding could be requested of an exercise, and that would not necessarily constitute a RAC review during the course of an exercise, and I think the witnesses have testified to that fact before. That is what we were trying to clarify.

BY MR. MILLER: (Continuing)

Q Mr. McIntire, is it your understanding now, after consulting with Mr. Glass, that if FEMA were to issue interim findings regarding the LILCO Transition Plan based upon a FEMA graded exercise, that there would have to be a request under the terms of the M.O.U. from the NRC before FEMA would do that?

A (Witness McIntire) Not necessarily. The point

I was trying to make that upon clarif.cation, that any
request by the NRC, through the M.O.U., does constitute an
interim finding.

These interim findings can take many, or several forms and shapes.

Q It is possible, therefore, Mr. McIntire, that the

25

1 NRC could, under the terms of the M.O.U., request -- make 2 a request of FEMA to present findings on a FEMA graded 3 exercise? Yes. 5 And then FEMA would consider those findings 6 also to be interim findings? 7 A Yes. 8 And at this point in time, to your knowledge, the NRC has made no such request regarding any FEMA graded 9 10 exercise? 11 That is correct. 12 Are any findings issued by FEMA with respect to an offsite emergency plan considered final findings before 13 14 there is an exercise, and findings are issued by FEMA regarding 15 such an exercise? 16 That has never happened, to my knowledge. 17 Can you tell me, gentlemen, how it is that 18 it was determined that the four of you would serve as witnesses 19 to present the FEMA testimony. 20 It was decision. It was discussed with top 21 management of the Regional Office, and with our attorney, 22 Mr. Glass, and we came up with a proposal, and that was 23 concurred in by the program office in Washington, and the

General Counsel's Office in Washington.

JUDGE KLINE: I am sorry. I wanted to clarify

something on interim findings before we leave it.

q

Does the term, 'interim finding' imply anything tentative about the findings? Is it likely, or even possible, that the final findings would be different from the interim findings.

WITNESS McINTIRE: Yes, that is the correct interpretation. The -- an interim finding can be anywhere within the process approaching the final resolution of the final finding.

JUDGE KLINE: Thank you.

BY MR. MILLER: (Continuing)

Q Gentlemen, beginning on page 3 of your testimony, there is some specific discussion regarding your roles individually with respect to the LILCO Plan. I would like to take these in order, so Mr. Baldwin I will start with you.

It states at the top of page 4 that you first became involved wit? Shoreham when you received a letter from Mr. Petrone, the Director of FEMA Region II, dated October 4, 1983, do you see that?

A (Witness Baldwin) Yes, I do.

Q Am I correct, Mr. Baldwin, that this was the letter requesting you to participate in the RAC review of the LILCO Plan?

A Yes, that is correct.

Q And at that time that would have been Revision 1

of the LILCO Plan, correct? 1 2 Yes, that is correct. Revision 1. 3 And the answer to Question 5, Mr. Baldwin, you set forth a general description of your involvement with the 5 LILCO Plan to the present time, is that correct? 6 Yes, that is correct. 7 It is fair to say, isn't it Mr. Baldwin, that you have certainly done more than is set forth in Answer 5 9 to your testimony. 10 For example, you played an important role in 11 preparing for the January 20th meeting of the RAC Committee, 12 isn't that correct? 13 Yes, that is correct. 14 And you worked with Mr. Kowieski in preparing the 15 final RAC report that was issued to the FEMA Headquarters 16 in Washington, correct? 17 That is correct. 18 Mr. Baldwin, with respect to what you have 19 reviewed regarding the LILCO Transition Plan, relying on 20 my memory, if I recall correctly, you have reviewed some but 21 not all of the implementing procedures of the LILCO Plan, is 22 that correct?

23 That is correct.

24

25

And you have conducted a fairly limited review of Appendix A of the LILCO Plan, is that correct?

Well, could you define, 'limited?' I have 1 A 2 read most of what is in Appendix A, the Evacuation Plan. 3 You have read most of Appendix A? 4 With the exception of the details on the 5 evacuation model that is contained in that, yes, sir. 6 I think, Mr. Baldwin, that you have told me that 7 with respect to your review of Appendix A, you made no attempt 8 to determine the adequacy of evacuation time estimates, for example. Instead, your review was one to just ensure that 10 some data was set forth in Appendix A by LILCO, is that 11 correct? 12 Yes. My review consisted of examining the 13 table to ensure that the evacuation time estimates under 14 normal and severe weather conditions, for the general and 15 special populations, are filled in there. 16 And with respect to the single volume of the 17 LILCO Plan, which is actually the Plan itself, Mr. Baldwin, 18 have you reviewed the entire Plan volume? 19 A Yes, I have. I have read the entire Plan. 20 Referring to the single volume, correct? 21 To the single volume, that is correct . 22 0 And I think it is fair to say, Mr. Baldwin, that 23 you have never been to the Shoreham site, correct? 24 That is correct. 25 And you have never been to Suffolk County with

respect to business regarding the Shoreham plant, is that correct?

A That is correct.

Q Mr. Baldwin, it is also fair to say, isn't it, that you cannot tell me whether each implementing procedure of the LILCO Plan has been reviewed by at least one member of the RAC Committee?

A I do not have any specific detailed information of -- that each -- yes, I do, too.

I know that members of the Committee that sit around this table, for instance, have read those implementing procedures. That they have all been read.

Q Maybe my question wasn't phrased very well. Isn't it fair to say that you have no knowledge regarding whether any member of the RAC Committee, including Mr. Keller, has read all the implementing procedures set forth in the LILCO Plan?

A That is correct. I have no specific information myself as to whether all of the procedures have been read by any one individual.

Q Are you saying, Mr. Baldwin, that you do know that all of the procedures have been reviewed by the total RAC Committee?

If you put all the members of the RAC Committee together, are you saying that all of those procedures would

24

25

have been reviewed by at least one person? 1 2 A Yes. 3 (Witness Keller) I would like to add that I have read all of it. 5 All of what, Mr. Keller? 6 The four volumes that you have talked about 7 earlier. What is called the Plan, the two volumes of 8 implementing procedures, and the Appendix A. 9 You have read all of that? 10 Yes, sir. 11 Now, have you reviewed the four volumes of the 12 LILCO Plan, Mr. Keller? 13 No. But I have read all of it. 14 Maybe we should clarify for the Board and the 15 record, how you distinguish, 'review,' and 'read.' 16 In a review, you would compare the content of the 17 particular section or part of the four volumes, against some 18 criteria. 19 In this case, it would be NUREG 0654. End 5. Sue fols21 22

#6-1-SueT 1

I have not done that, but I have read all of the

plan.

Q Mr. Keller, let's go on to your discussion of the testimony regarding your involvement with the LILCO plan. And I gather from the statement at the top of Page 5 of the testimony that like Mr. Baldwin, your first involvement came when you were requested to participate in the RAC review process regarding Revision 1 of the LILCO plan, correct?

A (Witness Keller) That's correct.

Q And it's fair to say, isn't it, Mr. Keller, that your involvement with the RAC process ended with the meeting of January 20, 1984?

A That is correct.

Q And you were not involved as was Mr. Baldwin in helping to prepare for the January 20th meeting of the RAC Committee: is that correct?

A Other than having submitted formal comments.

Q You submitted formal comments on behalf of yourself only?

A That's correct.

Q And you had nothing to do with the putting together of the final RAC report as it was put together following the January 20th meeting?

A That is correct.

-

K

2:

Q And, Mr. Keller, you have never been to the Shoreham plant, the Shoreham site, or to Suffolk County; is that correct?

A With regard to matters of the Shoreham plant, that is correct.

Q And is it fair to say, Mr. Keller, that your personal comments regarding your review of the LILCO plan only set forth matters which you consider to be inadequate under the LILCO plan?

A The written comments which I submitted to Mr. Kowieski were only in the form of negative evaluations. That is correct.

Q Inadequate ratings?

A Chat is correct.

O Mr. Kowieski, you state at the top of Page 6
of the testimony that you became involved in emergency
planning issues regarding the Shoreham plant in 1982. But
is it fair to say that prior to September of 1983 your
involvement with the Shoreham plant was limited?

A (Witness Kowieski) Limited in terms that I wasn't involved in the plan review process, that's correct.

Q Well, your involvement during 1982, Mr. Kowieski, was your involvement as it concerned the meeting set forth with representatives of Suffolk County, the NRC, New York State and FEMA; is that correct?

#6-3-SueT 1

- A That's correct.
- Q Just that one meeting?
 - A One or two meetins. Two meetings.
- Q And could you just tell me generally, Mr. Kowieski, what this one or these two meetings concerned?

A To the best of my recollection, the meeting was arranged -- I don't know who sponsored. There were representatives from NRC Headquarters Office, NRC Regional Office, King of Prussia, FEMA Headquarters Office, FEMA Regional Office, Suffolk County and LILCO. The LILCO and -- both parties, the LILCO and Suffolk County presented their points of view on emergency planning around Shoreham Nuclear Power Station.

- Q Mr. McIntire, were you at these same meetings?
- A (Witness McIntire) Yes, I was.
- Q Is it fair to say that your involvement prior to the Fall of 1983, with respect to the LILCO plan, was also limited?
 - A Yes.
- Q And other than these meetings that Mr. Kowieski described, did you have any other involvement with the Shoreham plant prior to the Fall of 1983?

A There were several discussions with National Office personnel on the direction that the Shoreham process was taking. But nothing formal that I can remember.

#6-4-SueT 1

Α,

Q Could you tell me generally, Mr. McIntire, these discussions regarding the general direction that the Shoreham plant was taking, what did they involve?

A One that comes to mind immediately is that we were required -- I believe it's on a monthly basis to report to Congress?

(Witness Kowieski) That's correct.

(Witness McIntire) On a monthly basis, we are required to submit a report on the status of each site within the Region. And this is used to compile a report on a quarterly basis which is sent to Senator Simpson. So, I remember having some discussions on the wording of the National Office report to Senator Simpson regarding the Shoreham site.

Q Basically, Mr. McIntire, these meetings then were status reports of the Shoreham plant?

A These were basically phone discussions of the language, draft language, for the report.

Q Mr. Kowieski, on Page 6 where you talk about the fact that you Chaired the RAC meeting of January 20th and then you finalized the submission of the RAC review to the National Office, in finalizing the RAC review you worked with Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Acerno from FEMA; is that correct?

A (Witness Kowieski) That's correct.

#6-5-SueT

Q And, Mr. Kowieski, you have never been to the Shoreham site, have you?

A No, sir.

Q And, Mr. Kowieski, it's fair to say that you did not conduct a technical review of the LILCO plan yourself, correct?

A I would have to qualify and say, yes, I did not provide a set of comments, initial set of comments, on the LILCO Transition Plan 3. But, as I already pointed out during the deposition, that I review every single comment as it applies to NUREG element, consolidated document prepared by Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Acerno, and I review and I modify as I felt was appropriate before we went and presented a document, working document, to the Regional Assistance Committee on January the 20th.

And I interacted on daily basis several times a day, each time Mr. Baldwin was in the office, in my office, as well as Mr. Acerno who is working for me, is working on my staff.

Q But it's fair to say, Mr. Kowieski, that with respect to the technical review of the LILCO plan that was conducted by the RAC Committee, you relied on the members of the RAC, Mr. Keller and Mr. Baldwin to conduct that review, correct?

A I relied in terms -- sure, I have not gone and

#6-6-SueT 1

.

re-reviewed the plan, no. That's correct. However, each time I had a question I have gone back to the plan and verify against the comments, consolidated comments, provided by Mr. Baldwin and Acerno, prepared by Mr. Baldwin and Acerno, based on the RAC review comments.

Q Mr. McIntire, on Page 7 of the testimony there is some discussion of the nature of your involvement with the LILCO plan. It's fair to say, isn't it, that you have not reviewed either the single plan volume of the LILCO plan nor the implementing procedures nor Appendix A of the LILCO plan; is that correct?

A (Witness McIntire) Using the definition of review, that's correct.

Q What is your definition of review, sir?

A The one that Mr. Keller stated.

Q Perhaps you can tell me.

A Basically, the comparison of sections of the plan against specific NUREG 0654 criteria.

Q It's fair --

A (Witness Kowieski) Let me add, again I would just go along with what Mr. McIntire said, because I want to make clear that I read the plan from the first to last page. If you remember, I stated already for the record, that I read the entire plan.

Q It's fair to say, isn't it, Mr. McIntire, that

you have not looked at Appendix A of the LILCO plan?

A (Witness McIntire) I don't recall looking at it. I may well have during this process.

Q And that you have not looked at or read any of the implementing procedures of the LILCO plan, correct?

A I believe on several occasions I have reviewed sections of the implementing procedures.

Excuse me, to clarify, read.

Q Mr. McIntire, do you recall at your deposition where I asked you: Have you looked at, to your recollection, any of the implementing procedures.

And you stated: I can't recall specific procedures that I have looked at.

A What page are you on, sir? What page are you on?

- Q Page 18 of your deposition.
- A (The witness is looking at a document.)

 Yes, I recall that.
- Q Is it fair to say that at this time you still cannot recall any specific procedures that you may have looked at?

A During the course of this cross-examination, preparing for it, we have looked at series of the implementing procedures. We were looking yesterday at the people that had pagers, people that were being notified.

6-8-SueT

2

3

5

6

7

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Are you saying that since this hearing started with your testimony you have looked at some of the procedures?

I'm saying that since the deposition and up to this point, I have looked at some of the procedures in that time period.

Prior to that time, had you looked at any of the procedures of the LILCO plan?

Probably. But, as I said in my deposition, I couldn't recall.

Is it fair to say, Mr. McIntire, when you state on Page 7 of the testimony that you were involved in monitoring the RAC meeting of January 20th and also monitoring the review of the LILCO plan by the RAC Committee, that the concept of monitoring primarily meant that you helped or worked with Mr. Kowieski in solving problems, logistical problems, that came up?

Yes. And certainly on January 20th I was in Atlanta. I was not even in the New York area.

- You did not attend the January 20th meeting?
- That's correct. A
- And is it fair to say, Mr. McIntire, that your involvement in reviewing the RAC report to FEMA Headquarters in Washington was primarily an involvement with reading the report for, I think as you have described it to me before,

#6-9-SueT

readability aspects?

A That was one aspect. I did read the report and I suggested to Mr. Kowieski that he consider other areas that they had not asterisked for legal concerns, to look at those again to see if perhaps they might be also in that category.

Q I recall that now, Mr. McIntire. You had, I think it's fair to say, some legal concerns regarding the LILCO plan that were in addition to legal concerns that had been expressed by Mr. Kowieski and the RAC Committee; is that correct?

A I asked them to relook at several other NUREG elements with regard to legal concerns. In other words, a second look, or a closer look.

Q And it's fair to say, isn't it, Mr. McIntire, that as a result of that request some additional aspects of the RAC report were asterisked by Mr. Kowieski, meaning that the RAC expressed some additional legal concerns to the LILCO plan?

A I believe there was only one additional as a result of my request.

Q And, Mr. McIntire, it's fair to say, isn't it,
that with respect to legal concerns of FEMA regarding the
LILCO plan there was an assumption made by FEMA and the
RAC Committee that LILCO has the legal authority to implement

#6-10-SueT 1

c

the LILCO plan, and that assumption was made in order for the RAC Committee to be able to conduct its review of the plan?

A I think a better phrasing was that we asked the RAC to hold the legal questions blind and not to have them be concerned in their review, but to review the plan strictly on its technical merits.

Q And the RAC Committee attempted to asterisk findings where legal concerns are an issue, in FEMA's opinion, is that correct?

A I think Mr. Kowieski can better discuss the actual RAC involvement and process than I can.

(Witness Kowieski) When we approached the RAC review, the review of the LILCO Transition Plan, Revision 3, it is important to note that NUREG 0654 refers to State and local government. Usually when a plan comes from the Governor or his or her designee to Regional Director, would request for review and comments. In this case, the process was different.

The plan was developed and submitted by the utility to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, under terms of MOU, requested the plan will be reviewed by Regional Assistance Committee. In turn, I was requested that I will instruct the RAC members to conduct a full independent RAC review. Also, I advised

#6-11-SueT 1

•

the FAC members to assume that LILCO will have legal authority to implement the plan.

Otherwise, because when you go to NUREG elements, they refer to State and local. You wouldn't be able to start your review without making certain assumptions. That is what we did.

However, RAC members raised certain concerns.

They raised the concern, some of them, if the plan can be implemented without State or local participation. I suggested, and it was concurred by Mr. McIntire and Regional Director, and also after consultation of National Office later on, it was concurred by National Office that we will separate any legal concerns put out as a second independent document. And we will concentrate on the technical aspects of the plan.

So, as an end result of our review, we had two documents. Technical review based on the requirements of NUREG 0654, and also legal concerns. The Regional Assistance Committee did not make any great attempt to deal with legal concerns. It is not our territory. We are not lawyers. We are not qualified. We said: Well, let somebody else deal with the legal concerns. We will deal only with technical aspects of the plan.

Q Mr. Kowieski, it is fair to say, though, that findings which in the RAC's opinion raised questions about,

#6-12-SueT 1

end #6 Reb flws

raised concerns about, LILCO's legal authority were asterisked in the draft report; is that correct?

A That's an approach that I developed. That's correct.

Q And, Mr. McIntire, it's fair to say, isn't it, that if the question of LILCO's legal authority is resolved in a way contrary to the assumption made by FEMA in the RAC report that all of the adequate findings in the RAC report presently asterisked would become inadequates?

(Witnesses conferring.)

2

3

(Witness McIntire) I would be our assumption that would be the case.

5

6

Q And, Mr. McIntire, I think I have asked you this question before, do you think that FEMA can make a determination regarding the adequacy of the LILCO plan before the courts make a decision regarding LILCO's legal authority to implement the LILCO transition plan?

7 8

A Are you asking a final decision? Was that your

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

word?

Q Do you think that FEMA can make a determination regarding the adequacy of the LILCO plan before the courts make a decision regarding LILCO's legal authority to implement the LILCO plan?

MR. GLASS: Calling for speculation at this particular point.

JUDGE LAURENSON: Overruled.

BY MR. MILLER:

I would like to ask Mr. McIntire, Mr. Kowieski, and then you can add, if you want.

(Witnesses conferring.)

A (Witness McIntire) My personal orinion is that a final determination by FEMA could not be made until there is a determination on the legal question by the appropriate court.

A (Witness Kowieski) I may only add that we can pass a judgment on the plan itself, on the plan as it complies with NUREG 0654 requirements planning criteria.

I think it would be very hard to pass the final judgment on planning and preparedness, on those two components, without having legal authority being addressed.

- Q Are you through?
- A Yes, sir.
- Q Are you saying, Mr. Kowieski, that in your opinion, FEMA can conduct its technical review, technical plan review of the LILCO plan, without resolution of the legal authority question?
- A Yes, we have done it. We were asked by NRC. We have completed our review of revision 3.
- Q And you were able to do that, sir, by making this assumption regarding LILCO's legal authority to implement the plan, correct?
 - A That is correct.
- Q Mr. Kowieski, let me just clarify one other point. You are not saying, are you, that if it would be determined that LILCO would not have legal authority to implement its plan, that FEMA could still make findings that the plan is adequate with respect to issues involving LILCO's legal authority?

JUDGE LAURENSON: There was a double negative in

that question. Maybe you could rephrase it. I had trouble following it.

BY MR. MILLER:

Q Mr. Kowieski, is it your opinion that if it was determined by the appropriate authorities -- let's assume the courts -- that LILCO does not have the legal authority to implement the LILCO plan, that FEMA could nevertheless conclude that the LILCO plan complies with the standards of NUREG 0654?

A I am not saying that.

Q Mr. McIntire, just to make sure that you and I have our understanding intact, do you have your deposition with you?

A (Witness McIntire) Yes, I do.

Q Would you look at page 40 of your deposition.

There is a question posed at the very bottom of page 40 to you. It says, "Do you think that FEMA can make a determination regarding the adequacy of the LILCO plan before the courts make a decision regarding LILCO's authority, legal authority, to implement and carry out that plan?"

And you respond, "No. I think that the courts will have to rule before a final determination can be made by FEMA."

Do you see that?

4 5

c

2

3

4

5

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

23

24

A Yes, I do.

Q Is your testimony still the same?

A I believe I testified to it previously this morning. The answer is yes.

Q Gentlemen, would you look please -- I am going to try to do this in a general fashion, Mr. Kowieski, and you tell me if my characterization is correct.

Is it fair to say that the RAC review process was conducted as follows:

There was a request to Region II to conduct a full RAC review; members of the RAC, including Mr. Keller and Mr. Baldwin, were requested to review the LILCO plan and submit comments in writing regarding their technical assessment of the plan and its compliance with NUREG 0654; those comments came in to Region II; the comments were assessed and a working draft of the RAC report was put together by Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Acerno, with you then being involved in reviewing that draft; there was then a meeting on January 20 of 1984, at which time the full RAC committee, including Mr. Keller and Mr. Baldwin, came together to discuss the assessment of the LILCO transition plan; that during that meeting on January 20th, a consensus was reached regarding findings of the RAC committee regarding the LILCO plan; that following the January 20th meeting, you, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Acerno, to a much more

report which was sent around February 10th to the national office in Washington; there were some editorial, minor changes made by the national office, and the report was released to the national office in final form by Region II around February 21 and was released to the NRC by FEMA national headquarters about March 15, 1984.

Is that a fair characterization?

A (Witness Kowieski) Obviously, you abbreviated the process that took place. When RAC comments arrived, I reviewed the RAC comments for their validity and then I passed them to Mr. Acerno and Mr. Baldwin for consolidation.

Prior to the January 20th meeting, I spent several, at least a couple days, reviewing the draft document and making -- based on my experience, my knowledge of the subject matter, I made a modification. I reviewed certain portions of the plan. I verified personally if comments are valid or not.

At the January 20 meeting, we had extensive discussion. It is important to note how consensus was reached.

We discussed every comment that was in the draft document. I asked for input from regional assistance committee from each member. Comments were made, additional

ď,

made at the January 20 meeting, and when agreement and consensus was reached, we proceeded to next element.

After the time of the January 20 meeting, it was basically to us polishing the document, making certain that everything is good English, it reads well. And so we spent a great deal of time to just put in final form.

Q Yes, sir. I wasn't trying to indicated that everything happened as quickly as I asked my question.

But was my characterization essentially a fair characterization of the process?

A The chronology was correct.

Q Do you have the documents that were handed out this morning in front of you, Mr. Kowieski? I think by using these documents we maybe could do this in a fairly quick fashion.

MR. MILLER: Let me, before we start asking questions, just mark them or ask Judge Laurenson to mark them as exhibits.

If we start with SCEP-76, with the document dated September 15, 1983.

JUDGE LAURENSON: That is correct.

MR. MILLER: I am just going to try to go through these hopefully in the order everyone was given them.

1 The document dated October 4, 1983 would be 2 SCEP-77. 3 WITNESS KELLER: From Petrone to Region II? MR. MILLER: Yes, sir. 5 The document dated November 18, 1983, from 6 Mr. Kowieski to Mr. McIntire would be SCEP-78. 7 The document dated November 23, 1983 from Mr. Kowieski to Mr. Petrone would be SCEP-79. The document dated December 22, 1983 from 10 Mr. Jordan of the NRC to Mr. Krimm would be SCEP-80. 11 The document dated January 24, 1984 from 12 Mr. Petrone to Mr. Speck would be SCEP-81. 13 The document dated January 26, 1984 from 14 Mr. Dircks of the NRC to Mr. Speck would be SCEP-82. 15 The document dated February 3, 1984 from 16 Mr. Speck to Mr. Petrone would be SCEP-83. 17 There is a handwritten singe-page document 18 which has the date of message 2/28, it looks like, it 19 says from Marshall Sanders, Subject, Shoreham, that would 20 be SCEP-84. 21 The document dated March 15, 1984 from 22 Mr. Kowieski to the members of the RAC committee would be SCEP-85. 24 And the document dated March 15, 1984 from Mr. Speck to Mr. Dircks of the NRC would be SCEP-86.

And there is a chronology on Shoreham and the hostage issue, as it is entitled, which looks like it is dated March 28, 1984 which would be SCEP-87.

MR. MILLER: My copy it is dated 3/28/84. It is in the upper right-hand corner.

Then there is a document from Mr. Kowieski to Marianne Jackson, dated March 15, 1984, which would be SCEP-88.

A document, the first page of which is from Mr. Guiffrida, the director of FEMA, to Mr. Jenkins, Deputy Counsellor to the President, dated March 16, 1984, which would be SCEP-89.

And then the last document is the single-page document which says, toward the bottom, "FEMA's Contractors Assisting RAC Chairman," which would be SCEP-90.

(The documents referred to were marked Suffolk County Emergency Planning Exhibit Nos. 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, and 90 for identification.)

BY MR. MILLER:

Q Mr. Kowieski, if we could start with what has been marked as SCEP-76, the September 15 letter from

1	Mr. Jordan of the NRC to Mr. Krimm, is it your
2	understanding that this is the request from the NRC to
3	FEMA for a RAC review of revision 1 of the LILCO plan?
4	A (Witness McIntile) Yes.
5	Q Mr. McIntire, have you seen this document before?
6	A Yes.
7	Q Were you involved in any way with this document
8	in terms of the preparation of the document?
9	A No.
0	Q Did you see it for the first time about the
1	time that it was received or sent to Mr. Krimm?
2	A That is my recollection.
3	Q Where it states, in the second paragraph,
4	"As I discussed with you, there has been a delay in the
5	Shoreham licensing proceedings due to an issue unrelated
6	to emergency planning," do you see that statement?
7	A Yes, I do.
8	Q Was that issue the diesel generators at the
9	Shoreham plant?
0	A I believe it was.
1	Q And the next document, dated October 4, 1983,
2	from Mr. Petrone to all RAC II members, this would have
3	been a copy of this is a copy of the letter that was
4	sent to members of the RAC committee, including
5	Mr. Keller and Mr. Baldwin, requesting their assistance in the

1 RAC review of the LILCO plan, correct? 2 That is correct. This was for revision 1. A 3 If you look at SCEP-78, Mr. McIntire, this 4 is the letter from Mr. Kowieski to yourself, and I take 5 it that you would have seen this document before 6 November 18, 1983? 7 A Yes. And Mr. Kowieski, you did, indeed, prepare this document? 10 (Witness Kowieski) Yes, sir. 11 On page 2 of this document -- let me ask you 12 this, Mr. Kowieski, I suppose, since you wrote it. 13 You have a statement that talks about how you think 14 the LILCO plan should be reviewed, and you say, "Using 15 the same systematic approach applied for other sites 16 throughout the states of New York and New Jersey." Do you see that comment? 13 A Yes, I do. 19 MR. GLASS: Just to assist us, could you tell 20 us where you are? 21 MR. MILLER: On page 2, around the 7th and 8th 22 lines down from the top of the page. 23

BY MR. MILLER:

C Mr. Kowieski, was this memorandum to Mr. McIntire prompted by the fact that revision 2 had been received by

Region II office?

A That is my recollection.

Q And at the time, Mr. Kowieski, was it your suggestion that the RAC review of revision 1 be completed before the RAC do anything with respect to revision 2 of the LILCO plan?

A That is correct, to give an opportunity for LILCO to review our comments on revision 1 before submitting anything else.

Q And is it fair to say, Mr. Kowieski, that your recommendation in this regard was not accepted?

Well, it is your characterization.

I would say that you have to, again,
evaluate the situation. Shortly after revision 2 arrived,
my counsel, Mr. Glass, advised me that revision 3 is
already in pipe line.

So after consultation with Mr. Glass and Mr. McIntire and Mr. Petrone and per my and Mr. Glass's request, LILCO put together one document, consolidated document, which included revision 1, 2, and 3.

And I felt this was acceptable to me.

Q Mr. Kowieski, at this time, I take it from what you have said earlier during this week, you have not reviewed revision 4 of the LILCO plan, but have you seen revision 4 of the LILCO plan?

A Yes. As a matter of fact, it is sitting next to my office, big box.

Q Do you have any idea, Mr. Kowieski, as to how long it will take the RAC committee to perform a review of revision 4?

A (Witness McIntire) I had a conversation with our national office before the start of the hearings today, and they are in the process of drafting a letter back to the NRC which formally submitted revision 4 and requested a review this week. And that letter should be signed today or tomorrow, and I will be able to report definitively, once that letter is signed.

ĺ,

Q Mr. McIntire, what is this letter from FEMA to the NRC going to say?

A It is going to say --

MR. GLASS: I object. I have not seen the letter. This is a situation where a letter has not come out to the NRC yet. It is only a draft. And I think it is a little inappropriate for a witness to be commenting on possibly a draft sent by one Federal agency to another before the document comes out.

You know, we get into a pre-decisional area.

It may be factual. I just don't know. But I will be more than glad once we know it is available -- we happen to have some facilities here to have some material, at least this week, telecopied up, and if it goes out tomorrow I will be more than willing to bring it in.

JUDGE LAURENSON: In light of that representation, the objection is sustained.

I think this is for clarity purposes a matter covered by pre-decisional executive privilege.

MR. MILLER: I take it, Judge Laurenson, that before the week is over we are going to see the letter.

MR. GLASS: If the letter goes out, you will have it. We will make some inquiries during the lunch recess.

BY MR. MILLER: (Continuing)

Q Let me go back to my original question to Mr. Kowieski. Can you tell me at this time, do you have any 2 idea whatsoever how long a review of Revision 4 by FEMA and 3

(Witness Kowieski) Well, you understand, I have been on the witness stand for a while, and I have been deposed, so I don't have really the time to access the situation.

The box arrived, I believe, last week. It was opened just to verify the material was there. I have not even attempted to evaluate the volume and how much work would be required on my part or on the part of RAC members.

So, the answer to your question is, no.

(Witness McIntire) The other factor that has to be considered in this process is other priorities and workloads of our division in the foreseeable future.

Gentlemen, would you look please at SC EP-79, which is the November 23rd letter from Mr. Kowieski to Mr. Petrone.

Mr. Kowieski, can you tell me why -- I take it first of all that you did, indeed, write this memorandum, correct?

(Witness Kowieski) Yes, I did.

Can you tell me essentially why this memorandum was prepared and sent by you to Mr. Petrone?

1

the RAC will take?

5 6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

A I sent it to Mr. Petrone, and my immediate boss, Mr. McIntire, to assure that we have the same understanding what to expect out of the RAC review. That -- the approach. I suggest -- that I was taking at the time was the correct one.

Q Was this memorandum prepared by you without a request from Mr. Petrone to do so?

A To the best of my recollection.

Q You were just trying to keep Mr. Petrone informed as to how the RAC process was proceeding, is that correct?

A (Witness McIntire) I have somewhat of a recollection that I was concerned that it be put down in writing exactly what the assumptions were. We had had several discussions on this subject, and came to a general agreement about the parameters, and this I believe was Mr. Kowieski's response to a verbal request to put down in actual written form, so everyone who was concerned would have a chance to look at it and be familiar with the exact terms of the RAC review.

Q Mr. Kowieski, I want to ask you about these assumptions. On page 2 of the November 23rd memorandum, there are three assumptions which are set forth, and I take it these are the three assumptions that were made by the RAC Committee and yourself in reviewing the LILCO Transition Plan, is that correct?

A That is correct.

2

Q And the first assumption, Mr. Kowieski, is the

3

legal authority question which we have already talked about,

4

5

correct?

A That is right.

6

Q Now, the second assumption says that all LERO

7

personnel identified in the Plan will substitute for response

8

by Suffolk County, which is not participating in radiological

9

emergency response planning for Shoreham.

10

Do you see that statement?

11

A Yes, I do.

at least at this point in time.

12

Q Can you explain to us, Mr. Kowieski, what this

Well, for other sites that we -- FEMA Region II

13

-- what is this assumption? What is the assumption you were

is responsible for, we have state and local participation,

14

trying to make here?

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

The State and local government are involved in offsite emergency planning. State and local government plan to respond and protect the public in case of emergency. They develop a plan. They exercise the plans, and in this case the situation is different.

Since the State of New York and Suffolk County elected not to participate in the planning process, LILCO developed the plan, and the Plan, it is my understanding of

the reading of the Plan, was designed to substitute, to replace, the State and local resources.

That is the reason for this assumption, sir.

Q Is it fair to say, Mr. Kowieski, that this assumption enabled the RAC Committee to assume that there would be sufficient personnel to carry out the LILCO Plan?

A It would enable the Regional Assistance

Committee to conduct a Plan review. We did not -- I believe

I stated for the record that actually the resources that

are specified in the Plan are adequate or not will be

determined during the exercise.

Q Yes, sir. I understand that. Is it fair to say, however, that by making this assumption, the RAC Committee was able to assume that there would be personnel available to LILCO to carry out the LILCO Plan, since there would not be State and local personnel, emergency response personnel to do so?

A That is correct.

Q And the third assumption, Mr. Kowieski, states that the Plan does not reference the New York State radiological emergency preparedness plan, and it has been submitted without a State site specific plan. Do you see that?

A Yes, I do.

Is it fair to say that this assumption was made because you do not want members of the RAC Committee to

question.

+7

make findings regarding the compliance of the LILCO Plan with NUREG 0654 without there being a site -- State site specific plan for Shoreham?

MR. GLASS: I am a little confused by that

MR. MILLER: It is not a good question, and I will withdraw it.

BY MR. MILLER: (Continuing)

O Mr. Kowieski, why don't you tell me what this third assumption goes to?

A (Witness Kowieski) To enable RAC members to evaluate the Plan against NUREG 0654 under planning criteria, where you have check mark were the State government should be involved.

And I refer you to NUREG -- for an example, assignment of responsibility on page 31, NUREG -- Planning Criteria A-1-A shows State and local government are responsible for this particular function. And since there was no State government involved in this process, it was necessary to make an assumption the Plan is designed to replace the State and local resources.

Q Mr. Kowieski, if a Plan is submitted for FEMA review, for a RAC review process, without a State site specific plan, would FEMA find the absence of such a State plan to be an inadequacy?

2

3

4

5

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

20

21

22

23

24

25

That, again, depends how -- I can only -- it depends how State elects to design the Plan as such.

For instance, New York State elected to have a State genetic plan, site specific plan for each site --State site specific plan, to complement the County Plan.

Other states could elect a different approach. So I am saying for New York State, the way New York State elected to design the plans, I would say your statement is correct.

Q It is fair to say, Mr. Kowieski, isn't it that New York State does not have a State site specific plan for the Shoreham plant?

That is correct.

Mr. Kowieski, at the end of this memorandum, on page 3, you essentially state to Mr. Petrone that if he has any -- well, if there is a need for you to modify or change the assumptions, to please let you know.

Did Mr. Petrone ever request that you modify or change the assumptions that are set forth on page 2?

No, sir. I believe to the best of my recollection the request of Mr. McIntire -- I believe we met on a number of occasions to discuss how we are conducting the Shoreham Plan review.

To answer your question, no. Mr. Petrone did not ask me to change my assumption.

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

1 Q Now, Mr. Kowieski, SC EP 80, which is the December 22, 1983 letter, was this the letter from the NRC 2 to FEMA, requestiry the RAC to review Revision 3 of the LILCO 3 Plan? 5 A Yes, sir. Can you tell me, Mr. Kowieski, why is it that 6 the NRC made a specific request to FEMA to review Revision 3 7 of the LILCO Plan? (Witness McIntire) The procedure which we 10 11 12

operate under is that any time the NRC requests that FEMA take action under the M.O.U., that a formal request from the National Office of the NRC be transmitted to the National Office of FEMA .

Q So, Mr. McIntire, if a plan is submitted and the NRC requests a review by FEMA, and there is a revision to the Plan, it is ordinarily the case that you would get a separate request from the NRC to review the revision?

A I will say that is how it has happened in this case. I wouldn't characterize it any other way.

Q If you look please, at SC EP 81. This was the letter -- memorandum from Mr. Petrone to Mr. Speck, Mr. McIntire, would you look please at the next to the last paragraph.

Let me ask you, first of all, have you ever seen this memorandum before?

1	A Yes.
2	Q Did you have any involvement in the preparation
3	of this memorandum?
4	A Yes.
5	Q Did you write the first draft?
6	A I believe so. The first draft, I believe so.
7	Q Were you requested by someone to draft this
8	memorandum?
9	A I believe so, yes.
10	Q By Mr. Petrone?
11	A Yes.
12	Q Do you know why he made that request to you?
13	A I believe it was a result of meetings, again,
14	that we had during the process that periodically we thought
15	it important that we keep the management in our National
16	Office informed of new developments within the process.
17	Q Do you see in the second paragraph from the
18	bottom, Mr. McIntire, the statement: It is counsel's opinio
19	that FEMA should not take any position relative to the forum
20	in which challenges to the State's position may be heard.
21	A Yes.
22	Q Can you tell me, Mr. McIntire, what do you mean
23	by that statement?
24	A It is my recollection that it was counsel's
25	position that FEMA should not be involved in the question of

1 whether the legal challenges -- the challenges to the legal 2 authority question should be held in either Federal court 3 or in State court. FEMA should simply sit back and await the outcome? 5 It was not an area of FEMA involvement. 6 Now, in the last paragraph on that page, Mr. 7 McIntire, there is a statement that says that the agency 8 has consistently raised the point that there is a need to resolve the issue of LILCO's legal authority. 10 Do you see that? 11 A Yes. 12 Q And then it says, in the last sentence: FEMA, 13 I believe, should also give careful consideration to the 14 Governor's statement that the Plan cannot reasonably assure 15 the protection of the public. 16 Do you see that? 17 Yes. 18 At the time this memorandum was written, Mr. 19 McIntire, I take it that there was some discussion within 20 FEMA as to whether FEMA should be involved in reviewing the 21 LILCO Transition Plan, is that a fair statement? A The decision to review the Transition Plan had 23 already been made, and at the time this was written on

January 24th, the review was basically being finalized,

since the RAC meeting was held on the 20th of January, a

25

few days previously.

Q Yes, sir. The review had been completed by the RAC Committee, at least the meeting on January 20th, but the RAC report had not been sent out of Region II at this time, had it?

A That is correct.

Q Now, was there some discussion within FEMA regarding whether or not the RAC report for the LILCO Plan, should in fact ever be released?

A Yes. The question was asked in the last paragraph, in which basically it is a request for guidance. Therefore, we questioned whether the review should continue.

Q In fact, it states: We believe -- the we refers to Mr. Petrone, and I suppose others in Region II, is that correct?

A Right.

Q Who would it be other than Mr. Petrone?

A Probabily Mr. Kowieski and myself.

Q And it ssys: We believe this RAC review of the LILCO Plan for Shoreham may be counterproductive to all parties concerned. Therefore, we question whether the review should continue.

And I take it, Mr. McIntire, that Mr. Speck told Mr. Petrone to continue the review, is that correct?

MS. McCLESKEY: I object to the question. We

are faced with the fact that the review has been completed, and I don't understand the relevance of these questions.

JUDGE LAURENSON: Objection is overruled. You may answer.

WITNESS McINTIRE: Could I hear the question again, please?

BY MR. MILLER: (Continuing)

Q Well, I was looking at the next to the last sentence on page 2, of SC EP 81, Mr. McIntire, and I am asking -- I guess my question was I take it that Mr. Speck informed Mr. Petrone in Region II that they should, indeed, continue their review of the LILCO Plan, is that correct?

A (The witnesses are conferring.)

(Witness McIntire) That is correct. And that is SC-EP-83.

Q Can you tell me, Mr. McIntire, do you know why Mr. Petrone was advised to continue the review of the LILCO plan?

A No.

Q Did you ever have any discussions with Mr. Petrone in this regard?

A No. The memo speaks for itself.

Q Is it still your opinion, Mr. McIntire, that the RAC review of the LILCO plan for Shoreham may be counterproductive to the parties concerned?

A No.

Q And why is it that your opinion has changed since you drafted this letter back in January of this year?

A One of the principal concerns and new information at that time was the letter that Mr. Petrone received from the Governor's Counsel, Mr. Palomino, which formally informed FEMA of the State's position regarding the emergency preparedness issue at Shoreham.

Q Well, the Governor's position has not changed since you received that memorandum from Mr. Palomino, has it?

10

11

19 13

14

15

16

17

18

20

19

21

22

23

25

That's right. But we have received clarifying policy guidance from our National Office since that time.

And what clarifying policy have you received from the National Office?

Continue the review under the provisions that we had started the review under.

Well, you were told by the Mational Office to continue your review, but did you receive any other clarifying policy from the National Office which has helped to alleviate your concerns regarding the State's position regarding Shoreham?

We were -- I was aware now and confident myself that the National Office was fully cognizant of the Governor's position and the letter from the Special Counsel, and that they had provided the policy guidance with that information at their disposal.

Are you saying, Mr. McIntire, that when you first learned of the State's position opposing the operation of the Shoreham plant you had concerns about whether the RAC review should continue for Shoreham?

When we first were informed directly by Mr. Palomino of the State's official position, we had a concern that that information should be communicated in a timely manner to our National Office to see if that would have any impact on the current policy of continuing the RAC review.

#9-3-SueT 1

.

This policy and information was communicated, and the National Office was cognizant of it. And then they made a policy decision to direct us to continue the review.

Q When it says, Mr. McIntire, the last sentence of the paragraph before the place we were looking at just now: If we continue our review in light of the Governor's stated position, FEMA will have no alternative but to cite the lack of LILCO's legal authority to implement the plan and to finalize the review based on the lack of legal authority.

Do you see that statement?

A Right.

Q Did FEMA, in fact, cite the lack of LILCO's legal authority to implement the plan and finalize the review based on the lack of LILCO's legal authority?

A Through the asterisked process, we did.

Q And looking at SC-EP-82, Mr. McIntire, this was the letter from the NRC to FEMA requesting that the review of the LILCO plan continue, correct?

A Correct.

Q And, as you pointed out, SC-EP-83 was Mr. Speck's response to Mr. Petrone regarding the request of January the 24th, correct?

A Correct.

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Q Looking at SC-EP-84, the handwritten single page document, Mr. McIntire, have you ever seen this document before?

A I believe I saw it in the work that I did in the response to the Freedom of Information request by Suffolk County.

Q When it says: Date of Message 2/28, do you know, is that the date of this document?

A That would be my assumption.

Q And this document appears to be from Marshall Sanders, correct?

A It was signed by Mr. Sanders, yes.

Q And who is he?

A Mr. Sanders is a Branch Chief in the Office of Technological Hazards in our Washington office.

Q And it's a copy to Mr. Krimm. Do you see that?

A Yes, I do.

Q And who is Mr. Krimm?

A Mr. Krimm is the Associate Director of the Office of -- excuse me, the Associate Director of the State and Local Program Support and is head of the Office of Natural and Technological Hazards in our Washington office.

Q And it looks like the originator of this is J.

#9-5-SueT 1

Cleary; would that be correct?

2 3

A I believe that is Gary J. It would probably be Gary Johnson.

4

MR. GLASS: Mr. Miller, I do have some question as to the relevancy of this document.

5

MR. MILLER: I'm getting to that.

7

8

9

MR. GLASS: I realize there is no date on it as far as the year, but by reading the contents, it is apparent to me that this is not an '84 document. It probably was an '83 document, because of the use of the word "anticipated NRC request."

10

11

And that's why I do wonder whether there is any

12

relevance at this particular proceeding here.

13 14

MR. MILLER: I prefer the testimony to be coming from the witnesses, Mr. Glass.

15

MR. GLASS: Okay. This is not testimony.

16

is a question as to the relevance of this document.

18

19

17

Can you tell me why this document is relevant? If it's over a year old and is dealing with the prior request or anticipated prior request dealing with another version of the plan, which is not presently before this

20

21

body, that is the nature of my objection.

22 23

JUDGE LAURENSON: You are objecting to the questions based on the document; is that right?

24

MR. GLASS: Yes. I just don't see where the

#9-6-SueT 1 relationship has been brought in to the present plan before 2 this Board. 3 6 date of its issuance. 7 10 2/28. 11 BY MR. MILLER: (Continuing) 12 13 McIntire? 14 15 16 17 18 correct? 19 A Yes. 21 means for the Shoreham plant.

the NRC made such a request of FEMA?

JUDGE LAURENSON: I think perhaps then you should lay a proper foundation as to the witness' knowledge concerning this particular document, especially as to the MR. MILLER: I thought Mr. McIntire had already told me that he thought the date was 2/28/1984. WITNESS MC INTIRE: No, I did not say. I said Do you know the date of this document, Mr. No, I don't. But it is my assumption, based on the personnel involved, that it would be 2/28/83. This document talks about an anticipated request to review the LILCO plan for Suffolk County, It says for Suffolk County, but I assume it When did the NRC request FEMA to review the LILCO plan for the first time? When was the first time

A (The witnesses are conferring.) Okay. My

25

22

#9-7-SueT

2

3

4

5

7

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

recollection, it was June 1st, 1983 when Revision 0 was sent to the FEMA National Office by NRC.

Mr. McIntire, this document states, "The letter should reject the request on the basis that it is deficient, prima facie, since our standards inherently require State and local capability, a commitment which obviously is not there since NRC is reviewing the utility prepared plan, pursuant to Section 5 of their Authorization Act."

Do you see that comment?

Yes.

Now I gather, Mr. McIntire, that the position of the author of this document was rejected by FEMA National Office: is that correct?

I have no knowledge --

MR. GLASS: I object as to the relevancy of any question dealing with this particular document.

MR. MILLER: Judge Laurenson --

MR. GLASS: They have established that this deals with something that took place in June of '83; it deals with Revision 0; it deals with, as Mr. McIntire indicated, he identified it was probably '83 because of the people involved with that that were not involved in the later material. And I just do not see the relevancy.

MS. MC CLESKEY: In addition, I object to any further questions on the document, because it is clear from #9-8-SueT

2

1

3

5

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

the witness' testimony, from the document, and from Mr. Glass' representations that the reference in this memo to the LILCO-prepared plan for Suffolk County is not to any LERO plan. It's to, as Mr. Miller is well aware, the plan that was taken from papers prepared by Suffolk County and that relied upon Suffolk County employees and State employees to implement an offsite emergency plan for Shoreham.

And there was such a plan kicking around in January and February of 1983.

MR. MILLER: Judge Laurenson, I'm not well aware of anything with respect to Ms. McCleskey's comments, because I'm trying to determine what this document goes to.

I would point out, Judge Laurenson, with respect to the relevancy this document raises a very, very clear question. Is there the authority to review a utility plan. That's the question before this Board. Therefore, the question is relevant and the date of the document is not important. The issue is the same now as it was a year ago as it was when LILCO first came out with the LILCO Transition Plan.

MS. MC CLESKEY: Well, in addition, I have another objection which is the issue that is before this Board is not whether the Board has the authority to review a utility plan. That was decided a long time ago. That's

\$9-9-SueT 1

why we are here.

request should be rejected on the basis that it is deficient, prima facie, since our standards inherently require State and local capabilities.

It's talking about FEMA. I think that's pretty obvious. I'm not talking about the Board's authority.

authority. I'm talking about this letter states that the

MR. MILLER: I'm not talking about the Board's

MS. MC CLESKEY: Well, finally, assuming, which I think is wrong, that this memo does have something to do with the LERO plan, not the Suffolk County plan that LILCO completed and submitted to the Disaster Preparedness Commission of New York State, I think that the question of whether FEMA had the legal authority to review a plan has long since been reviewed and answered, in fact, because they reviewed a plan.

And we are wasting a lot of time talking about this issue.

JUDGE LAURENSON: I agree with the last comment, that we have spent more time talking about this than it's worth. It is a very preliminary draft. On the other hand, I think to the extent the County wants to pursue this they may do that, and use their time.

The objection is overruled.

BY MR. MILLER: (Continuing)

#9-10-SueT 1 Q Mr.McIntire, you apparently don't remember where we were. 2 (Witness McIntire) True. A This memorandum, Mr. McIntire, states that the request from the NRC should be rejected on the basis 5 that it is deficient, prima facie, since our standards 6 inherently require State and local capability. 8 Do you see that comment? A 9 Yes. That comment was based upon the fact that the 10 LILCO plan was a utility plan; is that correct? 11 A I have no basis of knowledge of why that state-12 ment was made. 13 Q Is that an issue which has been discussed within 14 FEMA, to your knowledge, Mr. McIntire? 15 16 A Yes. Are there still -- there is still discussion 17 within FEMA as to whether FEMA should be reviewing a utility 18 plan without State and local capability? 19 20 A Not to my knowledge. 21 Q Mr. Kowieski? (Witness Kowieski) I concur with Mr. McIntire. A 23 Mr. Kowieski, looking at SC-EP-85, this was the cover letter, I take it, to the final version of the 24

RAC report that was sent to members of the RAC Committee,

#9-11-SueT

That's correct.

Q And this memorandum was dated March 15, 1984, which was also the date that the final RAC report was sent from FEMA to the NRC; is that correct?

including Mr. Keller and Mr. Baldwin; is that correct?

A That's also correct, according to my records.

Q Mr. Kowieski, it's fair to say, isn't it, that the members of the RAC Committee, with the exception of yourself, did not see any version of the RAC report from the time of the January 20th meeting until they were sent the final RAC report on March 15 of 1984? Isn't that correct?

A Except Mr. Baldwin, who is a consultant to FEMA.

But let me add, and I hope the record is clear, that we agreed on the final version. When I say "we," the RAC Committee, the January 20 meeting, we agreed on the final version of the document. There were no substantial changes made to the document.

The changes that I made in working with Mr.

Baldwin and Mr. Acerno constituted only the polishing of
the document. So, in my opinion, the final document
consisted the same information as the document that we,
the Regional Assistance Committee, agreed on on January the
20.

#9-12-SueT 1

Q My point, Mr. Kowieski, is that the members of the RAC Committee were not asked whether they agreed with the final RAC report any time from January 20th when the meeting was held of the RAC Committee until the time the report was issued in final form to the NRC; isn't that correct?

A The RAC Committee, individual RAC members, were in contact, continuous contact, with me as the RAC Chairman after the January 20 meeting. And they asked me, each one of them was very curious as to what the final document will look like, and I assure all of them that whatever we agreed upon on January the 20 will stay in the final document.

Q But, Mr. Kowieski, the members of the RAC did not have any document to review until they received the final RAC report on March 15 of 1984; isn't that correct?

A They had a draft document, a marked up copy of the document, that they used. It was distributed at a January the 20 meeting. And they took their own notes, own comments, the way the fina' document would look like.

In other words, the changes that we agree on on the January the 20 meeting.

Q There were changes following the January 20th meeting to the draft document that was used at the January 20th meeting, correct?

A (Witness McIntire) I believe Mr. Kowieski said

#9-13-SueT 1

that the changes made at the January 20th meeting were incorporated at that time by the members of the RAC at the meeting.

4

3

2

There were changes made following the January 20th meeting, though; isn't that correct?

7

5

(Witness Kowieski) There was no changes, only --A it was, as I stated, we only reviewed the document to make certain it's clear. We polished the language. We reviewed for consistency, and there were no changes made after January the 20 meeting.

10

11

12

13

Mr. Kowieski, the RAC report is set up in a format where you have a statement of identification of the NUREG 0654 element, followed by review comments, followed by a rating; is that correct?

14

That's correct.

16

17

15

And the review comments which were set forth in the final RAC report, the language setting forth these review comments was put into final form by you and Mr. Baldwin following the January 20th meeting, correct?

18 19

> A Well, again, I have to be very careful again. When you tailor your words, okay, I have to be very careful

> > We agreed on the final document, on the final

21 22

20

when I answer. Okay.

23

24

language at the January the 20 meeting. However, the comments

25

made had to be inserted, incorporated. So, that's what I

#9-14-SueT 1

did and Mr. Baldwin. We incorporated the comments into the document. Then we gave for typing and proofread. It was our effort. It was limited to only editorial changes and modifications.

Q Mr. Kowieski, are you telling me that the language in these review comments was discussed and agreed upon during the January 20th meeting?

I'm talking about the language in this final report?

- A Yes, sir, the majority of it.
- Q Mr. Keller, do you agree with that statement?

A (Witness Keller) It's not my recollection, not in toto. My recollection is that, as Mr. Kowieski has testified, the concept and the direction that the comment would take was discussed. The exact wording was not discussed in most cases. In some cases, I think it was.

The ones that I recall right now, in particular, were some of the ones which, as we have discussed in deposition, the issue of plant status and protective action recommendations based on plant status, which was not in the plan and was found to be deficient, which came up primarily through verbal discussion in the RAC meeting.

Those kinds of words were discussed, because there was nothing on the paper in the draft. Some of that wording was discussed in more detail.

#9-15-SueT1

end #9 16

Reb flws 17

In many cases, my recollection is we decided to remove a certain section of what was in the draft, beef up another section that was in the draft. I wouldn't say that the exact wording in all cases was discussed.

(Witness Kowieski) Well, I concur in Mr.

Keller's description. But what I'm saying, that the majority of comments presented and agreed upon at the January 20 meeting remained unchanged. When we agreed on the substance, let's say we agreed that the issue of the plant condition has to be addressed. And this is the issue that will lead to the inadequate rating. Regardless of how you present the language in the sentence, okay, I felt was irrelevant.

We agreed on the concept. We agreed on the substance.

*

Q Mr. Kowieski, my point is that you may have agreed on the substance, but the language itself was written by you and Mr. Baldwin following the January 20 meeting; isn't that correct?

A In instances like cited by Mr. Keller, where we decided that the draft document has to be modified, we decided at January 20 meeting that the draft document, working document presented to RAC members had to be modified; the final polishing, the final sentences were constructed and built by me and Mr. Baldwin, that is correct.

Q And the members of the RAC were not sent any draft of the RAC report following the January 20 meeting? In fact, the next communications in writing from you was when they received the final RAC report on March 15?

MR. GLASS: I object to that. It is a compound question. If you could break it into two portions, I think that --

MR. MILLER: Everyone understands the question, Mr. Glass.

MR. GLASS: But you are asking for two responses, and the responses may be a yes to one and no to the other. And I think to have a clear record, that should be broken into two things.

MS. MC CLESKEY: I further object to it because

it has been asked and answered three times.

JUDGE LAURENSON: Objection as to the form is sustained.

BY MR. MILLER:

Q Mr. Kowieski, it is true that following the January 20th meeting, the members of the RAC committee, with the exception of Mr. Baldwin, did not see another version of the RAC report until March 15, 1984 when the report was sent in final form to the NRC by FEMA; isn't that correct?

A That is correct. And as I stated, except Mr. Keller who is a consultant to FEMA. I am sorry. I misspoke. Mr. Baldwin.

Q Would you look, please, at SCEP-86. This is the letter from Mr. Speck to Mr. Dircks, dated March 15, 1984.

Mr. McIntire, this is a copy of the cover letter which accompanied the final RAC report; isn't that the case?

A (Witness McIntire) Correct.

Q And Mr. Kowieski, let me ask you this question.

Where it states at the bottom end of the second paragraph,

"FEMA headquarters, assisted by the FEMA Region II

regional director and staff, directed this technical

review," referring to the Argonne Laboratories review, that

1 statement is inaccurate, isn't it? 2 (Witness Kowieski) That is correct. 3 And, Mr. Kowieski or Mr. McIntire, the last sentence on page 1 of this letter from Mr. Speck talks 5 about the legal authority issue and it says that the 6 legal concern did not affect the FEMA rating given to the 7 technical or operational items relating to NUREG elements. 8 Do you see that statement? 9 A (Witness McIntire) Yes. 10 Q The reason this is so is because of the 11 assumption made by the RAC regarding LILCO's legal 12 authority, correct? 13 A That would be my assumption. 14 Would you look, please, at SCEP-87, 15 gentlemen. Have you ever seen this chronology before, 16 anyone on the panel? 17 A I believe I saw it as I was helping in the 18 Freedom of Information request. 19 (Witness Baldwin) I have not. 20 (Witness Kowieski) I have not. Do you know who prepared this chronology, 22 Mr. McIntire? 23 A (Witness McIntire) No. Mr. McIntire, would you look at page 3 of 25 SCEP-87; across from the date 6/23/83 there is a discussion

1 of the findings that were found by Argonne National 2 Laboratory, correct? 3 A Yes. 4 And if I interpret this correctly, that states 5 that Argonne, in their review of revision 0 of the LILCO plan, found there to be 34 inadequacies, correct? 7 Correct. And on page 7 of this document, Mr. McIntire, there is a discussion of the number of inadequacies found 10 by the RAC review of the LILCO plan, correct? 11 A Yes. 12 Across from the date 2/22/84? 0 13 A Yes. 14 And the RAC found 32 inadequacies, correct? 0 15 Yes. A 16 And it states that there were 24 elements concern-17 ing the legal authority of L1LCO, correct? 18 Can I go back to my previous answer? 19 I think to be fully responsive to it, there 20 were 32 inadequacies based on a technical review of revision 1. 22 (Witness Keller) This document says that 23 there -- I am not sure. I have just seen it. But there was never a full RAC review of revision 1 completed.

There was never a meeting. Right? This we think should be

revision 3.

A (Witness Kowieski) I concur. I think that is a typo. It is supposed to be revision 3.

Q There were 32 inadequacies found by the RAC for revision 3 of the LILCO plan?

A That is correct.

MR. GLASS: Hold on. I don't want the record to be unclear, but is this saying 6/23/83, and if it is --

MR. MILLER: We are on page 7 now.

MR. GLASS: I'm sorry.

BY MR. MILLER:

Q Mr. Kowieski, is it an accurate statement, as set forth on page 7 of SCEP-87, that 24 elements concerned legal questions? In other words, 24 elements of the RAC report for the LILCO plan were asterisked; is that correct?

A (Witness McIntire) That is what the statement says.

A (Witness Kowieski) That's correct.

Q And it says in this document that 19 elements that were found inadequate in the Argonne review of revision 0 were found adequate in the RAC review of revision 3; is that correct?

A (Witness McIntire) That is what it states.

Q I am not just asking what the document states.

Do you know if, in fact, 19 elements found inadequate by

Argonne Laboratories were found adequate by the RAC review

of revision 3?

A (Witness Kowieski) I am not aware -- I don't know this is the fact. I purposely did not make any attempt to compare or distribute the review of revision 0. which was not conducted by RAC committee. I did not want to influence in any way the RAC members when they initiated an independent and full review of LILCO revision 3.

Q Do you know, Mr. Kowieski, if, in fact, there were 24 elements of the RAC report for the LILCO plan that concerned or raised concerns about LILCO's legal authority?

A Based on my notes, there were 24 elements that were affected by issue of legal authority.

Q Can you tell me how many of those 24 were rated inadequate?

A Out of -- six out of 24 were rated inadequate.

Would you look, please, at SCEP-88.

Mr. Kowieski, you prepared the first page, at least, of this document; is that correct?

A That's correct.

Q Did you also prepare the briefing paper for Mr. Petrone?

*

A To the best of my recollection, that is my recollection.

Q Why was such a briefing paper being prepared, Mr. Kowieski?

A (Witness McIntire) It is a common practice, in our region, whenever the region does something that might be newsworthy or of interest to a significant segment of the population, that we prepare a briefing paper of the key points so that the regional director will be able to be fully responsive to requests for information regarding such an action.

Q Mr. Kowieski, is it fair to say that pages 2 and 3 of the briefing paper attached to EP-88 set forth to your opinion the primary problems identified in the LILCO plan?

A (Witness Kowieski) I would characterize, it was, in my opinion, my opinion, felt that the highlights of the RAC plan review of LILCO transition plan, revision 3, not necessarily this list is inclusive.

I felt, based on my experience, based on experience at other plants, I felt this should suffice.

Q What you are saying, Mr. Kowieski, is that there certainly could be other problems, but this was a listing of your opinion of some of the principal problems of the LILCO plan?

adequate or inadequate.

1 A In my judgment, that is correct. 2 Q And is it fair to say that page 4 of the briefing 3 paper sets forth the legal authority concerns, your opinion 4 of the legal authority concerns, which existed in the LILCO 5 plan? A Legal concerns that we identified in the 7 LILCO transition plan, revision 3, that is correct. 8 Q Is this listing on page 4 meant to be an allinclusive listing? 10 A No, sir. 11 And there is another chronology attached to 12 this document, Mr. Kowieski. Did you prepare this 13 chronology? 14 A Assisted -- I prepared this chronology 15 assisted by, I believe, by Mr. Acerno. 16 Q Would you look, please, at -- let me just have you 17 look quickly at SCEP-89. My questions on this document 18 really go to the last two pages. 19 Frankly, I didn't break up the document because 20 this is the way it was produced to the county. 21 There is a listing on the next-to-last 22 page which sets forth again elements that were found

A (Witness Keller) Is this page entitled Summary Sheet?

2

3

4 5

6

7

8

9

11

12

13

14

1.5

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

21

25

Q Yes. The page is entitled Summary Sheet.

I take it, Mr. Kowieski, that again you are unable to tell me whether the breakdown, based on the Argonne review, is correct or incorrect?

A (Witness Kowieski) I won't be able to tell you what ever was done by Argonne. The numbers given here reflect the number actually that resulted of Argonne review.

Q If you look, please, at SCEP-90, which is the last document, Mr. Kowieski, is this list an accurate list of the members of the RAC who reviewed revision 3 of the LILCO plan?

(Pauso.)

A Yes, sir.

And there were two members of the RAC that were different at the time the RAC was reviewing revision of the LILCO plan, correct?

A That is correct.

Q And could you just state, Mr. Kowieski, which agencies bat different members at the time revision 1 was being reviewed?

A FPA and NRC.

(Cause.)

Q Let me ask the panel as a whole, has any member of the witness panel had any meetings with LILCO or

LILCO representatives during the course of this week? 1 A (Witness Keller) Passing in the hall you mean? 2 3 Could you define meeting? Q I am not talking about passing someone in the 4 5 hallway. A No. 7 A (Witness McIntire) No. A (Witness Baldwin) No. A (Witness Kowieski) No. 10 MR. MILLER: Judge Laurenson, I am about to go 11 back to a specific contention in the testimony. Maybe 12 we should just take the lunch break at this point. 13 JUDGE LAURENSON: All right. We will 14 reconvene at 2:00 o'clock. 15 (Thereupon, at 12:37 p.m., the hearing was END 10 16 recessed, to reconvene at 2:00 p.m., this same day.) 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

AFTERNOON SESSION

JUDGE LAURENSON: All right. The hearing

(2:00 p.m.)

3

is resumed.

5

Mr. Miller?

6

BY MR. MILLER: (Continuing)

7

Gentlemen, yesterday when we concluded questions

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

regarding Contentions 2' to 32, and Contention 34, I wanted to ask you about the basis for the testimony with respect to the RAC report.

Would you agree with me, first of all, that Contentions 28 to 32, and 34 generally involve the area of communications among emergency response personnel?

(Witness Baldwin) Yes.

And is it fair to say, gentlemen, that the primary basis for the testimony submitted by FEMA on these contentions is set forth on pages 18 to 20 of the RAC report?

(Witness Keller) I think we are addressing an issue that we covered yesterday. We had made a -- in answer to your question of yesterday, that we weren't sure those were the only pages, and we said we would look it up last night.

We have looked it up, and the pages that you listed yesterday, we didn't find any in addition to that,

but I am not sure those are the same pages that you just gave this time.

3

4

5

Q Yes, sir. I think we were talking about two different issues, though. I am not asking about Contentions 28 through 32, and 34, which involves communications among emergency workers, and is it fair to say that the RAC Report relied upon by FEMA for its testimony addresses these issues

7

on pages 18, 19, and 20?

9

A Those are the primary areas which cover those

Q And at this time, Mr. Keller, do you know of any

10

issues.

11

other areas in the RAC report which would address those

12

contentions?

26.D, correct?

14

A Again as yesterday, I am not absolutely positive

15

that some part of some other criteria might not involved

16

communications, but those are the primary areas.

17

Q Turning to page 46 of the FEMA testimony, it begins discussion of Contention 55. You reference in your

19

18

answer to Question 58, the answers to Contentions 26.C and

20

A (Witness Kowieski) That's correct.

22

21

Q And the question poses: Does LILCO Plan

23

adequately provide for the prompt notification and mobilization

of key command and control personnel to ensure that the fixed

24

siren system can be activated in a ti. 1v fashion.

Could you tell me your answer to that question, 1 gentlemen? 2 (Witness Keller) Yes. The LILCO Plan does 3 A adequately provide for that. Mr. Keller, are you aware -- and I think you are 5 from yesterday's discussion, that under the LILCO Plan, in the event of a general emergency requiring immediate 7 protective actions, there is provision in the LILCO Plan for activation of the LILCO siren system by customer service personnel rather than the Director. 10 That is my understanding. 11 And that provision would apply if the Director 12 could not be contacted within a ten minute time period, 13 correct? 14 That is my understanding. 15 Mr. Keller, to your knowledge, does the LILCO 16 Plan anywhere provide for activation of the sirens by anyone 17 other than the Director, with the exception of this instance 18 of a general emergency requiring immediate protective actions? 19 (Witness Kowieski) To the best of my recollection. 20 I understand also controller -- director or manager of the 21 control room can activate the siren system. 22 (Witness McIntire) It is also my understanding 23

that the coordinator of public information can also activate

25

the siren system.

Let me take them one at a time. Mr. Kowieski, 1 0 first of all, is it your understanding that the manager of 2 3 local response --Say that again, sir. Is it your understanding that the manager of local response can activate the siren system? 6 7 My understanding of the Plan is, my recollection -- I would have to go back again to the Plan or procedures, but there are options. One of the options is that the Hicksville 10 customer service office could activate the siren system in 11 case there is -- in case the plant would reach general 12 emergency classification level. 13 And also, another option is that sirens could 14 be activated from the control room. 15 (Witness Baldwin) Yes. And it also says that 16 17 a backup encoder is located at the Brookhaven substation. Let me distinguish, gentlemen, with you questions 18 regarding from where in the source of siren activation and 19 whom under the LILCO Plan has the authority to activate the 20 sirens. 21 22 Now, you say, Mr. Kowieski, that the sirens can be activated from the control room, and Mr. Baldwin, you also 23 point out the sirens can be activated from Brookhaven. 24

In that regard, there are encoders to activate

the sirens at those two locations, isn't that correct?

A (Witness Baldwin) That is correct. Let me clarify. You said from Brookhaven. It is from the Brookhaven substation is what the Plan says.

Q Yes, sir. Now, putting to one side where encoders are located to activate the sirens, my initial question went to whom under the LILCO Plan has the authority to activate the sirens, and with the exception of customer service personnel being authorized to activate the sirens in the event of a general emergency requiring immediate protective actions, is there anywhere else in the Plan where it is specified that someone other than the director can activate the siren system?

A (Witness Kowieski) Procedure -- OPIP 3.3.4,

page 1 of 7, Section 3 states if general emergency requiring

immediate protective action recommendations is the first

notification of the emergency, the customer service superivisor

will implement this procedure, if contact with the director

of local response cannot be made within ten minutes of

the receipt of notification.

Q Yes, sir. That is the exception I was talking about. The general emergency requiring immediate protective actions, the director cannot be located, then the customer service supervisor is authorized to activate the sirens.

My question is, can you point me to any other

instance under the LILCO Plan where someone is authorized to activate the sirens other than the Director of local response?

A (Witness Baldwin) Well, it says in that same procedure, on page 2, that is Procedure 3.3.4, Section 5.0 C.1, it says that at the direction of the director of local response, coordinator of public information contacts WALK, EBS radio station over commercial telephore.

Q Mr. Baldwin, though, that section refers to a general emergency requiring immediate protective action, correct?

A That is correct. It says in the introduction to that section, it says: In the unlikely event that prior to activation of the EOC, notification from the plant is a general emergency, and includes a recommendation for sheltering or evacuation, the following procedure will be used -- and then that follows.

Q Mr. Kowieski, I want to make sure the record is clear as to the answer of the panel on this question.

Is it fair to say that in the event of a -
let me start again. Is it fair to say that with the exception

of a general emergency requiring immediate protective action,

that there is no authorization under the LILCO Plan for anyone

other than the Director of local response to activate the

siren system?

1	A Not that I am aware of.
2	A (Witness Kowieski) That is my recollection.
3	Q To your knowledge gentlemen, it is a requiremen
4	of the LILCO Plan that the sirens be activated simultaneous
5	with broadcast of the EBS message via WALK radio, isn't that
6	correct?
7	A That is not correct.
8	A (Witness Keller) Coordinated I would accept.
9	Simultaneously, no.
10	Q Let's go on to Contention 56, gentlemen. That
11	is on page 47 of your testimony. The question posed the
12	first question is: Will the LILCO Plan provide an adequate
13	backup alert and notification system in the event of a
14	partial or total failure of the LILCO siren system.
15	Do you see that?
16	A (Witness Kowieski) Yes, I do.
17	Q Could you tell me the answer to that question?
18	A I don't understand your question. We provide
19	an answer.
20	Q Well, are you able to give me a yes or no answer
21	to the question posed?
22	A Yes.
23	Q And what is your answer?
24	A My answer is that the system identified in the
25	LILCO Plan, the backup system, is adequate to provide

notification within fifteen minutes. 1 2 0 Within fifteen minutes? 3 Forty-five minutes. Sorry. 4 Mr. Kowieski, the backup system that you are referring to is LILCO's system of using route alert drivers, 5 correct? 6 7 That is correct. And it is your testimony that that system of using route alert drivers could provide notification to the 9 10 public within 45 minutes? A Our testimony is that the provisions described 11 in the Plan meets the NUREG requirement. It should be noted 12 that there is a requirement of independent alert notification 13 test, which would be conducted, and usually is conducted 14 independently even of the exercise. 15 And this is done in accordance with the FEMA 16 Guidance No. 43. 17 Q Mr. Kowieski, are you aware of how, under the 18 LILCO Plan, LILCO would be advised of siren failure? 19 20 A I understand there is a Marketing Evaluation, 21 Incorporated, that will perform the survey of the sirens, and upon completion of this survey, or during that survey, 22 LILCO and LERO will be advised if all the sirens have been 23 activated. 24

Is it fair to say, Mr. Kowieski, that under your

understanding of the LILCO Plan, the only way LILCO would be advised of a failure of sirens, or the siren system, would be through Marketing Evaluation?

A That is what is described in the Plan. There are other means -- the failure of the system could be verified, and LILCO would be notified about the failure of this system, but as far as the Plan is concerned, the Plan specifies or assigns the responsibility to Marketing Evaluation, Incorporated.

Q Let me make sure I understand, Mr. Kowieski.

Did you say that there are other means that LILCO could

learn about siren failure?

A There could be some informal arrangements which we are not aware of.

Now, under the reliance by LILCO on Marketing

Evaluation to notify LILCO if there are failures of the

sirens, isn't it true that Marketing Evaluations has stated

that it would require 90 minutes to verify that all sirens

have sounded?

A That is not my understanding. My understanding is that verification would be initiated immediately and completed within ninety minutes.

Q And is it your understanding, Mr. Kowieski, that in making this evaluation, Marketing Evaluations would telephone two individuals within each siren territory?

End 11. 5 Sue fols.

.

A (Witness Baldwin) Yes, that is correct. That is how the verification is described in the Plan and in their letter of agreement with LILCO describes what they would do.

#12-1-SueT 1

2

locations under the LILCO plan?

3

A (Witness Baldwin) That is correct.

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Q Mr. Baldwin, I take it from your understanding of the Marketing Evaluations letter that Marketing Evaluations will contact two individuals per siren territory so that it

might require more than two telephone calls for each siren

Q And is it true that there are eighty-nine siren

territory?

A I would have to check that letter of agreement.

I remember the ninety minutes to complete the survey. I

don't recall a specific reference to two calls per siren

being made.

(Witness Kowieski) You would like us to verify in the plan and procedures?

Q Well, do you have that Marketing Evaluations letter?

A (The witnesses are going through documents.)

Q It's Appendix B, Page 53 I think.

A (Witness Baldwin) Yes, I see it now. It stipulates in the fourth paragraph, the second sentence: The survey will consist of calling two residents in each siren location and asking if they have heard the siren.

Q So, would you agree with me, Mr. Baldwin, that it might require more than two telephone calls per siren territory?

#1:	2-	2-	Su	eTi
-----	----	----	----	-----

A It could conceivably, yes. Certainly.

Q And at a minimum there would be a hundred and seventy-eight telephone calls needed to make verification of the eighty-nine sirens?

A That is correct.

Q Now, do you know how many representatives of Marketing Evaluations would be used in conducting this evaluation of the LILCO siren system?

A Just a moment. I will have to read the letter more carefully.

(The witness is looking at a document.)

Q I don't believe the letter states the number, Mr. Baldwin.

A I don't believe it does either, but I do see that it states at the second from the last sentence in the fourth paragraph the information we have contained in the footnote to our revised response, which says: The completion of the survey will be within ninety minutes of pager notification.

And I infer pager notification to refer to pager notification of Marketing Evaluations, Incorporated.

(Witness Keller) And that doesn't necessarily mean within ninety minutes of the sounding of the siren.

Q Well, Mr. Keller, assuming an emergency at the Shoreham plant that would require immediate notification

A I said not necessarily. With the assumption I
think you are starting, that would be one of the cases where

4 it would.

Q And under that situation, Mr. Keller, according to the letter relied upon by LILCO, it could take as long as ninety minutes to complete verification of whether the sirens have all activated?

A That's what the letter says. It could take longer. But the letter says they would complete it in ninety minutes.

Q And is it still your testimony, gentlemen, that the LILCO backup system using route alert drivers could be completed within forty-five minutes?

A (Witness Baldwin) Yes, because -- it is my opinion that it could be, because, as Mr. Kowieski has mentioned, we would expect other informal arrangements that, for instance, LERO workers would be trained to listen for the sirens and to notify back.

Q You are making assumptions, aren't you, Mr. Keller? I mean, Mr. Baldwin, I'm sorry.

A Yes, I have assumed in that case.

Q I take it, Mr. Baldwin, that you would agree with me that under NUREG 0654 LILCO's route alerting procedures must provide assurance of one hundred percent coverage of

#12-4-SueT 1

the EPZ within forty-five minutes?

2

A (Witness Kowieski) I think it refers in NUREG 0654, refers to design basis.

4

Q Mr. Kowieski, does that answer my question?

5

A In my opinion, it does.

6

Q Why don't you explain what you mean, then, when you say it refers to design basis?

7

8

A The way the system, the system should be capable of notifying the population.

9

Within forty-five minutes?

10

That's correct.

12

(Witness Keller) But your question was, must assure, the wording. And there is a difference between a must insure and a design basis criteria. And I think that was the difference we were alluding to.

14

15

13

(Witness Kowieski) And capable of, because as

16

17

I stated the formal test will be conducted at a later date.

18

It's an independent alert notification test.

19

20

Q You refer to the evaluation that would be conducted during an exercise which is referenced in the last

21

sentence on Page 48 of your testimony, correct?

22

A (Witness Keller) As Mr. Kowieski pointed out,

23

the formal, what we call A&N, alert and notification

24

acceptance test for a particular site is generally not held in conjunction with an exercise. There is nothing to say

#12-5-SueT

that it couldn't be, but it is generally held separately.

Q Well it says, Mr. Keller, route alerting would be evaluated at an exercise or communications drill.

A Or communications drill. And the alert and notification acceptance test for a given site could be considered a communications drill.

Q Is it your understanding that during communications drills LILCO sends out route alert drivers to drive through the siren territories?

A In this particular type of drill, which is discussed, as Mr. Kowieski put it out in a guidance memorandum from FEMA Headquarters, each site must have a formal acceptance of the alert and notification system, both the "fifteen minute" system and the backup system. And those are generally evaluated separate, not in conjunction with a formal FEMA or NRC, Federally-evaluated exercise.

And that can be characterized as a communications drill. There are many kinds of communications drills, some within the emergency response organization, some between the emergency response organization and the population, the sirens or route alerting.

Q Mr. Keller, to your knowledge, has LILCO held any such communications drills as you are talking about to date?

A No.

N.

#12-6-SueT

Q Is it fair to say, Mr. Keller, that any valuation by FEMA regarding the adequacy of LILCO's proposed backup system using route alert drivers would have to await either a FEMA-graded exercise or this type of communications drill that you have referred to?

A (Witness Kowieski) That's correct.

(Witness Keller) That is correct, not only for LILCO but for every other plant, every other site, in the country.

Q When you state on Page 47 of your testimony, gentlemen, that the backup system will be implemented using LILCO emergency vehicles equipped with public address units, is it your understanding that LILCO will be using emergency vehicles during this route alerting?

A (The witnesses are conferring.)

(Witness Kowieski) Again, it's a matter of terminology. LILCO will utilize own vehicles, and obviously in an emergency a regular vehicle, modified, will become an emergency vehicle.

Q Are you aware of the fact, Mr. Kowieski, that LILCO intends to use personal cars of route alert drivers to conduct this notification to the public?

A We are not aware of it, but I don't see any problem with it.

Q So, under your definition a personal vehicle car

#12-7-SueT 1

with a loudspeaker on top would become an emergency vehicle?

A (Witness McIntire) Yes. If it were carrying out an emergency function, yes.

Q On Page 49, gentlemen, you are talking about the possibility that route alert drivers may be requested to continue their routes if their dosimeter readings are, as you say, within acceptable limits for emergency workers.

Do you see that?

A (Witness Kowieski) Yes, we do.

Q Would you acknowledge that it is possible that under the LILCO plan routes would have to be abandoned by route alert drivers because dosimetry readings may exceed acceptable limits?

A (Witness Keller) Well, anything is possible.

So, I would have to say, as you have phrased the question,

yes. But I would like to explain or elaborate at least.

One of the criticisms in the RAC report was that the LILCO plan did not give sufficient credence to plant status. And it is this plant status determination and dependency which allows for an earlier warning to the public and, therefore, the likelihood of this possibility would be further reduced.

Q Mr. Keller, are you aware of a procedure in the LILCO plan which states that route alert drivers, as well as other emergency personnel, may have to abandon their

#12-8-SueT 1

emergency post if their dosimetry readings exceed acceptable limits?

A My recollection is that they are to call in at 200 MR and again at three and a half R, and my recollection is that they are told that they may have to stay on beyond the three and a half R if their function is an important one.

That's a conscious decision that has to be made; there is nothing automatic about that. I don't recall -- and it may be there, but I don't recall a section that says they have to abandon their post.

My recollection is that it has to be a conscious decision to allow them to continue their emergency function if they exceed the three and a half R.

(Witness Kowieski) That's also my recollection of the plan.

Q So it's your understanding, gentlemen, that there would not be a situation under the LILCO plan where routes may have to be abandoned because route alert drivers have received doses that exceed acceptable limits?

A (Witness Keller) Would you define acceptable limits?

Q Limits that exceed 200 MR.

A 200 MR? The plan specifically specifies that they could stay on beyond 200 MR.

. .

#12-9-SueT 1

Q And at any level above that, could routes be abandoned by the route alert drivers?

A As I stated, it is my recollection that there is no place in the plan which states that the drivers could automatically abandon their route. My recollection is that they are to call into their supervisor at 200 MR and then begin to read their 5 R dosimeter and to call in again at three and a half R, at which point if that dose is incurred a conscious decision will be made on the importance of the particular emergency function, route alert, or whatever, by the LERO management. And the individual may be authorized to incur additional exposure.

Now, you say, could it be. And the answer is, yes, it could be. But the plan is reasonably specific.

And I don't have a recollection of it saying they have to abandon.

Q Do you have a recollection, Mr. Keller, as to what happens under the LILCO plan if a route is indeed abandoned by a route alert driver?

A My recollection is that another driver would be assigned.

Q Gentlemen, is it fair to say that at this time no one on the panel knows the average size of a LILCO siren territory?

A (Witness Kowieski) What do you mean? Would

#12-10-SueT 1

you please define when you say a siren territory?

2 Q Well, you are aware of the fact that there are 3 sirens that are used --

A That's correct.

Q And there are territories around each siren that would have to be driven by route alert drivers if the siren would fail.

Are you aware of that?

A I'm aware of that.

Q Do you know the size of the territory around the sirens?

A No, I'm not. I know that sixty vehicles are allocated if necessary to become the -- to alert the public.

Q Have you seen any of the route alert driver maps of siren territories which have been composed by LILCO?

A No. I haven't seen any maps.

Q It would be fair to say, wouldn't it, Mr.

Kowieski, that at this time you have no idea of how long
then it would take to actually drive a siren territory?

A Again, I would expect that the backup system would meet the requirements of NUREG 0654. And let me again restate what I said before, that actual test of alert and notification system, the formal test, would be

8

9

5

6

7

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

#12-11-SueT1

conducted at a later date.

Q Yes, sir. My question is that at this time, you do not know how long it would take to drive an average siren territory; isn't that correct?

A (Witness McIntire) The point that we are trying to make is that --

Q Mr. McIntire, I understand the point. I understand the point about exercises being conducted later on and tests, and I'm sorry to interrupt but my time is short.

My question is pretty simple. Do you know at this time, do you have any idea whatsoever of the time that would be required to drive the average siren territory?

A (Witness Baldwin) Our written testimony states on Page 48 an estimate of the time required to implement and execute the route alerting backup alternative to the siren alerting system could not be located in the plan.

Therefore, we don't know what it is at this time.

Q Mr. Keller, would you look please at OPIP 3.3.4,
Attachment 1, Page 2? And it states on that page, Mr.
Keller --

A (Witness McIntire) Could you give us a moment?

MR. GLASS: Could you give them an opportunity

#12-12-SueT 1

to locate the document?

2

WITNESS KELLER: Which page?

3

BY MR. MILLER: (Continuing)

4

Q It's OPIP 3.3.4, Attachment 1, Page 2 of 2.

5

It's Page 6-A of 7.

6

It says there, doesn't it, talking about route alert drivers: If directed to leave the area or at a

7 8

reading of 5R, whichever occurs first, return to the LILCO

9

EOC emergency worker decontamination center at Brentwood

10

for monitoring and possible decontamination.

11

A (Witness Keller) That's what it says at this

12

location. I would like to cite for you another citation.

13

Q Mr. Keller, let me ask you a question first.

14

Would you agree with me that under this procedure, routes

15

may have to be abandoned by route alert drivers?

16

A Yes.

17

Q Is your answer yes?

18

A I would like to point out the initial portion

19

of that. At a reading of three and a half R, inform the

20

lead traffic guide of the dosimeter reading and prepare

21

to leave the area. If directed to leave the area -- and

22

Q Yes, sir.

that's where you started. Okay.

24

23

In a --

24

25

Q Excuse me, Mr. Keller. Before we leave this

#12-13-SueT1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11 12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

23

25

one, it says: If directed to leave the area or at a reading of 5R whichever occurs first.

Now, under this procedure isn't it a fact that route alert drivers may have to abandon their routes?

That is correct. However, in a discussion of the similar situation on Page 3.9.2 of the plan, the first section. And I will let you get it.

(Witness Baldwin) My concern with your question is the term "abandon."

Well, it says they have to leave the area.

A But that doesn't nocessarily mean that a route alert would be abandoned so that that population wouldn't be notified. They would be replaced by another route alert driver who has not reached the contamination cutoff point.

Q Is that an assumption on your part, Mr. Baldwin?

A It is based on my experience of observing other exercises where we have simulated similar type of things, yes.

Q At any exercises of the LILCO plan? You have made an assumption regarding this plan, correct?

(Witness Keller) I -- no. Incorrect. A

Excuse me. Mr. Baldwin, have you made an assumption regarding the fact that there --

A (Witness Baldwin) Answering that question, yes, I have.

#12-14-SueT 1

Q Now, Mr. Keller.

end #12 16

Reb flws 17

A (Witness Keller) I would like to read from the plan which goes directly to the point that Mr. Baldwin was discussing on Page 3.9.2 at Line 20 and 21, 22 actually:

At a reading of 3.5R per hour workers will inform their immediate supervisor of the dosimeter reading -- which is exactly the way it started in the procedure that you quoted -- requesting further instructions and prepare to be relieved.

And this is exactly the point that Mr. Baldwin was making, that they would not abandon, that they would be relieved. Okay.

It then goes on: When directed by their supervisor or at a reading of 5R per hour, the same thing that you had alluded to in the procedure in OPIP 3.3.4. Okay.

Q Mr. Keller, is it fair to say that the words, the really only different words between the plan gite you are referring to and the procedure I referred to are the words "whichever comes first"?

MR. GLASS: It is obvious what the differences

WITNESS KELLER: The major difference is the omission in the procedure of "to be relieved." And a second difference is "whichever occurs first."

BY MR. MILLER:

Q Do you consider, Mr. Keller, there to be a conflict then between the implementing procedure 3.3.4 and the LILCL plan?

A I can see where there could be a conflict, yes.

A (Witness Baldwin) I concur with that.

A (Witness Keller) I think that in order to -maybe you are aware of this. But the emergency worker
exposure limit, which the EPA has established for
non-lifesaving emergency functions, is well above the
five R that is used in this portion of the plan.

In another section of the plan, which I would have to find the reference for, LTLCO has adopted this emergency worker protective action guide.

The directors, decision makers at the EOC could, and still be within the plan, authorize exposures in excess

of the five rem all the way up to 25 rem and still not be in violation of the concept of the plan.

I recognize, for operating procedures, there may be conflicts in this. As you pointed out, there is a procedure, you do automatic things. Okay?

But there are also instructions to call in to your supervisor and receive instructions by whatever communication means you are calling in.

So in that regard it is not a conflict.

Q I guess, Mr. Keller, it would depend upon whether one was referring to the procedure or to the plan, correct?

A That is correct.

Q Is it fair to say, gentlemen, that under the LTLCO plan, route alert drivers are instructed to drive at five miles per hour in driving their routes?

A (Witness Kowieski) That is my understanding of the plan.

Q Would you look, please, at contention 57 which begins on page 50 of the FEMA testimony.

It states, in the middle of the blocked portion, middle of the page, that each special facility will be equipped with a tone activated radio receiver.

Do you see that?

A Yes, I do.

7

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

19

20

21

22

23

1

Q Mr. Kowieski, have you verified at this time whether each such facility has, in fact, received such a tone alert radio?

A I have not.

And it talks later on in that same blocked portion about the signal from WALK Radio 97.5 FM which will automatically broadcast emergency messages.

Do you see that?

Yes, I do.

Do you know, Mr. Kowieski, whether LILCO's tone alert radios would activate if the EBS signal activated from some station other than WALK radio?

A I don't know.

(Witness Keller) It is my understanding that these tone alert radios are tuned to the WALK frequency. It is my understanding. And if there were another station on the WALK frequency, which doesn't seem to be reasonable, but if the: were, then it could pick up from that station.

O Mr. Keller, under your understanding, if WALK radio wasn't able to broadcast for any reason, the tone alert radios would not activate; is that correct?

A Unless there were another station on the same frequency.

Q And that would be unlikely?

A (Witness Kowieski) We don't know.

2

3

Q When you state in the last sentence on page 50 that it should be noted that the plan provides for

notification and early dismissal of schools at the

5

alert level, do you see that statement?

A Yes, I do.

7

Q It is true, isn't it, that the public would also

9

A Is not true.

be notified at the same time?

10

Q It is not true? Is that what you said?

11

Yes, sir. Well, not necessarily. There is

12

a provision in the plan which stipulates that EBS system

13

can be activated without prior to the siren activation

14

at alert level.

and 53.

15

Q It is possible that schools at the alert stage would receive notification at the same time as the rest

16

of the general public, correct?

18

A That is possible.

19

Q Look at contention 58, gentlemen, on pages 52

20

21

22

23

The first sentence in your answer states that, "The plan satisfied the criteria for NUREG 0654 which requires 24-hour per day backup means of communication with emergency response organizations including special facilities."

Do you see that statement?

A Yes, we do.

Q Mr. Kowieski, I take it that you are not saying that LILCO's backup means of communications -- that is, commercial telephones -- are adequate and will provide assurance that notification and verification to special facilities will take place; is that correct?

MR. GLASS: I am a little confused by the question. You are using the term "adequate" and "provide assurance." There is a difference between, you are talking about adequate against NUREG standards and you are -- we have gotten into this issue before.

BY MR. MILLER:

Q Mr. Kowieski, are you confused by my question?

A Yes, sir.

Q Let me ask you again, looking at that first sentence to the answer on page 52, is it fair to say that you are not saying that LILCO's backup means of communications, using commercial telephones, will provide assurance that notification and verification to special facilities will take place?

A What I am saying in this comment is that provisions identified in the LILCO transition plan satisfy the NUREG 0654 planning criteria.

Q So you are not making the statement regarding

1 whether or not such provisions actually would work, correct? A That is correct. Again, it is a matter of 3 exercise or test. Q You mention in your answer, Mr. Kowieski, 5 that a directory of mobility-impaired persons is being 6 compiled based on the completed survey cards. 7 Do you see that? It is towards the end of the answer on page 52. It is also mentioned at the end --10 Yes, I do. 11 Have you seen this directory at this time, 12 Mr. Kowieski? 13 I have not. 14 Will FEMA or the RAC review such directory 15 if it is indeed compiled by LILCO? 16 Prior to or during the exercise. 17 On page 53 of the testimony, where you say that 18 the RAC has considered these provisions for protecting 19 mobility-impaired persons to be adequate, provided that there is such a directory, do you see that statement? 21 On page 53? 22 Yes, sir.

24 25

23

Q I take it, Mr. Kowieski, that you are not saying in this testimony that mobility-impaired persons will

Yes, I do.

in fact be protected -- that is, will be notified of an emergency -- is that correct?

A I am saying the provision -- what I am saying, what we are saying in this testimony, the provisions for protecting -- and I would underscore provisions for protecting mobility-impaired persons are adequate.

Q So at this time, Mr. Kowieski, you are not saying that mobility impaired persons will, in fact, be protected by these provision; isn't that correct?

A The conclusion would have to be drawn after the exercise.

MR. GLASS: Judge Laurenson, I understand that it is the county's time to spend as they wish, but this issue of the review that is conducted on a plan and the activities that take place at an exercise have been discussed in great detail. And we just seem to keep coming back to them.

BY MR. MILLER:

Q Mr. Kowieski, is it fair to say that at this time neither FEMA nor the RAC know how many special facilities are located in and near the Shoreham EPZ?

- A We know that.
- Q You do know that?

A Yes, sir. As a matter of fact, if you will allow me 15 seconds, I will be glad to --

1 Q I will permit you 15 seconds. 2 (Pause.) 3 A Handicapped facilities, five organizations at 16 locations; hospitals, number of hospitals three; 5 nursing adult homes, eight; nursing schools, 13. 6 What are you referring to, Mr. Kowieski? 7 A I am referring to my private notes, that compilation of data from the plan. 9 Q Are you aware of the locations of these 10 facilities? 11 A I would have to go again to the plan to 12 verify if a location of every facility is identified. I 13 am not certain. 14 A (Witness Baldwin) Yes, we can look that up 15 also. It is located in the OPIP that deals with special 16 evacuations, and there is a table in there that 17 contains the list from which this was drawn. And my 18 recollection of that table is that the addresses are in 19 there. 20 A (Witness Kowieski) If you wish, I have a 21 reference up here, OPIP 3.6.5 through 4.2.2 which identifies 22 all these facilities. 23 That's fine, Mr. Kowieski. Let me ask you

another question.

25

Are you aware at this time of the number of

handicapped individuals who reside within the EPZ?

A No. As we stated in our testimony, the list is -- I understand that the list is being compiled.

Q Would you agree with me, Mr. Kowieski, that contention 58 refers to both notification to special facilities and also LILCO's provisions for attempting to verify that notification has been received and also attempting to determine whether there are specific needs for assistance from LILCO?

A That is my recollection, yes.

Q In stating that the RAC has considered LILCO's provisions for protecting mobility-impaired persons to be adequate, did you take into consideration provisions for notifying and attempting to verify and attempting to determine specific and special needs of special facilities?

A Yes, we took into consideration all these aspects, sure.

Q Is it fair to say that it is your understanding that LILCO relies upon commercial telephone to make such notification/verification to special facilities?

A Again, as we say in our testimony, each special facility is supposed to be equipped in tone alert radio and also commercial telephones will be used to verify the notification and to determine their needs in case of emergency.

Q And do you know the number of LILCO personnel who are expected, under the LILCO plan, to make such notification and verification to these special facilities?

A (Witness Baldwin) No, we don't.

A (Witness Keller) I would like to add something to Mr. Kowieski's statement. As pointed out on page 53, not all handicapped individuals are going to depend on tone alert radios. There is a specific, basically personal contact with the hearing impaired.

A (Witness Kowieski) Well, when I referred to tone alert radios, I referred to special facilities; noninstitutionalized individual would be, again, notified in different fashion.

Q Under the LILCO plan, Mr. Keller, LILCO would rely upon the route alert drivers to notify hearing-impaired persons at their homes; is that correct?

A (Witness Keller) It is not my --

A (Witness Baldwin; My recollection is a little different, that LERO notification personnel will be dispatched directly to the -- yes, in fact, we have a citation in our written testimony which I would be happy to read, but it is already there.

A (Witness Keller) I don't recall.

A (Witness Baldwin) They are dispatched directly to the deaf, is my recollection.

Q Mr. Baldwin, why don't you just give me the cite to your testimony?

A On page 53 in the single-spaced section.

Q Are you referring where it says, "In the case of the deaf population or home, a LERO representative will be dispatched to their home"?

A Yes.

Q And it is your understanding that this

LERO representative or representatives would not be
route alert drivers; is that correct?

A That is correct.

A (Witness Kowieski) Let me just add that my recollection of the plan is that route alert driver will be responsible for notification of deaf individuals.

Q Would you look at page 54 of the testimony -- actually, pages 54 and 55 -- which deals with contention 59, and that is the Coast Guard issue, correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, the answer posed in question 62, Does the LILCO plan indicate whether the Coast Guard has the capability of notifying the general public on the waterways within the ten-mile EPZ within 15 minutes of the initial notification, I take it that the answer to that question is, no.

Is that correct?

A We don't know.

2

3

Q You don't know whether the LILCO plan indicates whether the Coast Guard has this capability?

4

5

A We don't know whether the Coast Guard has the capability to notify the general public on waterways within 15 minutes.

6

7

Q My question is a little different. The question in your testimony is, Does the plan indicate whether the Coast Guard has this capability.

9

Is the answer to that question no?

10

A (Witness Keller) I think if you will read our testimony, it says, "The plan is not specific with regard to the Coast Guard's capability of notifying the general public within 15 minutes."

12

So we have testified that the plan doesn't

talk about Appendix 3 of NUREG 0654 which recognizes

that there may be special circumstances.

14

say.

17

16

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

A (Witness Baldwin) Yes, that is correct.

On page 55 of your testimony, gentlemen, you

Q And it goes on to say, "Under which it may not be possible to assure that both an alert signal and an informational or instructional message can be provided to the population within 15 minutes."

Do you see that reference?

A Yes.

2

3

Q Now, is it your testimony that notification to the public on the Long Island Sound would constitute such a special circumstance?

4

A Yes, it is.

5

7

Q And, therefore, I take it, Mr. Baldwin, that you therefore believe the Coast Guard would have to have the capability of making notification within 45 minutes; is that correct?

A That's correct.

10

11

Q And it is your testimony that at this time you do not know if the Coast Guard has that capability,

12

correct?

A That is correct.

14

Q And if it does not, if the Coast Guard does not have that capability, the LILCO plan would be inadequate in that regard, correct?

15

A That is correct, unless other provisions are made for the notification of the boating public on

18

19

21

22

17

Long Island Sound.

Q And to your knowledge, there are no such other provisions in the LILCO plan, are there?

END 13

23

24

25

A That is true.

2

3

Now, it states at the end of page 55 the basis
for any special requirements exceptions; for example ,
extended water areas, must be documented. Do you see
that statement?

5

A (Witness Baldwin) Yes, I do.

7

Q To your knowledge, has LILCO documented the basis for any special requirements exception?

.

10

8

A (Witness Kowieski) No, but we would expect alert notification documentation would be provided prior to alert A&N certification test.

11

12

13

Q I think I understand your answer, Mr. Kowieski.

The answer is, to your knowledge at this time LILCO has

not documented this special requirements exception, correct?

14

15

A That is correct. But again, I want to make clear there is no specific requirement as far as NUREG 0654 is concerned that this documentation be provided at

17

16

this point in time.

19

20

18

A (Witness Baldwin) That means that we have to have verification that the design objectives for the

21

notification which in these special cases, can be met.

22

C Do you know, gentlemen, if at this time --

23

let me ask this: Isn't it true that at this time the

Coast Guard has not committed to conducting alert notifications

24

25

on LILCO's behalf within 45 minutes?

O It is you

A

Q It is your understanding that there is a law that

A (Witness Kowieski) We don't have any information that would support your suggestion, or contrary to it.

We simply don't know. There is only a letter of agreement with the Coast Guard. The Coast Guard will assist LERO in the case of an emergency.

Q And that letter of agreement that you have reviewed does not state that the Coast Guard will perform notification functions within 45 minutes, does it?

A To the best of my recollection, the letter does not specify the time it will take them to notify the public on water ways .

Q Is it fair to say, Mr. Kowieski, that at this time FEMA has no knowledge or information regarding the resources of the Coast Guard that would be used to notify the public on the waterways of the EPZ?

A No, we don't. However, I want to respond that it is my understanding that the Coast Guard, as a Federal agency, has their own laws and regulations they have to abide by, and it is my understanding that one of these laws would say that they have to notify the public on the waterways.

We don't know.

requires the Coast Guard to notify the public on LILCO's behalf on the waterways of the Long Island Sound?

A What I was trying to say, the Coast Guard has

A What I was trying to say, the Coast Guard has their own rules and regulations. That they will respond not necessarily to LERO; any private organization. If a private organization would request for assistance if there is an emergency.

Q Gentlemen let's go on to your schools testimony, Contentions 68 through 71, which begins on page 68.

Is it fair to say, Mr. Kowieski, that the LILCO Plan assumes pre-planning by schools in and near the EPZ?

A (Witness McIntire) Could you define more specifically pre-planning, please?

Q Pre-planning by the schools for an emergency at the Shoreham plant?

A To any degree?

Q Well, I am not going to define the quantum of pre-planning. Any pre-planing. Is it fair to say that the LILCO Plan assumes that there will be pre-planning by the schools for an emergency at the Shoreham plant?

A (Witness Kowieski) Yes, we do.

Q I am asking you is it fair to say that the LILCO Plan assumes such pre-planning. Is your answer yes?

A Yes.

1	Q Now, are you aware of any such pre-planning by
2	any school in or near the EPZ?
3	A (Witness McIntire) I would consider in the
4	definition of planning that we discussed the acceptance
5	of the tone alert radio would be a degree of planning.
6	Q With the exception of the acceptance of a tone
. 7	alert radio, Mr. McIntire, are you or anyone else on the
8	pan'el aware of any pre-planning by any school in or near
9	the EPZ?
10	MS. McCLESKEY: I object to the question. I
11	believe it was asked two days ago. I recollect almost the
12	precise answer given by Mr. McIntire then that he just gave
13	regarding tone alert, and I think Mr. Miller followed up with
14	the same question.
15	MR. MILLER: Well, I don't have your recollection
16	at all, Ms. McCleskey.
17	JUDGE LAURENSON: Objection is sustained.
18	MR. MILLER: Judge Laurenson, this question has
19	not been asked before.
20	JUDGE LAURENSON: I believe it has.
21	MR. GLASS: I believe it has also.
22	MR. MILLER: Well, can someone point me to the
23	transcript cite?
24	JUDGE LAURENSON: Move on, Mr. Miller.
25	BY MR. MILLER: (Continuing)

Mr. McIntire, if there were no pre-planning by the schools for an emergency at the Shoreham plant, would that change your testimony in any regard?

A We did -- I don't understand the question now.

I am thoroughly confused.

Q Let me back up, Mr. McIntire. Why don't you look at page 69 of your testimony, and it says after the blocked indented material, we consider that the Plan contains adequate provisions for protecting school children.

It goes on from there and talks about the plant condition matter.

My question to you is: That assuming there were no pre-planning by schools for an emergency at Shoreham, would your testimony remain the same? That is, would you still believe that the LILCO Plan contains adequate provisions for the protection of school children?

A (Witness Keller) The Plan would contain adequate provisions. I think what you are getting to is the implementation aspect of this again.

The Plan would still contain what it contains. The people may not be able to implement the Plan, if your hypothetical were in effect, and that would change an evaluation, perhaps, after an exercise, but it wouldn't necessarily change the evaluation of the Plan.

Q Mr. Kowieski, would it be fair to say that the

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

25

LILCO Plan assumes that schools in and near the EPZ will be 1 able to implement the recommendations that are set forth for 2 schools in the LILCO Plan? 3 (Witness Kowieski) That is correct. Q Now, are you in agreement with this assumption 5 by the LILCO Plan? A I don't understand your question. If I am 8 in agreement --(Witness McIntire) We have testified that we 9 have, and then you get back to the question of implement-10 ability again. 11 12

Mr. McIntire, are you saying that you, also, assume that the schools will be able to and will implement the recommendations set forth in the LILCO Plan?

A (Witness Keller) You have added something, and I would like to answer the first one first. The first time you asked, do we assume that they could.

And the second time you said, 'and will,' and I cannot testify as to what they will do. But based on the three options which are available, that is early dismissal, sheltering the students in place, or putting the students on the buses to take them to relocation center, there is nothing particularly esoteric or difficult about either of these three options, and our assumption is that they would be capable of doing these things.

•

We have no way of knowing whether they would or whether they wouldn't.

Q But, Mr. Keller, in the RAC review process and in your testimony to this Board, it is true, isn't it, that you have assumed that the schools would implement the recommendations set forth in the LILCO Plan?

A (Witness McIntire) What we have assumed is that schools, when they have the children in their care, whatever the type of emergency there would be, be it radiological, some type of natural disaster, that the school will take protective actions to ensure the safety of the children.

A (Witness Kowieski) Let me add that when you say assume schools will implement protective actions, this applies to every single element of the Plan.

Whatever is in the Plan, we assume it is there. If it is not there, the Plan cannot be implemented.

Q Mr. McIntire, your last statement, are you assuming that the only way for school officials to protect their school children would be by following the recommendations of the LILCO Plan?

A (Wit ass McIntire) We are saying that the

Plan provides three basic overall objections. Within these
sets there are specific actions. There may be, because of

very unique circumstances, another type of protective action.

So, isn't it a fact, Mr. McIntire, that schools could protect their children and yet not follow the 2 3 recommendations of the LILCO Plan? Certainly. That goes to the heart of emergency management, right there. You cannot pre-plan every type of 5 contingency. That is why emergency managers make decisions 6 based on specific circumstances and conditions to provide 7 safety. Mr. McIntire, earlier when you talked about the acceptance by schools of tone alerts, is it your 10 testimony that the acceptance of a tone alert alone constitutes 11 an acceptable level of planning? 12 MR. GLASS: I object, Your Honor. This is the 13 third time we are coming back to this question. 14 MR. MILLER: It is a completely different question. 15 MR. GLASS: How is it different? 16 JUDGE LAURENSON: Objection is overruled. 17 18 WITNESS McINTIRE: I did not say acceptable level, and the definition that we agreed on, I believe, on 19 Planning, I said this constitutes a degree of planning. 20 I certainly did not say an acceptable degree. 21 BY MR. MILLER: (Continuing) 22 And it would not be an acceptable level of 23 planning, in your opinion, would it Mr. McIntire? 24 (Witness McIntire) I have no opinion on that 25

at this moment. 2 Would you agree with me, Mr. Kowieski, that the LILCO Plan could not be implemented without school 3 officials performing certain activities. For example, deciding to accept the protective 5 action recommendations made by LILCO? 6 MS. McCLESKEY: Objection. 7 MR. MILLER: I am not finished with my question. 8 Excuse me. 10 BY MR. MILLER: (Continuing) For example, deciding to accept and follow 11 LILCO's protective action recommendations for school 12 children. 13 MS. McCLESKEY: Objection. The question was 14 asked and answered two days ago. 15 MR. MILLER: It was not asked and answered . It 16 17 was never asked. JUDGE LAURENSON: Well, you have been through 18 this area before concerning the same subject matter. I 19 frankly can't recall specifically this question being asked, 20 so the objection is overruled. 21 MR. McINTIRE: Could you please ask the entire 22 23 question again? 24 MR. MILLER: Yes, sir.

BY MR. MILLER: (Continuing)

Q Would you agree with me that the LILCO Plan could not be implemented without school officials deciding to accept the protective action recommendations made by LILCO?

A (Witness Keller) Clarification. We are not trying to be hard, but you are saying the LILCO Plan, or the portion of the Plan involving the schools.

Q Well, the portion of the plan involving the schools.

A (Witness McIntire) You are saying could the Plan, if I understand you, not be implemented, or it could only be implemented if they followed the protective action recommendations put out by LILCO?

Q I am talking about the provisions of the LILCO Plan. Let me try a different question. I think there is confusion.

A There is on my part.

Q If there were no school officials in the chools, could any protective action recommendations under the LILCO Plan be implemented?

A Are we making the assumption now that there are children in the schools without school officials?

Q Yes, sir.

MS. McCLESKEY: I object to that question. I think it is ridiculous even if it is a hypothetical.

JUDGE LAURENSON: I think we are just wasting time now. Let's get on to questions that have some relevance to what we are here to decide, and that was schools with children, but no officials.

Objection is sustained.

BY MR. MILLER: (Continuing)

Q Mr. McIntire, what I am trying to get at, and I am having some trouble doing in light of the disruptions, is to ask you is it fair to say that the LILCO Plan requires participation by school officials to carry out the protective actions which would be recommended under the LILCO Plan for school children?

MS. McCLESKEY: I object. We discussed the whole nature of whether letters of agreement were required from schools, and whether they were defined as support organizations, and I think this question is repetitive of that.

JUDGE LAURENSON: Sustained.

MR. MILLER: Judge Laurenson, we are obviously in an area that LILCO does not want to hear any questions to these witnesses, or answers by these witnesses. These questions have not been asked of these witnesses. I have been trying for three minutes now to ask a simple question, and I am not being allowed to ask the question.

JUDGE LAURENSON: I think this is cumulative of the evidence that you elicited from the same witnesses

when you started on Tuesday.

MR. MILLER: I disagree, and I don't think this area has been covered, and I think it is incumbent upon the objecting parties, such as LILCO when they are trying to be disruptive, to show cites to the transcript, since they have had them for a couple of days now, to where this question has been asked and answered.

MS. McCLESKEY: Judge Laurenson, to save time, I will withdraw my objection and Mr. Miller can go ahead and repeat everything, and I also would like to state for the record that LILCO is exceedingly happy with all of the testimony that has been elicited regarding schools.

JUDGE LAURENSON: Well, we have an independent duty to monitor and control these hearings, so I am not going to withdraw my ruling.

BY MR. MILLER: (Continuing)

- Q Gentlemen, do you have a copy of the contentions?
- A (Witness Kowieski) Yes, I do.
- Q Would you look please at Contention 68.

 Contention 68, gentlemen, says that the Plan fails to specify the bases upon which LILCO would continue to make a protective action recommendation of early dismissal as opposed to sheltering or evacuation, to schools if they had initiated an early dismissal, even if other protective actions were being recommended for the general public.

Do you see that?

End 14. 5 Sue fols.

A (Witness Baldwin) We were slow in turning to the right place.

Q My question is, do you agree with Contention 68, as I just read to you?

#15-1-SueT 1

A (Witnesses conferring.)

(Witness Kowieski) I don't think we agree with the contention, but again if you allow us some time we would like to check in the procedure to be certain.

Q Well, let me ask you to look at the procedure cited in the contention, Procedure 3.8.2 at Page 5. Do you see in that procedure at the end where it states: If the schools have already initiated early dismissal do not recommend other protective actions?

Do you see that statement?

A (Witness Baldwin) Yes.

Q Now in light of that statement in the LILCO plan, do you agree with Contention 68?

MR. GLASS: Your Honor, I have an objection.

I know we have gone into this area before, but the witnesses have prefiled their testimony. We have the contentions which are citing to one particular section of the plan.

The witnesses, to fully answer a number of these contentions, or a number of these issues, have had to go to other sections of the plan where same or similar information may be contained. And it does cause I think a problem to try to elicit direct testimony. And that's what we seem to be doing, not cross-examination here on what has been prefiled.

JUDGE LAURENSON: It's a proper subject for

#15-2-SueT 1

inquiry, to ask these witnesses if they agree with the contention. And that basically is the question, although he has modified it or refined it by directing them to particular sections.

The objection is overruled.

MR. MILLER: Judge Laurenson, the section of the procedure I referred to is stated in the contention also.

(The witnesses are conferring.)

BY MR. MILLER: (Continuing)

Q Can someone give me an answer to my question?

A (Witness McIntire) Could you restate it now? Could you restate the question, please, now that we have had an opportunity to look at the contention and specific sections of the plan?

Q The question is, do you agree with Contention 68, and I have referred to Procedure 3.8.2 with respect to that question.

A (Witness Baldwin) Let me quote you from Procedure 3.6.5.

Q Excuse me. Are you going to give me an answer to my question? I really don't want you to read into the record something from the plan, Mr. Baldwin, because I seem to get penalized for that.

MR. GLASS: Your Honor, this is the exact question

#15-3-SueT 1

ľ

that I raised a minute ago. Mr. Baldwin is trying to respond by referring to another section that he feels bears to this issue.

And to limit the witness and pick one section that the County wants to utilize and say you have to respond on that and ignore everything else in the plan is what is causing the problem and causing my concern in this matter.

JUDGE LAURENSON: Well, the County is entitled to cross-examine these witnesses by asking them if they agree with the contention.

Now, they can either answer the question yes, or they can say no, or they can say it can't be answered yes or no. But those are the choices. And I think that the question should be treated in that fashion.

I'm assuming that Mr. Miller wants a yes or no answer; is that correct?

MR. MILLER: Yes, Judge Laurenson. I think in light of the time being spent, I will ask for a yes or no.

JUDGE LAURENSON: Now, do you understand? The question is whether you agree with Contention 68, yes or no.

(The witnesses are conferring.)

WITNESS MC INTIRE: We do not think a yes or no answer would suffice. We certainly do not agree totally

#15-4-SueT 1

with it.

Q Would you agree with me, Mr. McIntire, that under the procedure that I cited to you that schools, once notified to enact early dismissal, may not be notified under the LILCO plan of subsequent protective action recommendations that may be different?

BY MR. MILLER: (Continuing)

A I don't see anything to support an answer of yes to that question.

Q Are there any parts of Contention 68, Mr. McIntire, you do agree with?

A (The witnesses are conferring.)

(Witness Baldwin) Well, the plan does specify the bases upon which LILCO would make protective action recommendation for early dismissal.

Q Yes, sir. That's not the contention. The contention talks about the fact that LILCO fails to specify the bases upon which LILCO would continue to make a protective action recommendation of early dismissal to schools if they had initiated an early dismissal even if other protective actions were being recommended for the general public?

A (Witness McIntire) That's what, I think, we are having trouble coming to grips with. If they have initiated early dismissal, we would assume that they would

#15-5-SueT 1

continue early dismissal.

Q Even if, following the initiation of early dismissal, the general public would be told to evacuate, you would assume that the schools would keep sending their children home on early dismissal; is that correct?

Is that what you are saying?

A We are getting into the area of speculation again.

Q Mr. McIntire, I'm trying to understand what you are telling me.

A (Witness Baldwin) Once they have taken the action of early dismissal and the children are loaded on the buses and they have left the school grounds, we assume -- I assume -- that that would continue until they got home and were put in the care of either their parents or whoever is at the house when they arrive.

Q Mr. Baldwin, what happens, Mr. Baldwin, in the situation where there are multiple bus runs required for early dismissal and perhaps some of the school children have not yet left the school grounds?

Under that situation, does the plan provide for informing the schools of a change in a protective action recommendation for the general public?

A My understanding of the plan in that situation would be that those buses would be sent directly to the

#15-6-SueT 1

2

3

6

7

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

relocation center.

Q And that's notwithstanding the provisions of Procedure 3.8.2, which I referred you to, where it says that the schools would not be informed of subsequent protective action recommendations?

A (Witness Keller) It doesn't say that.

Q What does it say, Mr. Keller?

A If the schools have already initiated early dismissal, do not recommend other protective action. It does not say that they would not be informed of other protective action recommendations.

Q It says do not recommend to the schools.

A No. Do not recommend other protective actions.

It doesn't say they would not be informed.

(Witness McIntire) We are getting into a case here, in my judgment, where we are talking more of a normal sequence and you are talking one of the worst possible cases.

Q Isn't that what emergency planning is all about, Mr. McIntire, planning for the worst case?

A No.

Q You plan for the best case?

A No.

Q What case do you plan for?

A You plan for a range of cases, but you also --

21

20

22

-

23

24

25

#15-7-SueT 1

the flexibility -- what emergency management is about is more than planning. It's the preparedness, and it's the ability in changed conditions, particularly if worse case situations develop where emergency managers through their training and expertise take the actions that are available to them to protect the public.

MR. MILLER: Judge Laurenson, maybe this would be a good time for a break.

JUDGE LAURENSON: All right. We will take a ten minute recess.

(Whereupon, the hearing is recessed at 3:30 p.m., to reconvene at 3:40 p.m., this same day.)

JUDGE LAURENSON: Mr. Miller.

BY MR. MILLER: (Continuing)

Q Mr. Kowieski, is it your testimony that the early dismissal plans for schools that are relied upon by LILCO are intended by the schools for use during a radiological emergency at Shoreham?

A (Witness Kowieski) I only assume the information that is presented in the plan are correct.

Q Is it fair to say then that you do not know whether early dismissal plans by the schools are intended for use during a radiological emergency at Shoreham?

A Again, when we go to the exercise, when we test, not all the schools but some of the schools, we will sample,

#15-8-SueT 1

we will be able to determine whether or not the schools are agree and able to implement the protective actions that are specified in the LILCO plan.

(Witness McIntire) But if the question is, is early dismissal in the plan --

Q No, sir, that's not my question. My question is, do you believe that the early dismissal plans of the various schools relied upon by LILCO are intended by the schools for use during a radiological emergency at Shoreham?

A (Witness Kowieski) We don't know.

(Witnesses conferring.)

As was just pointed out by one of the witnesses, that early dismissal plans are not only used for this particular site, are also being used for other sites as well.

(Witness Keller) And for other emergencies other than radiological emergencies. The early dismissal plan is not restricted to use for radiological emergency.

Q Well, in fact, Mr. Keller, you don't know if they are intended for use at all during a radiological emergency; isn't that correct?

A All we know is what the plan says, as Mr. Kowieski pointed out.

(Witness McIntire) It's our understanding that schools in New York State have early dismissal plans for all

#15-9-SueT 1

~~

types of contingencies. And it's a generic plan as opposed to an emergency specific type.

Q Well, I take it that you would at least agree with me, Mr. McIntire, that FEMA has not asked or discussed this matter with any of the school officials?

A I would agree with you.

Q Looking at Page 70 of your testimony on Contention 69, and looking at Contention 69.B, which is the contention addressed in the first answer on Page 70, would you agree with the statement made in Contention 69.B that the LILCO plan does not incorporate or provide any essential details of early dismissal plans for the schools or school districts in or near the EPZ?

Would you agree with that statement?

A (Witness Keller) I would agree that there are no details of the early dismissal plans.

Q And looking at your answer to Question 80 regarding Contentions 69.C.l and 2, you state that the plan does not specify the amount of time required for school children to arrive home if schools are dismissed early.

Do you see that statement?

A (Witness Kowieski) Yes, we do.

Q Do you have any reason at this time to disagree with Contention 61 -- I'm sorry, Contention 69.C.l or C.2?

#15-10-SueT1

2

3

5 6

7

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

(Witness McIntire) Perhaps it would be helpful A if you could read it again, please.

(Witness Keller) I think to clarify, we tried to paraphrase the contention and not necessarily use exactly the same words in our questions and answers for our testimony. And now you are going back to the contentions. We only have one copy with us, and we have to look them up. I'm sorry, but it takes some time.

Q Let me try to paraphrase what the contention states and you object and tell me if you think I am not paraphrasing correctly.

69.C.1 roughly states that even under nonemergency conditions it takes hours to implement early dismissals due to time required to make the necessary decision, to mobilize the necessary personnel and vehicles to perform the necessary bus runs.

Would ou agree with that statement?

(Witnesses conferring.)

(Witness McIntire) We don't have any information. You said non-emergency conditions?

Even under non-emergency conditions.

We have no information. The only information that we have are the evacuation time estimates in the plan.

Q And Contention 69.C.2 talks about -- well, it #15-11-SueT

states early dismissal traffic, including those children expected to walk home, will encounter early evacuation and mobilization traffic.

Do you have any reason to disagree with that statement?

A (Witness Keller) Yes. I disagree with that statement.

Q And what is the basis for your disagreement?

A The fact that the schools will be notified at the alert level and that there will be no protective -- that the schools will be notified by the tone alerts at the alert level and that recommended protective actions for the schools would be early dismissal at the alert level.

If there were an evacuation in progress, which would mean that you would be at the general emergency level, the schools would not be told to send their students home early.

Q Mr. Keller, the schools would be notified at an alert level by means of the tone alert radios at the schools, correct?

A That is correct.

Q Now, the tone alert radios are activated by the EBS message via WALK Radio; is that correct?

A But there is a separate signal so that the tone alerts can be activated and the sirens not activated.

#15-12-SueT 1

Q Yes, sir. But for activation to occur via
WALK Radio or the tone alert radios, the EBS message would
be broadcast over WALK Radio; is that correct?

A That's not my understanding necessarily. It could be, but that is not a necessary.

Q Do you understand that tone alert radios could be activated somehow other than by WALK Radio?

A (Witness Kowieski) That's not our understanding. We are saying that the message that would be broadcast, EBS message, not necessarily would have to go to general public. That's what we are saying.

Q Well, does the message go over the air over WALK Radio's frequency?

A That's correct.

Q so wouldn't the public, any member of the public, listening to that frequency hear the emergency broadcast message?

A (The witnesses are conferring.)

(Witness Keller) The message has to get to the schools over the WALK frequency, but the sirens which is the signal for hopefully all the public within the ten mile EPZ to tune to WALK does not have to sound along with this initial emergency broadcast message. Also, that message would also state that there is no necessity for the population to take protective actions.

#15-13-SueT 1

end #15 11

Reb flws 12

Q Would you agree with me, Mr. Keller, that any emergency message activating the tone alert radios over WALK Radio could also be heard by members of the general public?

A Yes.

Q And that would include members of the general public listening to other radio stations on LILCO's network of radio stations; is that correct?

A Only if those stations chose to pick up the message and rebroadcast it.

Q So there is the possibility, isn't there,

Mr. Keller, that notification to the schools at the

alert level could coincide with notification to members of

the general public?

A (Witness Keller) I think it is a semantic problem. I agree with you that the members of the general public could obtain information at the same time as the notification of the protective action recommendations to schools.

However, that information would be that there is no necessity for the general public to take protective action.

Q And do you assume, Mr. Keller, that because there is a statement to the general public that there would be no necessity for the general public to take any protective action that the general public would, in fact, not take such protective actions?

A (Witness McIntire) I would subscribe that the majority of the general public would follow the instructions put out over the emergency broadcast system, and I have testified to that fact.

Q Do you have any basis for that statement,
Mr. McIntire? Or is that your opinion?

A That is my professional opinion based on a review of the literature and personal experience in

emergency management for 15 years.

Q Have you made any analyses of any kind with respect to the Shoreham plant?

A No, I haven't.

But I have no basis to think that the people on Long Island would behave different from people in any other parts of the country.

A (Witness Kowieski) And this study has been done by Ohio University and, as a matter of fact, I am not certain even if I have any information on hand, but it is very clear, based on the analysis of scientists, that people will listen to decision makers and will act accordingly.

- Q Can you think of any other case, Mr. Kowieski, where the decision maker in this regard has been a utility?
 - A No, I don't have knowledge of it.
- Q Would you look, please, at page 71 of your testimony regarding contention 69.D.
- 69.D states that the plan does not provide for prior notification of parents if early dismissal is going to occur in the schools.

Do you agree with that statement?

- A (Witness Keller) I agree.
- Q And looking at your testimony on contention 69.E, at the bottom of page 71 you state that your answer is

1 the same for contention 69.C one and two.

I go ther -- why don't you tell me what your answer is for question 82 regarding contention 69.E?

Does the plan contain procedures that address this situation wherein the emergency escalates after early dismissal procedures have been initiated?

A (Witness Kowieski) It is on page 70 of our testimony.

- Q And your answer is that there are no provisions detailing how protective action decisions would be developed?
 - A That is correct.
 - A (Witness McIntire) That is part of the answer.
- Q And that you have recommended that the plan should specify that the early dismissal of schools could be implemented prior to actual releases, correct?
 - A (Witness Kowieski) That is correct.
- Q Do you consider this to be a plan deficiency at this time that thre is no such specification in the plan at this time?
 - A That is -- we consider this to be plan deficiency.
- Q Now, if you will look, please, on page 72 of your testimony regarding contention 70. There are two questions posed at the top of page 72: Does the LILCO plan identify relocation centers for the schools, and does

the LILCO plan contain procedures for reuniting children with their families at these centers?

I take it that your answer to both of these questions is no; is that correct?

A We would have to analyze again our -- read our answer.

A (Witness Keller) The plan does not predesignate which schools would go to which reception centers, and there are no procedures for reuniting the children with their families at relocation centers.

The plan, as we reviewed it, did list reception centers without predesignating which school would go to which reception center.

Q And is it your understanding, Mr. Keller, that the centers identified in revision 3 of the LILCO plan, that school children would, indeed, be sent to one or more of those centers?

A We are not --

A (Witness Kowieski) If you go to procedures, which identify special facilities and schools, in most cases under reception centers there is a statement, "to be arranged." So it means that the reception center for school children to be arranged. But if you want me to be specific, I will have to go again to the procedures.

Q Where you state on page 72 of your testimony

these two matters?

that an identification of which schools are predesignated for which reception centers and procedures for reuniting children with their families could not be located in the plan, do you consider this to be a plan deficiency,

A Well, again, there is no specific requirements in NUREG 0654 that reception centers would be designated for school children, special facility. Only there is a general statement in NUREG 0654 which states that there should be arrangement for reception center and NUREG 0654 speaks only in general terms.

Q So you are saying you do not consider this to be a plan deficiency?

A (Witness Keller) Not specifically a deficiency. It was something we wanted clarified. We recognized that the plan itself has said that they would take the school children to predesignated relocation centers, and the plan itself does not contain this predesignation.

So within the confines of the plan itself, it is not complete, as Mr. Kowieski pointed out, that procedure, it says, "to be arranged." Okay.

So the consistency of the plan needs to be finished, but there are relocation centers designated which is the requirement of 0654.

A (Witness Baldwin) But the relocation centers that are designated in revision 3 do not meet -- two of those three do not meet the criteria and that is a deficiency. And that criteria being the distance beyond the boundary of the EPZ, ten-mile EPZ.

A (Witness Kowieski) And this is stated on page 37 of 60 of the RAC review of LILCO transition plan.

Q The last sentence on page 72, Procedures for reuniting children with their families at relocation centers could not be located in the plan, do you consider that to be a plan deficiency?

A Again, there is no specific requirement in NUREG 0654 that there would be procedure in place or identified in the plan for reuniting children with their families.

Q So Mr. Kowieski, bacause there is no specific requirement in NUREG 0654 for there to be such a procedure, you do not consider the lack of such procedures to be a plan deficiency?

A As measured against NUREG 0654, that is correct.

Q What about in your personal opinion? Do you consider it to be a plan deficiency?

A (Witness McIntire) We review plans according to 0654, not to personal opinions.

Q Do you have a personal opinion in this regard?

A No.

2

Q Do you, Mr. Kowieski?

3

4

5

A (Witness Kowieski) If I do, I think it is irrelevant. We deal with, again, plan review as it compares as measured against NUREG 0654. I don't have authority to go beyond it.

6

Q Would you tell me your personal opinion,
Mr. Kowieski?

8

A I think it would be helpful.

10

Q It would be helpful to have such a procedure, correct?

11

A Yes, sir.

12

13

Q Looking at contention 71, gentlemen, on pages 73, 74, and 75 of your testimony, Mr. Keller,

14

I wanted to ask you, first of all, the question --

15

well, question 84 at the top of the page on page 73,

17

the question implies again that it is your understanding

18

that LILCO employees would be used to drive busses in

day, but am I correct in assuming that you now agree

that LILCO employees will not be used to transport

exception of nursery school children?

19

evacuating school children.

20

21

22

23

24

school children under the LILCO plan, with the

A (Witness Keller) That is what we agreed to, yes.

I think we have clarified this from the other

Q And when you say that, in the first sentence of the answer, "The plan designates the locations of the various bus companies which have provided letters of intent to LILCO." would you agree with me that busses may be stored at locations other than the locations of the various bus companies identified in the letters of intent?

A (Witness Kowieski) Yes, I do.

Q Is it considered a plan deficiency that the plan does not assign LERO drivers to any specific bus company?

A (Witness Keller) As we stated in our written testimony, the issue of bus accessibility, including the drivers getting to the busses and getting the busses to where they would have to be, would be assessed during an exercise.

Q Looking at page 74, gentltmen, the statement in bold type at the top of the page which, as you note, is in the LILCO plan and procedure 3.6.5, do you consider this statement to provide assurance that school children will be supervised at the schools in the event of an emergency at the Shoreham plant?

A (Witness Kowieski) Again --

A (Witness Baldwin) Yes. If this statement that is contained in the plan is to be implemented, that is

1 correct.

Q And your answer would be the same, Mr. Baldwin, for the issue of protection of school children on busses and at the relocation centers, correct?

A Yes.

Q And so the question remains, whether such protection would actually be provided to the school children, correct?

A (Witness McIntire) To be verified in an exercise, yes.

Q Can you tell me where such responsibility is delegated to school officials as set forth on the top of page 74 of your testimony other than in the LILCO plan?

A We have testified about the New York State law that requires each school in New York State have an emergency plan. And this would, in my judgment, be a component of the general plan that is in effect.

Q We talked about that the other day, Mr. McIntire.

I think, in fact, you were unable to tell me any specific state law provisions in this regard.

A Correct.

A (Witness Kowieski) However, as we already testified, the New York State testified during the Indian Point testimony that such a law exists.

Q And you were unable to tell me what state law

10

3

4

5

7

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

-

you are specifically referring to, isn't that correct, Mr. Kowieski?

A That is correct.

O Now, looking at your answer to question 86 on page 74 -- first of all, I take it that the answer to the question which is, does the plan contain information regarding the amount of time necessary to evacuate children in nursery schools and other school populations, the answer to that question is no?

A (Witness Baldwin) That is correct. It does not contain that information, with the exception of the information that is on page 75 at the top of our written testimony.

Q And -- I'm sorry.

A And that information is contained in Appendix A of the evacuation plan.

And you mention in your answer to question 86 that the plan is predicated on the assumption that there will be an early dismissal and that, therefore, the evacuation time estimates for the general public would include school children, correct?

A Yes.

Q Now, assume with me that the initial emergency would not be at the alert level and that school children would be evacuated directly from the schools.

Under that scenario it is correct, isn't it, that there are no time estimates for the evacuation of the school children?

- A That is my understanding of the plan.
- Q Looking at page --
- A (Witness Kowieski) Can I have one minute.

 (Witnesses conferring.)

Just for the record, there is a table which shows how much time would take to evacuate entire EPZ, and this table specifies the time frames. This would include the school children.

Q Your understanding, Mr. Kowieski, of that table is that it would include school children that are evacuated directly from the schools?

A (Witness McIntire) The entire EPZ, yes, including schools.

Q Is it fair to say, Mr. Kowieski, that you have made an assumption then that that table would include that information?

A (Witness Kowieski) Again, if you allow me to go to table V-8 in Appendix E, it states how much time will take to evacuate entire EPZ. And I assume that the school children will be included.

2 Would vou look, please, at page 75, your answer to question 87, the second part of the question,

Is the number of multiple bus runs sufficient to transport all school children out of the plume exposure EPZ in a timely fashion. I take it that at this time you are not able to answer that question; is that correct?

A (Witness Baldwin) That is correct. Because in the last sentence of our written testimony, we say, "No specific reference to the need for multiple bus runs to evacuate all school children could be located."

Q And, gentlemen, looking at contention 71.c, which is on pages 174 and 175 of the Intervenor's contentions, could you tell me why contention 71.C is not addressed in your testimony?

A (Witness Kowieski) I would defer this to Mr. Glass.

A (Witness Keller) We think we were told to leave it out.

MR. GLASS: The copy of the contentions that I have shows that contention 71.C had been struck, that it was not admitted by the ASLB.

MS. MC CTFSKEY: As does mine.

WITNESS FALDWIN: And so does ours at this time.

MS. MC CLESKEY: I will just note, so there is no question about it, that Mr. Glass's copy is not from my copy, and I have never seen his. And they appear to be marked up differently.

BY MR. MILLER:

Q The answer to the question is, because you understand the contention was struck, you did not address it?

A (Witness Kowieski) That is correct.

MR. MILLER: Judge Laurenson, I have other questions, but in light of the Board's ruling in this regard, I am going to turn the microphone over to Mr. McMurray.

MR. GLASS: Mr. Miller, I do have the letters that you had requested earlier dealing with revision 4. If you want, I can distribute it now and you can have an opportunity to look at it now and deal with it or come back to it later.

It is your choice.

MR. MILLER: I would suggest maybe you could give me the letters. Mr. McMurray could go ahead.

And I can come back maybe at the end.

MR. GLASS: Certainly.

BY MR. MC MURRAY:

Gentlemen, let me refer you to page 29 of your testimony. We are dealing now with the issue of mobilization.

Does everybody have it?

A (Witness Keller) Yes.

P

.

END 16

Q Let me direct -- I don't know who the best person to direct these questions to, let me just go with the RAC chairman here and anybody else can jump in.

JUDGE LAURENSON: Maybe you could move the microphone a little closer, Mr. McMurray.

MR. MC MURRAY: I am sorry.

Q Lets get our terms straight first of all, Mr. 1 Kowieski. Can we agree that mobilization is the process 2 after notification up to the time that a worker is in his 3 or her field position? (Witness Kowieski) I would say that is a fair characterization. Q Okay. And it includes all the processes inbetween 7 such as traveling to one's initial reporting site, being briefed, obtaining dosimetry, obtaining necessary equipment, 9 then traveling, if necessary to one's field location, et 10 cetera. 11 12 Correct? 13 Again, you are referring to deployment time. Let us agree, that when I use the term, 'mobili-14 zation,' I am also including after one has received equipment, 15 16 also then going to one's field location. A If we agree on definition, that is fine. 17 Just so we are using the same terms. 19 A (Witness Keller) In light of that redefinition that we just agreed to just now, our written testimony on 20 page 29 is not in accordance with that definition. 21 It is not. You did not understand that to be 22 the meaning of the term, 'mobilization,' used in Contention 23 27?

No. This is the discussion that Mr. Kowieski

began to get into. The mobilization time which we quote 1 on page 29, the DOE RAP team, does not include all the things 2 that we just agreed to include in a definition of mobiliza-3 tion time that was just discussed here. We have no problem using the definition we 5 agreed to just now, but when we wrote this testimony we were 6 using something different. 7 O Okay. So, the inconsistency then would be with R respect to the DOE field monitoring teams, and the times 9 10 that you saw reported in the Plan, correct? That is correct. 11 Other than that, would you say that the term, 12 'mobilization' would not change. 13 (Witness McIntire) Let's try it and see. 14 Mr. Kowieski, could you just explain briefly 15 why timely mobilization of emergency workers is important? 16 (Witness Kowieski) The timely mobilization of 17 emergency workers is important in order to have an effective 18 response. 19 Q In other words, it is important to staff the 20 facilities that need to be staffed, correct? 21 A That is correct. 22 It is important to have the people out in the 23

field who need to be there in a timely fashion, correct?

That is part of it.

24

25

A

22

23

24

25

1 0 Without timely mobilization, one cannot have 2 an effective emergency response, correct? 3 (Witness McIntire) I would say it depends on, 4 again, the definition of, 'timely,' which we have not 5 discussed, and it depends on the circumstances of the specific type of incident. I don't think we can make blanket statements 8 like that. 9 How do you understand the term, 'timely?' 10 A In terms of what we are talking about, 11 mobilization of emergency response? 12 Did you think we were talking about anything 13 else, Mr. McIntire? 14 A I wanted to be sure. 15 You can be sure. 16 Thank you. Timely would be a mobilization that 17 would get the appropriate emergency workers into decision-18 making or response positions in order to take effective 19 preparedness actions to protect the public. 20

A (Witness Keller) Considering the conditions at the time. This is very critical. In the middle of a hurricane, right, a timely response might have a different time frame than a timely response on a beautiful summer dat.

So the timeliness of a response has got to

consider the situation at the time.

Q So, in some cases timeliness might mean response in a matter of minutes, and in other cases it might mean response in a much longer time frame, correct?

A (Witness McIntire) Yes, definitely.

Q Mr. Kowieski, lets focus on field workers. Not the LERO director and the hierarchy, but people out in the field; bus drivers, traffic control guides, route alert drivers. People like that.

Can you generally explain to me what the various functions are that those people would have to go through, various processes, before they go out into the field?

A (Witness McIntire) I think it might be more helpful if we are going to do this, to do it by emergency worker-type rather than try to categorize various types of emergency workers, because they would be different.

Q You don't think that you could generalize as far as field workers go?

A I think it would be much more helpful to be more specific.

Q Oh. Then, let's take a bus driver.

A (Witness Kowieski) The bus driver first of all would be notified. At a certain point would be asked to report. He or she would report to the staging area, and at a certain point obviously would pick up the bus, drive

1 the bus to the designated location. 2 Obviously, as Mr. Keller reminded me, also when they go and pick up their pass we would expect that 3 they would pick up dosimetry, and also maps of evacuation 5 routes. So, your understanding is once a worker arrives at the staging area, there are still things to be done before 7 8 he is deployed, correct? 9 A Tnat is correct. 10 One has to pick up dosimetry? 11 A That is right. 12 Be briefed on the situation? 13 A Sure. Pick up equipment like radios and other sorts of 14 0 15 things? 16 A Sure. Okay. And then, let's take this hypothetical 17 bus driver then, this bus driver would be dispatched from 18 the staging area to a bus company garage, correct? 19 That is correct. 21 0 And then pick up the bus? 22 A That is right. 23 And then go eventually to a transfer point, 0 24 correct? That is right. Go to a designated area to pick 25 A

general population, or special facility population. 1 2 Q In the case of a bus driver, where is his reporting location in the field? 3 The staging area. But once he has gotten his dosimetry, where is 5 his reporting area in the field? A (Witness Keller) Once he has his dosimetry, 7 he gets his bus. Once he gets his bus, he goes to the transfer point. 9 Q So, there are a number of steps that are gone 10 through before one gets out in the field? 11 (Witness Kowieski) Sure. 12 Q Now, the LILCO Plan, getting back to various 13 facilities and things, describes a number of facilities that 14 are important to the emergency response, isn't that correct? 15 That is correct . A 16 And one, of course, is the EOC. 17 18 A That is right. There are, of course, the staging area facilities, 19 correct? 20 That is correct. Three staging areas. 21 Three staging area facilities. There are also 22 the transfer point facilities, correct? 23 Not facility. Parking lots. 24 Q You would not categorize them as facilities? 25

1 A No. 2 Okay. Let's go for a second to NUREG 0654, H.4. 3 Does everybody have that in front of them? 4 Yes. Mr. Kowieski, that states that each organization 5 6 shall provide for --7 A Page 4? H.4. 8 0 A I am sorry. 9 10 I am sorry. I am ready. 11 A Criterion H.4 states that each organization shall 12 provide for timely activation and staffing of the facilities 13 14 and centers described in the Plan, correct? That is correct. 15 Now, we have agreed -- strike that. This 16 17 criterion was rated as adequate, correct? 18 A (Witness Keller) Provisionally adequate, that is correct. 19 You say provisionally, Mr. Keller. Why is that? 20 Well, as we discussed two days ago, in the RAC 21 review there were certain things which --22 This is the legal authority issue? 23 0 No. A 24 It has an asterisk. 25 Q

__

A That is correct, but it also has in the second paragraph of the discussion, the Plan is adequate in addressing this element, provided modifications and clarifications outlined below are incorporated in the Plan.

And we have used the term, 'provisionally adequate' for those elements which have this kind of discussion in them.

What we are saying is that most of the things that we looked at in regard to this criteria element were there, but there were some things which were not there, and the weight or the balance was that more were there than not there, and we said, okay, it is adequate but you have to make these changes in the Plan.

And if those changes are not make, presumably in Revision 4, this would become a not adequate rating.

Q Okay. Thank you. Let's go to the RAC review concerning H.4. Now, Mr. Kowieski, the first paragraph says that the activation and staffing of the local EOC by LERO personnel is specified in a section of the Plan. Do you see that?

A (Witness Kowieski) Yes, I do.

Q The RAC report has not mentioned any of the staging areas, correct?

A That is correct.

Q And isn't it true that in looking at this

1 particular element, the RAC did not consider the staging areas, and whether they would be timely activated and 2 3 staffed. We did consider staging areas. I am not --A This is not set out in the report, is it? 5 0 (Witness Baldwin) That is correct. A (Witness Kowieski) That is correct. A (Witness Baldwin) It is not specifically in the A 9 RAC report, if that is what you mean. 10 (Witness Keller) But because it is not specifically stated in the RAC report does not mean it was 11 not considered. 12 Q Well, what criteria did you have for determining 13 whether or not something should be put in, and something 14 should be left out? 15 (Witness Kowieski) The procedure has been 16 developed, that the procedure we read, we discussed, we 17 understand. We understand the concept. If you ask me 18 if it is going to work, I hope it is going to work. We 19 will tell after the exercise. 20 That doesn't answer my question, Mr. Kowieski. 21 What criteria did you have to determine whether or not 22 something would be discussed in the RAC report, and other 23 things would not be discussed in the RAC report? 24 A First of all, professional judgment; but also, 25

to save, basically, the paper.

If we evaluated this element to be adequate, you can put only so much justification why we rate it adequate. Each time we found a problem in the Plan, we identified the problem and we were very specific.

- Q Well, you did specifically mention the local EOC, did you not?
 - A That is correct.
- Q And you did state that the activation and staffing of the local EOC is specified in certain sections of the Plan, correct?
 - A That is correct.
- Q You did not say that timely staffing of the staging areas was in specific portions of the Plan, correct?
- A Well, that is also correct, and we feel the EOC is where you have the brain of the operation, command and control, and that is why we cited it.
- Q The staging areas are less important in your mind?
- A What I am saying -- it is not less important.

 What I am saying is the command and control, the decisionmaking, is stationed at the EOC, and we felt to cite the
 EOC was proper.
- Q Mr. Keller, you just said yes, you thought that the staging areas were less important.

A (Witness Keller) Yes, I do, personally.

Q Why?

A Because decisions can be made, protective actions recommendations made, without complete staffing of the staging areas, in a worst case, or in a very bad case situation. As Mr. Kowieski points out, the brains are at the EOC.

Q Anything else?

A (Witness Baldwin) I would agree with both

Mr. Keller's and Mr. Kowieski's characterization, and in

addition, the mobilization places where the emergency workers

are to arrive, are specified in the procedures for the EOC,

the EOF, and the three staging areas, plus the three

relocation centers, and the emergency news center, and those

are all specified in 3.3.3, in the standby and mobilization

procedure, and that procedure also specifies the provisions

for standby and report for duty situations in the event of

an unusual event, alert, site area, and general emergency.

So, all of the information that we would normally look for is there with the exception of the conditions that we have specified in response to H.4, which we have set forth in the RAC report.

Q What were the comments during the RAC review regarding the timeliness of the activation of the staging areas?

*

End 17. 23 Sue fls.

A (Witness Keller) Basically, the agreement that this was an adequate representation in the Plan, because of the fact that these procedures were there, as Mr. Baldwin talked to you. There were some RAC members who were concerned about the notification of the State EOC.

There was one RAC member concerned about the legal issue, and we have an asterisk on this this one. The rest of the concerns, if there were concerns, were reflected in these, as we call them, provisional conditions.

The Plan has an adequate, with a few exceptions, discussion of the criteria element. Whether or not it can be implemented is another issue.

Q My question, Mr. Keller, is what discussion was there of the staging areas during the RAC review, and how they met the criteria of H.4?

A My recollection is that the discussion said the procedure is there, which discusses the staging areas, therefore the Plan covers what is required.

- Q The procedure is there. There is a procedure?
- A In the Plan.
- Q Therefore the criterion H.4 is adequate, because the procedure is there?

#18-1-SueT 1

A (Witness Keller) The plan contains those things which are required by the criteria element with the exception of what we have already listed.

Q Well, let me ask you this. With respect to the issue of timely activation, and I emphasize timeliness, what criteria were used to determined whether the plan assured timely activation of the staging areas?

A The plan doesn't assure anything.

Q What were the criteria that led you to give an adequate rating and determine that the plan was adequate with respect to timely activation of the staging areas?

A Judgment. Expert judgment.

Q What criteria?

A (Witness Baldwin) Well, I can speak on my own behalf here. What I used was to go to the provisions contained in the plan, and to look at Procedure 3.3.3, I believe it was that I just cited to you, and to look through that matrix and see that there were provisions of standby mobilization of emergency workers and actually specifications for when they would report to duty, where they would report to duty, and those I considered to be sufficient.

Q Well, let me ask you specifically. I want specifics in the plan, Mr. Baldwin. What particular parts of the plan led you to believe that there would be timely

#18-2-SueT 1

activation of the staging areas?

2

3

A The specific portion of the plan which I am speaking of is in the implementing procedure.

4

Which implementing procedure?

5

A Procedure 3.3.3.

6

Q Okay.

7

I believe that is in Volume I.

8

Q Yes.

9

A Volume I. And it's Attachment 1, Page 1 of 3.

10

Q Attachment 1.

11

And also Attachment 2.

12

2 Attachment 1 and Attachment 2?

13

14

15

A Yes. And I will even go so far as to say the Attachment 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. The rosters of particular operations positions are typically controlled, because they contain the specific names of individuals and their

16

home telephone numbers and their office telephone numbers.

18

Q Let's go back to Attachment 1. This is a chart which sets out whether or not certain emergency workers

19

or categories of workers are to report or standby during

21

various stages of an emergency, correct?

22

A That's correct.

23

And what is it about this chart that leads

24

you to say that activation of a staging area would be

25

timely?

#18-3-SueT 1

2

3

.

6

7

8

q

10

11

12

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

A Because the provision is here to put emergency workers on standby or to bring them to full activation by regrating them to duty at various phases.

Q So the fact that certain people are designated to report to a staging area gives you assurance that that reporting -- that their reporting will be timely?

A It gives me an indication that the necessary planning has been done. It gives me no assurance.

Q Thank you. With respect to Attachment 2, that tells certain individuals to go to certain places, correct?

A That is correct.

Q What, in fact, it does is designate who will --

A Which emergency workers are designated to arrive at which emergency locations, response locations.

Q It doesn't tell you how quickly they will get there, correct?

A That's correct.

Are the rest of these attachments rosters?

A That's correct.

Q The fact that there are rosters again does not indicate to you that these people on the rosters will report in any specific amount of time, does it?

A That's correct.

O Thank you.

A (Witness Kowieski) However, as we already stated,

#18-4-SueT 1

there is no specific requirement outlined in NUREG document that would ask that this, any given individual will report to any station, duty station, within thirty-five minutes or forty-five minutes.

Q What it asks for is timely activation, right?

A Well, I understand timely. Timely is already discussed, the issue of timely. We -- there will be exercise. If individuals will be able to arrive, to be on time to perform their duties, that will be timely.

(Witness Baldwin) And there is one other thing to make sure that the record is straight with our written testimony. And in our written testimony in the answer to Question 47, which is Contention 27.F, we specifically state that the plan contains no information upon which to base a determination as to whether the arrival of emergency workers required to report to field assignments would be timely.

Q So, in other words, you can't really determine whether H.4 is met until the exercise is held, correct?

A (Witness McIntire) We are getting back to this current problem. From a planning perspective, the RAC has concluded that the planning standard has been met. Whether it can be implemented again will be shown in an exercise.

Q But with respect to timeliness, the only

#18-5-SueT 1

.

indication of timeliness comes from the attachments that Mr. Baldwin has pointed out, correct?

A This has led to the conclusion from a planning perspective that the necessary planning has been done to ensure a timely deployment which will be verified at an exercise.

Q Timely deployment will be ensured by this, by these attachments?

A Assured enough to meet the planning standard.

If we want to get down to semantics I will try it again if you prefer.

But the necessary planning has been done that a timely deployment from a planning perspective will occur.

Q Have you attempted in any way to determine how far away the LERO workers work or live from their initial reporting post, let's say, from the staging areas?

A (Witness Kowieski) We have not.

Q Okay.

A (Witness McIntire) Again, if we are going to get into semantics, this is not really a planning function.

Q You would agree with me, wouldn't you, Mr.

McIntire, that -- let's take the extreme case, that if

somebody lived in California, he would probably get to the

Shoreham plant a lot later than somebody who lived in

#18-6-SueT 1

2

3

5

6

7

9

10

11

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Hauppauge, correct? If they were called at the same time to report?

There would be two factors to be considered. One would be the method of going to -- from the place, we will say, of residence to the emergency operating site and the route. And conceivably the person that went around the world from Hauppauge would arrive later than the person who came directly from California if they went by the same method of transportation.

Q I didn't think my case could be beat, but you did beat it.

(Laughter.)

I'm sorry.

Let's say that the most direct route was taken and they are both travelling by car and both notified at the same time, wouldn't you agree that somebody living further away is more likely to report later?

More likely, yes.

In other RAC reviews -- strike that.

In the case of other plants, has FEMA attempted to determine how long it took for people to travel from their homes or from the places they were notified to the place where they were to go to get their dosimetry and be briefed?

Did you use the term "review?" RAC review?

18

19

20

21

22

23

25

Q I said in the case of other plants --

A Plans? You are using the term "plans" then?

Q Plants.

A Piants. Okay.

Q Okay. I'm sorry. Plants. Has FEMA attempted to determine how long it takes for people to, after they are notified, get to their initial reporting locations?

And I'm talking specifically about places that are akin to staging areas.

A Yes, we have in the exercise.

Q And what criteria are used to determine whether or not that reporting or that time is timely?

A Basically, expert judgment and the fact of whether the reporting time had any substantial negative impact on the simulated emergency response actions, or the actual actions in some cases.

Q When you say professional judgment, what sort of considerations go into professional judgments?

A (Witness Kowieski) If people respond and are there when you need them.

(Witness Keller) For example, I think maybe in the Indian Point situation, and in some of the other cases, in Nine Mile Point, part of the response requires State of New York personnel to be deployed from Albany to these sites. We would not generally, using your analogy,

#18-8-SueT

*

assume that the Albany personnel -- we would think the County personnel would be deployed prior to the Albany personnel. If the guy from Albany got there before the guy from the County, the County's individual would not be timely.

- Q You don't use any objective standards then for certain time frames within which someone must report?
 - A (Witness McIntire) You said objective standards?
 - Q Objective standards.
 - A No.
 - Q It's all subjective?
- A Expert judgment as opposed to subjective would be my term.
- Q Are there limits -- is there a certain time frame in which you would definitely say would be untimely reporting time -- that was a bad question. Strike that.

There must be a point, Mr. McIntire, where you can say that this person took X amount of time to report that is untimely.

A Basically, evaluate what that individual's responsibilities were in the plan and to see if those responsibilities were carried out in the manner that did not substantially negatively impact on the exercise.

Q You have read, you said, some of the testimony submitted by the parties in this case, correct?

#18-9-SueT

A Perused is my term I believe.

Q Are you aware that -- let me throw this out to everybody. Mr. Kowieski, are you aware that on average LERO workers who were supposed to report to the staging a leas work an hour away from the staging areas under normal commuting conditions?

A (Witness Kowieski) I don't have any specific knowledge about that. But I wouldn't be surprised if some of the emergency workers may live as far as one hour away.

Q I'm talking about on average, Mr. Kowieski. Do you understand that to be true?

A I don't have any specifics to confirm or just disagree with you.

(Witness McIntire) If it might be helpful,

I believe I am the only member of the panel that has read
any of the prefiled testimony or the cross-examination.

Q You did not attempt, Mr. Kowieski, and neither did the RAC, to determine how far away LERO workers live or work from their staging areas, correct?

A (Witness Kowieski) That's correct.

Q Are you aware of any other sites where the average, on average the emergency workers for a particular site, and I'm talking about the field workers, not certain people that have to come down from Albany --

.

#18-10-SueT 1

2

3

5

A

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

A No, I have not performed such a survey.

Q Well, you have got to let me finish my question, if for no other reason than for the record.

A I'm sorry.

Q Okay. Are you aware of any other plant where the field workers on average live an hour away from their initial reporting sites?

A I'm not aware of it. But, again I have not performed any surveys or an analysis of all emergency workers to be able to draw a conclusion of this nature.

(Witness McIntire) Again, I think we should state in the exercise we are not concerned with where people live; we are concerned with whether they can undertake successfully the emergency responsibilities that they are assigned in the plan.

Q And that can be affected by how far away they live or work from their reporting stations; isn't that correct?

A That may be one of the factors, yes.

Q But you haven't looked into that yet?

A We don't look into it. We look into whether they are where they should be in time to carry out the actions they are assigned in the plan, to not negatively impact upon the exercise.

Q With respect to -- let's assume workers are

#18-11-SueT1

mobilized, and again let's talk about the field workers going to the staging areas. Isn't it true that --

A (Witness Kowieski) Again, I suggest that we stick to the definition that we agreed to initially. You are saying let's say that, if I can paraphrase, that the emergency workers are mobilized and they are going to staging area.

I thought already it was inclusive, that they are already at the staging area.

Q Well, let's run through this quickly. Mobilization is the process from notification to going out in the field.

A (Witness Keller) No, to their work location or assignment. I think that's what we agreed to. Maybe I'm wrong.

But I thought we agreed to from notification until arrival at their assignment.

Q That's right, like out in the field, like the traffic guide having to direct traffic.

A But the traffic guide at the staging area is not at his work location.

Q Right. Okay. Let me just start all over again. We will do fine.

Let's say that --

MR. GLASS: Mr. McMurray, the witnesses have been

#18-12-SueT1

Reb flws

end #18

going on for awhile. Would this be a good time to just take a break? I know you are having some problems with some definitions, but I think everyone will be a little better off if they could come back fresh.

Could we take our second break at this point?

MR. MC MURRAY: I guess I have no objection,

Judge Laurenson.

JUDGE LAURENSON: All right. We will take a ten minute recess.

(Whereupon, the hearing is recessed at 4:50 p.m., to reconvene at 5:00 p.m., this same day.)

1 JUDGE LAURENSON: Mr. McMurray? 2 BY MR. MC MURRAY: 3 Mr. McIntire, earlier we were talking about 4 5

whether or not there are any objective standards to determine whether one's reporting time to some place like a staging area was timely.

Do you recall that conversation?

A (Witness McIntire) Yes.

At the staging area, there are other functions that need to be performed such as getting dosimetry and being briefed.

Are there any objective criteria to determine whether those particular functions are being performed in a timely fashion?

No.

Once one has performed all the functions at a staging area, one is then depotyed into the field, and the question is, are there any objective standards to determine whether that deployment time is timely?

No.

(Witness Kowieski) One clarification, one addition. Mr. Keller?

(Witness Keller) As we have testified in our written testimony, for the mobilization of field monitoring teams, 0654 requires a mobilization time defined somewhat

7

10

11

12

13

14

15

18

19

22

23

differently than we had agreed to. And that is in the plan.

But there is no guidance in 0654, if, for

3

example, the plan said that we will mobilize our field teams in three weeks, that would be something in the plan.

6

5

I think our professional judgment would say that would not be timely. But there is no guidance on what is

7

timely or what is not timely.

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

But the only requirement is for the mobilization of field monitoring teams. No other field emergency workers have a requirement of a mobilization time.

Q Did I just hear you say that NUREG 0654 offers no criteria for what is timely or what is not timely?

A That is correct.

A (Witness McIntire) Objective criteria.

Q Does NUREG 0654 offer any subjective criteria?

A (Witness Keller) No.

A (Witness Baldwin) I would like -- here is exactly what it says. It says, under I.8 -- I don't want to read the whole thing.

It says, for field monitoring teams, this is specifically regarding, and it says that meeting this criteria "shall include activation, notification means, field team composition, transportation, communication, monitoring equipment and estimated deployment times."

1	Q As you said, that is restricted to the field
2	monitoring teams, right?
3	A That'is correct.
4	Q Other than field monitoring teams, your answer
5	still holds, right, Mr. Keller?
6	A (Witness Keller) I think my answer was that
7	other than yes.
8	Q Thank you.
9	Now, let's get back to where we were before
10	the break.
11	You would agree, wouldn't you, that most of
12	the workers who are supposed to go to the staging areas
13	are going to have to travel east towards their staging
14	areas? Wouldn't you agree with that, Mr. Kowieski?
15	(Witnesses conferring.)
16	A (Witness McIntire) We have no information
17	of where they are coming from and which way they will
18	travel to get to the staging areas.
19	Q You are not really familiar with the demographics
20	involved?
21	A (Witness Keller) You already got us to
22	testify that we don't know where they live or where they
23	work, so we cannot say that they would travel east to
24	the staging areas.
25	Q Assume for me, please, that the workers are going

.

.

and traveling east towards the three staging areas that are on the perimeter of the EPZ. Okay? Got that?

In your opinion, during a radiological emergency, isn't it true, Mr. Kowieski, that those workers could run into more than the normal amount of traffic as a result of the emergency?

A (Witness Kowieski) Again, you have to understand, you are already assuming that there will be evacuation in process before even a decision is made to evacuate.

Q You assumed the evacuation. I didn't assume an evacuation.

A I don't understand why there will be heavier traffic than usual.

Q Let's say that it is a site area emergency and therefore the various, the hundreds of field workers that are supposed -- that are expected to go to the staging areas are, in fact, notified at the site area emergency stage, and then they are heading toward the staging areas.

Now, isn't it true that they will be encountering circumstances that will slow down their response time just because of the traffic conditions?

A I don't have information really to support whatever you are saying.

Q That is not anything you consider?

3

(Witness McIntire) The answer is, we don't have any information on why there would be heavier -- I guess that was your term -- heavier than normal traffic or traffic that would impair their ability to reach the staging areas.

5 6

You can't think of anything offhand, Mr. McIntire, as a professional?

7

I can think of things, certainly.

As a professional? 0

10

A Certainly.

What are some of those things?

12

13

Some of the things -- the time of the day, whether there are accidents, weather conditions. But you didn't put any conditions on yours. You made it a general

15

statement.

16

The conditions were as a result of the emergency.

17

18

Okay. But as a result of that, I didn't judge anything in my own mind that would generate heavier than

19

normal traffic traveling to the staging areas that would

20

impair their ability to respond.

22

21

Q Let me just clarify your answer. You are saying that you cannot think of any circumstances or

23

conditions generated by the fact that the emergency is

24

occurring that would impede or slow down the travel of emergency workers as they are going east towards their

5

10

11

12

13

14

staging areas?

A I said that in response to your first question.

Now that we have had this discussion and I have mentioned a few things, I can certainly think of things such as I have mentioned.

- Q Is weather -- you mentioned weather, right?
- A That was one of them, yes.
- Q Is weather generated by the emergency condition at the Shoreham plant?
 - A No.
- Q I am talking about conditions generated by the emergency, Mr. McIntire.
 - A Excuse me. I misunderstood the question.
- O Now that you understand it, do you want to give me an answer?

(Witnesses conferring.)

- A (Witness Kowieski) It is possible that what you are referring to is the evacuation of on-site personnel. Is that what you are referring to?
- Q Well, it is clear that the panel can't think of anything. Let me try to throw out some possibilities.

At the site area emergency, the public has been notified that there is an accident or a problem of some kind at the plant, correct?

A (Witness Keller) An emergency.

16

17

18

19

20

22

23

24

22

23

24

There is an emergency.

And site area is pretty serious, right?

- Pretty serious? I don't agree with pretty
 - Would you agree with serious?

To the site. These words were chosen with some care, I think. I had nothing to do with choosing them. But it is my understanding that the notification of unusual event, alert, and site area emergency, and general emergency were chosen with care.

As far as the site is concerned, it is serious. As far as off-site is concerned, the site area emergency is not serious.

Q We won't get into semantics.

We have agreed that at the site area emergency stage the public knows something is going on?

Correct.

Now, isn't it true or isn't it likely that workers who live to the west of or who work west of the EPZ will want to rejoin their families so that whatever protective actions are taken will be taken as a family unit?

Is that likely to happen?

MR. GLASS: I have to object. This sounds like we are getting into the area that was dealt in in phase one dealing with conflicts on the part of emergency workers.

We are now talking or at least the question seems to be proposing that emergency workers are going to be joining their families. I thought that was dealt in great detail in phase one of the hearing.

MR. MC MURRAY: I am sorry, Mr. Glass. You are confused. We are talking about workers. I am talking about the general public, people who work to the west of the EPZ, not LERO workers, just general workers.

MR. GLASS: Are you talking prior to a notification to take any action?

MR. MC MURRAY: I am talking at the site area emergency. That is the only condition.

WITNESS KELLER: Let me ask for clarification.

JUDGE LAURENSON: We can't all be talking at

one time.

MR. GLASS: We may have the situation then that you are dealing in one of the other areas that we dealt in previously which had to do with evacuation shadow phenomena.

the question and we will see if there is objection to it,

BY MR. MC MURRAY:

Q Isn't it true, Mr. Kowieski, that general members of the public, wage earners working to the west of

the EPZ, upon hearing of this accident, this site area emergency at the plant, are likely to leave their jobs, leave their places of work, where they are shopping or whatever, and begin to head east to go back into the EPZ and join up with their families so that the protective actions, whatever protective actions they are going to

A (Witness McIntire) I wouldn't use the term
"likely." I would use the term "possible." I think
many other conditions and specifications would have to
be, you know, injected into the scenario before we could
answer any further.

- Q It is possible though.
 - A Certainly.

take, can be taken together?

- Q Under those conditions which you say are possible, Mr. McIntire --
 - A I think I said may be possible.
- Q -- isn't it true that enough traffic could be generated that it would slow down, to whatever degree, emergency workers attempting also to travel east?

A I think we are going to have to get more information. Are we postulating a situation that started at site area emergency, where virtually no emergency workers were mobilized before hand? That is one case. If we are talking a progression of events that

started at the lowest level, that would probably be another circumstance.

Q Well, your answer depends really on when workers are mobilized, at what stage they are notified and told to report then, right?

A To answer, I think I would need more information.

Q Do you understand that traffic guides, bus drivers, other field workers who are supposed to go to the staging areas are told to report at the site area stage? Do you understand that, Mr. Keller? You are nodding your head.

A (Witness Keller) That is my understanding, that the majority of these workers are told to go at that point.

I would like a clarification. I think we are still hypothetical. We had all the workers on one side of the zone still, I think.

Q We are talking about -- that's right. We are talking about the emergency workers who live to the west of the plant and the wage earners.

A But I think we had gone to a hypothetical situation which you asked us to go with you where all of the emergency workers lived on the west side of the zone and were going to have to drive to the east to report to these three staging areas.

Q Assume for me that the majority, the significant, vast majority of those emergency workers do live to the west of the plant, to the west of the EPZ.

A But we are still hypothetical or assumption.

Q The plan is hypothetical.

Now, did you have a clarification --

A No. I just wanted to make sure we were still with this hypothetical situation.

Q Now, the question is --

A (Witness McIntire) Clarification. You are not asking us about something in the plan?

Q I am asking you whether or not in your professional judgment or whether there is something in the plan that might indicate this to you, whether or not conditions could prevail where the travel of those emergency workers is slowed by the very fact that workers in the general public are also moving to the east in order to rejoin their families?

A And I think we have testified that may be possible.

Q Does FEMA intend to review or evaluate whether or not that may, in fact, happen at Shoreham?

A I hesitate to answer because I don't want to have this sound wrong, but I am afraid it will no matter what I say.

2

3

4

5

_

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

If you are asking if FEMA is going to try
to simulate an emergency such as you describe, actually
ask people to physically get in their cars and come home
and mobilize the emergency workers, the answer is no.

If you are asking for something less than that, I would need some help.

Q Well, I am just asking whether or not FEMA intends to evaluate in any way whether this phenomenon would occur and whether or not it would impact the arrival of emergency workers to their staging areas?

A We will do what evaluation we do during exercises.

Q I understand that. You haven't answered my question.

Isn't it true, you are not going to really look into what we have just been talking about?

A (Witness Kowieski) First of all --

A (Witness McIntire) In a practical way or a theoretical way?

O Either one.

A I think we have already testified -- I have already testified on the theoretical.

Q Do you intend to explore your theory or are you just going to let it drop?

A It's on the record.

Q And that is as far as it is going to go, as far

as you are concerned, right?

A Yes, other than what I have just testified to.

Q Mr. Kowieski, we have already gotten and we all know that some or most of the school busses that are contracted for or for which they are letters of agreements have prior commitments to the schools.

We all understand that?

- A (Witness Keller) Letters of intent.
- Q Whatever they are, there are prior commitments to the schools?
 - A (Witness Kowieski) That's right.
- Q Have you attempted to evaluate whether or not the prior commitments to the schools will impair or impede the timeliness of the response of getting the busses to the transfer points?

A (Witness Keller) No, we have not, since we have rated this as being inadequate, an "I," we did not consider it necessary to go any further unless this issue, this lack of adequacy is resolved. Okay?

Once that is resolved, then we will have to see how it is resolved. And in the resolution of the fact that they don't have real letters --

- A (Witness Kowieski) Contractual.
- A (Witness Keller) -- letters of agreement, without these caveats, when that becomes resolved, we will have to

7

5

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

look at it again to see if your question is still valid.

Q So you do intend to revisit -- to visit this question again then, correct?

A Or else it will remain a plan deficiency.

Q Just to get things clear, unless you have evaluated whether or not these prior commitments will impede the arrival of buses to their transfer points, and until you have determined that there won't be a negative impact on the arrival of buses to the transfer points because of the prior commitments of schools, then the Plan would remain inadequate in that regard?

MR. GLASS: I object to the form. We have, I think, three negatives in there, and it is a compound question, and I think it is a little confusing. I am not trying to hinder you, Mr. McMurray, I just think it is hard for the witnesses and hard for the record to follow that particular question.

JUDGE LAURENSON: Sustained as to the form.

BY MR. McMURRAY: (Continuing)

Q You just told me, Mr. Keller, that once you do get the letters of agreement that you have been looking for, you are then going to look and see whether or not there is anything in those letters that indicates to you that the buses aren't going to get to the transfer points on time, correct?

A (Witness Keller) That would be correct, yes.

Q Okay. And until you do that, you are not going to be satisfied that the Plan is adequate in that respect, correct?

-

*

A As of this instant, the Plan has a deficiency in regard to the letters of agreement with the buses.

Q And until you review it with respect to whether or not those letters of agreement contain any conditions that might impede the timely arrival of the buses at the transfer points, that Plan deficiency is going to remain a deficiency, correct?

A Until we are asked to review a revision, okay?

And assuming that revision has new letters of agreement, which do not have the prior commitment to use the buses which will be used for transfer points, et cetera, as school buses, okay, because we said we didn't like that either --

Q Okay.

A If the new letters of agreement do not have this prior commitment caveat, the issue is resolved, okay. And until we see those letters of agreement, we can't testify any further.

Q Let's say that they do contain the caveat, the prior commitment.

A I would think that we still say that they were inadequate.

Q Thank you. Let's see. Mr. Baldwin, on the bottom of page 30, you said that it should be noted that procedure OPIP 3.3.3. provides for the early notification and standby of many emergency workers prior to them being

dispatched to their assigned field locations. Do you see 1 2 that? (Witness Baldwin) Yes. A 3 What is meant by, 'standby?' The definition of standby is that it -- as it is in OPIP 3.3.3., on page 2 of 16, it says personnel brought to standby status with emergency caller responsibilities shall ready applicable materials and remain close to their businesses or home telephone in case they are notified to initiate call out lists. 10 That means to me that they are put on standby 11 to do the early notification of additional people. 12 Now, the fact that they are put on standby doesn't 13 mean that their travel time between their home and the staying 14 area is reduced by any amount of time, correct? 15 A That is right. 16 Mr. Keller, I think you had a discussion earlier 17 with Mr. Miller regarding the time sequence between the 18 activation of the sirens and the activation of the EBS 19 system. Do you recall that? 20 (Witness Keller) Yes, I do. 21 Okay. Do you recall that your testimony was 22 that in all cases the siren system was activated prior to the 23 EBS messages being broadcast? 24 No, I believe the discussion, and I may be 25

12

13

14

15

16

17

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

1 incorrect, I believe the discussion was that Mr. Miller said that the siren system and the EBS message would be simul-2 taneous. I believe what I said was that the requirement 3 and the Plan statement was that the siren system and the EBS message should be coordinated, and those two are not the 5 same. 6 Let me then, refer you to OPIP 3.1.1, page 8 of 7 23. I am sorry --A 9

Q OPIP 3.1.1, page 8 of 23.

A Yes.

Q You see the box there that says, "Caution.'

A I see that.

Q Do you see where it says the activation of the prompt notification system must occur simultaneously with the broadcast of the EBS message.

A That is correct. I also, at the time we had the discussion, and I don't have it now, had another reference in the Plan which said coordinated.

Q Would you agree, then, that there seems to be a conflict?

A Yes.

Q Let's go to page 63 gentlemen of your testimony.

Here we are talking about Contention 66, which discusses

basically removal of obstacles and other impediments from

1 the roadways.

Mr. Kowieski -- maybe Mr. Baldwin, since you seem to be the one who has read Appendix A. Whoever.

It says, in response to Question 70: That according to the inventory located in procedure OPIP 3.6.3, 12 tow trucks are available for removing disabled vehicles from evacuation routes. Do you see that?

A (Witness Baldwin) Yes.

Q Okay. And you stated that at least this particular provision is adequate, correct? I am not talking about the NUREG 0654 criterion, I am talking about just this particular item; that is the fact that there are these tow trucks available.

A That is correct. Because on this particular element, the RAC review report rates J.10.K inadequate, but we specifically say in the RAC report provisions for the removal of cars by tow trucks is adequate.

Q It appears from your testimony to me, and tell me if I am wrong, that you are really saying that the concept of removing obstacles from the readway by tow truck is adequate, and not necessarily that 12 tow trucks is adequate, is that correct, Mr. Baldwin?

A Will you restate that, or just reread it?

Q Are you saying in your testimony that the fact that LILCO has 12 tow trucks -- and I am emphasizing 12 --

means that you know they have enough tow trucks and you know that they can remove the impediments from the roadway, or are you more -- or are you basing your rating of adequacy on the fact that tow trucks are designated as the means by which obstacles will be removed from the roadway, and you like that concept?

A We are basing that on the fact that in the Plan it states that there are tow trucks available, and those provisions are in the Plan. It is not based on a judgment of whether 12 is adequate, or the particular location. It is merely based on the fact that the Plan states in that procedure that tow trucks exist for that purpose.

Q You are not making any judgment then as to whether or not 12 tow trucks are too many tow trucks, or too few, correct?

A That is correct, because we stated in our written testimony that there are no specific guidelines in NUREG 0654 determining the number of tow trucks identified in the Plan would be adequate.

Q Does FEMA intend to evaluate in the future whether or not 12 tow trucks, and I am concentrating on the number now -- the number of tow trucks available here, 12, is adequate or whether or not more are required?

A (Witness Kowieski) We are not going to -- I don't think we are going to concentrate on a number. What we are

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

going to do during the exercise, we will test the effective-1 ness of the tow trucks. So what we have done during the exercises for other plans, we introduce what we call surprises; 3 inpediments to evacuation during the exercise, and we evaluated how effectively, how quickly, tow trucks equipment 5 was able to get to it, and it was based on the fact that we actually expected the police officer will be dispatched 7 to 'the designated location, that would evaluate simulated situation, would identify the location of the equipment, would evaluate the time of arrival, and also would advise 10 EOC, Emergency Operating Center. 11

In turn, decision-maker and responsible agency at the Emergency Operations Center, would make proper decisions as to should they detour the traffic, or wait until the impediment from evacuation route is removed.

So, basically to answer your question this would be evaluated during the exercise.

Q What you are saying would be evaluated would be whether or not the concept of tow trucks is a good one, correct?

A If the tow truck would be able to get to the location in a timely fashion. If it would take two hours, most likely it would be too long.

Q You will not be evaluating whether or not 12 tow trucks is enough, correct?

2

3

5

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19 20

21

22

23

24

25

This could lead to the conclusion -- if the location of tow trucks are such that it will not allow timely arrival at the impediment to evacuation, this maybe would lead us to the conclusion that 12 tow trucks is not enough.

Mr. Kowieski, tell me, if there were an evacuation of the ten mile EPZ and all of the households in the ten mile EPZ evacuated, how many cars would be involved?

' A We can find it in the Plan, but I don't have an instant recall, sir.

Q You wouldn't know how many vehicle miles would be traveled then, do you?

> A No.

If you had that information, would you be able to figure out how many accidents you would expect -- not only accidents, but breakdowns, people running out of gas, all those sorts of impendiments; how many of those would occur during the evacuation.

A (Witness Keller) Given the missing information, i.e., the number of cars, the statistics on breakdowns per vehicle mile, et cetera, we could figure it out, yes ..

A (Witness McIntire) I am sure, and I think I have seen them personally, that there are studies available on just those issues that you have asked, based on actual evacuations.

Does FEMA intend to use all that data to

determine whether or not 12 tow trucks is enough to cover 1 the number of incidents that might occur during an evacuation 3 of the ten mile EPZ. A That could be one factor as we proceed in this 4 process. I can't say definitely one way or the other. 5 6 You have no intentions of doing that now, 7 correct? · A 8 We did not do it for this Plan review. 9 Have you done it for other Plan reviews? 0 10 We have only done it in this one Plan review, for Shoreham. Are you talking about other sites? 11 12 A That is right. 13 (Witness Kowieski) No, sir. Okay. Mr. McIntire, you are saying that it might 14 be done for Shoreham? 15 16 I can't rule out anything at this point in time. That would help you determine whether or not 17 12 tow trucks was enough, isn't that right? 18 19 A It is possible. 20 It might be a good thing to do, right? 21 A It is possible. 22 Now, Mr. Kowieski, the concept of using tow trucks is a good one, because tow trucks are types of 23 vehicles with winches and things like that that can pick up 24 a car, and move it to an area where it doesn't impede the 25

1 traffic flow, correct? (Witness Kowieski) Yes, that is correct. 3 Now, are you aware that LILCO has revised its Plan so that, in fact, it is not relying on 12 tow trucks, but in fact relving on 12 vehicles, some of which are tow 5 trucks? 7 I am not aware of it. 8 Are you aware of that, Mr. Baldwin? A (Witness Baldwin) No, I am not. 10 Are you, Mr. McIntire? 0 11 A (Witness McIntire) No. 12 Mr. Keller? 13 (Witness Keller) No. If this were the case, do you believe that you 14 would have to go back and review that particular portion of 15 the Plan to determine whether or not the 12 vehicles provided 16 for can, in fact, perform the functions that are required 17 18 by J.10.K? (Witness Kowieski) No, sir. 19 Do you think if 12 Volkswagens were assigned to 20 this task, that that would be adequate? 21 22 If I would see a Volkswagen during the exercise trying to remove the car or oil truck, I would question it. 23 Q Do you know how many different types of vehicles 24

LILCO holds out as performing the task of removing obstacles

1 from the roadway?

A LILCO Transition Plan, Revision 3, identified

12, and it identifies also in addition some fuel distribution
locations.

Q Obviously my question wasn't clear.

A Well, I understand at one point you combined the two, some of the cars can run out of gas.

Q It is clear my question wasn't clear. Let me start back from the beginning. The Plan says 12 tow trucks, right?

A That is correct.

Q I am not asking you to assume for me that the Plan has now been revised so that an array of vehicles, different types of vehicles now take the place of those 12 tow trucks. Have we got that?

A That is correct.

Now, do you believe it is necessary to review the Plan again to determine whether or not the assignment of those 12 vehicles to the task of removing obstacles of the roadway is adequate?

A No, unless if in the new revision if I would see that instead of 12 tow trucks, that LILCO would intend to use what you cited, Volkswagens.

End 20. 25 Sue fols. #21-1-SueT 1

.

A (Witness McIntire) But I think we can state categorically, any revisions to Revision 3 that were submitted to us formally will be reviewed.

Q So that you would review this item again for adequacy if it has been revised, correct?

A Yes.

Q Just to make this clear, any subsequent review that would not be only on the thirty-two deficiencies but would go to any revision that you saw or were aware of, and it -- isn't that true, Mr. Keller?

A (Witness Keller) That is correct.

(Witness Kowieski) That's correct.

Q Okay.

A (Witness Baldwin) Yes, that's correct. And in other situations we have gone back in other plans and found where things don't get better, they get worse in terms of emergency planning.

Q So a revision could actually cause you to go from an adequate to an inadequate rating, correct?

A (Witness Kowieski) Hypothetical, that's quite possible.

Q Does LILCO intend to test whether each one of the different types of vehicles assigned to the task of removing obstacles is adequate for performing that task?

A (Witness McIntire) I don't know what LILCO's

plans are regarding that matter.

- Q Substitute FEMA for that.
- A Not at this time, and probably not.
- Q When you rated J.10.K as being adequate, Mr. Kcwieski, were you assuming that all twelve of the vehicles would be immediately available for deployment?

A (Witness Kowieski) That would be available for deployment. When you say immediately, I don't --

- Q Immediately available?
- A Yes. I assume so.
- Q You assume that, but you didn't know, correct?
- A I assumed that vehicles specified, the tow trucks specified, in the plan would be available during the emergency to deal with impediments to evacuation.
- Q Have you looked into where the twelve vehicles are normally stationed?
 - A I have not.
- Q Have you looked into how long it would take to get the tow trucks from -- or vehicles because it is no longer all tow trucks -- their normal garages to their places of deployment?
 - A We have not evaluated this.
- Q Now, the plan itself does set out the various deployment locations; isn't that correct, Mr. Kowieski?
 - A When you are saying the various deployment

3

2

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

locations for --

2

Q For the vehicles that are supposed to remove obstacles from the roadway.

.

A If you allow me, we will verify in the plan.

5

Q Appendix A is the better volume to look in.

6

But it might be in the procedures.

7

(The witnesses are going through documents and

8

conferring.)

9

Q (Continuing) Okay. Isn't it true that OPIP

10

3.6.3, Attachment 7, sets out -- Attachment 8 sets out

11

road crew deployment locations?

12

A (Witness McIntire) Yes, that's correct.

13

Q The road crews are the ones who are going to

operate the tow trucks and other vehicles, correct?

14

A That's right.

15

Q Have you evaluated these locations to determine

17

whether or not they make sense to you?

18

A Could you define "make sense," please?

19

Q Whether they are appropriate locations for deploying the trucks, the tow trucks?

21

20

A (Witness Baldwin) Well, let me be specific

22

about what we have not done. We have not correlated these

23

road crew deployment locations in Attachment 8 on Pages 1

24

and 2 with the storage locations for the road crew, Volk

25

vehicles, in Attachment 12. And there is only one page of

#**12-4-SueT** 1 that.

3

5

7

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

25

0 Okay.

We have not correlated that.

Okay. Thank you for telling me that. That wasn't specifically what I was going for.

Have you determined whether or not, once the trucks get to these deployment locations and are scattered wherever they are in the EPZ, whether or not those are the appropriate places for them to be deployed?

(The witnesses are nodding in the negative.)

- 0 (Continuing) Everybody is shaking their heads.
- (Witness Kowieski) No, we have not.
- You have not? Thank you.

You are aware I believe that the LILCO plan at least calls for distribution of fuel to evacuating motorists; isn't that correct?

- That's correct.
- Again, the deployment locations for the fuel trucks are in that same OPIP; isn't that true, Mr. Baldwin?
 - That's correct.
 - Okay. Mr. Kowieski says that's correct.
 - (Witness Baldwin) That's correct.
- Have you evaluated whether or not those deployment locations are appropriate?
 - (Witness Kowieski) We have not.

6

7

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Q Okay. Have you looked at any of the particular sites to determine whether or not they can -- they are appropriate for handling the particular function?

A Appropriate in terms of what?

Q Well, have you evaluated them to determine whether or not they are in areas where a queue might form that could impede the evacuation?

A No, we have not evaluated that.

Q Do you intend to?

A It's possible during the exercise some of the locations will be evaluated.

Q And how evaluated? For what will you be looking for?

A Again, it's -- they are proper in terms that the access, the location and relationship to the evacuation route.

Q And until you evaluate them you won't be able to say that the LILCO plan is adequate, correct, in that respect?

A (Witness McIntire) Now, we are getting back again to an evaluation question against the plan review question.

We have made a judgment on plan review.

Q And until you evaluate those transfer -- or, those fuel distribution locations, you won't be able to

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

say that they are adequate, correct?

A From a planning perspective or a preparedness perspective?

Q Why don't you give me the answer to both?

A We have, at this point in time, made a judgment on the planning perspective. Then, we will look at the implementability of the plan during an exercise and, therefore, we might have a different finding.

(Witness Kowieski) If I can just add --

Q Excuse me. Just a second. Until you evaluate those fuel deployment locations --

MR. GLASS: Mr. Miller, I thought our ground rules were that if another witness wanted to supplement an answer, he would be given an opportunity before the attorneys went on.

Mr. Kowieski indicated his intent to supplement Mr. McIntire's answer.

JUDGE LAURENSON: That is correct.

BY MR. MC MURRAY: (Continuing)

Q Mr. Kowieski, I'm sorry for interrupting you.

And, my name is Mr. McMurray.

MR. GLASS: I'm sorry.

WITNESS KOWIESKI: With regard to the planning aspects, just maybe as a reminder, the NUREG 0654 planning criteria, J.10.K, states that it would require identification

#21-7-SueT 1

of and means for dealing with potential impediments to use over evacuation routes in contingency measures.

There is no requirement that we actually will go and count number of trucks, or will perform some kind of analysis or evaluate the location during the plan review process.

BY MR. MILLER: (Continuing)

Q Well, Mr. Kowieski, when they use the term "means" for dealing with potential impediments, they mean -they don't just mean any means. They mean adequate means, correct?

A Means that means have been identified. The provisions have been made in the plan.

Q They are two different things. Identification of and means for. Correct?

A (Witness McIntire) But it doesn't say adequate.
You injected that.

Q Are you telling me that when the term "means" is used there is no implication that the means should be adequate; that is not implied anywhere in NUREG 0654?

A what could be an implication, yes.

Q Okay. And also there could be the implication, or should be the implication, that the means are reliable; isn't that correct?

A That could be correct also.

- Q Well, you are saying not necessarily?
- A I was --
- Q You are telling me that the term "means" could be interpreted to be just any old means and not one that is adequate or reliable?
 - A No, that's not what I'm saying at all.
- Q Okay. In other words, when the term "means" is used, the underlying implication is that those means be adequate and reliable, correct?
 - A To be implementable. It would work.
- Q It would work. Now, using that definition,
 Mr. Kowieski, what have you done to determine whether or
 not the fuel deployment locations would work?
 - A This is again what we do during exercises.
 - Q They are talking here about a planning criteria.
 - A The plans --
- Q You just said that "means" means implementable means. And now I'm trying to find out how this planning criterion was met in the LILCO plan.
- A (Witness Baldwin) What we have done at this point is, we have checked in the plan to see whether the plan contains an identification of means for dealing with.

We have not checked the "and means" part.

Q So really then until that is checked, J.10.K will not have been fully evaluated, correct?

*

-

A Yes. And we 'ave testified on a number of things today that we would have to await and exercise in order to do that.

Q So, what you are saying then is that, just so
I am perfectly clear on this, is that the means have
been identified but the adequate rating doesn't mean that
those means are necessarily implementable?

A (Witness Keller) J.10.K was not evaluated as being adequate.

Q The tow truck portion was.

A That's right. But there was nothing about the cas. We were talking about the gasoline and whether or not the positions for the dispensation of the gas was adequate and reliable.

My only statement is that the removal of cars by tow trucks is adequate.

Q Okay. Mr. Keller, you are absolutely right.

And I want to know then what your opinion is of the fuel allocation system, whether or not that is adequate under J.10.K?

A (The witnesses are conferring.)

While you might consider that vehicles could run out of gas and, therefore, become an impediment to evacuation, you could either remove this car which has run out of gas by a tow truck, which we have evaluated

#21-10-SueT 1

adequate, and that would end the issue. This plan has gone, if you will, one step further. It has placed in the plan a concept where they would try to eliminate the possibility of as many cars running out of gas.

There is no specific requirement that I am aware of that a plan have the provision to supply gas along the evacuation routes. This is in this plan, an extra, if you will.

And we have not gone further than to identify the fact that this is in the plan, it will be looked at as in the implementability of the plan in an exercise.

Q Have you done any calculations to determine how many cars could run out of gas during an evacuation of the ten mile EPZ?

A I have not.

Q Have you done any calculations to determine whether or not twelve tow trucks would be adequate to handle the removal of those vehicles from the roadway?

A I believe Mr. Baldwin testified somewhat earlier that our evaluation of the tow truck adequacy for removal of cars was not based on the number twelve, as you emphasize, in the plan review. It was based on the fact that there were tow trucks.

Q Let me ask you again, and you can answer this question yes or no. Have you done any calculations to

#21-11-Suam

3

5

8

or enough to remove the expected number of cars who run out of gas from the roadway?

A No

(Witness McIntire) Nor is that a requirement.

Q The plan was considered inadequate because it didn't have procedures on snow removal; isn't that correct, Mr. Kowieski?

A (Witness Kowieski) That's correct.

Q And until those procedures appear, the plan will remain inadequate in that respect; isn't that correct?

A (Witness Keller) Not necessarily.

(Witness Baldwin) Not necessarily. What we say in the RAC review is that there are provisions for the removal of snow. And it says in there that during severe snow or ice storm, the plan recommends selective sheltering.

It also establishes that if snow removal services are needed, those would be provided by local organizations in their normal fashion. That is what the plan states.

In the plan review the RAC did, we have made specific reference to the fact that it is -- we have suggested that additional pre-emergency planning be done to assure -- to insure that snow removal on evacuation routes would be done to coincide with the evacuation scheme that

12

10

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

29

21

22

23

24

#21-12-SueT 1

is in process. In other words, that the evacuation routes would be plowed.

Q And until there are these SOPs or whatever you want in the plan, the plan is going to remain inadequate with regard to that element, correct?

A As I understand it, until we get clarification of two things, the provisions for snow removal by local organizations in their normal fashion. We need that to be clarified. And also the SOPs which would detail the -- not detail --

O The coordination of those?

A But it would specify a coordination that the evacuation routes would be plowed and instructions would be given by the Director of Local Response or the Manager of Local Response.

Q Thank you. Let me refer you to Page 66 of your testimony. This deals with the provision for buses for the transit dependent population, correct, gentlemen?

A (Witness Keller) That is correct.

Q Okay. You mention the number of three hundred and thirty-three forty passenger buses. Have you determined whether or not three hundred and thirty-three buses is an adequate number for evacuating the transit dependent population in the EPZ?

A (Witness Kowieski) We did perform a rough calculation.

1 Q You did perform a rough calculation. What was 2 that? 3 That 333 busses would be sufficient to evacuate 4 the transit-dependent population. 5 What was your calculation? Would you explain it? 0 6 A We took 9 percent of --7 (Witness Keller) My recollection is, we took the 8 numbers in the plan, which are purported to be the numbers of transit-dependent population who require evacuation 10 busses, divided by the 47 -- I am sorry. Divided by 11 40 the number of passengers per bus. We came to a number 12 very close to 333 which is the number the plan says. 13 By taking the numbers in the plan and by 14 dividing by 40, you came up with a number close to 333? 15 A That is correct, yes. 16 0 So you took at face value the numbers in the 17 plan? 18 A Absolutely. 19 You didn't look at census data or other data 20 to determine whether or not those numbers were accurat?? 21 A That is correct. 22 You took the figure of 40 because these are 40-23 passenger busses, correct? 24 Correct. A 25 Therefore, you were assuming that each bus would

be completely full when used, correct?

A Correct.

A (Witness Kowieski) However, the 9 percent cited in the plan is based on two studies performed by two individuals. This applies to seasonable population.

Q Seasonal? Meaning summer population, Mr. Kowieski?

A That is correct. But I think I misspoke. I misspoke. Again, I plan to reference 9 percent of seasonal population as it applies to reception centers. It does not apply to transit-dependent population. I apologize.

Q Okay.

JUDGE LAURENSON: It is now 6:00 o'clock. I think this is about time to terminate the questioning of witnesses because we do have several decisions to announce and some other matters to take up at this point.

The way we will proceed -- the witness panel is excused. You may leave at this time.

(The witnesses stood down.)

JUDGE LAURENSON: The way we will proceed is that we will announce the Board's decision on the county's motion to admit supplemental testimony, followed by our decision on the LILCO motion for additional time.

Thereafter, we will guickly review the line up and the schedule for tomorrow and for next Tuesday.

At this time, the Board's decision on the county's motion to admit supplemental testimony will be presented by Dr. Kline.

JUDGE KLIKE: We consider at this time

Suffolk County motion, dated July 6, 1984, to admit

the supplemental testimony of Deputy Inspector Cosgrove

and Lieutenant John L. Fackler on behalf of Suffolk County

regarding contentions 39, 40, 41, 44, 98, 99, and 100.

That motion was accompanied by the proffered testimony.

July 11, while we were at hearing.

In support of its motion, the county argues that the motion meets the good cause requirements for admitting supplemental testimony and that the parties would not be prejudiced by its admission since there will be opportunity to cross-examine the county's witnesses.

Briefly, the county asserts that the testimony is relevant because it is based on training critiques which this Board has previously found to be relevant.

It is not cumulative since the county was previously barred from presenting this data during cross-examination of LILCO witnesses, and it was incapable of being filed earlier because the critique forms only recently became available, and only since the end of trial in mid-June has

there been time to review and analyze the data.

LILCO in its reply argues that this testimony is not admissible for three reasons. One, it is contrary to the Board's order. Two, it is not admissible within the meaning of 10 CFR 2.743(c). And three, it fails to meet the standards for the submission of supplemental. testimony.

to the Board's previous order on this subject because they believe that the Board ordered that the county must establish a pattern through statistical analysis of all critique forms. Since the proffered testimony does not purport to embody a statistical analysis, LILCO believes that it does not meet the substance of the Board's order.

LILCO characterizes this testimony as simply a stringing together of selected quotations from a selected set of critique forms. The appended critique forms are asserted to be virtually identical to the exhibits that the county placed in the record in its offer of proffer.

not meet the requirements of 10 CFR 2.743(c), which requires that only relevant, material and reliable evidence which is not unduly repetitious will be admitted.

In support of its view, LILCO attacks primarily the reliability aspects of the testimony. They quote from the Board's earlier observation on this subject that an isolated selection of comments by individual observers presents a biased record that is of no decisional value to the Board.

They assert further that the Board has previously found this data to be unreliable by quoting from the Board's previous order where the Board stated, "Valid hypotheses cannot be generated by the obviously flawed methodology employed by the county in this instance."

not meet the requirements for submission of supplemental testimony. They assert that the county fails to meet the relevance test of these standards because the testimony is not probative for the reasons previously stated.

The Board disagrees with LILCO that admission of this testimony would be contrary to our prior order denying admission of this or similar data as a county exhibit. To be sure, the Board did order that to be admissible, the county would have to show some form of pattern in the data. We sought by this to obtain reasoned analysis of the data and to avoid burdening the record with reams of raw, undigested data of no probative value.

*

ь

It did not, however, order that only a statistical analysis would suffice to show such a pattern. If it was not clear before, we make clear now that our previous bar to admission of the county exhibit had nothing to do with the merits of what the county was trying to show. The Board's perception that the county's exhibit lacked reliability or probative value was based on a methodology of data analysis so flawed as to be immediately obvious even to a layman, that no meaningful hypothesis could be generated or confirmed by it.

Our allusion to statistics, however, was illustrative, not prescriptive, as to the method of analysis to be used. We insisted then and insist now that data analyses be unbiased within the statistical meaning of that term.

This is not a requirement for a complete statistical analysis of the data. Our statement is nothing more than an elementary threshold requirement without which no analysis could be valid.

To put it in the most elementary possible terms, we do not accept that a valid hypothesis can be confirmed from a voluminous data set simply by extracting a subset of data that agrees with that hypothesis. The reason is equally elementary and obvious. A biased data base does not permit any technically valid inference to be drawn

about the training program.

Although we did not accept the exhibit of the county because of flawed methodology, we did not think it necessary or appropriate to tutor the parties as to what an acceptable methodology might be. All active parties in this case have expert witnesses who could advise, in a matter of minutes, how the flawed methodology might be remedied.

We allowed for the possibility in our order, however, that it might be possible to establish a pattern by subjective methods. We offered no opinion in our previous ruling, nor do we now, as to whether some hypothesis adverse to LILCO might lie latent in the overall set of critique forms waiting only to be extracted by proper methods or reasoned analysis.

The county apparently correctly perceived that a reasoned, subjective evaluation of the data might suffice to establish a pattern in the LILCO training program. They now present us with supplemental testimony, sponsored by experts in police training who assert that they have examined the documents and who profess to have discovered patterns of impropriety in the LILCO training program.

Under these changed circumstances, the Board does not know how thoroughly these witnesses have evaluated the data sets, nor does it know whether their

analysis and inferences rest on bedrock or quicksand.

These are matters, however, which can be brought out on cross-examination.

The principal basis for our previous denial of the county exhibit rested on serious doubts about its reliability or probativity.

The sponsorship of this testimony by experts, who claim to have studied the documents, now allows for the possibility that one or more valid patterns might have been discovered.

We agree with the county that the testimony is relevant, material, timely, and not cumulative. We remain extremely skeptical about its reliability or probative value, based on reasoning we have previously articulated.

However, fairness and impartiality dictate that experts, who purport to have examined the data, now be heard.

We, therefore, conclude that the county has made a bare minimum threshold showing that this testimony should be admitted, and it is so ordered.

Our order, however, is limited to the written testimony of witnesses Cosgrove and Fackler contained on pages 1 through page 21. We do not admit any of the attached exhibits which consist of nor more than raw data sets having the same flaws we previously barred from

..

admission. All references to the attachment numbers in this testimony are ordered deleted.

That completes the ruling.

JUDGE LAURENSON: Thank you, Dr. Kline.

We have before us LILCO's motion for additional time for discovery and to file a motion to strike Suffolk County's revised testimony on contention 75, the relocation centers.

Suffolk County, New York, and the NRC Staff presented oral arguments concerning their position on LILCO's motion. The county and the state opposed it. The NRC Staff supported it, at least to the extent of not opposing it.

By way of background, we gave LILCO until last Friday, July 6, to file its motion to strike the county's relocation center revised testimony on contention 75.

The county's revisions to the testimonies of Drs. Harris and Mayer had been filed on Tuesday, June 26.

LILCO waited for ten days thereafter before filing the instant motion.

LILCO claims that it has insufficient bases for filing motions to strike or for filing supplemental testimony, unless it is allowed to conduct further discovery. LILCO wants to take the depositions of James Hines, the District Superintendent of BOCES 2, and

Frank A. Cipriani, President of the State University of New York at Farmingdale.

It lists five specific areas for interrogation of these witnesses concerning the letters of June 21, 1984, addressed to the Red Cross and attached to the county's revised testimony.

For example, LILCO wants to inquire into the precise time the witnesses learned that their facilities were being relied on in the LILCO plan, who told them that fact, their prior knowledge of such facts, their understanding of the agreements with the Red Cross, and the timing of the notification of the Red Cross.

Suffolk County and New York object to the request because it is untimely and it fails to establish good cause.

We agree with these two reasons and we deny LILCO's motion.

First, LILCO did not act in a timely fashion after receiving the county's revised testimony on June 26.

That testimony consists of only one page and the two one-page letters of the heads of SUNY Farmingdale and BOCES 2.

Second, the areas identified for interrogation on the discovery proposed by LILCO do not appear to us to be likely to yield relevant evidence on the

availability of the two sites for use as relocation centers.

Therefore, LILCO has failed to establish good cause for a grant of additional time. When LILCO elected last Friday to seek additional time and not to file a motion to strike, it did so at its peril.

LILCO's request for additional time to file such a motion to strike is denied. However, to the extent that the LILCO motion questions the foundation for the two letters attached to the county's testimony, we will treat the LILCO motion as a motion to strike those two letters.

Pursuant to our usual practice, we will not rule on motions to strike until we arrive at that testimony. Under the present schedule agreed to by all parties earlier today, that subject will not be reached until after the second session of the FEMA testimony, during the week of August 14.

Moreover, since the only item of testimony to be heard after that time will be the testimony on the public information brochure, we will not entertain any subsequent motions for supplemental testimony.

If LILCO intends to change, revise, supplement, or in any way alter its testimony on relocation centers, such testimony must be filed on or before July 31, 1984, or

it must meet our test for admission as rebuttal testimony.

Insofar as LILCO wishes to challenge the letters from SUNY Farmingdale and BOCES 2, concerning their availability to the Red Cross under the LILCO plan in the event of an accident at Shoreham, we will entertain requests from LILCO to subpoena Superintendent Hines and President Cipriani.

To put this in perspective, we are making this ruling because the parties are unable to agree on the disposition of this matter. However, to the extent that the parties wich to substitute an agreed-upon alternate procedure for discovery, establishing a foundation for the admission of the two letters, or for filing supplemental, revised, amended, or rebuttal testimony, they may do so with the approval of the Board.

To recap our ruling here, it is as follows and there are five parts:

First, LILCO's motion for additional time is denied.

Two, LILCO's objection to the foundation for attachments 2 and 3 -- that is, the letters from Superintendent Hines and President Cipriani to the American Red Cross, dated June 21, 1984 -- will be treated as a motion to strike those two attachments. And a ruling on that motion to strike will be deferred until we reach

ND 22

the subject of the relocation center testimony later during this hearing.

#23-1-Wal

Number three. If LILCO wishes to challenge the foundation for the two letters referred to above, the Board will entertain a request for subpoenas for the authors of those letters.

Four. Because the subject of relocation centers will be among the last subjects of this hearing, we will not permit the filing of supplemental testimony after that time. If any party wishes to amend, revise or supplement its testimony on this subject, it must do so on or before July 31st, 1984.

Fifth, and finally. All of the above four rulings are subject to the proviso that the parties may arrive at a different agreement with the approval of the Board.

This completes our ruling on the LILCO motion for additional time.

The final matter that I listed for this afternoon was a brief review of tomorrow's schedule. We will
begin at 9 a.m., and we will then hear the oral argument on
the LILCO motions to admit supplemental testimony on
Contention 85 and revised testimony on Contention 88. We
expect to rule on those motions tomorrow.

Thereafter, Suffolk County will have approximately one hour to complete its cross-examination of the FEMA panel, pursuant to our Order allocating two days.

At this time, I would call upon the remaining

#23-2-Wal

2

1

3

5

10

12

13 14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

25

to give us a current estimate of the time they expect to take with the FEMA panel.

Mr. Zahnleuter, do you have a revised estimate, or a current estimate?

MR. ZAHNLEUTER: My estimate would be about one and a half hours.

JUDGE LAURENSON: Ms. McCleskey?

MS. MC CLESKEY: I believe I will take one and a half hours.

JUDGE LAURENSON: And, Mr. Glass, do you have an estimate on redirect?

MR. GLASS: Probably half an hour.

JUDGE LAURENSON: All right. The final item that I have is that the cross-examination plans on the Cluster 17 testimony, LILCO testimony on 24.R, LILCO testimony on 33 and 49, and the County's supplemental training testimony will be due when we reconvene here next Tuesday, July 17th at approximately 10 a.m.

Are there any other procedural matters that we should take up this afternoon or this evening?

MR. MILLER: Judge Laurenson, two matters I think. Cluster 17, the contentions you just listed, does that take into account the changes in the schedule of the contentions proposed earlier this morning?

JUDGE LAURENSON: Cluster 17 is the original

#23-3-Wal

è

listing of the April 11, 1984 Suffolk County/LILCO proposal for order of litigation of Group II-B. Cluster 17 has in them all of the items that were listed this morning.

I didn't say that right.

Cluster 17 contains the items that we are likely to reach either next week or early the week thereafter based upon the prior estimates that we have concerning the cross-examination of the County's training testimony.

MR. MC MURRAY: Judge Laurenson, I guess our confusion is that that doesn't seem to follow the order that was agreed upon this morning.

If I understand correctly -- maybe you could help me out. After the training testimony comes LILCO 81 and then 24.R and then 77, and those two might be switched.

JUDGE LAURENSON: That's all 17. That's all Cluster 17.

MR. MC MURRAY: Okay. I'm sorry. We thought you were calling these Contentions 24.R, 33 and 49 Cluster 17.

JUDGE LAURENSON: No.

MR. MC MURRAY: I'm sorry.

JUDGE LAURENSON: I said Cluster 17 and then I listed the additional ones besides that.

MR. MILLER: Judge Laurenson, are you saying that you want cross plans by next Tuesday on all remaining

#23-4-Wal

issues?

JUDGE LAURENSON: I didn't list the relocation centers or the brochure. But I guess aside from that it looks like everything else, because I think we don't have many days left of testimony.

MR. MILLER: Judge Laurenson, we have always had an agreement before regarding trying to get cross plans three business days before. And frankly some of these contentions, at least it would be my opinion, would not possibly come up within the first three days of next week's schedule.

And I would, therefore, request the Board to defer to our previous method of turning in cross plans, only because that requires a whole lot of cross-examination plans to be drafted between now and Monday.

JUDGE LAURENSON: Well, how many do you expect to reach next week? I guess that's a fair question.

MR. MILLER: I would think that next week, the -first of all, I have a clarification question. I assume
that the LILCO cross-examination of the Suffolk County
training witnesses will include the supplemental testimony.

So, I'm assuming I guess that the estimate that has been
provided by LILCO regarding cross-examination of training
may be extended somewhat.

JUDGE LAURENSON: The estimate is a day and a

#23-5-Wal

half to two days, I believe. At least, that's the current estimate.

MS. MC CLESKEY: That's right. I think the County had asked more recently, and I inquired, and I believe our high estimate was down to a day and a half or less.

MR. MILLER: Does that include that supplemental testimony?

MS. MC CLESKEY: No, it did not.

MR. MILLER: If we assume, Judge Laurenson, and I think it's a very conservative assumption, that all the parties would spend two days on the Suffolk County training testimony, so we would complete that at the end of Wednesday of next week, I would think that it's likely that at the very most next week we would complete Contentions 81, 77, maybe 24.R. 81 is a fairly substantial contention in terms of the number of pages of testimony filed by LILCO. We maybe, I guess, could possibly get into 33 or 49, but I would not think that would be that likely.

We certainly would not get to Contentions 85 or 88, for example, which I would think for sure now would be some time during the third week.

JUDGE LAURENSON: Is there agreement on that estimate?

MS. MC CLESKEY: Mr. Miller, are you saying that

#23-6-Wal

2

1

3

5

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

you think LILCO 81 will be one day?

MR. MILLER: I quess what I'm saying is that LILCO 81, LILCO 77 and let's throw in LILCO 24.R, crossexamination by all the parties, redirect, et cetera, I think would probably take, assume we spend two days on training, the rest of the week.

MS. MC CLESKEY: Well, I am loathe to assume we are going to spend two days on training because I'm not familiar with that issue, and I think a day to a day and a half is still probably an accurate estimate.

MR. MILLER: Yes, but --

day and a half for its cross-examination.

MS. MC CLESKEY: But in any event --

I'm not just talking about LILCO for training. I'm saying, let's assume two days for all the parties in training. I think that is reasonable if LILCO is estimating a day to a

MR. MILLER: -- I'm including all the parties.

MS. MC CLESKEY: In any event, I think it's unlikely that we would get to LILCO 85 by Friday.

JUDGE LAURENSON: Why don't we draw the line there, then. And we will draw the line after the DOE testimony. It will be LILCO 33 and LILCO 49. And, of course, we have to hear and decide the 85 and 88 questions tomorrow anyway.

MR. MILLER: Judge Laurenson --

#23-7-Wal 1

2

2

3

5

0

7

10

11

12

14

15

16

17

18

10

20

21

22

23

24

25

JUDGE LAURENSON: Then, that would leave 85, 88 alone for the next week. Is that right?

MR. MILLER: If we assume that we cover it all, cover all these other issues in one week's time, which I think is unlikely.

JUDGE LAURENSON: Oh, we might.

MR. MILLER: Judge Laurenson, let me make sure I understand. By next Tuesday, cross plans then will be due on LILCO 77, LILCO 81, LILCO 24.R, LILCO 33, LILCO 49 and the Suffolk County supplemental training testimony?

JUDGE LAURENSON: We already have one on 92 I believe. Didn't you file one on 92 previously?

MR. MC MURRAY: No, Judge Laurenson, we didn't.
Maybe weeks ago.

JUDGE LAURENSON: Months ago.

MR. MC MURRAY: Months ago? I guess you are right.

JUDGE LAURENSON: I think 77 also got dropped out after a cross examination plan may have been filed.

MR. MILLER: Oh, you think we have filed our -- (Laughter.)

You can tell we really are on the issues here.

JUDGE LAURENSON: We will go back and check the files on it. Okay. But, yeah, I think that summary is correct, with the understanding now that based upon the

agreement that was put in the record earlier this morning of the issues that will be heard this month, the only ones where we are not requiring cross-examination plans to be filed are 85 and 88.

Anything further this evening? We are adjourned until 9 a.m.

(Whereupon, at 6:30 p.m., the hearing was adjourned, to reconvene at 9:00 a.m., Friday, July 13, 1984.)

* * * * * * * * * *

CERTIFICATE OF PROCESS: 35

2

23

25

This is to certify that the attached proceedings before the 3 MRC COMMISSION In the matter of: LONG ISLAND LIGHTING COMPANY 5 Date of Proceeding: Thursday, July 12, 1984 Place of Proceeding: Hauppauge, New York were held as herein appears, and that this is the original transcript for the file of the Commission. 10 Garrett J. Walsh, Jr. 11 Official Reporter - Typed 12 13 Officiad/Reporter 14 Myrtle H. Traylor 15 Official Reporter - Typed 16 Official Reporter -Signature 17 Rebecca E. Eyster 18 Official Reporter - Typed 19 Official Reporter - Signature 20 21 22