

application and will document its findings in a safety evaluation report (SER) and an environmental impact statement (EIS). In addition, the Commission will refer a copy of the application to the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards (ACRS) in accordance with 10 CFR 52.23, and the ACRS will report on those portions of the application that concern safety. Upon receipt of the ACRS report and completion of the NRC staff's SER and EIS, the Director, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, NRC, will propose findings on the following issues:

Issues Pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as Amended:

(1) Whether the issuance of an ESP will be inimical to the common defense and security or to the health and safety of the public (Safety Issue 1); and, (2) whether, taking into consideration the site criteria contained in 10 CFR Part 100, a reactor, or reactors, having characteristics that fall within the parameters for the site, can be constructed and operated without undue risk to the health and safety of the public (Safety Issue 2).

Issue Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as Amended:

Whether, in accordance with the requirements of Subpart A of 10 CFR Part 51, the ESP should be issued as proposed.

The Board will conduct the hearing in accordance with Subpart G of 10 CFR Part 2. If the hearing is contested as defined by 10 CFR 2.4, the presiding officer will consider Safety Issues 1 and 2 and the issue pursuant to NEPA set forth above.

If the hearing is not a contested proceeding as defined by 10 CFR 2.4, the presiding officer will determine: Whether the application and the record of the proceeding contain sufficient information, and the review of the application by the Commission's staff has been adequate to support a negative finding on Safety Issue 1 above, and an affirmative finding on Safety Issue 2 above, as proposed to be made by the Director, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation; and whether the review conducted by the Commission pursuant to NEPA has been adequate.

Regardless of whether the proceeding is contested or uncontested, the presiding officer will: (1) Determine whether the requirements of Section 102(2) (A), (C), and (E) of NEPA and Subpart A of 10 CFR Part 51 have been complied with in the proceeding; (2) independently consider the final balance among the conflicting factors contained in the record of the proceeding with a view to determining

the appropriate action to be taken; and (3) determine, after considering reasonable alternatives, whether the ESP should be issued, denied, or appropriately conditioned to protect environmental values.

In accordance with 10 CFR 2.714, any person whose interest may be affected by this proceeding and who desires to participate as a party shall file a written petition for leave to intervene. Petitions must set forth with particularity the interest of the petitioner in the proceeding, how that interest may be affected by the results of the proceeding, including the reasons why the petitioner should be permitted to intervene with particular reference to the factors set forth in 10 CFR 2.714(d)(1), and the specific aspect or aspects of the subject matter of the proceeding as to which the petitioner wishes to intervene.

The Commission, the presiding officer, or the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board designated to rule on petitions to intervene shall, in ruling on petitions to intervene, consider the following factors, among other things: (1) The nature of the petitioner's right under the Act to be made a party to the proceeding, (2) the nature and extent of the petitioner's property, financial, or other interest in the proceeding, and (3) the possible effect of any order that may be entered in the proceeding on the petitioner's interest.

All such petitions must be filed no later than 30 days from the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**. Nontimely filings will not be entertained absent a determination by the Commission, the presiding officer, or the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board designated to rule on the petition, that the petition should be granted based upon a balancing of the factors specified in 10 CFR 2.714(a)(1)(i)-(v).

The Board will convene a special prehearing conference of the parties to the proceeding and persons who have filed petitions for leave to intervene, or their counsel, to be held at such times as may be appropriate, at a place to be set by the Board for the purpose of dealing with the matters specified in 10 CFR 2.751a. Notice of this special prehearing conference will be published in the **Federal Register**. The Board will convene a prehearing conference of the parties, or their counsel, to be held subsequent to any special prehearing conference, after discovery has been completed, or within such other time as may be appropriate, at a time and place to be set by the Board for the purpose of dealing with the matters specified in 10 CFR 2.752.

Not later than fifteen (15) days prior to the holding of the special prehearing

conference pursuant to 2.751a, or if no special prehearing conference is held, fifteen (15) days prior to the holding of the first prehearing conference, the petitioner shall file a supplement to his or her petition to intervene that must include a list of the contentions which petitioner seeks to have litigated in the hearing. A petitioner who fails to file a supplement that satisfies the requirements of 10 CFR 2.714(b)(2) with respect to at least one contention will not be permitted to participate as a party. Additional time for filing the supplement may be granted based upon a balancing of the factors in 10 CFR 2.714(a)(1).

Each contention must consist of a specific statement of the issue of law or fact to be raised or controverted. In addition, the petitioner shall provide the following information with respect to each contention: (1) A brief explanation of the basis of the contention, (2) a concise statement of the alleged facts or expert opinion which support the contention and on which the petitioner intends to rely in proving the contention at the hearing, together with references to those specific sources and documents of which the petitioner is aware and on which the petitioner intends to rely to establish those facts or expert opinion, and (3) sufficient information (which may include information pursuant to 10 CFR 2.714(b)(2) (i) and (ii)) to show that a genuine dispute exists with the applicant on a material issue of law or fact. This showing must include references to the specific portions of the application (including the applicant's environmental report and safety report) that the petitioner disputes and the supporting reasons for each dispute, or, if the petitioner believes that the application fails to contain information on a relevant matter as required by law, the identification of each failure and the supporting reasons for the petitioner's belief. On issues arising under NEPA, the petitioner shall file contentions based on the applicant's environmental report. The petitioner can amend those contentions or file new contentions if there are data or conclusions in the NRC draft or final EIS, or any supplements relating thereto, that differ significantly from the data or conclusions in the applicant's document.

The Commission, the presiding officer, or the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board designated to rule on petitions to intervene shall, in ruling on the admissibility of a contention, refuse to admit a contention if: (1) The contention and supporting material fail to satisfy the requirements of 10 CFR 2.714(b)(2); or (2) the contention, if