

November 26, 1979

f. Does this analysis of temperature decrease assume or account for any interactions between temperature change and chemical additions to the water (such as chlorine) as the interaction may affect fish survival rates? If so, explain the assumptions. If not, explain the reasons for not accounting for such interactions.

ANSWER:

1(a). As stated in the ACNGS Environmental Report Supplement, the Applicant believes shutdowns will not cause direct mortality to aquatic organisms because of the gradual change in temperature of the waters in the cooling lake in reaching ambient conditions.

1(b). Applicant has not made the calculation requested by this interrogatory. The Applicant has calculated the maximum rate of change of lake water temperature with time (0.19°F/hr.) and the time required to reach 1.5°F above ambient temperature (25 days) for the cooling lake during shutdown in winter. This information was already provided to TexPirg in reference number 69 made available for inspection in response to TexPirg's First Request for Production of Documents from Houston Lighting & Power Company.

The Applicant has not calculated mean and maximum changes in temperature and the probable rate of temperature decrease for the Brazos River during shutdown.

1(c). See response to Interrogatory No. 1(a).

1(d). The referenced statement on page 5.1-16 of the ACNGS Environmental Report was not made utilizing any specific rate of temperature change which would produce fish mortality since expected maximum rates of temperature changes are so low.

1(e). No.

1(f). No interactions between temperature change and chemical additions to the water as they may affect fish survival were assumed. The Applicant is not aware of any documented evidence that indicates that temperature changes, as expected in the Allens Creek cooling lake, and the addition of chemicals, as planned at Allens Creek, would somehow interact to significantly affect fish survival in a lake such as the Allens Creek cooling lake.

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INTERROGATORY NO. 2. Since system electrical load for HL&P is higher in summer than winter, is it correct to assume that refueling will occur in the winter for ACNGS? How long will such refueling last? And have the months preferred for refueling been selected? If so, what is the month preferred for refueling of the reactor?

ANSWER:

2. Applicant presently expects to refuel the ACNGS annually. Refueling is expected to last six to eight weeks. A preferred month or time of year for refueling has not been selected.

INTERROGATORY NO. 3. In response to #1 of TexPirg's fourth set of interrogatories, HL&P stated that the information requested which relates to barging of the reactor vessel is contained in response to Hinderstein's interrogatories. However, the cited Hinderstein interrogatories' responses did not contain a reference to the tons per inch emersion factor for the barge. In computing or calculating whether the barge loaded with the reactor vessel would be able to navigate the San Bernard River, was the tons per inch emersion factor determined for the particular barge?

ANSWER:

3. Yes.

INTERROGATORY NO. 4. If response to #3 is yes, state what that figure (tons per inch emersion factor) is. Is that an assumed figure, and if so, what is the basis of the assumption? [i.e., is the figure "assumed" based upon some average or calculation for most barges, or is it based upon a specific barge that has been selected already?]

ANSWER:

4. 19.51 (long tons), based on the design parameters of the "Loveland" class steel deck cargo barge. This information was provided in the report referenced in response to TexPirg's prior interrogatories.

INTERROGATORY NO. 5. If a negative response is given to #3, state or explain the technique HL&P uses to prove what the barge will meet the draft characteristics assumed and stated in the response to Hinderstein's interrogatory.

ANSWER:

5. Not applicable.

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INTERROGATORY NO. 6. Gulf Coast Waste Disposal Authority has proposed a refuse-to-energy facility utilizing Houston's trash. Houston City Council, in studying that proposal, has stated that they would like to receive proposals from other sources, too. Has HL&P considered making such a proposal to city council? Does HL&P plan to propose a refuse-to-energy facility to the city council? Please state what documents or memoranda in HL&P's possession relate to such consideration or proposals.

ANSWER:

6. HL&P has made no such proposal and has no plans to make any such proposal. Documents related to such proposals are available for inspection at Applicant's Energy Development Complex.

INTERROGATORY NO. 7. Does HL&P plan to purchase steam or electricity from the GCWDA refuse burning facility mentioned in #6 above? Has HL&P been contacted regarding the purchase of such energy? Please state what documents or memoranda in HL&P's possession relate to such purchases or contacts.

ANSWER:

7. HL&P was contacted about the GCWDA facility, but HL&P has no plans to purchase steam or electricity from the facility. Documents relevant to this matter are available for inspection at Applicant's Energy Development Complex.

INTERROGATORY NO. 8. Has HL&P ever considered constructing a nuclear power plant in a foreign country, such as Mexico? If so, provide the following information:

a. To what stage of planning did such a proposal go, or is at right now?

b. Was the consideration given for the purpose of replacing the Allens Creek Unit 1 or 2 with a foreign-sited facility?

c. Was a site selected in the foreign nation, and if so, where is that site?

d. If the proposal was serious enough to receive consideration by HL&P, why was the possibility of a Mexico site excluded from the Teknekron Site Study?

ANSWER:

8. No.

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INTERROGATORY NO. 9. Has HL&P discussed waste-to-energy production related to supplying the needs of Greenway Plaza? If so, explain the nature and outcome of those discussions. Please list all documents and memoranda relating to such discussions, and make such material available for inspection.

ANSWER:

9. HL&P was contacted regarding this proposal but has no present plans to participate in the project. Documents related to this proposal are available for inspection at Applicant's Energy Development Complex.

INTERROGATORY NO. 10. The following questions relate to the Applicant's electrical demand forecasting model described on p. S.8-6 of the Final Supp. FES.

a. Regarding the industrial demand model (after first five years), what variable, if any, explicitly accounts for industrial size? In particular, is "dollar of value added per unit output", "energy intensiveness per dollar added per unit output", or "employment" utilized to measure industrial size (production)?

b. Regarding the commercial demand model, what variable, if any, explicitly accounts for the size of the commercial user? Is "floor space" explicitly accounted for?

c. Is the forecasting model better described as "enumerative (engineering)" or "econometric" in concept?

d. Does the model differentiate end uses for the electricity and energy consumption within each user class (e.g., space heating, refrigeration, food freezing, etc.)? Please list each end use accounted for by user class (residential, commercial and industrial).

e. S.8-6 of the FS-FES notes that the model makes assumptions as to multi-family and single family composition. Are similarly separate assumptions made with respect to mobile homes? Generally, do individually metered multi-family housing units use less electricity per capita than single family detached units?

f. Does HL&P's model establish sub-categories of types of commercial users? What are those sub-categories?

g. State which of following are explicitly included as an independent variable in the forecasting model, and note if the variable is used only with respect to forecasting one or two user classes: population; household size and number; housing by type; industry by type and size; commercial building by type and size; gross product of service area; sales; employment; interest rates; income; price and income elasticities of demand, by customer class and by end use; appliance/equipment data; energy efficiencies; thermal integrity of structures; fuel prices; cross elasticities of demand, by customer class, by end use for alternative forms of energy; meteorology; rate structure.

h. What additional independent variables, if any, are included in the demand model?

i. What is the assumed increase in the price of electricity through 1987 as used in this model? Has HL&P revised the figure for price of electricity since the FS-FES was published? If so, what is the revised figure?

j. Does the electricity price figure(s) stated in (i) include the effects of most recent projections of price escalation at South Texas Project and ACNGS? Does the price forecast assume that Construction-Work-in-Progress will be allowed by the PUC this year, next year, and/or any following years?

k. Assuming all other variables constant, what is the effect of a one percent increase in electricity prices on the demand for electricity?

ANSWER:

10. Applicant objects to this interrogatory on the grounds that all of the information requested relates to Applicant's projections regarding future demand for electricity. As such, the interrogatory relates to Applicant's need for power analysis, which is not an issue in this proceeding. The ASLB has previously ruled that TexPirg Contention 7, related to energy conservation, does not include the whole issue of need for power by Applicant's system. (Orders of Sept. 26 and Nov. 7, 1979).

INTERROGATORY NO. 11. HL&P personnel have stated that an analytic program called "Progen" is used in determining the production expansion planning required to meet forecasted demand. With regard to the "Progen" model, respond to the following:

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- a. Does the model consider environmental factors? If so, does it operationalize environmental factors as planning constraints, additional costs in construction or operation of mitigation methods, or in summing "social costs"?
- b. Does the model consider or account for the geographic siting of production facilities?
- c. Does the model consider the costs of transmission facilities associated with production facilities?
- d. Is the reserve margin figure entered as a predetermined figure in this program, or does the model itself determine the appropriate reserve margin?

ANSWER:

11. PROGEN is a probabilistic simulation of generation model used in fuel forecasting. PROGEN is not used in determining capital cost, environmental cost, or generation planning. Therefore, the questions posed are not applicable.

INTERROGATORY NO. 12. List and produce any studies within the possession of Applicant relating to the effects of interconnection on HL&P, the State of Texas, and/or the region.

ANSWER:

12. The studies requested are listed or otherwise referred to in the interrogatories requested in Interrogatory No. 18 herein; the interrogatories and record in West Texas Utilities Co., et al. v. Texas Electric Service Co., et al., 40 F.Supp. 798 (N.D. Tex. 1979); the record in In the Matter of the Emergency Hearing on Intrastate and Interstate Service of Texas Interconnected System, TPUC Docket No. 14; and in the record in In the Matter of Central and South West Corporation, et al., SEC Admin. Proc. File No. 3-4951, all of which are available for inspection and copying in the offices of counsel for Applicant. Applicant does object to the production of documents or studies which are the subject of protective orders in In the Matter of Houston Lighting & Power Company, et al. (South Texas Project, Units 1 and 2), NRC Docket Nos. 50-498A, 50-499A).

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INTERROGATORY NO. 13. In testimony before the Texas Public Utility Commission, Mr. D. D. Jordan stated that HL&P has decided to increase its targeted reserve margin. What are the reasons for increasing the targeted reserve margin?

ANSWER:

13. The reasons are set forth at pages 10 and 11 of Mr. Jordan's testimony, which papers are attached hereto as Exhibit A.

INTERROGATORY NO. 14. When taking into account likely purchases of power revealed by HL&P in Turner/Oprea testimony at the PUC, will HL&P have a reserve margin of 27-28% by 1988 or 1989? If not, what will be the correct figure?

ANSWER:

14. Taking into account all of the assumptions in Mr. Turner's testimony, and assuming the Allens Creek Nuclear Generating Station comes on line by the peak of 1987, reserve margins for the years 1987, 1988, and 1989 will be 26.2%, 27.2%, and 22.9%, respectively.

INTERROGATORY NO. 15. Accounting for likely purchases of power, will HL&P have a reserve margin in excess of 30% before 1990?

ANSWER:

15. Accounting for likely purchases of power, HL&P does not anticipate a reserve margin in excess of 30% before 1990.

INTERROGATORY NO. 16. Does the present interconnection between Texas Utilities Company and HL&P enable Applicant to utilize TU's capacity on a fulltime, as well as emergency basis? Describe the nature of any obstacles to such usage.

ANSWER:

16. No. Applicant presumes that the obstacle is that TU needs its existing capacity to serve the some 1,400,000 customers of its subsidiaries Texas Power & Light Company, Texas Electric Service Company and Dallas Power and Light Company.

INTERROGATORY NO. 17. Is HL&P attempting to purchase a power plant from Texas Utilities Company? Is the purchase for a permanent ownership? If not, how long would HL&P own the facility?

ANSWER:

17. HL&P is engaged in current negotiations with TU regarding the purchase of a power plant in the early stages of construction. No final agreement has been reached on the terms of the contract.

INTERROGATORY NO. 18. Produce and make available responses by HL&P to interrogatories relating to interconnection filed by parties to the South Texas Project antitrust hearing.

ANSWER:

18. The interrogatory answers are available for inspection and copying in the offices of counsel for Applicant.

INTERROGATORY NO. 19. Regarding the failure of the STP auxiliary mechanical building to meet specifications, what was the date:

- a. That the building's frame and foundation were completed?
- b. That HL&P QA Division first discovered the failure?
- c. That HL&P reported the deficiency to the NRC?

ANSWER:

19(a). The final concrete pour on the foundation of the Unit 2 mechanical-electrical auxiliary building was completed on August 13, 1979. The building frame has not been completed.

19(b). HL&P Quality Assurance Department was notified by Brown & Root of the error on September 11, 1978.

19(c). HL&P notified the NRC Office of Inspection and Enforcement, Region IV, of the error on September 15, 1978.

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INTERROGATORY NO. 20. What caused the auxiliary mechanical building to be built one foot too short?

ANSWER:

20. Due to a survey calculation error, the basemat of the Unit 2 Mechanical-Electrical Auxiliary Building was constructed one foot short on the east side of the building. The error occurred because, instead of using the north-south containment/reactor centerline as the reference as had been intended, the building was laid out in the field using the dimensions relative to column line R.1 in the Fuel Handling Building. Column line R.1 in the Fuel Handling Building is offset one foot to the west of the containment/reactor centerline, thus resulting in the east edge of the Mechanical-Electrical Auxiliary Building being laid out one foot short of the design.

INTERROGATORY NO. 21. Regarding the failure of the STP gantry crane to meet bid specifications relating to tornado force winds, what was the date:

- a. That the gantry crane was installed in place?
- b. That HL&P's QA Division first discovered the deficiency?
- c. That Brown & Root's QA Division first reported the deficiency?
- d. That the deficiency was first reported to the NRC?

ANSWER:

21(a). The ECW gantry crane has been delivered to the site but has not been installed.

21(b). HL&P Quality Assurance Department was notified by Brown & Root of the deficiency on May 15, 1979.

21(c). The deficiency was reported by Brown & Root Quality Assurance Division on May 15, 1979.

21(d). The deficiency was reported to the NRC Office of I&E, Region IV, on May 16, 1979.

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INTERROGATORY NO. 22. Who or what division, department or contractor was responsible for drawing up the bid specification for the STP gantry crane?

ANSWER:

22. Brown & Root Mechanical Discipline of the Power Division prepared the bid specification for the ECW gantry crane.

INTERROGATORY NO. 23. How was the bid specification error made (re: #22 above)?

ANSWER:

23. The cause of the error is explained in complete detail in the report attached as Exhibit B hereto.

INTERROGATORY NO. 24. Did any department or division of HL&P review the bid specification on the gantry crane prior to its transmittal to the subcontractor? What department or division of HL&P received a copy of the bid specifications prior to transmittal to the subcontractor?

ANSWER:

24. The bid specification was reviewed by HL&P Mechanical Engineering and Quality Assurance Departments prior to transmittal to the subcontractor. The bid specification was received by HL&P Civil Engineering, Operations, Construction, Nuclear Engineering, Electrical Engineering, and Purchasing Departments prior to transmittal to the subcontractor.

INTERROGATORY NO. 25. Mr. D. D. Jordan testified before the Texas PUC that HL&P believed the engineering work at STP was 60% complete at the time of the issuance of a construction permit, but in fact it was only about 10% complete. On what basis did HL&P assume the engineering work to be 60% complete at the time of the construction permit issuance? When and how did HL&P learn that the work was, in fact, only 10% complete?

ANSWER:

25. Assumptions made by HL&P concerning the status of engineering work prior to issuance of the construction permit were based on Brown & Root reports issued shortly before receipt of the construction permit. The recognition of discrepancies was an evolving process. The

discrepancies in the status of engineering described by Mr. Jordan's testimony were derived from an intensive project management controls audit that took place over several months in 1978.

INTERROGATORY NO. 26. Did HL&P have any method or manner of independently verifying the completeness of Brown & Root's engineering work at STP prior to issuance of a construction permit? If so, what was that method? How does HL&P verify the completeness of Ebasco's engineering work in this proceeding?

ANSWER:

26. HL&P did not independently verify the completeness of Brown & Root's engineering work at STP prior to issuance of the construction permit. To determine the status of engineering on the Allens Creek project, HL&P independently employs a method known as the "Earned Value Technique". By this method, the scope of the Allens Creek engineering effort is broken down into individual work elements. Each element is budgeted engineering man-days to complete the particular effort. As work progresses, the budgeted man-days are compared monthly with the actual man-days expended to indicate the performance of the engineering effort. The cumulative effort is also compared monthly.

INTERROGATORY NO. 27. What percentage of the engineering work has been completed on Allens Creek Nuclear Generating Station?

ANSWER:

27. As of October 1, 1979, HL&P determined that 47.9% of engineering for the Allens Creek project has been completed.

INTERROGATORY NO. 28. Does HL&P have on-site QA personnel at STP?

ANSWER:

Yes.

INTERROGATORY NO. 29. List each presently operable natural gas generating station along with its normally expected lifetime, its date of first year operation, its MWe capacity, and its date of expected phase-out under the Industrial Fuel Use Act.

ANSWER:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Normal Lifetime (Yrs)</u>	<u>In Service Date</u>	<u>Capacity (MW)</u>	<u>Date of Phaseout*</u>
DW7	40-45	1955	167	1995
HOCI	40-45	1943	44	1995
HOC2	40-45	1947	44	1995
HOC3	40-45	1950	77	1995
HOC4	40-45	1951	77	1995
HOC GT1	25	1967-68	14	1995
HOC GT2	25	1967-68	14	1995
HOC GT3	25	1967-68	14	1995
HOC GT4	25	1967-68	14	1995
HOC GT5	25	1967-68	14	1995
HOC GT6	25	1967-68	14	1995
GB1	40-45	1949	70	1995
GB2	40-45	1949	70	1995
GB3	40-45	1953	112	1995
GB4	40-45	1953	112	1995
GB5	40-45	1973	398	**
GB73	25	1976	56	1995
GB74	25	1976	56	1995
GB81	25	1976	64	1995
GB82	25	1976	64	1995
GB83	25	1976	64	1995
GB84	25	1976	64	1995
WEB1	40-45	1954	109	1995
WEB2	40-45	1954	109	1995
WEB3	40-45	1965	375	1995
WEB GT1	25	1967-68	14	1995
SRB1	40-45	1958	174	**
SRB2	40-45	1956	174	**
SRB3	40-45	1959	230	**
SRB4	40-45	1960	230	**
SRB GT1	25	1967-68	27	1993
SRB GT2	25	1967-68	14	1995
THW1	40-45	1958	71	1995
THW2	40-45	1960	229	1995
THWCC	40-45	1974	474***	**
TWH51	25	1975	60	1995
TWH52	25	1975	60	1995
TWH53	25	1975	60	1995
TWH54	25	1975	60	1995
TWH55	25	1975	60	1995
TWH56	25	1975	60	1995
THW GT1	25	1967-68	14	1995

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Normal Lifetime(Yrs)</u>	<u>In Service Date</u>	<u>Capacity (MW)</u>	<u>Date of Phaseout*</u>
WAP1	40-45	1958	169	1995
WAP2	40-45	1958	174	1995
WAP3	40-45	1961	278	1995
WAP4	40-45	1968	555	1995
WAP GT1	25	1967-68	14	1995
PHP1	40-45	1966	441	1995
PHR2	40-45	1967	441	1995
PHR3	40-45	1968	565	1995
PHR4	40-45	1973	750	**
PHR GT1	25	1967-68	14	1995
CB1	40-45	1970	750	**
CB2	40-45	1972	750	**
CB3	40-45	1974	750	**

* These dates are based on PPIFA regulations now in preliminary form and dates may change depending the outcome of final regulations.

** Convert to oil use in 1990.

*** Includes eight 45 MW gas turbines.

INTERROGATORY NO. 30. Produce a copy of GE Topical report NEDO 10466 (including revisions) entitled "Power Generation Control Complex Design Criteria and Safety Evaluation."

ANSWER:

30. This document is available for inspection at Applicant's Energy Development Complex.

INTERROGATORY NO. 31. Produce any graphic depictions, drawings, or photographs of the control room design and power generation control complex (either for ACNGS or GE standard design).

ANSWER:

31. This information is available for inspection at Applicant's Energy Development Complex.

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Respectfully submitted,

J. Gregory Copeland

OF COUNSEL:

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ATTORNEYS FOR APPLICANT
HOUSTON LIGHTING & POWER COMPANY

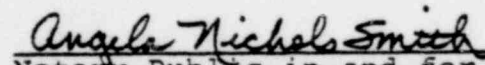
1595 293

STATE OF TEXAS §
 §
COUNTY OF HARRIS §

BEFORE ME, THE UNDERSIGNED AUTHORITY, on this day personally appeared W. F. McGuire, who upon his oath stated that he has answered Interrogatory Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 29 to TexPirg's Fifth Set of Interrogatories to Houston Lighting & Power Company in his capacity as Principal Engineer of the Environmental Protection Department for Houston Lighting & Power Company, and all statements contained therein are true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.


W. F. McGuire

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME by the said W. F. McGuire, on this 26th day of November, 1979.


Notary Public in and for
Harris County, Texas

ANGELA NICHOLS SMITH
Notary Public in Harris County, Texas
My Commission Expires October 18, 1980

1595 294

STATE OF TEXAS §
 §
COUNTY OF HARRIS §

BEFORE ME, THE UNDERSIGNED AUTHORITY, on this day personally appeared Jon G. White, who upon his oath stated that he has answered Interrogatory Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, and 31 to TexPirg's Fifth Set of Interrogatories to Houston Lighting & Power Company in his capacity as Supervising Engineer for Houston Lighting & Power Company, and all statements contained therein are true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Jon G. White
Jon G. White

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME by the said Jon G. White, on this 26th day of November, 1979.

Jeanne Blechman
Notary Public in and for
Harris County, Texas

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EXHIBIT A

1595 296

1 facilities.

2 Q. MR. JORDAN, DOES THE LEVEL OF CAPACITY RESERVES AFFECT THE
3 CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM?

4 A. HL&P has always sought to maintain a level of reserves
5 which will allow us to continue to provide reliable service
6 under unexpected adverse circumstances. The conditions of
7 the past have been such that the Company's policy of
8 maintaining a 15% target reserve margin was adequate to
9 ensure a reliable supply of electricity for its customers.
10 As stated previously, our system was basically a gas based
11 system and such generating units are relatively more
12 reliable than are alternative fuel units. Additionally,
13 the gas fuel was readily available and inexpensive.

14 However, the movement away from total dependence on
15 gas units may dictate a change in the target level of
16 reserves. Non-gas units such as coal, lignite and nuclear
17 are not as reliable because of the increased complexity and
18 design involved. These units are also large in order to
19 realize economies of scale and represent sizable shares of
20 our generating capacity. Interruptions in fuel avail-
21 ability due to transportation or production difficulties
22 may also lessen system reliability. All these consider-
23 ations may require us to maintain a higher percentage of
24 reserves in the future.

25 The target level of reserves is also influenced by
26 the uncertainty of the expected load growth in the service
27 area. Even though our present forecast indicates a
28 reduction in the projected load growth from our historical

1 pattern, we anticipate that our installed capacity reserves
2 will be 18.7%, 14% and 13.8% in 1980 through 1982,
3 respectively, based on our current construction program and
4 demand forecast. These reserve percentages are expressed
5 in terms of the yearly peak load requirements. Even as
6 costly as our construction program is, we still are falling
7 somewhat short of our desired minimum reserve margin in
8 1981 through 1982.

9 Q. WHAT PLANS DOES HL&P HAVE TO DEAL WITH THESE SHORTFALLS IN
10 GENERATING CAPACITY?

11 A. We have previously executed a contract with the City of
12 Austin Municipal Electric System which provides that the
13 City will make available to HL&P 500 MW of capacity during
14 both 1980 and 1981. Negotiations are presently under way
15 with potential suppliers to provide additional supplemental
16 power to HL&P through 1985. Additionally, evaluations are
17 being made to determine the feasibility and desirability of
18 installing short-lead-time capacity in 1982 or 1983.

19 OTHER EFFORTS TO PROVIDE RELIABLE SERVICE

20 Q. MR. JORDAN, HAS HL&P IMPLEMENTED OTHER PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO
21 PROVIDE RELIABLE CUSTOMER SERVICE?

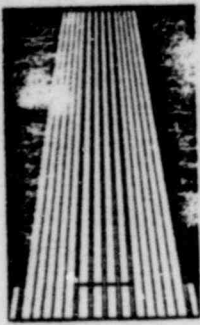
22 A. Yes. We have recently undergone a reorganization in the
23 customer service area and we have also embarked upon a
24 program to improve energy conservation.

25 Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE PURPOSE OF YOUR REORGANIZATION AND THE
26 EFFECTS IT HAS HAD ON SERVICE.

27 A. The purpose of the reorganization was to enable us to
28 respond more quickly and positively to customer

EXHIBIT B

1595 299



Houston Lighting & Power Company

Electric Tower
P.O. Box 1700
Houston, Texas 77001

October 9, 1979
ST-HL-AE-381
SFN: V-0100

Director, Region IV
Office of Inspection and Enforcement
611 Ryan Plaza Drive, Suite 1000
Arlington, Texas 76102

Dear Sir:

South Texas Project
Units 1 & 2
Docket Nos. STN 50-498, STN 50-499
Final Report on the Essential
Cooling Water Intake Structure
Gantry Crane

On May 16, 1979, Houston Lighting & Power Company reported to your office the failure to properly include the effects of tornado wind loadings on the essential cooling water gantry crane. This transmittal provides a final written report as required by 10 CFR 50.55(e).

Very truly yours,

E. A. Turner
Vice President
Power Plant Construction
& Technical Services

LRJ:bf
Attachment

1595 300

DUPLICATE DOCUMENT

Entire document previously
entered into system under:

ANO 7910160457

No. of pages: 12