

region. One possible way to go about it is to ask people directly to predict what they would do, for example, if asked to evacuate. Ordinarily, a psychologist or sociologist does not take the responses at face value, translating them directly into his own predictions. In predicting elections, for example, the forecaster often does not report the raw percentages, but takes into account the degree of a respondent's declared intention to vote, the strength of feeling for and against the candidates, and trends over time (which may affect the interpretation of the undecided vote). Similarly, in attempting to predict how well an evacuation plan could be carried out, one probably would want to use information of all the kinds just described, and not simply rely on the respondents' own predictions.*

7. As to the validity of information gained from surveys, it is difficult to give a simple answer, since the kinds of information are so variegated. Sample surveys are in many respects like a census, except that they use statistical sampling techniques to draw representative small groups of a population of interest, from whose responses predictions can be made accurately about an entire population. The technology of sampling is highly developed and amazingly precise. Even 40 years ago, when I was conducting surveys of the American public's buying of war bonds for the U.S. Treasury Department, we were able to draw samples of about 1,000 respondents and project from their answers the amount of bonds sold in a nation-wide drive to within a few

* "The most common tack to increase the predictability of behavior from attitude has been the 'other variables' approach. In addition to the central attitude, measures are also obtained of related and possibly conflicting attitudes and of the individual's perception of situational constraints" (Kiesler & Munson, 1975).

percentage points. The basic technique of probability sampling is to give every member of a population an equal chance to be included. That can be done so accurately that the degree of precision attained is a simple function of the number of persons in the sample.

8. In recent years, methodological research has shown that a population can be sampled to a degree of adequacy satisfactory for most purposes by taking a sample of telephone numbers, since 97% of households in the U.S. now have telephones. The validity of data obtained by this cost-effective method has proved to be equal to that from face-to-face interviews.

9. When it comes to obtaining demographic information, like the number of families having children in school, the numbers of persons in an area who own cars or who live alone, there simply is no better way to find out than to ask people, as a census does. The amount of lying or dissimulation on most items of information that are not self-incriminating is truly negligible. There can hardly be any doubt that emergency planning could be carried out more effectively in the presence of full information of this relatively objective kind than without it. Unfortunately, the U.S. Census does not provide a great deal of the kinds of information needed. For example, the census does not tell how many persons in the EPZ do not have a fluent grasp of spoken or written English; hence, we do not know how many people would be unable to read the information brochures distributed by the licencees or to understand emergency instructions given in English over the EBS. The only feasible way to estimate the size of the problem is a sample survey.

10. Likewise, there is no better way to ascertain a person's beliefs than to ask him or her directly. Values and attitudes can to some extent be inferred indirectly from observations of behavior, but few psychologists would rely wholly on such observations if it were possible to ask questions.

11. Statements of intention, especially intentions to buy or save, are considered such a valuable basis for economic prediction that both the government and industry have invested a good deal of money in annual surveys of spending and saving behavior. The best known are those conducted for many years under the direction of the late George Katona at the University of Michigan's Survey Research Center, which began during the years when Katona and his colleagues worked at the Division of Program Surveys in Washington. I had the privilege of working with Dr. Katona on the first of these studies.

12. If the question is asked, "How well can overt behavior be predicted from attitudes?" an answer is given by Cialdini, Petty and Cacioppo (1981) in the authoritative Annual Survey of Psychology. They write: "The attitude-behavior problem has continued to generate a great deal of research, but no longer are researchers questioning if attitudes predict behaviors, they are investigating when attitudes predict behaviors. ...attitudes have a great deal of predictive utility." The research of Ajzen and Fishbein (1977) in particular shows that poor results in past studies are largely attributable to a failure to zero in on the particular behavior precisely enough. Thus, one could not predict very accurately how many people would evacuate an area in case of a

specific accident scenario on the basis of answers to a general question about attitude toward nuclear power. Asking something like, "What would you do--go about your usual business, stay indoors, or leave the area--in case of an accident at Indian Point?" would permit somewhat more accurate prediction because it would match the behavior in terms of what Ajzen and Fishbein call action (the specific act of evacuating) and context (that of an accident at Indian Point), but is still vague on target and time, and the context lacks specificity. The Suffolk County survey is exemplary in this respect, for (in terms of context) it spells out a series of precise accident scenarios, and in follow-up questions it clarifies target (where the respondent would go and by what means). Only the time referent is necessarily unspecified; it is doubtful that it would have made much difference if the question had included something like this: "Suppose that Shoreham were to start operations next month, and three weeks later there were an accident..."

13. In short, it means nothing to invoke a vague concept of "authenticity," when research has zeroed in on the specific aspects of behavior that must be invoked in a question to maximize predictability. Indeed, when there is a good match between attitude questions and the behavior being predicted as to action, target, context, and time, it is possible to predict behavior in situations the respondent has not yet experienced. The objection by Drs. Lecker and Dynes to the use of sample surveys to aid in emergency planning on the ground that the situation is too hypothetical thus lacks cogency.

14. The Suffolk-Shoreham study gives a good example of the difference made by specificity concerning the hypothetical situation. In the first scenario presented, respondents were asked to imagine that as a result of an accident at the Shoreham nuclear plant, persons within 5 miles of the plant were advised to remain indoors; 40% of those surveyed living within that area said that they would evacuate, plus 40% of those living from 6 to 10 miles from the plant. When the scenario closely matched the actual accident at TMI (pregnant women and pre-school children asked to evacuate within 5 miles, those from 6 to 10 miles advised to remain indoors), the percentages indicating they would leave the region went up to 57 and 52. These rather closely match the actual figures obtained by Flynn (1979) in a telephone survey at TMI: within 5 miles, 60% evacuated and from 6 to 10 miles, 44%. (In the next more remote zone, the figures are 30% for Shoreham and 32% for TMI--a close correspondence, even though the areas were not defined in exactly the same way.) Note also that Houts et al. (1981) report "approximately 60 percent" of the respondents in their telephone survey of the 5-mile zone had evacuated. It is striking that the Suffolk results from the TMI-like scenario more closely match the actual TMI results than they do the results from their own, slightly less severe, first scenario.

15. The TMI data are noteworthy also for the degree to which the two

independent telephone surveys replicate one another, though they were done at slightly different times. Even the reasons given for leaving showed great agreement:

	<u>Flynn</u>	<u>Houts</u>
Situation seemed dangerous	91%	82%
Information on situation was confusing	83%	78%
To protect children	61%	50%
To protect pregnancy	8%	8%
To avoid confusion of forced evacuation	76%	68%
Pressure from someone outside family	28%	22%
Trip planned before incident	5%	7%
Other (free response)*	< 1%	< 1%

*No other reason, not even 'It was a nice spring weekend for a trip,' occurred often enough to be tabulated in either survey.

16. It is true that the less time elapsed between the survey and the behavior to be predicted, the better the prediction (Davidson & Jaccard, 1979; Schwartz, 1978). The implication is that surveys like the Suffolk County study need to be done frequently. I would advise an annual survey in the Indian Point area; if the results of the second study are very close to those of the first, and if relevant conditions in the area do not change markedly, a third study could be deferred somewhat.

17. It might be added that a considerable body of research has validated Fishbein and Ajzen's (1975) theory that the best predictor of

behavior is the actor's intention to perform the behavior. It has been successfully applied to predicting family planning behavior (Davidson & Jaccard, 1979; Vinocur-Kaplan, 1978), use of alcohol by adults (Kilty, 1978) and adolescents (Schlegel, Crawford & Sanborn, 1977), and voting on a nuclear power plant initiative (Bowman & Fishbein, 1978).

18. The principal alternative theory attracting current research effort in this field is that of Triandis (1977, 1980). It uses a combination of a person's intentions, habits (often measured by a record of past behavior), psychological arousal, and facilitating conditions in the environment. Though some research supports this theory, in the only direct comparison of predictions based on the two approaches, the Fishbein-Ajzen theory proved superior in predicting students' church attendance (Brinberg, 1979). Note that even in this alternative theory (that of Triandis, 1977), predictions are based on the past behavior in the same situation of the particular persons in question, not that of other people in other situations, as is advocated by Dr. Dynes. It would be impossible to apply the Triandis theory to predicting evacuation behavior at Indian Point, since there is no history of such previous behavior by the persons involved on which to build.

19. Let us consider, by contrast, the procedure urged by Drs. Dynes and Lecker--one could hardly dignify it by calling it a theory--namely, that the future behavior of people during a radiological emergency at Indian Point can be best predicted on the basis of the behavior of other people at other places in different types of emergencies taking place some years ago. It relies upon three obvious fallacies.

20. First, it ignores the major role of the situation in determining behavior, which has been thoroughly established in a large body of recent psychological research stimulated by the radical situationalism of Mischel (1968). In my unpublished review of TMI research, I have identified no less than six ways in which responses to an important aspect of the situation--the radiological nature of the threat--brought about behavioral findings unprecedented in previous disaster research.

21. Second, it assumes that people everywhere are the same, in all relevant respects, but especially that they have a uniform dominant response to stress, which is to become conforming and dependent upon constituted authorities. The literature to the contrary is so enormous that it would be tedious indeed to document more than a representative fraction of it. Surely the extraordinary diversity of human responses to stressful situations like emergencies is well known (see, for example, Goldberger & Breznitz, 1982; Janis & Mann, 1977; Menninger, 1963; Grinker & Spiegel, 1945; Hamilton, 1979). A substantial subdiscipline in psychology for many years has been devoted to the study of individual differences (see, for example, Anastasi, 1958; Tyler, 1956). A great deal of the work done at the Research Center for Mental Health has been focused on important dimensions of individual difference called cognitive styles (Gardner, Holzman, Klein, Linton & Spence, 1959). We have demonstrated over and over that people of contrasting cognitive styles react to precisely the same situation in diametrically opposite ways (see, for example, Klein, 1954; 1970). Likewise, a large part of the literature of abnormal and clinical psychology, like that of psychiatry,

is devoted to elucidating the extremely variegated ways in which people break down under various types of stress (see, for example, Holt, 1968; Janis, Mahl, Kagan & Holt, 1969). Dr. Lecker's uniformitarian stance is not supported by any serious scientific literature known to me.

22. The third fallacy is to assume that the American people have not changed in any important respects during the past few decades. It happens that one of the most striking and consistently reported long-term trends in American public opinion ever reported is the steady erosion of public faith in authority figures. Long reported in various journals of public opinion, it is now the subject of a full-length book, by Lipsit & Schneider (1983). In Appendix I, I present some representative data from a variety of reputable polling firms, which document this trend. All aspects of "the establishment," from governmental institutions like the Congress and Supreme Court to the mass media, big business, labor unions, and the universities, have lost the trust and faith of the public over the past 20 years. It is not difficult to understand why people would have been disillusioned about the credibility of duly constituted authorities when the President of the United States was shown up to have deliberately lied and covered up the Watergate affair, and when so many figures in a previous administration were shown in the Pentagon Papers to have behaved in a similar way about the war in southeast Asia.

23. It is difficult to understand how anyone who lays so much stress on the role of faith in authorities and leaders in an emergency could shrug aside as of no importance such massive evidence of widespread attitudinal change over time. One manifestation of it in human response

during emergency is the looting and other forms of public disorder during the New York City blackout of 1977. Dr. Dynes himself has written about looting as a new phenomenon of public behavior. It can hardly be disregarded as a portent that the growing mood of alienation in America will make it considerably less certain that the public will believe what authorities and experts tell them in case of an accident at Indian Point, and that they will comply with instructions. These data help us to understand the surprising new phenomenon of shadow evacuation at Three Mile Island. In this instance, people did not follow the course of behavior indicated by the authorities when at least 150,000 of them outside the 5-mile zone (where a limited evacuation was recommended) decided on their own to leave the area.

24. In relation to Dr. Lecker's repeated statement during his cross examination that in an emergency at Indian Point, people would turn trustingly and obediently to the constituted authorities because of the existence of an emergency plan, certain data from the studies of Altschuler (1982) and Yankelovich, Skelly and White (1981) are especially important. They agree in finding that most people in the EPZ do not trust Con Edison, and that very substantial minorities indicate that they would give little credence to statements by PASNY, the NRC, or elected governmental figures. These are clear warning signals that many people will not behave in the traditional fashion of publics in nonradiological emergencies of bygone years, and that the smoothly coordinated, lockstep evacuation presumed by the licensees' consultants will be seriously disrupted by unpredictable and rebellious behavior of substantial numbers of people.

25. Given this state of affairs, it is even more urgent that a thorough and adequately funded study of the entire affected area be conducted by a firm of impeccable reputation for objectivity, such as Yankelovich, Skelly & White, along the lines of the Suffolk County survey.

State of New York
County of New York
SWORN TO BEFORE ME

THIS 25 DAY OF APRIL 1983

Robert R. Holt

Robert R. Holt

[Signature]
MELVIN GOODMAN
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 38-1484006
Qualified in Nassau County
and Expires March 28, 1984

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APPENDIX 1

Measures of confidence in institutional representativeness,
trustworthiness and accountability.

- 1) "The government is run by a few big interests looking out themselves."

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1980</u>
AGREE	18%	76%

- 2) "The government in Washington cannot (only some of the time/none of the time) be trusted to do what is right."

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1980</u>
AGREE	25%	71%

- 3) Feel that "quite a few of the people running the government don't seem to know what they're doing."

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1980</u>
AGREE	28%	63%

(SOURCE: Center for Political Studies, Institute for Social Research
University of Michigan Election Studies)

- 4) "Most public officials (people in public office) are not really interested in the problems of the average man."

	<u>1980</u>
AGREE	73%
DISAGREE	27%

(SOURCE: National Opinion Research Center; General Social Surveys, 1980)

- 5) "As far as people in charge of running (READ EACH ITEM) are concerned, would you say you have a great deal of confidence, only some confidence, or hardly any confidence at all in them?"

CONFIDENCE IN INSTITUTIONS

	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1966</u>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Medicine	37	34	30	42	43	42	43	49	57	48	61	73
Higher educational												
institutions	34	36	33	41	37	31	36	40	44	33	37	61
The U.S. Supreme Court	29	27	28	29	29	22	28	34	33	28	23	50
The military	28	28	29	29	27	23	24	29	40	35	27	61
The White House	28	18	15	14	31	11	X	18	18	X	X	X
The executive branch of												
the fed. government	24	17	17	14	23	11	13	18	19	27	23	41
Television news	24	29	37	35	28	28	35	32	41	X	X	X
Major companies	16	16	18	22	20	16	19	15	29	27	27	55
Congress	16	18	18	10	17	9	13	16	X	21	19	42
The press	16	19	28	23	18	20	26	25	30	18	18	29

(X = not asked)

SOURCE: Harris Survey: Trends in Confidence in Institutions; 1981/#85; as of Oct. 22, 1981)

- 6) "Do you think public officials have been honest in telling the people all they know about the danger from the Three Mile Island accident, or was the danger greater, or less than they said?"

	<u>1979</u>
More danger than they said	55%
Told all they knew	20%
Danger was less than they said	8%
No opinion	17%

(SOURCE: CBS/New York Times Poll; April, 1979)

- 7) "How much trust do you have in what the government tells you about the risks of nuclear power?"

	<u>1978</u>
A great deal	16%
Some	42%
Very little	42%

- 8) "How much trust do you have in what the opponents of nuclear power tell you about the risks of nuclear power?"

	<u>1978</u>
A great deal	8%
Some	51%
Very little	41%

(SOURCE: Bureau of Social Science Research, for Resources for the Future; July/Aug., 1978)

Curriculum Vitae

ROBERT R. HOLT

Personal Information

Born in Jacksonville, Florida, December 27, 1917
Address: 20 East 8th Street, New York, NY 10003
Married; 4 children

Education

Princeton University, B. A., 1939 (Highest honors)
Harvard University, M.A., 1941
Harvard University, Ph.D., 1944
Attended courses and seminars for several years in the Washington School
of Psychiatry and the Topeka Institute for Psychoanalysis (1944-53)

Certification

Diplomate in Clinical Psychology of the American Board of Examiners in
Professional Psychology, 1952
Certified Psychologist, New York State, 1958-present

Honors/Fellowships/Awards

Phi Beta Kappa, 1938
Sigma Xi, 1943
Fellow, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, Stanford,
Calif., and Special Research Fellow, National Institute of Mental
Health, 1960-61.
Research Career Award, National Institute of Mental Health, 1962-present.
Great Man Award, Society for Projective Techniques and Personality
Assessment, 1969.
Psychologist of the Year Award, New York Society of Clinical Psycholo-
gists, 1973.
William V. Silverberg Memorial Lecturer, American Academy of Psycho-
Analysis, December 1973.
Award, Distinguished Contributions to Clinical Psychology for 1974.
Division of Clinical Psychology, Division 12 of the American Psy-
chological Association, August, 1974.
Sandor Rado Memorial Lecturer, Columbia University Institute for Psycho-
analysis, 1978.
Philips Distinguished Visitor, Haverford College, Nov. 20-21, 1980.

Positions Held

1941-44 Research Assistant, Harvard Psychological Clinic, Cambridge, MA
 1941-44 Tutor and Teaching Fellow, Harvard and Radcliffe, Cambridge, MA
 1944-46 Study Director, Division of Program Surveys, B.A.E., Wash., DC
 1944 Instructor, American University, Wash., DC
 1946-49 Clinical Psychologist, Winter V.A. Hospital, Topeka, Kansas
 1946-50 Clinical Assistant Professor, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas
 1947-49 Associate Psychologist, The Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kansas
 1949-53 Senior Psychologist, Research Department, The Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kansas
 1949-53 Lecturer, Topeka Institute for Psychoanalysis, Topeka, Kansas
 1951-53 Director of Psychological Staff, The Menninger Foundation (Also served as Acting Director, Department of Research, June-September, 1952; June-September, 1953)
 1953-58 Associate Professor of Psychology, Graduate School of Arts and Science, New York University
 1953-63 Director, Research Center for Mental Health, New York University
 1953-60 Part-time private practice of diagnostic testing, New York, NY
 1956-61 Member, Fellowship Committee, Foundations Fund for Research in Psychiatry
 1958- Professor of Psychology, New York University
 1963-69 Co-Director, Research Center for Mental Health, NYU
 1963-65 Member, National Institutes of Health, Mental Health Fellowship Review Panel
 1964-68 Member, NYU Arts and Science Research Fund Committee
 1967-68 Visiting Professor of Clinical Psychology, Harvard University
 1968-69 Member, NIMH Mental Health Extramural Research Advisory Committee
 1969- Senior Staff Member, Research Center for Mental Health, NYU
 1969-72 Member, Board of Trustees, Psychological Service Center, New York Society of Clinical Psychologists
 1970-74 Member, NYU Institutional Grants Committee
 1975-76 Member, NYU Arts and Science Research Fund Committee
 1976-77 Member, NYU Center for Humanistic Studies
 1981- Member, NYU Human Subjects Committee
 1982- Member, NYU Graduate Curriculum Committee

Professional Society Participation

American Psychological Association: Associate, 1941-51; Fellow, 1951-present (Divisions 8 and 12).
 Member, Advisory Committee on Psychological Bulletin and Psychological Monographs, 1954-55.
 Member, Council of Representatives, 1954-56, 1961-63.
 Representative, World Federation for Mental Health, 1954-56.

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April 15, 1983
EF2-63499

Mr. James G. Keppler, Regional Administrator
Region III
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
799 Roosevelt Road
Glen Ellyn, Illinois 60137

Subject: Interim Report of 10CFR50.55(e) Item on Fisher Control Valve
Actuators (#37)

Dear Mr. Keppler:

This interim report on the Fisher Control valve actuator problem has been prepared to provide the current status of this problem.

This item was originally reported to Mr. R. Knop of NRC Region III by Detroit Edison's Mr. H.A. Walker, Supervisor - Construction Quality Assurance, on December 31, 1980. At that time, it had been determined that there was a problem with Fisher Control valve actuators at the Fermi 2 site.

Control valves were purchased from Fisher Controls per Detroit Edison specifications. Later, Detroit Edison Engineering determined that cut-off frequencies had not been adequately specified to assure that seismic design of the valves accounted for the Fermi 2 peak response frequency. An investigation by the manufacturer revealed that the original valve actuators did not meet the necessary seismic requirements.

New valve actuators have been ordered via a revised purchase order. The engineering specifications for Class 3 valves were revised for future purchases. Of these eight (8) new actuators, four (4) are scheduled to arrive in May, 1983, and the remaining four (4) in June, 1983. These new actuators, when installed, will meet seismic requirements.

Another report on this item, either interim or final, will be sent when further information is available. If you have questions concerning this matter, please contact Mr. G.M. Trahey, Assistant Director - Project Quality Assurance.

Very truly yours,

T.A. Alessi
for D.A. Wells

DAW/DF/pn

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APR 27 1983

APA Division of Clinical Psychology (Division 12): President-elect, 1961-62; Past-President, 1962-63
 Committee on Examinations in Clinical Psychology: Member, 1947-48; Chairman, 1948-49
 Committee on Nominations and Elections: Member, 1948-50, 1954-58; Chairman, 1956-57, 1962-63
 Committee on Publication Outlets in Clinical Psychology: Chairman, 1949-52
 Executive Committee: Member-at-large, 1951-53; Member and Council Delegate, 1954-57, 1960-63
 Committee on Divisional Reorganization: Member, 1961-62
 Organizing Committee, Conference on an Idealized Training Program for Psychotherapists: Chairman, 1961-63
 Awards Committee: Member, 1964-65
 Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues: Member, 1941-60; 1961-present
 Committee on Atomic Education: Member, 1948-50
 Committee on Arms Control and Disarmament: Member, 1961-64
 Topeka Psychoanalytic Society: Associate Member, 1947-54
 Society for Projective Techniques and Rorschach Institute, Inc.: Fellow, 1948-58
 Committee on Membership: Member, 1949-51
 Executive Committee: Member, 1949-53
 Committee on Ethics: Member, 1954-58
 New York Chapter: Executive Board Member, 1954-55
 American Association for the Advancement of Science: Member, 1949-62; Fellow, 1962-present
 Council for the Advancement of the Psychological Professions and Sciences: Member, Board of Governors, 1971-74
 New York State Psychological Association: Member, 1955-1972
 Committee on Peace: Member, 1961-62
 Committee on Mental Health Clinic Licensure: Member, 1962-63
 Committee on Response to Social Issues: Member, 1969-71
 World Federation for Mental Health: Associate, 1956-63
 American Association of University Professors: Member, 1958-present
 Psychonomic Society: Member, 1960-70
 Association for the Psychological Study of Sleep: Member, 1961-71
 Congress of Scientists on Survival: Interim Council Member, 1962-63
 Federation of American Scientists: Member, 1962-present
 Council on Research in Bibliography: President, 1965-73
 Peace Science Society (International): Member, 1965-present
 Environmental Research Fund: Member, Board of Scientific Advisors, 1971-present
 Society for General Systems Research: Member, 1976-present

Editorial Experience

The TAT Newsletter, Editor, 1946-52
Journal of Social Issues, Member, Editorial Advisory Board, 1949-51
Journal of Projective Techniques, Member, Editorial Advisory Board, 1949-60
Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, Consulting Editor, 1955-60
Journal of Psychological Researches (Madras, India), Editorial Board, 1956-56
Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, Member, Editorial Board, 1957-present
Psychological Issues, Member, Editorial Board, 1958-present
American Imago, Member, Board of Consultants, 1963-present
Handbook of Clinical Psychology, Member, Editorial Board, 1963-65
Psychoanalysis and Contemporary Science, Member, Editorial Board, 1969-77
Core Information Series: Psychology, Member, Editorial Advisory Board, 1974-75
Psychoanalysis and Contemporary Thought, Member, Editorial Advisory Board, 1978-present
Journal of Mental Imagery, Member, Editorial Advisory Board, 1981-present
Imagination, Cognition and Personality: The Scientific Study of Consciousness, Member, Editorial Advisory Board, 1980-present
Review of Psychoanalytic Books, Member, Editorial Board, 1980-present
International Forum of Psychoanalysis, Member, Advisory Board, 1982-present

Consultantships

Consultant to Research Department, Menninger Foundation, 1953-60
 Training Consultant, New York Area Veterans Administration, 1953-64
 Consultant to Bank Street College of Education, Advisory Committee for Teacher Selection Project, New York, NY, 1953-58
 Consultant to Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology, New York, NY, 1957-58
 Chairman, Committee of Consultants, Mental Health Book Review Index, 1958-73
 Consultant to New York State Psychiatric Institute, 1958-59
 Consultant to Psychology Panel of the Armed Forces--NRC Committee on Bio-Astronautics, 1959-60
 Consultant to Pregnancy Research Project, Beth Israel Hospital, Boston, MA, 1959-60
 Consultant to Department of Psychiatry, City Hospital at Elmhurst, Queens, NY, 1960-61
 Consultant to Milledgeville State Hospital, Milledgeville, Georgia, 1962-63
 Consultant to PANE (People Against Nuclear Energy), Middletown, PA, 1981-present