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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING BOARD

Before Administrative Judges:

Morton B. Margulies, Chairman
Dr. James H. Carpenter
Dr. Peter S. Lam



In the Matter of	8	Docket No. 50-446-CPA
	8	
Texas Utilities Electric	8	ASLBP No. 92-668-01-CPA
Company	8	
	8	(Construction Permit
(Comanche Peak Steam Electric	8	Amendment)
Station, Unit 2)	8	
	8	

MOTION FOR REHEARING
BY R. MICKY DOW, PETITIONER

Comes now, R. Micky Dow, hereinafter Movant, and files this, his Motion For Rehearing, of a Memorandum and Order, issued October 19, 1992, in the above-styled and numbered cause, and in support of which would show:

I.
BACKGROUND

In a Memorandum and Order dated and served September 11, 1992, the Board established a schedule for amending the petitions, by all parties seeking intervention and hearings, the same being for the purpose of supplementing them with contentions for litigation at a hearing. The filing date was set at "no later than October 5, 1992."

On October 5, 1992, both petitioners, Sandra Long Dow dba Disposable Workers of Comanche Peak Steam Electric Station, and R. Micky Dow, filed their Motion For Extension of Time, wherein they requested the Board grant them a thirty day extension of time to file their a-

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mended petition, and assert their contentions; and, on October 7, 1992, the Board issued an order requiring all responsive pleadings to that motion to be mailed, no later than, October 3, 1992.

On October 19, 1992, the Board issued the Memorandum and Order, the subject of this motion, wherein the Board stated, on page 4, thereof "For movants to prevail . . . they have the burden of showing good cause. . . . It is a burden they have not met.", and did, thereby, deny the motion for extension of time.

II. ARGUMENTS

A. The Board Erred In Assertion That Good Showing Not Met.

This movant's statements that he was confined, from September 3, 1992, until, on or about, October 3, 1992, is more than a sufficient showing of good cause for his inability to make timely filing. The fact that the order establishing a schedule for filings was not issued until September 11, 1992 is prima facie that this movant could not have known about the same. As movant stated in his original motion, his place of confinement was Hugo, Colorado. He further averred that he was denied communication with his spouse. How, then, could he have known of an order, by this Board, which would have, certainly, been sent to his residence in Pennsylvania, and not Colorado? As was also stated, in his request for extension, when he did learn of the scheduling order, he immediately responded with the only manner of pleading the circumstances allowed, that of a request for extension of time.

It is of no consequence, or merit, whether this movant was precluded from the knowledge of the scheduling order by virtue of his MOTION FOR REHEARING BY R. MICKY DOW, PETITIONER -2-

ing confined in the Lincoln County Jail, in Hugo, Colorado; Walter Reed Hospital, in Washington, D.C., or, lost, in Yellowstone National Park. What is of consequence, and certainly has merit, 's that this movant had no knowledge of the scheduling order, due to circumstances of which he had no prior knowledge, or control, that prevented him from being at his residence, in Pennsylvania; and, in addition, was not able to have contact with anyone, at that residence, to advise him of the receipt of the same. What would follow, then, is that, what the petitioner was unaware of, he could not adhere to. It would also follow, that, if one petitioner had all the papers, notes, and materials with him, then his co-petitioner was powerless to do anything on her own, as was clearly pled in the request for extension. It then would seem, that the most logical, and only practical filing that could be made, when first finding out about the schedule giving the October 5 date as the final date, and only discovering that on October 3, 1992, would be to file a request for extension. The key point of merit is established by public record, court transcript and these petitioners averments in their request. If the Board finds these to be lacking in credibility, and or truth, then an order to show cause, not denial is more in order, and should have issued.

B. The Response By The Utility Ludicrous, Barely Worthy Of A Reply.

As reference was made to it, by the Board, the movant will make a minimal reply to the response of Texas Utilities. The very wording and styling of the pleadings submitted by Texas Utilities constitutes an ever downward spiraling in credibility and demonstrates, not only a decided lack of professionalism, but tends to underscore this movant's primary contention that they lack the competence and capability

to operate the CPSES facility. One newspaper account, of this movant, described him as a "skinny, one-legged, tattoed, Indian, "outlaw" attorney. How can one, described thusly, be such an apparent threat to a multi-million dollar corporation, and in such a way as to evoke the detailed, and theatrical search of the English language, for a different set of adjectives, each and every time, with which to attempt to have a discrediting influence over these petitioners' pleadings?

Let us please recall, with a degree of accuracy, exactly WHAT was pled in the Request For Extension of Time. This movant has never indicated, mentioned, and, more accurately, alleged, any manner of "scheme", but, rather, stated "The suspect conditions . . . are clearly indicative of interference. . . .", and to editorialize an averment to preclude that it was made in an unsubstantiated manner, by its very author, is not, at all, adherent to the rules of good pleading. Lines 3-6, of page 3, of the Request For Extension of Time, clearly, again, show, that it was pled in specifics that "the parties could not confer with each other . . . and because all other materials were with R. Micky Dow, nothing could be prepared or filed prior to this date.". Is it to be believed that, because this movant failed to identify the other "party" as Mrs. Dow, "the utility claims that **nothing** (emphasis added) was shown. . . ." This utility is doing nothing less than proving movant/petitioners' case for them by their very conduct, and movant would ask when some of the very terminology that is used as an abuse, by this utility, will be directed toward them, by way of disciplinary action? This movant prays the Board not treat the foregoing as simple argument, but take a hard look at the style itself, its manner, and more particularly, its design and intent.

C. Only Credible Argument Submitted By Petitioners For Intervention.

It is imperative that the Board take judicial notice of the detail and impact of Petitioners' For Interventions' response in support of the request for extension of time, and to look at it from an angle of understanding the reaction of Texas Utilities. The entire history of this matter has been the very personal, orchestrated, attempt to preclude, at whatever cost, the parties Disposable Workers of Comanche Peak Steam Electric Station, and R. Micky Dow, from ever achieving a forum whereby they can introduce the evidence they have accumulated, as they know what its result will be.

It is equally important to remember that this movant is not an attorney, is an indigent, and has attempted to adhere to the rules, scheduling, and all other requirements in as timely and professional manner as possible; and, that, although, the required contentions were not filed, as he did not find out about the schedule until two days before it was exhausted, he did, with a great deal of difficulty, get a logical request for extension filed in a timely fashion. By NRC regulation, the construction permit is not suspended by any challenge to it, construction continues, and, therefore, a short delay is not, and cannot be construed, to be prejudicial to any but the petitioning parties, who have stated they have no argument with delay. In most manners of litigation, one continuance is granted as a matter of right upon any reasonable request. This is the first and only such request.

D. The Response Of The NRC Staff Is Also Without Merit Or Logic.

It was, again, clearly stated in the Request For Extension of Time that all of the papers, materials, evidence, and equipment, were with Mr. Dow, and were, therefore, unavailable to Mrs. Dow. The word all

is self-explanatory, in itself; and one would think it to be, at least in this case, synonymous with only. The statement "she fails to explain how she could not otherwise obtain the knowledge necessary to prepare the documents to support the petition. . . .", in view of the very nature of both the circumstances and the contents of the pleading itself, are not only ludicrous, but preposterous.

It is idiotic to assume, much less infer, that these parties, in view of their well documented record of relentless litigation in this matter, have merely just sat back and "let the clock tick away" without making every effort to overcome a situation which was not of their design or orchestration, and certainly not under their control, which caused them to file for a request for extension.

E. Irrefutable Statement Of Fact Not To Be Confused With Narrative.

These petitioners, and particularly this movant, based their request for an extension of time on one primary factor, and one factor alone. This movant averred that he was arrested in Limon, Colorado on September 3, 1992, held in the Lincoln County Jail, in Hugo, Colorado, until October 3, 1992, without access to communications with his wife and co-petitioner, access to any manner of legal materials, method of preparation, and, even, the mails. He also stated that he was separated from his evidenciary materials, case notes, and equipment. Any other substance or matter pled, was done so hypothetically and was clearly indicated as such. Movants personal feelings and allegations as to the cause of his confinement are matters which can be addressed at a later time, but in no way change or alter the facts as stated hereinabove. This is not a lack of credibility, but, apparently, the failure to understand the obvious. As a mere aside, to the statement

on page 5, which states, "Other petitioners [quite ambiguous, as there are but one other set of petitioners] . . . have met the October 5 filing date and none have reported any bizarre treatment.", can be qualified in several respects, first with the phrase, "in this instance" as this movant is quite sure Mr. Macktal would argue the point, and this entire matter is filled with the mistreatment of parties; however, fortunately for them, none were arrested, as was this movant. An arrest is most definately, on its face, not bizarre.

The Board is respectfully requested to search the logic of paragraph 2 on page 5, and reminded of the attention given to it hereinabove. If this movant was arrested and confined in Colorado from the 3rd of September until the 3rd of October, 1992, and not allowed sufficient communication, how could he be aware of a scheduling order mailed to his home in Pennsylvania after the 11th of September? In further question of that paragraph, the Board is respectfully reminded that October 3, 1992 is a Saturday, and, October 5, 1992 is a Monday. How can this movant provide, other than by averment, probative evidence of a jail confinement, in the span of one eight hour business day, without the benefit of subpoena, which consists of records which have either not yet been transcribed by the court, or jail records which have not yet been written or filed. Once, again, an order to show cause would have been more appropriate, rather than outright dismissal and/or denial of the request.

F. Delay Shown To Be Immaterial By Board's Very Action.

Petitioners, and, more particularly, this movant, made a request for an extension of time, in order to finish preparing and submit their supplemental pleading to this Board. The suggested length of time in

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that request was for thirty days, and the Board, certainly, had the discretionary power to shorten or lengthen it accordingly, in the absence of any specific showing by the petitioners for a need of exactly thirty days. As has been shown, by this movant and the other petitioners, no prejudice will result from granting the request. What is further proof that no prejudice will result is that it took this Board 14 days to render its decision on the request, which is fully one-half the period of time requested. Movant would respectfully ask, why not render a decision granting five days from the issuance of the memorandum and order?

III. CONCLUSIONS

This movant would submit that, in fact, a good cause showing for the granting of an extension of time has been given to this Board. The movant would further submit that the granting of the extension will in no way cause prejudice to the utility or the NRC, as it can have no effect upon continued construction of Unit 2, at CPSES. The other petitioners to this matter support the request, and they are the only other parties who might be prejudiced by the extension.

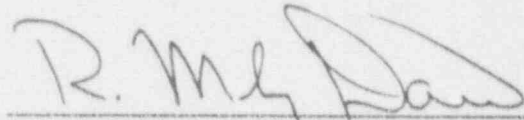
Surely this Board does not, in good conscience, believe that the present memorandum and order would, or could, ever survive a review by the appellate court. There are some very serious discretionary and due process concerns herein. Neither the utility, or the NRC, have introduced one fact which would refute anything alleged, and/or averred by these petitioners and, more particularly, this movant. In keeping with the presumption of truthfulness, the precepts of Rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, it is far more viable, more practical

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cal, and equitable, that, if the Board does entertain serious doubts about the request for extension of time, it issue an order to show cause why same should not be granted, and let the parties submit their supportive materials. To render a decision, which would be dispositive of these partys' participation, based upon nothing more than the theatrical blustering of the utility, is, at best, arbitrary, and cannot survive review.

WHEREFORE, PREMISES CONSIDERED, this movant would respectfully request a period of ten days, in which to file a supplemental pleading to the original petition. In addition, movant would hereby attach and incorporate by reference, the same as if fully copied and set forth at length, a copy of the statement prepared for both the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Department of Justice, with regard to the incident which caused the filing of the original request, for reference by this Board.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "R. Micky Dow", is written over a horizontal line.

R. MICKY DOW, pro se
P.O. Box 875
Monroeville, Pennsylvania 15146
(412) 823-9043
Movant

STATEMENT OF: RICHARD E. DOW, JR. aka R. MICKY DOW
P.O. BOX 875
MONROEVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA 15146
Telephone 412-823-9043
D.O.B. 11-23-47
SSN 390-44-6170

On or about the early morning of September 3, 1992, I was traveling, from Georgetown, Colorado, to Lawton, Oklahoma, in my 1977 Dodge van, with a temporary transfer registration taped to the right front windshield, in plain sight. I had all the transfer papers, proof of ownership, and registration with me, and all were in my name, alone. I had a valid Texas Driver's License, number 14670299, and I had one passenger with me, a ROBERT PAUL LONG, of Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania. I had purchased the van, two days prior, from a Tom Zang, in Greenup, Illinois.

Besides my entire personal wardrobe, my artificial leg, and other personal materials, my van contained all of my office equipment, and, most particularly, a vast portion of evidenciary materials, written pleadings, case notes, memoranda, and 2 REELS OF AUDIO LOGGERTAPE CONTAINING CRITICAL CONVERSATIONS FROM THE COMANCHE PEAK STEAM ELECTRIC STATION LOCATED IN GLEN ROSE, TEXAS; RELATING TO MATTERS CURRENTLY PENDING IN MORE THAN ONE U.S. DISTRICT COURT, TWO U.S. COURTS OF APPEALS, THE U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION, AND THE ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING BOARD. The bulk of this material is of national safety significance, and could, easily, be considered of defense significance.

I had gone to Georgetown, Colorado, to meet with a man who had identified himself to me as HENRY N. MULVIHILL an attorney. Although I believed the purpose of the trip, and the meeting, were for an entirely different, although collateral, purpose; it appeared, after our first, and only, personal meeting, that his intent was, in

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fact, to coerce, or in some other manner, intimidate me to "scrap" all of my work on the Comanche Peak matter, to the Department of Energy, in order to assure the awarding of the Monitored Retrievable Storage facility, which meant a huge monetary reward, in his interpretation.

I became concerned, and suspicious that this was some sort of illegal, and certainly improper, arrangement and procedure; and I decided to immediately disassociate myself from it. Mr. Mulvihill had gotten rooms for myself and my passenger at the Georgetown Motor Inn, and it was from there that I called my wife and told her I was going directly to Lawton, Oklahoma, to the Fort Sill Apache, and make full disclosure to them of what I believed they were being set up for. I also informed her that I would be stopping for fuel in Limon, Colorado, a point approximately half-way to the Kansas State Line, and that I would call her again from there. I left Georgetown, Colorado, shortly after midnight, September 3, 1992.

When I exited, at the Rip Griffin Truck Stop, from I-70, and approached the stop sign at the end of the ramp; there was, what looked like a patrol car, parked in the ditch, directly around the corner, facing in the direction of the traffic flow, at right angles to my van. There was no apparent reason for this car to be parked in this location at this angle, as the only thing behind him was the bridge across the highway, and the only thing on the other side was a ramp from the west bound lane, and a ramp to the west bound lane, no traffic flow. The patrol car had a silver star insignia on the driver's door, and its parking lights were on.

I turned the corner, passed the patrol car, and traveled approximately 150 yards before turning into the truck stop. Although there

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was no license plate on the rear of my vehicle, no movement came from the patrol car. I parked, nose in, to the front of the truck stop restaurant, and we went inside, only long enough for a cup of coffee and a quick phone call home.

We came out, got in the van, and, as fuel was cheaper across the street, I exited Rip Griffins, slowly, and crossed the street to a convenience store. The patrol car had not moved, and we exchanged comments to each other, at the time, that this car was apparently waiting for someone. It made no attempt to approach us, or move in any other manner. We fueled, checked the oil, and washed the windows, all total spending approximately 15-20 minutes at this location, with, again, no approach by the patrol car.

As we came onto the roadway, heading for the east-bound ramp to the interstate, I dropped in behind a semi, heading in the same direction. We were traveling at approximately 5-10 miles per hour, and as he put his turn signal on, so did I. I was approaching the patrol car slowly enough that the sticker on the windshield was plainly visible. Yet, as I was almost parallel to him, he began to move forward and begin a turn to come into place behind me. He actually had to brake in his turning process, as I was going so slow, he almost connected with my rear bumper. My passenger even commented, "Something's wrong here, this guy is following us!"

I stopped at the stop sign, the patrol car immediately behind me. I made my turn, and told my passenger "Keep your eyes on him and let me know the second he puts his lights on. This is a set up and I don't want to be shot for failing to stop." We went all the way down the ramp, entered the highway, and, suddenly, my radar detector went off,

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and my passenger said, "There's the lights!". I immediately put my right turn signal on, left the roadway, stopped the engine, and put my hands on top of the steering wheel, in plain sight. We had traveled approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, from the beginning of the ramp.

I watched the patrol car pull up, right on my bumper, in the side mirror, and read City of Limon, when the man got out of the car. He had his hand on his side arm, and I was orally saying the Lord's Prayer as he walked up the side of my van. I did not believe he was the police, and honestly believed I was about to be shot in the head. I turned my head, so that I would be able to see him to describe him if I were lucky enough to survive, and, as he got even with my window, I said "Officer, if you stopped me because of no license plate, there is a sticker on the windshield in front, and I have all the papers, I am transporting this vehicle."

He said nothing to me, but continued around the front of the van, gave the quickest of looks at the paper in the window, and came back. I had reached up on the dash, and got the envelope with the title and registration to show him when he got back. I handed them out the window, and said "Here are all the ownership papers." He barely looked at them, and then spoke for the first time, simply saying "Have you got a driver's license?" I said yes, and produced it. He took it, looked at it for a minute, and then said "I'll be right back." He then went back to his car, and got in.

My passenger said, "this is a set-up, they were waiting for you." I said "I know, it's either the NRC, the utilit., or Wackenhut, but I think they've got me this time." He asked "what will they do to me?" I said "Nothing, it's me they want, I'm dead meat, but they won't dare

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do anything to you, they would never be able to explain it. Just wait if he doesn't get right back out of his car, there will be another one pull up in a minute and they'll come and say they are taking me to jail, and I'll disappear." He said, "they can't do that, we've been stopped three other times and they checked you out and there's no warrants or anything on you." I said, "I know, but just watch. Please tell Sandra I Love Her."

Suddenly another car came up the shoulder and pulled into the ditch, alongside the van, and that man got out and approached the passenger side of the van. The first man came back up my side and said "I'm going to have to arrest you and take you with me, there is a warrant on you from Fort Worth."

I walked back to the first car, and thought it really strange that he opened the front passenger door. I thought it even more than strange that this door had NO INSIGNIA on it at all. He handcuffed my hands in front of me, which I really thought was strange. He and the other man did a lot of talking and walking back and forth. I sat there for at least 10 minutes and then they came and asked me if I wanted to release the vehicle to the passenger, and I said yes, and could I be allowed to talk with him for last instructions. I signed what looked like a release form, and then instructed my passenger, very clearly, that if all else failed, take the van back to Georgetown, but no matter what do not release anything from inside of it, or it, unless he had specific orders from my wife, as this was all important Comanche Peak material, and of federal importance. He agreed. The first man then got in the car with me, and the only comment he made to me at all was "Somebody in Texas wants you real real bad."

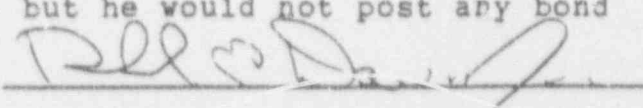
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I was very scared, but when the car started going down what looked like a back country road, with no lights, I became terrified. I expected the car to stop and I would be shot, or else I would be pushed out going down the road to make it look like I tried to jump. The man with me said nothing, and I couldn't talk. I did not believe, at any time, that I was with police officers, and when we got to our destination, I did not believe it to be a jail.

Immediately upon entering this building, I told the officer there that I wanted to speak to the F.B.I. immediately, that I believed my life was in danger, and that I was carrying important federal evidence and I needed my van protected immediately. I requested, specifically, protection under the Federal Witness Protection Program.

Nothing was said to me. I was given only a pair of coveralls to wear, no shoes, and taken to an isolation room and locked in. In the next several hours, on two more occasions, I made the same requests to speak to the F.B.I. and for protection for myself and the evidence, and no response was made. I was not finger-printed or photographed, nor given shoes. The first two times I was taken to court, I was chained heavily to my crutches in such a manner that I barely could walk, and not even given assistance to sit down in a chair, but, rather, had to fall into it.

In the next 36 hours I received 3 messages from jail personnel to "call my lawyer" as this Mulvihill man was posing as my attorney. In the first two conversations with him, he was merely intimidating, telling me I better keep my mouth shut, that he was working on getting the problem in Texas resolved and that when it was cleared up everything would be just fine for me, but he would not post any bond

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I would have to be content to sit there. In the third call, he made threats which I clearly felt were against my life and safety, and I attempted to report them to jail personnel, again repeating my request for the F.B.I., and protection. All that happened was that the Sheriff interviewed me, said he would get some agents out to see me, and then I was suddenly moved into an area where there were other prisoners, and given a shoe. I requested to file charges for the theft of my van and its contents, repeated the importance of the contents, and all of it was ignored.

The next morning, Saturday, September 5, I was called out and taken to an interview room, where the Under-Sheriff introduced himself to me. He asked me if my life had been threatened and I said yes. He asked me by whom and I told him the man Mulvihill. He asked me if any other prisoners or jail personnel had made any threats. I said absolutely not. He told me that the F.B.I. had contacted his office and told him that my wife had made repeated calls to them and stated that both other prisoners and jail personnel were threatening my life and that they recommended that I be put in some manner of segregation. I told him that this was absolutely false, that I knew for a certainty that my wife had made no such statements, nor would have any need to make such a statement, and that I believed the request to have me put in segregation was being made to isolate me from telephone use. I pleaded, strenuously, that I be allowed to remain in population, telling the Under-Sheriff that this was the only place I felt safe as I was surrounded with witnesses. The end result was that the only way I would be allowed to stay in population was to sign a Release of Liability to the Lincoln County Sheriff's Department with regard to any

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thing that might happen to me while I was in their custody. I did this as well as giving a complete statement with regard to the incident, in which I made the formal allegation that I believed the F.B.I. had made material false statements to the Sheriff's department. I was promised a copy of that statement, but never given one.

After an interview with a member of the F.B.I in which I was assured that there would be an investigation, and, after an interview with a local investigator sent by the District Attorney, for whom I did a 20 page statement and was assured there would be an investigation, as well as copies of any reports, I have seen no reports, nor any results of any investigations. When I filed a formal petition with the Lincoln County District Court in an attempt for a court order for charges including theft of the vehicle, transportation of stolen property, tampering with evidence, and intimidation of a witness, the Lincoln County District Attorney told the court that the F.B.I. had ruled it to be a federal matter and were investigating it, and the court ruled accordingly pursuant that argument; while the F.B.I. has told my spouse that they have no jurisdiction, that it is not a federal matter and they will neither investigate or bring charges.

In the interrim I have had a vehicle stolen, with its contents of evidence and materials relative to major federal matters inside. The chain of custody has been broken, and, more than likely, rendered this material inadmissible in court. This material has been transported across state lines, and the life and testimony of its owner threatened. Yet the F.B.I. tells me there is no federal basis for jurisdiction. I would respectfully ask that my name not be confused with the name of Karen Silkwood, I am still alive, and I am not through.

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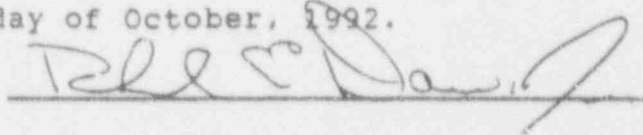
Not only was I in custody four days before I was ever booked in-
to this jail; and, not only was it fourteen days before I ever saw an
attorney; but any telephone number I tried to dial on the prisoner
telephone system was blocked preventing my access after it had been
used more than once. This happened to no other inmate, nor did it
happen on any other telephone. Except, that on one occasion, when a-
nother inmate attempted to help me through his home phone and the
availability of three-way calling, his access was then denied to his
home phone.

I was arrested, in Colorado, on a Fugitive warrant, but have nev-
er seen one, or any order of confinement. Purportedly, the charge in
Texas is Theft Over 750 Under 20,000 for which I am on bond. I have
never failed to appear for any noticed hearing, nor violated the con-
ditions of my bond, which only require appearance at all noticed hear-
ings. I am not charged with jumping bond, interstate flight, or any
manner of escape, and no formal bond revocation has ever occurred, yet
I am to appear for extradition proceedings. I would ask FOR WHAT? Am
I entitled to bond, pursuant the Constitution, or not.

I have only touched on the high notes of this matter. It goes
much deeper, and is far more complicated, even to include my being a
witness to using the former Secretary of State as a tool for revenge.
I formally request the full and complete investigation of this matter.
I have made this statement voluntarily with no promise of any manner
or threat being made to me. I aver that the statements and allegations
contained herein are true and correct to the best of my memory, know-
ledge and belief upon penalty for perjury.

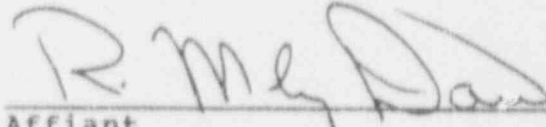
DATED AND SIGNED THIS THE 19th day of October, 1992.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

This is to certify that the original of the foregoing Motion for Rehearing By R. Micky Dow, Petitioner was telefaxed to Emile L. Julian Chief, Docketing and Service Branch, Office of the Secretary, with the original being sent by courier and a true and correct copy sent to the parties listed below on this the 10th day of November, 1992.


Affiant

Office of Commission Appellate
Adjudication
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Comm.
Washington, D.C. 20555

Administrative Judge
Morton B. Margulies, Chairman
Atomic Safety and Licensing Board
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D.C. 20555

Administrative Judge
James H. Carpenter
Atomic Safety and Licensing Board
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Comm.
Washington, D.C. 20555

Administrative Judge
Peter S. Lam
Atomic Safety and Licensing Board
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Comm.
Washington, D.C. 20555

Marion L. Zobler, Esquire
Michael H. Finkelstein, Esquire
Office of the General Counsel
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Comm.
Washington, D.C. 20555

George L. Edgar, Esquire
Counsel for TU Electric
Newman & Holtzinger, P.C.
1615 L Street, N.W., Suite 1000
Washington, D.C. 20036

Michael D. Kohn, Esquire
Counsel For Petitioners
Kohn, Kohn & Calapinto, P.C.
517 Florida Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

