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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSIONCKETED USNRC

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Title:

Tennessee Valley Authority

(Watts Bar Nuclear Plant, Unit 1; RULEMAKINGS AND Sequoyah Nuclear Plant, Units 1 (ATIONS STAFF

Browns Ferry Nuclear Plant, Units 1, 2 & 3)

Docket Nos:

50-390-CivP, et al.

ASLBP No:

01-791-01-CivP

Location:

(Telephone Conference)

Date:

Thursday, July 19, 2001

Work Order No.:

NRC-338

Pages 1-61

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1	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
2	NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
3	+ + + +
4	ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING BOARD PANEL
5	PRE-HEARING CONFERENCE
6	X
7	: Docket Nos.
8	IN THE MATTER OF: : 50-390-CivP;
9	TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY : 50-327-CivP;
10	(Watts Bar Nuclear Plant, : 50-328-CivP;
11	Unit 1; Sequoyah Nuclear : 50-260-CivP;
12	Plant, Units 1 & 2; : 50-296-CivP;
13	Browns Ferry Nuclear : ASLBP No.
14	Plant, Units 1,2 & 3 : 01-791-01-CivP
15	: EA 99-234
16	X
17	Thursday, July 19, 2001
18	Via telephone conference call
19	The above-entitled matter came on for
20	hearing, pursuant to notice, at 10:00 a.m.,
21	BEFORE:
22	CHARLES BECHHOEFER, Chairman
23	RICHARD F. COLE, Administrative Judge
24	ANN MARSHALL YOUNG, Administrative Judge
25	

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3	Authority,
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1	Appearances (continued)
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13	MICHELLE MCKOWN, ESQ., ASLBP
14	NICHOLAS HILTON, NRC/OE
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1 P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S 2 10:03 a.m. 3 JUDGE BECHHOEFER: This is a Pre-Hearing Conference in the case involving the Tennessee Valley 4 5 Authority, proposed civil penalty. TVA filed a request for a Hearing which the Board granted. Let me 6 7 introduce the board members first. My name is Charles Bechhoefer. I'm the Chairman. 8 Identify yourself. 9 JUDGE COLE: This is Richard Cole. I'm an 10 environmental technical member. 11 JUDGE YOUNG: Hi. This is Ann Marshall 12 I'm one of the Lawyer Administrative Judges. JUDGE BECHHOEFER: And with us here also 13 14 are Michele McKown and Lee Dewey, who are counsel who 15 work for the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel. 16 Would other people on the line also identify 17 themselves now, for the record. 18 MS. EVANS: This is Carolyn Evans. regional counsel here in Region II. 19 20 DENNIS DAMBLY: 21

And also from the NRC, this is Dennis Dambly with the Office of General Counsel, and I have with me, Susan Chidakel from the Office of General Counsel and Jennifer Euchner, from the Office of General Counsel, and Nick Hilton, from the Office of Enforcement.

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I'm

1	MR. FINE: This is Thomas Fine from the
2	Tennessee Valley Authority. I have with me the trial
3	team of Brent Marquand, John Slater and Barbara
4	Maxwell.
5	JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Okay, as we announced
6	in an earlier order, we are going to use this
7	conference to take care of certain matters, pre-trial
8	matters, before we go to Hearing.
9	And one of the things we would like to
10	discuss is whether there's agreement as to what the
11	protected activities are that are involved in this
12	proceeding. Do parties have objection to that, or can
13	we just rely on the Notice of Violation and the Notice
14	Imposing Civil Penalty?
15	MR. DAMBLY: I think you need to address
16	that to TVA, Your Honor. I don't know if they agree
17	with what we put down there or not.
18	JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Right. Mr. Fine or
19	whoever else wishes to deal with that?
20	MR. MARQUAND: Hang on a second, Your
21	Honor. We don't have the Notice of Violation in front
22	of us.
23	JUDGE YOUNG: Just to sort of put this in
24	context, this is Judge Young, as we said in our
25	earlier Order, what we want to do is try to define the

issues as clearly as we can and some of 1 responses following your suggesting various sub-2 issues. And we think that it would be good if we could 3 be as clear as possible on all of these issues to find 4 5 out where, if the parties are in agreement, to clarify that and if there are disagreements on what the issues 6 And just in are, what those disagreements are. 7 discussing the case, we looked at the factual issues, 8 the legal issues, the factual issues, the primary one 9 seems to be the issue of the protected activity and 10 the legitimate business reason for the actions for 11 outcomes. Then on the legal issues, what would be the 12 controlling regulatory authority, the standard and 13 burdens of persuasion and proof. 14

What we would like from you, is clarification on where you're in agreement and where you're in disagreement.

And I guess, Mr. Dambly, you said that you wanted us to direct this to TVA and I suppose, in one sense, TVA in responding. You have in a sense, raised some issues and do not appear to completely track what the staff has said in their Notice of Violation and Order Imposing Civil Penalties, or are we misunderstanding that?

MR. MARQUAND: We took issue with the

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Notice of Violation, obviously. We think, we are somewhat uncertain about the standard of either the Burden of Proof or the Burden of Persuasion that the NRC staff proposed. If we are reading the Notice of Violation correctly, or as we read the Notice of Violation, we disagree with the Burden of Persuasion and of going forward/Burden of Proof that the NRC staff proposed.

JUDGE YOUNG: In your Pre-Hearing Statement, on Page 10 and 11, you defined the issues to be mitigating, yet the first one you define is, "What is the Standard of Proof," and then looking back at your January 22nd Reply, you go into your view of the Burden of Proof and the Burden of Persuasion in a fair amount of detail.

Maybe at this point, does the staff -- Mr. Dambly, does the staff disagree with the step-by-step analysis that TVA has done is doubting that was Enclosure 1 to the January Reply?

MR. DAMBLY: Unfortunately, I don't have the January Reply in front of me, but I think we're in agreement that the Burden of Proof is preponderance of the evidence. I think we're probably in disagreement over the issue of the weight, if you will, to be applied to the DOL proceeding which they've analyzed.

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Should the staff -- should this be DOL and should the staff prove by preponderance that Mr. Fiser's protected activities were a contributing factor that led to his non-selection and etcetera.

TVA could still then come in and show by clear and convincing evidence that, in spite of that, he's not entitled to a remedy because they had legitimate business reasons that would have led them to do the same thing.

Our position is that, just like under Title VII, and for that matter under Section 211, a "If we demonstrate by reading of 211 says, preponderance of evidence that Mr. Fiser's protected activity was a contributing factor in the actions they took, that is sufficient and that is a violation." What 211 says is, "You don't award a remedy if they can show that they would have done the same thing, but a violation would have occurred, " which is similar to what is in Title VII, I think after the 1990 amendments to the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

If you show discrimination was a motivating factor, even a but-for standard will effect a remedy but it will not effect whether a violation occurred.

MR. MARQUAND: I agree in part with what

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Mr. Dambly said. We have a disagreement with respect 1 2 to the --JUDGE BECHHOEFER: By the way, is this Mr. 3 4 Fine, or? MR. MARQUAND: Mr. Marquand. 5 Oh, okay. Would you JUDGE BECHHOEFER: 6 identify yourselves before speaking? I think that 7 would be useful. 8 MR. MARQUAND: Mr. Marquand. We do have 9 a partial agreement with Mr. Dambly that we part ways 10 over the use of a but-for causation test. 11 tend to correct him on one minor point. Neither Title 12 VII nor Section 211 of the Energy Reorganization Act 13 could offer remedy in a dual motive case. It simply 14 cuts off the cause of action. 15 I mean, you can't prove discrimination, 16 but in our view, our reading of 50.7 and the way it's 17 been applied in the past, is it's been applied 18 similarly to Section 211 and Title VII. And where we 19 really disagree is, the way we read the Notice of 20 Violation, is the staff is applying a different test 21 under 50.7, than would be applied under Title VII or 22 under Section 211 of the Energy Reorganization Act. 23 We think that those are read the same way. 24

JUDGE YOUNG: Let me see if I can state my

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understanding. This is Judge Young. Let me see if I can state my understanding of what TVA is saying and then ask whether and to what extent the parties agree with my understanding of what TVA's saying.

First, that, and this is not necessarily, I don't necessarily equate this with actual order of proof. I think that's a separate issue. In other words, which witness goes first and so forth, but it's the order in which we would analyze the evidence that's presented. And that is we first look to see whether the NRC staff can show a prima facie case of discrimination by showing typically that Mr. Fiser engaged in some protected activity.

Two, the employer was aware of the protected activity. Three, the employer took adverse action against the employee, and then that the evidence is sufficient to permit an inference that the protected activity was the likely reason. Then if we get beyond that issue, if we find that the NRC has presented a prima facie case of discrimination or retaliation, then we look to see whether TVA has shown legitimate business reasons for the action.

Then if we find that TVA has shown a legitimate business reason for the action, we look to see whether the NRC staff has shown that the business

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reason was a pre-text for retaliation by showing 1 either that TVA's reason was false or that 2 protected activity more likely did not motivate the 3 4 action. Now to that point, I am assuming that the 5 parties do not disagree. Am I correct or incorrect on 6 7 that? MR. MARQUAND: This is Brent Marquand, of 8 We agree with your statement that is the 9 proper analysis for the Burden of Production in a 10 Title VII, in a Section 211 case, and under 50.7. 11 There is also, however, as I'm sure you're aware, a 12 second analysis in what's called a dual motive case, 13 and I think that's where we disagree with the staff. 14 In a dual motive case --15 JUDGE YOUNG: Well, before we go to that, 16 let me ask Mr. Dambly, do you agree with the analysis 17 up to that point? 18 MR. DAMBLY: Yes, Your Honor. 19 JUDGE YOUNG: Okay. So now we're to the 20 dual motive case. Mr. Marquand, go ahead. 21 In a dual motive case, MR. MARQUAND: 22 where, and I think this is where we differ, I'm going 23 to argue, and I think the law is clear in Title VII 24 and under Section 211 where the Complainant or the 25

Proponent proves by preponderance of the evidence that the adverse action was taken because of protected activity, or because of the individual being in a protected class. Well, they proved by preponderance of the evidence that, that discrimination played a part, maybe not the entire motivating force, but played a part.

It is the employer's burden then to come forward with evidence by clear and convincing evidence, to prove that they would have done it in any event, for legitimate reasons. And as I understand the staff, the staff is saying they think that they have a preponderance of the evidence, that they can show by preponderance of the evidence that Mr. Fiser's non-selection for a new job was motivated in part by protected activity.

They're saying, "They win," that under 50.7 that the clear and convincing evidence standard is not applicable under 50.7, that there is a violation regardless of whether the employer had legitimate motives that it would have undertaken in any event. And that, that is where the staff differs in its analysis of 50.7 from Title VII or Section 211 of the Energy Reorganization Act.

And I think that's where we differ in our

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analysis of the law.

JUDGE YOUNG: Mr. Dambly?

MR. DAMBLY: Yes, Your Honor? I think that's a reasonably accurate statement, I need to state at the outset here that 50.7 is not 211. 211 is informative as is Title VII. There is no 50.7 case law and we're not bound by DOL and we're not bound by the Title VII analysis.

You all are actually writing on a clean slate, because there's never been a 50.7 case. You can look to those and we intend to look to those for, you know, guidance and I think we've agreed on the basics. The difference, and where the staff differs from TVA, and where 211 and the staff would diverge, is the entire purpose for 211 was to provide a forum for a personal remedy for individuals who have been the victims of discrimination.

The NRC does not have the authority to provide personal remedies and DOL was given the authority to provide personal remedies. The clear and convincing test or a but-for test under Title VII or whatever, goes to, well, if the employee would have been in the same position anyway, then they don't deserve a remedy. The staff's position is the whole purpose for 50.7 and all the progeny and the various

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other parts throughout 10 C.F.R. is to tell licensees, not giving Mr. Fiser a personal remedy. We're telling TVA, "You can't take that into account in your decision making process. 6 did, that's a violation." We don't care whether Mr. 7 Fiser wasn't personally entitled to remedy or not, 8 because they would have done the same thing. 9 considered his protected activities, that's off limits 10 and they can't do it. 11 12 13 14 15 16

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"You can't consider protected activity and if you take it into account, that's a violation, "because we're

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Oh, by the way, do you take the position that NRC could not require, maybe not in this proceeding, but in general, could not require that TVA afford Mr. Fiser a job under the technical qualifications of licensee section, which permits the staff to consider whether the licensees are technically qualified to carry on the activities, whatever they're supposed to do? Would the staff take the position that NRC could not require TVA to give a particular job to Mr. Fiser?

> Tell them who you are. JUDGE YOUNG:

Yes, this is Judge JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Bechhoefer speaking.

MR. DAMBLY: Judge Bechhoefer, the answer

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to that question is yes, the staff would take the position that we can not order any personal remedy for Mr. Fiser, including reinstatement to a specific position. That was part of the principal reason I indicated earlier, when the 211 was taken up on the Hill.

As you know, I believe it's the <u>Calloway</u> case in which the Appeal Board first held that we had the authority to take actions against licensees for discrimination against whistleblowers. But, the staff had concluded that we couldn't do anything for the whistleblower, and that led to 211 providing an individual remedy. We don't provide individual remedies. We can issue orders against TVA and impose civil penalties against TVA, but we cannot require them to re-hire Mr. Fiser.

JUDGE YOUNG: That brings me to a question and it sounds to me as though it would be appropriate to have the parties brief this issue of whether that last step that TVA argued we should include in our analysis, whether we should in fact consider the TVA's analysis of the dual motive cases.

And a question that I have about those,

I've done employment cases in previous work as an

Administrative Law Judge in Tennessee, and you're

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right, the case law with regard to remedies, I think, is as TVA has stated it. I cannot recall, however, and I want to ask both of you, whether there is separate case law on the analysis apart from the remedy, when you have a dual motive case, because there may be a distinction, as Mr. Dambly argued between a case under 50.7, which would not involve personal remedy for Mr. Fiser and whether there has been actual discrimination and retaliation. And what I would like to know, is whether there is any case law on that issue outside the context of the remedy. Does that make sense? Does my question make sense?

MR. MARQUAND: Your Honor, I'm not sure I understand but let me, this is Brent Marquand from TVA, and I'm not sure I understand your question. think we indicated before that at least under Title VII and under Section 211, the case law doesn't say that that cuts off a remedy.

It says that that is a part of the proof of discrimination, and that the remedy is afforded once discrimination is proven. The fact an employer would have taken undertaken the same action for legitimate business reasons goes to the liability issue for discrimination, not whether the employee is entitled to a remedy.

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JUDGE YOUNG: Well, if you'll look at your 1 footnote 3 on Enclosure E1-7 on Enclosure 1, to your 2 January 22nd, 2001 Reply, does everyone have that? 3 4 MR. MARQUAND: I think so. 5 Your Honor. Okay if you'll look at JUDGE YOUNG: 6 Footnote 3, the first half of that footnote implies 7 that the analysis that we're talking about applies 8 9 only to the issue of remedy. The last case cited, you don't define whether it refers to the remedy issue. 10 MR. MARQUAND: I'm afraid that's a little 11 unclear. 12 JUDGE YOUNG: That's what I'm trying to 13 get some clarification on, because I think it would 14 make, I think the distinction that Mr. Dambly is 15 drawing makes sense in terms of the remedy issue. And 16 then what we look to, what would be more analogous, 17 would be if there were case law talking about 18 19 liability before even getting to the remedy issue in these dual motives-type cases. 20 But, Your Honor, this is 21 MR. DAMBLY: Dennis Dambly again, if you look at 211 to start with, 22 and you look at Section 211 and you look at, let's 23 see, where are we, B2, B3C says, "The secretary may 24 determine the violation of subsection A has occurred 25

only if the Complainant has demonstrated that any behavior described in the protected activity sections, was a contributing factor in the unfavorable personnel action."

The next section D says, and that said a violation, they can determine a violation occurred. D says, "Relief may not be ordered if the employer showed, demonstrated by clear and convincing evidence." And again, although I don't have it in front of me, my recollection, and I will say in addition to this, there is DOL case law, there is Secretary of Labor decisions which say, "We find the violation has occurred. Now we will determine whether or not to grant relief because of the clear and convincing evidence standard."

And I can cite those if you want us to file a brief at some point. We'll be glad to provide you citations to that case law. My recollection, although I don't have Title VII in front of me, and I guess, like Your Honor, I've tried a whole bunch of those cases once upon a time, but it's been a few years, but my recollection of the 1990 amendment, when they dealt with the dual motive issue, found in a dual motive case that that is a violation of Title VII, but it affects potentially the remedy, the personal relief

to be granted.

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It does not do away with the violation, which was the law before that, if I'm not mistaken.

perhaps narrow this issue, if we can all agree that the issue of remedies does not come in and we simply look at what is necessary to prove a violation, then that narrows us down to what is the case law on how to prove a violation in a dual motives case.

And if in fact all the cases that TVA, that you're relying on, refer to the remedy, that would lead us in one direction. If you have cases that are under the violation issue, that would lead us in another direction. And that is the kind of clarification that would be helpful to me and I think to the Board in analyzing what analysis do we need to apply to the facts in this case.

TVA, Mr. Marquand, Mr. Fine, Ms. Maxwell, Mr. Slater, I think I got all your names, are you, do you agree with staff that the remedy issue does not come in here or would you still argue that it does, that we should apply the case law under the remedy issue to whether there's a violation?

MR. MARQUAND: Marquand here. We agree with Mr. Dambly that there is not under 50.7, a remedy

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available for Mr. Fiser. But, we do not have at our disposal at this moment, I mean right in front of us, we have not considered that issue, and we would want to consider that before taking a position on that.

JUDGE YOUNG: Okay, because it seems to me, if we can clarify that, that would pretty much nail down what the analysis is. If Mr. Dambly's right, in determining whether there's a violation, we simply look to whether there's a preponderance of the evidence that discrimination and/or retaliation were the contributing factor, then that's the analysis.

If there's some other case law you're reading that the action would have occurred anyway because of the other reasons, then that would lead us in a different direction, and I think we probably need to get that clarified fairly early on, so everybody's on the same page. So, we can probably set a deadline for that you all could talk and see if you're in agreement, and negate the need for any briefing. Any proposals from either of you?

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: By the way, I would like to, this is Judge Bechhoefer, I would like for perhaps staff to indicate which version of Section 50.7 they are relying on. We have noted that there has been some changes in the last few years. I know

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what it is currently.

I know that, I think seven years ago, it was read a little bit differently. These are arbitrary dates, but, which, and I'm not sure how it read, at the time, in 1993. Well, I think in 1993 it did read differently from what it does today, and 1993 being the year of Mr. Fiser's complaint letter, so I would like to define, have the parties define which version of Section 50.7 they are relying on. Perhaps, Mr. Dambly?

MR. DAMBLY: Your Honor, I think to the extent that I'm aware of any changes that were made in 50.7, I know 50.7F was added and I don't think that that is at issue in this particular proceeding, but other than that, I don't know what changes necessarily were made. But I don't think they would have anything substantively to do, in '93, going to DOL was protected activity and going to DOL is protected activity now.

I mean, I don't think in terms that we may disagree whether or not he did various things, Mr. Fiser. But I don't think that any definitions in 50.7 are going to have changed that would have any effect on, there may be a factual disagreement. I think primarily the disagreement is whether his protected

activity had anything to do with the outcome.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: In 1993, didn't 50.7 require, let me read this right now, require, it did say, "Activities include but are not limited to," but it did then specifically say, "Testifying in a commissioned proceeding." Today it reads a bit broader than that.

MR. MARQUAND: Your Honor, this is Brent Marquand of TVA. Mr. Fiser filed a 1993 Department of Labor complaint. That is his alleged protected activity. In his 1996 Complaint, which is his basis for the NRC staff investigating and going forward with the NOV, I think the activities we're focused on here occurred, the TVA activity occurred in 1996, after the most recent changes to 50.7, and we do not have a problem with the application of 50.7 as it is currently codified.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: I see. Okay, I was just phrasing the question because I know in '93 it did read a bit differently.

MR. MARQUAND: Right. But obviously the adverse action occurred in 1996 after those changes had been made, and we had proceeded all along to understand that his filing of a Department of Labor Complaint in 1993 was protected activity. Obviously,

later, it was our position that we did what we did for 2 legitimate reasons and did not consider his 1993 3 complaint against him in making any decisions. 4 5 JUDGE YOUNG: So, are the parties in agreement that the protected activity at issue is the 6 7 Department of Labor complaint filed in 1993? 8 not going to go back into the 1991 to 1993 activities? We were not altogether clear on the relevance of those 9 and the degree to which those were going to come into 10 11 the proof in this case. 12 MR. MARQUAND: Your Honor, we have a problem with the 1993 Department of Labor complaint. 13 Under the --14 15 JUDGE YOUNG: This is Mr. Marquand? 16 MR. MARQUAND: Yes, Your Honor. Under the 17 Department of Labor standards, at least, you do not 18 establish protected activity by complaining about 19 something that's not protected, and in our view, his 20 1993 complaint was not substantiated. It wasn't just 21 our view. It was the NRC staff's view. 22 The 1993 complaint was not substantiated, 23 because he hadn't engaged in protected activity. 24 he does not establish, he doesn't boot strap himself 25 into protected activity by filing some complaint about

we were aware of it and in 1996, some three years

something that's not protected. That's the Department 1 2 of Labor law. That's certainly the law under Title 3 VII. can't file a complaint 4 discrimination based on race, if you can't establish 5 that you're a member of a protected class. You can't bootstrap protected activity and protected classes. 6 So from that standpoint, we would look at the 1991 7 activity to say the 1993 complaint wasn't protected, 8 9 wasn't protected activity itself. 10 JUDGE YOUNG: Well I thought I heard you 11 a minute ago, say that you agreed that the filing in 1993 was protected activity, that you're not --12 13 MR. MARQUAND: As we, well, understand the staff, that's the basis of their claim 14 15 of protected activity. We generally agree that filing a Department of Labor complaint for purposes of 50.7 16 is normally protected activity, but in this particular 17 case, it wasn't protected activity, because the 18 underlying activity wasn't protected. 19 20 JUDGE YOUNG: And so is that your, would 21 your argument also extend, I understand there's a 1996 complaint that I don't think we have a copy of, but 22 23 would that analysis extend to that? 24 MR. MARQUAND: I would think that it would 25 have to. I mean, it's simply non-protected activity

filed, a claim based on non-protected activity doesn't 1 arrive to protected activity. 2 The '96 complaint, again, of course nothing happened to him because of 3 that, but the '96 complaint could not be substantiated 4 because there was no other law on protected activity. 5 I think that there's some analysis. 6 7 JUDGE YOUNG: So then. there is challenge to whether there was protected activity? 8 9 MR. MARQUAND: I think that's a fair 10 statement. 11 MR. DAMBLY: Judge, just so it's clear from the staff's perspective, I don't agree with the 12 law as Mr. Marquand seemed to have been citing it. 13 And I also don't agree with the characterization of, 14 "You couldn't substantiate the '93 or the '96" because 15 they settled both of those cases, so there's been 16 adjudication of those cases. 17 MR. MARQUAND: No, in the 1993 complaint, 18 as I understand the NRC staff looked into the 1993 19 complaint and it was not substantiated due to a lack 20 21 of protected activity. 22 JUDGE YOUNG: Okay, that's partially a 23 factual issue, obviously. To the degree that it's a legal issue, I'm just sort of making myself a little 24 list of legal issues that may need to be briefed prior 25

to a Hearing on this case.

Are there any other legal issues that either of the parties see besides the issue of the standard of proof in dual motives cases and the relation of that to the remedy issue. And then now, this issue on the law with regard to whether Mr. Marquand's statement of filing a complaint, that's allegedly not substantiated, would constitute on its own, protected activity, if I'm understanding and stating that correctly?

MR. MARQUAND: Your Honor, this is Brent Marquand. I don't have any more substantive questions of issue. But I do have, I mean, obviously, as Mr. Dambly said, this type of case hasn't been litigated before. We haven't litigated these cases before.

Procedurally, I have a question about how the Board applies Rules of Evidence, and I'm generally aware of the Commission's regulations on those, but how closely the Board adheres to Federal Rules of Evidence as suggested, might apply.

MR. DEWEY: This is Lee Dewey. The NRC is not bound by Federal Rules of Evidence. We sometimes are persuaded by them. We look through them, but we're not bound by them.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: For guidance purposes.

28 This is Judge Bechhoefer. 1 We look to them for 2 guidance, but we are not bound by them. 3 MR. MARQUAND: I understand that, and I guess my question was, how closely the Board looks to 4 5 those rules for guidance. 6 Is there any case law on JUDGE YOUNG:

that, that anyone knows of?

MR. DEWEY: No, only as far as the quidance. I think it would be a case by case situation, but they're not binding. You have to give a particular example before we could probably give you an answer.

JUDGE YOUNG: quess what I'm understanding is, that they would relate to weight given to evidence. This is somewhat new to me because where I came from, we applied the Rules of Evidence and there was a fairly narrow exception. So I'll be learning on this issue, as well. My understanding is that it is possible that evidence could be excluded if it were found to be pretty much unreliable. But other than that, that it would generally be admitted and the Rules of Evidence would be applied as guidance in how much weight it should be given. Is that a fair statement of how the practice has been? I see Judge Bechhoefer and Judge Cole nodding their heads and Mr.

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Dewey also. Mr. Dambly, do you want to --1 2 MR. DEWEY: It's up to the individual case. though, because it seriously is significant. 3 4 JUDGE YOUNG: Does the staff have anything to offer on that? 5 MR. DAMBLY: Not really, Your Honor. But, 6 7 clearly, the major exception is the hearsay rule which is not applied, and beyond that, I think it if 8 9 evidence goes to the weight, certainly if the witness 10 is not competent, he's not competent under our rules, their rules or anybody's rules. And if you can't 11 12 authenticate documents, etcetera. 13 But the formality's not the same as it would be under the Federal Rules, but again, as I 14 15 as Mr. Dewey said, they're quidance primarily from my experience, the one major exception 16 17 if you want to call it that, is hearsay is not 18 challengeable per se. JUDGE YOUNG: Does that clarify this issue 19 20 for you, Mr. Marquand? 21 MR. MARQUAND: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you. 22 23 JUDGE YOUNG: Were there any other issues 24 then, legal issues that either party would see the 25 need to either have further consultation between each

party and some statement of agreement or briefing on 1 2 then? MR. DAMBLY: Well, the staff would 3 certainly be prepared to break, that I have a feeling 4 5 there will be no agreement. JUDGE YOUNG: On the first two issues that 6 7 I've named? Right. MR. DAMBLY: 8 JUDGE YOUNG: Then it seems that those 9 10 probably do need to be briefed at some point. covered, we do need to go into the issue of the 11 scheduling and the --12 JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Well, I guess we did. 13 14 We've received a proposal, a joint proposal from the parties concerning both the length of Discovery and 15 the inclusion of a date for what's termed Dispositive 16 Motions. Now, I'm not, I think the proposed Discovery 17 schedule is considerably longer than would normally be 18 adopted, at least initially, and in an NRC proceeding 19 generally. And we're not sure why it should wait to 20 start until August 13, which is the proposed date, 21 which is just about three weeks from now. 22 Theoretically, Discovery could 23 immediately, but I'd like comments on why, first, why 24 the length of the Discovery period. Why wouldn't say 25

60 days or 60 to 90 days be sufficient? I think the Commission has in its Proposed Rules, which are for comment -- which are out for comment, or in some other kinds of cases, Subpart K cases, there's a specific limitation of 90 days after the good cause, for extension, and there always could be extensions and periods, but why the essentially 120 days plus three weeks before it even starts? I just would like an explanation and any of the parties may lead off, or respond.

MR. DAMBLY: Well, I'll lead off, Your Honor.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: This is Dennis?

MR. DAMBLY: This is, yes, Mr. Dambly. We received a phone call from TVA and this is, well they had actually proposed starting on August 3rd and I had, you know, if they're comfortable with that, I have no problem with that. The month of August is not a good month for me anyway, with vacation and maybe that's, you know, that's just kind of an awkward time to start things, maybe with a lot of people going on vacation or otherwise. So, but I had no problem with the schedule they proposed, and my view is if the licensee is not complaining about the time, then I'm not going to worry about it.

MR. FINE: This is Tom Fine at TVA. I'm the one who had spoke with Mr. Dambly about the schedule and I appreciated his cooperation on the joint proposal we put to you. I think there were a couple of things that were of concern to us, that I think are relevant concerns. The start date was I think as much for anything, a matter of convenience for Counsel.

As Mr. Dambly said, we had originally proposed 3rd of August. He had some personal plans where he asked if we could push it back and we were happy to do so. We'll be happy to re-visit that if that's something that the Board is concerned about. More substantively, the length of time we're proposing, really comes out of the fact that I think as we all recognize, this is somewhat of a new sort of proceeding, before this forum.

It's our understanding that this has been a very rare kind of case to come this far, in front of the Board for an evidentiary Hearing. And some concern about having enough time to fully develop the facts before we get in front of the Board for that Hearing.

Also of more specific concern to us in this case, is that we would anticipate the need to

take a number of depositions and the scheduling of depositions and having them taken and transcribed can eat up considerable amounts of time. We have in particular, a couple of witnesses who are not in the Tennessee area at this time, and who have left TVA or left this region, and it may be difficult to be able to get them scheduled for depositions.

In particular, one individual, Wilson McArthur, who's name appears with some frequency, a materials -- that are involved in this case, is one of the people that the NRC has identified as being one of the folks responsible for the improper action, improper decision involving Mr. Fiser. Mr. McArthur is retired from TVA. He is not in the best of physical health and is currently in Salt Lake City, all of which raise questions as to getting him scheduled for a deposition, whether that deposition in fact, would have to be in lieu of live testimony at a Hearing, which might require videotaping it, that kind of consideration.

JUDGE YOUNG: Let me just ask a question. Were the facts in this case, have they been developed at all, through any of the Department of Labor proceedings or have those pretty much, were they settled so quickly that none of that really occurred?

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MR. MARQUAND: Your Honor, this is Brent It was settled at the Department of Labor Marquand. level to prior to the majority of any Discovery that could be taken at the Department of Labor level. believe two people were deposed on very narrow points at the Department of Labor level. There was an investigation. There obviously was crossexamination of any other individuals. So, in our view, the facts are fairly undeveloped.

People have had statements taken, that's about it. With respect to any sort of crossexamination to establish whether they have competency or foundation for their testimony, remains to be seen, and as Mr. Fine indicated, there are a number of people, in addition to Mr. Fiser, who are no longer employed by Tennessee Valley Authority, who will need to be contacted. We can anticipate some written Discovery in this case, as well. and anticipate that any depositional type of Discovery would follow that written Discovery.

So, in order to sequence the Discovery, we suggested the proposed schedule, also recognizing that we had proposed the Dispositive Motion cut-off, obviously trying to avoid the holidays, so that, you know, there's a lot of things that have to be

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considered, I think, in this, and I guess, it's our feeling that it's better to come up with a realistic schedule than to suggest a schedule and then come back and ask to have it extended a couple of times.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Let me ask the parties

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Let me ask the parties, do they, or TVA particularly, do you see any need for so called Dispositive Motion, Summary Disposition Motions, etcetera? Do you see any need or usefulness in even entertaining such motions?

MR. MARQUAND: Your Honor, that was all right to do it --

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: But would it be, but how can it be useful? If we can't dispose of the whole case that way?

MR. MARQUAND: Your Honor, this is Brent Marquand again. It was our proposal to put that time period in there in Dispositive Motion. It's our view as the parties already suggested that there's a real issue here about the legal standards involved in this case and depending on the outcome of that briefing, which would anticipate, at least that we anticipated being part of a Dispositive Motion, that could be dispositive of the case, as well as whether or not the staff can even make a prima facie case of discrimination here.

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In our view, the actions that we're taking, were undertaken for legitimate business reasons only, and we don't think that there's any evidence that would even make a prima facie case to show that discrimination played even a part in the actions that were taken here, and if that's a proper subject of a Dispositive Motion.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Mr. Dambly, any comments?

MR. DAMBLY: I certainly would agree that at some point prior to there being a Hearing, we should probably brief the legal issues. I can't believe that we're going to get to the place that you could rule on, based on Discovery, some Dispositive Motion because there will be factual disputes and I think those have to be presented. I can't imagine we will get to a place that there's uncontested facts that make it clear that one side or the other would win and --

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Well, I agree that we should have briefs on some of these questions. My question was about the Motions for Summary Disposition are likely to occupy a period of some probably, at least two months. The question is, is that type of delay in the proceeding warranted?

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MR. MARQUAND: I would guess, Your Honor, that you know, maybe we could revisit that after the close of Discovery. I think the Discovery schedule is not unreasonable and while, as you indicated, normally one might set a 60 day or whatever, my experience tells me that that 60 is never, ends up being hard and fast, and usually goes, in many cases, even longer than this, particularly where there's the number of depositions and trying to arrange when somebody's available or not.

So, I think the schedule is not overly long. It may appear so up front, but I mean, if you look at it after the fact, and Discovery in other cases and how long they actually took, you know, it's not unusual to see it six months or more. So, I think having a four month Discovery schedule is not unreasonable, and I think we can clearly revisit the need for Dispositive Motions at the end of that.

JUDGE YOUNG: If we go along with your proposed schedule, I think we would want to strongly encourage you to stick to it and get started as soon as possible, and also from our standpoint, if there developed any need for Discovery-related Motions, that those be filed promptly and only after making a good faith effort to work them out by agreement, so that

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that doesn't slow things down. 1 2 JUDGE BECHHOEFER: We could have telephone conferences to resolve particular Motions, Discovery 3 Motions, that are presented, so that we could do it as 4 the case goes on. It might be useful to do it that 5 6 way. 7 MR. FINE: Your Honor, this is Tom Fine, 8 at TVA. We're of course, used to working cooperatively with opposing counsel to try and resolve 9 any Discovery disputes and limit the time that we have 10 11 to take the matter for some form of judicial We would certainly try to follow that 12 13 same course of conduct here. I think we've already. at least initially, established those at a certain 14 15 level of cooperation, as evidenced by our submission 16 of the Joint --17 JUDGE YOUNG: Sounds good. Do you think 18 we should set a status, another status conference 19 somewhere near the middle or late part of 20 Discovery schedule, just to sort of make sure that 21 we're on track? Does that sound like an appropriate 22 thing to do?

MR. FINE: Fine again, at TVA. I think that would be an excellent idea.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Let's do that. Set a

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precise date to have a status, well, should we, I'd 1 2 be, yes, the Board thinks that we won't set a precise time and date right now. But sometime in mid-November 3 it might be useful to have a status conference similar 4 to this one, a telephone conference. Is that, would 5 that satisfactory for the various parties? 6 7 MR. FINE: Your Honor, this is Tom Fine 8 for TVA. It would certainly be satisfactory for TVA. 9 MR. DAMBLY: And this would be fine for 10 the staff to, Your Honor. 11 JUDGE YOUNG: It might be a good idea if 12 prior to that point, in the course of your Discovery and since it does seem like you're working very well 13 together, to discuss these legal issues further and by 14 the time of that status conference, be able to tell us 15 16 whether you've reached any agreements definition of the legal issues and your areas of 17 18 disagreement and what remains to be briefed, so that 19 we could go ahead and set a deadline at that point. 20 MR. FINE: That's fine from TVA's 21 standpoint. Tom Fine, again. 22 MR. DAMBLY: No problem, Your Honor. 23 JUDGE BECHHOEFER: We'll set up as a target, Wednesday, November 14th, but that will just 24 25 We'll set it forth through in an Order be a target.

later on. Okay?

MR. MARQUAND: Your Honor, I think there was still a sort of, maybe an issue floating around out there, whether we ought to abide by the proposed schedule we had in terms of starting Discovery on August 13th or whether it might be wise simply to go ahead and commence Discovery at the conclusion of this teleconference, and this is Brent Marquand of TVA. And we certainly don't have any problem going either route.

JUDGE YOUNG: Mr. Dambly, I think you're the one who had personal plans. If TVA were to go ahead and start their Discovery and file written requests, would that put you in a difficult spot in terms of responding when you get back? Or are there other people, have the other lawyers go ahead and get started on --

MR. DAMBLY: I believe I'm out next week and then the following two weeks and Ms. Chidakel's out next week. So, and Ms. Euchner, unfortunately, she won't be assigned to me permanently until next month. So, she's still working for another Assistant General Counsel at the moment, although, when she was on the original rotation here, this was her case. But, I don't have her services until August, you know, if

they want to start now and send in Discovery, it may
be that we're going to have to get together, but I
can't get to Answers until early September or late
August or something anyway, so, you know, we may need
relief from the staff, just because the staff here is
not going to have people physically present. So, if
they file something tomorrow with a two-week
turnaround, we won't be able to do it in two weeks.

MR. MARQUAND: This is Brent Marquand. We
certainly don't have any problems in working with

MR. MARQUAND: This is Brent Marquand. We certainly don't have any problems in working with Counsel with respect to your schedules and if when we send you something, you need additional time, all you have to do is call us up. You know, I mean, we're reasonable people and you know, if it takes you additional time to get something together, just let us know.

MR. DAMBLY: I mean, again, if you want to start it now, it doesn't make any difference to me.

I'm not sure to what extent the staff is even going to have material.

I'm sure we'll be asked for some, but I believe TVA has most everything that we have at the moment, and the staff outside of possibly a witness from the Office of Enforcement to explain the infamous metro map and how we got to where we got to in the

civil penalty sense, the staff has no witnesses. 1 2 mean, this is all TVA people and former TVA people and 3 what they did to each other kind of stuff. 4 know, the staff doesn't have a lot to provide. JUDGE YOUNG: Excuse me, let me, did you say the staff has no witnesses that you're going to present? MR. DAMBLY: No, none of the staff, we certainly will be providing witnesses. JUDGE YOUNG: Oh, okay. MR. DAMBLY: TVA people. all enforcement cases, come and

We would have somebody from the Office of Enforcement as you do in explain enforcement of policy and how you get to where you get to for the civil penalty, which is something that's in front of the Board to determine whether that was an appropriate amount or it should have been another amount or, you know, those kinds of issues, whether they properly followed the enforcement policy in reaching the decision that was reached.

But, factual witnesses, the staff has I mean, there are no NRC people involved in any of these discussions, as to who said what to who or who did what to who. The only material that we have that they might be interested in, I think they already

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got through the course of FOIA's, the OI investigation 1 2 and the statements they took and that sort of thing. 3 JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Have they been given a copy of the so-called, OI report, the number of which 4 5 is referenced in the --6 MR. DAMBLY: I'm fairly certain, you all got that under FOIA request, you got the OI report and 7 all the backup with the third and personal Privacy 8 9 Act, I quess, information redacted? 10 JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Oh yes, at least in 11 redacted form, yes. 12 MR. DAMBLY: I think, is that correct, Tom? 13 14 MR. MARQUAND: This is Brent Marguand. That's correct. We did receive redacted information, 15 16 and what we'll be looking for is to find out exactly what was withheld, obviously since this is a public 17 proceeding at this point, the FOIA exceptions no 18 longer apply and we'll be looking for full disclosure. 19 20 MR. DAMBLY: And I don't think that that will be a problem. The only thing I think that we 21 22 might still be interested in withholding if you will, 23 and I don't know if there's any in there, so I don't 24 know what they withheld because I haven't seen it, is 25 if in the course of being interviewed, you know, they

talk to John Smith and out of the blue he just makes 1 2 some statement that has nothing to do with the case 3 whatsoever, that would be embarrassing to somebody else, and you know, I don't know if that's there or 4 5 not. But something like that which is clearly, 6 7 then they say, "Oh and by the way, you know, Ray's using drugs," and Ray's not even the person that's 8 9 involved in the case, we wouldn't turn that loose. But short of that, I don't see any, you know, 10 11 protecting the names of people who gave statements 12 which I think was done, probably, if I'm not mistaken, that wouldn't be withheld any longer. 13 So, I don't 14 think there's going to be a problem there. 15 JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Let me ask would the 16 staff propose to present a witness from OI 17 distinguished from OE? 18 MR. DAMBLY: I can't imagine the need to 19 present, I mean, they have no first hand knowledge. 20 JUDGE BECHHOEFER: They did the report, 21 upon which the Regional Administrator relied on 22 bringing the charges. 23 Well, they wrote a report, MR. DAMBLY: 24 but I wouldn't necessarily say that that was what was, 25 you know, the underlying documents, I mean,

statements they took from people, the documentary evidence they gathered, is the basis on which the 2 staff went forward. Not OI's conclusions. 3 4 JUDGE BECHHOEFER: The report was 5 referenced, by the way, in the --6 MR. DAMBLY: As a reference the information we had in front of us. 7 8 JUDGE YOUNG: I think probably one thing 9 that we need to discuss in this status conference, in 10 addition to what legal issues remain for briefing, 11 which is the, what you anticipate at that point, both 12 parties, that your proof will be, what kind of time we'll need for a Hearing and at that point, you'll 13 probably be in a better position to address these 14 issues for all our benefit. 15 You did those, just jog my memory for one 16 17 other issue that I think we probably ought to make 18 clear, and I'm not sure from all the written materials 19 that it is clear, and that is the synthesis of de novo 20 proceedings, what the staff did or the Office of 21 Investigation or the Office of Enforcement did and how they did it and what standards they applied. 22 23 To my understanding, they're not at all 24 relevant in this proceeding. This proceeding will be

de novo in the sense that our decision will be based

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on the records, on the facts, excuse me, on the facts 7 2 that are presented to us in the Hearing of this case. 3 Is that clear to everybody or was some of the discussion about, that TVA had included in some of 4 5 your written documents, was that, does that indicate that you expected that the Hearing would encompass the 6 what the staff did or how the investigation was 7 conducted, because I think we probably ought to make 8 9 that clear at this point. MR. FINE: Your Honor, this is Tom Fine. 10 We understand this to be a de novo proceeding and that 11 the case will rise and fall on the evidence produced 12 13 to the Board during the course of this proceeding. But Mr. Marquand has one additional thing, point. 14 15 MR. MARQUAND: And that point is, Your Honor, that as I understand, we are here based upon 16 17 the Notice of Violation issued by the staff, and that 18 is their complaint. We're not here on anything other than that Notice of Violation. 19 20 JUDGE YOUNG: Right. I think that the 21 Notice of Violation and the Order Imposing the Civil 22 Penalty. 23 Those are, we see those as MR. FINE: essentially as the Complaint that we have to answer. 24 25 JUDGE YOUNG: Mr. Dambly, you'd probably

1	agree with that, right?
2	MR. DAMBLY: I would, Your Honor, and I
3	also agree with Your Honor's statement that this case
4	rises and falls on what's presented to you. It's a
5	trial de novo, whether the IG, OI I should say,
6	conducted a good, bad or indifferent investigation is
7	irrelevant. The facts are what the facts are presented
8	to you.
9	JUDGE YOUNG: Right and the standard is
10	the standard that we need to apply, and whatever
11	standard was applied by the staff is irrelevant at
12	this point.
13	MR. DAMBLY: That's correct, Your Honor.
14	JUDGE YOUNG: Okay. As long as we're all
15	in agreement on that, then that simplifies things.
16	Are there any other issues that we need to
17	JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Well, yes, there are a
18	bunch of them. I have a whole list
19	JUDGE YOUNG: Oh.
20	JUDGE BECHHOEFER: of fairly minor
21	things. Well, first, I don't know if it's premature
22	to do it now, but what location should we be
23	considering for a Hearing?
24	MR. DAMBLY: I like Honolulu, Your Honor.
25	MR. FINE: This is Tom Fine, at TVA.

While I would have reasons to agree with Mr. Dambly on 1 2 a personal level, in terms of where I think would be most convenient for the bulk of the witnesses in this 3 4 matter, I would suggest Chattanooga, Tennessee. 5 JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Rather than Knoxville? MR. FINE: Yes, Sir. The only people that 6 7 are in Knoxville, as important as we believe ourselves to be, but the only people that are in Knoxville are 8 9 the attorneys that are pertinent to this case, and we 10 try to look out for the convenience of our witnesses 11 before we look out for the convenience of the 12 attorneys. 13 JUDGE YOUNG: And I would assume that 14 staff witnesses would also be from there? 15 MR. DAMBLY: Well, again, the staff 16 doesn't have any witnesses except, at least at this 17 point, the staff intends to present no staff employee 18 witnesses, and to the extent that the people involved 19 are in Chattanooga, I have no objection to Chattanooga 20 Obviously, one of the principle as the place. witnesses is going to be Mr. McArthur, who is --21 22 MR. FINE: Salt Lake. -- Salt Lake, but I don't 23 MR. DAMBLY: 24 think we will hold a Hearing in Salt Lake, so.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: We could if we had to.

1	MR. DAMBLY: Let's make it during ski
2	season, but I think that I would accept Mr. Fine's
3	statement that if most of the witnesses, and we're all
4	talking about the same group of witnesses, if
5	Chattanooga's the place, that's fine with us.
6	MR. FINE: I want to be as square with
7	everyone as I can. There are a couple of folks that
8	I'm not sure where they are currently located, but the
9	ones that I'm aware of, are either in Chattanooga or
10	either close to hand to Chattanooga, with the obvious
11	exception of Mr. McArthur in Salt Lake, and there's
12	one other witnesses who's some distance removed, but
13	he's, while he has a couple of important things to
14	say, he's not one of the major players.
15	MR. DAMBLY: Mr. McGrath, is in
16	MR. FINE: McGrath is in Chattanooga.
17	MR. DAMBLY: I don't know where Mr. Fiser
18	is. I think we've had contact with him, but I just
19	don't know at the moment.
20	MR. FINE: The last time we knew, he was
21	in the Chattanooga area.
22	MR. DAMBLY: Okay.
23	JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Okay. Well, that
24	sounds like a place we should look for. But NRC also
25	does have a technical training center, at least at the

moment, down there, and perhaps Hearing Room space 1 would be easier to come by. 2 3 MR. MARQUAND: The Department of Labor, as Your Honor probably knows, borrows court rooms and the 4 Federal Court House of Chattanooga has been made 5 available from time to time and is a good place to try 6 7 cases, as well, I might suggest. And, in light of the question of where the Hearing would be held, I do have 8 9 a question for Your Honors about the procedure for 10 issuance of subpoenas for both Discovery and for the 11 Hearing. How do we go about that? Can we simply 12 request them or --13 JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Well, the Board has authority, the Chairman of the Board may sign off on 14 15 They should be sent through us though. subpoenas. 16 MR. MARQUAND: So do we write a letter of 17 you, requesting the issuance of subpoenas or will your 18 office provide them to us in blank, so we can issue 19 them as need be, as the Federal Court would? How do 20 we go about that? 21 JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Well, I'll have to sign 22 them, but --23 JUDGE YOUNG: You submit blank signed 24 subpoenas that they then serve, right? 25 JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Right. Now the

1	information has to be pertinent or relevant to the
2	proceeding, but the witnesses also, the people served
3	with the subpoenas may object.
4	MR. MARQUAND: I was just inquiring of the
5	process to obtain a subpoena for issuance.
6	JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Well, we have blank
7	forms up here and
8	JUDGE YOUNG: Can they just contact one of
9	the secretaries here and have them send subpoenas to
10	whichever lawyer requests them, signed subpoenas?
11	Have then gotten really fancy?
12	JUDGE BECHHOEFER: I don't know why we
13	couldn't. Yes. Sure. Okay, we can do that. We can,
14	lawyers who are going to be needing the subpoenas for
15	particular witnesses, should request, we'll send some
16	blank ones out. I'll have to sign them, and it will
17	be relevant to the particular proceeding, but we can
18	do that. Who should we send
19	JUDGE YOUNG: Contact our office and let
20	us know when you need them, I think.
21	JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Right. Right.
22	MR. MARQUAND: That would be great. Thank
23	you.
24	JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Give us a little over
25	a week or so to get them to you.
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1	MR. MARQUAND: Okay.
2	JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Maybe not.
3	JUDGE YOUNG: No.
4	JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Well, the signed
5	copies.
6	JUDGE YOUNG: You can send copies. I'll
7	give them to the secretaries and they can just send
8	them out.
9	JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Oh, yes, we can do
10	that. Right.
11	JUDGE YOUNG: Are there any other issues
12	that you want to go through?
13	JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Yes, there are a couple
14	of other minor ones. In the first place, we would
15	appreciate copies of e-mailed filings. You do this
16	already on paper copies, but when you file something
17	by e-mail, which is a courtesy to us really, send also
18	a copy to the secretary, and the address is
19	HEARINGDOCKET, all caps, @NRCgov, NRC.gov. The
20	secretary's office said they would appreciate
21	receiving copies of the e-mail filings.
22	MR. MARQUAND: Hearing docket what?
23	JUDGE BECHHOEFER: @nrc.gov.
24	MR. MARQUAND: Okay.
25	JUDGE YOUNG: And that's to send them
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1	courtesy copies. Those won't be the officially filed
2	copies, but they like to receive the courtesy e-mail
3	copies, as well.
4	MR. FINE: Very well, we'll do that, which
5	leads to another question for TVA, because of the
6	apparent problems that you folks have been having in
7	reading our efforts to send you things by electronic
8	mail, is there sort of a technical person up there?
9	JUDGE BECHHOEFER: I have that as another
10	one on my list. The person's name is Mack Cutchin, C-
11	U-T-C-H-I-N.
12	JUDGE YOUNG: Can you send stuff in Word
13	Perfect documents?
14	MR. FINE: We don't have Word Perfect. We
15	have Microsoft Word.
16	JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Well, if you send them
17	as Word Documents, ours will convert that.
18	MR. FINE: We're working on that, as well.
19	But there's, I'm also hoping that Mr. Cutchin's
20	discussions with our technical folks may also bear
21	fruit and take care of whatever problems we are
22	having.
23	JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Okay. Let me give you
24	his telephone number. It's area code (301) 415-7397.
25	JUDGE YOUNG: Is it Mack or Matt?

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: M-A-C-K, Mack. 2 MR. FINE: Great. Thank you, Your Honor. 3 JUDGE YOUNG: And if you do, I know sometimes when you send Word documents over e-mail, it 4 seems to be more difficult for Word Perfect, for 5 someone who has Word Perfect to convert it at this end 6 7 then if you convert it at that end and maybe even send two versions, if that's not too much trouble. 8 I've 9 done that. I've used Word and Word Perfect and it seems easier for the Word Perfect people to read 10 documents that have been converted at the originating 11 end. 12 13 MR. FINE: We'll be glad to do that. 14 JUDGE BECHHOEFER: All right. My next 15 comment has to do with whether or not prepared pre-16 filed testimony is used. In a licensing case, which 17 this isn't, they would be routinely used unless 18 otherwise ordered under the rules. The rule provides us with pre-filed testimony does not apply in an 19 20 enforcement case, but what are the parties likely to 21 wish to do? 22 MR. MARQUAND: Your Honor, this is Brent 23 Marquand, with TVA. Our view is that pre-filed testimony is helpful when it's of a technical nature, 24 25 as in a licensing case. But as in a case such as

this, that may involve credibility issues, you know, 1 personalities, that live testimony is much preferable. 2 3 Obviously, if a Hearing is necessary to determine motivation, then the credibility of the 4 5 witnesses will be of paramount importance for the Board to judge and that live testimony as opposed to 6 7 simply scripted testimony prepared by lawyers would be of the utmost essence in this case. 8 9 JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Even that and subject 10 to cross examination as you are well aware, I'm sure. 11 MR. DAMBLY: Judge Bechhoefer, for the 12 staff, we like them live. 13 JUDGE YOUNG: Sounds like all the parties 14 are in agreement. 15 JUDGE BECHHOEFER: The staff is also. Ι 16 have had cases where the staff used prepared testimony 17 and the person, say for the violation, didn't and 18 that's been approved and the Commission rules actually 19 set that forward, set that as a standard, so, we're not going to require anybody to use prepared testimony 20 21 if they think it's inappropriate, including the staff. 22 MR. DAMBLY: And in this particular case, it would be rather difficult for the staff to even, 23 24 even if we wanted to which we don't, to file pre-file 25 testimony because, as I said, outside of somebody from

OE, the rest of the witnesses are not NRC employees. 1 We'd be trying to get pre-filed testimony from TVA 2 people or something, and I don't think that's a good 3 idea. 4 5 JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Now the next point when and if we get to a Hearing, I think the burden of the 6 7 staff would appear first with the burden of -- the 8 staff, I think, has the burden of proof and also the 9 burden of going forward, and would normally present its testimony first. 10 Then the licensee or TVA would 11 present its testimony and the staff would get 12 rebuttal. Is that the way the parties would understand it? Is this case the way it should work? 13 MR. DAMBLY: For the staff, that's the way 14 I understand it, Your Honor. 15 16 MR. MARQUAND: Similarly with TVA, Your 17 Honor. 18 JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Okay, and I guess, the 19 question we ask in almost every case is, have the 20 parties tried to settle or could they try to settle in 21 this proceeding? There was a case that was almost 22 identical to this not long ago, to which I was 23 assigned, where the staff and the licensee did reach 24 a settlement agreement.

MR. MARQUAND: We are aware of that Your

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1 Honor, and we certainly --2 JUDGE BECHHOEFER: The Perry case is the 3 one I'm thinking of that was settled, and it was similar type of complaint, a Notice of Violation. 4 5 MR. MARQUAND: TVA is certainly amenable 6 to discussing settlement. 7 MR. DAMBLY: And the staff never objects 8 to discussing settlement. I don't quite think this is comparable to the Perry case, Your Honor, but, other 9 10 than they were both under 50.7. There's a lot more disagreement here about what happened and who did what 11 12 and if it happened, than in the Perry case. 13 JUDGE YOUNG: Obviously, if you would like to have a Mediation Judge appointed, you could contact 14 Judge Bechhoefer, and he would ask the Chief Judge to 15 16 appoint someone to help you. 17 JUDGE BECHHOEFER: That has been done in 18 a number of cases. If that were the case, Judge 19 of the Licensing Board Panel would be 20 appointed. That happened in Perry, as well. I'm sure 21 Mr. Dambly's aware of that. 22 JUDGE YOUNG: Any other? 23 JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Is there any other 24 matters that, now we'll issue a Pre-Hearing Conference 25 Order after we get the transcript. I'm not sure how

58 long that will take, but probably within the next two 1 2 weeks we'll be able to issue some sort of Pre-Hearing 3 Order. Maybe longer, sometimes transcripts have taken 4 close to two weeks to just get to us. 5 JUDGE YOUNG: But meanwhile, I think the parties have agreed you can go ahead and start 6 7 Discovery and try to work together to the extent 8 possible. Contact us when there are any disputes and

we'll aim for November 14th for a status conference 9

10 and in the meanwhile, you'll also be discussing these

legal issues and seeing if you can narrow those any, 11

12 and we'll look forward to talking with you around

November 14th unless there is a need to earlier. 13

> JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Yes, we would still permit the Discovery period to continue until November 14th, which is the date specified in your proposal. Not much is going to happen in the holiday season, in any event, but we will decide prior to that, whether we should even aim Summary Disposition Motions, or whether --

> JUDGE YOUNG: Can't we discuss that on November 14th?

> JUDGE BECHHOEFER: We will discuss that on November 14th, so we will not set a date right now for the, we will adopt the -- well, the date. The

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_	biscovery cerminacion date, becember 14th, which, if
2	that's satisfactory, we'll have the Discovery start
3	earlier. But we will also be amenable to entertaining
4	requests for a delay in responses if parties attorneys
5	are unavailable etcetera. So
6	JUDGE YOUNG: We probably also, on
7	November 14th, will want to think about a Hearing date
8	and at this time, do we want to sort of get a general
9	target in mind? I don't have my calendar yet for
10	2002, but have you all thought of that?
11	MR. DAMBLY: I haven't got any date in
12	mind myself, Your Honor, and you know.
13	JUDGE YOUNG: Be thinking about it and as
14	I said before, we need to talk about how long
15	JUDGE BECHHOEFER: When does the weather
16	in Chattanooga get nice?
17	MR. MARQUAND: The end of March.
18	JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Okay. Well, maybe
19	that's the place to go.
20	MR. MARQUAND: I have a question. We were
21	talking about e-mail service on the Board. Since we
22	are somewhat removed from Washington, maybe it would
23	be wise if the parties would serve each other with
24	pleadings and the like by e-mail and we also are
25	somewhat hampered by the mail. If we could agree with

Mr. Dambly that any other documents such as Discovery 1 2 types that we would exchange by overnight mail. I 3 think that would be helpful to both parties. . 4 MR. DAMBLY: I don't have any problem, Your Honor. 5 JUDGE YOUNG: That's fine and then 6 7 anything that you need to file with us, the courtesy 8 e-mail copies are appropriate. Judge Bechhoefer, do 9 we want to ask for overnight mail on copies or is just 10 regular mail, if we work out the e-mail issue so that 11 we can actually get the, something that's readable by e-mail, there's probably not a reason for --12 13 JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Overnight. JUDGE YOUNG: -- for overnight mail. 14 15 JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Except in unusual 16 circumstances, where we will need the filings at a 17 rapid date, but I don't foresee that right now. 18 MR. MARQUAND: Certainly if we have 19 voluminous Exhibits or documents to be filed that are 2.0 not subject to being e-mailed, we would anticipate 21 sending those by overnight mail. 22 JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Okay. Great. That will be helpful. So -- let me just check here. 23 24 I quess that's just about all we have. Anything on 25 your respective list?

1	JUDGE COLE: I have nothing further.
2	JUDGE YOUNG: That's fine with me. Nice
3	talking with you all.
4	JUDGE BECHHOEFER: We enjoyed talking with
5	you this morning and we hope the transcript gets out
6	fairly soon and I guess the transcripts eventually
7	appear on ADAMS and I don't know if TVA has any
8	experience in working trying to work through ADAMS.
9	It's not always as easy as possible.
10	JUDGE YOUNG: We will, it just occurred to
11	me, we will try to identify a specific person or
12	number that you can call when you need subpoenas.
13	MR. MARQUAND: Great. We appreciate it.
14	JUDGE YOUNG: Okay.
15	JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Give them Alice's
16	number and, when we issue our Pre-Hearing Order, we'll
17	mention the telephone number and the person to call
18	about subpoenas.
19	JUDGE YOUNG: All right.
20	ALL: Thank you. Thank you.
21	(Whereupon the above matter was concluded
22	and went off the record at 11:35 a.m.)
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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the attached proceedings before the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission in the matter of:

Name of Proceeding: Tennessee Valley Authority

Docket Number:

50-390-CivP, et al.

ASLBP Number:

01-791-01-CivP

Location:

(Telephone Conference)

were held as herein appears, and that this is the original transcript thereof for the file of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission taken by me and, thereafter reduced to typewriting by me or under the direction of the court reporting company, and that the transcript is a true and accurate record of the foregoing proceedings.

Jonathan Zilinski Official Reporter

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