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4	OFFICE OF THE INVESTIGATOR GENERAL
5	INTERVIEW
6	x
7	IN THE MATTER OF:
8	INTERVIEW OF : Docket No.
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12	Thursday, September 25, 2003
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14	Region 1
15	475 Allendale Road
16	King of Prussia, PA 19406
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18	The above-entitled interview was conducted
19	at 8:10 a.m.
20	
21	BEFORE:
22	Special Agent Eileen Neff
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(8:10 a.m.)

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Today's date is September the 25th, 2003. The time is approximately 8:10 a.m. Speaking is Special Agent Eileen Neff, NRC Region I, Office of Investigations. Also present is formall at Hope Creek for PSEG Nuclear.

The subject of this interview will be the safety conscious work environment and some recent incidents at Hope Creek that the swilling to provide some insight on. Is that correct,



That's correct.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. At this point, what I'd like to do is ask you for some background, your education background.

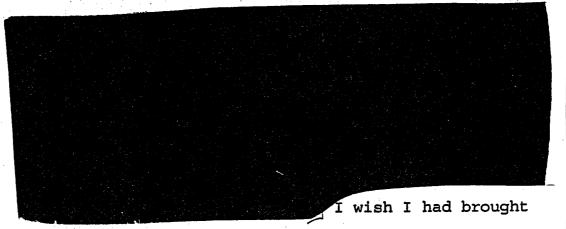


SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: In what position?

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SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: When you were in the

Outage Organizations?



my resume, that would have helped.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: This org chart might help. May 2000, it's showing Hope Creek



Yes.

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just ask you overall: Do you have any concerns for 1 the safety conscious work environment at Hope Creek? 2 I mean I don't know that you can speak to Salem but if 3 you can, you can include that. 4 : I don't know if I really can 5 speak to Salem. I mean I know most people at Salem 6 and I've spent some time there, but I haven't spent 7 working time there. 8 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. 9 I mean I've attended some .10 meetings and what not, but --11 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: So your comments are 12 going to go exclusively toward Hope Creek? 13 I think that would be best, 14 15 because I mean I can --SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: I understand. 16 My comments about Salem 17 would be suppositions, I think, not really based on 18 any substance. For Hope Creek, I'm not really sure 19 how to answer such a broad question. I don't sense 20 that there's a shortfall on the safety culture at Hope 21 Creek as far as nuclear and personnel safety goes. I 22 think that from the top down there's focus on nuclear 23 safety and personnel safety, and it's present in the 24

We

make risk-informed

decisions that we make.

decisions, and I don't sense that there's a shortfall there.

The two examples that you highlighted I think those are I think occurrences or events or decisions that were second guessed by a number of people and caused some to wonder where the safety focus was, and I think we can talk more about those.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. Just for the record so that it's clear, what I told you I would be interested in talking about were incidents that occurred in March of 2003 at Hope Creek and in late June of this year. So in considering the work environment at Hope Creek, you're saying you don't note that there's any shortcomings there. Has it always been the case that way or has it been steady since you've been there, let's say since you've been the That would be since late 2000.

From my perspective, I think the focus on safety has been steady.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay.

With the advent and the transition into a competitive environment, it doesn't take the focus away from safety but it causes additional questions to be asked to make sure that

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we're making the most informed decisions, both from a safety perspective and from an economical commercial aspect. And, frequently, those decisions when they're made are the source of questions that may come up regarding safety. The question always comes up around whether or not the decision was based on economics or whether we made the safest decision. And the two examples that you highlight here are classic examples of decisions that were made from safety. But from those that weren't involved with the decision making process it could appear that they were not made from that perspective.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Typically, when you're saying the question will come up, where do the questions come from when you're saying it's questioned whether or not something was done?

It usually comes from the workers, because if the decision was not well communicated or understood by those that were not necessarily around the table making the decision, that's where the discussions begin to take place.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. So somewhere between your level and your



I would say it's --

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: In between, going

down to the union? 1 2 It's usually between the shift manager level and the equipment operators, the 3 union folks. 4 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Where the questions 5 6 arise. 7 Yes. SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. So where would 8 the breakdown in the communications occur then, 9 10 typically, if it's not well explained as you're saying? 11 12 It would occur between the shift managers and the equipment operators. 13 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. And the shift 14 15 managers would be a part of the decision making, but it doesn't get adequately explained to the operators. 16 Yes. 17 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: That's what you're 18 19 saying. 20 From my point of view, 21 that's where most of the questions come from.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. Right. The work environment, had you been aware -- has it ever come to your attention that the workers or any of the licensed operators have felt that they were asked to

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1 do something unsafe?

I haven't felt them to be asked to do something unsafe. I've never had that. I've had some challenges.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Now, are you saying that you haven't thought that it was unsafe. What I was wondering was had anybody expressed to you that they thought something was unsafe?

I have one case that comes to mind where a course of action that had been proposed by senior management to address identifying a source of steam leakage inside our drywall. I don't know if you're familiar with reactors, boiling water reactors or not, but we had a steam leak inside of our

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: You can be as technical as possible because I don't have a --

-- containment, and the source of our steam leakage was not known. It was hypothesized that it could be from a motor operated valve, containment isolation valve associated with the reactor core isolation cooling system, which is a steam driven injection system, low capacity system. And we were concerned about the leakage. It exceeded the so-called the line in sand, if you will, that I

established for acceptable leakage, and we began to 1 bring the unit down. We had to shut the unit down. 2 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: When was this? 3 I'm sorry? 4 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: When did this occur? 5 When? I don't know, the 6 times all run together. It was either in -- I think 7 8 it was in early 2002. SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. 9 And our course of action was 10 to bring the unit down in power and make a containment 11 entry with the reactor still critical. And one of the 12 course of actions that was proposed by my boss and his 13 boss as well, my boss at the time was 14 15 phonetic) who 16 was out of town --17 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: So 18 title would be what? 19 He was the 20 21 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. 22 23 24 25 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay.

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And they proposed stroking the valve shut, and I initially agreed with that course of action and began to discuss with my team, with the licensed operators, and they expressed concern about, "Hey, if we have leakage and the leakage is getting worse, why would we stroke this valve shut and isolate one of our injection systems that may be needed to put water to the vessel if the leakage should get really worse?" And they strongly recommended that we not stroke that valve closed, and I agreed, and we didn't stroke the valve shut.

So we ended up filling in the drywall and we identified another source of leakage was not the

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1	valve in question, and we had to shut the unit down,
2	a cool shutdown, to fix it. So I think that would be
3	an example of where somebody raised a safety concern,
4	a safety question. That's really the only time I can
5	think of a licensed operator raising to me safety
6	concerns that they were concerned were not being
7	addressed.
8	SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. And you think
9	the actions were appropriate in that instance.
10	I do, yes.
11	SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: As they proved out to
12	be according to what you're telling me.
13	It proved to be a good
14	decision, the best decision to make at the time.
15	SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. The situation
16	where you describe that in certain instances when
17	decisions are made there may be a communication
18	breakdown between the decision makers and the workers
19	along the way, is that's something that's historically
20	been done that way? Has that always been the case in
21	Operations
22	I'm not sure I understand
23	the question.
24	SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: or is it something

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that has developed recently where

communication breakdown and then there might a concern 1 that, well, what was this done for? Was it based on 2 safety or was it based on economics? 3 Well, the communication 4 challenge is always there in a large organization. In 5 fact, that's always been there. The new variable 6 that's in play is really the economics aspect of 7 operating the facility. I mean previously we were 8 9 considerate of that but it wasn't as predominant of a 10 factor in how the business is running. It's truly a 11 business, and although the business aspect doesn't 12 drive how we operate the units, the business aspect is integral with how we make decisions. I mean --13 14 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: When did that change? 15 You said previously it hadn't been. 16 Well, it all changed with 17 deregulation, I think. 18 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. That's when the -- I mean, 19 20 for example, when I was -- before deregulation, when 21 I was on shift, I mean if you were to ask me what the 22 cost of generation was --23 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: You couldn't tell me. 24 -- I couldn't tell you. I

wouldn't know where to look.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: And now it's an integral part of what you know?

aware of, and it's important to be aware of that in that there are some things you can do inadvertently to make decisions that might be less informed that would significantly increase the cost to the company, and so recognizing that there is a cost of generation that needs to be considered that causes good discussion and challenges around key decisions that are made that could have a substantial impact to the company to make sure it's the best decision to make.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: From what you've observed to date, these cost considerations, are they applied appropriately at Hope Creek?

I think they are. I think they are.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay.

They're not always -- I would say that not everybody agrees with the decisions that are made, but the decisions that are made are made almost exclusively by a team of knowledgeable individuals who -- I mean I've participated in countless discussions and decisions that laid out the strategies, that laid out the future planning, that

laid out the financial profile for the next several years, the long-range projects. And those discussions take place with a team of individuals, and the outcome of that discussion is presented to the vice presidents for ultimate review and approval. That was our process that we used. And not everybody agrees with those decisions.

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SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Where did the objections come from for that, and what are they based on?

Well, they're usually based on personal feelings and insights.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Can you think of any examples?

I'll think of an example here. Yes. One example would be the decision to move the replacement of one of our main transformers out one refueling cycle. And we have three main transformers. One is a very good one that we replaced just a couple of years ago, and the other two are very old, and they're susceptible to electromagnetic disturbances and they're not very good transformers. It's not really a safety issue. We had originally planned on replacing one of the remaining two transformers last outage reviewed that and we

16 decisions and the original game plan was to replace one that outage and replace the third one the following outage. And we determined that if we replaced them both in the upcoming refueling outage, that would save the Company about \$2.5 million because we wouldn't have to pay the contractor twice to come in to set up, to change transformers and all that. SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Makes sense. And so we did that. We deferred the transformer replacement from the outage that we just had back in the spring and moved that out

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to the next outage so we're going to be replacing two transformers in the next outage instead of one. A lot of people have a problem with that, because they're concerned about the operational risk that we assume by continuing to run with a transformer that could have been changed out and wasn't.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay.

And people question that. And that's fine. We explained the decision to them but that doesn't mean they always agree with the decision.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. In this case, with this particular transformer, had it been causing problems from a nuclear safety perspective?

don't cause problems from a nuclear safety aspect but what they can do is since they're sensitive to solar magnetic disturbances, there are conditions that occur a couple of times a year that will require us to reduce power on the unit in order to maintain the temperatures on those transformers within an acceptable band to prevent damage.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: So it's not that they will affect the unit, the unit will affect them so you have to monitor the unit so as not to negatively affect the transformers?

No, not quite. You monitor the transformers, and we have instrumentation that will detect the onset of the ground-induced currents, that's what they're called. When ground-induced currents occur, they cause overheating of the transformer, so when that -- and that condition is not controlled, we can't control that. It's actually caused by solar flares from the sun.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay.

solar forecasts. But there are conditions that occur, if a large solar flare occurs, those ground-induced currents come up and they will exceed the threshold

values in our operating procedures that will require us to reduce power in the unit to prevent damage to the transformers.

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SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay.

And so that -- it's an operational risk that we assume by having those transformers in place. We know there may be times where the solar conditions are such that we'll have to back the units down, and if it gets real bad, we'll have to shut the units down all together. And so there are some people that feel that that operational risk is too much and therefore we should have replaced transformer the last outage when we had opportunity and not have made the decision to replace it the following outage when we do both.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Now, when you say operational risk, just so I'm following you on that, is it operational risk due to the flare ups in the heat generated or is it operational risk in that you have to back the unit down so you're not generating full power?

Yes. It's operational -whenever you have to move the unit you incur
operational risk.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. So that's from

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having to manipulate the unit --1 Sure. 2 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: -- more than you 3 would if the transformer could accept that heat. 4 Absolutely. 5 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. 6 There's a potential there --7 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: 8 Okav. -- and anytime you have to 9 move the unit you incur some risk. 10 I mean there's always risk in operating the unit, but when you move 11 it around it is more risk. 12 NEFF: 13 SPECIAL AGENT Okay. Now I 14 understand. 15 It's not dangerous, but 16 there is more risk in it. 17 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. So you give 18 that as an example of the cost considerations that 19 some people disagree with when you're planning outages and work at the site. Anything else, can you think of 20 21 anything else or is that --Well, that's one that comes 22 to mind. Another example might be, and this might be 23 more closely tied to the reactor, we made some 24

decisions on how to perform maintenance on our control

drive mechanisms. and these are pieces equipment that -- each mechanism services one control rod, and that's how we move the control rods. We have 185 control rods, so I have 185 mechanisms to maintain. Some of the control rod drive mechanisms --I mean they all work. Some have performance problems and require some additional maintenance and require some additional work by the operators to work correctly. And we had previously historically every outage done maybe ten to 15 mech changeouts where we actually removed them from the reactor vessel and replaced them with a new or rebuilt mechanism. that maintenance schedule was not adequate to address the maintenance requirements for 185.

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SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Ten to 15 every 18 months wasn't going to get it done?



SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay.

And we recognized that through that performance monitoring of the system and clearly identified the need that we had to change our maintenance strategy. So this last outage we had originally scoped in about 37, I can't remember exactly the number. And 37 was the number that was recommended by the system engineer for the system.

And, ultimately, we reviewed that. We took a look at what impact doing 37 would have both on outage duration because those control rod drive mechanism changeouts normally don't occur on the critical path of the outage, i.e. they don't extend the length of the outage. But if we were to do 37, they would, so we had to understand the impact that that would have and we had to understand the impact that additional contracted labor costs would have on replacing all 37. And we also didn't have 37 spare drives to go in, so that put us in a position where we would have to remove mechs during the outage, rebuild them at the site during the outage in order to have additional rebuilt spares to go in. And as we looked at the costs, the cost of that was really quite staggering. It was several million dollars to do that.

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SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay.

And it was -- I don't remember the exact hit on critical path. It was about a day and a half to two days additional length of the outage. So we began to look at the needs of the system and spoke with the system engineer and we had probably a half dozen meetings to understand the nature of the corrective maintenance that was needed,

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1	the performance of the system. And it turned out that
2	there were 27 drives that really needed to have work
3	done on them. Thirty-seven was the best of all
4	solutions, 27 was what we needed to have done really
5	based on system performance. So we decided to do the
6	27. We paid additional money to the contractor to do
7	that work, and we laid out a long-term plan which is
8	having us buy additional spare drives this year for
9	about three-quarters of a million dollars in order to
10	be able to do more drives the next outage. And we
11	laid out a long-term plan that has us doing between 30
12	and 35 drives, I think, for the next several refueling
13	outages to get ourselves caught back up.
14	SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: So that when you pull
15	them you can replace them immediately and not wait
16	not add to time to the outage
Į	accessed with the SEA TO THE Part of the SEA TO THE SEA



Right, right.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: -- to repair these and put them back.

Exactly right. Exactly right.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. So were there some concerns associated with the whole plan?

Well, yes. There are certainly some people that feel that we shouldn't have

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reduced the scope from 37 to 27, we should have done 37 irregardless of the cost or impact to the outage. 2 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: And length of the 3 And where does that come from, primarily? 4 Ιt 5 comes from 6 individuals in Engineering, although the system engineered was -- he agreed to the 27 and felt that 7 that was a prudent decision. There were others in 8 Engineering that did not necessarily agree with that. 9 10 And I think there are some licensed operators, 11 certainly some NCOs, nuclear control operators, reactor operators, who feel that the decision was 12 shortsighted and that we should have done the 37 13 14 instead of 27. SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Did you agree with 15 16 them on that? 17 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: You were happy with 18 19 the decision making process? I was asked specifically 20 whether I had a significant issue with not doing 37. 21 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Who asked you that? 22 23 24

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay.

They were all part of the

discussions.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: The systems engineer who was in agreement with doing the 27, was there any pressure on that individual to agree to do just the 27?

I don't think so. I don't think so.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Was he able to come to that decision on his own, do you think, or was there outside influence on him?

wanting 37, and as we looked -- because he doesn't understand the impact to the outage, he doesn't understand the mechanics of replacing 37 versus 27. So when we put all that on the table we looked at the impacts and looked at, okay, so what's the basis of the 37, where are the 37 coming from? Well, 27 have these performance problems, and of these 27, these ten are the worst. And then you've got 17 and these -- if we don't address these, these will be really bad next cycle. And these other ones, well, these other ten, the remaining ten are -- they're trending in that direction but they'll be okay for the next cycle but

we'll have to get these next outage. 1 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: So what you're 2 3 describing is you more or less came to a compromise on what would be repaired and he had to get educated on 4 5 the costs and the effects that this would have on your overall outage. 6 7 Sure. Yes. We got together and made the best informed decision. 8 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: With everybody --9 10 With everybody involved, 11 yes. 12 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. Okay. That 13 was another key example that you were giving me regarding this decision-making process --14 Yes. 15 Right. SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: -- where sometimes 16 17 some people see it as -- not in the same way as -- or 18 not in agreement with the way you go. Do you wan to add anything else to that? 19 No. I think that's about --20 21 I think that's good, unless you want me to give you more examples. I mean we could talk about decisions 22 23 that create controversy for most of the day, but 24 that's a good example, because I mean with any 25 decisions that's made, not everybody agrees with the

1 You can help them understand why the 2 decision was made and I'm obligated to do that with my 3 people, so I communicate why the decisions were made, what the basis of it was, and they can choose to agree 4 5 or not agree. I work to gain alignment but at some point you need to move on and recognize that not 6 7 everybody's going to agree with your decisions. SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: If it's been reported that there's concerns that the site is managed with a 9 10 production over safety mentality and this would have been raised more recently, in more recent years, where do you think that comes from? I'm not really sure. SPECIAL AGENT NEFF:

Have you seen or heard that particular point of view? Have you seen people talk about having a problem with the production over safety mentality? Do they raise it to you as a problem?

Well, the one diesel leakage example that we'll talk about I think that was --SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Yes. We'll get into

these --

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-- that was one that created some angst with my guys and me to an extent. cover that.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay.

As far as production over safety, I don't see a whole -- I mean all three units are down today. Both Salem units and Hope Creek units are down, and they're down because we have salt deposits on our 500 KB switch gear that makes it less reliable. So we're not generating any electricity today because we want to make sure that those lines are clean and we're washing the switchyard down. Hope Creek's crammed as a result of it, and based on some problems that we saw in the Salem switchyard, we shut both those units down.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay.

I think that's a good example of safety over production.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Safety over production.

And there's a number of other examples I can provide where we either elected to derate the units to fix something or we elected to shut the units down and incur a mini-outage to fix some nagging equipment problems.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: So this is not -it's not something that you've witnessed on site in
that that's how decisions are made, that it's

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production over safety, is what you're saying. 1 No, I don't see that. 2 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: I mean, obviously, 3 4 you're a key individual on site there. I mean I know you're leaving as of this week, but in your position 5 that's why the NRC is interested 6 7 in your opinion on how things are operated, how decisions are made and if this is a concern or has 8 ever been a concern for you. In addition, if you had 9 seen any changes recently that would contribute toward 10 the workers' on-site thinking that there might be this 11 type of an environment, an unsafe environment. 12 13 Yes. Yes, right. SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: And you're basically 14 saying, no, that's not the case. 15 16 I don't believe so. wouldn't work there if I had concerns about 17 18 nuclear safety; I would not. And I certainly wouldn't have been the for three years if I felt 19 pressured around nuclear safety. 20 I was a 21 22 So I don't see that. 23 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: And I can give probably a 24 25 dozen examples where we put safety over production.

1 I don't think it's a theme, a problematic theme. SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. And your dozen 2 examples, in what time frame would that cover? Would 3 that be recent years or would that be since -- you 4 know, from what time period forward? 5 I could give a number of 6 examples in recent years. I mean the decision to shut 7 the reactor down less than a month before a scheduled 8 refueling outage to replace a leaking seal on a 9 reactor recert pump. That was safety over production. 10 11 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: That was safety over 12 production. We had rising drywall leakage, it was 13 14 well within the tech spec limits. SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: I'm not even going to 15 ask you to go into all dozen of the incidents, and I'm 16 not trying to challenge you on what your opinion is. 17 I'm interested in what your opinion is, as is the 18 19 staff at the Region because of your key position. Ιf 20 somebody wanted more detail on where you would put safety over production, I'm assuming would it be all 21 right for them to ask you directly --22 Sure. Absolutely. 23 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: -- at a later date? 24 Absolutely. 25

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: I think your point is made that this is not a concern of yours that you can see where it comes from because after the deregulation it became an integral part of doing business. were made aware that --Sure. SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: there's cost decisions that go along with what you were doing before, which would have just been running a reactor.

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Right.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: So now it's -- as of later years, the cost decisions are now in place and you're aware of what it costs to produce the electricity.

That's right. And where the cost decisions really come into play is not really on today's problems. I mean if today's problems pose a safety issue that needs to be resolved, it gets resolved. If the units need to be shut down because we have salt deposits on the lines, we shut the units down.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay.

I think where most of the questions and concerns that some of the folks may have why is where we lay out the long-term plans, and the

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long-term strategies are blended with addressing equipment performance issues in the best manner possible and also blending that in with the economic facet, so we do it, one, when we plan to do it and we can budget accordingly, and, two, we do it in a way that minimizes the cost to the Company. And that's where some of the people I think may disagreements. That's all part of running a business, I suppose.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. Is there anything else you'd like to add to this area that we talked about where some of these concerns come from, where they might possibly come from?

The other angle that may be coming. and this is very recent, is with reorganization of the site. We've reorganized into a very different albeit traditional plant management structure. Previously, we were aligned in a very unique structure to manage the site, and we've realigned into a traditional plant management structure, and that resulted in a reduction in the number of people that work there too.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: A lot of management people, right?



Yes. Yes. Some management

We reduced the number of engineers in some aspects, and we've reduced the administrative support Nobody in the Union was reduced on the island. through this reorganization. It was staff management. SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: But you think that's had an effect on where some of the concerns regarding

safety come from.

fear to that. I mean most organizations when they undergo a reorganization and there are fewer seats at the table that usually breeds concerns and allegations, and from my perspective it's usually a natural out come of reorganizing. I don't know whether that has been a variable here, but I just offer that as a potential other reason or source.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay.

It's caused a lot of stress in the organization, that's for sure.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: In terms of raising concerns that a worker or a manager might have, do you feel that the environment there is conducive, do they think they can raise a safety concern without fear of retaliation?



I believe so.

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SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Do you have instances where people have done so and -- I mean what makes you say that you believe that? Have you seen them be able to do that without experiencing retaliation?

Yes. I gave you an example where some of my most senior licensed operators raised a concern to me and that caused our decision making to change with the drywall leakage. I've seen concerns raised most recently over some reliability of some ventilation systems associated with cooling reactor recirculation motor generator sets, and we had one unit trip, one ventilation trip. The standby fan failed to start. Operators were concerned over rising temperatures on the generators that were in service without cooling and reduced power on the unit until we got the redundant fan started. And concerns were raised over the reliability of that system and whether or not we should return the unit back to full power without ensuring that the ventilation was reliable. And we held the unit derated I think for four days, three or four days, until we were assured of unit reliability, and then we allowed it to return to full power.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: And when you say concerns were raised, were these from the union

workers or from your SROs?

from the reactor operators to the on-shift SROs.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: And they came through the on-shift SROs?

shift SROs to my who recommended that we not return the unit to rated power until we understood why the problems were occurring and how we would be assured of reliability.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: When concerns are raised are you aware -- is this an across the board people will raise concerns if they have to or do you generally get concerns from maybe one or two or three individuals, the same people?

I don't know if I can answer that question. I was trending for a while within Operations -- I can't speak for Maintenance or the other organizations -- but I was interested to see who -- which shifts were writing notifications and which ones weren't so I could identify and look for inconsistencies and understand why one crew was not writing notification. Notification is our process for identifying things that need to be fixed, whether it be a valve that's not working right or whether a

procedure that doesn't work and needs to be fixed.

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SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay.

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We initiate notifications, and that creates action to fix the problem.

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SPECIAL AGENT NEFF:

And I found an interesting pattern, and I did this a few times, and then it got to be too laborsome so I stopped doing it, and I was also getting some feedback that some of the guys on shift were concerned that I was expecting them to produce a certain number of notifications as a bean count, which is not what I was doing. But I did find that essentially across all five operating shifts at Hope Creek -- and this is not Salem, this is Hope Creek -- they initiated about the same amount of notifications for a given crew. And I found that when looked at the classifications, like how many

notifications were written by SROs, how many were

written by reactor operators, how many were written by

any of us, there were some differences on some of the

this was about the way the numbers ran -- on one

particular crew an equipment operator would initiate

I think it was about 0.8 notifications per shift.

For example, on one particular crew -- and

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SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: 25

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Because I had it broken

down, all right, so I got five guys on a shift, so on any given watch I would expect at that rate that they would initiate for notifications on something they'd find out in the field. On another shift, the NEO ratio was very, very low, but the NCO ratio on that shift was higher than the others. And when I began to talk to the shift managers -- I kept all information very confidential amongst my and I discussed it with the shift managers -- we found that on the crews that the NEOs weren't writing as many notifications as the others that they were relying on the reactor operators to put their notifications in for them and that one shift had the chief union steward, as he was a reactor operator, and he liked to put in all the notifications, and he wrote very good ones, very thorough ones. So he was initiating the majority of the notifications on that shift.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: And that just affected the percentage of what the NEOs did on that shift.

Right. Right. But it didn't affect overall for the operating shift.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: They were all about

equal --

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Yes, within 15 or 20 percent. I didn't think that was a significant deal. So to answer your question, I think that I would conclude that they all feel free to raise concerns because I'm getting about the same amount per shift, and I think that some individuals like to do it more than others, and therefore they solicit input from their crews to put those notifications in. And there's three or four guys in Hope Creek operations who write really thorough notifications. The notifications are more than, "Valve is broke, fix the valve, " it's --

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: More detail?

"Tried to stroke the valve, it stroked in 22.6 seconds. Had a slight squeal, last 25 percent of the valve --" I mean very, very detailed.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Would you say the notifications, do they address issues that would be considered of a nuclear safety type issues as well as something's broken or --



SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: My understanding is the notification can cover quite a bit of territory.

It does, yes. It covers a 1 wide spectrum. 2 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: So within all the 3 4 notifications, you were seeing some safety concerns as well? 5 6 7 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: This might be unfair, but is there any way to estimate what percentage would 8 be a safety-related issue? 9 10 I don't know if I could estimate that for you. 11 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: It didn't sound as 12 13 though that was the focus of your -- you were looking 14 at numbers and percentages by shift. 15 From that aspect, yes. Each 16 17 the notifications for the station for the last 24 hours, so I'm seeing all that come in. 18 The safety 19 concerns raised -- the nuclear safety concerns aren't significant in numbers. I would say maybe one a 20 month. 21 22 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. Maybe one a month. 23

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Sure.

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SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: But they're in there.

1	SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: They're blended in
2	these notifications.
3	Yes.
4	SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: These are reports
5	that are signed and identify the originator.
6	Yes.
7	SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. And from your
8	experience, is it coming from more than one individual
9	or is it all coming from one union steward on one
10	shift? Is it has it been demonstrated that
11	Well, they come from
12	multiple individuals, yes.
13	SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. So you're
14	saying that a number of people are comfortable in
15	raising concerns
16 ·	Sure.
17	SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: based on this.
18	Yes, I think so. I think
19	so.
20	SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: It's just that you're
21	saying there's very few nuclear safety concerns,
22	probably an average of one a month.
23	I think that's about right.
24	SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay.
25	Not many more than that.

And most question the decisions that are made, which 1 2 (END TAPE 1, SIDE A) 3 (BEGIN TAPE 1, SIDE B) 4 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. We're on Side 5 B. The time is approximately 8:58 a.m. When the tape 6 cut off you were explaining how people question. 7 Yes. Most of the safety 8 notifications, if I was to do a rough categorization, 9 if you will, I think most lie in with questioning 10 decisions that have been made, much as we previously 11 spoke about. 12 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. 13 about the incidents in 2003. This first incident that 14 15 occurred in March, as I understand it, you were away 16 at the time of the incident --17 I was. SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: -- and you primarily 18 handled the fallout that went with it. Can we talk 19 about what you know regarding this? It's a valve that 20 21 needed to be fixed, and apparently there was a decision made to continue operating versus fixing the 22 There was some debate over that. 23

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF:

Yes.

What do you know

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about the incident?

I don't remember the exact

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: I think I've got in

dates but it was March.

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mid-March, around March 17.

Yes. March 17 will live a long time for me for another reason, but we had -- as I mentioned earlier, this was about a month before our refueling outage. We scheduled a small maintenance outage to replace a seal on a reactor recert pump that had exhibited degrading performance. Good example of safety before production. We shut the unit down, we fixed the seal, the maintenance outage was very successful. And upon restart, this was on a Friday, Friday night, I believe, we were -- the reactor was critical, it was at about 14 or 15 percent power.

We synchronized the main generator and one of the main turbine bypass valves failed to go full shut. The bypass valves are valves that move steam from the reactor to the main condenser when the main turbine's not running. So when the main turbine is running, the bypass valves should close because they're no longer needed to be opened. Well, one of the bypass valves failed to go full shut, and that was a problem.

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So we held the unit there and this was night into Saturday morning, did Friday troubleshooting and determined that it looked like the valve may be mechanically bound. It didn't look like it was electronic signal going to the valve, the hydraulics to the valve looked okay. And that day, I to attend a that Saturday, that had passed two days So Designation of the second s and in my absence he became the

He was left in charge to facilitate the repair of that valve.

And decisions were made to shut the unit down and place it in a condition that we could do maintenance on the valve, and with the valve being stuck open I had to -- we had to get the unit in a cold shutdown condition or in a condition that would take steam off the valve and we would also have to break main condenser vacuum, which is a big maneuver for the Plant. And we spent two days, we spent Saturday and Sunday developing that plan.

We developed new procedures, we trained on it in a simulator, we did do a lot of good stuff, and we commenced the shutdown Sunday night and got in the position to secure the main turbine early on Monday

morning. Then when we tripped the main turbine to
take it offline the valve went shut. The valve that
was stuck open -SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Fixed itself.

-- seemed to fix itself. So

questions were raised when it was found that the valve was shut, "Well, do we need to continue shutting the unit down to fix the valve given that the valve is now shut?" And those questions were raised to that Monday morning, early Monday morning. This is probably around daybreak or so, pretty early in the day.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. And who's raising these questions?

These questions were raised by who was asking whether or not we needed to consider revising the plan, whether having the valve shut would change our strategy, what changes would be needed? Is it still prudent to shut the unit down and go after the valve or do we have confidence that the valve is now mechanically unstuck?

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Before you go any further on that, just at this point before we go too far, when you say that over that Saturday and Sunday, the period where you're preparing to take some action

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and you're in the simulator, I think you indicated that there were some good things done there?

Yes.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Specifically, what? What were you doing specifically in the simulator, and what were the good things that you refer to?

new operating procedure to allow us to shut the unit down in a unique way to place it in a configuration to do work on the valve. We brought the operating crew that would be doing the evolution Sunday night we brought them in Saturday night and had them practice in the simulator working through that evolution. We set up and treated the evolution as an infrequently performed evolution, which brings forth a whole other evolution oversight structure with an evolution manager, an evolution engineer. There's a whole separate plan that gets developed. It was reviewed by our Safety Review Committee, SORC, it was briefed and it was executed on Sunday night.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay.

And we -- this may be another good example of safety over production -- we held the unit at 20 percent power and allowed ourselves two days to develop the plan before taking

2 for it

a course of action. So we took two days to get ready for it.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. I didn't mean to interrupt you, I just thought that some of that preparation might be of interest to the staff, the particular points involved. Now we're at the point it's Monday morning.



SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: You said, I think, it was daybreak, and this involves

involved. Was approached. I think had called into the Outage Control Center. We also staffed the Outage Control Center to manage the evolution, which brings dedicated maintenance managers, engineering managers, a focus team around the clock to focus on the issues and help the organization through them. I believe, and this is just what I have been told, conversations with that called into the OCC and asked whether or not the decisions needed to be revisited and changed since the valve was closed. And that got to and he was questioned whether or not the shutdown still needed to continue.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay.

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Not knowing this, I called from my hotel room in I guess it was about seven-thirty on Monday morning, seven o'clock, seven-thirty, just to see how the shutdown went, because the unit was expected to be shut down. We should have been in a position to do the maintenance, so I called just to check how it went. And told me the shutdown had gone pretty good, and he indicated that the valve had

(Phone rings.)

closed on the --

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: I'm sorry. Excuse me a minute.



Sure.

(Whereupon, the foregoing matter went off the record for a short period of time and went back on the record at 9:12 a.m.)

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. We're back on the record. It's approximately 9:12 a.m. after a brief break.

Yes. So on the morning of the 17th, I called in from to speak with to understand how the shutdown went, and indicated that they had no significant issues with the shutdown, and he also indicated that when the turbine

was tripped as part of the plan that the bypass valve went shut. And we had some dialogue around that, and actually I laughed when he said that because it seemed like one of those -- sometimes very unusual things happen in nuclear power, and we tried for a couple days to get the valve shut, and it seems like we're getting ready to fix it and now the valve shuts, so it was kind of interesting. And then he indicated that the OCC had been asked by and he was now being asked whether or not we needed to continue the shutdown to fix the valve. SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: The OCC? Outage Control Center. That was the group that was put in place around the clock

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to manage the repair window.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. They had been had been asked by

I believe that's the way that it had worked.

> SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay.

And was -- he said he was pretty disturbed about being asked about that. I said, "Well, how do we know the valve's not going to stick if we start back up and we don't come down and

fix it? I mean what caused the valve to stick in the 1 first place?" And he goes, "I don't know." I said, 2 "Well, we've got to fix the valve." I said, "How can 3 we not continue down to fix the valve if we don't know 4 why it's stuck open?" 5 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: This is what you're 6 7 saying to him. Yes. 8 SPECIAL 9 AGENT And is he NEFF: agreement with you? 10 Oh, absolutely. 11 12 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. Absolutely. 13 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: 14 So you're both questioning that they would -- that would 15 want to keep it running. 16 It seemed -- to me it seemed 17 like a silly question. 18 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. 19 I don't think intended 20 his question to be, "Okay, great. The valve is shut 21 so let's start back up." I think his question to the 22 OCC was, "Now that the valve is closed, does that 23 change any of our decisions, does that change our 24

strategy? Have we looked at that?" That was the way

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1	I understood after talking to following the
2	event, that's how I understood it to be.
3	SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: That it was not a
4	direction to keep it running, it was
5	No, it was not a direction.
6	SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: can you consider
7	changing the course of action.
8	That's right. It was and
9	is very skillful at that. He's skillful at asking
10	questions that create different thinking, different
11	ways of viewing a problem. But that bothered
12	quite a bit.
13	SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: What was did
14	he tell you what his response was at that time to
15	
16	He said that he questioned
17	how we could not fix the valve.
18	SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. And you were
19	in line with that thinking.
20	Absolutely. Yes. I told
21	him, "We can't restart the unit unless we fix the
22	valve."
23	SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. So what
24	happened from there? Was there more discussion on it?
25	Yes. Yes. This was early

on Monday morning, probably seven o'clock or seven-1 thirty and the unit shutdown was actually put on hold. 2 It was held where it was at until additional reviews 3 and discussions could take place on whether or not the 4 strategy for the shutdown would change based on the 5 valve being closed. 6 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Now, who participated 7 in those? 8 I'm not exactly sure. 9 10 was participating. I don't know 11 exactly who else was there. SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. 12 But the decision to me was 13 very clear, and we ultimately brought the unit to a 14 shutdown condition to fix the valve. 15 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: At what time then? 16 17 I don't know the exact time. Later on in the afternoon, around one or two o'clock 18 in the afternoon the remaining cooldown sequence and 19 shutdown sequence resumed. 20 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: 21 So the delay here then from -- it started at about dawn on that Monday, 22 and you were involved at around seven or seven-thirty 23



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SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: -- where you as are in agreement that the unit should be brought down. There's a delay till later that day. Was that due to the question raised by

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Yes.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Did you think the delay caused a problem in terms of the safe operation of the Plant?

unsafe being where it was.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. Can you explain why?

Well, the Plant was in a hot shutdown condition. It was very stable. The reactor was shut down, all the rods were in. It was really a matter of reestablishing a cooldown to get into a cold shutdown condition to do the repair work. So it didn't place the unit -- the decision to wait until restoring or reestablishing the cooldown until the afternoon, that didn't place the unit at any additional risk. It just -- it really extended the outage.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. Do you think the situation could have been better handled in some

way?

hindsight is always 20-20. I don't think that the possibility of the valve closing during the shutdown was considered before we commenced the plan. So one of the things that our organization does pretty well is when we take on complex evolutions like that, we develop multilayers of contingency plans and we do a lot of, "Well, what if this happens, what are we going to do?" I don't think we had a contingency plan in place for, "What happens if the valve closes, what are we going to do?"

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: What if it fixes itself?



SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: You said that was quite a surprise.

It was, yes. I mean I was surprised to hear it, but when I heard it wasn't surprised, because things like that happen sometimes. And it turns out we did get into the valve and we found broken welds on some fastening bolts and some of the bolts had come loose, and that was what was causing the valve to stick open. So it wasn't a

53 condition that fixed itself. The reason the valve 1 2 closed was because when the turbine tripped, perturbations caused the bolt to shift out of the 3 4 valve and allowed the valve to go full shut. 5 still in the valve chest rattling around waiting to stick again. 6 7 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: And the problem was still there. 8 It was still there, yes. 9 10 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. The length of

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. The length of time that this -- it waited -- now, you're saying the Plant was in a safe condition. The fact that there was debate over whether or not you would return to power or go into cooldown didn't affect the safety of the Site, in fact it lengthened this particular --



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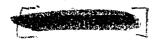
It lengthened the outage.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: -- outage.



Yes, it did.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: It would seem that the debate has caused some concern over this. It adds to the production over safety issue that we were talking about earlier.



Yes.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Do you see how something like that would contribute to this?

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Sure. I think the length of time that was taken to make what to me and seemed to be a very black and white decision --

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Pretty early.

angst. That caused some angst. And I was surprised -- when I called in later Monday evening after the I was surprised that the unit had not yet been placed in a cold shutdown condition, and I learned that they had delayed for five or six hours to reassess whether or not the plan needed to be changed as a result of the valve being closed.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: And the delay at this point is coming from the point is it more than

I'm not sure I know. I don't think it was from I think question spawned additional reviews and discussions on whether the plan had to be changed. I don't know if was involved in those discussions or not. I'm sure was involved in those discussions or not. I'm sure was involved. I don't know to what level was.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. Is there anything else you'd like to add to that situation?



Well, not for that decision,

but that evolution also -- I mean we did a lot of 1 2 things to plan for it. It didn't go very well on the shutdown. We had a --3 4 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: When you actually came into the shutdown? 5 Yes. We had a level 6 perturbation which caused -- a perturbation on reactor 7 power during the shutdown sequence not associated with 8 9 this decision making on the bypass valves. SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: What caused that? 10 11 It turned out to be a 12 significant event. 13 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: And what had caused that? 14 15 What caused that was a 16 problem with the bypass valve potentiometer that was 17 being utilized to lower reactor pressure as we were 18 shutting down the reactor. It had a fault on it such 19 that when the operator was manipulating it to bring it 20 down and to lower reactor pressure, it actually opened more by pass valves than it should have, which 21 22 resulted in a larger reactor pressure drop than was 23 anticipated. SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: So you had a whole 24 25 separate problem on top of the original problem.

Yes. And that was a big issue, and it highlighted, although when I say we did a lot of good things to get prepared, we did, but we didn't do them well enough to be as well prepared as we could have been. And we ended up having an event that we should not have had. And that was a significant operating experience event that was reported by INPO. I don't know if you've read that or ont, but that's why I said March 17 kind of lives in my head for a different reason.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: You indicated that after you had talked to earlier that Monday then you checked in with him later that Monday and you were surprised that the system still hadn't been brought into the cooldown.

Actually, I talked with the operating shift that night. I didn't speak with until the next morning.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: When you found out that it hadn't been brought down at that point, and this was due to the debate that raised or the question that raised that said, "Can we just keep operating as opposed to shutting down and fixing this valve," had anything like that happened before? Maybe not with these particular circumstances but a situation where

it was clear to you and your

what had to be done but you had debate coming from

another angle over what you were going to do?

Well, the other instance

would be on the diesel leakage issue, that's the other

example.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: This would be the subsequent issue in June?

Yes.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. So not prior to this then?

No, not of that nature.

It's not uncommon to be questioned for understanding and challenged on decisions. I mean I don't think I've made a decision that hasn't been challenged or questioned. I mean that's just part of the job. So given a decision that might affect the operation of the unit, it's quite common and expected to be questioned by senior management: "So why is that decision being made? I mean what's the basis of that? Why do you have to do that?" And it's normally a very easy answer because I wouldn't have made the decision without good basis. Sometimes decisions are made based on operator experience and gut feeling. I mean sometimes that's the basis that you make a decision

on, and those are a little bit harder to substantiate. 1 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Gut feeling. 2 Yes, gut feel. But it's a 3 4 healthy level of challenging. It's inappropriate level. To some people that aren't 5 accustomed to that level of discussion, that might be 6 7 a little unnerving, because some of them can be a little intense if you're not accustomed to having 8 people question your decisions. But that's part of 9 10 the way that the best decisions are made. SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Are you saying that 11 12 in view of the fact that this was who was 13 acting for you, is it that he was inexperienced with having to say, "We're going to go forward and cool 14 15 this down, " --Yes. Exactly. 16 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: -- and 17 18 was coming to him to say, "Look, can you do things 19 another way? Can you consider doing things another way?" 20 21 was asking whether or not our decisions had to be revisited and would 22 23 they change as a result of the valve being closed. SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. 24

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had been on the job --

minutes.

it's a very challenging the job, the job of the job of the had been in that role for about the spot. And I think that was probably the second time, maybe the third time I had left him in charge. I think the previous time -- that was the second time. The previous time I was on vacation but I was still in the area so I talked with him a couple times a day. So he was somewhat, I think, new to the level of challenge that can be felt, and maybe he felt a little frustrated about having really a fundamental answer questioned.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Do you think -- had you been on site would the debate have lasted that long?



Absolutely not.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: You would have made your point quicker than was able to?

Yes. I think so. I think we would have been moving ahead within a half hour, 45

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Was it something that he was not communicating properly to that led to the length of time and the debate over this?

Is there something that he failed to do to convince

him, do you think? 1 2 I don't know if it was a matter of failing to convince 3 The length of time 4 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Let me ask you this 5 What would have been the difference had you 6 way: 7 handled it as opposed to him being there handling it? Ι think I would have 8 9 challenged the organization right up-front to explain 10 to me how the valve failed and what reassurance we 11 have that it's not going to fail if I bring the unit 12 back up. Because without knowing the failure mode and 13 without knowing whether it's going to fail again, it 14 needs to be fixed. 15 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Its reliability is in 16 question. 17 Yes. And it's a very 18 important piece of equipment that needs to be operate 19 under fast reaction times under transient conditions. 20 and that needs to be there. 21 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: So that may be where 22 he --23 So instead of --24 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: -- didn't question it 25 strongly enough?

1	Yes. I think he probably
2	just left it open for the team to kick it around
3	SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay.
4	and try to come to some
5	answer as opposed to focusing the discussion in a
6	different way.
7	SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. Where you
8	didn't see the debate, you just saw that you have an
9	unreliable valve.
10	I wouldn't have debated it.
11	SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay.
12	I would have tasked the team
13	with proving to me why the valve is reliable and we
14	haven't found anything with it and it's now shut.
15	SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay.
16	Hindsight I mean that's
17	all speculation, I don't know. I mean I was out in
18	
19	SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: I know.
20	and was here.
21	SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: I'm just trying to
22	find out what you knew, not to cast any shadows over
23	him, but from what you knew and the decisions that get
24	made on the site, I would like your perspective on

what happened there. Do you have anything else you'd

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like to add to that? 1 No. No, I don't. Nothing 2 3 else comes to mind. SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: If the staff had any 4 further questions technically that I'm not asking --5 Sure. 6 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: -- you don't have a 7 problem with them contacting you to --8 9 No. No. Absolutely not. SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. Let's talk 10 about the June incident. 11 That's the diesel jacket 12 water pump leakage. 13 14 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Right, in the LCO This is June 28. Now, are you on site for time. 15 this? 16 17 Yes. SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. You said 18 diesel jacket water leakage. I have EDG leakage. 19 Yes. 20 21 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Same thing. EDG, 22 emergency diesel generator. 23 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Emergency diesel 24 25 generator. Okay.

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Yes.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: So what happens here?

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What happened here was we ended up in an unplanned LCO, limiting condition for operation, for -- I can't remember what diesel it was not -- one of our diesels. I think it was the alpha diesel, but I can't remember. It was a 72-hour limiting condition for operation, so we had 72 hours to fix this leakage, which exceeded a preestablished criteria for operability. It was seal leakage on an engine-driven pump that had gotten worse. shift declared it inoperable, we committed it to maintenance, started a 72-hour clock. And, basically, the LCO says, "You've got 72 hours to fix the diesel, make it operable, or you'll be in hot shutdown in 12 hours and cold shutdown the following 24." So it's a pretty tight window. A big challenge for the

So we got into the work, made an attempted repair and restored the machine, made it ready for service, retested it and it leaked bad. It leaked perhaps worse than it did before we did the maintenance on it, so we didn't do something right.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay.



organization to fix it.

So now we have -- we're

probably halfway through, maybe two-thirds of the way through the 72 hours, so it's getting tight. And we called overseas, we talked to the people that built the seal, the manufacturer, the engine designer, called a whole bunch of people to understand what it is we weren't doing correctly, and got some good insight and understood more about what we were not doing correctly that was causing the leakage. Meantime the clock for the LCO is still ticking down.

We made another repair, and this repair

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We made another repair, and this repair helped the leakage. It reduced it but it didn't stop the leakage, so there was still some residual leakage that was occurring. And this was on the last day of the LCO, and, actually, the retest was done right at about the 72-hour point, and this was at about three o'clock in the morning. We found some small leakage that still existed, so the following -- and that started the 12-hour close, so now we had to be in hot shutdown, which is reactors secured, not critical, and the plant is still hot, that's hot shutdown. We had 12 hours to be there. And we've had --

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Was this from 3 a.m.?

don't exactly remember the times. I think the 72-hour expired sometime around four o'clock in the morning.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay.

23.

So that gave us until, basically, four or five o'clock in the afternoon, give or take a couple of hours.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: To be in the hot shutdown mode.

think it was -- I seem to remember seven o'clock at night we had to be in hot shutdown, so it must have expired at seven o'clock in the morning. So the day started off -- this is when I came back to the site. I had been on the phone for most of the night. Came back in and it was clear that we would not be able to go back into the seal and fix it right because we didn't have all the parts.

So we began to assess whether or not the leakage that we had still existing on the machine was acceptable for operability, and that would require -- in order for that to be acceptable, it would require operators to take compensatory actions to collect the leakage, and we'd have to have additional barrels of water. There was a lot of compensatory actions that needed to be put into place in order to make the machine operable and still be able to reasonably ensure that it would perform its intended safety

1 function if needed.

And the engineers worked on that for most of the morning. And the original deliverable that they gave to me to support operability -- I got that at about probably 11 o'clock in the morning -- was inadequate. It did not have enough basis for my needs. It didn't fully identify the actions that were needed, and it was not acceptable, so I sent them away to go back and continue working on it.

Meanwhile, our administrative guidance had been if you're in a 12-hour LCO, like be in hot shutdown in 12 hours, if you have reasonable assurance that you will be able to clear the LCO, fix the condition, within the first six hours of that 12 hours, you don't have to move the unit.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay.

it's at, and we're at full power. However, if you should exceed that six hours and the LCO is not cleared, our practice had been to begin backing the u nit down because I can safely get to from full power to hot shutdown in six hours without --

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Is that something that's been done before?



SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay.

I've done it before on shift as a licensed operator.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay.

It's a very controlled shutdown. I mean I can always safely shut the reactor down by scramming it, but this is a controlled shutdown that minimizes the transient on the Plant.

So the six-hour window, assuming our time is correct, would actually open at about one o'clock in the afternoon.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay.

began to have discussions, myself and (phonetic), who was the day, and I don't recall if was there or not. was not there. was off-site. He was at a professional development seminar, so he was not there. We began to talk about when to back the unit down, whether or not we had talked with the system operator preparing to shut down, and I provided direction that morning as soon as he relieved the shift to prepare for the shutdown, to get his guys briefed, to review the procedures, to get the reactor engineering up there, to get the shutdown

quidance -- make the unit ready for shutdown. 1 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Which would start at 2 about 1 p.m. 3 Which would start, yes, 4 5 about one. SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: That's what you're 6 7 anticipating. Yes. And as we got closer 8 to one, we began to get some feedback that, "Well, we 9 should hold off on downpowering the unit because the 10 11 engineers are going to have this revised position 12 paper soon, and I actually tied a an off-shift shift manager in with the engineers to make sure that what 13 they delivered this next time was going to be 14 15 adequate. 16 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: This is what they're 17 coming back to you with after the first go-round. Yes. So instead of playing, 18 19 "Bring me a rock. No, not that rock. Bring me 20 another rock, " after the first rock they brought me it 21 was not even close to being acceptable. I put an SRO 22 on the team to make sure that they would deliver something that we would need to support operability. 23 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. Now, when you 24

say it was coming soon, when it was supposed to be

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delivered.

point. Initially, they said they would have it around 11:30 or noontime, and then it was, "Well, no, we need a little bit more time. It will be 12:30," and then it was one o'clock. So it was pushing out. And I was being questioned whether or not we could hold off on backing the unit down pending the review of the engineering position paper that was expected to support operability and clear the LCO.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. Now, who were you being questioned by?



Primarily,



was --

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF:



Contract of the second

Yes. He was wanting to avoid reducing power if we didn't need to. And there was a primary reason for that. We had a recert pump seal, the one that we fixed before the outage, was beginning to show degraded performance, and the performance of that pump seal -- the level of degradation accelerated whenever we moved the unit, so wasn't -- he wasn't overly concerned about maintaining full power, his concern was not moving the

unit unnecessarily and purtebating the seal. 1 the way that he couched his discussions with me. And 3 I explained to him that we've already taken the first six hours of this 12-hour window, and I'm now into the 4 final six hours, and I need to be in hot shutdown and 5 6 we will be in hot shutdown by the time this LCO 7 expires, and I would prefer to get there through a controlled shutdown versus --SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: A scram? -- a scram. SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. And he concurred with that, but he still wanted to hold off because he thought engineers would be delivering their that the deliverable soon.

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SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Now, let me just ask you this: The problem with the degraded seal you're talking about, when did that become apparent?

Shortly after the refueling outage.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: So in the time frame for June 28, when to when? The outage in March?

The refueling outage -well, we replaced the seal in March.

> SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay.

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And, actually, before the outage started a month later, it actually began to show signs of degradation. And coming out of the outage it continued to show the same level of degradation that it had shown before. It's a slow

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. And not to get too far off track on either one incident and another, but what was the plan for repairing this degraded seal then? At what point was that going to be addressed?

degraded by a bent shaft on the pump, and that shaft replacement is scheduled for -- I don't know if it's next outage or the following outage.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. So it has the ability to be postponed for that length of time.



trend in performance.

Yes.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: So while there is concern regarding the seal and the perturbations on the seal by changes in the reactor, is this legitimate to you? I mean you said -- the way you indicated it was this is what he's telling you is that he doesn't want to move it.

Yes. I thought it was a legitimate concern, but it wasn't, from my

perspective, as big of a concern as placing my operating shift into a tight box and having them get from full power to hot shutdown in a very limited amount of time.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: It was a concern, but he wasn't prioritizing it the way you would have?

perspective it wasn't the driving concern.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay.

o'clock. I had told that, you know, "At one o'clock, I intend to start backing the unit down." He goes, "Well, let's hold off because we're going to be getting the engineering paperwork."

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. What happens then?

And I said, "Okay." So about 12:30, 12:45 I don't have the engineering paperwork. So talking to me, he says, "I just spoke with the engineers, they're going to be wrapped up with it soon," and I said, "Let's look at the timeline here." I said, "Even if I get this paperwork now, I'm not going to review it in five minutes and have them provide" -- because I was going to review it and then have them provide it to the operating shift,

the operating shift ultimately makes 1 and operability call. 2 so I can't make 3 that determination. 4 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: So how much time are 5 you talking about here for an adequate review? 6 Well, that's what I began to 7 lay out for I said, "It's going to take me a 8 half hour to go through this. I mean I'm very 9 familiar with it, but I'm going to make sure it's 10 11 right before it goes to the control room. And then 12 it's going to take them some time to review it and 13 make their decision. It's not going to be a fiveminute flurry of review and signatures to stop the 14 clock." I said, "It's going to take a few hours." 15 16 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. So you're 17 looking at pushing two o'clock, two-thirty, three o'clock --18 19 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: -- before you have a 20 21 good review done. Right. 22 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: And he knows that. 23 Yes, he did then. And so I 24 told him, "Look, we need to start backing the unit 25

down now."

or two-thirty.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: And go back to power.

And, ultimately, restore the

"We need to start backing the unit down now." He finally agreed that we needed to start the down power, and we commenced shortly thereafter. I forget the exact time, but it was probably one-thirty or so, 1:45 when we started shutting down. And so the operating shift commenced the shutdown, and they were on track to be in hot shutdown. We wouldn't have a problem meeting that clock. In the meantime, the engineers produced their deliverable around -- I guess it was about two o'clock

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: What did he say then?

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Which is now no longer relevant at this point in time, not until you've gone through to your hot shutdown phase anyway, right?

because we can -- if the engineering paperwork supports operability and it's been given the review and we're set to implement the compensatory actions, then we would be able to clear the LCO and stop the shutdown.

unit back to full power.

SPECIAL AGEN

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. So now what direction do you go?

Well, we got the paperwork and I reviewed it. It looked pretty good. We had not yet put in place all of our compensatory actions. We had to stage some barrels of water, we had to stage some pumps, some hoses. My staff had to revise some operating procedures to account for the compensatory actions that we were going to assume to make the machine operable, and the operating crew had to review the write-up. So all that was taking place. That took a few hours, and I think we declared the machine operable, I don't remember the exact time, maybe 1800, about an hour before we had to be in hot shutdown. And at that point in time, the unit was at about 40 percent power, 35 or 40 percent power.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay.

And that was pretty much the end of that saga.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: So with it declared operable, with the machine operable, you can go back up?



SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. And this is

satisfactory to you that everybody met the requirements that needed to be in place were in place at the time you made the --

Yes.

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SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: -- power ascension? Yes. I think everything was in place. We had the procedures changed. personally verified that all the equipment was staged, and I read the paperwork. I had at least two other senior SROs review the paperwork plus the additional review by the operating shift. It looked like it was all in order. I was not happy about or willing to long period of for а time compensatory actions that I had in place and agreed that I would take those compensatory actions given that the organization would stay focused on this particular issue and drive it to be fixed within a month, within the next channelized work window for that diesel. It wasn't a condition I was willing to operate the unit under for an extended period of time but a window that would provide the organization time to really plan to do the maintenance work and to get I thought those were reasonable it fixed right. compensatory actions for a short period of time, and I accepted those.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. And did that get realized?



SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: The compensatory actions were removed and it was repaired?

Yes. The machine was fixed within a month, and the compensatory actions were removed.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. Do you see any concerns in that situation? You, personally, do you see anything regarding the safe operation of that plant?

concerns with the safe operation of the Plant. I was becoming frustrated by the pushback I was getting on reducing the unit's output to comply with the tech specs. I mean I was going to comply with the license one way or another. I didn't feel like my ability to comply with the license was being challenged, but what I thought was being challenged was the, I don't want to call it operating margin, but I wanted my operating shift to have six hours to bring the unit down and put it in hot shutdown, not try to scurry down in the last hour and scram it.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Seems like you had to

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1 fight for that. I didn't have to fight No. 2 3 I had to articulate my position several 4 times. SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. 5 There really wasn't a fight. 6 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: 7 Okay. 8 I mean at first I -- this was several hours before the downpower. I explained 9 "We need six hours to bring the unit down in 10 11 hot shutdown." He says, "Well, how do you know you need six and not four?" I said, "Because I've tried 12 to do it in four. I can do it in four; it's hard." 13 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Was that accepted 14 when you gave it to him the first time? 15 Yes. 16 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: That you needed the 17 six hours? 18 Yes. 19 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. 20 He didn't really -- he asked 21 22 me the basis for the six hours, and we had previously had site-wide administrative guidance that supported 23 that six hours, but that had no longer -- that had 24

been removed from the procedures, but that was still

1 accepted practice. And I also told him that given that on March 17 we had the Plant upset and 2 significant reactivity problem 3 and given ironically it was the same operating shift on then as 4 it was on today to do the shutdown, I really wanted 5 them to have as much window to ensure their success as 6 7 possible. And he understood that. He was trying to balance that need with, "Hey, the engineers are going . 8 9 to be coming. They just told me they'll be here in a half hour, 45 minutes, and we'll be done with this." 10 I don't think he fully understood what it was going to 11 take from the engineers walking over with their 12 revised assessment to having licensed operators --13 (END TAPE 1, SIDE B) 14 15 (BEGIN TAPE 2, SIDE A) 16 17

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. We're on Side A of Tape 2. It's approximately 9:52 a.m. pushback that you were experiencing regarding your concerns about complying with the license and getting into the hot shutdown in that six-hour time frame, where was the pushback coming from?

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Well, the pushback was coming from

> SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Why, do you think? Well, was concerned

about unnecessarily moving the unit.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: And do you think that's what the concern was? Did it have anything to do with financial cost considerations and staying where you were as opposed to --

Yes.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: -- this degrading -
I'm sure that was an aspect

of his concern also.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: But what he articulated to you was that he didn't want to move the unit with this degraded valve.

Degraded seal on the pump.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: I'm sorry, degraded seal, yes.

Yes. He indicated that he was concerned about -- because there would actually be two maneuvers: One to come down in power, and assuming we got the LCO cleared on diesel, another maneuver to come back up. And our past performance on the seal had been pretty predictable in that when we did routine downpowers to do turbine valve testing, for example, or to do a rod pattern exchange, we would see changes in seal performance. It was well known.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. So there's a

legitimate concern there that he has.

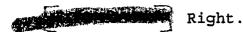


Sure. Yes.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: When you went through it, did you have problems with the seal? I mean you brought the unit down. I think you had it down to, what, 40 percent?

Yes. We came down to about 40 percent. The seal performed as we would have expected it to. It did show some signs of degradation but nothing that was unexpected.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. The incident before that we talked about that occurred in March when you had indicated there was some surprise on your part in the length of debate in shutting the unit down to fix the valve, you had indicated that was kind of the first time -- that was the first time, and then you said there's another incident but it came later that you were surprised -- I was asking you about the decision making process that was involved.



SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: And did that surprise you that there was this length of debate. You didn't have anything to relate to before March of 2003, but you have two incidents in March and June of 2003 that show some concern or some input over maintaining





operability over what you're saying was a concern. I mean in your case it was, "I have six hours, I have to get there." It really wasn't debatable. At one o'clock you needed to start to get into the hot shutdown mode in June. And in March, you and your didn't believe that it was -- there was any question on what direction you needed to go. Is there anything that you attribute that to, these two incidents in 2003? Are you seeing new pressure in maintaining the Plant status, being at full power in 2003 that you hadn't seen before? Is there something that that goes to? Are these totally unrelated and not part of any type of change there?

Yes. I don't know if I would attribute them to any single thing. I mean there's more challenge in the organization now I think than there was previously.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: More challenge.

More questions, more questions to understand the basis of decisions and more dialogue. That was certainly the case for the bypass valve. I mean a question was raised, does the bypass valve being closed change our decisions? Should it change our plans? Why it took the team five hours to debate that, I don't know. I don't know.

might be able to highlight some details there around the discussions that he had.

And as far as the downpower for the diesel, the debate there was really weighing the risk that we assumed by moving the unit prematurely, if you will, on degrading the seal and how that compared to the risk that the operating shift assumed by being given a very narrow window to bring the unit down and place it in a hot shutdown condition.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: You said that you had a difference of opinion there with with what the driving concern should have been.

acknowledged and recognized that maneuvering the unit would likely cause the seal to change performance, because I had seen it happen several times in the past. That was not foreign to me when mentioned that as a concern that he had because it was a concern that I had, and it was one that had already briefed and were prepared to provide heightened awareness on. But I didn't -- I don't think appreciated the amount on review time that would be required in order for us to bring closure to the LCO and how that review time would ultimately impact the window available to bring the unit down and

place it in hot shutdown. And when I got him to see 1 that the decision was very clear to begin the 2 3 downpower. SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. 4 It was very clear. 5 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Did you experience 6 7 any adverse effects towards yourself, personally, for having to explain that, having to make that clear and 8 9 having to go in the direction that you needed to go to 10 meet your license requirements and get into the hot 11 shutdown? 12 Any adverse? No, no, no, 13 no. SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Did you have any 14 15 problems whatsoever from your management for doing what you had to do? 16 17 No. No. I had not --18 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Were you criticized in any way? 19 20 I was criticized not for I was criticized for the initial decision 21 that. 22 making that put us in the LCO in the first place, which was -- it was good coaching, because we had 23 24 initially identified the seal leakage on this pump on

the diesel back in the refueling outage, back in April

to May. Mid-April to Mid-May was our refueling outage, and we found the leakage during the outage and we had Engineering perform an evaluation while we were in the outage whether or not we needed to fix the seal during the outage or whether we could fix it online during a scheduled maintenance window. And they established some criteria for acceptable leakage.

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And at the time, during the outage, the leak rate was somewhere around ten drops per minute, so it was a very small leak; one drop every six Then they had established a maximum leak rate of something around 150 drops per minute. based on that we instituted monitoring, when they went into the room they would look at the leakage to make sure it was less than 150. And it was for a long time until Sunday night when the operator went in and found that it was more than 150, and so the criticism came into play and was around our decision to accept the 150 as a black and white line, which I had done and what had done, and when we saw the leakage above 150 it was like, "Okay, Diesel's inoperable, period.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay.

was we accepted that 150 from Engineering without

really understanding the basis, so they gave us a very, very tight box to operate in, and we didn't recognize that we had more operating margin available to us through the use of compensatory actions, which I ultimately ended up doing later in the week, that would have allowed us to plan the maintenance window in a way that didn't cause so much turmoil and upset in the organization. Because when the diesel was declared inoperable on Sunday night at -- or Monday morning at three or four o'clock, whatever time it was, that really changed the whole course of direction for the organization.

And in hindsight, I could have had a plan that would have said, "Okay, if you exceed 150 drops per minute, you need to implement the following contingency plans and have the organization plan and execute a scheduled maintenance window soon," which is what -- I mean after we went through three days of heroic efforts to repair the seal and we brought the unit down to 40 percent, that's ultimately where I ended up anyhow. So the criticism I had was how do you get the clarity of the thinking that you had at one o'clock in the afternoon -- when you were getting ready to back the unit down, how do you get that clarity of thinking up-front so the decision-making



1	process flows more smoothly and not so disruptive?
2	SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: It wouldn't have been
3	time-pressured, 72 hours leading into 12 hours
4	Right. Right.
. 5	SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: and you must get
6	there, and everybody's scrambling for a review.
7	I mean at 12:30 on the
8	afternoon we're shutting down, Engineering had a very
9	clear perspective of what the design basis of that
10	system was, very, very clear.
11	SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay.
12	So why didn't we have that
13	clarity back in the outage when we made the original
14	assessment and put it into place there, so it would
15	have avoided all of the disruption that occurred?
16	That was the criticism that I got.
17	SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: I see. And you don't
18	disagree with that.
19	No, no. It was good
20	coaching.
21	SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay.
22	I thought it was good
23	coaching.
24	SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Do you have anything
25	else to add to that incident that either I haven't

asked or we haven't covered?

I don't think so. I think we covered that pretty good.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Do you think -- (phonetic) announced he was leaving, I think it was at some point in March of 2003. In your view, did this have any effect on operations at the site in terms of decision making?

Any effect on operations.

Can you be more specific?

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Yes. I'll narrow it down for you. Did his leaving have an effect that people who were from a non-nuclear background making decisions over people with the nuclear background, such as in these incidents with the March incident and the June incident, do you think that that had any play in the situations there? The change in power affecting these two --

Mean I'm not sure what changes occurred in working relationship with the or how world changed as a result of leaving.

I mean he's a nuclear professional, he has a lot of nuclear background, so it's not like he's a non-nuclear guy. He's run a lot of power plants.



1	But I'm not sure what relationship established
2	with with
3	SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: And prior to that,
4	was involved?
5	Prior to leaving?
6	SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: No. In between in
7	any way on the decision making there, before
8	
9	I'm not sure. I mean I can
10	speculate on what I've heard.
11	SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Let me ask you this:
12	Is it something that you've even considered before,
13	that this move in part had any effect on how
14	Hope Creek was being run?
15	I haven't, no. From my
16	perspective, it really didn't impact or change the
17	decision making.
18	SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay.
19	I know there was some
20	speculation who was really running the site, whether
21	it was but from my
22	perspective it was I didn't see anything that
23	caused me to believe otherwise.
24	SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay.
25	Some people had told me that

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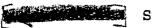
was not able to make decisions unless said 1 okay, but that's my speculation and what people have 2 told me. 3 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: What people told you. 4 That's just what 5 Yes. 6 people have told me. I didn't see any evidence of 7 that. SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: How long did you work 8 9 with Since he came to the site. 10 He came to the site when I was the 11 and he came as the 12 which meant that Outage is rolled up under 13 14 his responsibility, so I worked directly for him for I guess about a year before I became the 15 16 SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. 17 aware of any changes in -- this is only what you've 18 heard, that he couldn't make any decisions unless 19 20 approved them. Did anything happen for him differently from what you observed, did he behave 21 differently, did he make decisions differently after 22 left? 23 I didn't see any change. I 24 25 did not see any change. His engagement -- he's always

been one to challenge and ask questions and that didn't change.

special agent Neff: Okay. I don't have any further questions along this line, but it's possible somebody else may have them. I've already kind of covered that with you --

Name Sure.

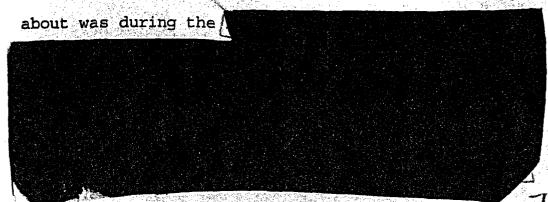
SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: -- that you may be contacted again. So at this point, we'll go off the record. It's 10:07 a.m., and I thank you for your time on that.



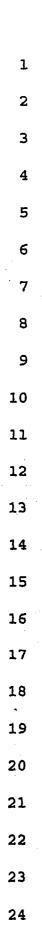
Sure thing.

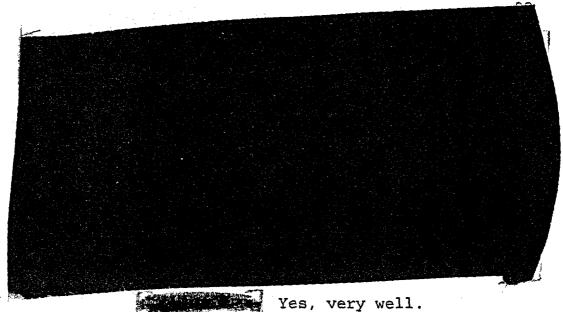
(Whereupon, the foregoing matter went off the record at 10:07 a.m. and went back on the record at 11:54 a.m.)

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. It's 11:54 on September 25. Having just discussed another issue, it led us back to this work environment issue that was discussed earlier today, so we're adding some more information to the record. What I wanted to ask you about was during the

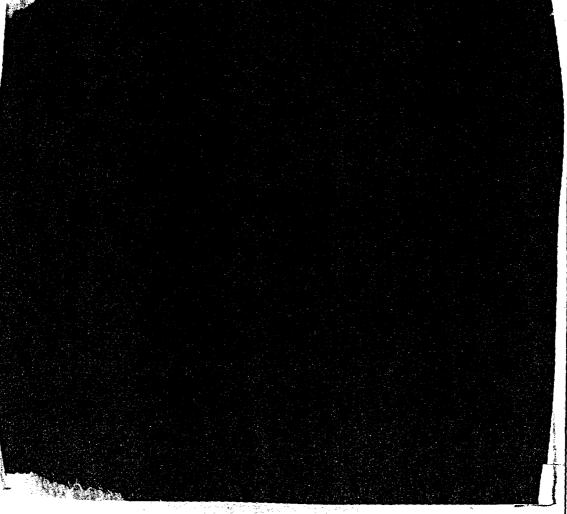


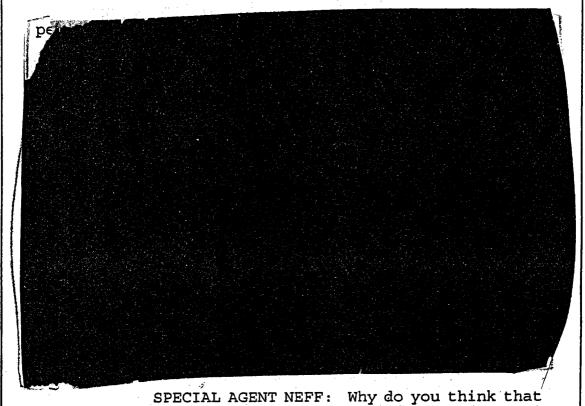
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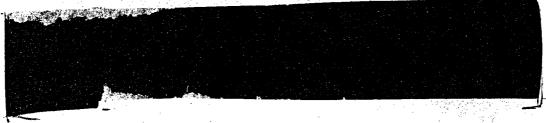


SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Can you describe what your concerns were centered around here? It's briefly about an

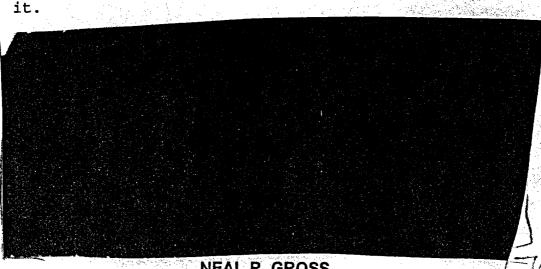




was? Was it determined by your investigation why they weren't willing to say, "Hey, you've got a piece of malfunctioning equipment here that's dangerous."



SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: They worked around



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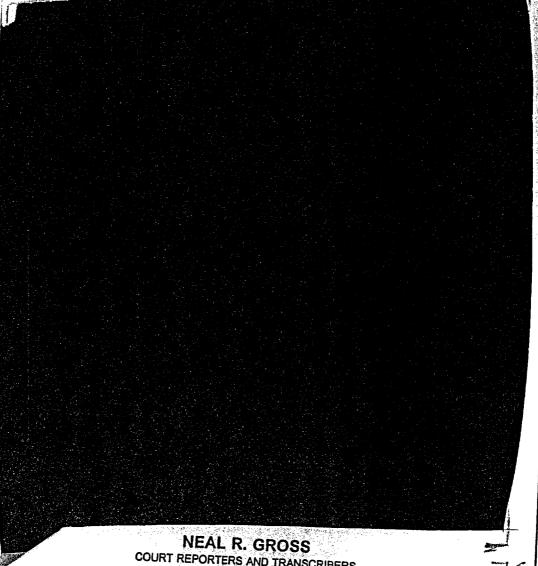
SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: When you agreed to

conduct the survey --



Yes.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: -- what did you find there when you participated in the survey to find out if there was more action necessary?

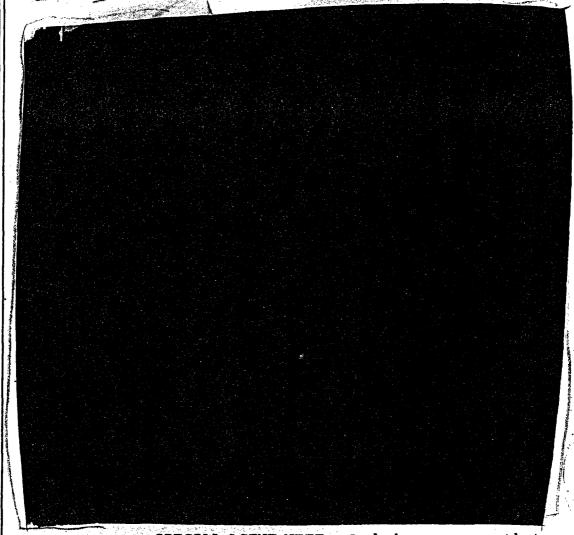


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SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: When you talk about

concerns, did you get that from

or did you learn that from --



SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: And when you say that it was mended, was it effective, what you went through to find out what was causing the reluctance?



SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Did anything improve

there in terms of from what you knew about reporting

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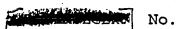
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SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Okay. And when we

talked earlier about people raising concerns, we talked a lot about the notifications that are written and your analysis of the notifications. If not going to ECP, do you think that they were raising their concerns when they had to? If there was this distrust with ECP, would people raise their concerns in other avenues?

Oh, I think so, yes. Yes. I think so.

SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: Do you have anything further to add to this at this point?



SPECIAL AGENT NEFF: All right. We'll go off the record. It's 12:03 p.m.

(Whereupon, at 12:03 p.m., the Interview of _______as concluded.)