MR. MURPHY: It says, "Pursuant to the commitment made by Chairman Dean in the January 9, 1986, letter and during the Commission meeting of March 11, 1986, I am responding to your January 3, 1986, letter by providing the Tennessee Valley Authority's (TVA) corporate position with respect to whether or not in light of the conclusions stated in the NSRS perception of Watts Bar status (NSRS' perception) the 10CFR Part 50, Appendix B, requirements are being met at the Watts Bar facility."

That sentence I have some questions about.

Mr. Dean's January 9 letter stated that -you might want to get that letter.

MR. WHITE: I -- Okay.

MR. MURPHY: Included in Mr. Dean's January 9, 1986, letter is the statement that, "In order to adequately respond to the inquiry, TVA board concurrence would be needed after consultation with the staff."

Did you in fact get TVA board concurrence prior to the submission of the letter to NRC?

MR. WHITE: Yes, sir. Mr. Willis. That's what

I was trying to explain yesterday. To the best of

my recollection that was the path. Although I had

spoken to the board about the issue several times it

was really -- it -- I would say that came from Mr. Willis. Do

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MR Muest: Did Me. Willet Willis tell you that the board has either read the letter prior to its submission and had concurred or what were the circumstances? Would you explain that to us?

MR. WHITE: To the best of my recollection I telecopied sometime before I signed the letter that to Mr. Willis and I think in a subsequent phone call and this is the way we normally -- we -- sometimes -it's not abnormal to do business this way. Deu say, "Okay, it's all right," or, "Go ahead and send it." Sometimes I sign a letter and hold it and send that to Mr. Willis and say, "I'm going to hold it until you have had a chance to let me know." And then he calls --calls back and says, "Okay."

MR. MURPHY: And then as far as you are concerned you had board concurrence?

MR. WHITE: Yes.

MR. MURPHY: In Mr. Dean's letter he also states, "This problem seems to be a case of differing professional opinions." How did you view that situation?

MR. WHITE: I can't climb into Mr. Dean's mind. I wasn't there when he drafted the letter.

MR. MURPHY: I'm not asking you to climb into Mr. Dean's mind, I'm asking how did you view the situation in light of the different professional opinion,

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the procedures in place at --

MR. WHITE: I certainly did not focus when the 20 March letter was written on what is called the differing professional opinion.

MR. MURPHY: But you are aware that they have a policy on that at TVA? Right? We discussed that yesterday?

MR. WHITE: Yes.

MR. MURPHY: That's it.

MR. ROBINSON: Mr. White, back on December 19, 1985, as you are well aware, the NSRS staff member, Mr. Bob Sauer, raised some points that obviously had to be resolved in both TVA's and NRC's mind in a presentation to Commissioner Asselstine. Mr. Williamson, would you please give Mr. White a copy of the NSRS presentation and turn it to the perceptions, the last page.

MR. WILLIAMSON: (Presenting document).

MR. ROBINSON: This is a copy of the slide that Mr. Sauer used in his presentation to Mr. Asselstine listing the general, overall perceptions that NSRS had of the status of Watts Bar. Obviously both you can see and as NRC can see when it was presented to them they are very general perceptions and they are primarily negative allegations about the status of

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Watts Bar with a bottom line that 10CFR50, Appendix B, requirements are not being met. Now on January 3, 1986, when the NRC came to TVA just prior to your arrival at TVA and asked for TVA's corporate position with respect to whether or not the requirements were being met at Watts Bar in light of the NSRS perceptions they sent a copy of that presentation flong with their letter. Now as you said yesterday when we were talking, the technical people in NRC and TVA are probably a lot more knowledgeable about these items than you or I are as more of a management-type situation, so I want to talk to you about these perceptions in the framework of a management aspect and approach to responding to the perceptions. What I am going to do is I am going to give you what I would consider - and I may reveal my management capabilities to you - I'm going to give you what I would consider a logical management action in responding to these and see if in fact these thought patterns went through your mind or what in fact did.

The first thing I would do with a general list like this would be, number one, to determine in my mind whether or not it can be logically concluded that Appendix B requirements are not being met based on each one of these perceptions. In other words I might say, "Well, just because construction processes in

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general are loosely controlled that doesn't necessarily mean the requirements of Appendix B are being met, et cetera.

Do you follow what I'm saying?

MR. WHITE: Yes.

MR. MURPHY: The next thing of course is if
you take these allegations in their purest general
sense without any background there are only three
ways that I can see that those allegations can be
answered. Let's take the first one as an example,
the As-Constructed Welding Program as indeterminant.
You can either say, "Yes, you're right. The AsConstructed Program is indeterminant, As-Constructed
Welding Program is indeterminant; no, you're wrong,
the welding program that we have is in fact determinant,
or I'm not sure, I'll look into it." Is there any
other answer that could be given to that right away,
immediately upon receipt?

MR. WHITE: Sure. When you say immediately upon receipt let me make it clear that I didnn't get involved in this kind of thought process. My first thought process as a manager is not to say, "Well, does this follow from all of these things above?" but rather to look at in the context of what we are looking at, find out about the facts of these issues. So -- But this is

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one of the difficulties in this thing perhaps because the letter doesn't purport to answer -- for example, you said As-Constructed Welding Program is indeterminant. The letter in no regard purports to say that all issues involved with that first bullet are included in this letter. It says quite the contrary. So you have to get a very narrow focus on, first, we are certainly talking in the basic letter about that perception but we are also limiting it to what the NSRS -- the facts that they are providing. You know, some of these answers -- well, I think that ...

MR. ROBINSON: Okay. Suppose that you had received this list of general allegations and gone to NSRS and they had said, "We don't have any facts to support these allegations," and yet these allegations are in the hands of the NRC and the NRC has asked you to answer them. What would you have done?

MR. WHITE: That's a hypothetical?

MR. ROBINSON: Yes.

MR. WHITE: You are saying I go to the NSRS and they say --

MR. ROBINSON: "We don't have any facts to support these, these are just our perceptions of what is happening at Watts Bar."

THE WITNESS: I probably would have called the

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NRC at a relatively high level, perhaps Eisenhut or Denten, and said, "I want to have a meeting or I want to talk to you because we have this problem because I find you're saying nothing there. I then would have, because it's a matter of record, probably answered in some fashion saying, "Look, we've gone to these people and we can't investigate because there is no information there and so I'm going to continue with all the efforts I have to investigate these and other things at Watts Bar."

MR. ROBINSON: Is it possible to investigate these individual allegations without specific facts coming from NSRS?

MR. WHITE: Well that's what I just said that I would do. Again, the letter doesn't purport to put down on the surface of it -- you know, it doesn't purport to tell everything everybody knows including NRC. And remember the NRC of course knew a lot of information, had a lot of information.

MR. ROBINSON: Well I'm keeping it in the framework of perceptions, I'm not going outside that framework.

MR. WHITE: I understand. But you take a perception that says records are of poor quality. Take that one for example. Gee, that's very general. I don't know what is poor quality, what are the requirements. Does

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that mean it's unsatisfactory. I don't know from that. But certainly there is an allegations and you would want to do a lot of investigating as a result of that. But that was not the purpose of my answer. It said just the opposite. It said we are going to do a lot of looking including these issues. In other words it was saying we have asked the NSRS, we have looked at what they have told us and here is a conclusion about today whether we are in compliance with Appendix B based on that input. But we are going to go look at that perception anyhow because there are a lot of othersthings going on and there may be a lot more information available and I'll keep you informed of what I find.

MR. ROBINSON: Was it a conclusion based on the input that you forwarded at that time strictly reliant upon the supporting information that NSRS gave to you in clarification and specifications of those bullets?

MR. WHITE: I'm not sure I'd use the word "strictly" with reference to the exclusion of because I didn't author the enclosures, I have never reviewed the volumes of information. I am not in position to say whether they included or did not include something else. I know what I was told by Mr. Kelly was the process. Whether it

included other things in the thing other than what NSRS told them I'm not in position to know directly.

MRS. BAUSER: Can I ask a clarifying question here. I understand your testimony to be the intention was to be responsive to the bases provided by NSRS for their perceptions?

MR. WHITE: Yes, that's what I said. I think they understood that.

MR. ROBINSON: Would you agree with me that it's two different issues to answer a question as to whether the As-Constructed Welding Program is determinant or not at Watts Bar and the other issue of what NSRS provides as basis for saying that the welding program is indeterminant at Watts Bar; or are those one in the same issue?

MR. WHITE: I -- can you try that one again, please?

MR. ROBINSON: And it goes back to I guess what I was saying what strategy or tack you would have taken if NSRS had not provided any basis for their perception that the As-Constructed Welding Program is indeterminant. But still within the framework of the bullet and satisfying yourself as the manager of nuclear power that the As-Constructed Welding Program is in fact determinable does not just involve negating or countering some bases

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that are provided by NSRS but it also involves looking at satisfying yourself that the As-Constructed Welding Program is determinant or not determinant? Is that correct?

MR. WHITE: I think I understand the thrust of your question. The welding is perhaps maybe the best example because in my -- one of the things that I am pretty sure I recall discussing with Mr. Denton, because it was the first, I thought --

MR. ROBINSON: Yes, it was the first perception.

MR. WHITE: Yes, it is. Okay. Because I wanted to make clear that in terms -- to separate the two things -- of we have followed this perception with regard to the NSRS. They have said it's indeterminant. In fact - and I don't want to be too loose in the words that I use because I don't have firsthand knowledge but in fact we have gone to the individuals and said, "What do you base that conclusion on?" and based on that information there is no evidence today that we are not in compliance. But we have a huge program in place with an independent contractor reviewing the welding program and its implementation through inspection. And I don't know what that thing is going to say. I don't know whether it's going to say that - and I'm not saying this was part of the conversation - but I don't know

if that is going to say that in July of last year the welding program was indeterminant or you were in compliance or anything else. I don't know. I didn't know. And as a prime example I felt at the time that it was going to be at least a year - in fact it was even longer than a year - before that judgment could be made.

MR. ROBINSON: So are you saying that you satisfied yourself that you were in overall compliance with respect to the basis that NSRS indicated that the welding program was indeterminant but yet in your mind as of March 20 with the other welding program going on you were not sure that it was indeterminant or not?

MR. WHITE: I'm not sure I agree with all of
the words you are using. I think I'm in agreement
with the thrust of what you are saying and that is
that I had a lot of things that had to be looked at
and I did not know whether the plant had been built
in compliance with anything. Therefore, if what you
mean is does that mean did the welding program -- that
the welding program in 1982 may have been indeterminant,
then yes. It was not certainly in my questioning of
Mr. Kelly and Mr. Huston and others. The issue was more
are we in overall compliance today with what we should be
doing right now. If the answer to that was yes, then the

only other question was -- were questions, that led to how bad. Has it been so bad in the past that we need to make some other judgment about the past because I didn't have enough information to make a more narrow judgment.

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MR. ROBINSON: I wouldn't ask you to make a judgment about the past. I'm saying that as of the date you signed the letter were you satisfied in your mind that the As-Constructed Welding Program was determinant or were you just satisfied in your mind that the bases that the NSRS had used to say it was indeterminant had been countered?

MR. WHITE: In the questioning that I did of those people I frankly didn't at all focus on the word "indeterminant." I was really focused on are we today in overall compliance. I did not -- I don't recall ever saying, for example to Mr. Kelly, asking that specific question, is it determinant or indeterminant. It was more the bottom line thing that I was seeking: Does it meet the requirements today. And, so, I don't think I ever asked him that question.

MR. ROBINSON: Did you ask Mr. Kelly the specific question does the welding program meet the requirements today?

MR. WHITE: I don't recall specifically but I'm sure

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that I must have in each of the cases asked the question are we in compliance today because -- because remember the -- and I don't ever recall him saying no because remember we are talking again overall compliance and I asked him enough questions to get the answers back as to why he felt that way.

MR. ROBINSON: What kind of questions -- when you were looking over the individual technical responses and you decided that that was so technical that you needed to get Kelly in there or whoever it was, what kind of questions did you ask him?

MR. WHITE: The basis for the information he was presenting. In many cases what the NSRS people believed. His answers depending on what they are, you know, depending almost on the circumstances because as you ask questions they lead to other questions. I can't answer it any better than that. For specifics I didn't have a checkoff list, let me ask you the following six questions. It was a more general — to get an understanding of why he felt the way he did and did it seem reasonable to me that his — that's the best word, was what his — his answers, did they seem reasonable, did he seem to know what he was talking about, that kind of...

MR. ROBINSON: Did his answers seem reasonable in

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the context of responding to the NSRS basis? what I am asking the is in the process of asking Mr. Kelly the questions obviously he is going to be knowledgeable as to what transpired in the efforts to investigate the NSRS basis for that perception, he is going to be knowledgeable in that because that is what he was concentrating on. My point is were you looking when you were asking him these questions for whether or not the welding program was in compliance or were you looking for a satisfactory, acceptable rebuttal to the NSRS bases?

MR. WHITE: Let me make one thing clear. have interviewed Mr. Kelly and the others and I'm sure they have already confirmed this to you, that the -that one -- one of the other things I learned in the Navy program was to be skeptical. To put that in context on many occasions I was what some would call the devil's advocate. On many occasions I really I'm sure to them appeared to be taking NSRS' side. They asked the questions in that -- I asked the questions rather in that framework. And I might add that there were even discussions - and I'm not sure with Kelly but certainly with Siskin and some of the others - as to what the hell the difference made where I -- whether I came to the conclusion we were

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or were not in compliance; and I -- even thinking back today I know my mental framework and my mental framework was that it didn't make a hell of a lot of difference to me and wouldn't make a hell of a lot of difference in what I intended to do whether or not the bottom line was we are in compliance or we are not in compliance. It just didn't strike me -- it didn't drive me in one direction or the other. I would have been quick to say we are not in compliance if the facts had supported that. So that was my mental framework at the time and I'm sure that that carried on into the questions because of -- a lot of areas I would purposely say that, "That doesn't make sense to me. I think you're wrong. Why isn't it this way?" I'm sure much to the exasperation of those experts because they would have to then tediously tell me why they were right.

MR. ROBINSON: Was the suggestion ever made that you responded to NRC by saying, "We are investigating and we can't tell you, NRC, at this point in time whether we are in compliance with Appendix B. "?

MR. WHITE: I don't recall that specifically coming up as an issue. It may have. Remember I was trying to tell them everything in a preliminary way. You are -- you have asked me a question and I am

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trying to tell you what I believe, and there is a lot more to be done. Now that did I think come up in a conversation with Mr. Stello later on. And it did in a conversation on the 20th, that maybe the right thing to do was wait until it was all done and then answer it. It may have come up with other people earlier on but my notes reflect that it certainly came up with Mr. Stello.

MR. ROBINSON: But you don't recall whether it came up with Mr. Kelly or any of your other senior advisors?

MR. WHITE: I do not recall that coming up.

MR. ROBINSON: And you can honestly say under oath today you felt no difference in the situation whether you would have responded to NRC, "We are not in compliance," or, "We are in compliance."?

MR. WHITE: Whether I am under oath or not I will respond with the truth. I honestly can't remember many discussions that went on. Lots of issues came up. I don't remember that as a big, specific issue. I clearly asked questions - and I don't remember the responses - of the impact of saying one or the other. But my recollection is that when all that was over and I had all the explanations - and I don't even remember what they were - but as I recall at the time it was

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very clear to me that it frankly didn't make a damn to me whether or not we said we were or were not in compliance. In a -- let me be blunt. In a lot of ways I felt it would have been better to said that we were not in compliance because the facts -- if the facts had supported it, I would have said it. In many ways at the time I felt it would be better to say that.

MR. ROBINSON: Why?

MR. WHITE: It was a big issue. There was obviously a fight going on. It would certainly put the thing to rest. And I'm talking in a waek or so before this thing when it was obviously a very complex issue. Mr. Kelly, you know, obviously explained all these things. I would have been naive to expect that there would -- that NSRS frankly would have at that point said, "We are in complete agreement." I certainly didn't expect what has occurred as a result of that. would -- it would have been a lot easier. Even in retrospect let me tell you in terms of my time it would have been much better if the facts had supported it to have said it. It -- I don't think it wouldn't have Ziea changed one whit in my opinion what I have done and what I am doing at Watts Bar, not one whit. I'm there to find out what the hell the problems are and fix them.

MR. ROBINSON: Just as an observer from the outside

you can obviously see some motivation for saying you are not in compliance simply because of the fact that you are there to correct TVA's nuclear problem.

Was there at anytime ever any suggestion to you by any of your advisors that - and this is general terminology - that, "Hey, even the NRC can't define what is compliance with Appendix B, so why don't we just say we are in compliance and let them wrestle with it."?

MR. WHITE: No, I recall no such conversation.

MR. ROBINSON: Let's get back to the March 20 cover letter. In the second paragraph of the cover letter - and you correct me if I'm wrong - it appears to me that the bases that you are coming to the conclusion that your overall QA program is in compliance with Appendix B is that, one, there is no pervasive breakdown in the QA program and, two, that problems have been identified and that TVA is remedying or will remedy all identified problems and that accordingly the overall QA program is in compliance. Is that a fair interpretation of that paragraph?

MR. WHITE: No.

MR. ROBINSON: Okay. Tell us what you --

MR. WHITE: There are two separate issues that I mentioned. One is the past, which is the pervasive

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breakdown. Then there is the present of overall compliance.

MR. ROBINSON: Explain that, please?

MR. WHITE: To be in overall compliance you need an approved program, for example, and I didn't include that, for example, and the paragraph doesn't say that because the assumption would be that we know there is an approved program, so does NRC know there is an approved program, and it's almost superficial to say that.

The thrust of the thing is, as I said earlier,

my view of Appendix B and what it requires is a program —
you know, is there a program, are there procedures, is
it auditable, are things being found by what's going on exand all of those things I mentioned earlier. That is
quite apart from — that tells when you — and I don't
want to take it out of isolation but the next, however,
I say, "Let me tell you there are lots of other things."
I use the word "deviations." But overall there is
enough there that you are in compliance.

Pervasive is the past part because that would have been a more significant issue as I recall than the compliance-moncompliance. As I said, it doesn't -- it didn't seem to make a whit to me whether we said in compliance or noncompliance in terms of what I had to do.

If the breakdown had been so severe then it might have changed things. If the breakdown was of a certain magnitude, a certain severity, then it might not make any difference. I'd be deceiving NRC if I knew or had reason to believe that it had been so bad, then I would be deceiving the NRC to say to not even to talk about that but only we are in compliance today knowing something in addition. So that was a kind of a general look at the past.

MR. ROBINSON: How do you feel that the NRC can read that statement and assume that that is talking a out the past and the other part of the statement is talking about the present?

MR. WHITE: Well that was one of the reasons that

I made phone calls to NRC. Obviously, first, the letter
is authored - and I don't know who the specific author
is to my own knowledge - but certainly is a licensing
kind of document, licensing kinds of words that I

wasn't that -- wasn't all that familiar with. And, so,
one of the reasons of discussing particularly with
Mr. Denton on the thing was to make sure that he understood that. So, you know, it's a question -- you say,
"How did I know they read it that way?" Because I read
the paragraph to them and explained what the hell it

meaner meant And they seemed familiar with the Usebage.

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MR. ROBINSON: You told Mr. Denton in your conversation that pervasive breakdown refers to -- refers primarily to what has gone in the past and the rest referred to mostly the present?

MR. WHITE: I believe so. I have to refer back to my notes. I read -- it was a lengthy conver-I read I believe the entire letter perhaps excluding who it was addressed to and the administrative details at the bottom. My notes reflect that we had - and I don't know -- I say it was a lengthy conversation and the notes are almost shorthand of the full discussion. But they clearly reflect that we discussed two parts of this thing: whether or not you are in compliance today and whether or not there were problems in the past. And then the rest of it indicates clearly I was telling him that I can't talk about the past, there are lots of investigations going on, except in the overall sense. My people have explained to me why - and these obviously may not be the precise words, I'm giving you the thrust. But my people certainly have convinced me that it isn't so bad in the past, that is, pervasive. Pervasive is not a word that I would use every day. It's not something --

MR. ROBINSON: Was that word already in the final letter when it was presented you for signature?

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MR. WHITE: Yes, it was.

MR. ROBINSON: Do you know how it got there?

MR. WHITE: No, I don't.

MR. ROBINSON: Were there any discussions about the use of "pervasive," with you and Mr. Kelly?

MR. WHITE: Yes. Mr. Kelly and perhaps others. The reason I -- I mentioned earlier the reason I had asked for the legal case is I think -- I think from Mr. Kelly -- at one point he said in a conversation on the use of the word "pervasive" that there were a course of cases that applied to this situation and it was based on that, that I asked to look at to see what the definition of the word "pervasive" was. So we had that discussion. I'm sure, to the best of my recollection, there was a subsequent discussion after I had the case and lines in it were highlighted and we discussed that definition in the highlighting. I may have had the same discussion with others but I clearly had them with Mr. Kelly.

MR. ROBINSON: And when you signed that March 20 letter what in your mind was the definition of "perva-

MR. WHITE: Precisely what that law case -- and it was a --

MR. ROBINSON: Are you referring to the Calloway

MR. WHITE: Yes. That was one. And the other decision that Mr. Kelly discussed with me was a plant in California.

MR. ROBINSON: Diablo Canyon?

MR WHITE: Yes. My recollection of the definition and don't hold me to the precise words, please - but that you -- to have a pervasive breakdown you had to have a certain magnitude. You had to have a breakdown of QA procedures of such magnitude that it casts some reasonable doubt on whether or not that plant, whichever plant, whether or not that plant could be operated without --

MR. ROBINSON: Danger to the public health and safety?

MR. WHITE: Well, no, it -- it -- that's close but it was more in the thrust of did the safety systems work, did you have reasonable assurance or reasonable doubt as to whether or not the plant -- whether it was public health and safety I don't remember but that's the thrust. It clearly defined in legal terms what that word meant and that is the only reason it's in there, is it had a legal definition. It had a definition.

MR. ROBINSON: Beyond that legal definition did Mr. Kelly ever discuss with you that he would never

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sign off as concurrence on that letter unless the word "pervasive" meant one-hundred percent of all aspects of the Quality Assurance Program?

MR. WHITE: No, never.

MR. REINHART: Did he say to have a pervasive breakdown you would have to have all aspects of every criteria of 10CFR50 violated or nearly so?

MR. WHITE: No. The best I can recollect of those conversations was the feeling -- because obviously even though there is a legal definition, sure I asked him questions, and my recollection is that you could have breakdowns, significant breakdowns in perhaps more than one area and still not have pervasive breakdown, in fact still be in compliance with. So it was a -- we had discussions because -- I remember at the time drawing I think on a piece of paper a line and saying, "What you are telling me, Mr. Kelly, is on -- you have a line and a broad -it can be somewhere in that range. Over on the right I am at what I call perfect compliance. I have absolutely no deviations. The acknowledgement from him, persuasive one, that there is no plant in the country that way. On the other end of that line, that spectrum, you had a situation so bad, of such magnitude that you had a pervasive breakdown (drawing).

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And then in discussing in terms of the past that we clearly were not on the right side, the far right, perfect compliance in the past. There was too much evidence. But that we were not yet historically a pervasive breakdown (drawing). And that is the thrust of the discussion.

MR. ROBINSON: Did you discuss where on that scale you thought TVA was?

MR. WHITE: No. I felt -- I can tell you my -because I am a skeptical person and frankly my standards are very high. And I felt based on five-thousand or some number of unanswered employee concerns, in view of the management difficulties that I saw, that we were certainly I felt on the left side, to the middle of that. I wasn't in a position -- if you were to say the middle of it is average - and I am almost speculating now because I don't think we got into the discussion - but it would have been - I'm trying to give you my best feel. But if you would have said the middle is average to the country, I would have felt that TVA was helow average.

Now I must tell you also from a subsequent conversation that that was not Mr. Kelly's opinion that TVA was below average.

MR. ROBINSON: His opinion was that you were average

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MR. WHITE: In a meeting that probably took place in May Mr. Kelly, Mr. Huston, the board members, the general manager and a whole bunch of other people --Mr. Dean asked the question of Mr. Kelly as to how TVA compared, talking Appendix B, how do we compare, talking about welding, a lot of things, how do we compare with the rest of the industry. And Mr. Kelly's response was to the effect of it's pretty much the same as to what other plants' problems are because Mr. Dean picked up on that very much and I was angry with Mr. Kelly for an entirely different reason and afterwards spoke to him about it because I was afraid --I had been telling the board we had real problems that needed to be solved and Mr. Dean apparently, because he asked some subsequent questions of Mr. Kelly -- and I was afraid that the chairman was getting the impression that, "Hey, everything is really okay and White is emagerating the problems he says he's facing." So Ellu afterwards I called down Mr. Kelly and said, "You should not have said that and I am now going to have to go back and tell the board and the general manager that although you are the expert I think we have problems." So from that when I say average that's what I mean.

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MR. ROBINSON: Was it your understanding -
MR. WHITE: But frequently and I think even in

that meeting he would mention other plants. So I -
I didn't know who those plants were or what they were.

MR. ROBINSON: Was it your understanding from both your and Mr. Kelly's interpretations of the Calloway decision regarding the definition of "pervasive" that you had to have a pervasive breakdown in order to be in overall noncompliance with Appendix B?

MR. WHITE: I don't remember that specific discussion.

MR. ROBINSON: What is your opinion on that now?

MR. WHITE: As to whether or not --

MR. ROBINSON: In order to be in noncompliance with 10CFR50, Appendix B, do you have to have a pervasive breakdown as defined in the Calloway decision?

MR. WHITE: No, I don't believe that. If I understand your question correctly, I can be in non-compliance and still be -- and still not be to that degree that it's pervasive.

MR. ROBINSON: And I'm not talking deviations now, I'm talking noncompliance.

MR. WHITE: Let me think.

MRS. BAUSER: Can I ask a question. You said you have to have a pervasive QA breakdown as opposed to

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have had? Are you making it a present --

MR. ROBINSON: Present.

MRS. BAUSER: So if you presently have a pervasive QA breakdown are you in overall noncompliance?

MR. ROBINSON: I'm asking --

MR. CHARNOFF: You got it backwards:

MR. ROBINSON: Yes. I'm asking -- I said if you do not now have a pervasive breakdown --

MR. CHARNOFF: Does it necessarily follow that you are in noncompliance.

MR. WHITE: No, I -- as I -- I was worried you were saying what Mrs. Bausser is saying. If I have a pervasive breakdown I am clearly in noncompliance. The other way around I don't think is necessary.

MR. ROBINSON: All right. You --

MR. REINHART: The way you define pervasive breakdown, is that -- do you know of any plants or heard of any plants that have ever had one?

MR. WHITE: I don't know but I am not an expert. I would guess -- guess there have been but I have never done a study of that.

MR. REINHART: Is that a thing that could occur?

MR. WHITE: Certainly. I'm not aware of whether and where it has.

MR. ROBINSON: I'm going back again to the March

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20 letter, the second paragraph, and I am referring to the specific phrase that, "Problems have been identified and TVA has remedied or will remedy all identified design construction deficiencies and noncompliances and that accordingly the overall QA Program is in compliance with 10CFR Part 50, Appendix B. That phrase can be interpreted very, very strictly. I'll just let you tell me what you meant by that phrase.

MR. WHITE: I can't take the phrase out of the context of the paragraph but the first sentence says, "On the basis of a review of the issues identified..." That is the entire basis danything that follows. So as I said, the narrow look at it. So based on that can you tell me what your question is?

MR. ROBINSON: My question is based on that, within that framework what is the idea that you were trying to convey to the NRC when you said, "Problems have been identified and TVA has remedied or will remedy all identified design construction deficiencies and noncompliances."? What were you trying to convey? Were you trying to convey merely that TVA has identified more than one problem and that they are going to correct it, or were you trying to convey that TVA has got a system that is working and that is effective in identifying and correcting problems and therefore we

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are in overall compliance, or somewhere in between?

MR. WHITE: What I am trying to convey is that we have reviewed an issue -- well let me be more specific. We have reviewed a perception, gotten the information from the individual and we have pursued that specific thing; and as we pursued it what we found was that these other things were happening at that moment and that therefore the consequence of that we were in overall compliance. I now -- and this is the danger in trying to separate the letter from the enclosures. In the enclosures, you know, in the questioning, as I said, yesterday of Mr. Kelly by me, it's the kind of thing where I would ask a question and he would explain to me what was happening there today and what the program was and he might say they had a problem, recognized it as a problem, put in place the right procedures and today we have checked and the procedures are correct, they are in compliance and we have checked the implementation to with the passive and the e, doing it that it's okay. And this is the para-ELW graph which is now trying to take all of that and say based on that narrow slice here is what we have found; and, therefore, because we have gone out and found these things, these things being the instructions or procedures, the -- through interviews, the program implementation,

that we are in overall compliance. That is not to say that there aren't any deviations.

MR. ROBINSON: Does it -- Is it saying that within the framework of the perceptions, within the framework of your investigation of the perceptions that your system of identifying and correcting problems is effective?

MR. WHITE: It is saying that - and I just have to repeat this - that looking at the perceptions -- and I'm going to use a different phrase now -- through the -- and I'll say through the eyes of the NRS people, in other words the information they provided, they said that, "We think that this is a problem," that pursuing what they have indicated they substantiated the facts that they gave and when that was verified in the field they found that we were in overyall compliance with

MR. ROBINSON: Because in that specific type situation you had identified those problems and they were either corrected or were in the process of being corrected?

MR. WHITE: We were relying on the issues, the facts - call them issues - but we were relying on what they based their perceptions on.

MR. ROBINSON: I understand that. I'm just trying

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to get from you - and maybe I'm dense here - I'm trying to get what -- were you trying to indicate to the NRC in that phrase that your corrective action system was working properly?

MR. WHITE: No. If that's the question, maybe I can shortcut this. It's only saying with regard to that first sentence, the issues identified in-it's what -- when we pursued what the NRC has said -what the NSRS said, we found in those cases it was working properly. Let me tell you I am not satisfied today - and I put a lot of effort -- our system is not to my standards today. If that is the question, I can tell you right now it doesn't meet my standards and I'm raising a lot of hell about it.

MR. ROBINSON: So you were saying that within the framework of the NSRS perceptions your investigation of those issues, your corrective action system was working properly?

MR. WHITE: I can answer it the same way but --MRS. BAUSER: Let me -- you deleted one phrase that's important, which is why I think he's stuck. You said on the basis of the NSRS perceptions, on the basis the basis for --

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MR. ROBINSON: Yes.

MR. WHITE: That's why I keep saying the issues --

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MRS. BAUSER: He can answer the question.

MR. WHITE: I did.

MRS. BAUSER: Not the whole perception, it's --

MR. ROBINSON: Is that what you meant?

MR. WHITE: Yes. I've tried to say a number of times the letter does not purport to say everything is okay. Everything is not okay. But we have been asked a narrow, specific area and here is how we have answered . it and I have got a lot of other looking to do.

MRS. BAUSER: Does the letter purport to say that everything is okay in each of the perception areas?

MR. WHITE: Absolutely not.

MR. ROBINSON: Does the letter purport to say you are in compliance with Appendix B within the framework of the eleven perceptions?

MR. WHITE: No. Let's go back to my convesation with Mr. Denton. That is precisely the issue that he was raising. I was saying to Mr. Denton, "Look, you understand that this thing is based on what we have been able to get from the NSRS people and we are going to continue to look at the eleven things." His whole suggestion, his whole problem was, "Then say that specifically." I said I thought it was already in the letter but if they are somehow going to feel that I'm

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nonresponsive or trying to shade something, I'll put that sentence in there so that it's clear to the whole world what I'm saying. And I put that sentence in there to say exactly that because he questioned it. I don't know how else to say it. He was going to receive the letter and he's troubled because he doesn't think my words are clear although I do. says make them clear, I make them clear and I add a sentence that presumably then the guy receiving the letter understands what I'm saying.

MR. ROBINSON: The only sentence that you added indicated that your investigations were continuing in those areas?

MR. WHITE: Yes.

MR. ROBINSON: But that doesn't have anything to do with where -- with whether at that time you thought that the -- that your identification and correction of problems was satisfactory within the basis, the NSRS basis of their perception. You know just the fact that you are continuing to look in the perceptions, that's fine.

MR. WHITE: If I felt -- let me take the other side of that. If I felt that my letter was now saying in any way that I have looked at all these broad eleven issues - and as you said, they are very broad - and

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on this little shapshot in time I somehow have magically determined that we are in absolute compliance, you know, I have looked at this, not just -- the whole thing and I have somehow magically determined that we are in compliance. Why would I want to go back and tell anybody I'm going to continue to look at them? It would be a closed issue. I would have said just the opposite. If I had meant that I would have said even to Mr. Denton, "I am not going to go back and look at those." That wasn't the intent, it wasn't what the letter says, it wasn't what he understood it to say, it wasn't what I meant. You know, these are very broad issues. There is a tremendous amount of information that's available. Put yourself in my position for a second. You have been in an organization for a couple of months and I have told you the amount of things I had going on. Would a reasonable person - and I consider myself reasonable - ever have said at that point in time, "I have really investigated all of these things." Taking the example of welding. With the knowledge of TVA, had these people there for EM six months, they're going to be there another year. Why on earth -- How could I possibly say that I now magically know that all the welding is okay at Watts I have no idea of knowing that. Zero. I only knew

that part -- zero is an chargeration -- only knew that EAW which He NSES teldus.

part of the NSES. It's all we pursued and all we purported to pursue. That's all I was willing to answer. I don't know how better to explain it.

MRS. BAUSER: Let's take a break.

MR. WILLIAMSON: We are off the record at 11:01.

Whereupon,

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[There was a brief recess]

MR. WILLIAMSON: We are back on the record. The time is 11:19 a.m.

MR. ROBINSON: Mr. White, the next series of questions I have pertain to two areas that are relevant to this investigation. One is corrective action and the other one is the attitudes toward the NSRS people as an entity and also the attitudes maybe towards their director.

In late February 1986 - and this does not have anything directly to do with the March 20 letter.

In late February 1986 Mr. Kermit Whitt came to you and indicated - at least this is Mr. Whitt's testimony - and indicated that he made you aware of an NSRS major management review of corrective action that had been conducted in the summer of 1985. Do you recall anything about any type of a conversation regarding that

review?

MR. WHITE: I --

MR. CHARNOFF: Are you going to show him Mr. Whitt's transcript?

MR. ROBINSON: No, I'm not.

MR. CHARNOFF: Well Mr. Whitt -- I mean I can't have Mr. White fly into your characterization of whatever it is that Mr. Whitt said. I'm not disputing it. I just can't have him -- can you show him that document?

MR. ROBINSON: If I am going to quote from Mr. Whitt's testimony --

MR. CHARNOFF: The question is independent of anything he said to you does he remember any encounter with Mr. Whitt?

MR. ROBINSON: Right.

MR. WHITE: It would be helpful if I could look at something.

MR. ROBINSON: This is a draft of that corrective action report and it's also -- in order to refresh your memory it is a letter dated August 6, 1986, from Kermit Whitt to you regarding this corrective action review and a letter dated September 5, 1986, from you to Mr. Seiberling, who was at that time the manager of the Nuclear Managers Review Group.

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MRS. BAUSER: You were talking about in 1985. Is that an '85 review?

MR. ROBINSON: This is the original conversation that I was talking about, which occurred to the best of my knowledge in late February 1986 regarding this draft report and why it had not been published.

MR. WHITE: I think I know what you are referring to.

MR. ROBINSON: (Presenting document) .

MR. WHITE: Yes, I'm familiar with this issue, I am not familiar with the specific document you have presented to me.

MR. ROBINSON: Do you recall ever having seen that thick draft report before?

MR. WHITE: No.

MR. ROBINSON: To the best of your recollection what transpired in that conversation in early 1986 between you and Mr. Whitt?

MR. WHITE: I think my letter reflects it most accurately, the letter dated 5 September to Mr. Seiberling. But the thrust of Mr. Whitt's remarks about report was its EKW it's a lousy report, I can't approve it, some of it's bad information and some of it's outdated, I just don't want to send it to you. As I were said, a lot of things are going on. And a manager Edu

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comes in and says that, you say, "Okay, then don't send it." I didn't attach any specific significance. You know, if you were to -- you can go back and ask did I know it was a corrective action report. I'm not sure from my memory I could tell you without this letter if that was the subject.

MR. ROBINSON: Do you recall asking him if there were any significant items that you should be looking into even though that report was not going to be published at that time?

MR. WHITE: I don't recall. My recollection of the conversation is kind of what Isaid. A manager comes in and -- in fact almost puzzling to have a manager come in and say, "I've got this lousy piece of paper and it's so lousy I don't want to send it to you." What would you say? "Don't send it then." Understanding the volume of all the other things I had going on, I don't recall any specific discussion other than that.

MR. ROBINSON: Do you recall any discussion regarding doing a corrective action review in the near future to update some of the outdated information in that old review?

MR. WHITE: No. The next thing that I really remember is really getting angry when I got this August 6 memo. And I'm not angry with Mr. Whitt.

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when I read the part that said -- he's talking about -you know, he and others have been trying to get a review of the corrective action initiated in -- and then it says, "Our efforts have not been successful,: which indicated to me that somewhere in the system there was opposition and the thrust of this was, you know, there is something important here to do. And I got quite angry with the system and that's the reason I wrote an -- you know, pretty immediate in terms of what we do -- response. And by the way, I never know --It's dated August 6 and I don't know when I received But clearly on September 5, you know, told this guy, "Get on with this thing," and, as I said, the corrective action system is an essential and important Part of of our nuclear recovery program. And to go back and

review the earlier work by the NSRS should be incorporat- 1/200 ed as appropriate, which I -- I was angry with something that certainly by the September timeframe appeared to me to be unresolved. I don't like unresolved things to sit around.

MR. ROBINSON: Did Mr. Siberling after he took over as the manager of the NMRG, Nuclear Managers Review Group, ever suggest to you doing a corrective action review?

MR. WHITE: I don't --

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MR. ROBINSON: Prior to your September letter to him?

MR. WHITE: I don't recall specifically anything like that, no.

MR. ROBINSON: Going back now to the time of Mr. Whitt's conversation with you in early 1986, regarding the nonpublishing of that report, TVA's corrective action system was a major issue in your mind at that time, wasn't it?

MR. WHITE: I wouldn't have considered I don't think at that point in time that as a major issue.

I had lots of issues of greater significance in February than this, than the corrective action system.

MR. ROBINSON: Even though the corrective action review appeared to have been a little outdated and perhaps the report as yet a little unorganized, why were you willing to let this report go unissued?

MR. WHITE: I think it's best reflected in my September, which deals with that conversation really. Mr. Whitt had impressed on me that the quality of the report and that it was incomplete and inaccurate. He said, "I've got this lousy piece of paper and I don't want to send it to you." I wish my managers would do that because I get a lot of lousy pieces of paper forwarded to me. Here's a guy coming in and saying,

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"I've got a lousy piece of paper." With everything else I was doing why would I reasonably be expected to tell him to send it to me anyhow because I have all this spare time, you know?

MR. ROBINSON: Do you specifically recall him saying that the results of the report were inaccurate or did he tell you that it wasn't in an organized, readable form?

MR. WHITE: Both. This is ccurate reflection Exul of my recollection of the conversation. Both and more I should say. The quality of the work.

MR. ROBINSON: Do you recall making any kind of commitment to Mr. Whitt that you would do another corrective action review in view of the fact that the report was not going to be published?

MR. WHITE: I don't recall specifically but it would not have been out of character for me to have said at that point, "Well you need to get on and do something about it," or I may have said, "What do you intend to do about it?" that kind of thing.

MR. ROBINSON: So it could have been possible that you might have -- might have committed to that?

MR. WHITE: Committed? It certainly would have been impossible for me to inquire of him as to when he was going to present his report and how he was going

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to do it and that kind of thing. I wouldn't do that as a commitment on my part because frankly -- well I wouldn't have done that.

MR. ROBINSON: I'm going to ask you a hypothetical question now. If Mr. Whitt had not sent you that letter in August of 1986 do you think NMRG ever would have conducted a corrective action review?

MR. WHITE: Ever?

MR. ROBINSON: Well --

MR. WHITE: Yes, I think clearly so. Mr.

Seiberling, who replaced Mr. Whitt, was a good manager.

As I said, I don't recall him ever saying that he wanted to do this but I certainly dealt with him frequently enough that I had plenty of things for that group that I wanted them to look into, an independent body, independent TVA line organization.

MR. ROBINSON: Now you --

MR. WHITE: He was a good enough manager that at some point in time this thing would have been on the list. We would sit down and discuss some possible things that we want to do after we arethrough with this one or these and then we'd look at the list. We could never do everything on the list. So we'd have to prioritize the thing and say, "This is more important than this and this and this," or, "We prefer to do this."

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MR. ROBINSON: Do you remember corrective action being on that list?

MR. WHITE: No. It may have been. I don't recall. If it was -- there were items of higher priority that had to be done. I'm not saying it was or was not on the list.

MR. ROBINSON: At what point in time did Steer complete his investigation of NSRS? you recall that?

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MR. WHITE: No. The best I can recollect I would say it was in late March or April, in that timeframe, that he was --

MR. ROBINSON: Do you recall the conclusions of that report with respect to NSRS as an organization or Mr. Whitt as an individual director?

MR. WHITE: I'll do my best.

MR. CHARNOFF: Do we not have the document?

MR. WHITE: I don't object to giving them my impressions. The document itself would be the best evidence, so I am giving you my recollection.

There were weaknesses in the management, the organization. There was much internal strife within the organization. That the training program -- they went through pretty good -- that the reports were pretty good. I'm talking in general terms now. And in

general their people were pretty good at what they were doing; that it would be best to move the organization to Chattanooga and to cut it I think roughly in half; and I think despite the fact - I may be wrong - that of course he confirmed my own view as to the competence of these guys saying that in general they were good. I think he nevertheless said that he needed a better considered as screening process where the put people in the kinds of the work. There may be other things but I don't remember.

MR. ROBINSON: Was it your decision to reorganize NSRS as NMRG and move it to Chattanooga?

MR. WHITE: Yes. It was confirmed by the board Exw of directors, approved by the board of directors.

MR. ROBINSON: Was it your decision to hire Mr. Seiberling as the director of NMRG?

MR. WHITE: Yes, it was.

MR. WHITE: And how much of a factor in that decision was Mr. Steer's report?

MR. WHITE: It certainly was a factor. Many of the things that Mr. Steer came up with, as I say, confirmed what I felt but I felt more comfortable because I had an independent outsider - always depend on more than one source of information - so I felt more comfortable with that. Certainly it was a piece to that. I would have to freely admit that the depart- Ethe

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ment of Labor inputs to me were part of that decision exactor. I mentioned yesterday I spent a lot of time with them and they gave me quite an insight into the organization.

MR. ROBINSON: Do you have some other questions, Dan?

MR. MURPHY: I was out of the room, so maybe this is redundant but do we kind of agree that that conversation with Mr. Whitt did take place sometime in February of 1986?

MR. WHITE: I don't know at what time Mr. Whitt -Mr. Whitt's paper says on or about February 26. Yesterday we reviewed a couple of documents that indicates
that perhaps he wasn't always precise in his dates.
But certainly such a conversation took place early
in the year. If someone said could it have taken place
in early April, I would have said yes. I'm not that
definitive about the date.

MR. MURPHY: And what was your opinion of the corrective action program at the time you were approached by Mr. --

MR. WHITE: I don't recall specifically. It was one of many, many things that needed to be improved. I don't think at that point in time I had gotten into it in any depth at all to decide on what and how to do the factor of the second second

fact it wasn't until months later -- it hasn't been -it was really early this year and understand that
although it's important I have to prioritize everything
and it has been really this year since my return that
I have put tremendous pressure on the system with
regard to that program. That didn't mean that it didn't exc

Come up earlier or discussed or anything else. I'm Arm
just saying that it was much after that I was percentified. Ear

MR. MURPHY: This is again Volume One to the Nuclear --

MR. WHITE: Yes.

MR. MURPHY: And on page 134 you talk there about improving the TVA's Nuclear Corrective Action Program. Do you recall that?

MR. WHITE: I don't -- I don't recall the -- the volume obviously I recall and I recall a general review of the thing. If you're asking do I recall specific words, no. But in reading it I don't have any problem with saying at the time that work needed to be done.

MR. MURPHY: Maybe I didn't read them paragraphs right but are them paragraphs indication that you were not satisfied with the corrective action program and needed some improvement?

MR. WHITE: Maybe when you were out we discussed that but this was one of many, many issues that I knew

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had to be faced. TVA had been -- I think it was very common knowledge that TVA didn't always correct things in a prompt way, they didn't always do what they told the NRC they were going to do. So I knew those things had to be fixed. I knew that probably in the February timeframe. I'm just saying that the term of prioritization of when and how you put pressure on the system to do that depends on a lot of other things that we're that it was a problem that I knew about.

MR. MURPHY: You were aware of some decision -some deficiencies at least in the corrective action
program? Or let's say it this way: It didn't meet
your standards?

MR. WHITE: Clearly it did not meet my standards.

MR. MURPHY: Did you have this feeling about meeting your standards when Mr. Whitt came to see you?

MR. WHITE: I don't recall specifically when he came to see me. It's hard for me to say I did or didn't. I don't remember whether I knew at that time, had the feeling at that time, whenever that time was. I certainly knew that this was something that had to be resolved and I certainly knew it would be hard to resolve.

MR. MURPHY: Did you know this before the March 20,

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1986, letter?

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MR. WHITE: Did I know that it was a problem? Yes.

MR. MURPHY: Thank you.

MR. ROBINSON: I was going to summarize my area of questions now. Do you have any questions before I do that, Mark?

MR. REINHART: I have a couple on your area, yes.

Mr. White, if we could go back to Mr. Whitt's conversation with you, when he brought in that corrective action report being the skeptical person that you are didn't it kind of strike you funny that here a manager comes in and says, "I have this big reportand it's no good and I don't want to issue it to you."?

MR. WHITE: It's puzzling, yes.

MR. REINHART: What did you do to resolve that puzzlement?

MR. WHITE: I specifically don't recall but as I said it would have been in my character to have not just let the thing die because if there was a report and for some reason it was lousy -- and you have to understand Mr. Whitt also, as a manager, but it would have been in character for me to have said, "Well what are you doing about it?" or, "What

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ex recommend doing going to do about it?" A frequent phrase that I use: "What do you recommend be done?" If I wasn't satisfied with what he said, then I might have given him direction. I don't remember the conversation but I wouldn't just have said -- I wouldn't have just waved him out of the room.

MR. REINHART: Back when we talked about -- we had a lot of discussion here about Mr. Whitt's comments that the NSRS people themselves were not in agreement with the responses to the technical issues.

MRS. BAUSER: Are you talking about the March 20 letter now?

MR. REINHART: Yes.

Did you let that just stand like that? Did you do anything to follow up or resolve that?

MR. WHITE: Notat that time. I viewed the thing as a management issue. I think at that time I made the mental decision that I really need to sit down and talk with the NSRS people and part of that wasn't just -- and I don't believe it was just that issue because it was -- it incorporated information that I was gaining from the department of labor. EN do I know at that specific time because I think subsequent to that I had Mr. Steer's report which EEU reaffirmed some of my perceptions. And, so, it was

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another one of these things where I felt there are in general some good people in here. There are some people, good people who generally do good work, who for whatever reason have been fought by the line organization, have been unsuccessful in having TVA change like they felt it should. I just felt that there must be some way in which I could help that situation.

In one of the earlier questions about my attitude towards NSRS, I should add that I have publically stated on many occasions - and this perhaps gives the best view of how I felt about in general, that the organization - I have publically stated that if TVA from had listened to the NSRS between about 1980 and 1985 that I, Steve White, would never have been at TVA. And I -- I'm trying to answer fully my mental attitude toward the organization, which part of it was of course I've got a problem. I'm convinced of one thing. I am not -- somehow I have to get that organization to be productive. I can use their output. I have got to get the output to be productive.

MR. REINHART: When you say at that time period, from the time you talked to Mr. Whitt to the time the March 20 letter went out that just stood and was not resolved based on the reasoning that you just gave?

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MR. WHITE: It's hard for me to climb back particularly timewise into when I felt what that long I'm trying to give you my thoughts as best I can recollect. No specific action was taken as a result of Mr. Whitt saying, "I'm in agreement with this letter." But as I remember he said there were a few people -- in other words he was not saying to me the body, the NSRS doesn't agree. He was saying quite something different. He was saying, "I agree but there are a few who do not agree." That is the thrust. Obviously, as we discussed yesterday, well over a month later I found out the funny business, the changes, what he had signed in my presence by having someone else write in and not dating it and the rest of that.

MR. REINHART: When you say a month later do you mean a month later than March 20?

MR. WHITE: Yes, we decided that probably the first time I saw that was late April or perhaps early May. And that may have been part of my thought process that caused me to refocus on the NSRS than Even the NMRS. I'm not sure, But certainly focus on what MAN I viewed as a lack of teamwork going on in that organization.

Subsequently by the way proven by a number of

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other investigations.

MR. REINHART: Do you know today how those individuals feel toward that response? Are they now in agreement? Do they still have the same feelings that --

MR. WHITE: I have no direct knowledge of that.

MR. REINHART: Just so that we are clear of your impression of the May 16 letter, we discussed that, but when you read the May 16 letter how did you feel the NRC felt about the March 20 letter?

MR. WHITE: I felt that it was, as I recall, that it was an acknowledgement of what I had told them on the telephone as well as what the letter said. understood the situation. I was puzzled by at least two things in the letter. One is that it appeared that the NRC was changing the question from the January question. It appeared they were now broadening this somehow and I didn't understand basically how and I frankly didn't know how to come to grips with it. But the second paragraph broadened the issue, that I felt it was a different question they were addressing. other thing that was puzzling was why they felt that perse TVA request for a livence my request to withdraw the license was a related matter to the March 20 letter.

MR. REINHART: Could you amplify on where you felt

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that question was broadened?

MR. WHITE: In the second paragraph where it says, you know, we want to look at your -- wait for your employee concern program, those three paragraphs, evaluation, resolution, numerous allegations received by the NRC. We were now not talking -- they were now not saying we are asking you whether you are in compliance as of that date. It looks to me like the question was shifting to have you always been in compliance and that had never been the thrust, never been the -- I was very puzzled by that.

MR. REINHART: I'd like to draw --

MR. WHITE: My lawyer points out, although I think my answer is clear -- but the first letter, as we discussed earlier, was on the basis of issues identified. It was a very narrow thing. What I mean by changing the question is that now did not become EXW something that was based on what these people told Mr. Asselstine, what facts they had to back up what they told him. It was now the universe if I can use that phrase, which was, you know -- my God, that has never been asked. So I saw that somehow it was changing, but the how I don's know, but certainly it was much broader.

MR. REINHART: Part of my function here is to try to see that I understand what you are telling me,

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what you addressed. But I'll draw a picture. If you agree, find; if not, please tell me (Drawing).

If we have QA -- there is the little "q" little

"a" program, qa, for those that like to make the

distinction. That to me is everything that is in a

qa program, the written document, implementation of

the document, the hardware affected by the document,

the people implementing the program, everything. NSRS

perceptions, the bullets presented to Mr. Asselstine,

the broad -- it crossed some portion of the qa program.

And I am not trying to say that is a correct proportion,

just some portion. Not the entire qa program, just

some of it. And perceptions (Drawing). But a broad

statement. Later NSRS came up with what we will call

bases for the perceptions (Drawing).

MR. WILLIAMSON: You need to explain for the record what you are doing.

MR. REINHART: I will.

For the record what I am trying to do is illustrate a box. The box represents the qa program, which includes the written document, the implementation of that document, or documents, procedures, et cetera, hardware that would be encompassed or affected by that program, the people that would implement the program.

MR. CHARNOFF: Affected by the program, Mark,

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means all safety related equipment in the nuclear power plant? Is that within the program under your definition? Very big box. Is that what you mean?

MR. REINHART: It would include safety related equipment in some peoples' minds to some extent and -- and to some extent it would include everything --

MR. CHARNOFF: Do you mean though --

MR. REINHART: Everything in the plant that might be touched by the qa program.

MRS. BAUSER: This is your definition? This is what you are defining the box as?

MR. REINHART: I'm saying that is what this box is.

MR. WHITE: I'm not writing notes as you talk about what it encompasses and what it doesn't include. So --

MR. REINHART: This is just a big universe,

qa program. I'm saying this little slice is a portion

of that universe that the NSRS perceptions impacted.

Not thewhole universe but a part of it and a broad

part of. Don't know what percent. After the presentation of the NSRS perceptions some bases were developed

for the perceptions. I'm not saying the bases are

right or wrong, I'm saying this is what they said.

Now this is what I want to ask you: I understood

from what you told us so far that really the thrust of your letter said that, "We looked at these bases, we have looked at them. Based on our investigation of these bases, not anything here or here or here (indicating) but primarily these bases, and based on that investigation we are saying our program is in overall compliance.

MR. WHITE: That seems correct from what I understand. I think you have an understanding.

MR. REINHART: Okay. That is all I wanted to clarify.

Whereupon,

[Reinhart Exhibit No. 1 was marked for purposes of identification]

MR. CHARNOFF: That's bases and not basis.

MR. REINHART: Yes, meaning more than one basis for each perception.

MR. MURPHY: And for the record you agree that the diagram that we have here basically --

MR. REINHART: Let's let Mr. White look at it too so that he can --

MR. CHARNOFF: And subject to the qualifications that Mr. Reinhart made, that those proportions are not intended to be proportional.

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