

UNITED STATES NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION WASHINGTON, D. C. 20555

October 26, 1979

COMMISSION DETERMINATION REGARDING PUBLIC DISCLOSURE UNDER THE GOVERNMENT IN THE SUNSHINE ACT OF:

Transcript of Briefing on Proposed

Enforcement Action Re TMI
October 23,1979

Pursuant to 10 CFR 9.108(c), the Commission has determined that the subject transcript should be released to the public.

Samuel Jamilk Secretary of the Commission

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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

IN THE MATTER OF:

CLOSED MEETING

BRIEFING ON PROPOSED ENFORCEMENT ACTION RE TMI

Place - Washington, D. C.

Date - Tuesday, 23 October 1979

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 1 NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION 2 3 CLOSED MEETING 4 BRIEFING ON PROPOSED ENFORCEMENT ACTION RE TMI 5 6 Room 1116 7 1717 H Street, N. W. Washington, D. C. 8 Tuesday, 23 October 1979 9 10 The Commission met in Closed Session, pursuant to 11 adjournment, at 3:45 p.m. 12 BEFORE: 13 DR. JOSEPH M. HENDRIE, Chairman 14 VICTOR GILINSKY, Commissioner 15 RICHARD T. KENNEDY, Commissioner 16 PETER A. BRADFORD, Commissioner 17 JOHN F. AHEARNE, Commissioner PRESENT: 18 19 Messrs. Bickwit, Chilk, Denton, Engelhardt, Malsch, 20 Moseley, Snyder, and Stello. 21

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PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: We meet to continue the discussion on enforcement matters in connection with the Three Mile Island Unit 2 accident. I believe I'm correct in assuming that as a continuation of yesterday's meeting, I need not ask for short notice or closure votes?

MR. BICKWIT: Yes.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I quess it would be useful, however, for me to note for the record, as I expect I would have been well-advised to note before yesterday's discussion, that in -the Commissioners in discussing the points here in connection both in general on the enforcement matters, the possible forms it could take, and on particular aspects of particular non-compliance items -- you have heard we have made various comments for and against and in connection with; and I would simply want to note and make clear that these are by way of inevitably and properly, I think, of the Commissioner's initial or preliminary views connected with deciding what the enforcement action that should go forward ought to be, that ultimately the Commission may in turn be expected to confirm or review the results of a proceeding on these enforcement actions; and I would just emphasize for myself -- and I am sure for all of my colleagues -- that the Commissioner's decisions at that time will be based on the record compiled in the proceeding on whatever enforcement action is taken here, and that whatever is

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said now is not final and a prejudged final opinion on the merits of these issues.

With that caveat, which it seemed appropriate for me to make since my comments may have been among the stronger in some aspects at the last meeting, let us go on.

We asked Vic Stello to go and consult his records and see what further proposals we might discuss with regard to enforcement.

Vic?

MR. STELLO: Let me start with what I think is the most substantive change. You all should have had a draft that we did last night. It incorporates a number of the comments that were made at yesterday's meeting to make clear that the action we are now taking does not preclude any further action on the part of individuals or the Licensee based on what we find as time goes on.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Is this the one with 10231220 in the upper --

MR. STELLO: That's correct. I think the language that's in here reflects the various comments that were made modifying the letter.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Would you note where it is, Vic?

MR. STELLO: ON page 4, the --

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Let's see. There's additional language on page 2.

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MR. STELLO: The next to the last paragraph refers to the fact that further action would be forthcoming. The paragraph, the second paragraph on page 4, starting "The influence of the NRC" -- identifies other investigations. There were other editorial changes. I want to speak to one that I think is very substantive.

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I indicated yesterday I would go back and look very hard at what were the more significant safety issues in here and look at whether or not we had applied ways in which we normally would the civil penalties, taking into account the activity.

I guess I was struck by one that did stand out.

That's the action related to whether or not they should have closed the block valve downstream of the power-operated relief valve; and if they had done so, that the accident they had would not have occurred.

To me that clearly is a very, very significant action. We looked very hard at that in the way we applied the civil penalty. I was able to persuade myself that a reasonable case could be to apply the full civil penalty, that is \$5000 for each day that that situation existed. That procedure was in effect and they did not take that action.

As a result of that one specific action, the total cost of the civil penalty increased from yesterday's total of \$32,000 to \$155,000.

The reason it increased that amount was because again you have the \$25,000 a day maximum that you apply in any three-day interval.

I have a number of other alternatives for each of the 12 items. I will get to those if I can last. There

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- I were a number of questions raised yesterday that we
- 2 indicated we would do our best to try to get answers. I
- 3 think they were very important. If I could, I will just go
- 4 through what these questions were and the answers.
- 5 One question that I thought was very important was
- 6 whether or not the NRC had approved any of the actions that
- 7 finally led up to a proposed civil penalty for that action.
- o You asked that of us and you asked it of Harold and Dick
- y Vollmer. The general answer is there are none.
- MR. DENTON: That's right.
- II MR. SIELLO: I think I speak for Harold, too.
- 12 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: At least that we are aware of
- 13 to the best you can determine. I suppose returns -
- MR. STELLO: There was one point, for example,
- 15 that I think needs to be cited as an example. We clearly
- lo wanted data on the primary coolant's mple. We were asked to
- 17 get such information. A result of taking that sample did
- To result in some overexposures. We were asked -- we clearly
- don't feel that the result of the overexposure was a result
- 20 of asking. They needed the information as well as us. It
- 21 was their obligation to go about getting it to the best of
- 22 their ability to get it and prevent overexposure if that
- 23 were possible.
- 24 With that caveat or that exemption as a general
- 25 note, to the extent we were asking for information --

sbnuu	1	COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Would we have had reason to
	2	assume if they pursued that request that there was a high
	3	probability there would be overexposures in getting that?
	4	MR. STELLO: I think the utility actually started
	5	to araw the sample once they did that, it would be hard
	0	pressed to notice how difficult it would be.
	7	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: There was at least that
	8	possibility?
	Y	MR. STELLO: You knew you were dealing with highly
	10	radioactive material.
	-11	COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Or could be?
	12	MR. STELLO: Could be. No one, I don't think, is
	13	suprised.
	14	COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: The second question is was
	15	there some way in which they could have some
	16	significant way, substantial way, that they could have
	17	mitigated the offense?
	15	MR. SIELLO: I will speak for myself. I have
	19	looked very hard at that question and taken the view that I
	20	would not be able to cite them for the overexposures that
	21	were obtained because I'm not sure that if they had tried to
	22	do better, it would still have been eliminated. There are
	23	practices associated with it. That's one of the reasons
	24	that a number of these issues are lumped together at the
	25	site-specific areas.

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I do not believe that we can say had they done
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              things a little bit better that they could have completely
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              eliminated the overexposures. I might ask others here to
             comment, especially those that might have a different view.
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                        I don't want someone to have a different view, but
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              if you do?
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         7
                        (No response.)
                        (Laughter.)
                        MR. STELLO: We have explored it.
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                        CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Would you put down your club
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              when you asked that question?
                        MR. BICKWIT: I don't think he needs it.
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        13
                        MR. SIELLO: I never use a club.
        14
                        (Laughter.)
                       MR. STELLO: Another area that we were asked to
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              look into --
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                        COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: On that one, is there a
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              specific - do I remember a specific citation in the HP
             area?
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                       MR. STELLO: Yes. There is item number 2 which has
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             A through H which relate to general issues.
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                        CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I just wondered if there was a
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              specific citation.
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                        MR. SIELLO: Yes, there is. F was overexposed,
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              and G; but they are put in there -- again, I am making it
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- I clear that my view was leaving them in there was for the
- 2 purpose of general information; and again, I say I have a
- 3 hard time deciding that that specific issue, if it stood --
- 4 if one argued to take this issue out and cite them for
- that overexposure, I in good conscience could not do that.
- o I don't think it is appropriate. I will be coming back to
- 7 that. That's one of the reasons I will be using this.
- B It is cited because it is illustrative of what I
- y think is the problems of the health physics situation at the
- 10 plant.
- II The introductory language to this, it was
- 12 constructed to try to recognize the need to make this
- 13 balance.
- 14 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: If there are not more
- 15 questions, let's move on.
- MR. STELLO: When was the NRC informed of the 10
- 17 to 40 rem per hour calculation; try to reconstruct that.
- We went back and asked people up at region 1 to
- 19 look at what they had. They started to record conversations
- 20 about 9:15 or so in the morning. On the record, there is a
- 21 conversation that related to a survey made at Goldsboro
- 22 which indicated they weren't being able to pick up
- 23 anything, and they did make reference to a calculation or a
- 24 prediction of a dose at that point, but didn't indicate the
- 25 numbers.

		그 내가 살아가 되었다. 그는 사이를 가는 사람들이 되었다. 전기 가지 않는데 누가장 가지하다 생각하게 되었다. 경기에 다 되었다.
bnuu	- 1	COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: They said they made a
	2	calculation but didn't -
	3	MR. STELLO: They didn't. Just indicated there
	4	was a - it sounded and I can't recall the exact words.
	5	I think it was an estimate.
	٥	MR. MOSELEY: That's my recollection that it was
	7	said that they had taken surveys in the Goldsboro area and
	Ö	it didn't confirm that higher estimates existed. That was
	9	the substance of it.
	10	COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: The surveys had reported
	11	back at that time?
	12	MR. STELLO: Yes. We asked the inspectors that
	13	were in the region, in the office at that time; and he was
	14	unable to recall whether it was or wasn't mentioned. He
	15	thinks it could have been that someone mentioned 10 r per
	16	hour. I never recall 40 r per hour.
	17	The about the best we were able to do in
	10	looking back at the calculation. It is going to be
	19	COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: As far as from the initial
	20	contact which was around seven up until that time, you are
	21	saying it did not taper?
	_ ~	MR. STELLO: Those conversations were not taped.
	23	We had to rely on memory. That's what we asked them to do
	24	was go back and talk to those inspectors.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: That memory is a little

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reported.

122 fuzzy? About what they might have heard? sbnuU 1 MR. STELLO: Yes. 2 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Why do we then refer to the 3 10 to 40 from here? We don't have any record of the 40. 4 5 MR. STELLO: The licensee did a calculation, as I recall, that said it projected up to 40 r per hour. That 6 7 was a calculation. Am I correct? That's the reason. 8 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Okay. MR. MOSELEY: That was later revised, ! think, 10 rather informally to a 10 r per hour. As far as I can 11 recall, that was sort of a top of the head judgment; that 12 the number calculation was wrong and the number should have 13 been more like 10. I don't recall ther; being an actual calculation. 14 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Is it correct then from 15 what you have said -- the way this reads is that -- down 10 17 here in the bottom of pager II, that dose rates of this 10 magnitude were not immediately reported to the NRC? What I gather from what you have said was we aren't sure whether 14 dose rates of this magnitude were reported to the NRC? 20 21 MR. SIELLO: We have no evidence that they were

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: What you pointed out is

that time period, which would be at issue, we weren't

reporting; and the people recollect a dose rate, they are

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- not sure what it is or whether they heard it, but we are
- 2 making a flat statement that they didn't report it.
- 3 MR. MOSELEY: There were notes made of these
- 4 discussions earlier. There was nothing in those notes. We
- 5 are not strictly dependent on memory for that time period.
- 6 Maybe we misled you earlier. There are notes.
- 7 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I guess I'm still it is
- not as positive -- it's a more positive statement than I get
- y from you.
- MR. STELLO: I think I see your point. In light
- II of what we neard, it is at best going to be fuzzy. Was it
- 12 or wasn't it reported? I suspect that if the licensee does
- 13 make an argument that he thinks it was not, he can offer --
- 14 I am sure it will be memory, someone having had the
- 15 conversation; then I think that that's the appropriate time
- lo to raise that issue.
- I think that the thrust of item number 12 was to
- to collect these three issues into one and say was the
- ly reporting of significant information done as well as it
- 20 should have been.
- 21 There's a feeling at least that while it could
- 22 have been better, we'll need to have his side of the story,
- 23 and that's, after all, what we are doing. We are suggesting
- 24 this is where we are coming out, that we have yet to hear
- 25 what his views might be; and if they are views such as you

are suggesting might come to light, there's no reason why we sbnDD 1 can't decide it then. COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I am not suggesting that they might come to light. I am just raising the question. y

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MR. STELLO: Yes. On this one I think maybe we
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              should soften the language. I'll do that.
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                        COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Since I raised that, you
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              mention in item 123 -- did you give any more thought to
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              possible action against individuals?
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                        MR. SIELLO: I've given it thought but not as a
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              part of this particular activity. Some reports that I have
              seen and heard about recently have raised some questions in
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              my mind beyond those that I had yesterday as to whether some
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              of the interviews we have had with people have provided us
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              with the same information that was provided in later
              interviews based on the questions. I really can't answer
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              that.
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                        It is being looked at.
                        COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Is it - is there some
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              alluding to that in the cover letter?
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                        COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Let's see. That deals
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              with events subsequent to the accident?
                        COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: No.
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                        COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: In other words, I
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              understood Vic to say that he was concerned that
              statement made to IXE didn't jibe with what had been -- the
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              same individuals said later?
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MR. SIELLO: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: It's the truthfulness

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of those statements as opposed to their actions during the
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              period of the accident?
                        COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I thought it was both.
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                        MR. SIELLO: It really is both. Without getting
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              into specifics, depending on how it comes out as to what he
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              told us, and what he told others who may have been in the
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              plant and how far up in the corporation that was understood,
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              which we will now have to understand and pursue, might mean
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              that other individuals may be involved, what they did or
              didn't know.
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                        COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Let me ask you: what
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              action can you take against individuals?
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                        MR. STELLO: If the individual is licensed, we can
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              revoke the license or fine him.
                        COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: If it's not a licensed
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              individual?
                        MR. STELLO: If it's not, I don't now there is
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              anything we can do.
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                        MR. MOSELEY: Unless there is a Part 21.
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                        MR. STELLO: That doesn't apply.
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                        COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Except insofar as ou can
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              assess the licensee for responsibility for their employees'
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              actions.
                        MR. STELLO: That's the licensee.
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COMMISSIONER AHEARNE! I was specifically

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licensee itself.

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              addressing the individual.
                        MR. STELLO: To answer your question -- I have too
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              many questions -- on page 4, the last paragraph, we did
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              indicate in here there might be action on individuals. The
              second to last paragraph. "Further enforcement action --"
              against the company or individuals.
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                        CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Don't you mean for this time
              period? I've exhausted the merits of the issue and am now
         0
              quibbling.
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                        MR. STELLO: Yes. it's for.
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                        CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Editorial trivia.
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                        COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: You worry about that part.
              I'll worry about the rest.
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                        So that's what you would view as potentially
              covering that?
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                        I ask General Counsel and also Tom, your
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              interpretations are there's no provision in our laws, our
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              regulations that would enable us to take any civil penalty
              against an individual; is that correct?
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                        MR. BICKWIT: That's not licensed.
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MR. ENGELHARDT: That's not licensed. If it's an

individual who -- if an individual is not licensed, then we

won't have any way of reaching them, except through the

MR. BICKNIT: Agreed.

- MR. STELLO: You might refer to the Department of DWUU Justice under various criminal codes. 2 MR. ENGELHARDI: We are talking about civil. 3 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Specifically on the civil 4 benalty. The 's no way we have of reaching that 5 individual? 0 I gather that even if it's a licensed operator, 7 can we exact a civil penalty on a licensed operator? 8 MR. ENGELHARDT: Yes, you can. 10 MR. BICKWIT: You can. 11 MR. ENGELHARDT: If they are licensees of the NRC. 12 we have the whole panoply of actions. 13 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Another advantage of requiring licensed operators. 14 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: This may have been asked. 15 10 but can the company pay that fine? Is there any way to stop 17 it from paying that fine? 10 MR. ENGELHARDT: I guess there is nothing in the 14 regulations that says the company cannot pay that fine. In 20 other words, there is nothing to preclude that happening. Whether they do or not is a mattter of company 21 22 policy. There is nothing in our regulations that controls 23 it.
 - 25 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Of course, you can control
 25 the operating license, let the company do that.

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	In	other	words,	Vic was	trying	to po	int	out	if	you
penalize	the	opera	tor, the	e company	might	step	in a	and p	pay	the
penalty.	If	you 1:	ift the	operator	's lice	ense -	-			

4 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Oh, I thought you said 5 operating license.

6 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I just didn't know what 7 the situation was.

MR. STELLO: The next question was, were any of the items that are in the citation previously identified through inspection reports or activities?

We had them go back and review the inspection reports. We cannot find any specific reference to something having been previously identified or known to be inadequate in a specific manner. However, the reports which cover the period from 1977 through '78, they do contain discussions of being dissatisfied with procedures. However, they do not reflect the specific procedures or the specific aspect of a specific procedure that is being requested. So you really can't get a direct answer to each of these. They normally don't have details to allow you to get down into that problem. That is especially when you are going through the preoperating.

The next question was whether there were any inspections in progress on the dates at which the auxiliary water valves had problems. That was January 3.

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February 26, and March 26.

2 On January 3, there were no inspectors on the 3 site; on February 26, there was an inspector on the site who 4 was performing inspections on Unit 1, not Unit 2.

On March 26, there was an inspection that was principally looking at the refueling outage for Unit No. I, and he did some record review on unit 2, but didn't do a walk through the plant.

Did any of the previous inspections identify the fact that tail pipe temperatures were above the procedural limit? Based on the review, the answer is no.

Did the inspectors review and approve the auxiliary feedwater surveillance procedure? We did find out that here again there was an inspection in December of 1978. The inspector observed the surveillance testing for the period through July to early December. He also reviewed the procedure, but the report does not indicate that he identified any problems with the procedure. I would have to conclude that he didn't recognize that that procedure had a deficiency in it.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Would you then also conclude that that would be interpreted as his approving the procedure?

MR. STELLO: I don't think so. I think that what they do is look at them; and if they find deficiencies, get

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the deficiencies corrected, but the kind of review and the knowledge and the time it would take to really go through them and do them, get approval, I don't believe they would not normally do this during inspections.

If they do find something that is a problem, they clearly focus on that and get it corrected.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Does the licensee see it that way? The guy goes through the procedure, looks at it, hands it back and doesn't indicate deficiencies. What is the licensee going to think he just did?

MR. MOSELEY: If I may answer that, beause I am sure Vic may want to have his own answer, in my experience we have — we always tell the licensee that our review of procedures is specifically not to approve the procedure, but rather to test for the effectiveness with which they review it.

So I would say from my vantage point that licensees do not believe that the reviews we do are for the purpose of approval.

MR. STELLO: I guess I agree. the licensee would be in error to think that that constituted approval, since if he wanted to change the procedure then, I think he would have to then, if he felt that way, come back and ask for our review and approval of the change. That's clearly not —

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Which he does not do?



טשטט	1	MR. STELLO: Right. If he does think it
	2	constitutes approval, he would have the obligation of
	3	saying, "Now, I want to change it. Here, approve my
	4	change."
	5	MR. SNYDER: Aren't these also one of just
	0	thousands of procedures that you pick someone at random on
	7	an audit basis?
	ö	MR. STELLO: They are clearly
	y	MR. SNYDER: How about all the others? We are not
	10	in that position, are we?
	11	MR. SIELLO: We are going to be emphasizing a lot
5	12	more in the future, do a lot more procedure review for the
v	13	important safety systems.
	14	MR. SNYDER: At the time?
	15	MR. STELLO: At the present time the answer is
	10	COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Boy, are we going to have a
	1.7	a lot of problems.
	18	MR. STELLO: I know we are. I think with the
	19	resident program, if we pick out the important systems and
	20	take a good hard look at how that should be done, we ought
	21	to be able to identify problems such as we saw here.
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through the unit inspector programs, I think, probably more than the resident? Because the resident is a little more broadly focused. It's going to be tough to do; and I wouldn't be surprised if -- to the extent that you can settle down on a particular model, of which there are a number, and if it happens to be one, for instance, that we run a number of our residents through a simulator program on, and the procedures that are used in each one of those run-throughs, each one of those quick course for our people, I wouldn't be surprised but that those get a tolerable shake-down, because I must say that training crowd of simulators is pretty darn sharp.

Just to be faced with a mass of those things in the plant, to try to go through them --

MR. STELLO: That's not what I am advocating.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I know. Furthermore, it's off the subject. We have already had a pretty vigorous afternoon here.

MR. STELLO: One more number I tried to deal with as we were groping around yesterday to try to find out how to articulate the clearly upper bound number. What is the maximum theoretical dollar civil penalty that could be imposed? And let me tell you what I didn't try to do: I looked up when was the plant licensed. It was February 8, 1978.

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So if I assumed that there was something that went wrong every month from the time it was licensed until March 30 --

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Not a bad assumption.

MR. STELLO: -- that assumption, the maximum dollar fine, \$350,000. That's assuming a \$25,000 fine every month, in that time period. So you can;t get a number bigger than that number. At least I don't see of any way.

MR. ENGELHARDT: That's right.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: A certain principle of spanking children whether they need it or not on the principle that they may have done things you don't know about.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Just make a uniform \$25,000 levy and after two years if we haven't found anything, we can give part of it back.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: However, I would have to note that I think that is in many quarters discredited.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Vic, I notice that on your discussion on the electromatic relief valve and not closing the black valve you don't have any comments that you have in a few other places about why that is significant. Is there a particular reason for that?

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I thought that was one page 2.

MR. STELLO: Unless it didn't come through.

Page 2, I told you I modified that paragraph to make clear that the concern here is this could have prevented

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an accident and it does add up -- and I don't want to say it's the most important issue, but it clearly is among the important issues.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: No. I see. I just contrasted the bottom, item number 1 where you have the violation attributed to an accident. You pick it up in the letter.

MR. STELLO: I emphasize it in the letter to make the point.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: On that valve, if the block valve had been closed, I think they'd have pumped the safety -- the low set safety, wouldn't they?

MR. STELLO: Yes, I would think they would have.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: With the auxiliaries off, the rise in the temperature, the expansion, I assume it would have gone up out the safety. Would that have at least had a different ending?

MR. STELLO: No. Now, you would have to assume that the safety failed, too.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Oh, yes.

MR. STELLO: I don't have any evidence to say the safety would have failed. I assume the safety would have worked.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I think the likelihood of the safety resetting is probably better than that -- than Peter's

favorite relief valve.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Who manufactured it?

MR. STELLO: What I said is that the valve

failed. If the block valve had closed, it wouldn't have
been given an opportunity to fail.

GHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I just think you would have gone ahead and lifted the saefty and then been --

MR. STELLO: Everything would have been all right.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: On the other hand, it would at least have been a different sequence. The chances that it would have resulted in a severe accident are probably --

MR. STELLO: The reason I made the statement I made, that valve we know failed. If that valve had had its block valve closed, failure would not have affected the accident. I have no reason to believe that the safeties would have failed. That's why I made the statement.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: You had no more than roughly a 1 percent reason to believe that the safety --

MR. STELLO: Excuse me. There is always a chance. That is true.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Then at least you'd have started with a cold tailpipe. Maybe the operators would have

MR. STELLO: Been more successful. The recorders -there is another thought. If they also had the high tailpipe
temperatures, I think -- someone help me -- I think they were

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also requried to put thermocouples on the tailpipes and the safety valves on a trend recorder. Even if one of those should have maloperated, they would have had the temperatures

on the trens recorders and been able to see it.

Is that not right?

VOICE: That's correct.

MR. MOSELEY: That is correct.

MR. STELLO: The procedure required them to put those termocouples on the trend recorder.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Because they don't have valve indication on the safety?

MR. STELLO: They don't also have a way to isolate it.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes.

MR. STELLO: Well --

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: At any rate, clearly a different kettle of fish?

MR. STELLO: Yes.

If you would like, I could go through each of the items again as to --

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Is it necessary?

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I don't think so.

I have another question, though, of a general character.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Okay.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Vic, I recognize that your

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as the I&E approach is concerned; but there are a number of other people reviewing the behavior of the licensee as well as our own behavior, but the behavior of the licensee.

In particular, obviously Kemeny's group is doing this.

Can you give me an explantion of why it is more appropriate to take the action now as opposed to waiting until February, given -- at least let me make an assumption and disagree with the assumption.

The assumption would be that a large civil penalty against the licensee now is not going to have any greater effect upon the licensee than a large civil penalty upon the licensee in February?

MR. STELLO: The thought that I had when I addressed this the last time was the need to get on with the action, we have sharpened up the thinking of what went on. I think it's time to bring this into focus. We could probably do it other ways than issuing the civil penalty, but the thought that I had in my mind is, well, we might find something from the Kemeny Commission, it's possible, that will affect our thinking, and we will have to pursue it.

It's possible that when Ragone is finished, it may come out.

The Hart group, Senator Hart's group, I think won't be finished until June. It's possible something may come out of

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it. I just see the potential for a delay in making this decision that just seems longer than it need be.

I don't feel the least but constrained; and if I do learn something more, I can take further action as needed.

Either way. I don't know if we could give someone a civil penalty back if they paid it and found that we were not really justified.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Sure.

MR. STELLO: I suspect we could if that were appropriate.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: We would just have to reopen.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: My real concern is trying to think through -- that is we -- I am now looking more at it on our side than on your side of the table. We went through a fairly lengthy period of trying to get started on a broad scale investigation and finally got it going, the Ragone effort, which is now committed to coming in rather around the end of the year.

I was trying to think through what is it that required, that makes it important to go out now in this enforcement action prior to receiving that; and that's what I would like to know. Ther is one other thought that came to my mind. I think we have pretty much signaled to the country that this was something that we would be doing in about 60 days after issuing the report. I use the flip side --

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COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: That was the purpose of launching the study that led to new reg 0600 in the first place.

MR. STELLO: Yes. That was its purpose.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Since you interjected that, if you recall at that time we were under the assumption we were going to get started on the other thing.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Yes, but they are directed to different purposes, principally improving of the agency.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: As has been recently obvious in recent stories in the newspapers, they're still continuing to come out with alleged information about what actually was happening with respect to the licensee's personnel at the time.

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: It's a good question. I have been trying to decide for myself, John, whether we ought to be going forward now with this or to, in effect, hold it and have the Rogovin results in hand and the Presidential Commission and then go with it.

About all I concluded from that is that there isn't any good answer. We are going to collectively have to choose which form we are going to be impaled on.

If we don't move, people are going to point a finger and say, look, there, they can't do anything again; they sit there and mutter to themselves.

If we do go ahead, we are going to hear there goes the NRC going ahead with their own inquiry and letting Met Ed off with a little pat on the wrist.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I suspect, Joe, there's a different part to that; and also there is the strong potential that there is the NRC trying to quickly run ahead and say that they have now identified who the culprits are and it's right over there, it's Met Ed, they are the culprits.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Just so.

About all I can conclude is that --

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: That only presumes that people are out looking for culprits. There are those who believe people are out looking for facts. I am one of those.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: That's why I think it might be

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be better to wait.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: My impression is there are more culprit lookers.

> COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I think you are right. CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: That may be a cynical view.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: No, it's the realistic one.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: My conclusion out of all this is if I am going to be damned if I do and damned if I don't, my inclination is to go ahead with it. It's right. The investigation has been done. The Staff has chewed. We have viewed, argued, come back.

I would be inclined to see what the results -- what our collective view is; I would be inclined to go ahead. There are clearly good arguments you can make both ways.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: One argument for going ahead --I recognize arguments on both sides as well, one argument for going ahead is that at least it's consistent with our oftstated objective of moving the assessment of penalties up closer to the event.

We had historically waited for long periods and thus the event and it's signficance had paled by the time when suddenly the penalty comes along and nobody even recalls the event.

> That's not likely to happen here. COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: It's not likely.

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COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Wait a moment. Just a minute.

Events tend to pale in people's significance. While it may be a dramatic and terrible one in your view right now, I bet you that there are in the 200 million people in this country a very, very much larger percentage today who would say TMI, let's see, what was that about than there were even two months ago. It's going to be that way, the longer time goes on. It is not going to be the greatest historical event of all time, except in our minds.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Not in mine. There are a few others that were of more significance historically.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I think so. But I suggest that there are going to be a lot of them that will come along in ther interim.

I am not arguing for this point of view. I am just saying it is an argument that I think one can make and weight in the equation.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I agree. I think we have the responsibility for investigating these sorts of situations.

I am of the view of taking enforcement action. For us to wait I think would be to raise questions about the responsibilities of that office. Certainly in waiting it -- the advantages of waiting are that we may learn more, obviously. I would say we ought to act now in the face of what we have come up with.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I agree with that on balance.

I think the sooner rather than later concept is the better

course to take. That is the proper course.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I think it's a very difficult question. As long as the matter is so phrased that we can take various actions, we can go ahead now.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I would prefer to wait. I just feel there are too many unanswered questions.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I guess we will -- the record will duly note your view, John. I think the rest of us are more inclined to move ahead.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: It could become pretty important if we split two to two on the matter of how John voted.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I intend to continue voting the rest of the year.

Having now accepted the Commission action ...

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: We are going to lose a commissioner pretty quick.

I think we have settled one of the questions I was going to ask you, namely should we think about postponing until other investigation reports are in or go ahead now; and by now I mean in the near term; and I think the weight it toward going ahead.

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as I suggested yesterday after having advised the Kemeny group of our intention to do so, I'm not suggesting that we are hereby seeking their advice in the matter, simply advising them what we are doing, so they don't read it in the Washington Post or some other equally reputable paper.

VOICE: We have held later than they have, sir.

VOICE: I notice that. I am suggesting if we have a leak on that, I rather it come from them than us. I would rather we read it as a leak than they.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Can I do a quick sampling of the feeling --

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Before you get to that, I appreciate the rapid turnaround in answering my questions. I do find the dollar amount here more satisfying.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: More satisfying?

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Yes. More satisfying.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Gee, you got to \$700,000 there before that limit turned up.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Are you sure the word is satisfactory. I am just trying to get the nuance of the feeling here.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Can I ask what the general inclination is with regard to the current -- Dick's revised package?

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COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Do you want to take it piece by piece?

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, I am going to run out of a Commissioner in ten minutes. I was trying to see whether it might go in larger chunks I guess is what I was searching for.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I tell ou the difficulty

I have with it, even as recast. As I said yesterday, the one
item in it that I find the most troublesome is the withholding
of the thermocouple information, and perhaps the other two items
that are in that same category.

The new package in a sense exacerbates that difficulty: that is it seems to me the 4000 bond for those infractions which might have had drastic implications for the public health and safety have been a very short time, represents the greatest disproportion between the penalty we are talking about imposing and the gravity of the action we are citing.

By jacking a different item up to \$620,000, we are saying that that item is \$150,000 more serious than the one that seems to me to be the most serious. In a way, I think it represents one of the concerns. You showed there would be an imbalance by doing your numbers again yesterday.

That leaves me about where I was at the end of yesterday. I would come down in favor of I think revocation based specifically on that one item or set of items and would

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go back to a civil penalty package. I haven't really had a chance to sit down and study this, but it seems to me the big difference is clearly in that jump up to \$620,000.

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148 CO MISSIONER AHEARNE: Could I comment on that? 1 tun At least as far as I can see, the action that they are 2 citing for the much larger penalty, though, is one which had 3 it not been there, had that violation not occurred, the 4 accident would not have occurred. 5 If that's clear in the sense that's a clear 0 violation, their action that they followed the procedure and 7 this accident would not have occurred, the Three - not d relating information, that is the area I am uneasy about, 4 not knowing all of the facts. 10 You have one case, the relay of a dose rate 11 calculation. I know of the difficulty -- we have heard 12 about the difficulties the licensee had in contacting the 13 NHC during that period of time. 14 That was also what led to a lot of hectic action 15 going on at that time. I am very uneasy about saying, aha, 10 there's a clear violation. 17 The second one which is that hydrogen spike, I 18 think that's going to be if ever resolved, it would be an 19 interesting resolution; but there is certainly a lot of 20 debate about who would have known what, when and how much 21

> 23 As far as going on to the thermocouples, that's why I really now focus back on the question of an individual 24 and possible penalties against an individual; and I have a 25

did NRC employees in that area know.

tuu	1	little difficulty -
	2	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Don't you see the utility
	3	responsible for the accident?
	4	COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: But, Vic, as I tried to say
	5	yesterday, in thinking through the revocation cycle and I
	0	have, I guess, satisfied myself that the issue of would we
	7	be able to have sufficient leverage on them I am
	ਲ	satisfied we would, so I think I am satisfied from that
	У	point of view.
	10	The question is, it seems to me, there are two
	11	reasons one would do that. One either does it because you
	12	have concluded that they are not fit to operate a plant, or
	13	you do it as a penalty.
	14	What kinds of penalties? Well, there are two
	15	penalties associated. I gather this is, one, a question
	16	that there may be a very substantial financial penalty that
	17	they would have to pay to refile for a license.
	10	My experience leads me to believe that's not
	19	really, (a), much of a penalty, because that can go into the
	20	rate system, that is more normal operating expenses; and it
	21	certainly would seem to be a warping of the rules of the
	22	Congress that we work under, as to here is what you are
	23	supposed to do.
	24	COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I don't understand that.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Congress has said here are

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the penalties you lay out. I don't recall -- I don't think
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     there's anything that would say one of the penalties is you
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     have to pay an application fee in the sense of a penalty.
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               Then the other side of it would be a penalty that
     in our list of possible penalties the worst we can do is hit
      them with our procedures, they have to go through the
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      procedures.
                That's bad government. I'm having real difficulty
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      seeing it as a consistent with a penalty, so I move back to
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      the other side: They are not fit to operate.
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                COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Wait a minute --
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               COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Could I just finish my
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      point?
                If the conclusion is they ar not fit to operate,
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      then I think a much more serious question is on [MI-I and
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      that's the license we ought to revoke. That's the issue.
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                There's real doubt whether TMI-2 will ever
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      operate. Certainly there's no doubt it's not going to
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      operate for several years.
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                TMI-1 is an operable plant. We are going through
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      this process on whether it should be able to operate. So if
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      we have grave doubt about someone, one of those plant's
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      ability to operate, the management, can they do it, it ought
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      to be TMI-1 that we ought to revoke?
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COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Are you making that

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thn th	1	proposal?
	2	COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I hope not, since we have
	3	an ongoing proceeding.
	4	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I am trying to understand
	5	the suggestion.
	6	COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: That's why I have had
	7	difficulty seeing the logic of going through the revocation
	8	on this enforcement action.
	y	COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I think you are right in
	10	saying that it's more in the category of saying that they
	11	are not fit to operate; that is, there are certain driving
	12	violations that would cost you your license automatically,
	13	even if you commit them during an accident; you find
	14	yourself in the hospital and you can't drive a car again for
	15	months anyway. Revocation simply follows.
	16	What I am saying is I would revoke based upon what
	17	is here. I am saying that based on the showing that we have
	10	had so far from the staff, the posture I would think that is
	19	the right thing to go into the hearing with is that
	20	revocation is in order. As a consequence of the withholding
	21	of this information.
	22	As facts come out during the hearings that

indicate that as to one or another of those three items, the

understanding as presented to us in this letter and by the

staff in the briefings are somehow different or shaded or

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go ahead at this time.

modified, then the conclusion of the hearings should be Ituu 1 different, also. 2 As far as saying what the right position is to 3 have based on the facts under this. I come down on the side 4 that I would not want these people operating a plant again. 5 As to TMI-1. I might wind up there again on the 0 other hand saying, (a), there are changes that could be made 7 in the management structure. (B), the mere fact that the 8 hearing in that case will permit that issue to be thoroughly y aired with regard to IMI-1, the picture might be different 10 11 if both plants were still operating. 12 I don't know what I feel. COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: There will certainly be --13 if the licensee ever proposes to operate TMI-2, and whatever 14 structure, organization, what that is at that time, there 15 certainly will be a hearing on it. 16 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: My point has less to do 17 with TMI-2 as such than I think that as this is laid out 10 here ought to result in revocation and that that ought to 14 20 be - even if this were to happen again, even if the licensee --21 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Where I would end up -- and 22

that's why I say I have a lot of questions and prefer not to

After I reviewed what Rogovin has come up with and

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gone through that, and I were to conclude as you have
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              concluded that the licensee should not operate the plant, I
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              would take action against him.
                        That's the one that I think is really the issue.
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                        COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Let me ask you: Suppose a
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              utility has half a dozen or dozen plants and something were
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              to occur that raises grave questions about the management,
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              do you feel bound to pull all the licenses?
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                        COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: If something occurs that
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              raises grave questions about the management, I certainly
              feel obligated to take careful review of their management.
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                        My point is that if the issue is that it is so
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              grave an action that a license should be pulled, it appears
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              to me that focused specifically on Met Ed, narrowed down to
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              TMI, there is one plant where the issue of it operating is
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              really an issue.
                        That's the main one.
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                        COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Are you proposing -- if
              you are, we can discuss that? Are you proposing that we
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              also close the other one?
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                        COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: What I am saying is of the
              two licenses I would be prepared to pull, it would be TMI-1.
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                        COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: We ought to restrain
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ourselves to the discussion of TMI-1?

MR. BICKWIT: No. There is no problem with that.

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              You are deciding -- you are discussing an additional
              enforcement action with respect to TMI-1. You are permitted
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              to do that.
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                        COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Let me just say that that
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              is not my sensing of the conversation. It has had to do
              with some of the very issues that, as I understand it, we
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              have specifically asked the board to consider.
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                        MR. BICKWIT: That is true. I fon't -- I don't
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              dispute --
                        COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I am suggesting we have to
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              be careful.
                        MR. BICKWIT: I don't dispute that. I am saying
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              that there need not be much care exercised here, because
              what you are doing is deciding whether to go forward with
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              additional enforcement actions; and there are cases that
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              suggest that you ought not to be precluded from dealing with
              those kinds of questions, because of the pendency of ongoing
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              proceedings.
                        COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Okay. All right.
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                        MR. BICKWIT: You would be hamstrung as a
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              Commission if that were not the case.
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                        COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Fine.
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I will eliminate the problem as far as I am

concerned. I may wind up the only Commissioner able to

consider the problem later.

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MR. BICKWIT: My advice is that that will not be

2 the case.

cr 7897 (ri 1 DD 7 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: If you keep talking about it in the context in which you are talking about it, it will be.

(Commissioner Kennedy left the room at 4:50 p.m.)

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: It is my understanding that

you said you thought revocation didn't amount to much?

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: No. I said I can see revocation being taken for one or two rounds, as a penalty --

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I don't understand your comments on the penalty.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I said then there are two kinds of penalties that are associated with it. The first is there is a financial penalty; and as I understand it, it's a possibility of a very large fee that has to be paid once they reapply for the license. My point was I did not think that that was consistent with the congressional statutes under which we operate, that that license fee was supposed to be a penalty.

The second was the other kind of a penalty is that we make them comply with our procedures. I think that is bad government to use our procedures as a penalty. One of the reasons you take the action is for a penalty or they are not fit to operate.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I think it would be regarded as a penalty quite apart from any monetary costs that are involved here. I think the licensee will regard it as such.

I think the public will regard it as such.

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COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Well, at the moment I am trying to focus on what I think it really is; and I think -- it's either a penalty or it's because they are not fit to operate.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Suppose you regard it as a penalty?

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Then it's one of two kinds:

a financial penalty or the penalty is they have to go through
our procedures.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: It seems to me beyond that there is an expression on the part of this Commission leading to revocation of the license.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: That gets me back to -- the reason that's being exacted is that we must conclude they are not fit to operate. If I reach that conclusion, then I get back to the fact it's TMI 1 I ought to be worried about.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: They have taken actions which we regard as being wrong and so wrong that punitive action is required. What are all those monetary penalties?

explicit penalties that the Congress has said we have the authority to lay out. My point is that as far as the revocation of license, as far as I can think through it, you do it for one of two reasons. The main reason -- and I end up that you only do it for one reason. They are not fit to operate the plant. That's the reason you revoke the license. If they are

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not fit to operate, I have much less -- I don't have many concerns, at least in the immediate future, about their operation of TMI 2. If they re not fit to operate, I am really concerned about TMI 1.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: If TMI 1 were running right now, so would I. The fact is it's the ongoing procedure. It seems to me we don't have to take that action on TMI 1 at the moment.

With TMI 2 it's quite right, the action is not of great significance, just as in my earlier hypothetical about the guy driving the car.

That is not of grave practical significance. It
does seem to me in both cases what you have is a situation in
which the pulling of the license just speaks out clearly about
the facts, at least the way it emerges to me at the moment,
that it is simply something that ought to be done. It may not
have great practical significance to this case, but astablishing
that as a clear standard --

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: If I use then the car analogy,
I would think a more analogous situation would be the
individual who drives recklessly and cracks up the car and goes
back to the garage and gets a second car. The conclusion the
police take is that you may not drive that cracked-up car
because you are a reckless driver.

CCOMMISSIONER BRADFORD: If it's the same individual,

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we can get to the same choice.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: This is the same answer.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: That's why I tried to use a taxi company yesterday.

is not entirely clear. Had we not started this other proceeding in which these questions would be reviewed, it would seem to me the thing would appear in a different way: but we have, and we will review those specific questions in the course of the TMI 1 proceeding. That should not, it seems to me, hodl it back from acting in the case of TMI 2. The alternative is to say that when you don't notify the NRC -- and I agree here that that whole list strikes me as the most significant item, the worst wrong that was committed. You get stuck with a fine of a few thousand dollars.

In fact, it seems to me if you are willing to put in the bank \$300,000, you don't have to worry about NRC enforcement at all. You just handle the whole year's worth.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: That would be an interesting argument to the PUC.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Or you can made a deal or something. I think for this Commission to come out with X thousand dollars in fines as a result of what took place at Three Mile Isalnd would be regarded with some levity. When we talk about things not being of practical significance, that is

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of practically no significance to a company. It's the literal drop in the bucket.

reasons that the civil penalty amount is low is because of the congressional restraint we have on us. We are not constrained -- we are not coming out with that proposed peanlty because I&E evaluated and concluded that that's the right amount. They read value within the constraints of the laws that they have to operate under; that's the amount.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Sure.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I am not saying \$60,000 is very large.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: We have to live within those constraints.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: That's right.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: But we have other means available to us.

When we discussed the whole question of approaches to enforcement earlier, we were discussing in fact the upping of these limits. It was said that the fines are sort of an intermediate category. On one side is a letter of reprimand, trying to get to the attention of the company. Then there are fines. If somebody is really serious, that's it; you ring the place shut.

What we are saying is that this event falls in the

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intermediate category. Suppose the reactor were not inoperable? Would the situation call for telling them not to operate or would it call for revoking the license?

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: As a matter of fact, one of the points I tried to make was that I want to be clear on what the licensee did do in that period. Both you and Peter have stressed the really crucial factor was the lack of relaying information. I think in this report the fuzziest part we have at the moment is the relaying of information.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: That's a separate matter.

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I tuu	1	COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: It can't be a separate
	2	matter, if that's the critical point.
	3	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I am saying if you in your
	4	mind are not convinced that that that we have the right
	5	to take action on that issue, that item, that's a different
	0	matter.
	7	You just regard it
	Ö	COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: That's the fuzziest area in
	y	this paper.
	10	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I don't think it's fuzzy,
	11	but if you do, that puts you in a different situation, I
	12	agree.
	13	COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: I have some doubt you will
	14	make it stick for \$4000, let alone a license revocation.
	15	COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: If I really reached the
	10	conclusion that Met Ed's gross income I keep on
	17	reiterating it is not TMI-2 I am worried about them
	10	operating. It's TMI-I I am worried about.
	14	You say we have a hearing. Someone will have a
	20	hearing on TMI-2. That hearing is not the same magnitude if
	21	we revoke their license. That's why I want to review what
	22	Mr. Rogovin's effort ends up with.

At that stage, it may be I will try to push for

trying to pull Pil-1. It might be appropriate at that stage

that the conclusion is that that plant does not operate

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163 unless it's transferred to another utility. LEUU 1 Revoking the license of a plant that's not going 2 3 to operate for many years, if at all, I still am having difficulty with that. 4 COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: I have difficulty with it 5 0 because the specific grounds on which you revoke it just 7 seem to me to be as John says, sort of the mushy end of the enforcement list. ö COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Those are two different 10 points. John's point is that he's not sure that the facts 11 are as stated here. 12 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Right. COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: There's a separate 13 question about the question as to the legal grounds. 14 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Oh, I have no problem about 15 10 that, the legal grounds. 17 COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: My problem is with regard 10 to the facts. Indeed, you know, you ascribe -- all I can say is pulling a guy's operating license, that can be a 14 20 serious proposition. 21 I assume that it is taken in a high -- you know. 22 with a high urge for revenge or whatever. Now, I look

around and see who the -- who the culprit is.

It turns out to be some gentleman or set of

gentlemen who didn't get to the NRC until the evening of the

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in the country.

Ituu

- 28th, something about high temperatures from the thermocouple.
- I must say I have the most limited sort of

 information which would allow me to conclude that these guys

 were saying to each other, Jesus, don't let the inspector

 see that.
- COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Does it take that? 7 COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: Good Christ, if you are O going to say -- if you are going to pick out after an event, 10 second quess the licensee -- although we manage to get 11 second-guessed that way all the time -- some particular item 12 which the operator at the time, the shift supervisor, 13 whoever it may have been, didn't see or didn't notice or it 14 didn't occur to him that that was a crucial matter to get to the NRC, then you say, aha, you didn't do that, whomp their 15 10 license off, there isn't a stable license for man or beast
- COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: We are not talking about any little old item.
- 20 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: The facts that are
 21 concerning me don't quite sum up that way. The 2500 degree
 22 reading as I understand it, the NRC didn't learn about until
 23 well into the days, if not weeks, of the accident.
- The fact the thermocouples had gone off scale, I think, Hoger Matson was talking about on the 29th or 30th.

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07 04		165
tuu	1	Exactly how far off scale the potentshometer
	2	readings indicated, I don't remember learning that for a
	3	month.
	4	The 4000 degree reading obviously the person
	5	who did the interviewing learned about that in the ensuing
	0	months. I don't think we learned about it until August.
	7	COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: All I can tell you about
	Ö	4000 degree readings with those themocouples is it's
	9	garbage. Nature doesn't work that way.
	10	COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Is it all that clear that
	11	people in the control room didn't do that?
	12	COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: I really can't say. All I
	13	can say is that what you have before you in the way of facts
	14	about what was or was not known and what was or wasn't given
	15	to the NRC is in no way or shape in my view to pulling a
	16	license on that basis.
	17	The pressure spike in the containment, what are
	10	you going to do with somebody that had a block valve being
	19	closed or open or something like that and thought what he
	20	was seeing was electrical cross-talk on the circuit?
	21	You mean we are going to go around pulling
	22	licenses because of that kind of misjudgment at that time?

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I have been stressing the

thermocouples. In fact, what the staff said about that

is - well, let me just leave it there.

23

24

issue.

25 your comment.

7 07 0	5	166
Ltuu	1	If there were people in that control room who had
	2	other interpretations about what the staff thought of the
	3	spike, then it may be just as serious.
	4	The reason I have the problem is because of the
	5	ambivalence about whether or not we had people in the
	0	control room who might have seen it and relayed it back to
	7	this.
	Ö	I would think the staff should as long as they
	9	are satisfied that that was not the case, they should press
	10	ahead on that ground and Met Ed can prove to the contrary.
	11	That issue can turn on the facts, whether or not
	12	the law was broken.
	13	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Just think of the message
	14	that you are sending from this Commission. It means if you
	15	screw up to the extent that Met Ed has in this instance, you
	16	end up with a fine which is the original version double,
	17	now three times, something like that what VEPCO received for
	10	failing to supply us with a document which never did make
	19	any difference in the review but might have.
	20	It seems to me a very strange sort of message to

21 send out there. It's hardly a pin prick.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Well, I did vote not to

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I don't quite understand

7 07 0	0	167
Ituu	1	COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I don't think that it
	2	really is complete, but I think that the issue of revocation
	3	is a serious one.
	4	As I keep saying, if revocation is appropriate,
	5	it's TMI-1 it's appropriate to revoke.
	0	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: You know, it is a
	7	possibility that we may revoke that license.
	ö	I guess I don't understand the argument that you
	4	are making.
	10	COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: As far as I can see the
1.	11	facts at the moment, this is about as far as the facts
, Y	12	support and certainly if we had civil penalties that we
	13	have finally asked the Congress for, this would be a
	14	heck of a lot more.
	15	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: You know, there are a lot
	16	of people out there, and I went and spoke to some of
	17	them yesderday, who wonder whether we are really up
	lö	to regulating this industry. I told people if you
	19	will bear with me for a few minutes here that I
	20	thought You know, people ask: "Can we live
	21	with nuclear power?
	22	I said, "Yes, if we take sufficient care and a
	23	sufficiently disciplined approach."

DWLL

And they said, "Well, how are you going to get that?

The utilities are out to basically make money. They

are not the most careful organizations; how are you going

to get +hem to take all of this care?

O

I said, "Well, the government just has to regulate in a really tough way. People step out of line. They have to get whammed. It is up to us to impose that discipline."

Let me tell you I was meant with a pretty cynical retort to that. "The history of regulation in this country shows that regulatory agencies just don't do that."

I made some effort to assure them that I thought we would take a tough approach. What we are doing here or what we may do is just say, you know, "You get a slap on the Wrist, not matter how bad the behavior is."

It strikes me that that's an unfortunate message to put out.

commissioner ameans: Please, he challenged my point. You used the word "discipline." To me that also means logical. It has to be defensible not in the sense of emotion, but it also has to be defensible on rational grounds. I just think the logic isn't there. I agree that the emotional response would be — it would appear that now we are really being tough. We are going to revoke the

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license of TMI 2. But I think in the cold light of -- at
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              least to me. in trying to think through it logically, it
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         3
              doesn't hang together.
                        COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: It seems to me we are
              dealing here - you come back to this TMI 1. TMI 2. We have
         5
              a process for evaluating TMI 1. We can apply cold reason to
         6
              it.
                        COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: We will also end up having
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              a hearing on TMI 2? At least to me, I have to reach
              conclusions on the basis that I think I can defend to
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        11
              myself and others on the fact that this is now logical and
        12
              sound.
                        I have difficulty if the point is that I am trying
        13
        14
              to make a -- teach a lesson, but I can't really explain
              carefully what the lesson is.
        15
                        COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: If you think that point is
        10
        17
              fuzzy, why did you support a $4000 fine?
                        COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: That element - I wasn't
        10
              going to argue 3000, 5000, 4000, all the great specific
        14
        20
              details. Vic. I&E concluded there is a question there. I
        21
              think it has been pointed out by many people that if the
        22
              licensee comes back in the hearing and objects to that, that
              will be resolved there.
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24 My vote on not even going ahead was that I don't 25 think it's yet completely clear, at least to me. Four of PMPD

-1	you did vote to go ahead.
2	COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: As I foresaw at the time,
3	there might be an issue on that. Your vote would be
4	important. Maybe in view of the status of this proposition
5	now, we would want the Staff to make a
0	revocation.
7	COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: That's correct.
ช	COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Is going to call for an
9	interesting paragraph in the letter.
10	COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I notice there is already a
11	line in there about possible revocation.
12	COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: There may not be much more
13	than that that can be done on that.
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ltuu	- 1	COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: I think we are going to
	2	have to decide whether we take the issue as it appears by
	3	now.
	4	We will have to move with this package or let it
	õ	in effect continue to lie before us. At the moment on the
	0	matter of revocation, if I read wrongly, please tell me.
	7	John is not prepared to agree to revocation,
	8	particularly on the grounds cited here.
	y	I am. Vic, I guas you are strongly for it on any
	10	grounds.
	11	(Laughter.)
	12	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: That's a rather odd
	13	description.
	14	COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: Peter on the specific
	15	information that you have been citing.
	10	We can either declare ourselves bound two and two
	17	and leave it on the table or I think we read Commissioner
	18	Kennedy correctly not in favor of revocation, at least at
	19	this time.
	20	We can go ahead with the package without
	21	revocation. I don't know.
	22	COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I have a bias. Clearly I
	23	find it very consistent with my original position if we

24 split two and two and could go ahead.

25

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: True.

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1	COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I would like to review the
2	package at least overnight and think about it. Because
3	without revocation in it, then I have to go back and look at
4	the penalty.
5	There are some tradeoffs, I think, with revocation
6	and following the staff recommendation that we stick to the
7	conventional method of doing it or leaving revocation out
8	and taking what would be a radical departure from the
9	staff's original civil penalty package or holding revocation
10	as an open question; and if so, then which civil penalty.
11	COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Let me ask Vic Stello a
12	question: Maybe I misinterpret your opening statement on
13	this new penalty.
14	My interpretation was that you did not view this
15	increase as necessarily a radical departure?
16	MR. STELLO: No. I don't. I am concerned about
17	throwing it out of balance, but over those things which the
16	licensee had control of, that have had a real impact on the
19	accident, the block valve, that satisfied that need.
20	I felt no difficulty in pulling the full
21	enforcement capability that was available.
22	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: In effect, John, you are
23	saying that INE did an inadequate investigation?
24	COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: This is a very
25	complicated obviously this has had many people many
	people

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- most significant event. It's complicated.
- We debated at the time, if you recall, when we got
 the effort under way which eventually ended up being the
 Rogovin effort, whether or not it would be appropriate to
 start INE off on its investigation, recognizing that it was
 of necessity a more limited and a more rapid one than the
 other one might become.
- We have now reached the point where I think one of
 the results of that is now past. I am not faulting the INE
 effort. I think with their resources and their charter,
 they went after it very rapidly and quite thoroughly; but
 one of the fundamental issues has turned out to be of
 sufficient difficulty to wrestle with that, I don't think
 they have ended up getting there, getting through it.
 - Now, the conclusion that you see it leading you to, I don't quite reach. I'm not faulting INE's effort. I am just saying that we as a Commission did attach a much larger effort which hasn't reached its conclusion.
- 20 COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: Well, the pause fits John's
 21 inclination. Peter needs to read it overnight. I must say
 22 I would recommend to you that going ahead with the
 23 revised enforcement package, but it appears to me that
 24 there's a sufficient inclination not to have to reach that
 25 this afternoon one way or the other.

1tDD

1	So I think we barring people's questions,
2	comments, or further remarks have come to an end.
3	MR. STELLO: Mr. Chairman, do I understand that
4	you are now directing me not to take any action until I hear
5	from the Commission?
٥	COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: I guess so.
7	MR. STELLO: Okay.
8	COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I would expect that would
9	be soon, but I can't tell you when.
10	VOICE: In the event you decide not to take any
11	action at this time, I think you should say so for
12	publication.
13	COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: To not?
14	VOICE: In the event you don't decide to wait for
15	the completion of the other investigations.
16	I just try to look ahead to the next day.
17	(Whereupon, at 5:20 p.m., the hearing was
10	adjourned.)
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