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PROCEEDINGS

8:30 a.m.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. Before we begin I would like to make a few housekeeping announcements.

We have tentatively found out that we may have the room at the Holiday Inn at Bay City on May 12, from 1:00 o'clock to 9:00 o'clock, and we will... This has to be confirmed today. My secretary talked to someone who didn't have final authority, but we can rely on the fact that I think we will have that room for that period of time. We are also, according to the same person who doesn't have final authority, we are also able to use the room on Saturday, the 15th, from 9:00 til 12:00, ideally; they said no later than 1:00. They have a party that they have to set up in the afternoon. So, we will anticipate holding the Saturday morning session.

We have been told that we may have the following week at Rice, but we haven't been told which room. So, we'll have to be given a room; and we're not able to get anything definite on June 1st through 4th, nor the later days of June. But we will let you know, perhaps mid-day. I'm going to call in, and we may have found something during those times. We are seriously considering those last two weeks in June, until July, using San Antonio, just because of the difficulty of obtaining space in Houston; but we will let you know. I will give you a report later

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in the day, but it may not be anything more than I'm giving you now.

We are going to take limited appearance statements this morning, but we will wait until at least 9:00 o'clock.

Are there any preliminary matters you would like raised before we get into the remainder of the agenda?

MR. NEWMAN: Mr. Chairman, I think, perhaps, we can just quickly address the schedule for filing testimony, and the further steps on the non-SER items. I think we now have something of bifurcation with the SER having been delayed, and we would propose that --

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I thought we would start with Items 4(a) and (b), for the simple purpose --

MR. NEWMAN: Oh, I'm sorry, I thought you were asking me for a suggestion.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: No, I just wanted to know if you had any preliminary matters that anybody wanted to discuss, and I was also going to inquire about the progress on the Protective Order.

MR. AXELRAD: We have spoken with the Intervenors yesterday evening, and they were going to prepare a draft. We were supposed to get together with them at 8:00 o'clock, but Mr. Sinkin didn't arrive until about 8:30, so... We assume that he has a draft, but we haven't had a chance to talk to him about it. I suggest at the first recess we talk to him about that.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEPER: All right, we'll reserve this for later in the morning.

MR. SINKIN: Mr. Chairman, I do not have a draft; we have a statement.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, is the statement appropriate for considering now, before we talk about any...?

MR. SINKIN: We'll be happy to.

MR. AXELRAD: Mr. Chairman, if I may say something, Mr. Hudson is the Counsel for the Applicant who discussed these matters with Mr. Sinkin last night, and Mr. Hudson, unfo turately, is not here right now.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Okay, we'll reserve this for later in the morning. There's no problem with that.

MR. SINKIN: Mr. Chairman, we did mention 4(b), and I expressed my resrevations yesterday about taking up 4(b) before the limited appearances, because I believe it will be a substantive lengthy discussion, and I would rather have it all be continuous.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: What I was going to say is that the Board has reviewed your papers, and we, essentially, have made a decision, and the nature of the decision would not require that we listen to the staff or Applicants.

MR. SINKIN: Well, might we start with 4 (a)?

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I was going to suggest we start with 4 (b); 4(a) was just setting the date.

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The Board was considering your motion, which is Motion No. 7, using the arbitrary number and sequence that we used yesterday. We have decided that the Motion should be denied, and our basic reasons are; first, the Commission did state that the abrogation of responsibility or knowledge could form a basis for denying a license. And I emphasize the word "could"; they did not say that it must form such a basis. The Board believes that it would be a sufficient basis for denying a license only if the underlying items were not correctable. And, second, the Board does not believe that the Commission mandated two separate decisions on QA and QC matters. For an early decision we will take evidence on all of the issues. Then if we find that the evidence on Issue "A" produced an affirmative answer, the issues were serious enough to deny the license, and that the deficiencies were not correctable, we might decline to go on to decide the other issues, because that might end it. But we would have taken the evidence at any rate.

If we found that the deficiencies were were of a type that were correctable, we would additionally, as a predicate to an operating license, have to consider Issue "B", and determine whether the deficiencies were in fact corrected. We believe that only if the deficiencies were of the type that were not correctable, and, of course, evidence on that would be permissible, then we would not have to on to decide the remaining issues.

Third, or in addition, the Board views the

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operating license procedures of the Commission as contemplating that an applicant should show compliance with various requirements to obtain an operating license, but if the deficiencies are covered, then an applicant is permitted to demonstrate that the deficiencies have been corrected. This has occurred in numerous, if not all operating license proceedings. Moreoever, the opportunity to demonstrate that deficiencies or violations in fact have been corrected is mandated under the Commission's Show-Cause proceedings. Now, this isn't a Show Cause proceeding. If it were, 10 CFR, Section 2.101 specifically gives an applicant the chance, or the licensee a chance to show that violations have been corrected or remedied.

We believe that comparable procedures should be applied to this particular proceeding, this phase of the proceeding.

Fourth, we are declining to certify the question to the Commission, or defer the ruling to the Commission. Our partial initial decision is reviewable by the Appeal Board, and eventually by the Commission, and it will be reviewed long before any decision we might issue on other operating license issues, so that any decision we issue will be subject to review long before we get to the final stage of deciding whether to grant an operating license. And the Commission has discouraged certification of issues or referral of issues, except where there could be an immediate impact on operations, or that type of thing.

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So, we decline to certify. That's the conclusion of our ruling on that. We will entertain further comments if the parties wish to make them. We think that our ruling earlier is correct, and we are saying, in essence, we are denying the Motion for Reconsideration of that ruling.

MR. SINKIN: Mr. Chairman, I would say that our position is that we feel the Board has misinterpreted the September 22nd Order of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission That we intend to approach -- I presume the proper procedure would be to approach the Appeal Board, and ask them to take certification of the question; that what is happening here s, as we perceive it, we are being denied very specific relief given to us by the Commission as an alternative to either a hearing on the Show Cause Order, or a hearing on a 2.206 motion to revoke a construction permit, and that rather than getting anything that goes to the heart of that we are going to get this mish-mash of is ues that's going to allow the Applicant to confuse and misdirect the Board from what the Commission intended the Board to look at. And what our position is on what the Commission intended the Board to look at was, due to the past bad acts of the applicants, constitute a sufficient basis to deny the license, That's not a matter of whether those are correctable yes cr no. or uncorrectable.

To use a criminal analogy, if someone has robbed a bank, and gotten caught, and the issue is are they guilty or

not guilty; the fact that they returned the money after they got caught is irrelevant to that issue of guilt.

Any possible means we have available to us to appeal this ruling, we will do so.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I might say, the Appeal Board normally rejects interlocutory appeals. There is a directed certification procedure, which is rarely successful, but it's there. I will advise you of that.

MR. SINKIN: It would seem to me more logical, if it's available, to ask for a directed certification procedure directly from the Commission, since the meaning of the Commission's Order is the essence of -- our reason for being here.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I doubt whether the Commission would even entertain the request for one, since they delegate the authority to the Appeal Board.

MR. SINKIN: If the Appeal Board denies, can we then request the Commission?

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: You may request, but the grantings are few and far between.

MR. SINKIN: I understand.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I remember one in the last ten or fifteen years, maybe one or two.

MR. SINKIN: I assure you, Mr. Chairman, if we did not consider the ruling as severely adverse to our position in these proceedings we would not in any way intend to bother the

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Commission with this; but we do consider it severely adverse, and we will take it as high as we can.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: WE understand. And I am saying that you ought to look at the direct certification procedure;
that, I think, is the only procedure available.

Going back to 4 (a), we are open for suggestions. What we would like is a brief on the legal standards to be used in evaluating managerial competence, that type of issue.

MR. GUTIERREZ: Mr. Chairman, the staff would suggest that maybe an appropriate time would be approximately two weeks after filing of written testimony for the filing of a brief on competence and character.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Would that be suitable?

MR. NEWMAN: No, Mr. Chairman, I don't think we can answer that in a vacuum. I think we have to have some idea of what the schedule is going to look like, before we can fix that time period. We have under preparation a rather extensive case involving, perhaps, as many as thirty five witnesses. We would suggest that in terms of schedule the hearing, now having been moved back from the originally contemplated May 4 to May 11, or 12, that the filing of testimony also be put back by the same amount of time. Originally it had been suggested that the test—mony be filled about fifteen days prior to the hearing, when we thought the hearing date was May 4. And I would suggest that now that the hearing date is May 11 —

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Excuse me, if you're asking for at least three weeks, I'd have to check the schedule, but I'm also told that the testimony, at least of the staff, will run to hundred of pages, and I presume yours will also...

MR. NEWMAN: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: And we would want at least three weeks. Let me check the schedule we had before, I thought we had set a date, which we would be willing to move back a week.

(Pause.)

We had suggested April 15th if we started the week of May 4th.

MR. NEWMAN: Right.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Using that same schedule we could push that up a week, approximately.

MR. NEWMAN: Well, one of the difficulties that we have is that in light of the Intervenor's failure to comply with the request for the identification of sources of their information, at this point we are not going to get the identification of those people until, perhaps, 10 days from now, or about the 28th of March. If it is that late, then we must allow some time for the taking of depositions of those witnesses, or sources of information, and it is exceedingly difficult for me to contemplate being able to complete those depositions in much less than three weeks. And, then, that's got to be fed into the testimony preparation process. And, really, this major new factor, I think, almost —

In our case I think it just makes it most essential that the testimony be filed no earlier than the 27th of April, at least with respect to the non-SER types. I've got a separate suggestion on those.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: We were going to suggest a separate filing for all parties.

MR. NEWMAN: Sure, right.

But that's the reason on the non-SER items, that's really the basic reason why we must have this initial time. It's virtually impossible to put this case together, with so many depositions to be taken, we've just so much time left and so many hours left to do that job.

Now, if the Intervenor's were to cooperate, and turn over all the names tomorrow, and so forth, that might help to get on with the process. But judging from past performance, my hunch is that we ought to count on full compliance not being achieved within any earlier time frame than 10 days, and I think there was even some discussion of advising of 15 days. Now, in light of that we just have to take two to three weeks to take the depositions of these people, to find out if there is any substance to the allegations that either Mr. Sinkin or Ms. Buchorn has been making. We can't prepare our case properly until we have access to those individuals; and that, in turn, must be fed into our testimony.

MR. GUTIERREZ: Mr. Chairman, with all due respect

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to Mr. Newman, I just think he was getting ahead of the schedule a little bit. I thought we were addressing the question of when we were going to file the brief on competence and character.

MR. NEWMAN: And what I am suggesting, Mr. Gutierrez, is that we file the brief contemporaneously with -- I was just going to say that we would like to file the brief contemporaneously with the opening date of the hearing. Part of the reason for asking for that length of time is also the fact that we are going to be so busy, in developing and putting together the case.

I don't think anybody is really prejudiced by that.

MR. SINKIN: Mr. Chairman, am I correct that the brief we are talking about is a legal brief on legal points, as to what constitutes character and competence, and is not going to go to the testimony, or evidence to be produced?

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: That's correct.

MR. SINKIN: I don't see that --

MR. NEWMAN: The difficulty, Mr. Chairman, is that there are only so many people around to brief an item, and we may have a large number of depositions to take, and take them late, in light of the default of the Intervenors to respond to the Order to Compel Idnetification of Witnesses.

MS. BUCHORN: Mr. Chairman, Applicants' attorney's statement that was just made just reinforces my determination for a statement I would like to place on the record at this time. I think it might cure some of the problems.

Mr. Chairman, after yesterday's meeting I was concerned that these proceedings are going down a road I do not care to travel. After thinking long and hard about my position, I have made my decision. I intend to prove Contentions 1 and 2 by cross examination of witnesses presented by the NRC and the Applicants, and by the use of documents proved up or stipulated to, which the Applicants already have copies of.

Witnesses is to be extended I may decide to calla few witnesses.

If I do decide to call witnesses I will provide their names to the Applicants. Beyond that I do not intend to provide the names of any other persons I have talked to regarding STNP. I do not bell we there is any law requiring me to provide the names of people who give me information on which I might base cross examination, nor the source for my thought processes in developing the strategy of cross examination. There is no legitimate purpose or end for the Applicants' request for these sources.

If the Applicants wish to provide me with case citations, and I do not mean rules, I mean cases, which they believe compel me to disclose these sources, I will review those cases, and I might reconsider my position.

I would also point out that the Applicants are in a favored position in gathering information on Contentions 1 and 2, as they have complete and continuing access to their own employees.

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I have tried to cooperate with the Board in all ways in this proceeding, but the Motion to Compel goes too far, and I ask the Board to certify the question of my obligations to disclose non-witnesses to the Commission, so that a ruling on this matter may be received.

I have a responsibility to the people who speak to me in confidence, and I will not violate that confidence.

MR. SINKIN: Mr. Chairman, I have a statement on that matter.

Having had a chance to review my role in the F.B.I. investigation, I can state that to the best of my recollection the only name I provided to the F.B.I., for purposes of their investigation, and the only person who has information related to Contentions 1 and 2, or whose questioning is likely to lead to information on Contentions 1 and 2, is Mr. Daniel E. Swayze, who has already been deposed by the Applicants.

This answer relates to the first interrogatory which the Protective Order was to cover, so for this item there is no need for a Protective Order.

Regarding the second interrogetory on my source for the statement that a climate of fear exists at the construction site; I can state that to the best of my recollection I recall no persons I have talked to regarding this statement, other than Mr. Swayzer and Ms. Buchorn.

Ms. Buchorn has not given me permission to release

the names of anyone she may have mentioned, and I do not intend to reveal any such name without her express written permission. So, there is no need for a Protective Order on this interrogatory.

Regarding the third interrogatory, on my source for the statement that people contacted by CCANP refused to provide information for fear of losing his or her job; I can state that to the best of my recollection, that statement is also based on conversations with Ms. Buchorn, and therefore covered by the earlier statement on communications with Ms. Buchorn. There is then no need for a Protective Order on this interrogatory.

Regarding the fourth interrogatory, on persons with whom CCANP has discussed extensive, pervasive and willful violations of 10 CFR Part 50, the only person I can recall with information related to Contentions 1 and 2, or whose questioning is likely to lead to information relative to Contentions 1 and 2, is Mr. Swayze, and person provided to me by either Mr. Swayze's permission or Mrs. Buchorn. The same condition applies to my revealing any of Ms. Buchorn's sources, and there is no need for a Protective Order on this interrogatory.

Regarding the fifth interrogatory, persons with whom CCANP has discussed incidents of intimidation or abuse of QC inspectors, the only person I have spoken with who has information related to Contentions 1 and 2, or whose questioning is likely to lead to information on Contentions 1 and 2, is Mr. Swayze.

I have discussed such incidents with Ms. Buchorn, but I do not

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recall the names of individuals involved in those incidents.

There is no Protective Order needed for this interrogatory.

Regarding the tapes from the files of Mr. Swayze's attorney, Mr. Swayze gave me written permission to remove materials from the files of his attorneys. If I understand Applicants' remarks yesterday, it is considered that Mr. Swayze waived the attorney-client privilege regarding the tape. My position is that he waived that privilege only regarding my access to his files. He did not give me permission to release the information to the NRC, or the Applicants. If the Applicants desires the names of persons on that tape I suggest they prepare a release for Mr. Swayze"s signature, and if Mr. Swayze agrees to sign the release, and I receive such a release, I will review the tapes to see if the individual's involved have information related to Contentions 1 or 2, or whether their questioning is likely to lead to information on Contentions 1 and 2. If I decide the individuals have such information, or are likely to provide such information, I will give the Applicants the names.

If such a situation should arise, I would submit a motion for a protective order on those names.

Protective Order at this time, and makes no such request.

CCANF also endorses Ms. Buchorn's position, that the Applicants are in a far better position to secure information on these matters than the Intervenors. If they are truely concerned about

construction deficiencies or intimidation.

Additionally, CCANP supports Ms. Buchorn's position regarding the names sought.

The allegations concerning a climate of fear, people losing their jobs, extensive violations of 10 CFR Part 50, and intimidation of inspectors, are supported by substantial evidence in the form of the Order to Show Cause.

The burden of proof is on the Applicants, not the Intervenors. It is the Applicants that have to make their case, and that case should not require the work of Intervenors.

The only purpose CCANP can perceive from the Applicants request is a believe on the part of the Applicants that Intervenors have made baseless allegations, and then spread those allegations in the press. Our response is that the Intervenors are not applying for an operating license for a nuclear reactor, and Applicants are. And it is Applicants who must satisfy this Board as to their credibility. As far as Intervenor credibility, we contend the Order to Show Cause settled that question. No Federal regulatory commission has questioned the character and competence of Intervenors; the Nuclear Regulatory Commission is questioning the character and competence of Houston Lighting & Power.

Now, you are asking Ms. Buchorn to turn over names of her confidential sources to representatives of this question-able company. CCANP contends the Motion to Compel is unwarranted

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by law and by circumstances, and suggest the Chair requests briefs from all parties before making a ruling in this matter.

MR. REIS: Your Honor, it is plain from Mr. Sinkin's statement that he has an obligation to turn over any name that Ms. Buchorn might have given him. She gave him the names; there was no attorney-client relationship; there was no relationship of a representative. Those names were fully and freely disclosed. Plainly their actions in saying now that they will not give the names, subject to a Protective Order, goes contrary to the Board's Order of yesterday.

As we pointed but towards the close or yesterday's session, the Board ruled, about the middle of the day, that this material shall be turned over, surject to a Protective Order.

It was still a ministerial duty of preparing a Protective Order, but the Order was made, and the Order was plain.

they are claiming, under what scheme of law, what rule. They seem to say that they have a right, coming from something or other, but I don't know what, to say that they can withhold information dealing with whether a nuclear plant can safely operate or cannot safely operate. And, so, they are impeding the work of this Board and the Commission. I know of no such plotection; and if there was any such protection, as I started to say in my statement, it was waived by Ms. Buchorn talking to Mr. Sinkin and turning the names over to him... and by, there was never any

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protection sought or given on those matters. And, therefore, I think that, again, if the Intervenors wish to take part in this proceeding, and aid in the work of the Commission to assure that nuclear plants safely operate and can be run safely... protect the public health and safety... they have a duty to, as a concomitant part of participating in this proceeding to turn over those names, subject to a Protective Order, as the Commission ruled yesterday.

MR. SINKIN: Mr. Chairman, we will make a motion to reconsider the Order of yesterday, so that it will be formally on the floor in that matter.

MS. BUCHORN: Mr. Chairman, I would like to make it very clear that at no time have I withheld any material information about construction problems at that plant from the NRC staff. And there have been numerous times when I have provided people to them, and names to them, and I have not withheld that.

I just object to going back into all of my records, of all of my conversations, and bringing forth extraneous names that I do not intend to use as witnesses. And I strenuously object to, and will not provide those names to the Applicants. I have refused to provide them all along. I cannot, in good conscience, provide names of people who have their jobs at jeopardy, I cannot do that, I'm sorry.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: The Protective Order was intended to take care of that. I might add the whole theory of

litigation is that all the information come out on the record.

Further, that the Applicants are faced with quite serious charges, particulary with regard to Contentions 1 and 2. Those are your contentions. And to the extent that you have information about them, I think it is incumbent upon you to make that information available to the Applicants, as well as this Board.

MS. BUCHORN: I believe I've answered all their interrogatories, they said so yesterday. The only thing I am refusing to reveal are names of those persons I do not intend to call as witnesses. And I do not believe there is a law that would compel me to give those names of people I do not intend to call as witnesses.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, the Commission's dis-

MS. BUCHORN: I'm talking about cases; I'm talking about law.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: There are cases; the

Susquehanna case is one I can think of, A 613. That did not

involve material subject to a Protective Order, but it did in
volve a complaint that an applicant was more able than an inter
venor to develop information on this question. And the Appeal

Board rejected that claim, very staunchly the Appeal Board reject
ed non-licensing for that.

The theory of the Commission's discovery rules is

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to enable all the parties to develop their respective cases to
the maximum possible extent. Revealing those names to the
Applicants' attorney will enable the Applicants to check out
whether the information is well-founded or not.

Said there's a climate of fear are not specific enough. Someone has to be able to check whether -- upon what those statements are based, what the foundation for those... they could be considered as wild charges by someone who doesn't, just doesn't like the Applicants for reason, doesn't like Houston Power & Light. Who knows. The Show-Cause Order has some very specific information. And to the extent there may be more, it ought to be developed.

The Show-Cause Order is not the exclusive vehicle.

More than what is in the Show Cause Order has at least been suggested by the answers to interrogatories, and, perhaps, my Contentions themselves. And we must be able to get all the information that we can on the record.

MS. BUCHORN: You see, I'm violating one of my own self imposed rules by providing a tape that does have specific charges on it, that were brought to me. And I will be providing names in relation to that tape.

Beyond that I will not go.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, but all of these other documents, I would think, are comparable to the tape, all your other sources of information, to the extent that it relates, again,

Order. To the extent it relates to other matters, we had urged you to provide that to the staff, but we did not require you to furnish that to the Applicants. That was our Order, we did draw that distinction.

Our theory was that as the proponents of a particular contention you have an obligation to make available all of the information you have bearing on those contentions.

MR. SINKIN: Mr. Chairman, we can appreciate that the Applicants would like to have our cross examination written out, so that they can be prepared for anything we might raise, or know our thought processes, or how we intend to conduct the case. And we think that is precisely what this Order is designed to give them.

We do not think they are entitled to it.

MR. NEWMAN: Mr. Chairman, I think that just reflects a fundamental misunderstanding of the Federal Rules of Evidence and the Rules of the NRC. Obviously the purpose here of the rules, the discovery rules, is largely to prevent surprise in the conduct of litigation.

As to the justification for the Board's position,
I think that the Board has stated, I think, very sound reasons
why these materials, or any these identities should be divulged.

I think that Mr. Reis has probably covered every point that there is to cover with respect to the absolute

necessity of the disclosure of these names, so that we can proceed with preparing our case. And, perhaps, the staff may have the same need with respect to the preparation of their case, we don't know. But we certainly need it for our case. And I think that we are at a point -- let me stop for just a second and back up....

We will have, shortly, for the Board's perusal a proposed form of an order to compel, consistent with the Board's statements on the record yesterday; together with a proposed form of protective order, also embodying the principles that the Board enunciated yesterday on the record. With those matters before the Board, and upon issuance of those orders, if it appears that Ms. Buchorn and Mr. Sinkin insist on persuing the course of action that they described this morning, we will ask that they be defaulted, and that they have no right to participate in any phase of these proceedings, wither by presentation of a direct case or by cross examination.

I think that is an Order which is plainly just, in the sense of Section 2.707 of the regulation.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Perhaps before continuing on this matter we should take limited appearances. I anticipate your document isn't quite prepared yet.

MR. NEWMAN: I believe it will be by the time limited appearances are over, and this would be a good time, I believe to take those up.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Does anybody have any

objection to our breaking for a time to take limited appearances?

(None indicated.)

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: We have invited members of the public to make limited appearance statements. These can be your statements with propect to any of the issues of the proceeding.

We have received in Washington six names, and I would expect to call them first.

ments to approximately five minutes apiece. We would hope you would aim your statements for that period of time, we may not break youoff in the middle of a sentence, but we don't want to go much beyond.

Limited appearance statements do not constitute evidence as such. They do -- to the extent they raise matters that the Board feels is significant, the Board may ask the parties to the proceeding to provide answers to the questions which are raised. Beyond that, we will be interested in taking account of the various statements that are made. But to the extent explicit issues are raised, we may ask the parties, particularly the staff, to provide answers to whatever the questions may be.

There is a witness stand up here on the left, with a microphone.

I will read off the names of people we have, and then I will call upon any others who wish to make statements.

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1	Martha Meachem.	To the extent	you have longer	statements than
2	five minutes, or	approximately	five minutes, the	ey may be supplied
3	in written form an	nd put into th	e record in that	form.

Proceed, why don't you identify your name and address, so that if any specific answers... can, perhaps, be provided to you.

MS. MEACHEM: Okay.

Whereupon,

MARTHA MEACHEM

appeared as a witness, and offered the following statement:

DIRECT TESTIMONY

THY /ITNESS: My name is Martha Meachem.

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Board, I am a Master's Degree student here at the University of Texas in anthropology, and a resident of Austin.

I am opposed to the operation of STNP for two major reasons. Primarily the project is a poor economic risk that the ratepayers assumed. Costs already are exceedingly high for questionable construction standards. Brown & Root would do less harm using solar collectors in this case.

Nuclear waste is an issue that even the NRC has not satisfactorily resolved, to my own mind.

As a speleologist familiar with the carst (pn) in Texas, I am opposed to caves being used as dump sites, which is the last suggestion that I've heard... been reading about.

I suggest that the present nuclear dump here, that belongs to the University of Texas, located at Balcones Research Center, be removed from the laboratory areas where students work, before additional plutonium be added to Texas' waste storage problem.

What is proposed for STNP's waste? I know our Governor here has pretty much made the stand against storing it here, presently at Todd's Shipyards anyway.

That's one point I'm really concerned about. Where are you going to dump this plutonium after the operation begins.

I object also to STNP's operation in Matagorda

County, as it is an area of agricultural production. Contamination of the environment occurring due to a leak would be felt throughout the market, Texas. I've spoken to local farmers in Matagorda that are unhappy with the prospect of economic destruction occurring from nuclear waste. There's soybean production going on there.

Accidents do happen, as remember March 29th commemorates Harrisburg, an accident that couldn't happen.

Elementary biology cautions against the contamination of the delicate food chain balance. The history of STNP is poor. I question Houston Lighting & Power's ability to monitor quality control.

Austin as a community doesn't need the energy of this plant. Conservation alone would reduce energy consumption.

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With regional and Federal support appropriate resources could be developed, as opposed to the vastly expensive and unhealthy uranium-lignite dinosaur that is devouring East Texas.

My evaluation as a social scientist is that STNP is an obsolete resolution for the energy needs of Texas.

For economic and health reasons I support, in the public interest that STNP not be licensed.

Do you have any answers to the nuclear waste situation proposed for STNP?

chairman Bechhoefer: Well, the Board normally doesn't give answers. Some of these questions will be discussed during the course of the proceeding, and other questions, perhaps, the staff could provide answers. But answers are normally not given.

THE WITNESS: Oh, just questions. Okay.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Answers will beprovided at a later date.

THE WITNESS: My address is on a letter that I wrote to the Secretary, so any answers to questions could be mailed to that address.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: To some extent if they relate to issues which are in the proceeding, the answers would have to come through our decision in the end. I don't recall if there is waste issues in this proceeding, or not... I don't think there are.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

(Witness excused.)

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: John S. Kelly.

Whereupon,

JOHN S. KELLY

appeared as a witness, and offered the following statement:

DIRECT TESTIMONY

THE WITNESS: My name is John Kelly, and I am a retired physicist, and I live in Austin.

I urge that you look with favor upon this application for license, contrary to what the previous speaker said.

I have made some qualitative analysis, and I found that Austin does indeed need the electric generating capacity.

It has enough for the moment, probably to the late 1980's or early 1990's. By then it will need additional generating capacity.

Even with the construction costs of the STNP running over, as they have done—in a highly dramatized fashion—electric—ity generated by the nuclear plant would only cost about two-thirds of that from that generated by coal, and about half that of electricity generated by lignite, and about one-fourth of that for electricity generated by natural gas... that's in the Austin situation.

The argument that by conservation and by use of renewable resources one can displace the need for the additional electric generating capacity misses the point. The principal

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thing that one achieves with conservation and with solar is the conservation of energy used for heat, heating, spac: heating, water and that sort of thing. In Austin that is primarily done with natural gas, although some other sources are used. And in fact last year only a little over 2 percent of Austin's generating capacity went to heating items. And, so, therefore, giving up the STNP, which would provide something like 40 percent of Austin's generating capacity, and try to substitute it for something that only provides a little over 2 percent just isn't going to work.

Then there's always the oft reported concern of safety of nuclear power, not only here but elsewhere. I can only reiterate what has been said, almost every nuclear power plant has indeed an enviable safety record, and one that is at least as good and probably better than the record of coal or gas, or any other source of energy.

As to the specific contentions before this Board,
I can say that I personally visited the South Texas Plant on
numerous occasions. I have seen the holes in the concrete that
they gave so much publicity to; I've seen some of the wells that
people have complained about. It is my considered opinion
that these will have almost no effect, certainly not a significant
effect, on the health and safety of the people operating the plant
or those living in its vicinity.

I ask that you please consider these items in

reaching your decision in licensing of the Applicants.

Thank you very much.

(Witness excused.)

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Mr. George A. Humphrey...

Humphrey or Humphries, it's difficult to read.

Whereupon,

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GEORGE A. HUMPHREY

8 appeared as a witness, and offered the following statement:

DIRECT TESTIMONY

THE WITNESS: Mr. Chairman, my name is George A.

Humphrey. I live at 2738 Trial of Madrones, Austin, Texas.

I am a local contractor, and a founder of Austin's 13 Citizens for Economic Energy.

The reason I have come up here is because we start-15 ed 'Austin Citizens for Economical Energy' for two reasons. Our first contention was that Austin did not need the generating 17 capacity of the STNP.

Currently Austin's peak load has been 865 megawatts, 19 and that was August 15th, 1980. Our present generating ability is 1950 megawatts; the STNP will add another 400 megawatts, more than 250 percent excess generating capacity.

Now, assume the 5.2 electrical growth rate, and we'll have enough electricity through the year 1994, and with a conservation program to drop that down 3 percent, which is very viable, such as TVA of Porcland, Oregon, and we'll have enough

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generating capacity without STNP through the year 2000.

Secondly, the reason that we started Austin
Citizens for Economical Energy was because we felt that the cost
per kilowatt hour to the residences in Austin would be excessive,
would be higher than other forms of electricity. The reason for
this is because the capital cost to generate electricity from a
nuclear power plant, which represents about 70 percent of the
cost, has gone up more than 250 percent on the STNP and the plant
is only 47 percent complete. We feel that the cost of STNP will
go from the original estimate of \$931,000,000 to close to 4.5
billion dollars, or almost a 500 percent cost overrun. Secondly,
the cost of uranium, which is about 20 percent per kilowatt hour
delivered to the residents of Austin, has gone from \$7 a pound
to the spot market price, fluctuating between \$42 to \$56 a pound.

MR. NEWMAN: \$25 a pound.

THE WITNESS: And the cost that we've just negotiated with Westinghouse, that is even for the second load is \$36 a pound, and part of that is from foreign sources.

Another reason we are opposed to STNP is the cost that the STNP will deliver electricity is exactly what he's talking about. There's not enough domestic uranium in the United States to take care of existing atomic reactors, much less the seventy one that are being built. Percentage-wise we have less domestic uranium than we have oil.

And, finally, we are opposed to STNP, for deliverable

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kilowattage, because for this plant to be effective at all it has to have a capacity of 68.7 percent and run for 33 years.

Now, for blowing water reactors that are over 800 megawatts, and this is 1250, the average capacity is 52.6 percent. Now, every percentage under 68.6 percent will increase the cost per kilowatt hour to the residences and small businesses of Austin.

And, finally, the 33 year life projection of STNP is absurd. First of all because of legal and mechanical problems this plant will never last 33 years, which will leave a work elephant for the residents of Austin to have to pay for. But maybe more important than the cost for delivered kilowatts to Austin residences and small businesses is that the informal poling that we've done in this town, over 60 percent of the residents of Austin are opposed to nuclear power. Now, some of these people are opposed to it for unreasonable reasons, but the point is that a majority of the people in the city do not want STNP.

We've had five elections, and we may have a sixth one, and we can kick it out... it's not going to happen for Austin.

(Witness excused.)

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Mr. Doyle W. Brown.

22 Whereupon,

DOYLE W. BROWN

appeared as a witness, and offered the following statement:

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DIRECT TESTIMONY

THE WITNESS: Gentlemen, my name is D. W. Brown.

I am a citizen of Austin, I reside at 7219 Firefly.

I had prepared a speech that I intended to give to this Board. Unfortunately I think most of the questions I had dealt more directly with what this Board was going to be talking about; as a result most of those questions have been answered.

I do have one point that I would like to make.

I don't really think that it's a business of this Board whether or not Austin will continue to be a member of the STNP, but in the sense that Austin is currently a member of the STNP, and is participatory in that sense, I feel that the Board should realize that it is to our financial benefit that this hearing take place within an expeditous — in an expeditous manner. We are looking at considerable costs here, and I don't think anyone here would like to see those costs go any higher.

Too often we look at the participants of a Board hearing such as this, and we see lawyers on one side and people on the other side, and we fail to realize that the lawyers on the other side often represent people. That's the major point that I'd like to make at this time. The lawyers do represent the citizens of Austin; they are acting in their financial interest, and it is to all our best interests to see that this is carried out as expeditously as possible.

Another point that I would like to make at this

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time is that Intervenors seem to be having some difficulty in this matter in meeting certain deadlines. I feel that if the Intervenors do have a substantial backing by the society that they represent that they would be able to meet all of their deadlines.

We tend to favor the underdogs in this matter, but as I said before, we are people being represented by the lawyers present here today. That's about it.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Thank you.

(Witness excused.)

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Earl Cardinal, anybody by

that name?

(No response.)

Dan Harrison.

(No response.)

Those were all the names I had, does anyone else wish to make a statement?

MR. HUDSON: My name is Bill Hudson.

Whereupon,

BILL HUDSON

appeared as a witness, and offered the following statement:

DIRECT TESTIMONY

THE WITNESS: I am a citizen of San Antonio.

I am not being paid by HL&P or Friends of the Earth.

There's a lot of dogma here in the nuclear age.

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I'd like to tell you some facts, and give you my opinion.

My opinion is that nuclear power is essential. STNP is -- what-

3 ever that 400 megawatts that Austin may or may not want in the

4 future, or whoever gets it -- a pound of U-235 has as much energy

in it as thirty million pounds of coal, and that's bituminous

coal, it's not your lignite dinosaurs.

What are you going to use... use solar?

Good, I think most of the people in the industry are pro-solar.

I am, there's no question but that we'll heat most of the industribular single living units in the future with it, but not now, we don't have the technology. What we do have is the nuclear technology.

So, you're going to turn off the nuclear?

The switches are on your door (indicating), it's supplying about ten percent -- eight percent as of last year -- the U. S. has declined.

Safety? Radiation? I flew to Denver last week, and I got more radiation than anybody in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania in March of 1979... I promise!

Calaveras Lake is a coal fired plant outside of San Antonio, and that is producing more radioactivity than TMI.

And you guys have shut down TMI one. That's \$18,000,000 a month that it's costing the "GPU" I guess, General Public Utilities or Edison. Maybe it's not gou guys, maybe it's regional. But the facts support nuclear power, I think. Maybe I'm crazy...

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I want to show you something here. Worker's survives accident caused massive radiation. This was in the San Antonio paper, which is unusual. -- The reason I'm here, I was going to sleep late -- but on the front page was a solar collector, that I saw in another magazine recently ... which doesn't say what the kilowatt installed cost is. The only plant that I know of is \$36,000 per installed kilowatt. The STNP estimate's about 1500, maybe 3,000 it's still a nagnitude or order cheaper than solar ... now, right now. Just a fact, you know. I'll give you my opinions later. Anyway this fellow, 68 years old, was blasted with radiation four and a half years ago. The optomists gave him no better than a 50-50 chance to live. McClusky, whod worked at the Hanford Nuclear Reservation -- that dirty thing in Washington state -- has suffered the biggest internal dose of radiation of any person in history ... cutside of, I guess, maybe Hiroshima. But speaking of Hiroshima and Magasaki, if you people here are smart you know that a pickle or sucumber or a Hershey Bar will explode just as easily as the South Texas Nuclear Plant, or any other nuclear reactor! Do you know that? That's a fact.

I've got some D.O.E. stuff here, too, a lot to talk about. It's all dogma. My opinion is that if we don't go nuclear, and fast, we're going to be in a lot more trouble than we have to be.

Another fact, with an element of speculation, 1977 the D.O.E.'s first budget, ten million bucks. If Mr. Carter had

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put all that money into constructing nuclear plants, and we didn't take fourteen years to get one of these suckers licensed... with wonderful a periences all along the way... we wouldn't have to import one drop of oil today! Fact.

Well, I got my stats from the U. S. Department of Commerce. so...

I've got some old things here from college, 1948, organic shale, solar energy, geothermal it's been around a long time ... so has nuclear. The U.S. is no longer the leader in the production of nuclear power. We declined from 52 percent of the world's power, to 46 percent during 1980, or '79. In 1979 the United States cancelled six thousand megawatts of nuclear capacity. In 1980 we cancelled 18,300 megawatts. What are we talking about here, 1200? Not very much, relative to what we've been cancelling right along the way. We're headed for trouble by going away from nuclear; it's not an option, you guys! In my opinion. But the facts support it. The same solar collector that's on the front page of San Antonio's paper -- interest booms when buyers realized that the \$9,000 collectors were being installed for nothing. People waited all night outside the office to buy a house with a collector. When the units went up, however, design installers had problems. Of course there are solar heaters that work in Florida; solar is good stuff, but so is nuclear, by golly! Enough said.

I've got a little price here, a nice worksheet set

down... just some more facts. A little pellet of enriched fuel that goes in the fuel rods of these little reactors costs about \$7 to make. Fact. Calaveras Lake, 1 think it's \$28 bucks a ton, plus twenty eight more to haul it. \$50 a ton -- what is that, seven times, four tons in a \$7 pellet, so what is that fifty four hundred percent savings, it's fanatical!

I saw in the paper last week, or two weeks ago, that STNP is going to pay for itself is two years, in fuel saving relative to natural gas. And listen friends, for Texas, we had 80 percent of our electricity generated by natural gas. I've got some price things in here, if you want to look at it, and you all know what natural gas has done, it's like oil. Well, there's a little bit of lag in the cost of that energy for electricity because of contracts... But as those contracts run out you're going to get—you will find out what the cost of delaying these nuclear reactors really is.

And I've got a vested interest - I see an opportunity here... I am a geologist. I came up here just to say some facts. If you'll pardon my language, that's bullshit that keeps coming out, it's just ridicuous, emphasizing the wrong stuff!

The D.O.E. report that was leaked out, emphasizing a thirty seven billion dollar subsidy for the nuclear industry-- do you recall this thing? Did you read the report? I did. Did you know that 50 percent of our nuclear weapons between 1948 -- weapons! -- and in 1964 or '57, were counted as a subsidy to commercial

reactors in the industry! 50 percent of our nuclear submarines are subsidy. They've just reissued the report, and they've come up with twelve million! But more interesting -- it's outrageous, you can find whatever you look for in the D.O.E., whatever... you know that!

I've got a quote, page two or three, in the Nuclear Regulatory Study, issued May 1980, it was an actual report, not a leaky job... to paraphrase, it is safer, more reliable and less expensive than any other form. Two hundred and fifty percent increase in your cost for nuclear... dam right! That's too bad, that's terrible. But we forget to mention, ah, four hundred percent coal price increase! Technicalities.

Sorry, I apologize for my rudeness. I want to get out of here, I guess. But I thank you for the opportunity.

See you in May, I guess.

Whereupon,

FILL ASHLEY

appeared as a witness, and offered the following statement:

DIRECT TESTIMONY

THE WITNESS: Members of the Board and the public,
I am Bill Ashley, Manager of Communications of the North San
Antonio Chamber of Commerce. Thank you for the opportunity to
present the position of the North San Antonio Chamber of Commerce
regarding the licensing of the South Texas Nuclear Project.

The Chamber represents 1,100 San Antonio area

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the project is primarily its economic impact. In brief, the
Chamber supports the efforts of our local utility, City Public
Service Board, and its three partners in the South Texas Project,
to provide its customers with the lowest cost electricity possible.
We believe the operation of the South Texas Project will be the
best near-term solution to meeting this concern.

San Antonio is, by preliminary census bureau figures released March 6, 1981, the nation's ninth largest city. Its three county SMSA, Bexar, Guadalupe, Comal Counties, contains 1,070,245 people, which is a 20.5 percent increase over 1970. We're also growing commercially and industrially. This growth indicates the need for additional power generation to assure that expansion of the economy can keep pace with population growth. Additionally, a comparison with other available or possible power generation facilities indicates the South Texas Plant will be the most economical source of electricity for our citizens.

We urge the Board to grant the operating license, so that San Antonio can begin to receive the benefits of its investment in the plant as soon as possible.

Thank you.

(Witness excused.)

Whereupon,

LORETTA VAN CAPPENOLLE

appeared as a witness, and offered the following statement:

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DIRECT TESTIMONY

THE WITNESS: Good morning, my name is Loretta
Van Cappenolle. I am a member of Citizens Concerned About
Nuclear Power. I am a resident of San Antonio.

I would like to share with the Board and the people in the audience some of the things that I have learned about the South Texas Nuclear Project, both regarding safety and costs.

The twin reactors at the STNP were designed by Westinghouse Corporation, whose pressurized water reactors are known to contain flaws, and are similar to those of Babcock-Wilcox, who designed the reactors at Three Mile Island and Crystal River. The average capacity factor of Westinghouse reactors is low. New information indicates that Westinghouse reactors over 80° megawatts have averaged only 52.70 percent for the past five years, and there is no learning curve which would show improved performance over time, as evidenced by the 1979 figure which was only 44 percent. This was the worst performance record in the industry. It means that actual electricity generated throughout that year was 44 percent of what those plants were built to produce.

Actual construction of the STNP began in 1975.

Brown & Root indicated at that time that they had 60 percent of the plans for the STNP on the drawing board. It was later learned that they had only 10 percent of the plans drawn up. This, in part, accounts for delays at the construction site. The plant

is now about five years behind schedule. Originally scheduled to begin operation in 1980, that is Unit I; and 1981 Unit II.

These dates have been pushed back to 1984, and 1986 for Unit II.

Other reasons for delay include Brown & Root's unfamiliarity with construction of a nuc' ar power plant. The inexperience and lack of skill of many of its workers, and its cost-plus contract with the project partners allow Brown & Root to earn more money the longer it takes to do the job.

Perhaps more serious than the delays alone is the quality of the work being done at the STNP. The plant is now known nationwide for its shoddy construction.

In December of 1978 several construction errors were revealed in San Antonio. They indicated that a maintenance building was constructed one foot from where it should have been placed. Rectification of the error would cost one million dollars to correct, according to a utility spokesman. It was also learned around that same time that there were several voids or open spaces in a concrete safety wall at the project, as well as numerous instances of improper welding.. 2,000 clad(ph) welds cannot be documented as to placement, or whether or not they were inspected. A bulging steel liner reactor contained in builling number two has also been found. It measured one hundred square feet, and pouched out about five inches at its greatest point. The liner was part of the shield for the nuclear reactor.

Other evidence that has surfaced indicates that

the South Texas Nuclear Plant should never have been built where it is, in the first place. According to the Bureau of Economic Geology of the University of Texas, the plant is being built at the convergence of three earthquake faultlines. The Bureau warned that a nuclear plant built there would be subject to increasing stresses over time. The NRC, however, chose to ignore that warning, and permitted the STNP to be built there anyway. Stress maps of the existing buildings indicate that these stresses are already perceptible, with foundations showing stress in diverging directions.

There are indications that Reactor (ontainment Building No. 1 has experienced a major sinking. Brown & Root's spokesman first said the sinking was planned, then later denied it occurred at all. There is a story that has been told to us by a young man, whose father was called in to find solid ground under Reactor Containment Building No. 1. After completing his work the father would never talk about what he had found. Recently, however, as he was dying of cancer, he told his son that he had never found solid ground under the building. Unfortunately, the man doing the testing died shortly thereafter. So, independent verifications of his statement is difficult.

The site has a water table only six feet below ground. The area is probably honeycombed with channels washed out over the years by movement of this water. The finding of quicksand in the cooling lakes suggests that the soil underneath

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1 the site is shifting and compressable. This condition also makes the subsurface more susceptible to the gradual movement of the faults. 3

The plant has been reportedly built to sustain 90 mile per hour winds; hurricane winds in the area have been known 6 to greatly exceed that.

The possibility of a serious accident at the STNP. 8 if it is ever allowed to operate, is very great, given its poor 9 | construction, its Westinghouse pressurized water reactors, the 10 rush to speed up work, to make up for past delays, and its siting.

I ask that the Board, and that everyone present 12 seriously consider these matters. Lives are indeed at stake.

Thank you.

(Witness excused.)

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: The Board would only like to comment concerning the last statement that many of those assertions are the subject of the hearings we are going to be holding. We would ask the staff to make sure that the safety evaluation report deals with the geologic and seismic matters mentioned. You may wish to consult with -- I didn't get your last name.

THE WITNESS: Van Cappenolle.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: But anyway, you may wish to mention those matters to the staff, which is to prepare a safety evaluation which includes the seismic and geologic matters. To the extent that the matters you raised concerning the quality of

construction may go beyond the matters which the organization—that your organization has raised in this case. You may wish to consult with them, or provide further details to them or the staff.

I'm not sure -- I haven't tracked, many of the things you mentioned are the subject to specific contentions in this proceeding... Whether all of them are, I can't say, I don't have a list in front of me at the moment. So, you may wish to provide any details that you have to members of your organization, or to the NRC staff.

MS. VAN CAPPENOLLE: Thank you.

Whereupon,

ELIZABETH JACKSON

appeared as a witness, and offered the following statement:

DIRECT TESTIMONY

THE WITNESS: Members of the Commission, ladies and gentlemen, I am Elizabeth Jackson, Acting Manager of the Urban Affairs Department of the Greater San Antonio Chamber of Commerce. Thank you for this opportunity to reaffirm the Chambers support of the South Texas Nuclear Project.

We appreciate your careful deliberations in the questions before you right now on safety and construction.

The Greater San Antonio Chamber of Commerce represents over 4,000 local businesses, large and small. Many of our members are the city's largest utility bill payers, and are

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all painfully aware of the increasing costs of energy. However,
we are even more aware of the painful social and economic costs
of not having a steady, reliable source of reasonably priced
energy.

Since 1973 the Chamber has had a policy supporting San Antonio's participation in this project. An Energy Task Force was organized, composed of the city's top business, managerial, and professional talent. From its chairman to its individual members this TAsk Force represents one of the most prestigous groups ever assemebled by the Chamber. Dr. Martin Goland, of Southwest Research Institute, chaired the Task Force. Besidies serving as President of Southwest Research for over twenty three years Dr. Goland has made contributions to national level policy making, by serving on a host of scientific and technical advisory committees, providing the guidance to the U. S. Congress the Department of Defense and major industrial corporations. Assisting Dr. Goland as Vice Chairman of the Task Force was Lt. Gen. A. W. (Cy) Betts, who is Senior Vice President of the Southwest Research Institute, prior to his current position General Betts was Chief of Development and Research for the Department of the Army. Other members of the Task Force included Harold O'Kelley, Chairman of the Board and President of Datapoint; John Newman, Past Trustee of San Antonio City Public Service Board; Major General Lynwood Clark, Commander of the Air Logistics Center at Kelly Air Force Base, and many other civic and professional

leaders.

This Task Force concluded that the South Texas

Nuclear Project is the most coat effective source of power for

San Antonio, which involves the least risk to Juman life or the
environment, and, realistically, is something more than a dream
for the future.

All business development and relocation firms stress the top priority of attracting businesses and providing for local business expansion is reasonably priced energy that is in good supply. The prerequisite to economic growth should not be jeopardized. Chamber studies concur with other experts in the field of nuclar energy on the effectiveness of the nuclear option to provide reasonably priced electricity, and free us from dependency on foreign oil, railroad ripoffs, and natural gas's increasing prices.

The prestigous National Academy of Sciences conducted a four-year energy review, and concluded that nuclear energy is cheaper than other fuels, less susceptible to energy price fluctuations, less interruptible, immune to bad weather transportation delay and possible labor strikes. It is also noted a distinct environmental advantage it has over other energy forms and concern for future generations with a coal dependent society.

Gentlemen, given that your Commission has approved full construction activities, after safety related concerns have been resolved, and in the interest of economic growth and energy

self-sufficiency, the Chamber urges that this phase of the operating licensing go on with a minimum of delay, so that the project can get operative as soon as possible.

Thank you.

(Witness excused.)

Whereupon,

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GREG TAYLOR

appeared as a witness, and offered the following statement:

DIRECT TESTIMONY

THE WITNESS: Mr. Chairman, Members of the Board, ladies and gentlemen, this is a response to the contentions that nuclear power is cheap.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Could you identify yourself?
THE WITNESS: Greg Taylor, 5322 Balcones Drive.

The most critical issue facing Americans today is energy. The availability of cheap energy has been the foundation of our rapid economic growth. Now further economic growth is being threatened by rapidly rising energy costs. We need to find alternatives.

Public utilities, with the backing of our Government, have been actively promoting nuclear power as a cheap and reliable source of electricity ever since it was demonstrated to be comercially feasible, in the '50's.

The facts are finally in and nuclear power plants are by far the most unreliable and expensive way to generate

electricity. Nukes have a lower generating capacity than any other commercial power plant in operation. The availability of fuel for our nukes is shrinking, and the price of nuclear power plants, even with Government subsidies, is higher than competing forms of power, such as coal. Government, in independent studies, has shown the capacity—in other words the reliability of all nukes to be 55 percent for the first ten years; dropping to 35 percent after a plant is over twelve years old. This low capacity is directly related to difficulty in maintenance and repairs under radioactive conditions.

To avoid exposure to high doses of radiation, maintenance and repair crews can only spent minutes or seconds in a hot area before they gain the maximum exposure. So, crews must be rotated to minimize radiation. An example of the difficulty involved in making repairs is a pipeline crack in Consolidated Edison's Indian Point facility. The repair took seven hundred welders seven months, and cost in excess of one million dollars.

Repairs at Three Mile Island were estimated to take several years to complete, while the multi-million dollar facility sits idle.

As plants age the breakdowns become more frequent and cost more to fix.

Uranium, the fuel for atomic reactors is becoming more expensive because of dwindling reserves and the high cost of enrichment. Projections indicate that present demand levels

are that all known domestic reserves will be exhausted by 1990. As supplies diminish the cost rises accordingly.

Before uranium can be used in the atomic reactor it must be enriched. The enrichment cost process is very expensive and uses massive electricity amounts. To give you an example of just how much electricity is used in the enrichment process, consider this. At present there are three enrichment facilities operating in the United States. If all three operate at full capabity simultaneously they can consume 4 percent of all the electricity generated in the United States.

The price of nuclear power plants are 20 to 30 percent higher than any other commercial power plants being constructed today. Cost overruns while building the nukes are the norm, rather than the exception.

Adding to construction costs are the price of waste storage and decontamination. Since the question of waste storage has not been resolved no price can be put on it, but you can rest assured it won't be cheap. Decontamination has, in one case, equalled the price of the power plant. At the present time our Federal Government pays two-thirds of the cost of uranium fuel enrichment, almost all costs of temporary waste storage, and insures nukes against accidents, because no insurance company will undertake the risk themselves.

In addition to this is the ten billion dollars the Federal Government has spent in the last twenty years on

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research and development for commercial nuclear power. If these figures were included in the price of business the cost of electricity would soar.

So, why should we base our future energy needs on a system that is costly and unreliable. This would only further destabilize economic tight wires we're walking in this nation today. We need to decrease dependence on nukes immediately, or face economic ruin for the future.

Thank you.

(Witness excused.)

Whereupon,

JULIUS BROWN

appeared as a witness, and offered the following statement:

DIRECT TESTIMONY

I speak as a layman. My motivation for attending this hearing is a concern that South Texas has adequate energy to function as a viable entity during the next three decades. During that time we can anticipate population growths, greatly increased industrial activity, and a much increased demand for all forms of energy.

There is no single energy all purpose panacea, and in fact, contrariwise, the many and diverse energy consuming activities that make up our industrial and social structure each have unique requirements.

I would like to emphasize the diverse... We read

about a coal strike, I think it was in the morning paper. That's somewhere else back east, so it doesn't really affect us in Texas yet. We read that LNG, liquified natural gas ships are being sold by their American owners, because we don't want to pay the price to Algeria that they are going to charge us for gas, that they have been charging us. Gas from Canada and Mexico is running well over \$4 per thousand cubic feet. I sometimes wonder about that, because the regulatory set-up in the United States -- some gas fields that I worked in are still selling gas for this sen cents a thousand cubic feet. Why in the hell are we sending four dollars out of the country when we won't pay our own people?

oil is in the ground. There is enough oil in the ground to last for an awful long time, hundreds of years, if the price is high enough to make it worthwhile to get that oil out of the ground. Right now oil prices are still in the throes of deregulating, and the cries against allowing proper compensation for oil is just unbelievable.

Now, there are a lot of people who say we can conserve our way out of our problems. They say I should park my twelve year car, that's gets about 15 miles to the gallon. I ran some calculations on it, to see what it would cost in energy BTU's to build a new car, and I would replace that old car with a new car. It just happened to work out that it would take about 100,000 miles of driving my old cor, the equivalent energy that would be required to build a new car and sell it to me, and then

that new car would start using fuel also. The conservationists

idea, if we follow their line of thinking, we'll all be back

burning mesquite and reading by candles in the evening.

I think that we've had an awful lot of obfuscation, a lot of just ocnfusing the issue by people that are against nuclear power. I sat in on a meeting of those concerned about nuclear power. There was concern about delays, but the concern about delays was— they had already set up volunteer rosters for people who were going to chain themselves to the gates down there when the plant was about to open. And these people were very concerned that they would be too old, and it wouldn't be proper for them to chain themselves to the gate.... that was their concern about the delays.

We hear about this other stuff, this hearsay that comes in. I say hearsay is a great thing if you want to goof up an issue. I say it's invented by a small bunch of dissidents. I can visualize this small group of society's re ects sitting around their coffee klatches gleefully inventing horror stories to throw out to a gullible segment of the public. Until I am convinced otherwise, I will believe that story-teller is a liar. We've had protection of witnesses, fabricated witnesses as I consider it.

I say that our whole problem is to get power to South Texas. These people are trying to divert attention away from the real issue. The real issue is can we build a nuclear

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power plant and make it run.

It's not a Federal Government problem whether this thing costs more than coal or less than coal. It's a Federal Government problem that this thing be built safely. If the thing is not being built safely the Federal Government should act as a guide to get it back into being built safely; but not to kill the program.

I think that somewhere along the line we've got to get everything in perspective, and that's why I'm sort of concerned about the type of roadblocks that we've been seeing.

That's all I have to say, sir.

(Witness excused.)

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Any further statements? Whereupon.

JOHN HAGEMAN

appeared as a witness, and offered the following statement:

DIRECT TESTIMONY

THE WITNESS: My name is John Hageman, and I am a resident of San Antonio, and a research scientist there.

My concern, primarily, is as an individual, where I would like to continue to have growth and electrical power available to San Antonio and South Texas.

South Texas is definitely growing, and there's very few alternatives to an economical energy source. We need all energy sources, and we need to conserve energy, too. And South

Texas needs the South Texas Nuclear Power Plant to continue its growth and to continue the production of economical energy.

As a research scientist, I'm also concerned with the safety of the plant, and the radioactive safety of the plant. And my work has convinced me that a nuclear power plant is a safe means of energy production, and the exposure or the risk from that power plant is very minimal. In other industries that produce energy or produce any product they usually have a much worse record than the nuclear industry has.

The question of nuclear waste.... There are several alternatives, viable alternatives, safe alternatives to disposal of nuclear waste. And to me it appears the only roadblock to disposal of nuclear waste is the political aspects in trying to find an absolute solution, when there are many solutions that are available now.

The question about Government subsidies being -underwriting the nuclear industry.... Government subsidies have
underwritten all energy sources; solar power is one that is
particularly gross in this respect. To build a solar plant for a
house you couldn't even pay off a ten percent loan if you paid for
it by yourself.

We need all sources of energy. I'm not against any particular source, and I'm not for any particular source. But I am for a good alt ernative, and all energy sources for South Texas and the South Texas Nuclear Project is one that is a very

(Witness excused.)

good source for our area.

Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Any further statements?

Whereupon,

DALLAS FORD

appeared as a witness, and offered the following statement:

DIRECT TESTIMONY

THE WITNESS: Mr. Chairman, Members of the Board, my name is Dallas Ford, and I am an employee of Central Power & Light Company, and a resident of Bay City, Texas, and I came to this hearing as an observer.

However, upon return to my hotel room last night there were three telegrams waiting for me, with instructions to read to you. And I'd like to do so at this time.

"The City Council and citizens of Bay City continue to support the South Texas Nuclear Project. We commend the firm of Brown & Root for the character and dedication and credibility in the construction of this important asset in the future of our community. Bay City supports the issuance of an operating license to Houston Lighting & Power.

Ernest J. Opella Office of the Mayor, Bay City, Texas"

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"Bay City continues to support our nuclear power plant. Bay City commends Brown & Root for the character and dedication of the South Texas Project. Bay City supports that issuance of an operating license to HL & P.

Respectfully,

Bay City Chamber of Commerce , Harley Savage, President."

"Bay City continues to support our nuclear plant, and recommends the issuance of an operating license to Houston Lighting & Power Company, and would commend Brown & Root for their dedication to this project.

Respectfully,

Bay City Bank & Trust,

Frank Kruppa, Executive Vice President."

Thank you.

(Witness excused.)

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Is there one further

statement?

Whereupon,

JAMES PHILLIPS

appeared as a witness, and offered the following statement;

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DIRECT TESTIMONY

THE WITNESS: Good afternoon, gentlemen, my name is James Phillips. I am speaking on behalf of the Citizens for Nuclear Action Network. We were organized through the Nuclear Legislative Advisory Service.

The reason I am here is to introduce a method of measuring risk which I would like for you to consider during the licensing hearings.

May I show you some drafts? (Indicating.)

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: It's difficult to reflect in the record...

THE WITNESS: Okay. Well, I have several articles from Scientific American magazine. When you apply gross national product against energy consumption, and against—and when you put gross national product against life expectancy you always get simple increasing function, there's not very much scatter. One of the authors of these articles suggests that the relation—ship is linear.

This is a 1980 graph. (indicating).

Okay, I would like to suggest that there exists a causal relationship between change in energy use and change in gross national product per capita. I also suggest that there is a causal relationship between change in gross national product per capita and change in life expectancy. I believe these rates can be related.

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Okay, using a graph that I showed you, I plotted eighty eight points, and I excluded about six, and used the least square straight line fit to quantify the data and give a measure of life expectancy as a function of GNP. The slope of this line gives a measure of how life expectancy changes with changes in GNP, and works out to be about .00166.

The other ratio I gave, which is a change in gross national product over a change in energy supply or consumption has, ercifully, already been worked out in an October 1980 paper on electrification, by Fremont Felix of Gibson & Hill, INc., which I adapt here, and it works out to be 1.5 percent for electricity, which is what I am concerned with.

Assuming the change in GNP -- I'm going to call it delta-G over delta-E to be a good approximation of the derivative DG/DE, we can use the chain rule, okay... $\frac{DL}{DG}$ $\frac{DG}{DE}$ and then $\frac{DL}{DE}$ equal two DL/DG - DG/DE, and that comes out to .0025.

So, with that I can get a differential, which gives DL slope and DE.

Okay, so what this means is that DL is negative when DE is negative. A probable negative in a populations life expectancy is the same thing as a risk.

The change in energy consumption, if I just stop the United States from increasing its electrical supply for one year, the change per person would be four times ten to the sixth

Btu per capita, roughly...-Delta L, and that works out to .01, which is an insignificant statistical risk. And using the famous linearity hypothesis, which is 1,000 millirems, it's .0015 risk of cancer. To find out what this risk is equivalent to, in terms of a radiation dose.... in other words how big a dose do I have to absorb in order to get that risk, it works out to 6,666 millirems. I just made a proportionality and solved for X.

So, the risk incurred by the population as a result of our suffering a one year delay is the same as the risk they would incur if they suffered an extra 6,000 millirem exposure to ionizic radiation. If I'm off by an order of magnitude — which I doubt — it would be 600 millirems, which people think is a reason for squaking. Okay, I have also heard it argued that we can make up for these losses and delays by insulating and sealing a house, to trap warm air while we wait. Dr. Henry Horwitz has noted that this will cause, in a few years, a .1 percent risk of fatal cancer, due to the exposure to the increased levels of radon gas which builds up in the trapped air from the building materials. We don't have any evidence that the materials used save energy. Cost-wise we don't have any indication of that..

Also other electrical plants are inherently less safe than the nuclear plants. We are suffering extra fatalities due to these risks while we sit around and wait for the license of our South Texas Nuclear Plant.

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I suggest that after I have had competent professional mathematicians go over these graphs, derive the function,
using a more sophisticated method of analysis, I suggest that
unless this relationship can be shown to be statistically much
-- way inferior to-- in other words its dependability is less than
the linear hypothesis, which is now used to estimate probable
risk from radiation doses, that this also be introduced, in order
to minimize public risk, both from radiation and strangulation
of our energy supplies.

I would also like to introduce into the evidence a letter to the Nuclear Regulation Commission from Professor Peter Beckman from the University of Colorado, dated 15 November 1980, pleading for similar reasons, for reopening of the TMI One plant. I know this is isn't TMI One, but I think the situation is comparable.

Thank you, gentlemen, I hope you will license the plant as quickly as possible, maximizing public safety is what we're really trying to do.

(Witness excused.)

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Any further statements?

Whereupon,

BILL SIMMONS

appeared as a witness, and offered the following statement:

DIRECT TESTIMONY

THE WITNESS: My name is Bill Simmons. Tork with

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the Texas Mobilization for Survival here in Austin. I represent eight anti-nuclear organizations coalition here in Texas, called the Lone Star Alliance.

I just want to make one statement here today regarding the character and competence of Houston Lighting & Power, and I will make that point in the form of a question. That I wish the Board here would really consider why did Houston Lighting & Power choose Brown & Root to do this construction, when there were other construction firms who had more past experience building nuclear power plants? And I would like to suggest that Brown & Root has more past experience building torture chambers in Viet Nam than they do building nuclear power plants.

Thank you.

(Witness excused.)

Whereupon,

LEONARD LAMAR

appeared as a witness, and offered the following statement:

DIRECT TESTIMONY

THE WITNESS: I am Leonard Lamar. I'm the Mayor of Palacios. My councilman and I drove up here this morning, and decided to sit in on the hearings. We were a little late getting but what we wanted to say, and what I wanted to say -- I'm not speaking for the whole population of Palacios, I'm sure, but I think I am speaking for the majority of us.

Last year at the hearing in Bay City I spoke for

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the Chamber of Commerce. At that time we supported our South Texas Project. Again, we support our South Texas Project. 3 I am speaking for the City of Palacios and also for the Chamber of Commerce. Thank you very much. 5 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Thank you. 6 (Witness excused.) 7 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Are there any further state-8 ments? 9 If not, we'll take a short break... 10 MR. BILL HUDSON: Can I make two statements that I 11 forgot to make. 12 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Yes, well, make it very 13 quick, because we need to conclude this evening. 14 MR. HUDSON: Virginia Electric & Power Company, which is one of the three or four proponents of nuclear power, tendered a request and received, just a few days, a decrease in rates, about 10 days ago. You should know that, gentlemen. 18 A rate decrease because of the -- they don't know what to do with 19 all their money ... uranium is cheap stuff. 20 Regarding radioactivity. We must lead shield the 21 capital building because it's constructed of granite, and 22 Enchanted Rock should be shut down, because those two sources --23 FROM THE AUDIENCE: Balcones Nuclear Dump also.

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the Frost National Bank Building in San Antonio, all these places

MR. HUDSON: Right. Balcones Nuclear Dump, and

release garma radiation, and this is dangerous... it can kill you! There's no question about it, it's been proven.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Thank you very much.

We're going to take a --

MR. AXELRAD: Mr. Chairman, prior to recess we have prepared a written version of the memorandum and Order ruling upon the Motion to Compel. We have provided copies to counsel for the staff and to the Intervenors. We would like at this time to hand copies up to the Members of the Board, and to the reporter, so that it can be discussed after the recess.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Fine.

We'll take a fifteen minute break.

(Whereupon, morning recess was taken.)

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Applicants passed out a new ruling and order which would rule on the motions to compel responses to the interrogatories and provide a protective order under which such responses would be made. We would like to hear from the other parties, the Intervenors and the staff, what they think of this order.

I might say we have looked it over and at least one sentence, we would change in the body of the order itself.

Throughout the order, we would suggest that Applicants be plural all the way through. Occasionally it is singular and occasionally it is plural, but we would suggest that typographically that change be made.

At the top of page three, we would -- assuming we were to issue an order like this, we would delete the statement that says "While no showing of need for a protective order has been made," and we would revise it this way. "At the conference, the parties discussed whether there was a need for a protective order. During that discussion, and without any board ruling on such need, the Applicants volunteered to accept disclosure of the requested information." From there, continue.

Now, we would like to open with that proposed order as so amended for discussion. I realize that the Intervenors are in principle against this type of order, but we would like to hear your comments in any event, and about the protective order attached.

I might say that in light of what Mr. Sinkin says, said earlier, most of the -- the only information, I believe, that he wasn't providing was information provided him by Ms. Buchorn.

MR. SINKIN: To just be very clear about that,

I believe I specifically took exception to providing a tape that

I received under a waiver of the client-attorney privilege from

Mr. Swayze, directed to me. I have excepted to providing anything

on that tape without a written waiver of Mr. Swayze for me to

do so.

The other thing that I took exception to were the names that I know through Ms. Buchorn.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: That is what I was referring to.

MR. INKIN: At this time, having discussed this with Ms. Buchorn, I can say that I am prepared to reveal the three names of people whom I know because Ms. Buchorn provided them to me. They are all former employees. I believe they have all been interviewed by the NRC on prior occasions, and know that at least two of them, two of the three, have been interviewed by the Applicants.

Other than these three names, I have no other names except those on the tape from the attorney's file that I got through the waiver and those on the tape being delivered today to NRC personnel, which is not a matter covered by this

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order anyway.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: That is correct.

MR. SINKIN: And based on that statement, CCANP's position is that the motion for a protective order and the protective order itself should strike out all places where it appears CCANP. There is no need for a protective order on CCANP.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Fine.

(Discussion off the record.)

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: We would like to hear what your comments are and whether the information which will be provided will enable us to knock out any specific references.

MR. NEWMAN: I think there are some very significant problems associated with what Mr. Sinkin just said. I am going to ask Mr. Hudson to respond to that.

MR. HUDSC': We are concerned that Mr. Sinkin has had a very curious lapse of memory at this late date in the proceeding. We are particularly concerned because the last pleading he filed with us contained an outright lie, which he admitted to yesterday.

In our third set of interrogatories, Mr. Sinkin, we referenced our definitions in the first set, which included a document to include tape recordings or any type of reproduction, and we asked Mr. Sinkin what documents he had received from Mr. Swayze's attorney. His answer and the answer that has been filed with the board is, "I received no documents from Mr. Swayze's

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attorneys."

Now, yesterday for the first time, he admits on the record that oh, yes, he did receive a tape recording from them. He is now telling us he doesn't remember anyone's names, but he has told us yesterday, I believe, that there were three or four people whose names he gave to the FBI during their investigation.

We are also concerned about the fact that he has not had an opportunity to review CCANP's records, which we believe are in San Antonio. As his answers to interrogatories file yesterday stated, those records -- his records have been dispersed among the records of CCANP, which are in the house of either Miss Coy or Miss Eastland in San Antonio.

So we don't feel comfortable at this point excluding CCANP from the protective order. We believe Mr. Sinkin should have the ten days that are provided by the order to review all of CCANP's records, talk to other members of the organization who may have helped him in formulating these contentions. He must remember that he is answering here for an organization, not merely himself. And then after taking the time to reflect upon these matters, then file the answers that are called for by the order to compel under the protective order.

MR. GUTIERREZ: Mr. Chairman, the staff would make an additional observation: From what the staff gathers from Mr. Sinkin's comments, he says, Our responses to these

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interrogatories will be thus and so and therefore there is no need for a protective order, because I just gave you the answers during this prehearing trial.

The fact remains that there is a formal discovery process that the rules anticipate. The Applicant has used the formal discovery process and is entitled to be answered by way of a written answer to be served on all the parties.

Now, if what Mr. Sinkin is ing is, I don't have that much and it is not going to a unt to much, well, then that is his answer and all parties to this proceeding are entitled to it in the form of a written answer to the interrogatory. It is as simple as that.

MR. SINKIN: Mr. Chairman, to respond to those comments, first the latter comment: We are prepared to respond to the interrogatories and don't believe it needs a protective order. That is all we are saying. I am not asking for a protective order. I am prepared to reveal the names that I have available to me.

As far as the comments of the Applicant, I can only say that in answering the interrogatories, that was the last thing I did the night before this hearing, and that all I did was read their question about documents and I responded to that. I did not go back and read their original definition of documents, and that is my fault, true. As soon as I realized that the next morning, that probably documents might include

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tapes, I revealed to them the tape; it was a matter of twelve hours later that I revealed that to them, and I did reveal it.

I don't believe that I have lied on the record at any time here.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I might say the board does not consider that you have lied. Whether or not you have made a mistake in answering doesn't mean you lied, which has some intent behind it.

MR. SINKIN: I appreciate that.

In terms of what the Applicants are requesting from CCANP, CCANP is willing and able to provide to them openly the names, other than the exceptions I have made about the tape from the attorney's file and the tape being delivered to NRC today, we see no need for a protective order that includes CCANP.

We also have additional comments about the actual form of the prote ive order after this point is finished.

MR. GUTIERREZ: Mr. Chairman, just to respond.

In light of yesterday's discussion, which went on for quite a

long time -- and I think the thrust of them was that the Intervenor.

felt a need for a protective order, and now this morning he says

that he does not -- for purposes of form, it seems that the board

would be well advised, and it doesn't seem to be prejudicing

to any party, if we say that an order should be entered compelling

the Intervenors to answer und r the guidelines of the protective

order.

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A protective order should be entered and if the Intervenors feel it is not necessary, fine, but in another week they might feel it is necessary, and this could be looked at as an insurance policy. I don't see the wisdom of altering it now, in light of yesterday's conversations.

MS. BUCHORN: Mr. Chairman, the only protective order that the Intervenors had discussed or even asked for is a protective order regarding the tape that has new information. The suggestion for a protective order came from the Applicants. Now, we have been cast in the role of the bad guys here, and I personally resent this.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I think the suggestion for a protective order might have come from the board in that --MS. BUCKEN: But in this proceeding it came from

the Applicants; 1 I'd not come from the Intervenors as the staff attorney says.

MR. GUTIERREZ: I didn't say that it came from the Intervenors. My point was that the Intervenors expressed some concern yesterday at length that any possible identified source should have some kind of protection and much of yesterday's conversation was hammering out the details of the nature of that protection.

MR. SINKIN: If I could address that for just one second, Mr. Chairman, I think the record will reflect that almost the entire conversation about a protective order was carried

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out with me, Ms. Buchorn thinking that discovery was satisfied for ber, and that at the very tail end of the discussion, Mr. Proson said, CCANP and CEU will be under this protective order and Ms. Buchorn spoke to the board that she had not even been listening to the discussion because she didn't think it was relevant to her, and that may have been her error.

It certainly is reflected in the proceedings that the discussions were about CCANP and CCANP's suggestions for how the protective order should be worded and all that.

I would also like the record to reflect our taking of an exception to the method of participation in these proceedings by the NRC counsel. On more than one occasion we have found them taking a role that we find inappropriate in excessively speaking for the Applicants, rather than the Applicants speaking for themselves, and inter-meddling, if you will, in matter of discovery between the Applicants and the Intervenors.

We find this a very different role from the role taken by prior NRC counsel, with whom we had a good working relationship. We do not feel we have a good working relationship with the current NRC staff, counsel; and particularly in light of the November 14 letter and the people who participated in that letter, we do not feel we have a good working relationship.

As far as the protective order and our position,

I am stating today that anything that I would know would be re
vealed to the Applicants. I have the names right here now. I

20024 (202) 554-2345 D.C. 300 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, have attempted to contact one person to tell him that I was planning to reveal his name and just talk to him about that. Since he was willing to testify in front of Congress, I assume that he would be willing to testify in front of this board. That is the only name that I am at all concerned about, and I am prepared to give that name.

MR. HUDSON: Your Honor, one further comment that would like to make I failed to make earlier: Mr. Swayze -- excuse me -- Mr. Sinkin is reserving an exception to his willingness to provide these these names for the tape that he obtained from Mr. Swayze's file. We do not agree with that exception and believe in the first instance that we are entitled to the tape itself, but that issue was debated yesterday and we lost that, and I won't rehash it, but I believe the board's decision yesterday was that Mr. Swayze -- Mr. Sinkin -- excuse me -- should review the tape. If the two inspectors who were interviewed on the tape gave information relating to Contentions 1 or 2, he was to provide their names, and that is what our order directs, the proposed order that we have given you directs Mr. Sinkin to do, and we will request that the board enter such an order.

MR. SINKIN: Mr. Chairman, our position on that is that in terms of a waiver of client-attorney privilege, that waiver was a letter expressly written, "Mr. Lanny Sinkin has my permission to take matters from the file." It was not giving permission for anyone else to have those.

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And that I might be placed in the following position: If, in releasing those names, something untoward should happen to those people, I would think that Mr. Swayze or those people might be in a position to come back to me for redress of a legitimate grievance, that I had revealed confidential matters.

I am not an attorney, and I hope that has been very clear, but I am not about to commit myself to taking any chances on that particular point.

We have requested time to brief these matters.

I would include that matter, and request until a week from Friday to submit those briefs.

And just for the record, I would like to reflect that the continual confusion between myself and Mr. Swayze in the minds of some of the Applicants' counsel, I consider the highest compliment. I consider Mr. Swayze an incredibly courageous and incredible individual, and hope that the confusion continues.

MS. BUCHORN: Mr. Chairman, CEU would also request time to file a brief.

MR. SINKIN: : Ir. Chairman, on that point, actually there is one other observation. It seems to me that if the decision to compel us to reveal names is a correct decision, the Applicants will get the names. If the decision is an incorrect decision and Ms. Buchorn supplies those names, I believe there

will be rreparable error in the record of these proceedings.

MR. NEWMAN: Mr. Chairman, I would strongly oppose the notion of triefing this question. It is a simple, straight-forward question. It has been presented to the board. The board has indicated previously and again yesterday that the identities of individuals who furnished information is a matter which is subject to the motion to compel, and the board indicated it was ready to go forward on that basis.

In terms of the continuing reference to the consequences of the disclosure of these names to the Applicants, that is what the protective order accounts for. That was the Chair's suggestion, I think. As the Chair correctly pointed out, that was the Chair's suggestion. It is clearly the way to proceed in this matter, and to have a round of briefs on this subject is nothing but a wasteful paperwork exercise.

The rules of the NRC and the federal rules of evidence are absolutely clear on this subject. We would be going back to reinvent the wheel if we took the time to file briefs, to have the, frankly, waste of time of this board reading those briefs. The Chair was very clear in its understanding of what the federal rules provided in matters like this.

MR. REIS: Mr. Chairman, I want to bring up another point. We are all trying to move these proceedings along with expedition. The briefing would of course delay things, or might delay things. I don't think it is really called for. There

was ample time to object to the interrogatories and calling for names and asking for protection. It is on the one whom the interrogatory is directed to say why it should not be responded to and brief it at that time. That time is long past here.

Those interrogatories were served a long time ago. The opposition should have been filed at that time. There should be no further time on reconsideration and rebriefing of the board's order yesterday. These matters should be set forth under a protective order.

MS. BUCHORN: Mr. Chairman, it is no surprise to any person involved in these proceedings that I have refused to divulge the identities of my sources. It has not been a surprise since the very first interrogatory was answered. During my deposition, I so stated. I have stated during these proceedings.

There are a lot of other things that enter into this. CEU is not an antinuclear organization. We were not formed to fight nuclear plants. We didn't become involved in this in order to fight nuclear plants.

We still, after this proceeding is over, will be representing utility ratepayers in any energy or utility problem that they have. Besides the very real concern about the consequences to the people whose names we might be required to reveal, there is the consequences to this organization as an effective organization in representing the interests of those

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people who belong to it.

We were in existence long before this proceeding.

We are in existence now. We intend to be in existence long after this proceeding is over. And I would hate to see this organization that has been able to do a great deal of good in representing people who could not represent themselves go down the drain because of something in the paper that says, "Panel Orders Sources Revealed."

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I might say I haven't read the paper, but --

MS. BUCHORN: Well, believe me, my member have read the paper, and they are going to be reading the paper.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, the only reason I said I haven't read the paper is because revealing something subject to a protective order is a lot different legally and factually than revealing --

MS. BUCHORN: The innuendo is already there.

MR. SINKIN: That is how it will be perceived.

MS. BUCHORN: That is exactly how it will be per-

ceived.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Sometimes we cannot run our proceedings on the ground that some reporter is going to perceive it or does perceive it in a certain way. There are certain rules that we operate under, and one is that if charges made against an organization or an individual, that person should

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have the right to find out from whence those charges are springing and see if they are accurate; and we have the obligation to find out all about it that we can.

MS. BUCHORN: I would just request a few days in which to brief this from CEU's point of view.

MR. NEWMAN: Mr. Chairman, I want to respond if I may at this point. As I said before, there really is no need to brief this.

But I think perhaps a word of explanation would be helpful to Ms. Buchorn, as she is pro se. There is a difference in the organization which Ms. Buchorn represents doing essentially investigative work, developing information and leads with respect to material that may be pertinent to the project and then in that capacity furnishing that information to the appropriate officials in the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for action.

That investigative function is something which can be undertaken and executed completely in privacy and with the highest degree of assurance with respect to protecting the identities of the individuals involved. I think the I&E record on that without any exception assures adequate protection for material of that kind.

The thing that I think Ms. Buchorn has missed in this proceeding is that once she petitioned to intervene in this proceeding and become a party to this proceeding, she came under the rules of the NRC with respect to the conduct of parties.

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One of those rules is that if you have evidence which is material or likely to lead to relevant material with respect to any matter in issue, that information is subject to an appropriate discovery request, which if not heeded is further subject to an appropriate motion to compel.

And so I think the choice is Ms. Buchorn's. She can proceed as a private attorney general, developing her leads and information, enjoying a clear confidence of that information by furnishing it directly through I&E. Or she can participate in this proceeding.

If she participates in this proceeding, there is no question about what the rules require of her as a party, and I think they have been amply stated by the board, amply stated by other counsel. And I don't think there is any further detail or briefing with respect to that matter.

MS. BUCHORN: Mr. Chairman, names are not evidence, and I object to --

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Ms. Buchorn, names are the source of evidence.

MS. BUCHORN: I have cooperated with them in every way that I could. They represented to me that all they were interested in -- and they stated it on the record yesterday -- that all they were interested in was information regarding that plant. That is the reason I became involved in this proceeding to begin with, was because of the construction deficiencies at

that plant. And I have freely provided that information to the Applicants and to the NRC.

I don't know how else I can cooperate with them without allowing them to go on a fishing expedition regarding the sources that I have which might jeopardize those sources.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: It isn't a fishing expedition when --

MS. BUCHORN: If I had to go back on every tape that I have made and every conversation that I have made and reveal every name of every person that I have talked to, that is a fishing expedition, because I do not intend to put those people on the witness stand. And what I am objecting to is providing the names of anybody that I don't intend to provide as a witness up here.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: To the extent you are going to use that informatin in developing your case and cross-examination, you have an obligation to let the other parties know beforehand what that information is.

MS. BUCHORN: I have provided them every bit of information that I have. Now, it could be that I could go back on those tapes and find other information, but if so, I have already assured them that I will let them know when I find it. I am at a complete loss as to --

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: What they want to know is the sources so they can talk to the sources and see whether the

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been provided to you. Generally, maybe there is certain explanations of certain things that weren't provided to you. They have a right also to find out what they can about --

MS. BUCHORN: And I have told them from the beginning that if those sources give me permission to provide the
names to them, even though I am not going to use them as witnesses,
then I would do so. I have not received that permission.

And, Mr. Chairman, it is not that I am being capricious about this thing or coming up with something suddenly. This is something that I have refused to do all along.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Right. But that doesn't make it legitimate.

MR. NEWMAN: Mr. Chairman, I really don't believe that there is any real useful purpose to be served by stringing this discussion out. We have now pending before the board a proposed memorandum and order to obey the proposed form of protective order attached to it.

I would move that the board adopt this proposed .

memorandum with the changes which have been suggested by the

board, and if the staff has any changes, then those changes would --

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Yes. I was going to inquire if the staff has -- what the staff's thoughts are on the order.

MR. NEWMAN: I will complete my remarks after the staff's.

MR. GUTIERREZ: Mr. Chairman, the staff has had an opportunity to review both the protective order and the order compelling discovery. We also suggest the change that you mentioned at the top of page 3 with respect to the first full sentence. We just simply crossed out the first clause of that sentence and allowed the rest of the sentence to stand on its own, I think saying the same thing you did.

Turning to the protective order, the staff is concerned that we don't want to tie the hands of the investigative branch of the NRC. And turning to the first numbered paragraph, we had no changes. The third paragraph, however, with respect to any investigation, interview or other use by Applicant's counsel or NRC staff counsel, we would propose that that be changed to NRC staff, because obviously, to the extent people are named, we would want our I&E people to go out and interview them and verify investigations or allegations, excuse me.

Along the same lines, on numbered paragraph 4 -CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I have a question there.

Is NRR included in that? Is that broad enough to include the office of Nuclear Reactor Regulations? It should be, but I am not sure it is.

MR. GUTIERREZ: We thought that in changing counsel for Applicant and the NRC staff obviously would encompass all the staff.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, that is not what I

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2 MR. GUTIERREZ: I think that it is broad enough to include NRR.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: What I am saying is the next portion broad enough to allow NRR to use the information? I am not sure it is, and I am not sure that it should be. It says, Other than to their secretaries or persons employed for the specific purpose of performing investigations related to the appropriations for this proceeding. I am not positive NRR is performing an investigation. NRR has undertaken a review of the operating license. I&E or I&A may be the only body that can perform investigations under applicable delegations of authority I am not sure about that.

My question was whether --

MR. GUTIERREZ: NRR does not have investigators on their staff. The way I would envision it, the results would be incorporated in I&E report, obviously protecting the sources of the information. And that report would become available to the NRR or be put in a public document.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: What I am trying to state is that I think paragraph 4 as written might preclude you or any of the counsel, staff counsel, from revealing to anyone other than I&E or I&A personnel the names of the individuals.

MR. GUTIERREZ: Correct. But not the results of the I&E investigation.

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CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Right. But what I was going to ask the staff is whether it would not be better to add, for the specific purpose of performing investigations or review related MR. REIS: Fine. We have no problems with that.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: That broadens the order slightly, but I think it would take into account people that would need to use the information.

MR. REIS: Similarly, the first line of that, where it says, Counsel for the Applicant or the NRC staff; it should be, Counsel for the Applicant and the NRC staff, so that it encompasses all the NRC staff and not just its counsel.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: That is correct.

MR. REIS: That is on numbered paragraph number 4, and there is one other which Mr. Gutierrez will tell you.

MR. GUTIERREZ: The last, Mr. Chairman, is on paragraph 5, two-thirds of the way down that paragraph. It says, To the same extent as covered for counsel for Applicant and counsel for the NRC staff. Along the same lines, we would suggest that following "and," "counsel for" would be crossed out in order to encompass the NRC staff.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Instead of "counsel for," we better "ay "members of" or else you are going to have your first counsel applying across the board.

> MR. GUTIERREZ: It would be ambiguous that way. CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: And I guess number 4, the

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first line should be, Counsel for Applicants and members of.

MR. GUTIERREZ: Yes, it should.

MR. NEWMAN: Does that complete the staff changes,

Mr. Chairman?

MR. REIS: Yes, it does.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: In terms of the form of the order, we would like to hear from the Intervenors also.

MR. SINKIN: I believe M. Newman had a comment he would like to finish.

MR. NEWMAN: If there are further comments on the order, I had understood the debate over whether or not this order should issue to be essentially over, and I was at the point of asking this board to adopt it as of this date and have it bound into the record as though read, with the changes that are reflected on the record as a result of the Chair's discussion with representatives of the NRC staff.

MR. SINKIN: The Intervenors do not consider the debate over. As far as the substance of the protective order, we would consider a limitation on on-site contacts with personnel and service of subpoenes on-site so that those things do not happen.

We recognize that -- we discussed this with Mr. Hudson last night. He said he goes on the site all the time, talks to all kinds of people, and if he talked to a particular person on a particular day, it wouldn't really target them.

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That is his perception. That is not our perception.

Knowing that this protective order has been issued and limited to certain persons, I think that perhaps there would be more vigilance as to who is talked to, so we would want no on-site contacts of these people if they are on-site. want no subpoenes served to them while on the job. There is also nothing in the protective order regarding the protection of these people during a potential deposition in terms of the manner of the deposition taken, where it would be taken, who would be taking it, how it would be taken, so that anyone whose deposition would be taken would be protected in a manner similar to what we suggested in our protective order for the CEU tape. That is, they would be deposed at places where they would feel comfortable, not being identified, or would be deposed under circumstances such as late evening or weekends when they would not be required to take time off from their job, not have to ask for time off from their job. Those sorts of conditions seem to us to be essential to the protection of the people involved.

If you want to adopt something similar, the CEU motion, I believe, for protective order has provisions relating to that matter.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I guess you would suggest -that wouldn't be part of the protective order, would it? Part
of the terms upon which the order sets forth the discovery?

MR. SINKIN: Excuse me. The protective order

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as we understand it binds them, the Applicants, in all of their activities related to how they deal with the people named. It would seem to me --

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: The protective order is designed to protect the identities. I would think the order that compelled discovery would be the more appropriate vehicle for setting the terms of discovery. The taking of deposition is such a term. It doesn't relate to the -- perhaps the first term you mentioned would relate to confidentiality.

MR. SINKIN: On-site contacts.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: On-site contacts could perhaps be included in the order. The other provision relates to the convenience of the parties in arranging for depositions, and I think more appropriate would be, if included at all, would be addressed in the memorandum order.

MR. HUDSON: We could address that, Your Honor.

I believe in the first order, what Mr. Sinkin stated, the point regarding the taking of depositions, we believe, is covered by paragraph 3 which restricts any investigation, interview or other use, i.e., deposition, by applicant's counsel or staff counsel -- which we amended to be members of the staff -- be conducted in such a manner that it is not likely to disclose, directly or indirectly, the identities of the parties.

That would include the types of things that Mr. Sinkin is talking about. We just thought that covering it in

this general fashion was more expedient than trying to spell out every particular way in which we might use this information and what hotel we had to rent in Victoria or wherever in order to take these depositions; that we would be constantly having to come to this board to seek modifications if we get too specific in spelling out what can and can't be done. This general language, we think, covers that point.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Would you have any objection to adding to that paragraph, no on-site depositions, or something to that effect?

MR. HUDSON: No. We are willing to agree with that. As I told Mr. Sinkin yesterday, I didn't think it was necessary, but I needed to talk to my co-counsel and I failed to do that over the evening. So that was accidently dropped out, but we are willing to agree there would be no on-site contacts with these individuals -- on-site interview or deposition. I might meet one of these people in a room somewhere or apart from --

MR. SINKIN: I don't know that that would be acceptable, Mr. Chairman, that he might meet with some people in a room on-site. What we are talking about is these people being approached on the site to discuss these matters. That is what we are concerned about.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: He said no on-site contacts.

MR. SINKIN: Then he said something about, We might have to meet with them in a room somewhere. We wouldn't

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meet with them to interview them or take their deposition, but
we might meet with them in a room somewhere. That sounds like
a loophole.

MR. HUDSON: Let me explain what I meant there.

I think -- I will agree that we won't directly interview these people, you know, for this purpose on the site or take their deposition there. But if I go to Brown & Root or HL&P and say, Hey, we need to talk to some people about concrete problems; gather up everybody that is knowledgeable and one of the people they have identified is selected by Brown & Root to be the person I am going to talk to, I would meet with that person on the site and would accomplish the -- if I were to walk into the room and say, I am sorry; I can't meet with him. He is one of the specifically identified people, you know, it destroys the protective order.

I can't draw this distinction that I would never talk to this person on the site. It could accidently happen through no control of my own.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, could you state that you would never talk to them on the site pursuant to the terms of the memorandum and order which is ordering discovery?

MR. HUDSON: I will agree that I would never interview them alone. How is that?

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I don't mean that. As a result of our order in discovery, you could interview them on

the site for your own purposes if you were selecting them independently and wanted to interview them for your own case. I mean, as a part of incidentally preparing for your case, but as a result of dealing with the issue here, you will not interview them, contact them on the site. I think that term should go on your paragraph 3.

MR. SINKIN: Mr. Chairman, we don't consider that if they do receive any names and addresses that it is a particular inconvenience to meet them in their home or to meet them in some place comfortable for the person rather than at any time contacting them on-site. We don't think that is unreasonable, not contacting them on the site.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: The remaining portions,

I think there are deposition rules provided if the terms of
any particular deposition which are stated are unreasonable,
you can complain to the board. Hopefully you can work it out
with the Applicant's attorney.

MR. SINKIN: Well, obviously if they serve -CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Arranging times and places
and that type of thing.

MR. SINKIN: So that would cover no service on the site or subpoena.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Service on the site, contact on the site we are putting in specifically. But the other arguments which I will call convenience items, but maybe they are

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a little more than that, I would hope you could arrange with counsel, and if necessary, we will resolve the disputes. I hope we won't have to, but --

MR. SINKIN: I understand. I would stress that I am participating in this discussion and trying to move it along because I was the one that talked to Mr. Hudson last night. That does not in any way indicate that we don't agree still that CCANP should be struck as a motion altogether.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, I might say that to the extent you provide information and all the names in response to the discovery, you will fulfill the responsibilities; you won't have to -- or the protective order won't be applicable.

MR. SINKIN: Won't be applicable.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Because you won't be asking for protection of any names.

MR. SINKIN: I would also like to address the question of the board entering an order today as opposed to delaying until, say, a week from Friday for briefs. We have seen repeatedly during the proceedings since the opening moments that there is a tremendous pressure to move these proceedings along. We asked for a 60-day delay, and we asked for a 30-day delay in the date of the hearing based on what we consider to be valid concerns about the adequacy of Intervenors in preparing the case.

We received relief of one week which we consider

to be made based on speed rather than on the best record. We also take note of the fact that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has proposed a new regulation governing discovery and that that regulation would abolish formal discovery as far as the NRC was concerned. They would have the total discretion to reply or not to reply.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: The NRC staff.

MR. SINKIN: In fact, here we have the NRC saying that as far as they are concerned, due process doesn't mean they have to get any discovery. And as far as Intervenors are concerned, they have to reveal anything they might happen upon while walking down the street. So we do not intend to be sacrificed on the altar of expediency. We would appreciate from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission as a whole some kind of consistency in their approach to issues of discovery, and we object at this time to the entering of an order and request until a week from Friday to enter briefs on this subject.

MR. NEWMAN: Mr. Chairman, I really don't want to belabor this point any further. There is a need for this order to be passed so we can get on with the preparation of our case and take our necessary depositions and file our testimony by April 23rd or thereabouts, the period of time we discussed earlier.

This process simply cannot abide another seven

days of what I would regard as essentially useless briefing.

We have the additional wording which I believe will answer the

concern that has been expressed, contacts on the site. Mr. Hudson

has it; perhaps he could just read it for the record.

MR. HUDSON: This would be a new paragraph, paragraph

6, to the protective order, stating, Applicant's counsel or members

of the NRC staff will not seek to meet with or depose on site

persons identified pursuant to this protective order.

MR. SINKIN: I did not hear in what he said anything about service of a subpoena on site. I think we would
want any kind of service that took place on the site also excluded.

MR. HUDSON: Okay. I could revise it to say,
Applicant's counsel or members of the NRC staff will not seek
to meet with, depose, or serve a subpoena on site -- oh, wait.
That won't work.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: And don't federal marshalls serve subpoenas?

MR. HUDSON: Serve a subpoena on site to persons identified pursuant to this protective order.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: You better say, Service of subpoena or have a subpoena served.

MR. HUDSON: Try again. Applicant's counsel or members of the NRC staff shall not seek to meet with, depose or have a subpoena served on site to persons identified pursuant to this protective order.

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CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Mr. Sinkin, is that -
MR. SINKIN: I think that covers the on-site problem.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Does staff have any problems

with that?

MR. GUTIERREZ: No, Mr. Chairman.

MR. SINKIN: Then I assume, Mr. Chairman, also that the service of any material related to a deposition or anything like that is restricted to the same group of people in the sense that only parties that would be notified of a deposition would be the Intervenors and the Applicants and the NRC staff. If there are other parties to the proceeding, they would not be noticed of that deposition.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I think any document such as a notice of deposition should be treated as if it were an in camera document. A document that named any of those persons would have to be treated as an in camera document and released only to the Applicant's attorneys -- treated as if it were subject to the protective order and also served only upon, insofar as Intervenors are concerned --

MR. SINKIN: There is one other item I unfortunately left out earlier. We discussed last night and requested to be included, an item that is not included. We requested that we be informed of the names of all persons who received access to these identities. That request was made for a very specific purpose. If there is any question later on that because an identity

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was revealed and a person has suffered in any way, it would be very useful to us to know the names of the people who received that identity so that if their name comes up in the context of any contacts with this person, we will have a clear line of where the problem was.

MR. HUDSON: Your Honor, we believe that problem is covered by our paragraph 5 which requires that any person to whom a disclosure of the identities is made signs a copy of this protective order, and we will then maintain those copies. Should a problem arise the future, Mr. Sinkin needs to know who had access to this information, we will have those names available.

We don't see any need to provide these names to him in advance of and in speculation of a problem arising.

MR. SINXIN: Let me be clear what my position would be at that point if there was a problem. I would call the Applicants and I would say, There is a problem regarding Individual X. Please provide me with names of all persons to whom his or her name was given, and the Applicant's would give me the names of anyone who had seen that name. Is that correct?

MR. REIS: Mr. Chairman, the staff has some problems with that.

MR. SINKIN: Actually we can exclude the NRC from that concern. We are not asking for the names of NRC inspectors or anything like that. We are talking about the Applicant's secretaries, investigators, law clerks who would all have access

to these names. Apparently it would be a secret known only to 200 people.

MR. AXELRAD: Mr. Chairman, it would notabe a secret known only to 200 people.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: It would be more?

MR. AXELRAD: No. It appears to us if a problem would arise in the future, that at that time counsel for the Intervenors requests that information and for any reason we do not provide that information at that time, I am certain that it would be up to the board and the board would apply the appropriate redress. We would be keeping a list of these people, and any need of this in the future, I am sure the board would be able to take whatever action was necessary under the circumstances.

MR. SINKIN: Mr. Chairman, they are going to place me in the following position. I can see it coming down the road. Should such an incident arise, I would call and I would say, Individual X has called me and said he has been transferred to Siberia and he thinks it might have something to do with the NRC proceedings. And I call the Applicant and I say, I am concerned about the status of Individual X, and I would like the names of the people who saw his or her name on the list.

They will say, You may take that up to the board.

We will come before the -- I will file with the board. They

will say, You must tell us what the substance of your allegation

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is, and we will go back and forth on all of that with them knowing then all the problems about that person, having all the time in the world to deal with that problem before we can ever conduct an investigation to find out if any of the people who knew his name were involved in exposing him.

MR. NEWMAN: I really think that is just a chain of speculation. I think Mr. Axelrad's point he just made is perfectly valid. Protective orders like this are virtually routine in federal proceedings, and the methods of redress likewise are easily obtainable. I see no need to modify the memorandum order or the protective order.

MR. SINKIN: Mr. Chairman, I have a compromise proposal. If the Applicants are willing to provide those names to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or to this board, whichever is most appropriate so that if an event came up and I would be free then to call the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and say, we are concerned about the status of Individual X and we would like the names of anyone in the Applicant's group that knew about the identity of Individual X so that we may find out if there is any substance to the allegation that might lead to us coming to the board, it would then be the decision on the part of the NRC or the board which I hope would be fairly automatic that we would receive those names so we could conduct our investigation, and they would probably want to conduct their own investigation.

MR. NEWMAN: I think this is really just an

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unnecessary burden on the board and on the NRC staff. As I said before, these things are run routinely with appropriate protection for people. If a problem comes up, the problem, I think, would be handled very quickly, as it always is in the federal courts and in my experience before this agency.

MR. SINKIN: Mr. Chairman, since there is a procedure in number 5 that any person to whom there is to be disclosure must sign a copy of the protective order, it would seem to me that attached to the copy of the protective order would be a simple form letter to the NRC filling in the name and mailing it. And that is all that would be involved.

MR. REIS: Your Honor, we don't want to get in the middle of this. I think it could be arranged between the Intervenor and the Applicant staff—the Intervenor and the Applicant's counsel on that, informing them of who had knowledge. I don't see any reason to put the NRC staff in the middle.

MR. SINKIN: In this instance, Mr. Chairman, in this instance the NRC staff is involved whereas before I don't think they were legitimately involved, in that this is an order of the Board, violations of which will be subject to Board sanction. It is not strictly a matter of discovery between the Applicants and the Intervenors. I think the appropriate role for the NRC is to be in a position to enforce that Board order without the NRC havi a to go to the Applicants and ask for names of people who knew the dentify of Person X.

MR. NEWMA Mr. Chairman, in order to save time,

I will on behalf of the Apr icant accede Mr. Sinkin's request

with respect to being furnish d the names of the individuals

who have access to the information at present.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I think that would solve the problem.

MR. SINKIN: To whom? To me?

MR. NEWMAN: Yes.

MR. SINKIN: Fine. Or to Ms. Buchorn.

MR. AXELRAD: The counsel to the Intervenor or the representative of the Intervenor who provides the name.

MR. REIS: There is one further matter in that paragraph. Mr. Sinkin indicated he didn't necessarily want the name of the NRC employees with access, and I indicated it would be a great deal of administrative problems, and I would like to put after, on the third line from the bottom of that paragraph, after the comma, "and the Applicant and all persons to whom the Applicant is" -- "the Applicant and all persons to whom there is to be disclosure of the names by the Applicant shall acknowledge their agreement;" in other words, indicate the last paragraph covers the Applicant and anyone who is in consonance with them.

MR. SINKIN: We don't have any objection to that, Mr. Chairman. We assume that should any member of the NRC staff compromise the Protective Order in any way, that there are already existing NRC procedures to deal with that.

MR. NEWMAN: Mr. Chairman, if there are no further comments, I would --

CHAIRMAN BECHMOEFER: Do you have any problem with that change?

MR. NEWMAN: No, sir.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: All right. We are prepared to enter this Order, and we also do not feel -- the Order as amended. We also don't feel that further briefings would be useful, at least before us, and I would think that it wouldn't be very useful before appeal bodies either in light of their

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2 the ten days run out? 3 MR. NEWMAN: The ten days would be the 28th, which 4 I think turns out to be a Sunday, so it should -- I'm sorry --5 no, it's a Saturday, and --20024 (202) 554-2345 6 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, probably Monday 7 should be --8 MR. NEWMAN: Yes. That's what I was going to 300 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 9 suggest. 10 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Whatever the date should be 11 that Monday. 12 MR. NEWMAN: March 30th. 13 JUDGE HILL: The 30th of March. 14 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Right. 15 So with those changes, we will enter this Order 16 and the Protective Order. 17 MR. NEWMAN: I have a related matter. 18 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: One housekeeping question: 19 I don't have all of the changes. Are you going to provide the 20 reporter with the exact wording --21 MR. NEWMAN: Yes. We'l' do that. 22 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: -- to put in the record? 23 MR. NEWMAN: Yes, sir. 24 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Otherwise, we will have to

previous decisions. So that we are prepared to -- When does

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issue an order from Washington, and I'll have to get the wording

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more exactly. I think what we will do is reflect the substance but not all the details in our pre-hearing conference order which will cover most of the matters we dealt with.

MR. AXELRAD: Mr. Chairman, I believe that Mr. Reis has a last change he proposed which I don't have verbatim. Otherwise, I believe we have all the other changes. I just do want to make sure that I have the change that the Board was making at the top of page 3.

As I understand it, if you strike the words "while no showing of need for Protective Order has been made" and substitute the words, "at the conference, the parties discussed whether there was a need for a Protective Order during such discussion and without a Board ruling." Do I have it all?

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: That's substantially -- I have a couple of different words, but the substance is the same so that's fine.

MR. AXELRAD: Thank you.

MR. NEWMAN: With the entry of that order, Mr. Chairman, as a companion matter, I would ask that the Board also advise of its intent in the event that the memorandum and order are not complied with within the time frame that's been established, that the Board will enter an appropriate order under Section 2.707 reflecting any default in complying with the Board's order and upon such entry — upon the entry of such an order, barring those persons disobeying the Board's order from

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participating further in this proceeding either by way of presenting a direct case or cross examination.

MR. SINKIN: Mr. Chairman, I would consider any such position by the Board at this time as premature and unnecessary.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I want to discuss this.
(Discussion off the record)

MR. NEWMAN: Mr. Chairman, I would just like to say one more word about why we are presenting that—presenting this request to the Board now to advise the parties of this intention in the event the order is not obeyed. One of the parties affected by the order has at least for now specifically advised that it will not abide by the order. We don't believe that there should be any doubt in anybody's mind as to the consequences of not complying with the Board's order or that there will be any needless time delay in the Board's response. I think it's got to be clearly understood that ten or eleven days from now, we are going to know for certain whether or not the order has been fully complied with by any party and that if they have not, they have no further role in this case.

MR. GUTIERREZ: Mr. Chairman, the Staff feels that that request is premature in light of the fact that we don't know how the Intervenors are going to respond. I think the Applicant has made clear to the Intervenor the remedy it will seek if they do not respond. I think the Intervenor realizes

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that, and any further discussion on this is premature at this time.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I might say the board has decided not to issue such an order. If answers are not forth-coming, we are likely to issue some sort of an order. We will not -- we have not decided now and cannot decide on remedies until we evaluate all the circumstnaces, including our obligation to build a full record so that we would leave open any potential remedies that might be imposed. Some remedies are likely to be imposed, but whether complete expulsion from the proceeding is appropriate, I do not want to -- I cartainly would not rule on that from the Bench. In other cases, I generally do not -- there have been lesser remedies imposed that still have significant effects on the parties involved. So there is a range of remedies that could be applied and so we will leave it completely open.

I hope we get answers. Our hope is that the answers are forthcoming, that the information is revealed and that we can get a full record. Our job is to build a complete record in order to make our decision.

MR. SINKIN: Mr. Chairman, I just wanted to make it very clear that it is the intention of CCANP to supply the names to the Applicants other than those on the tape from the attorney's files and the names on the tape being submitted to the NRC today, and we trust that that will cure any problems they may have regarding discovery, as soon

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as, of course, we answer the interrogatories, too. I think there will be no problem with CCANP in this matter.

MR. NEWMAN: That's a misunderstanding of what the Memorandum and Order provides. The Memorandum and Order specifically speaks to the tape and the identity of the individuals on the tape. So let there be no misunderstanding about that.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: To the extent they relate to the two contentions.

MR. NEWMAN: That's correct.

MR. SINKIN: To the extent they relate to Contentions 1 and 2.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Are you going to inquire of Mr. Swayze whether he has any objection to — the very — you ought to at least at the outset see whether he has any objection.

I'm not sure that he has any valid privilege once he has been — attorney-client privilege at least, once he has released the information to you. But whether or not that's so, you ought to see if he has any objection.

MR. SINKIN: I will send him a letter, and I will ask him if he has any objection. And if I receive a response -
CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Why don't you call him up?

MR. SINKIN: Because, Mr. Chairman, he doesn't want to talk about these proceedings.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: In terms of timing, I

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would think that you could call him and ask him if he would have any objection to it.

MR. SINKIN: Mr. Chairman, to talk to someone on the phone, you have to get them to agree to come to the phone to talk with you. In our current state of affairs with Mr. Swayze, he feels he's been through enough abuse in these proceedings and he doesn't want to have anything more to do with it.

I will try once again. I tried last week without success, but I will try once again.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: That's the best you can do, I guess.

MR. SINKIN: I believe the next item on the agenda is No. V, if we are ready for that, the necessity or desirability of the pleadings. We only have a short comment on that point.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Yes. Okav.

IV-A is still open. We'll have to set a date.

MR. SINKIN: I'm sorry.

MR. NEWMAN: IV-A is still open and, in addition, the balance of the items under VIII are still open, Mr. Chairman. They were all date matters and scheduling problems.

MR. SINKIN: Item VII is also open. I was just going back through a logical progression.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Why don't we leave IV-A until we set other specific dates, although, as I thought, our suggested date of one week in advance, the final date, was not

1 met with the usual acceptance at least.

MR. NEWMAN: That's satisfactory, Mr. Chairman,

3 April 23rd.

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CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: You had wanted one additional week beyond that.

MR. NEWMAN: No. That's all right. April 23rd will do.

MR. SINKIN: I'm sorry. That's April 23rd for the brief on character and --

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: No. That's for the filing of testimony.

MR. NEWMAN: Filing of testimony.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: The brief on character and competence, the suggestion -- one person made the suggestion that it be filed on the opening date of the hearing.

MR. AXELRAD: Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Actually, we won't need to use or apply any of those standards until the hearing is in session and we perhaps get questions as to relevance of such questions.

MR. SINKIN: Mr. Chairman, we have some problem with that, and we did have some discussion prepared on IV-A.

But you seem to only want to talk about the date.

We had a problem in terms of character being a fairly broad issue as a term, and we were going to seek some

20024 (202) 554 2345 NO 7TH S'REET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. guidance on what might be relevant, no rulings on what's relevant and what's not, so that we can know whether to pursue certain lines of evidentiary development. If they're not relevant, we would just as soon avoid spending the time developing them.

MR. GUTIERREZ: Mr. Chairman, just for clarification, I thought that was the purpose of the brief, to attempt to inform the Board of the various case laws and statutes that address how to judge an entity's character. And I'm in total agreement with Mr. Swayze -- Mr. Sinkin -- I've fallen into it.

MR. SINKIN: That's fine.

MR. GUTIERREZ: And I'm in total agreement with him that it is a vague term, and I think that was the reason the Board initially asked for a brief on the --

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: That's correct.

In terms of application, whether we can come out, would you want -- do you think the Board should come out with a ruling on what that term mean prior --

MR. SINKIN: I wasn't real sure. I was more in a questioning attitude there.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: We certainly would have to rule on it as part of any decision we issue. We would have to set a standard.

MR. SINKIN: I would think that the briefs filed

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substantially prior to the hearing would at least give some guidance as to what parties think the term means and help to form the evidentiary case around at least that much. We may disagree with the Applicant's exclusion of certain matters, and that can be decided at the time of the hearing. But perhaps the exchange of briefs on this topic should take place before the day the hearing opens in order to make the development of an evidentiary presentation more reasonable.

MR. REIS: The Staff also believes the briefs should be exchanged before the opening of the hearing. I don't think it's necessary to be more than a week or ten days before the opening of the hearing.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: The Board would want to have the prepared testimony for a longer period of time before the hearing than the briefs.

MR. AXELRAD: May we suggest five days before the hearing as a time to file these briefs?

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, the only problem with that is the mail takes five days and --

MR. AXELRAD: In the hands of the Board by that time.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Pardon?

MR. AXELRAD: In the hands of the members of the Board five days before the proceeding.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Would there be any way

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for you to get it to Mr. Sinkin and Ms. Buchorn prior to the hearing? MR. AXELRAD: Sure. CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Because if it's dropped in a box -- it's not going to get to them. MR. NEWMAN: No. We can commit to have that in the hands of the Board and parties, certainly our brief, five days in advance of the commencement of the hearing. MR. AXELRAD: People can serve these briefs either by mail ten days before the date of the hearing or by hand five days before. MR. REIS: We would really prefer ten days before the date of the hearing, service ten days by mail. CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Service by mail, ten. But I think we would give the parties permission to hand-serve them within five days. MR. NEWMAN: We would appreciate that, Mr. Chairman. I think that would be helpful and probably give you greater assurance of having the material on time than dropping them into the U. S. Mail. CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, we will permit

dropping them into the mail ten days ahead of time.

Should we put twelve days for the Staff and put it in the NRC mail system?

MR. SELLS: That's optimistic.

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MR. GUTIERREZ: With respect to the filing date of the brief, it will be ten days by ---

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Ten even for the staff.

MR. GUTTIERREZ: -- by mail or hand delivered to all parties five days before the start of the hearing.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: That's correct.

MR. GUTTIERREZ: That would make it May 12th.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: That's correct.

I might say, we're probably going to have to amend that and make it eleven days because ten days before is a Saturday. Either have it mailed by Friday or Saturday. I don't want the rule to carry over to Monday because -- by mail. It should be mailed by Friday, that Friday.

MR. SINKIN: And that date is?

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: May 1.

MR. AXELRAD: It could be in the mail on Saturday as long as it doesn't carry over to Monday.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, yes. If you mail it by Saturday, just make sure it will go out. Get it mailed early enough in the day on Saturday so that it is taken, so that it doesn't just sit in the mailbox until Monday, because that will delay it considerably. It could delay it enough so that we wouldn't get it before we left to come down here. We hope not, but . . .

Going to the amendment of the pleadings--

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MR. SINKIN: Actually, perhaps we should go back and be even more logical. Under Item I, we never discussed extending anything other than the date of the hearing. There was a discovery deadline, identification of witnesses deadline, deposition of witnesses deadline. Those we discussed in some detail.

The motion filed by Ms. Buchorn, obviously based on the Board's insistence on the May 11th time, would not be appropriate. However, we are in the position that if the identification of witnesses deadline is not extended, that deadline has passed.

I might seek some clarification from the Board.

In answer to interrogatories from Applicants long ago, they asked who we intended to call as witnesses, and we did name some persons. We had not filed -- we didn't actually provide a summary of what they would talk about at that time. I think specifically, those persons, however, were Mr. Swayze and members of the NRC Staff who conducted investigations. As to the latter, I don't know exactly what our rights are in calling those witnesses, but they were identified.

We did identify some witnesses. If we had further witnesses, we would consider them as amending that list. We have not totally defaulted in identifying the witnesses.

MR. NEWMAN: Mr. Chairman, I think that the plain fact is that there is a Board order out requiring it, a Board

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order which stressed the fact that only extremely good cause, a very high standard, I think, indicated that would have to be satisfied before there would be any bending in the Board's schedule. I don't believe that's been shown. I think the Board's order speaks for itself, and I believe the fact that the Board's order has not been complied with also speaks for itself. And I think the remedy is obviously clear at this stage now. So many days have gone by now since that was due -- it was more than two weeks ago now, and information which might have been useful at that time coming at this late date is of no value. And I believe that the failure to comply with the order -- should be instantly determined that parties who have failed to comply have no right to present a direct case.

MR. REIS: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Sinkin said that he has formerly given the names of possible witnesses and somewhat indicated the scope of the testimony. Can you give me the date of that filing?

MR. SINKIN: It's answers to interrogatories.

MR. REIS: We still would like to have a specific reference to it. It need not be immediately -- so that --

MR. SINKIN: I will try and provide that.

MR. NEWMAN: I think Mr. Hudson may be able to shed some light on some part of this.

Tom?

MR. HUDSON: There is also, Your Honor, a specific

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interrogatory we filed requesting identification of witnesses on March 2nd, and that would be the Fourth Interrogatory to Mr. Sinkin and the Third Interrogatory to Ms. Buchorn. Neither party responded within the time frames allowed by the rules and, in fact, did not respond in its latest flurry of pleadings we received the other night.

They did see fit to respond to some of our other interrogatories, and I think if these parties had the names of witnesses at this late date that they wanted to develop they could have answered our interrogatory late as they answered the other interrogatories late, this past week.

On the question of other names that have been provided, I am not aware of any, other than Mr. Swayze's name has been mentioned. And there was -- again, I agree, Mr. Sinkin did reference some NRC people. On Contentions 1 and 2, he mentioned Mr. Bridenball on his contention -- is it 3?

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, that's not --

MR. HUDSON: That's not relevant here.

MR. GUTIERREZ: Mr. Chairman, maybe some

Currently, is either CEU or CCANP planning to put on a direct case or asking this Board to submit witnesses out

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: We would like to

MR. SINKIN: Let me clarify.

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clarification is in order.

of turn? I haven't gotten that.

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554-2345 300 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024 (202) CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: If you were asking that.

MR.SINKIN: Let me clarify. We are asking that along these lines. I think the record is fairly clear. I trust Ms. Buchorn's medical information that was submitted in the record will be bound in the record, that Ms. Buchorn was totally unable to do anything basically for 60 days, that I was in the position of thinking things were being done when they were not done. A part of what our attorneys were doing was supposed to be identifying witnesses. Due to the illness of the attorney and the case load and the other things we've talked about, that was not possible.

We would ask that we be given some time that would require us to discuss with certain persons whether they are willing to be witnesses and can be identified.

I would just state to the Applicants that I have done everything in my power in the last seven days to bring us current and provide to them everything that they have asked for. We don't think it's an undue burden on them to receive five or six or seven names of potential witnesses when they are so anxious to receive thirty, forty or fifty names and go out and take those depositions. If they're so anxious to have those, they seem to have the time to do that. I think of far more interest to them would be people we would like to actually call as witnesses.

MR. GUTIERREZ: Mr. Chairman, the Staff to an

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extent agrees with Mr. Sinkin. What would be helpful, though, from Mr. Sinkin is, in light of the hearing schedule as set forth by the Board, what are the specific dates he has in mind for, one, identifying witnesses on down the line, the pre-hearing matters. We can't obviously take a position until we hear the dates he has in mind for identifying the witnesses or for whatever, some pre-hearing matter.

MR. SINKIN: Mr. Chairman, one of the problems we have with the rush in these proceedings is that we have a pending motion to compel the NRC to identify certain individuals to us, and we fully intend to press that motion as far as it needs to go in order to get those identifies.

Now, we're in the position, then, of having evidence withheld from us that we consider a far more germane position than what the Applicants have been arguing for the last day and a half. Now, we may not get those names for another thirty days, given the process we might have to go through. So we're not prepared to say when the last day is we can identify witnesses. We realize that that's a burden on the proceeding. We realize the Applicants have certain rights of deposition and prefiled testimony. But if you are going to insist on a May hearing and we are going to insist on our rights to those identities, I think the two are going to come into conflict somewhere.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, I might say we're

starting	in	May	, but	it i	s poss	ible	that	diffe	ering	sub	jec	ts w	i11
be taken	uр	at o	differ	ing	dates.	It'	s ine	vitab	ole.	50	we	migh	t
be open	to :	some	diffe	ring	dates	for	witne	sses	on d	liffe	ren	t to	pics

My guess is that we would start the proceeding with issues A and then -- A first and then B, in that order. However, the testimony on that will be somewhat different from the testimony on the remaining issues.

MR. SINKIN: I would think Issue A would be the clearest issue on which the identities of persons providing information to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission that, like the Show Cause Order, would be relevant.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Yes. I would also like to inquire what the Staff position would be if the Intervenor asked some of your investigators to appear as their witnesses.

MR. REIS: Your Honor, we have set out our witnesses. If they would informally approach us on it, we would consider it at that point. I can't give you a definite position at this time. I don't know who they're talking about.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I'm sure they want to find out some names before they --

MR. REIS: That well may be. Our position on the disclosure of names was set forth last December. Motions to Compel have been overdue for a long period of time now.

We don't feel -- we feel that we are now approaching the hearing date, that these motions and an order to renew them at this time

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is completely out of time, that there is no real good cause to show why this matter shouldn't have been handled in ample time to meet the hearing date. We promptly set forth our position last December, as I say, and we don't feel that they even have a right to make a Motion to Compel at this time. The rules are pretty clear.

Further, we have set forth and we fully briefed at that time and allowed them to rebut, if they could, why under the case law and the regulations of the Commission they weren't entitled to these names. And we think the policy reasons set forth are cuite clear in the case law, and they are not entitled to these matters.

They have gotten the substance of every single source. They haven't pointed to a single source that they particularly want. They just say, "We want all the names."

We gave them the investigative reports. We gave them the substance of the investigation. It isn't shown that it is necessary for a proper decision in this proceeding that they have the particular names rather than what they said.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: In the reports, let me clarify, the people are identified, are they not, by letters?

MR. REIS: That's right.

MR. SINKIN: And their testimony is paraphrased.

MR. REIS: In some cases. In some cases, it's

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CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Will the Staff be presenting
testimony of some of those people?

MR. REIS: No. We have not set out any of
those people as Staff testimony. We intend to introduce our
investigative reports.

MR. SINKIN: Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: If you introduce your investigative reports, will your witnesses be prepared to answer questions regarding Individual X, Individual Y, as the case may be?

MR. REIS: They will not be prepared without specific orders to identify who talked to them. They will be there to tell the substance of what was -- of what came to them in the course of their investigation.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Will they be prepared to testify to what additional information, if any, was sought, I mean somewhat broader than the bulk of the information?

MR. REIS: Oh, yes.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Will the scope of the questioning of each of the named individuals -- not named individuals -- identified individuals be -- will your witnesses be able to address that?

MR. REIS: Yes. They will be able to address the information sought in the course of the investigation as well as the information gathered and, therefore, will be

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able to say how far and how deep the investigation went.

MR. SINKIN: Mr. Chairman, I would point out to clarify things that we have filed a Motion for Leave to File a Motion Out of Time, to compel the NRC Staff to provide the information. We recognize that this Motion to Compel is late, and we have filed a Motion to File Out of Time on that matter. That's the first motion.

The second motion that was delivered to all parties is a motion actually to compel. We're now on Item VII of the agenda, but I guess this has to be dealt with before we can decide on extending the time of witnesses.

In our Motion to Compel, we discussed relief provided to us by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in their order of September 22nd and specifically quote from that letter saying that where the Commission notes that we asked for a public hearing on the Order to Show Cause, in part so that the NRC would bring forward the witnesses and we would have a chance to gather additional evidence from those witnesses.

In response to that point in our request for a hearing on the Order to Show Cause, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's Memorandum and Order of September 22nd states that, as Houston suggests, Citizens can file either interrogatories with the Staff or a Freedom of Information Request with the Commission in order to learn the identities of persons with knowledge about the incidents covered by the directors' order.

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These possibilities are a far cry from Citizens' fears that failure to have a hearing on the enforcement order would be tantamount to denying to it the "evidentiary basis for the NRC actions in the Order to Show Cause."

What the Commission has done is say, "Your fears are groundless that we will not give you the identities. Merely submit an interrogatory or a Freedom of Information Act Request and you fill get them. And because your fears are groundless, you don't need the hearing on the Order to Show Cause," and that was one point of denial on our request for the Order to Show Cause. They give us the alternate relief. We file the request, and it's denied us. So we're in a revolving door here.

MR. REIS: Mr. Chairman, I think the first order of business -- and I know Mr. Sinkin would like to forget it -- is whether --

I withdraw that remark. It's uncalled for.

MR. REIS: The first order of business is whether the motion -- the leave to file the Motion Out of Time should be granted. That's the first order of business.

I looked through this motion, and I don't see any reason why a -- any reason given why they should be given leave to file their Motion to Compel out of time. Remember that this motion was filed in March. We set out our reasons and we answered the interrogatories in December. That was some

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in the two and a half pages to allow them to file three months out of time. The rules in 7.40 set out very definite times within which Motions to Compel are to be filed.

This flagrant abuse of the rules is not excusable and there is no reason for them to file out of time. And I think we should first address that rather than going to the question of whether we have to turn over the names of the informants at all pursuant. their request.

MR. SINKIN: Mr. Chairman, the motion itself says, "During the period of November 1980 through February 1981, CCANP had attorneys representing CCANP in these proceedings.

CCANP assumed that all necessary discovery motions were filed in the prescribed time period. In March 1981, the attorneys informed CCANP that unforturate circumstances beyond their control prevented their continuing to represent CCANP, and that the same circumstances prevented certain discovery motions from being timely filed."

Among the discovery not timely filed was an appeal to you on their denial of these identities. I consider that as stating a reason. Now, Mr. Reis may think that is not a substantive reason or not a sufficient reason, but for him to characterize this motion as saying we stated no reason for the delay is obviously inaccurate.

MR. NEWMAN: Mr. Chairman, I would like to

addre	ess a question through the Board. A	sentence or paragraph
that	Mr. Sinkin just read from indicated	that "CCANP assumed
that	all necessary discovery motions were	e filed in the prescribed
time	period." Does he include himself in	n that group?

MR. SINKIN: Of persons who assumed --

MR. NEWMAN: Were you yourself under the impression that all discovery motions had been filed timely by your counsel?

MR. SINKIN: Up until -- the first I learned that they were not being timely filed was after the time had passed.

MR. NEWMAN: When was that and how did you find out?

MR. SINKIN: That would have been when the attorney called me -- let me try and be as close as possible -- I believe it was the last week in April -- and said we had serious problems.

MR. NTWMAN: The last week in what, now? Excuse me.

MR. SINKIN: I'm sorry. I'm going the wrong direction. The month before March, February, the last week of sbruary -- and said that they had serious problems in the work they were doing and they were not sure that they were going to be able to pursue the intervention. But they did think that they would be able to represent us at the hearings and that

there	were	some	mat	tter	S W	nere	they	may	have	e mi	isse	ed de	adlines
and t	here	might	be	a n	eed	to	file	Motio	ons C	dt	of	Time	

So that was the first I learned about it. And when the attorneys formally withdrew at the beginning of March, I asked about those Motions --

Do you wish to hear my answer, sir?

MR. NEWMAN: I know what your answer is, Mr.

Sinkin. Go ahead and complete it.

MR. SINKIN: Oh, well, since you're so pressing it, I'll delay it until you go on.

MR. NEWMAN: I think the plain and simple fact is that there has been a devastating admission here that Mr. Sinkin has known for at least 25 days or something on that order that his counsel had failed to file motions in a timely fashion. And that, to me, is just the icing on the cake. It's the last --

MR. SINKIN: Where does that 25 days come from?

MR. NEWMAN: We sit here at March 18th. You
found out in February. You said the last week in February you
found out.

MR. SI.KIN: It might even have been the 28th -MR. NEWMAN: Did you get in touch with the Board
to advise them of the fact that there had been an error or an
omission in filings on behalf of CCANP by your attorney?

MR. SINKIN: I requested the attorneys to draft

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motions to File Out of Time and put their reasons on those motions and to send them to me. They finally -- they did not ever, in fact, send me the Motion to File Out of Time that I requested. They did send me the files, and I got chose and began working on this proceeding seven days before it convened. I had nothing on which to base -- I had no informational base on which to write the motions.

MR. NEWMAN: Who works with you?

Mr. Chairman, might I inquire through the Board who else works with Mr. Sinkin in the conduct of CCANP's proceeding here?

MR. SINKIN: As far as working on the intervention, the only person that works -- there are two people that work on it, Ms. Kim Eastman, whom you received letters from --

MR. NEWMAN: When did Ms. Eastman find out that the necessary motions had not been filed?

MR. SINKIN: I haven't the faintest idea.

IR. NEWMAN: She has been involved day to day.

We've had lots of letters from Ms. Eastman.

MR. SINKIN: You've had two, I thi

MR. NEWMAN: That's right.

MR. SINKIN: That's hardly lots.

I don't believe that Ms. Eastman was aware of the problem until I was aware of the problem.

MR. NEWMAN: I don't want to drag this out any

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further, Mr. Chairman.

MS. BUCHORN: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: We have a letter from Ms.

Eastman dated March 9 which does inform us of this.

MS. BUCHORN: Mr. Chairman, since the veracity of Mr. Sinkin is being questioned here by counsel for the Applicant, I would like to place on record my statement that all of the statements that he has made are absolutely true because he expressed to me over the telephone his concern, his efforts to receive the files and all of those things that he is talking about.

And I resent this impugning of his character and his veracity.

MR. SINKIN: And furthermore, there has been some statement on the record that I have admitted to something, and I think that has been a characterization that is totally unwarranted. Mr. Newman was not interested in my explanation of that. I just want the record to note that I have admitted to nothing which I would consider in any way impugning me or in any way damaging this motion.

This motion was filed as soon as we could get it to you.

MR. REIS: Your Honor, I think it would be best if we passed on from ad hominem arguments and dealt with the merits of whether this is a proper excuse to late file.

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MR. SINKIN: That's fine, Mr. Reis.

MR. NEWMAN: I think that's exactly what I was doing. It was not an ad hominem attack. I was trying to establish whether there was really good cause for this substantial delay in the filing of a Motion to Compel.

One of the elements of that is whether or not either from the time that they knew this motion was not filed, that they proceeded timely with this Board. My purpose was not any ad hominem attack on anybody. The purpose was to establish whether or not CCANP sat on its rights for any appreciable period of time, and I think that that's clear.

MF. SINKIN: Mr. Chairman, I would suggest that there is another reason for the Motion Out of Time contained in the Motion Out of Time, and that is that the information sought is relevant to these proceedings and, furthermore, that the information is of great importance to CCANP and CCANP would be damaged without it. That alone might be reason enough to grant a motion for leave to file out of time.

MR. REIS: We do not believe so. We think that the organization is bound by its counsel, particularly in the circumstances here involved, in that we are coming very close up to hearing, that there was time to litigate this before.

There are important policy questions here involved, and I'm not going to go to the merits of the policy because that's something else. That's not what I'm discussing

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right now. But there are important policy questions here involved.

nearer the time of hearing, but there was ample time for this to be addressed earlier. Certainly, the Staff and the Applicant would be prejudiced by even having this considered at this late date because of the imminence of hearing at this point. Therefore, we think that just the fact that counsel failed to perform its duties to force discovery or compel discovery when the Staff set out on December 8th a rather full legal dissertation citing, by the way, the words of the Commission that Mr. Sinkin has quoted to the Board just now —

MR. SINKIN: It's in the footnote.

MR. REIS: It's in the footnote, cited so there would be no question that the Board had it before it and it did not slip through the crack.

But we would be prejediced now in having this motion even considered in the particular circumstances of this case and when we look to go to hearing. Therefore, we strongly urge that the leave not be granted to file a Motion Out of Time to compel NRC Staff to provide information and that that be the end of the matter.

As we have set out in our list of witnesses and in our outline of testimony, we are going to fully discuss and disclose our investigation. We will be there subject to

20024 (202) 554-2345 300 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. examination on whether it was deep enough or how deep it was.

However, we did take a firm position under the rules of the

Commission that we had no need to set out these names.

We did not read the Commission's order as going beyond that and abrogating the Commission's own regulations.

We did not think their action on an ad hoc basis in a particular proceeding was meant to in any way go beyond their regulations.

The material in the case --

you one question. Do you think that we would be going beyond the Commission's regulations if we should decide that a showing of extraordinary circumstances had been made and information not otherwise available should be made available in this way, and that therefore and perhaps subject to a Protective Order, which the Intervenors would have to agree to, the names should be revealed to them? Would that be -- wouldn't that be reading the Commission's order as being consistent with the rules?

I'm sure you are aware of the provisions I'm quoting from.

MR. REIS: Yes. As the case law indicates, it has to be necessary for a proper decision. I don't think that that determination, in view of the fact that we have the full investigative reports, in view of the fact that the people who made the investigation would be on the stand, I don't believe that determination can be made. That is a positive determination

that must be made now, but it is necessary for a proper decision in this proceeding. I don't think that determination could be made and, therefore, I don't think that compulsion could be granted because of that reason.

MR. SINKIN: Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, I wanted to ask one further question. Mr. Reis, would then, if your witnesses on cross-examination were asked some of these questions and they would indicate that some of the people contacted would have -- might have information which maybe the Staff wouldn't consider pertinent but which might be regarded as relevant to the general contentions, would the Staff then endeavor to -- or at least make available the names of those individuals for future either discovery or for --

MR. REIS: I think at the time of hearing, if it becomes appropriate or if that names and further discussion should be -- I'm sorry -- if in the course of hearing it appears that a name or names are necessary for proper determination, I think we would have to look at that issue at that time. And it is very possible that at that time such an order could be issued with proper -- giving proper protection so that --

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Obviously.

MR. REIS: -- we could look at it. But at this point, there is no showing that the names are necessary for a proper detaination of this issue in this proceeding. I think

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the facts are - as to what factually happened, I don't think the names are necessary.

MR. SINKIN: Mr. Chairman, I feel like Alice in Wonderland. It seems to me there is one rule for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and one rule for the Applicants as far as who gets what from whom.

MR. NEWMAN: That is indeed true, Mr. Chairman. That's a fact.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Fortunately or unfortunately, the NRC rules do draw a distinction between the Staff and other parties.

MR. SINKIN: That's fine. The statement that at the time of the hearing, should the investigator who talked to the person be asked the question: "Do you believe this person might have information relevant to or likely to lead to information relevant to Contentions No. 1 or 2," and he says, "Yes," do we then adjourn the hearing and go take a deposition of that person?

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: We may have to.

MR. SINKIN: Well, we would consider that as prima facie evidence that the people who gave information to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission have that kind of evidence because the Order to Show Cause tracks very closely what we have contended about intimidation and abuse and about construction errors. Those are our contentions. They were proven in the Order to Show Cause two and a half years later. Those witnesses are

obviously all, or 99 percent, relevant to our contentions. I don't think there is a need for a showing that they might have information relevant to our contention. It's clearly shown by the Order to Show Cause itself. Their very allegations as paraphrased are our allegations.

MR. REIS: We're going to address those matters.

MR. SINKIN: You are going to address them as you see fit.

MR. REIS: We are going to address them.

MR. SINKIN: Mr. Chairman, perhaps a little
history is in order. I think part of my thought processes, if
you will, that led me to encourage the filing of this motion
was a discussion with a counsel at the Office of Executive
Legal Director in Washington about the Order to Show Cause.
I raised the point, were any of the inspectors who went down
there attorneys. And he said no, they were not attorneys. And
I said, "If they had been attorneys, don't you think they might
have gotten more information than just an investigator looking
for one or two little items." He said, "Of course they would
have, and that's not a half bad idea. Maybe we ought to go
from the Office of Executive Legal Director and take the
depositions of the people that the investigators contacted."

I thought that was an excellent idea and, to the best of my knowledge, nothing of the sort ever happened, and I thought, well, if the reasoning is good for them, it's good

for us. These people probably have more information about other items relevant to Contentions 1 and 2 than was asked of them by an investigation looking into specific charges. And I think we are entitled to have an opportunity to gather that evidence.

I don't understand, Mr. Chairman. You know, the Commission says, "You're not going to get a hearing in a Show Cause Order and now you're not going to get the identities over here." Where is the third place we're supposed to go and apply?

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, the way I understand the Commission rules, you would have to make a showing of what amounts to an extraordinary circumstance. But if you were to ask the Staff witnesses on the stand, "Did you ask this question" or "Did you ask that question," and they said, "No," that might -- I'll put the Staff on notice now that that might constitute a reason for us either allowing Mr. Sinkin to take the deposition of that person or have to call him up to the hearing and have him testify.

MR. SINKIN: There are roughly 35 --

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: In building a complete record, this is the type of thing that might very well serve as the basis for information.

MR. SINKIN: I would also like to point out, Mr. Chairman, that the Staff talks about prejudice to itself and to the Applicants being severe. The prejudice -- the only

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prejudice I can see is in terms of -- well, let's take the Applicants first -- in terms of the workload between now and the hearing. We are certainly not the ones that insisted on May for the hearing. The prejudice to us goes to the heart of our case, not to some convenience item or some difficulty of workload item. And we feel the prejudice to our case far outweighs any prejudice to the Applicants.

In terms of the NRC, there is a difficult policy issue, and we recognize that very clearly, their desire to protect people who bring information to them, whom I would not characterize as "informants" myself. And that's an issue that we attempt to deal with in some rough way in our Motion to Compel, setting out a possible procedure for the taking of the information from these witnesses.

But in terms of prejudice, the prejudice to us far outweighs the prejudice to any other party in these proceedings.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Just for a brief moment, we've got to discuss this.

MR. SINKIN: Do you want to go to lunch and discuss it?

(Discussion off the record)

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Let's break for five or ten minutes and no more.

(Brief recess)

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CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: The Board has considered the -- really, the two motions before us concerning the names of persons contacted by the Staff. We first have decided that there is good reason to grant the Motion to Consider the Motion Out of Time. The reason is both the fairly extraordinary circumstances that Mr. Sinkin's organization experienced. But in addition, just the importance of the information to the litigation of the two contentions demands that we consider whether or not the information should be turned over.

Now, in addition, the Board -- well, we have not formally heard an answer from the Staff on the Motion to Compel, but I would like to say one thing first before you answer.

The Board, at the hearing itself, will want to know the names of the individuals contacted by the NRC Staff inspectors, and we do not think that it would be unduly burdensome and we do think it would be consistent with developing a good record if those names were turned over to Mr. Sinkin under a Protective Order. This is our offhand impression.

We want to hear the Staff's argument, but it is our impression -- it is our feeling that the -- while the status of the Staff is different from those of other parties, the particular investigative sources will not be -- we don't believe will be compromised any worse than the witnesses that the Intervenors are going to reveal under -- or that we have ordered the Intervenors to reveal under the Protective Order.

We think that development of a full record in this case will merely require that. And I'm sure that Mr. Sinkin could ask certain questions of your witnesses about whether certain questions were asked and what answers were given, but in the end, to remove all question about this type of testimony, we think that the names of those people are going to have to be revealed, perhaps in camera. Perhaps the -- we are not averse to holding in camera sessions, and we will do so to the extent necessary to protect anybody's identities that either the Intervenors or the Staff or Applicant for that matter feel must be protected. In camera sessions, we will not oppose that at all.

MR. AXELRAD: Mr. Chairman, before Mr. Reis responds, I assume it is the Board's intention that if information is provided by the Staff to the Intervenors, the Applicant will also get those names.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Assuming the Protective Order, yes.

MR. AXELRAD: Certainly.

MR. REIS: Your Honor, in our response, we, of course, stand on our brief in opposition as to why we don't think we have to turn them over, and we stand on the policy in the cases cited as well as that reflected in the Commission's regulations.

Further, I just want to briefly address this. We

did cite the Commission's opinion of last September, and in that opinion we believe the Commission was saying, "Well, you would have any rights you had in the OL proceeding that you would have in the show cause proceeding. Not that you have additional rights, but if you have had an opportunity to obtain those names in a show cause proceeding, then you would have the opportunity to obtain it in an OL proceeding, not necessarily that the names could be obtained."

Leaving that aside and going to --

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: You may have noticed that some of the words I used were intended to track the findings required if certain information provided by the Staff were to become available. They were intended to track that. I didn't have the regulation in front of me, but we do determine that for our purposes in rendering a decision, we are going to want to know specific details of all of these contacts and --

MR. REIS: It was important to the Staff, and that's why the Staff said at the bottom of page 4: "In the event that CCANP is of the view that Attachment 1 does not . . ." and that was that the investigative report -- fully provide information they would require, assuming that they had to provide thenames — assuming they had obtained the names, the staff respectfully directs their attention to 10-CFR, 2.744(C), which sets forth the substantive procedures to be followed as a result of the EDO's objection to producing the requested names.

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And that procedure culminates in a particular order from the Board to the Staff of the Commission, directing them to take certain action. And apparently in the regulations, as I read it, the Board has that authority to do that, and that determination must be made.

Now, if there is an overruling of the Motion to File Out of Time -CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: We have granted that.

MR. REIS: -- and a feeling that this information should now be turned over, that a proper showing has been made in it of these matters, we would like this incorporated in a proper order so that we could see whether to just turn over the information at that point that it isn't an order, or to exercise any appellate rights we might have.

I can't tell you sitting here today just which course we would follow, but we would like to have some definitive ruling.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, I can understand that.

We do intend to issue a Pre-hearing Conference Order. I will probably not be able to do so for several days, but we will attempt to get that out very expeditiously. That order will include an order with respect to this information which we do -- we were considering that information under the standards of Section 2.744(C), and we were determining that disclosure is necessary for proper decision in the proceeding. We have not --

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I have not formally considered it, but I do believe the document is exempt from disclosure under one of the terms of Section 2.798 -- 790. The material relied on for investigation is covered under one of the provisions of that section.

MR. REIS: Subparagraph 7.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Right.

So we recognize that it falls within that, and we will so state in our order.

We do, again, and we will insist that it be subject to a Protective Order.

MR. REIS: Yes. The Staff would very strongly request that it be subject to a Protective Order, both --

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: That will tell you --

MR. REIS: -- both -- similarly that it only be revealed to Applicants' counsel and that Applicants' management be divorced from the information. We feel that is necessary, certainly, if any order is issued and similarly that Intervenors handle the material in confidence.

MR. AXELRAD: The only thing that has been sought is the names.

MR. REIS: That's right. It's only the names.

MR. AXELRAD: It's my understanding it could be the same type of Protective Order as the Protective Order we have just developed.

MR. REIS: Right. Very similar to the protective orde

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Power & Light.

1 MR. AXELRAD: -- to the information being released 2 by --3 MR. SINKIN: Mr. Chairman, let me understand 4 What you stated was the release of the names to Mr. Sinkin and CCANP. Is the result of this order to be the 6 release of those names to Houston Lighting & Power's attorneys as well? 8 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Attorneys is correct. I said that or I --we had contemplated it would be subject to the 10 same Protective Order as done under your recommendation. 11 MR. SINKIN: Can we consult for just one moment? 12 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: It is the Staff'; -- these 13 are the names of the Staff's -- people the Staff contacted. 14 MR. SINKIN: I understand. 15 (Discussion off the record) 16 MR. SINKIN: Mr. Chairman? 17 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Yes? 18 MR. SINKIN: In terms of the effect of this order, 19 would it permit Houston Lighting & Power attorneys to contact 20 those people without us being aware of that contact, talking to 21 those people prior to our having a chance to talk to them? 22 Would that be one of the effects of the order? 23 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, I think it would, but 24 also it would permit you to contact them without telling Houston

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MR. SINKIN: Okay.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: It would be reciprocal. It would require that to the extent you talked to any persons who had some -- who had technical expertise in your organization, you would have to be very clear that any members that you made it available to do not release it or reveal it. They have to sign the same order --

MR. SINKIN: The same order, yes. I understand that.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: -- that everybody else does.

And we will issue that order in written form as soon as I can get back to Washington and write it -- issue it.

The Board would like to get into the discussion of the order or the sequence of witnesses and that type of thing. Also, we would like to get into the question of your rights to present a direct case.

MR. SINKIN: Well, in terms of our plans to present a direct case, certainly the -- if we successfully receive the names of the witnesses who gave information that was the basis for the Show Cause Order, those witnesses might well be part of our direct case. And I assume that from the indication of the Staff, they might desire to appeal the order. If they do appeal the order, who knows when we'll see those names?

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: When could you be prepared to at least give the substance and identity of your witnesses that

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you know about, that you know about now?

MR. SINKIN: As far as the witnesses we know about in CCANP now that we would like to call, we have two problems. One is the location of some of the witnesses.

We were going to bring that up as a topic under discussion of intervenor witnesses.

were asked, Mr. Stello was asked whether it was correct that the Office of Inspection and Audit was attempting to locate people who used to work at the plant who had left, in order that they could be interviewed about this investigation. He stated that was correct, that they were doing their best to locate those people. And if they have located those people, that would enable us to call them as witnesses. We have not the resources and have not had the chance to locate those people, and one of our purposes in bringing this up was to discuss the possible cooperation by the Office of Inspection and Audit in at least providing us with the last known address since they were making a determined effort to find them.

I might make that the first point of discussion.

MR. AXELRAD: May we have the Chairman ask why,

if that was something that Mr. Sinkin wanted, why it has taken

until today for any discussions to be held with the NRC Staff

on that subject? Our position would be that the Applicant -
that the Intervenors have had ample time to identify any witness

that they wanted to call, since they became parties in August of '79.

Any time there is a showing of good cause for filing names and identifying new witnesses, that could be considered by the Board. But I have heard nothing at all as to why they could not have done whatever they needed to do before the filing date of March the 2nd. And I think before we get to any discussion of witnesses identified thereafter, that should be addressed by the Board.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, the Board would apply the same reasoning we applied to the Motion to File Out of Time. We realize that some of this is late, and we also believe that development of an adequate record requires us at least to give the Intervenors a chance to put on a direct case. It also requires that you be informed enough ahead of time so that your witnesses can address any matters their witnesses are going to address.

MR. NEWMAN: There are, however, other policy considerations, and I think that these have to be borne in mind by the Board. This is a case which is supposed to be nandled on an expedited basis. Any kind of laxness in the enforcing of the rules of proceeding -- and I think the Chair itself recognized that in the language of its March 2nd order when it said that "no modifications shall be granted absent a strong showing of good cause." I think to deviate from that now means

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to let this proceeding become more and more lax in terms of its rules, in terms of its timing, in terms of its completion. And I do not believe that that is consistent with the Commission's mandate.

I think that if that occurs, then a substantial question is raised as to whether or not this Board, particularly in light of the fact that it is unable to sit this summer, whether this Board can truly finish up this hearing on an expedited basis.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: We are anticipating that it might be possible to finish up the hearing by the first week in July.

MR. NEWMAN: I submit to you, sir, that if we permit witnesses to be identified late, as is being proposed right now, that we are letting ourselves in for an indefinite period of delay here. There is no recourse for the exception to the Board's ruling and every good cause to execute the Commission's mandate, and that means sticking to the schedule that was well thought out and set out in December.

MR. GUTIERREZ: Mr. Chairman, the Staff is not opposed to the Intervenors identifying witnesses they have today or within the next ten days. I think we still can expedite the proceeding and prepare adequately for May. I think the question to be put to the Intervenors is, one, as of today do you have witnesses or set a date within the next ten days to

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provide the parties with the names of witnesses.

I think that would be consistent with trying to accommodate the Intervalors and also meeting the May schedule.

MR. NEWMAN: But the matter of identifying witnesses is just but the first stage. Once the witness is identified, there needs to be a period allowed for deposing those witnesses, and this is a never-ending chain of delay that the Board will be setting in motion here by bending from its rule and jeopardizing the completion of this decision.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: The alternative, though, is creating, perhaps, an incomplete record loaded with one side rather than another, and I don't think the Commission had that in mind either. Now, we won't tolerate any extensive delays, but we are trying to find out whether certain witnesses could be identified in the relatively near future. The ten days suggested by Mr. Gutierrez is perhaps a reasonable time, excluding the names that they have not yet received of the names of the persons interviewed by the Staff, whose names they don't know yet. They haven't had a chance to talk to them.

MR. NEWMAN: I think that a development of this type leading to the identification of new witnesses at this late date really puts the entire remainder of the schedule that we've been talking about in jeopardy. I do not believe that, for example, that you can reasonably expect testimony to be filed

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on April 23rd which fairly reflects the information that we will have received by a deposition of a witness sometime after the next ten days. This is -- I caution that this is a matter of your opening a Pandora's box here, and this hearing is never going to have a lid on it.

Ample opportunity has been given to everybody in this proceeding to identify witnesses, to bring matters before the Board. And the idea that an important matter like this, on the basis of a pleading filed 10:45 in the evening before the day of the pre-hearing conference, the Board would upset the entire schedule which it had previously planned, I think, is just not consistent with the Commission's mandate, nor really with the instructions to Boards to get on with the proceedings and get them over with.

MR. SINKIN: Mr. Chairman, it is our position that the Chair has ruled that we had good cause for the late filing and that all Mr. Newman is talking to are irrelevant matters that delay the proceedings. I think we might be served better if we took up the topic of the names you mentioned last November. All you said, as I remember it, is you've given the list of names in your pleadings, and the Board would be interested in hearing from those people.

The first question we really wanted to deal with here is whether the Board in any way indicated that they intend to call those people as witnesses if we do not. If the Board

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intends to call them as witnesses, the problems are simplified, but we then need to clarify what the status is of a witness called by the Board.

I would point out that in the list you mentioned are Mr. Charles Singleton, Mr. T. K. Logan and Mr. Jack Duke.

If John B. Duke on page 10 of the witnesses identified by the Applicants is Jack Duke, those three people will be called by the Applicants. I will need some clarification in that my understanding of the rules at the moment is that if the Applicants call a witness, we may only question that witness about matters raised on direct examination. Does that rule apply to this hearing procedure? What I'm thinking is —

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Normally that rule does apply.

MR. SINKIN: Normally it does apply.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Yes.

MR. SINKIN: Because the individuals they are calling are named by us in our pleadings regarding certain contentions. If they call them and they do not testify to anything related to those contentions, we are then in the position of having to call them, too, to testify to those matters. And if that is the situation, I think the only -- the most appropriate assumption is that they will not be attesting to those matters, just so we are both protected. And if the Board is really interested, particularly in the evidence of

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those people, the Board seriously consider calling them as Board witnesses.

Then another problem is if you do call Board witnesses we are just seeking clarification about prefiled testimony. If the Board calls a witness, does that mean that the Staff of the NRC meets with the witness to develop prefiled testimony if that witness is not NRC Staff?

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I would think the witness would develop his own testimony.

MR. SINKIN: And it would just be cross examination by the various parties.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: And the Board.

MR. AXELRAD: Mr. Chairman, if the Board were to call a witness, it was my assumption that the witness would be called so that the Board could ask him whatever question the Board wanted, and then the examination by any other parties would be limited to the questions that were raised by the Board. I don't understand the concept of testimony being developed by a witness called by the Board, other than the response to a Board question.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, I haven't investigated fully how we would handle that. Nobody on the Board so far has called a witness, so that --

MR. AXELRAD: Well, that is a rule as I understand To the extent that the Board calls a witness, it is

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ask of that witness and none of the other parties then have the ability to ask questions other than within the scope of the examination made by the Board.

MR. NEWMAN: Likewise, in proceedings I have been in, it may not be a situation where there is a Board witness, but after a witness has completed his testimony, if there are further independent Board questions, the scope of further examination is limited to the scope of the questions addressed by the Board. The policy is exactly the same.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: That rule has been applied.

MR. NEWMAN: That's right. And it applies here.

MR. REIS: Your Honor, the regulations of the Commission look generally to prefiled testimony. As a result, they don't look to calling adverse witnesses. However, prefiled testimony is not a necessity in the rules of the Commission. However, it is generally looked for, and I think in a situation where you would have adverse witnesses it would not be necessarily appropriate to have prefiled testimony in that I don't know how you would get the witness to prefile testimony if you called somebody by subpoena. And there is provisions in the rules to subpoena witnesses.

MR. SINKIN: That's precisely the problem I was raising, Mr. Chairman. If you were intending to subpoen persons on a list that you named, what is their status? What is required of them?

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, the Board has made no decision at this time whether we would call any of trose witnesses. The Board had noted before that those witnesses had been responsible for certain information which we thought looked relevant to the proceeding. Whether we would call any or all of them, we can't say. We were assuming, for instance, that Mr. Sinkin would be your witness ---

MR. SINKIN: Mr. Swayze.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I'm sorry. Everybody is having a problem of changing Sinkin to Swayze -- Mr. Swayze would be your witness.

MR. SINKIN: Quite frankly, Mr. Chairman, one of the things I'm seeking clarification on here today is what to tell Mr. Swayze. I plan to write him a letter based on these proceedings, and I would like to have a feel for what to tell him.

Now, if the Board intends to subpoen him, I would like to be able to tell him that the Board intends to subpoen him and what his possible options are in terms of not being subpoened by agreeing to another procedure or being subpoened, what it is he would face.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: The Board would certainly prefer him to be your witness.

MR. SINKIN: Well, let us speculate for a moment.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: And particularly so that you

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could shape the --

MR. SINKIN: -- the prefiled testimony and direct examination? I realize that. I would much prefer it that way.

Mr. Swayze said in his deposition taken by the Applicants he no longer intended to be a witness in these proceedings. He certainly is entitled to change his mind. I have not seen any real indication that he intends to change his mind.

We do not intend to subpoena him. I will state that for the record. We are not going to subpoena Mr. Swayze.

The leaves us in the situation, then, that if he does not agree to be called as a witness by us, his testimony will not be heard by this Board unless the Board issues a subpoena for him.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, the Board would -one of the reasons we wanted your list of witnesses in a
relatively short time was to determine what additional
witnesses, if any, we might want to call. The Board does
think that Mr. Swayze should be a witness. We would prefer to
have him as your witness.

MR. SINKIN: So would we, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: We would be prepared to issue a subpoena for him if you cannot get him to appear for your witness. But the one trouble would be that we would have certain questions and that might limit the scope of any further examination.

MR. SINKIN: on the point, Mr. Chairman --

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: There could be exceptions granted on special showing, but --

MR. SINKIN: Special showing.

If you notify us that you intend to call a Board witness, is it permissible for us to suggest a line of questioning for that witness to supply a copy of depositions taken of that witness to you to assist in the formulation of your questioning?

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, I was going to state that before Mr. Swayze appeared, we would want to see his depositions.

MR. SINKIN: Fine.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: But we would prefer that you call him as a witness and have prepared testimony which addresses the matters that you feel are relevant.

MR. SINKIN: Okay.

MR. AXELRAD: Mr. Chairman, may I get a clarification? Are you suggesting that the Board would want to look at extra record material before calling a witness?

Depositions are not part of the record that I am aware of.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: They are not part of the record. They might provide us guidance for examination of a witness. If the person were our witness, we would have some problem with knowing whether our questions were broad enough.

MR. AXELRAD: Well, I'm not sure that justifies the Board receiving ex parte communications, which is what the status is of a deposition taken by other parties.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I think the rules require that the depositions will be filed with the Commission in any event.

MR. AXELRAD: What depositions, Mr. Chairman? CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Any depositions.

MR. AXELRAD: I'm not aware of such a rule.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: We are rather routinely sent depositions on other cases, rulings on particular matters. But --

MS. BUCHORN: As a matter of fact, Mr. Chairman, there have been three depositions made.

MR. REIS: It's not ex parte if all parties we notice of what was being said.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: That's correct.

Anyway, I don't believe that it would be ex parte contact if all parties had copies. The deposition is not part of the record unless it is attempted to be introduced by somebody. And that's specifically provided under Section 2.74A(A), (G). You could not rely on any material in the deposition in rendering a decision unless it were introduced into the record. I was thinking in terms of formulating questions for the witness. I don't think there is any legal objection to that course of action.

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To get back to dates, could you supply the names of those dates -- names of the witnesses within that ten-day period, other than from the Staff's 11st?

MR. SINKIN: Right. Now we're sort of back to the problem of cooperation from the Office of Inspection and Audit. We have named people. You know, it's not altogether clear that we haven't given names. There are people named in our interrogatories all over the place, but people like Mr. Larry Perry and Mr. James Marshall, we might be able to find We have been unable to locate Mr. Larry Perry. entirely possible that the Office of Inspection and Audit, in following up on the Show Cause Order, found Mr. Larry Perry since he was central to a major I&E report, to discuss matters with him. It's entirely possible that since he was fired immediately after the I&E report was issued, they did not consider it essential to talk to him. But if there is any possibility they could give us a last-known address, we can get in touch with him to find out if he is willing to be a witness.

That's the kind of problem we have. I would be happy to provide a list of people we would like to call as witnesses without necessarily being able to say we will definitely call them as witnesses.

I guess -- Do we have that option? If we say we're going to call five people on the day of the hearing, if we really have only been able to produce two, then we just don't

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call the other three? Is that not what would happen?

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: It would be on the day you

had to file the testimony.

MR. SINKIN: The April 23rd date --CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Right.

MR. SINKIN: --we had to lile their testimony.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: That, of course, would be

permissible.

MR. SINKIN: Well then, I think we can provide a list of people whom we would expect to call, perhaps at least a sketch outline of what it is they will testify -- well, we don't have to do that until the 23rd, but we could provide a list of people --

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: We did ask for the substance.

MR. SINKIN: The substance. Okay. A sketc:

outline --

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Yes.

MR. SINKIN: --what they are likely to testify

to. And we will try to provide a last-known address or telephone
number that we have for the Applicants to make their best

efforts to find the witness. I hope that if they find them and
we haven't, they will let us know. But we also were just
wondering about cooperation from the Office of Inspection and
Audit, whether that's --

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, I would doubt that

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Mr. Reis or Mr. Gutierrez would really know anything about -
MR. REIS: At this point, I don't really know
whether we have any of those addres: es.

MR. SINKIN: I will submit a letter to Mr. Reis detailing people we would like to have a last-known address on, and he can either respond with a last-known address or raise an objection for any reason.

Furthermore, regarding the Office of Inspection -well, that really deals with NRC witnesses. Regarding our
witnesses, I think what I have said so far pretty much covers
what CCANP would intend to do, that we will intend to present
a list with at least a rough sketch, knowing that some of the
people we are talking about we are unable to locate. Just so
that's clear to everybody. But we will be making our best
efforts in seeking to cooperate with NRC to locate them.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: That would be at the same time that you provide the answers to the other interrogatories that we ordered.

MR. SINKIN: That's the ten-day period? CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Yes.

MR. SINKIN: Oh, sure.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Okay. Would it be useful at this time for the parties to be able to discuss which of the sessions we have outlined thus far would be appropriate for particular witnesses, or is that --

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MR. SIGKIN: Mr. Chairman, before we get to that, Under Item VII on the agenda, we did have some discussion regarding the NRC witnesses and, just to finish up that item, Mr. Stello in Bay City did say that the Office of Inspection and Audits was conducting an independent investigation related to the Order to Show Cause, and the -- Mr. Fortuna of the Office of Inspection and Audit, in reporting to the Commission on April 15th, in the transcript he's recorded as saying that the Office of Inspection and Audit "is finding more of the same" regarding intimidation and harassment but not anything particularly different.

Well, if the Office of Inspection and Audit has more of the same that is not contained in the Order to Show Cause, we would be interested in a similar revelation of what it is the Office of Inspection and Audit found. In that case, I don't know about insisting on any witnesses they interviewed but at minimum we would expect the NRC witness list to include someone from the Office of Inspection and Auditors if that office has indeed conducted an independent investigation. And I don't see on their list anyone so identified.

MR. REIS: We don't intend to and we will not.

MR. SINKIN: Lould you explain that to me?

MR. REIS: All right. That's my statement.

We do not intend to put on anybody. I'm developing the case. I don't think I have to account to you how I develop my case.

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I don't intend to supply anyone from the Office of Audit and Inspection.

MP. SINKIN: Well then, Mr. Chairman, I guess we would be compelled to press a similar motion for the identities of the witnesses directed to the Office of Inspection and Audit, assuming that apparently they have interviewed different people than the I&E office. I don't know what the clear division is there. There seemed to be in the transcript of the April 15th meeting a very clear division between the Office of Inspection and Audit and what they were finding and who they were talking to and the Office of Inspection and Enforcement.

If there are further witnesses that are solely in the hands of the Office of Inspection and Audit, I think we would be entitled to those witnesses on a similar basis as noted in the Office of Inspection and Enforcement.

MR. REIS: Mr. Chairman, as you are aware, the Office of Audit and Inspection is an arm of the Commission rather than an arm of the NRC Staff. I don't represent the Office of Audit and Inspection for one thing.

The other point is, he is talking about something he learned last September before he even hired those attorneys. I think it's totally out of time and I strongly object to it coming up at this time. I think this is a method for delaying the hearing, and I strongly object to it. I think

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this is a very late date to raise any of these matters concerning the investigation, and it is also irrelevant, let me say, to the licensing proceeding in that the I&A investigation is looking at other matters.

MR. SINKIN: Mr. Chairman, I don't believe -we received the transcript of the proceedings of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission meeting on April 15, 1980 on December 12, 1980, and my first opportunity to review that transcript was last week. And I was just struck by the statement of Mr. Fortuna in the transcript that indicate that in cooperation with the Office of Inspection and Enforcement, his office was conducting an independent investigation. It would seem to me what they were doing was trying to follow up any additional leads, any additional leads that had been developed by ISE, and find out if there was any more information that I&E should And he characterized what he was finding as "more of the same," about intimidation and harassment. So apparently, the Office of Inspection and Auditor found information about intimidation and harassment.

MR. NEWMAN: Mr. Chairman, I think this scam has gone on long enough here. Mr. Sinkin has indicated that he has had this transcript of this meeting since December 1980.

MR. SINKIN: That is just not correct. I have not had. I said it was received by CCANP on December 12th. I have not seen it.

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MR. NEWMAN: Mr. Sinkin is the only known member of CCANP to me, aside from Ms. Eastman, and there has to be some explanation why, if the document was in his possession in December of 1980, we hear about his request for that document or information in that document on March the 18th. I think what Mr. Reis has said is absolutely correct. This is horrendously out of time. And, again, Mr. Chairman, it's an illustration of how this proceeding will be forced to go if these motions out of time are allowed consistently.

This hearing is not going to be brought to an orderly close in a timely fashion. I told you we were opening a Pandora's box here by enter sining each of these late-filed motions which have no justification.

MR. REIS: I'm getting more and more concerned also, Mr. Chairman, that we are delaying things and that things are being pushed on.

As you remember, in our previous pre-hearing conference we had extensive discussion about scheduling and making sure we had time to get everything in. Now we look to the dates and we work backwards from those dates so that we could schedule everything.

MR. NEWMAN: That's right.

MR. REIS: Now we're coming and reopening everything again and looking at everything again Certainly, Mr. Sinkin, as an officer of CCANP, had a duty to make sure

that everything was going forward and that those dates were being met. The fact that he didn't check on it until the end of February is his own dereliction. I don't think we have to go beyond and point to what may have come out in a meeting of last April or might have been referred to in meetings where Mr. Sinkin was present in August. And again, something in the -- actually, the custody of CCANP since December and suddenly new things are raised.

Again, we have a hearing date of May 11th, and I think we ought to move forward to that.

MR. NEWMAN: And I don't believe that that hearing date of May 11th can be satisfied if these untimely motions with respect to identifying NRC Staff witnesses, with respect to identifying the Inspection-Audit people are permitted.

And, Mr. Chairman, I believe that if this goes on much longer, if we do see these further opportunities for delay, I think that the Board and I think we will ask the Board to certify to the Commission whether on the schedule that will have to be followed in order to complete this proceeding the mandate of the Commission is being followed.

MR. REIS: Mr. Chairman, may I be heard on one matter?

I&A, as I said, is an arm of the Commission and not of the NRC Staff. It does not look into matters from the point of view of licensing but as a check on the NRC itself.

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The NRC is not on trial here. We are considering a licensing matter and only a licensing matter.

Therefore, I think what I&A, or A&I, might have uncovered is totally irrelevant to these proceedings. I don't think that we should have any more delays along this line, and I think we should just go forward.

Certainly, Mr. Sinkin was to prepare or CCANP was to submit their witness list contemporaneously at the time we submitted our list. At that point, if he felt that there should be other witnesses on his list, he had an opportunity back then and an obligation back then to notify and put those people down. It's not after he sees our witnesses that he comes forward and says there should be additional people. That's an addition to it.

And further, again I strongly object to any people identified in the A&I report because the purpose of that is totally different. It will only confuse the hearing rules of the Board. I don't even know whether this Board has any jurisdiction over A&I at all or anything A&I did.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: The Board is going to not include A&I in the same order as I&E. I&A is, as Mr. Reis said, an arm of the Commission itself and is not technically involved in licensing, and has an overview of the Commission activities. In fact we recognize that their investigation could have developed other facts but we would trust I&A to the extent that

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that.

they were significant, to advise the Commission. I&A would not advise us. They would advise the Commission itself. Commission will have full review over any order we have. And to the extent they wish to rely on additional information provided by I&A, that would be the proof for them to do so.

I'm not even sure that we could issue an order which would affect I&A.

> MR. SINKIN: I wasn't aware of that problem. CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I have real problems on

> > I haven't made any definite decision yet.

MR. NEWMAN: Mr. Chairman, if that entire matter of the witnesses available to be entered is still open, or even if it's not, I'm going to ask as a matter of reconsideration that the time period specified for identifying prospective witnesses by the Intervenors be no later than next Monday, this coming Monday. I know of no way to meet the schedule set out in the Board's order and otherwise comply with the Commission's mandate other than by getting the identity of those prospective witnesses so that we can initiate depositions immediately. It is the only way that that's possible while keeping to the schedule that the Board has established.

I want to know those witnesses in Monday.

MS. BUCHORN: Well, Mr. Chairman, I don't think that we have to sit here and sit still for his threats.

MR. NEWMAN: Mr. Chairman, I don't want an empty list.

MS. BUCHORN: Mr. Chairman, this is the problem that we have been encountering all along.

MR. NEWMAN: Look, Ms. Buchorn, you say you are not going to produce any witnesses.

MR. SINKIN: She did not say that. She said if she produces witnesses, she will identify them to you.

MR. YEWMAN: Ms. Buchorn indicated yesterday that she had no witnesses. All right. Now, the record as it stands now is that Mr. Sinkin indicates that he believes he will have witnesses. Those witnesses must be identified no later than Monday if we are to keep to the schedule which involves the filing of testimony by April 23rd, and I don't want an empty list. I want that list to reflect the fact that Mr. Sinkin has spoken with the individual involved and he is indeed at least a prospective witness. We don't want to go chasing down blind alleys.

It's time to get some order into this proceeding, and one way to do it is to get those names before us on Monday.

MR. SINKIN: Mr. Chairman, I believe the Chairman's name is Bechhoefer in these proceedings.

We feel that we are prepared to identify potential witnesses. We will indicate to the Applicant whether we have secured their agreement or not, and we will provide to the

Applicant their last known address and telephone number to the best of our ability. I think we can do that fairly expeditiously. It might be more to the Applicant's advantage if we had a few more days so that they could be more definite. We might be able to say, "These people will definitely be witnesses." We might just send him a shotgun list of everybody in our pleadings.

MR. NEWMAN: I don't want a shotgun list. I want a list of the people that he can talk to in the next three days, to identify which are prospective witnesses for CCANP.

On this entire hearing and on every party in this proceeding.

Now it's time for you to assume a burden; namely, the burden of actively going out and identifying whether or not you really have witnesses or whether you intend to continue to prosecute this proceeding through the press. Now, let's turn up here with real witnesses under oath with real testimony, and let's get some realistic investigation of that, Mr. Sinkin, so that we can have that identification on Monday.

MR. SINKIN: I'll give you a gavel for your next birthday, Mr. Newman.

MR. GUTIERREZ: Excuse me. Mr. Chairman, I think everyone's position has been heard on this matter, and this would be an appropriate time for the Board to discuss how it's going to rule.

CHAIRMAN RECHHOEFER: The only thing I wanted to

point out was whether Mr. Sinkin will supply this information by Monday. If it's going to be a meaningless exercise, a few more days might be necessary, in which case we might give you an extra week to supplement your testimony. There are ways of doing this.

MR. SINKIN: There are remedies, yes, Mr. Chairman.

MR. NEWMAN: There are indeed remedies. All of
them involve a stretchout of the proceeding.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: No, that's not correct.

That is not correct.

MR. NEWMAN: Well, we'll see how it works out, Mr. Chairman.

MR. SINKIN: Mr. Chairman, as I said earlier,
I tried at lunch to contact one of the prospective witnesses.
Unfortunately, his phone number is unlisted. So I guess it's
going to require some kind of trick on the part of somebody
to go to his home to ask him if he is willing to be a witness.

Regarding other witnesses, we have again last known phone numbers and that sort of thing, where there might be someone who might know where they are. I would attempt to run those down.

If the Applicants want, I will send them on Monday the names of everyone I definitely intend to call as a witness. That might be no one at that time. I'll send them another letter on Tuesday, another letter on Wednesday. The

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Chairman.

minute I get any information on someone that is a prospective witness that we most definitely intend to call, I'll send it to them. I have no desire to hamper their efforts. I understand their rights. It's just it seems to me a meaningless gesture for me to name a bunch of people that we don't know whether they are willing to be witnesses and, therefore, whether we can call them and send them off on a wild goose chase that they're worrying about.

MR. NEWMAN: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Sinkin has had more than three years now to identify witnesses who might be used in this proceeding. And I think that if we are to extend that time now, that he should be under some obligation, some burden to come forward with a serious list of prospective witnesses. That means that he's got to do some work over the next three or four days so that the burden doesn't entirely fall on the Board or the parties to this proceeding.

We're not going to accept a buckshot list.

That's now what we're asking for. We're asking for a serious effort in a very, very timely fashion to identify witnesses who are likely to be produced.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: We had set the ten days.

MR. NEWMAN: The ten days is too late, Mr.

MR. SINKIN: Mr. Chairman, what the Applicants are trying to do is burden us with an unconscionable directive

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from the Chair so that we will be prohibited, essentially, from finding, locating, talking to witnesses who indeed were identified to them in our pleadings on many different occasions as the persons that were the sources of our information, identified to them throughout our pleadings. There are dozens of names, and those names are old. It has been quite some time. We had no idea when this hearing was going to come up until last November. It was pushed into May of this year.

So we will do our best to provide them with identities. We discourage on the part of the Board putting us in a position of the Applicants coming back to you on Monday and saying, "We didn't get a list. They aren't entitled to witnesses." Then we'll be right back to the same thing again, and that is what Mr. Newman's attempting to do.

And I would point out to the Board that I take exception to Mr. Newman's characterization of my effort to discover NRC witnesses as a "scam." I take exception to that remark. And I would also point out that as soon as I learned of the difficulties of our attorneys, I did my best to prepare for this hearing. During the past seven days, I believe I have missed two nights' sleep and we were able to file these motions you see here before you and create a record of substance here today. I think we have laised issues that are serious. I think that the effort we minutes agreed was an effort to cut us

off.

I think we have shown that we are raising are substantive matters of importance, that we have shown good cause for the problems that have arisen outside of our control.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, the Board has decided.

We are going to stick with the ten day rule. We will give the Applicants and the Staff an additional seven days to file supplementary testimony which would deal with any new material produced by their witnesses.

We would expect, though, a meaningful list at the end of that ten-day period.

MR. SINKIN: I understand.

MR. NEWMAN: I want it understood, Mr. Chairman, that we have not --

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: This will not delay the proceeding at all.

MR. NEWMAN: Well, I certainly can't warrant that. If there were witnesses who are identified and it takes a while to get their depositions, then it will take some time to formulate the evidence based upon the information in those depositions.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: We're giving them five days more than you suggested and we are giving you seven days more to file your supplementary testimony.

MR. NEWMAN: The task involved with just

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identifying a name as compared with the task involved in taking a deposition is quite different and quite substantially different.

I also recognize that if we impose the five-day rule, you've got the names. Then you would have had seven days less to provide supplementary testimony on that, so that we are giving you two extra days. The testimony still will be filed close to two weeks -- or two weeks before the start of the hearing.

MR. NEWMAN: And when is the Intervenors' testimony to be filed, Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: The Intervenors' testimony is going to be filed at the same time the other persons' testimony, with the exception of that based on the Staff -- the names they haven't gotten yet from the Staff.

MR. NEWMAN: And as I understand it, then, if the Staff provides the names of the witnesses sometime in the next several days --

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: If it's in the next several days, they will follow the same schedule. If it's substantially later, we might have to consider something additional. Maybe they could have the additional seven days as well.

MR. NEWMAN: So in effect, we really don't know whether this proceeding really can be compeleted because it may take some time for the NRC to make a determination as to

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whether or not those identities should be divulged. And what
the Chair is saying, as I understand it, is from that point forward
at whatever point the NRC identifies, if it determines to identify
those individuals, there will be some additional period
thereafter running during which time the Intervenors will be
allowed additional time to prepare and submit testimony to this
Board, even if that occurs in July or August. Am I correct?

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, we would have to consider that, but if it's likely to lead to additional information, yes, because we would -- if we know that there is additional information, we are not going to render a decision.

MR. NEWMAN: And the matter stands as well as it stood yesterday, that the Board cannot sit in July and August. Is that correct?

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, there is some flexibility in there, but I understand that August is out, not because of me, and July is largely out, although it's subject to some change. So that it's not completely locked in.

July is tentatively out, but it's possible that it would be back in, depending on the length of certain other proceedings.

MR. SINKIN: Mr. Chairman, just to have a complete record, in the view of CCANP, the holding of the hearing in September of this year will still be expedited. The formal licensing hearing is not scheduled until at least 1983, until the

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next delay in the project is announced, and we would oppose any motion to reconstitute this Board.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, the Board has -- the panel has numerous people all of whom have some conflicts, and I don't think it's possible to completely reconstitute every Board to enable -- while this Board can hold hearings in May and June, many other people can't.

MR. NEWMAN: Unless I misconceive it, this Board is a special kind of board. It has an unusual, as far as I know the first time a mandate of this type, co get on with an expedited decision, direct order from the Commission, and it would seem to me that if, as a result of the changes and alterations that may have to be made as a result of the Board rulings today, that this case cannot be brought to its conclusion, the proceeding brought to its conclusion, before the end of June, there is a good chance, in my view, that this Commission mandate can't be fulfilled by the Board, and I believe we will just have to examine that situation as it develops, but I do believe that unless there is reasonable assurance that this matter can be wrapped up before the end of June, I think we have to seriously then consider what the alternatives are.

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	CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I'm not saying we won't be
áble	to until we get into the hearing and see the amount of cross
exam.	ination required. We can't tell you right now whether the
time	that we have set forth is too much or too little or whether
it's	absolutely correct.

MR. NEWMAN: On the other hand, if we know that the intervenors are going to obtain the names of prospective witnesses thirty or forty days from now from the NRC, then at that point I think it will be very clear. There will be no question any longer as to whether this hearing can be completed before the end of June. On any schedule I foresee, I can't believe this Board can make that end date of June 30.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: That may be correct.

MR. NEWMAN: I think we will have to look at --

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: That would be true of any other boards, too. Just because some other board could sit in July or still a different board could sit in August doesn't mean that any of those other boards could sit in September or October or November.

MR. NEWMAN: Right. I'm not suggesting that I know what the schedules of the Board members are. I do believe, however --

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I think there is a real question of attempting to run it a matter of a month or two or so to attempt to reconstitute boards to be able to meet every -- not

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even every know possibility. I mean you can hold boards available just to sit down on a moment's notice. Any board that took over would have an extensive job of studying the records and finding out about what the information in it was. So I am just saying that we would hope to end it by the end of June. But whether that could be carried out, we don't know.

MR. SINKIN: Mr. Chairman, if we could just proceed with the NRC witness list, I only have one other question; and it's my understanding that Mr. Reis, in putting together the case, you intend to have available at the hearing persons who can address every I&E report that has been filed on the South Texas Nuclear Project.

Is that a correct understanding, or is that an incorrect understanding?

MR. REIS: Generally I think that's so. There might be some inspector who was on an audit report that we don't happen to have there. If you want to give me a list of people --

MR. SINKIN: I would say any report that we mentioned in our pleadings, and we have any number of them in our pleadings.

MR. REIS: Those, I think, we have.

MR. SINKIN: Those you have.

MR. REIS: We are not going to have each inspector who was on every report.

MR. SINKIN: I understand.

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them all?

MR. REIS: We are going to have one of the inspectors or somebody who can testify to -- the supervisory inspector, one of the inspectors, something like that. If you looked at our list, it did not include every inspector which was referenced.

MR. SINKIN: I also noted it did not include every inspector involved in the order to show cause.

MR. REIS: That's right.

MR. SINKIN: And it's not your intention to call

MR. REIS: No. We have the head of it, the resident inspector who was on that team and the headquarters contact person, the regional contact person; the resident inspector was on that team, and Mr. Hays was head of that team.

MR. SINKIN: Fine.

Mr. Chairman, that concludes our questions on the NRC witness list. We do have one question on the Applicant witness list.

MR. AXELRAD: Mr. Chairman, before Mr. Sinkin proceeds, let me obtain one clarification. I understand that the Board has in essence ruled that it has required the NRC staff to provide these names to the intervenors' counsel and to us and that if the intervenors obtain that information within the near future, they will still be required to file their testimony by April 23rd. I would like to make sure that we button down those requirements,

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that if the staff does provide that testimony or those names of individuals to the intervenors within, let us say, the next ten days, that the intervenors will be required to identify any additional witnesses shortly thereafter and to file that testimony by April 23rd. We do need some semblance of regularity as to what dates have to be met in order for this proceeding to still be able to go on on May 12th, and we need to know exactly what dates that the staff has to meet and what dates the intervenors will have to meet.

I did not, in the Board's Order before, hear any specific dates by which the staff, for example, had to submit that information to the intervenors and to us.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Would you ask us to apply a different standard than we applied to your receiving substantive testimony? We gave you an extra seven days for material received during the ten-day period. Would you not--

MR. HUDSON: I don't believe that's correct, Your Honor. You gave us an extra seven days because we were going to have to go out and take depositions and develop testimony, and you gave us an extra seven days in which to file testimony.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: They would also.

MR. SINKIN: Mr. Chairman, let me understand this.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Or they might.

MR. SINKIN: If on Day One the NRC staff decides that they will agree to the motion to compel and they provide us

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with 35 names or 40 names of people interviewed by the NRC in the order to show cause and sworn statements of those people in the order to show cause, I trust we will have a reasonable amount of time to contact and discuss with those people any possible testimony they would have. If it's a ten-day period, to reach 35 people might be rather difficult.

MR. AXELRAD: Mr. Chairman, if you do not impose the kind of deadlines that we are suggesting here, what you are saying is that you do not want to go to hearing on May 12th.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Are you telling me we shouldn't impose the same deadline--

MR. AXELRAD: I thought our deadline was April 23rd.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: We gave you a one-week

extension because ten days was too much. You asked for five days,

and we said ten; but you add an extra week to file your testimony.

If they supply the names within ten days, should I not give them

the same time for filing their testimony?

MR. HUDSON: There is one difference, Your Honor.

We have supplied the names of our witnesses on time and have met
all the required deadlines, and the only reason that CCANP might
be getting names late is because they did not see to it that their
attorneys did their job or they did not do the job themselves. So
I don't know that they're entitled to the same extra seven days
that we got.

We got those days because we were being burdened by

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their failure to comply with this Board's orders. They're now -you're trying to give them seven days because they failed to comply
with this Board's orders.

MR. SINKIN: Mr. Chairman, there has been no talk of penalties or sanctions here. All I am saying is realistically if I am handed a list of 35 people on Monday and told that by the following Wednesday I must identify to the Applicants who on that list are going to be our witnesses at the hearing, it sounds like an impossible task to me. I mean I can't imagine that the Applicants have been desperate to get our witness list within the next days so that they can proceed to identify and depose those people and carry out discussions with them under the Protective Order and all of that, and they want those identities in a hurry so that they can get ready. It's the getting ready that's the problem.

I am now in their position. I will be receiving names that will be totally unknown to me prior to my receiving those names, and have to find those people, talk to them, decide if they want to testify, and then decide to identify them for the Applicants. It seems to me I need some reasonable time after the dates the NRC actually delivers the names to me to make that determination. And the ten days is not a reasonable time.

MR. REIS: Your Honor, I think all this discussion-I don't want to make a formal motion to reconsider--but all this
discussion points to the fact why the motion--or why there should

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be reconsideration of the motion to allow the Applicant to file out of time his request for names—the intervenor to file out of time his request for the names. We did in our response very definitely say that we dispute our withholding of these names.

"Fine. Here are your remedies. Take care of it." It was time to take care of it.

We're going on and on now about times and try to fit everything in before a hearing. Looking at the totality of the circumstances of this case, I must ask the Board--and as the afternoon draws on, it becomes more and more obvious to me--why the Board should reconsider its motion to allow them to file out of time.

MR. NEWMAN: If I may be heard on that, Mr. Chairman.

I believe that we have heard enough on the record this afternoon
to raise the most serious question--

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: The Board really doesn't want to—the Board is not going to reconsider that Order, and I don't want to waste the time 'earing about it. We do want those names. The Board is going to ask for those names in any event. And if we decide they have to be called, it's really going to tie up the proceedings. So we think that half of those names supplied now will expedite the proceedings. We want the names, and we want to be able to make sure that the record is adequate.

MR. NEWMAN: Whatever the Board wants to do is obviously within the Board's domain to decide.

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CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Right.

MR. NEWMAN: The question of whether or not intervenors should have an opportunity to identify new witnesses based upon information which may be subsequently divulged them from the NRC really raises the most serious questions as to whether or not this proceeding can possibly get on and get over within anything resembling an expeditious fashion.

I think Mr. Reis's observation is absolutely correct, that through a pattern of rulings this afternoon, the whole mandate of the Commission is jeopardized in these proceedings.

MR. SINKIN: Mr. Chairman, I see no mandate in the September 22nd Order that says, "On June 30th, ye shall be finished." It doesn't say a thing about when. It says "expedited." Expedited has a great deal of leeway in it. It means earlier than normal, and that's what we're doing. A normal hearing on this operating license would be sometime in 1983, '84, '85, who knows when. We're expediting it at least two years and that I consider expedited.

MR. NEWMAN: Mr. Chairman, obviously the only reason I am anxious for the June 30th date was because the Chair indicated the Board had some difficulty in convening and sitting during July and August, which meant to me that unless the proceeding could be completed by June the 30th, it couldn't possibly be completed until next fall.

Under no reading of the term "expedited decision"

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could I come to the conclusion that September is within the Commission's mandate. And I do believe that on that basis, Mr. Chairman, I think we have to seriously consider whether, in light of the rulings, in light of further opportunity to identify witnesses and to submit later testimony, whether this Board can fulfill the Commission's desire for an expedited determination.

MR. AXELRAD: Not only that, Mr. Chairman, every principle of fairness would require that all the parties file their testimony at the same time, leading to the hearing on May 11th, one party not being permitted to receive the testimony of everyone else and submit testimony later.

I do not understand under the Board's ruling how the Board presently expects that all testimony will be filed sufficiently in advance of the May 11th proceeding for the hearing to start.

If the Board has specific schedules in mind, taking into account its a ing to compel the Staff to provide names of these witnesses, names of these individuals, if the Board does have such a specific schedule and identifies it right now for all the parties to conform to, and that schedule will lead to a proper start of a hearing on May the 11th, then that's one thing.

I have not heard what the Board's schedule is contemplated.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: The Board would like the staff to supply the names immediately. The staff is obviously not going

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to do it, at least before I issue an order, and I have to get back to Washington to issue an order, a written order. That probably will not even happen in a day, though I hope I can get it out by the end of the week.

MR. AMELRAD: Let's assume that it takes ten days for the Staff to provide the information--let's assume five days, whatever time Mr. Reis would say he would require to make the decision one way or the other. I would like to see what the schedule is, assuming that the staff does supply those names.

If the Staff doesn't supply those names, I assume that the Board has to determine a completely different schedule. And I don't know how the Board contemplates still being able to start a hearing on May 12th.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER. Well, the Board may be able to start the hearing without having all the evidence and all of the testimony served, but it would be better if we recognized to have all the testimony prepared and submitted in advance.

MR. REIS: Certainly, certainly other hearings have started without all testimony prepared and served.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: This is what I am aware of.
We would certainly like--this does not mean that we will not start
on May 12th.

MR. REIS: Well, Your Honor, in that connection, in connection with the schedule, there was some talk earlier--and before we leave it today--of hearing definitive issues all at once.

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The staff at least believes that the issues are so wrapped up that each party should present its case in order rather than hearing Issue A and then Issue B and then Issue C. The testimony will overlap from panel to panel, encompassing many of the areas, and it is not a matter that you could divide up the testimony to meet the various -- you cannot divide up the testimony just to meet various enumerated issues.

> MR. SINKIN: Mr. Chairman? CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER:

MR. SINKIN: We take a different view of that. would much prefer, in terms of presentation, that Issue A be taken up, that the Applicants, the intervenors, the NRC staff present their evidence on Issue A, present their cross examination and their witnesses. We are intending to appeal your Order this morning regarding our motion to alter the schedule of the hearing.

Yes.

If we do get to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, speculating for a moment, and they do say that we are entitled to a separate decision on Issue A, and that is how we read their Order, then it would certainly be worthwhile to have prepared for the hearings on that grounds so as to not to have to go back and redo presentations of all parties to deal with that ruling.

Now, we feel that it is more logical to deal with it on an issue-by-issue basis since some things have to do with the program plan for oper tion; some things have to do with the past actions of the Applicants. We would not encourage a giant

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mishmash of issues of witnesses presented, on all sorts of grounds.

You are aware of our objections to what went on in the November hearing. It's another form of that objection here in terms of putting the issues all together.

MR. AXELRAD: Mr. Chairman, if I may present the Applicants' position on that matter.

As the Board has noted before, the Applicants have the burden of proof in this proceeding. The issues and the contentions are intimately interrelated. There are matters which are brought up and a series of events which relate to one issue, which relate to one contention. We have spent a tremendous amount of time preparing our presentation for this proceeding.

We have 35 witnesses; we have prepared them in a logical, sensible fashion so that we could have the panels of witnesses address related matters. We could not possibly dissect those into Issue A or Issue B or fairness contentions.

We think that if we are forced to proceed other than on the basis that we wish to present our case--but we have the responsibility and the burden of proof--that would do us a gross injustice.

And going back to the matter we were starting to address before, we would like, as we indicated in our letter, to present our entire case before the starf and the intervenors, if the intervenors are to proceed, have to present any of their testimony.

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And we believe that it would be grossly unjust if we did have to proceed before the testimony of all the other parties were filed. And the schedule which the Board is beginning to consider, based upon this recent ruling on identification by the NRC staff individuals, is starting to look as if it would require us and perhaps the staff to provide all of our testimony on April 23rd or shortly thereafter, before the start of the May 11th hearing, and then have to proceed, have our witnesses cross examined without yet knowing what the testimony is, is going to be, of witnesses of intervenors who, under the Board's present schedule, may not even have to be identified before our witnesses will be cross examined.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Rebuttal is available.

MR. REIS: Yes. Mr. Chairman, I agree with the Applicant to some extent, and then I diverge from him.

I agree that each party should put on their own case. However, I think that the parties, as he has just indicated, could supplement any other way. That is the way we prepared this case, and that's the way we have prepared our testimony. We have already prepared substantial amounts of testimony with the idea that the matters generally are going on and that testimony will go to all of the issues. We have not divided it up.

Our first panel generally deals with the past history of Houston Lighting & Power; and Panel Two deals with the Inspection Report 7919.

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But there are matters that touch on all A, B, C, D, E, and F in each of the panel's testimony, and we don't intend to bring the panels on and off again and divide it up as to each of those particular issues. And that's the way we prepared it.

If you look at the outline of our testimony, you will see, though, that it is somewhat Panels One and Two generally deal with past violations, but I can't say that it's completely separate.

And, as I said, we have already done a substantial amount of work in preparing the testimony and--

MR. SINKIN: Mr. Chairman, we considered, when looking at the two lists side by side, from my impresssion of the NRC list was that it was basically organized along the lines of Issue A, Issue B, Issue C, and on down the line.

If you look at what they propose to talk about, it seems to track the past allegations of the corrective actions and then into the other matters at issue.

hand, do not reflect any such division. The first witness is Mr. Jordan, who goes directly to the response to the order to show cause which would be Issue B. And the first panel goes directly to current operations, and it is not until the third presentation that you have the violations in the order to show cause coming up at all; and then they are addressed in the same context as the response to the order to show cause.

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It seems like the Applicants' presentations don't track anything.

MR. AXELRAD: Mr. Chairman, I don't believe we have to justify for Mr. Sinkin the fashion in which we are going to present the case before this Board to consider whether or not we are entitled to an operating license and where the Board has to consider whether or not we are entitled to an operating license. We are going to start off our case with the President, with the testimony of the President of the Company who will be providing to the Board information with respect to the Company's dedication to the safe construction and operating of the plant.

We are going to provide testimony with respect to the current activities of the Company in managing and operating QA-QC program for the plant.

we are then going to have a very carefully selected panel which will inform the Board of the past history of compliance of this plant, of this Company, and the manner in which it has proceeded to respond in a responsible fashion to everything that was brought to its attention in NRC inspection reports and how the Company responded to the order to show cause.

And I don't believe that we need to go any further in Mr. Sinkin's accusations with respect to all logic in the presentation of our case.

We are not going to be able to proceed with the filing of testimor of 35 witnesses and over a dozen panels, which

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is what we have been preparing for the past several months we are not going to be able to change that substantially to meet some arbitrary decision as to what kind of testimony we should be preparing in presenting our case.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Let me ask you a few questions first. You seem to be treating the presentation of your panels as if you had won the motion you filed before the last prehearing conference, and we did set out some discrete issues.

Now, are your witnesses addressing those discrete issues, or are they trying to take the approach that you took in the letter which we di not adopt?

MR. AXELRAD: The witnesses are preparing information which is addressed to all of the discrete issues. And at present, the information which we present to the Board as part of this record will enable the Board to make findings with respect to all the issues before it.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Are the with esses going to be able to tell us which issues they're addressing?

MR. AXELRAD: Mr. Chairman, if we may look at the issues, the question of competence and characters and the issues of noncompliances come up in Issue A, it comes up in Issue—I don't have the issues before me—comes up in Issue B or C; there are specific contentions within what the intervenors had had admitted that relate to noncompliances which, if course, are the very same thing that's addressed in Issue A.

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In Issue A and in Issue C and Issue D and in Issue E, there are references to the order to show cause, there are references to notice of violation. We are going to be presenting information with respect to our response to the notice of violation, with respect to our response to the order to show cause.

That information will be relevant to Issue A; that information will be relevant to Issue C; that information will be relevant to Issue D; that information will be relevant to Issue E. How can we-we're not going to testify six different times with respect to what we have done with respect to the order to show cause and notice of violation. We are going to testify as to that in one logical sequence.

We have a large number of panels addressed to the three basic technical problems that have been raised--+he backfill, the concrete and welding--and we are going to have separate, discrete panels discussing those matters. We cannot bring everybody together all at one time just to address Issue A.

Almost all of the things that are covered in our testimony cover different parts of Issue A. Issue A-2 refers to instances of noncompliance. A number of those have to be addressed by differing panels.

MR. REIS: Mr. Chairman, I think that the parties should be left to present the case in the way each of the parties wants. Generally a party has a right to decide its order of proof and how it will put on its witnesses in the course of the

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proceeding, and I think that should happen here. The only thing that might be different here is that we ought to recognize and hold off with the possibility, in view of the deadlines and other things before the Board today, that there may have to be supplemental testimony that will come after the parties' preparation and presentation, much in the nature of rebuttal. It might not be technically, completely rebuttal; it might be supplemental rather than rebuttal, but there might be additional matters put forward. And we just have to keep that in mind.

But I think to some extent I concur with the

Applicant and to some extent I disagree with them. I think we can
hold that March 11th date. I think we should start. I have no
doubt that we should press forward and get any testimony we can,
get any testimony we can in at that point, recognizing and leaving
it to the parties to present their proof in the order in which
they wish to present it, recognizing in view of some of the matters
that transpired today that that testimony is going to have to be
supplemented and that the parties would have to have an opportunity
to supplement that testimony maybe a little later in the hearing.

MR. AXELRAD: Mr. Chairman, what we are headed for is not only have the intervenors slept on their rights by not proceeding from November until now, but instead of being penalized for having slept on their rights, it appears to us that trey're going to be rewarded; they're going to have the opportunity to file their testimony after having seen all the testimony filed by

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the Applicants and by the staff. And I think that is a gross miscarriage of justice.

MR. SINKIN: Mr. Chairman, I would point out that in the finding of good cause there was no indication that we did not have good cause but it was a finding we did have good cause.

There was no discussion of penalties or sanctions in that discussion.

On * 2 problem of these issues, is it our understanding that the Chair or the Board has the authority to schedule
the issues for presentation as separate, discrete issues and order
presentation of evidence in that manner?

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: We have the authortiy.

MR. SINKIN: You have the authority to do that,
then.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: All parties do normally select the way they will present the cases.

MR. SINKIN: I understand, Mr. Chairman, but your point is very well taken about the divisions of the issues. I think on page 267 and 268 of the November transcript is where you and Mr. Newman discussed their suggestions for how the issues should be presented, and this concern was raised that a witness would be asked a question about: Do you know of the incident in which Individual X was intimidated?

And the answer would be, "Well, that may have happened, but we have this new quality assurance program that is

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going to take care of everything and make everything fine again and that there would be such a meshing together of all the testimony that it would not allow a good separation to see each issue in light of that testimony.

And I think that's exactly what we're getting in the Applicants' witness list and presentation. And the only way to prevent that is to schedule the issues one at a time.

MR. REIS: Your Honor, in looking at the issues, that just can't be done. I think Mr. Newman has pointed out that it can't be done. Too many of the matters, they are not discrete issues, and they all develop, for instance, character as to the very nature of the issue. It's encompassed by all of these.

Every one of them deals with the Applicants' character and how you can predict their character and their likelihood of complying with QA-QC in the future, all of these issues. So you won't be able to separate them out.

MR. NEWMAN: And, Mr. Chairman, I just want to add one thing.

MR. REIS: It's just an impossibility.

MR. NEWMAN: Mr. Chairman, I just want to add one more thought that hasn't been made.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: We want to take a break and have a conference, but--

MR. NEWMAN: I would like for you to take into consideration one fact which may not have gotten across. We have

20024 (202) D.C. BUILDING, WASH, NGTON, S.W., REPORTERS 300 7TH STREET, been spending the past four months or so developing testimony along the lines that we conceived of as being necessary to carry the burden of proof in this proceeding. We cannot possibly disassemble the pattern of evidence that we have developed over the past four months to accommodate an artificial split in the issues when the issues are so clearly interrelated. We have hundreds upon hundreds of manhours invested in pulling together a case that we believe carries the burden of proof.

And we think that since we have the burden of proof, we ought to have the ability to put on our case in the way that we think best fulfills that burden, and I think any other--

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Let me ask you: Would this be so we thought that your presentation did not address the contentions which we set forth?

MR. NEWMAN: Mr. Chairman, I submit to you that that is a risk that the Applicant runs, that if the Applicant either fails to address an issue or addresses an issue poorly, it's at its own peril.

MR. AXELRAD: I cannot imagine how you could even have a tentative view as to whether or not we will carry our burden, simply on the basis of the identification of witnesses and supplements to their testimony. If you are not satisfied, you will have to be not satisfied after we have presented our entire case and you have reviewed the record from it. I cannot imagine how you are suggesting that you have any doubts as to that at this

particular time, not having heard any testimony at all.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I am not suggesting anything.

What I am suggesting is that we do inspect the issues as set forth
to be addressed.

MR. NEWMAN: The issues will be addressed.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: And we expect--I think we may write a decision based on the issues, resolving the issues as set forth.

MR. REIS: Your Honor, Mr. Chairman, we intend to address each matter, and probably our findings will in some manner bring it together and back to the issues, in writing our findings. But it was not possible to do so--

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: The order of presentation—

MR. REIS: That's right. It was not possible to

do so in preparing our testimony; and naturally, we would be
shifting panels off and on the stand all the time. We have
invested, as the Applicants, substantial time, very substantial
time in preparing our testimony on the supposition that we would
present our case in the manner we thought was our case. And we did
already invest substantial time doing that.

And I just want to call that to the Board's attention.

MR. SINKIN: Mr. Chairman, this investment of substantial time on the part of the Applicants, I understand that that's burdensome for them; but it is also my understanding that

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the Chairman of this Board has the authority, or at least this Board as a whole has the authority to decide how they want the evidence presented. And the Applicants have taken the risks they have taken, is that in preparing their testimony in a specific way, the Board would want it presented differently. That's a risk they have taken.

I think this whole discussion is very relevant to what went on last November and how the incredibly difficult discussion in drawing the issues was created by that November 14 letter, and that when they finally emerged, the issues lacked the clarity that they needed to have.

And that was what our motion to alter the Order was all about. We fail to have a clear record on each issue. You are going to have to have evidence presented in such a way that it clearly pertains to that issue.

MR. REIS: Mr. Chairman --

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: We want to take a break to discuss some of these things so--

MR. REIS: I just wanted to say that I think in writing findings of fact to all of those problems can be gotten over quite easily because you write your finding of fact to address the issues of the Board if you had any idea of what was going on in an NRC proceeding. And the fact that you might reference page 200 and page 1200 in the same finding of fact, there's nothing wrong with that.

true.

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MR. AXELRAD: We'll address each of the issues and the issues that need to be considered and how they need to be considered. It is obvious that Mr. Sinkin has not prepared proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law before and is not aware as to how the record of a proceeding is properly brought ultimately before the Board, except the Board can make the decision it needs to make in the course of the proceedings before it.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, to some extent that is

MS. SINKIN: I understand that you --

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: You do have to address the issues. The proposed findings, we will expect them to address the issues which we have admitted, and normally this will be done.

MR. SINKIN: But you yourself, Mr. Chairman, expressed reservations in November about the manner in which evidence was going to be presented as to getting it all in a lump so that the way people would be testifying would by shying away from certain issues so they could talk about other issues continuously.

I don't have the exact page number; I hope you remember that dialogue between yourself and Mr. Newman.

And I think that's precisely what's been set up to happen here, that the Applicants' case is going to be presented in such a way that each question, other than from the Applicant, is going to miss its mark. That's the purpose, to deflect the

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questions away from the issues as they are raised.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, let's have a short recess. We want to talk over some of these things.

(Brief recess)

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: The Board is going to allow the Applicant and the staff to prepare their testimony as they are doing. We do expect that the issues will be addressed in terms of proposed findings in terms of the admitted issues.

The date we have set for the intervenors' testimony is for any testimony of individuals which we aren't relying on the staff's names; the 23rd date will apply to you as well.

If you are relying on names provided by the staff, if you get the names within the next five days, then you still must meet the 23rd; if you get them within ten days, then you get the extra week, the same extra week the Applicant got.

If it's beyond that, we'll have to rule on that later, but you will get more time; but what it will be, I don't know.

One of the things the Board thinks has to be discussed is any further—if there is further discovery which the previous Order of ours allowed on the SER matters, to the extent that testimony is based on that, I believe that that cannot come in on the same schedule either.

But in our view, the SER issues will be taken up

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towards the end of the proceeding, even though there is a considerable overlap.

MR. AXELRAD: We have a specific schedule to propose with respect to the SER matters.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Right. Well, that's what I-I did not want to have our rule--our earlier ruling incorporate
those. We would like to hear a proposal and get the parties'
reactions to that.

MR. SINKIN: I don't understand why we have got to inspect the SER on April the--

MR. AXELRAD: Well, let me make my suggestion with respect to the schedule. It's not dependent upon the specific date the SER has submitted, although I understood from the staff that they expected it in the first week in April.

We would suggest that starting from today that the SER is submitted, issue is served, that there then be a 15-day period for filing of discovery requests which--

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Things that we have ordered.

MR. AXELRAD: That within that same 15-day period, any witnesses who will be testifying with respect to matters covering the SER also be identified and the substance of their testimony.

MR. GUTIERREZ: Excuse me, Mr. Chairman. Those individuals--maybe it wasn't clear--have been identified in our identification of witnesses and substance of testimony submittal

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of March 2. If it would help, I could identify them for the record.

MR. AXELRAD: I'm not talking so much with respect to staff witnesses in speaking that the staff will be providing witnesses which appear for the SER.

But obviously, if after we or the intervenors have a chance to receive the SER, if we want to identify additional witnesses not covered in the SER, we will do that within 15 days.

Responses to discovery requests which are filed within that 15-day period would have to be answered within 15 days, which is the approximate time normally allowed under the regulations.

The testimony on the SER matters would be filed 45 days after the SER was served, and a hearing with respect to SER matters would commence 60 days after the SER was served.

In other words, for example, if the SER is served on April the 7th, by April 22nd people would have to file discovery requests and identify witnesses. Within 15 days after those discovery requests, say by May 7, or the latest date on discovery requests would be the day it would be answered. The testimony would be filed on May 22nd, and the hearing could then commence on June 8th, which is 60 days after April 7th.

As it turns out, the Board does not have a hearing session presently scheduled for June 8th, so presumably the hearing on SER matters could not take place before June 22nd, which is the

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next hearing session after June 8th, that the Board has indicated is available.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: The question I would have was whether that schedule would require the intervenors to be preparing testimony at the same time they're involved with the hearing.

Would you read out the--not the number of days, but the dates again.

MR. AXELRAD: The SER is April 7th, discovery requests by April 22nd.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: By the way, the April the 7th reads--would you say--is that the issue date or the service? You have to always add five days which if you serve it by mail, it takes that time, so . . .

MR. AXELRAD: April 7th is the service date.

Fifteen days after the service date would be the last date for filing discovery requests. Those are the same dates that we had set forth in the schedule before.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Right. But that's actually 20 days after April 7th?

MR. AXELRAD: I don't believe so, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Service, when something is served, you add five days. The reason we said 15 days after service was to include a mailing time. We didn't say after issuance; we said after service. So that's how that works.

MS. BUCHORN: Mr. Chairman -- never mind.

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MR. AXELRAD: The responses to discovery requests would have to be filed 15 days after the discovery request had been made.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: That's correct, or after service. I don't remember. Let me check. Just a minute.

MR. AXELRAD: Okay. If that adds another five days to that, that would then come out to approximately May 17th. The testimony would be required to be filed 45 days after the service of the SER, which would have been May 22nd; but if you add five days to that, it will make it May 27th. And the hearing would start 60 days after the SER was served, which would be June 8th or possibly June 15th or June 13th.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, the June 22 date would still apply for that. Under that, even with our mailing time, that would be that we could come to hearing on those matters even with that June session in there.

MR. AXELRAD: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Actually, there is no reason why this 60 days would have to take into account mailing time. We could have the hearing start 60 days after the actual issuance date of the SER, or if the SER slips a few days, it would still be well within the June 22nd.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I think that June 22 is the only date we have in that period of time, because I think our other session in June was June 1st and 4th.

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Is that correct?

MR. HUDSON: And the last week of June, June 22nd 1 through 29th. 2 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I am saying the June 22nd, 3 the last week in June, yes. Do you have any objections to that? 5 MR. SINKIN: I am figuring this out, Mr. Chairman. 6 Assuming April 7th is service, we have filing of discovery on April 27th, witnesses identified on April 27th, then answers to discovery are due 15 days plus five, after April 27th. correcc? 10 MR. AXELRAD: Answers to discovery questions are 11 due 15 days after the discovery request is received. 12 MR. SINKIN: The filing of it. 13 MR. AXELRAD: I mean after service. 14 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Right, right. Presumably 15 the staff will be responding to discovery here, gentlemen. 16 17 MR. SINKIN: That would be the first day of the 18 hearing, May 12th, that the answer would come in; and between May 19 12th and May 27th would be allowed for preparing and submission of 20 testimony based on the SER, discovery on the SER. Those dates do 21 seem to coincide with the hearing, which could create a problem.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: That's correct.

The hearing dates -- the last hearing date in May would be the 22nd.

MR. SINKIN: So there would be only five days in

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that period, other than weekends—and it may even be on weekends apparently—in which we would not be in the hearing. Perhaps we could add an extra seven days to the 27th, which does not necessarily mean, in our view, that the June date has to be moved too severely. The May 27th testimony is instead filed on June 3rd.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: How about putting the June 1st date, when the hearing is going to restart, as the date for that testimony to be filed?

MR. SINKIN: June 1st instead of May the 27th.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: And leave it open for the

June 22nd hearing which is the--

MR. SINKIN: That's all right.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: That's the schedule we will set for that.

I hope that there are not other matters that we have to discuss because we would love to adjourn, but is there anything that must be taken up now before the start of the hearing or the next time we come down?

MS. BUCHORN: The only comment that I have is that I had anticipated some discovery or, rather, interrogatories, that I would be filing interrogatories on the show cause order itself, and my being in the hospital prevented me from doing that. I do have them formulated; it would just be a matter of getting them typed up and getting them sent in.

MR. AXELRAD: Mr. Chairman, this is grossly

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improper.

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MR. REIS: Right.

MR. AXELRAD: We are in the midst of preparing testimony for the proceeding. Intervenors have had God knows how long to prepare--

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I am aware of this. We are inclined to deny this because we will consider that aspect of discovery closed; we have to cut it off at some point. And I recognize you have been sick, and I'm sorry. But we have allowed considerably further discovery so . . .

MR. AXELRAD: The only discovery permitted, if I understand it, is the taking of depositions of new names provided to other--to either us or to the intervenors.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: That's correct.

MR. AXELRAD: In a 30-day period for taking depositions of those people after those names are received.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: That's correct.

MR. AXELRAD: That is the only discovery that is

permitted.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Under our older Order, right.

MR. REIS: Mr. Chairman, may I have a clarification

of that? If we give names that are names that have already appeared in the filings of the intervenors, is there a right to take depositions of those people if they already have those names?

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: One of the reasons we wanted

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the names was to find out if they're the same people. That's one of the reasons the Board wanted that information revealed.

MR. REIS: Because I think that any further depositions coming at this time should be limited to those names

MR. SINKIN: May I have a moment?

CHAIRMAN SINKIN: I would tend to agree, but I

would hope . . .

that might be a surprise.

MR. SINKIN: One moment, Mr. Chairman. I have to understand this.

CHAIRMAN SINKIN: All right.

(Off the record)

MS. BUCHORN: I was still in the hospital.

MR. SINKIN: Ms. Buchorn was in the hospital when these first deadlines came up.

I didn't quite understand what was said about depositions, the taking of depositions. Are there any restrictions on us at the moment in terms of the taking of depositions of the Applicants' witness list or the NRC's witness list? Are we under any restriction at the moment on that point?

MS. BUCHORN: They were just filed.

MR. HUDSON: Yes. April 1st is the deadline for taking those depositions; they were filed on March 2nd, not just--

25 yet.

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1 MR. HUDSON: That's right. 2 MS. BUCHORN: So there are no restrictions until that time? 4 MR. HUDSON: That's right. April 1st is the 5 deadline. MR. SINKIN: That was my question. 7 MS. BUCHORN: Okay. CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: What we're considering now, though, there is an additional -- I believe it was 30 days; I don't 10 have the Order in front of me at the moment -- for depositions of 11 witnesses whose names you get after the fact; and you're going to 12 be supplied some names and you have 30 days to take their 13 depositions. 14 Mr. Chairman, it's unrealistic to MR. SINKIN: 15 restrict us to, if the name is already in our pleadings and we are 16 not entitled to depose --17 MS. BUCHORN: Absolutely. 18 MR. SINKIN: --if they've told us something two 19 years ago and now they have told the NRC something else two years 20 later that we had no knowledge of, I see no basis for restricting 21 our access to deposing those people. 22 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I think we won't impose any 23 restrictions at this stage. The general 30-day rule will apply.

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to have the names if we couldn't depose them.

MS. BUCHORN: Thank you. It won't do us any good

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CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, it would if you had already deposed them. That was the whole point of Mr. Reis's motion or point, but we will not impose any restrictions.

Any further matters?

MR. AXELRAD: Yes, Your Honor. Do I understand correctly that the intervenors are required to identify witnesses by a week from Monday, which is March the 30th? That was the previous Order of the Board with respect to granting the intervenors the ability to name witnesses later.

Now, to the extent that the intervenors would name any new witnesses based upon information that they receive from the NRC staff, I would assume that those witnesses would have to be identified within ten days after they get that.

MR. SINKIN: Isn't that what I precisely objected to? Ten days is hardly adequate time to reach the length of the list.

MR. AXELRAD: Well, they are required to file--if they receive the information from the NRC staff within ten days, they are required to file the testimony of those witnesses by April 30th.

MR. REIS: Right.

MR. AXELRAD: Since they are required to file the testimony of those witnesses by April 30th, sometime before April 30th they should have to identify the witnesses. And I am trying to ascertain when they would be required to identify those

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witnesses. Certainly it wouldn't be on April 30th; it would be some day before that--April 5?

MR. SINKIN: That's a matter of reason, you know.

If the NRC decides that they're going to release 35 or 40 names to us, then we are to decide whether we are going to have them as witnesses. We need a reasonable amount of time in which to find those people, talk to them and decide whether we want to tender their testimony, decide if they're willing to be witnesses. I'm not sure--I mean, you know, they're essentially--

MS. BUCHORN: You're going to have to be Superman.

MR. SINKIN: Yeah, really.

MR. AXELRAD: I would suggest that since they have to file the testimony by April 30th, they should be required to identify those witnesses by April 10th.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Could you live with the April 10th date?

MR. SINKIN: We're saying that if within ten days--CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: No, we not.

MR. SINKIN: -- the NRC gives us the mames, then-CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Oh, yes, yes.

MR. SINKIN: Then within ten days the NRC gives us the names, we would then have until April the 10th to identify those witnesses or not. Today is the 18th. Ten days would be Saturday the 28th, really moving back to Monday the 30th. And we would be given essentially 11 days to develop our witness list.

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BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024 (202) 554-2345 REPORTERS 300 7TH STREET, S.W. That's exactly what I objected to earlier. I don't think that's a reasonable amount of time to take that number of names and determine whether they're going to be witnesses or not.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: We'll give you to the 15th of April, but don't do it by mail. Telephone the Applicants.

MR. SINKIN: April 15th, and telephone them. Okay.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Telephone them and make sure to tell them what you're sending them.

MR. AXELRAD: And I assume if the staff identifies it within five days, which was the other deadline, then they would have to identify witnesses five days before that, which would be April the 10th; that's the testimony they're supposed to file April 23rd, so presumably they can identify those witnesses by April 10th.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Right; that's correct.

MR. AXELRAD: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

One last matter: We have had the Order retyped, reflecting the corrections and changes which were made at the prehearing conference earlier today, and we'll give a copy of each to--

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Give us a copy.

MR. NEWMAN: Give it to the Chairman.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: We would like to adjourn. We received the copy.

The prehearing conference is now adjourned. We

will see you May 12th.

Oh, one further thing: We ask the Applicants to

advise us about arrangements for the site tour on the morning of

the 12th.

MR. NEWMAN: Yes. We can confirm that and I'll have somebody get in touch with the Board directly.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: All the parties should be notified.

MR. NEWMAN: Absolutely. We'll advise everybody by telephone.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: One person contacted me from CCANP and I would not--she asked me if we had any objections; she was not a representative. But I would have no objection if one or two extra members came along. Thirty or 40 might be too many.

MR. NEWMAN: We'll advise the Chair and we'll advise Mr. Sinkin and advise Ms. Euchorn.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: The prehearing conference is adjourned.

(Whereupon, at 3:35 p.m., the prehearing conference in the above-entitled matter was adjourned.)

United States of America Nuclear Regulatory Commission

ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING BOARD Charles Bechhoefer, Chairman Dr. James C. Lamb Mr. Ernest E. Hill

IN THE MATTER OF	S
HOUSTON LIGHTING & POWER COMPANY, ET AL.	S Docket Nos. STN 50-498 OL STN 50-499 OL
South Texas Project, (Units 1 and 2)	\$ \$

MEMORANDUM AND ORDER RULING UPON MOTIONS TO COMPEL CEU AND CCANP TO RESPOND TO INTERROGATORIES PURSUANT TO A PROTECTIVE ORDER (March 18, 1981)

On January 16, 1981, Houston Lighting & Power Company, acting on behalf of all Applicants in the captioned operating license proceeding, filed "Applicants' Motion for Extension of Time in Which to File Motion to Compel Answers to Interrogatories." Applicants asked that the motion be regarded either as a request for extension of time or as a motion to compel answers. The purpose of the pleading was to resolve the failure of intervenors Citizens for Equitable Utilities, Inc. (CEU) and Citizens Concerned About Nuclear Power (CCANP) to respond

(i) to various interrogatories to Applicants' first and second sets of interrogatories, respectively, (ii) to all interrogatories in Applicants' second and third sets and its third and fourth sets of interrogatories, respectively.

On the eve of the prehearing conference held March 17-18, 1981, in Austin, Texas CEU and CCANP filed Answers to Applicants' second and third sets of interrogatories. The adequacy of these answers and the specific interrogatories which CEU and CCANP had failed to answer in their responses to the previous interrogatories were discussed at the prehearing conference. All questions regarding Applicants' second set of interrogatories to CEU and its third set to CCANP were resolved and do not require Board action with the exception of one tape recording acquired by CCANP. In addition, CCANP agreed to answer within ten (10) days several interrogatories which were the subject of Applicants' Motion to Compel Further Answers dated April 15, 1980. After discussion between the parties at the prehearing conference, the only matters to be resolved by this Board related to the interrogatories in Applicants' first set to CEU and its second set to CCANP which requested the identity of individuals who supplied information to either CEU or CCANP which formed the basis of Contentions 1 or 2 as accepted in the Board's August 3, 1979 Order.

As observed in the Board's Memorandum and Order of March 7, 1980, requiring CEU to respond to interrogatories, the Intervenors have no right to assert a blanket refusal to identify sources of information relating to Contentions 1 and 2. The proper course of action is for Intervenors to seek a protective order if they are concerned about revealing the

identity of sources of information. At the conference the parties discussed whether there was a need for a protective order. During such discussion and without a Board ruling, Applicants volunteered during the prehearing conference to accept disclosure of the requested information pursuant to a Protective Order conforming to discussions at the prehearing conference. Such a Protective Order is attached hereto. Thus, the Board directs CEU to respond to interrogatories A.1, 3, 6, 9, 14, 16, 19, 25, 30, 34, 37 and B.1 of Applicants' first set of interrogatories to CEU. Such response shall be made and the information received shall be handled pursuant to the terms of the attached Protective Order. The Board directs CCANP to respond to interrogatories 2(b), 5(c), 6(b) and 6(c) of Applicants' second set of interrogatories to the extent the interrogatories request the identity of individuals who have given information relevant to Contentions 1 or 2 to CCANP or in the case of 6(c), have refused to provide information relevant to Contentions 1 or 2 for fear of reprisal. The responses required by this order shall be made pursuant to the attached Protective Order. CCANP is further directed to review the tape recording it received from Mr. Swayze's attorneys and provide pursuant to the Protective Order the identities of the inspectors interviewed in such recording if they provided information relevant to Contentions 1 or 2 or information likely to lead to information relevant to Contentions 1 or 2.

To the extent Intervenors have talked with individuals who supplied information relevant to Contentions 1 or 2 or information not likely to lead to information relevant to Contentions 1 or 2, the identity of such individuals need not be disclosed. With respect to each individual identified, Intervenors shall provide the individual's telephone number, address, current or former position with HL&P or Brown & Root, Inc. if known to Intervenors.

Intervenors' responses shall be filed by March 30, 1981.
IT IS SO ORDERED

FOR THE ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING BOARD

Charles Bechhoefer, Chairman

Dated at Bethesda, Maryland this ____ day of March, 1981.

United States of America Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Before the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board

IN THE MATTER OF	S
HOUSTON LIGHTING & POWER COMPANY, ET AL.	Docket Nos. STN 50-498 OL STN 50-499 OL
South Texas Project, (Units 1 and 2)	S S

PROTECTIVE ORDER

It is ordered that the responses of CEU and CCANP
to the discovery requests enumerated in the foregoing Memorandum
and Order shall be subject to the following terms and conditions:

- (1) Neither CCANP nor CEU shall be required to serve the responses upon persons other than counsel representing Applicants and counsel representing the NRC Staff in this proceeding;
- (2) Said Applicants counsel and NRC Staff counsel shall not, either directly or indirectly, disclose to officers or employees of Houston Lighting & Power Company (HL&P) or Brown & Root, Inc. (B&R) or subcontractors of either company the identities of the persons named in the CEU or CCANP responses;
- (3) Any investigation, interview or other use by
 Applicants counsel or members of the NRC Staff of the CEU or
 CCANP responses shall be conducted in a manner that is not likely

to disclose, either directly or indirectly, to officers or employees of HL&P or B&R the identities of the persons named in the CEU or CCANP responses;

- (4) Counsel for Applicants and members of the NRC Staff shall not disclose, either directly or indirectly, the identities of the persons named in the CEU or CCANP responses, other than to their secretaries or persons employed for the specific purpose of performing investigations or review related to their preparations for this proceeding, unless they first give notice to the representative of CEU or CCANP who provided the information to be the subject of the proposed disclosure. Should that representative object to such disclosure within five (5) days, the disclosure shall not occur without a further order from this Board authorizing such disclosure;
- of the identities of persons named in the responses of CCANP or CEU pursuant to the terms of this Order shall be subject to the restrictions contained herein regarding disclosure or use of such information to the same extent as covered for counsel for Applicants and members of the NRC Staff, and the Applicants, and all persons to whom there is to be disclosure by Applicants shall acknowledge their agreement to be bound by such restrictions by signing a copy of this Protective Order.
- (6) Applicants' counsel or members of the NRC Staff shall not seek to meet with, depose or have a subpoena served on-site to the persons identified pursuant to this Protective Order.

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

in the matter	of: Houston Lighting & Power Co, Et Al.
	Date of Proceeding: March 17-18, 1981
	Docket Number: STN-50-498 OL STN-50-499 OL
	Place of Proceeding: Austin, Texas

SUNNY P. BARKER

Official Reporter (Typed)

Official Reporter (Signature)

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

	ATOMIC SAFETY & LICENSING BOARD
in the matter	of: Houston Lighting & Power Co, Et Al.
	Date of Proceeding: March 17-18, 1981
	Docket Number: STN-50-498 OL STN-50-499 OL
	Place of Proceeding: Austin, Texas
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ALOMA J. KENNEDY

Official Reporter (Typed)

Official Reporter (Signature)

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

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in the matter	Date of Proceed:	nting & Power Co, Et Al. Project, Units 1 &2) ing: March 17-18, 1981	
	Docket Number:	STN-50-498 OL. STN-50-499 OL	
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