BEFORE THE
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

In the Matter of:
HOUSTON LIGHTING \& POWER ) COMPANY, ET AL.

South Texas Nuclear Project Units 1 and 2

Docket Nos. 50-498 OL 50-499 OL

Green Auditorium South Texas College of Law 1303 San Jacinto Street Houston, Texas

Wednesday June 17, 1981

PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT, the above-entitled
matter came on for further ..earing at 9:00 a.m.
APPEARANCES :

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(No response.)
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: During that July week, the hearings on Monday night, Wednesday and Thursday will be in this room, and on Tuesday and Friday will be in the smaller room, A-01, which is on the fourth floor but adjacent to this room.

During those two days we will have to learn to live closely together.

Mr . Jordan, you may resume anytime you wish.
MR. JORDAN: I'm not sure you should put it that way, Your Honor. In my condition, I could use a couple more hours of sleep and start a little later.

MR. AXELRAD: Mr. Chairman, could I just interrupt for one minute? I'm not sure.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Yes.
MR. AXELRAD: With respect to the preliminary matter you just raised, what is the schedule on the July week?
When is the hearing going to be held on Monday?

What time?

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Just like this week, 7:00 to 10:00.

I'm sorry if I didn't announce that. 7:00
to 10:00 p.m. on Monday.
MR. AXELRAD: Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday will be when?

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday will start at $9: 000^{\prime} c l o c k$ and run presumably to around 5:30 or 6:00, and Friday we will adjourn by about 3:00.

MR. AXELRAD: Thank you.
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: I might add we are planning similar schedules for the two September weeks. We will start on Monday night, on a Monday night session, and then run Tuesday through Friday, and Friday adjourning early enough for people to get airplanes out that night. Whereupon,

KNOX M. BROOM, JR.
RAYMOND J. VURPILLAT
STEPHEN H. GROTE
the panel of witnesses on the stand at the time of adjournment, having been previously duly sworn, were examined and testified further as follows:

BY MR. JORDAN:
Q Good morning, gentlemen. Welcome back.
Dr. Broom, we had some discussion in the course
of Mr. Reis' cross-examination of you of I\&E Report 80-14, which is Staff Exhibit No. 60, and particular reference to an Individual $E$, who was $B \& R$-- according to this report, at any rate, was B\&R QA site manager in a period of November 10 to 12 or so, 1979.

Could you tell us who was the B\&R QA site
manager in November 1979?
BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Without referring to any documents, I believe that was Tom Warnick in November of ' 79 .
8. Would you refer, please, to Staff Exhibit 60, I\&E Report $80-14$.

Take a look at pages 4 and 5 . There's a paragraph entitled, "Investigative Findings."

If you would just read that over briefly,
I'm particularly interested in the reference to Individual E at the end, or towards it.
(Witness reviews document.)
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Mr. Jordan, pardon me for
interrupting.
Have you asked the witness yet to Identify
the incident which this document relates to?
MR. JORDAN: I have not.
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: DO you intend to?
MR. JORDAN: I do not.
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Because I think --
MR. JORDAN: I was going to try and make this as short as possible. I think the incident has already been discussed.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Well, absent any objection, you may do it, but it might be desirable to identify the incident in the record.

MR. NEWMAN: I do want to indicate that I am not objecting to that question, because as I understand it, the question was put to the witness, who was the Brown \& Root QA site manager as of a given date, and that's certainly a legitimate question.

I think we have to go on from that to see whether the follow-on questions, if there are any, get into areas which are subject to the same infiraities the Board has talked about in the last couple of hearing sessions.

> JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Right. Y u may proceed.

3Y MR. JORDAN:
8. Dr. Broom, have you had a chance to review that paragraph?

BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Yes, I -- I haven't read it in its entirety,
but I've looked at it. Yes.
Q. Including on the top of page 5?

BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. I'm sorry. You are talking about the middle paragraph on page 5?

Q No, I was talking about the paragraph that begins on page 4 entitled, "Investigative Findings," and runs over to the top of page 5 .
(Witness reviews document.)
BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Yes, I have read that paragraph.
8. Is it your understanding, based on the information you gave me in response to the previous question, that the B\&R site QA manager (Individual E), noted toward the end of that paragraph, is Mr. Warnick?

MR. NEWMAN: Mr. Chairman, I don't see any need for that question to include the reference $+\rho$ Individual $E$, because that does invite some speculation.

I think the question, who is the $\mathrm{PI} \overline{\mathrm{R}}$ site QA manager that's being referred to in that section is a straightforward question and can get a straightforward answer, and I really think that the record is not furthered by cluttering it up with references to Individual $E$ or $F$.

MR. 'ORDAN: Mr. Chaiman, I've been giving some thought to this matter, as I'm sure you have, and I really am vmazed at the idea that identifying the individual does not help the record.

That is ludicrous.
The fact is that in order for you to make a decision and in order for us to have any way of arguing or even understanding this case, we are going to have to kne not only who Individual $E$ is in this particular document -- and the reason I brought him up was because there was discussion of Individual $E$ on cross-examination by the Staff and I don't know what's going on unless I know who Individual E is.

More importantly, though, there are a lot of I\&E Reports that are going to come into this record, or at least they may, and there are going to be people who in one I\&E Report may be Individual $X$ and in that I\&E Peport Individual $X$ gives some kind of information of one sort or another; and there may be another ISE Report where somebody is identified as Individual J I'm picking these letters out of a hat), and perhaps in that I\&E Report that individual is identified as falsifying a document or something of that sort.

We have no idea how to evaluate the question, because who is Individual $X$ in one may be the same one
as Individual $J$ in another.
That's very important. Now we're going to have to have that information from the source of the Applicant or Brown \& Root or from the Staff or from somewhere, subject to a protective $0::$ der if need be; but we're not going to be able to argue this case if we don't have the information on who those individuals are.

The only people, as far as I can tell, who will have been denied the information are the Intervenors. We will be sitting here --

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: And the Board. You forgot
the Board.
MR. JORDAN: Excuse me, and the Board.

MR. NEWMAN: And the Applicant. We don't
know who these individuals are, except in one or two cases, or a half a dozen cases at the outzide.

MR. JORDAN: Then I would submit that the Applicant needs the information as well and must have it for a logical and sensible record.

MR. NEWMAN: Mr. Chairman, I think that the burden has been unfairly shifted to the Applicant here.

The Applicant -- First of all, this document is not part of the Applicant's case; it's the Staff's case, and to the extent the Staff relies upon it, the Staff ought to be questioned as to the identity of the witnesses in Staff documents.

Not the Applicant. The Applicant has, at best, second or third-hand information about this; and I do think that until we cone to that point where the Staff identifies the confidential informants, if that ever occurs, I think it's unfair to try to shift that burden to the Applicant.

We are simply not capable of fulfilling that role.

MR. JORDAN: I can --
MR. NEWMAN: Excuse me, Bill.
Where we do have a situation as the one that Mr . Jordan has just mentioned where the B\&R site QA manager
is identified by title and you can tie him to a certain date, there's no problem with asking about that individual.

But I'm concerned when we start getting involved in the numerical or alphabetical designations which we really can't vouch for.

That witness is speculating and he's not giving
you the best record that can be gotten.
MR. JORDAN: Now, if I may, I had not completed my one-shot argument, and $I$ would like to do that. Since I hadn't, I will take the opportunity to respond.

This really is a charade. We've got to get this information sometime or we don't know what we're doing.

This particular instance we have it identified $B \& R$ QA site manager and we have a date.

I asked him if it was his understanding that that person, the B\&R QA site manager right next to the lesignation, if that was who that person was.
This idea that it's speculation to me is a joke; but I want to add one further thing on this whole issue.
Much of this case -- and I'II say that much of what we see as the most important aspects of this case are going to come in in these exhibits, these Staff I\&E

Reports.
The more I think about it, the more that I may well be forced to object to the admissibility of any of them without the identification of the people who are describet there, because the information is useless unless we are able to take the individuals and correlate them back and forth between reports so we know whether somebody who lied in one case is giving important information in another case, and all of the other permutations of that situation.

Now, as I say, maybe we can have a protective order. We can limit it to Counsel. I don't know what has to be done; but I do know that something has got to be done to get that information out or there's no point to us sitting here.

MR. REIS: Your Honor, may I be heard?
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Mr. Reis.
MR. REIS: The Staff strongly objects and still objects, and as the Appeal Board held, we don't feel we have to turn over that information.
We feel there's no need in most cases to turn over that information.
I think there is an exception for the particular people who are to be called as witnesses, which we dealt with yesterday and those were rivealed.

Mr. Warnick is one of them and Mr. Singleton, and those are the only two exceptions.

Staff will strongly resist giving any further
information.
Further, we think that the record is clear. We think that the Federal Rules of Eviderce talk about Staff Investigatory Repc-ts coming in for the truth of the matters stated therein, and they can.

We feel that the looking at informers or other people who need protection, there is no need for that for either the Board's decision or anything else, except if there are particular instances raised where we have to 90 to the particular statement.

At that point, maybe we can look at them on an ad hoc basis.

But the Staff will be strongly opposed and will not turn over and reveal names.

We think this has been decided. In essence, it was in a discovery motion, but we think the same thing is being argued now generally by the Appeal Board, and we think that's settled until such time if the Commission takes other action.
We think that's settled, and we will strongly oppose that.
We had a particular situation where, as I
say, we made an exception because people were named as witnesses; but other than that, we will be strongly opposed to turning over any names.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Did not the --
MR. REIS: And we don't feel --
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Mr. Reis, didn't the Appeal
Board indicate that its ruling was based on the fact that at that point in time they believed the Intervenors had not demonstrated adequate need to get those names for discovery purposes?

I didn't read anything in that decision which said later on need might not arise to reveal some or all of those names.

MR. REIS: Well, I'll have to -- As I say, we would have to deal with it in an ad hoc basis, but just the fact -- I don't have any trouble. I'm dealing with the names.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: You know who they are.
MR. REIS: No, I do not know who they are.
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Well, you or your client
know who they are.
MR. REIS: As Counsel for the Staff... "Here are the list of witnesses. Are any of them in the report?"

But I have not gone back and asked for the names generally of the people.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Well, your client --

MR. REIS: So I do not have general knowledge -JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Well, your clients do and

I assume --
MR. REIS: My clients certainly do.
I don't feal it is necessary for this record. I think re can deal with the Investigative Reports and what they showed and the admissions of the Applicant and go from there.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Okay. We deal with them in any way other than showing that somebody made a report.

Obviously, your man will come up and say that he made the report, man or woman; I'm not sure who they are.

MR. REIS: Not only did they make the report, but the investigation is presumptively correct, until there's some reason to challenge the investigation, its presumptive correctness.

I think the Federal Rules of Evidence indicate that, and that report stands as it is.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: How is someone supposed to challenge it?

MR. REIS: It is presumptively correct, and they have to overcome the burden to show that it's not Eresumptively correct; and I don't think that's been shown
on the individual matters.
I think the matters in the report do come into evidence, and they are stated there as they are.

MR. JORDAN: I guess at this point we're not to the point where we really argue about that.

I was simply putting the Board and the parties on notice that I expect to object, and I would suggest that we had better get this matter certified to the Commission, if need be.

I think you know what the difficulties are that you're going to have.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Well, I know what our difficulties will be when we have to write a decision based on --

MR. JORDAN: The ruling of the Appeal Board was not on -- as you recognized, Your Honor, on admissibility into evidence or anything of the sort. It was on discovery.

MR. REIS: Your Honor, on many things in the SER, for instance, you rely on Staff's conclusions.

You don't have to delve into each matter in the SER. It's similar here.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: I question that. All of those matters are subject to full cross-examination, and if the question arises.

That's a Staff conclusion only. It's a conclusion of a party. It is not, certainly, binding upon the Board,
and if it is challenged in any way, Staff has to defend its views of the SER.

This is by any party, by the Applicant, by the Intervenors or by anyone else.

The SER is just the position of a party insofar
as Board's a-e concerned.
I realize that we may accept conclusions in the SER, if they are not challenged, or if they are not --

MR. REIS: And I think you have a similar obligation to accept the conclusions in Investigative Reports.

I don't think there's any question. That's the role of the Staff, and until they are challenged or shown to ! ; wrong, those are the matters in the Investigative Reports, and they are the conclusions.

I think the Federal Rules of Evidence read that way.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: We won't rule on that at this point.

MR. REIS: Let me indicate, also, that there are a number of court cases which indicate that -- though they don't involve the NRC. They do involve -- They do indicate that the reports come in for the truth of the matters stated therein in civil proceedings.

They involve the FAA and the coast Guard,
essentially accident reports, but they were statutory investigations that vere charged to those Agencies made in the regular course of the Agency's business.
They were used -- the reports themselves were used to establish definitively what happened at that accident or that incident.
I have the notations in a book I just sent for.
(Pause.)
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Off the record for a minute.
(Discussion off the record.)

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Back on the record. Did you have something?

MR. REIS: I just wanted to call your attention to more particular citations to the law, since I now have them in front of me, just to have them in the record.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Okay.
MR. REIS: Federal Rule of Evidence 803 (8) (C) states, "In civil actions and proceedings and against the Government in criminal cases, factual findings resulting from an investigation made pursuant to authority granted by law essentially come in as an exception to the hearsay rule unless the source of information or otiar circumstances indicate a lack of trustworthiness."

The rule of evidence states that some of the cases that applied it that I find immediately are Baker verf is Alcona Homes Corp., 588 Fed. 2d, 551, 559, and that's Sixth Circuit, 1978, involving a police report.

Another case is Smith versus Tie Ithica Corporation, 612 Fed. 2d, 215,220 to 223 , and that's the Fifth Circuit, 1980.

There are also other cases, but my notes don't indicate which -- I don't have them in my notes before me.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Yes. I'll have to read those cases.

Do you know what has to be done to challenge the trustworthiness or reliability?

MR. REIS: I don't recall, Your Honor. I didn't go that deeply into it.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Well, okay.
MR. REIS: Those cases, as I say, involve police reports of accidents, Coast Guard reports. I know there are some with FAA reports, which I dcy't have immediately in front of me.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Did they involve reports where the names were not revealed?

MR. REIS: I have no idea, Your Honor.
Since they were accident reports, I would not believe so, but I don't recall. I don't think they dealt with that at all.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: All right.
MR. REIS: They might have, but $I$ don't recall it.
MR. NEWMAN: Mr. Chairman, I wouldn't want to have our silence misinterpreted. We have not had a chance to do the research that apparently Mr. Reis has been able to do, and so we're not able to state a position on that right now.

Obviously, though, Mr. Feis indicated at least one significut exception, and that was with respect to documents where the :rustworthiness of the document is suspect.
We would have to see what the extent of that
exception is, as well as any other exceptions.
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: That was a source of some of my
questione.
MR. NEWMAN: I think finally, Mr. Chairman, it just ought to be really clear that we are now dealing with the staff's case and not the Applicants' and so the Staff really has the burden. If we're going to have any action to force the identity of these individuals it really has got to come out from the Staff, except in these one or two unique circumstances.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Right. Well, the Board has discussed our ruling on this line of questioning, and we will allow the witness to answer only if he is positive about the identity.

If there's doubt in his mind, he should say so and not answer the questions, because we will then perhaps call upon the Staff, or if the Staff seeks to introduce these documents -- I'm not sure whether they're introduced yet, but at least they're subject to being stricken.

MR. REIS: I believe they are -- there is a
stipulation on the weight to be given them; there is a stipulation, though, introducing them into evidence that both parties agreed to.

MR. JORDAN: The stipulation covers authenticity, admissibility; it does not cover the truth of the matter.

MR. REIS: That's right.
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Right. So they will be -- when these are sought to be, or when these documents aze sought to be
relied upon, they will be subject to motion to strike, or at least strike certain aspects of them, and we will consider those at that time.

MR. NEWMAN: Mr. Chairman, may I just make one other request, that if we do proceed in the manner outlined $h_{i}$ the Chair and it does come to a point where a witness is asked to positively identify $X$ or $A 35$, or whatever, I would like to have an explicit understanding from, or explicit statement from NRC Staff counsel that in so doing we will not be violating any constraint imposed upon the Staff or other parties by the Division of Inspection and Enforcement.

I don't want to be -- this is genuine, this is not a charade; we are very concerned about our relations with the Inspection and Enforcement Division, and I would not want to do anything to jeopardize the company's relationship.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: I strongly agree, and wo did
this yesterday and --
MR. REIS: I a̧̧ee with Mr. Newman on that, and I certainly see your concern.

Part of my problem is that one of the reasons to protect confidential sources, of course, is retaliation in an employment situation, where you know one of the things I am dealing with, and I\&E is dealing with as well, is considering, you are in a difficult situation.
You are to right matters set forth in ISE reports
and as a result you have to very often find out who is involved and conduct your own investigation.

On the other hand, we don't want you intimidating the people who are involved, and I realize the dilemma you're placed in, and I realize, we are very cognizant of HL\&P's dilemma and the fact that they might be ordered to io something before a Board would not be any black mark against them or anything wrong.

They also are charged with righting situations and finding out what the matters are so that they can right situations. If they have a bad actor possibly they should get rid of him, and they are charged with doing that.

At the same time, we try to protect people from intimidation, and it is a difficult situation and we fully realize that.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Okay. Well, you may continue.
MR. JORDAN: I think I have a pending question.
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Well, what we said is the witness
may answer that only if he can positively identify the person.
If he can't, then you certainly may ask the same questions of the Staff witness, or when the Staff gets around to relying on its documents, and we will dispose of that at that time.

BY WIMNESS BROOM:
A. As I said, Mr. Jordan, the Brown \& Root site QA
manager during this period of time I believe was Tom Warnick.
My only reservation about Individual E is if that title were incorrect it could be someone else. I think it was Mr. Warnick that they're referring to here.

MR. NEWMAN: Again, Mr. Chairman, you see the dilemma here of just speculating on the record.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Right. I recognize that.
WITNESS BROOM: If I could clarify, Mr. Jordan, my point here is that in other cases I have had situations where a title would be incorrect, and I'd read this and I'd think they were talking about one person and our jargon of job titles might be incorrectly recorded or something.
with that one reservation, I would say that this is Mr. Warnick.

MR. JORDAN: I see. Your Honor, I guess it was mild, but unless there was a challenge to the report in the sense that he $r$ ised a doubt as to whether that site QA manager title is in fact the uitle, and this is a way of trying to muddy the record, and I'm not blaming Dr. Broom.

It is a problem. We need to have certainty on these points as to whether that in fact was the right title of that person, and we have this sort of muddy, well, I don't know because I don't know whether they wrote the right thing and they could have easily written the wrong thing.

MR. NEWMAN: Mr. Chairman -- the NRC QA inspector when he gets on the stand.

MR. REIS: Let me say now that --
JUDGE BECBKOEFER: Because if he doesn't, we will.
MR. REIS: - the QA inspector, and I will try and get this clarified, but the QA inspector might be instructei not to answer.

I have to get this clarified within the agency, but I fust want to leave that possibilily open.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: The result could be that the report will be stricken from the record, at least for the truth of the matters stated therein.

BY MR. JORDAN:
\& Dr. oroom, there's testimony, with Mr. Reis you discussed an incident in which a QC supervisor made a statement, I believe, to a meeting of QA/QC personnel -- I may be wrong about the title, a QA or QC supervisor made a statement to QA/QC personnel, I believe in November of '79, to the effect of every time you go to the NRC we find out, and you seemed to be familiar with that situation in your discussion with Mr. Reis; is that true? BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Yes, I believe so.
6. Who was the individual who made that statement,

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if you know?
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BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. I believe that that was Mr. Narnick. I don't think He had the title you just gave him. I believe at the time he was a site QA manager.

8 Okay. As I said, I thought I might have the title wrong.

I would ask you, sir, to refer to Staff Exhibit No. 46 , which is a document that has lots of pages with lots of d:fferent numbering systems, but what I'm interested in is Appencix D, which consists in part of pages headed allegation number such and such under discussion.

Do you have it before you?
BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Ns. He's bringing it, I believe, if I can have just a moment.

8 Okay.
(Document passed to witness.)
JUDGE LAMB: Is that Appendix E?
MR. JORDAN: No, sir, that is Appendix $D$.
MR. REIS: Excuse me. What page did you mention?
MR. JORDAN: I mentioned Page 12 and also Page 45.
For everybody's assistance, to the extent that it
helps, it looks to be about, oh, between a quarter and a third of the way through the document.

The page numbered 12 is headed "Allegation No. 1."
The page numbered 45 is headed "Allegation No. 18A." WITNESS BROOM: Yes, sir, I have those two pages. BY MR. JORDAN:
8. Okay. If you would look them over briefly, or take however long you feel you need, and tell us whether you can identify Individual A40 referred to in those two pages there. (Witness reviews document.) BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. With respect to Allegation No. 1 on Page 12 , I believe $A 40$ is Mr . Warnick.

BY MR. JORDAN:
8. If you are confident in that, we don't need to go ahead with the other page, actually.

BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. I haven't read the other page.
8. You are welcome to.

BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. What was that page, again?
Q. The other page, 45.

BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. I'm less sure about this page. It refers to him as a QA Manager. I don't think I discussed this precise language with Mr. Warnick in the other case. I am pretty sure that that's Mr. Warnick.

8 Okay.
BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. : would presume that this is him.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: You say you are less sure of this one? Could you just clarify your answer there.

WITNESS BROOM: I guess what I am saying is if there were not this number here I could not tell you that this was Mr. Warnick, because I did not disfuss with him personally whether he made this specific statement, and his title was not the QA Manager.

QA Manager is vague. Mr. Vurpillat is a QA Manager.

Mr. Vincent was a QA Manager.
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Site QA Manager.
WITNESS BROOM: And he was Site QA Manager.
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Right.
WITNESS BROOM: And maybe that is what is intended here. I'm sure Mr. Warnick could verify that, and he will be appearing. BY MR. JORDAN:
8. But you were confident, based on the first page that you read that --

BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Yes, sir. I have discussed that with Mr. Warnick, and I believe he made those statements.
Q. Let me get clear on one thing that was a little confusing to me.

His name is Tom Warnick?
BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Yes, siz.
6. His name is also G. T. Warnick, isn't it? Is that the same person? BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Those are his initials, I believe. I don't know what the "G" stands for. The "T" io Thomas.
\& Thomas. Okay.
Dr. Broom, on Page 36 of your testimony you discussed
this, again, with Mr. Reis, Lines 36 to 38. You are essentially saying here and you explained this at some length with Mr. Reis, that you were concerned that the NRC's Order to Show Cause did not mention, particularly, "The significant evidence of HL\&P management's awareness of the key problem areas." BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. That's what I say here.
6. My question is: It appeared to me from your discussion with Mr. Reis, that the awareness you were talking about was the awareness that you had developed as a result of your discussions with the NRC about the problems, and your concern was that when they finally got around to writing their Show Cause Order some six months after their investigation started, that it realiy wasn't quite fair, because it didn't reflect the fact that during this whole six-month period you had been uware of the things they had been telling you about and been taking the corrective actions that you deemed appropriate.

Is that what you mean when you make this statement in here?

BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Not entirely. That's a part of it.
I think that a part of my answer aiso indicated
that through those discussions with the NRC I believe it was apparent that at least in some of the areas, perhaps most of
them, that we were had recognized or identified the problem areas either similar or the same to the ones identified by the NRC, and were working prior to the inspection toward correcting those items.

6 Okay.
BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. So it is a sum of that overall body of information that I was referring to when I made this statement here.
Q. In discussion with Dr. Lamb, you mentioned or discussed two of the QA Managers had been -- I'm using this vague term QA Manager. Which QA Manager is Mr. Smith now? BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. He is the Project Quality Assurance Manager.
Q. Okay. Project Quality Assurance Manager. That's what you were talking about that I'm referring to.

I think I am familiar with where most of these people are now. Mr. Freidrick has gone back to MAC, so far as you know?

BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. I believe Mr. Freidrick is still on site. We try to provide a transition period in turning the reins over, so to speak, and maintain continuity. I don't know what the projected date for his departure is. I'm sure it's in the near future. I don't even know if we've agreed on one. Perhaps Mr. Vurpillat could clarify that.
\& Okay. I'm sorry. I just made an assumption. Do you want to expand, Mr. Vurpillat?

BY WITNESS VURPILLAT:
A. We don't have an absolute agreement with Houston Lighting \& Power when all of the MAC employees will go :back, will leave the project.

Mr. Freidrick's projected date is June 26 th, but we don't have full agreement on that yet.
8. Now, he was -- Mr. Freidrick was preceded by
 the Frazar support role? BY WITNESS VURPILLAT:
A. Yes, sir. I think I described Mr. Zwissler role. He was in that slot for just a couple of months as an interim. It was clearly understood that he was not the man that MAC was going to supply to sit in that role with our person for any extended period of time. This was a short-term assignment on his part.
Q. Now, he followed Mr. Vincent, who was there from April 1978 to July 1980? BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Yes, sir, April 1978 to May 1980 I show.
Q. Oh, I'm sorry. It would be May. That's right.

Can you tell us where Mr. Vincent is now?

BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. He is no longer in Brown \& Root's employ. I believe that he is working on the West Coast at one of the Washington WPPS nuclear projects. I don't know which one and I'm not sure who his employer is, but I believe he is working in that area.
\& And Terry Gardner preceded Mr. Vincent from 1975 to April of 1980 ; right? BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Yes, sir. As I --
8. Only that was in --

I'm sorry. Let me expand. That was when the role was split, and he was the Site QA Manager?

BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. That's correct. He had responsibility for all of the site QA matters. At the time we had the Houston coordinator reporting sepa ately from him. That's correct.
8. Where is Mr. GArdner now?

BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Mr. Jordan, I don't know where Mr. Gardner is. I have heard that he was employed somewhere in the Houston area, but I have not -- I don't know i. what capacity, or I don't know what his employer is, and I'm not sure he is still h $\in$ re.

8 Do you know where he went in April 1978? Was he
still --
MR. REIS: Mr. Chairman, I --
Q. - with the company at that point?

MR. REIS: Mr. Chairman, -- I'm sorry. Did you complete your question?

MR. JORDAN: Yes. I did.
MR. REIS: Mr. Chairman, I object on the grounds of relevance. I can see where whether he is still with Brown \& Root or Houston Lighting \& Power might be relevant, but where he went I can't see the relevance of that.

MR. JORDAN: Actually, what Mr. Reis just objected to was the question that had previously been answered, and the new question was really whether he had been with the company when he left the Site QA position in 1978. I wanted to get a feeling of when he left Brown \& Root itself.

WITNESS BROOM: Am I to answer that, or is there an objection? I'm confused.

MR. REIS: I take it r.ght now the original question is withdrawn.

MR. JORDAN: No. The original question to which you objected had been answered just before that.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: It was answered.
WITNESS BROOM: Mr. Jordan, I don't recall. I'm not even sure I knew at the time whether Mr. Gardner left -I don't know when he left precisely. I really don't recall
whether he remained in our employ after Mr. Vincent took that job, or not. I would have to check the personnel records. I just don't remember.

BY MR. JORDAN:
8. Can you tell us why Mr. Vincent took the job? Or not what Mr. Vincent's reasons vere, but what Brown \& Root's reasons were for having Mr. Vincen $t$ put into the job? BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. I don't recall specifically, Mr. Jordan. I believe Mr. Vincent had been fired in a staff role for a brief period of time. He had had many years of nuclear QA experience.

I believe it was a case where the QA Manager felt, and I'm sure that the client agreed, that he was well qualified, and would be an improvement in the management of the job, and Mr. Gardner had been on the job for quite some period of time. Beyond that, the reasons I'm not familiar with.
6. Now, who was the Houston coordinator you mentioned that had the other side of the split? BY WITNESS 3ROOM:
A. Mark Meyer, M-e-y-e-r.

Q Do you know what his dates of tenure were? BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. No, sir. I can tell you who succeeded him in that capacity, but I did not record the dates. Mr. Meyer is still in our employ, and he moved Erom the QA side of the house to
the engineering side of the house, in essentially the same type of interfacing role.

He was succeeded by a Mr. Holbrook, who was succeeded by Mr. Janake, but I do not know the date of those changes. Mr. Janake has been in that position for quite some time.
\& Well, I'm afraid you just confused me. My impression was that those two positions of Houston coordinator and Site QA -- in Other words, the Terry Gardner position and its counterpart -- were essentially merged into what became. the Vincent position. Is that wrong? BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Yes, sir. That is incorrect.
\& What was the change that happened at that point? BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. What I tried to explain was that prior to Mr. Vincent being named as the Project QA Manager we had the Project Quality Assurance Activities split into two functions, both of which reported separately to both the client and to our QA Department Manager.

One was all of the A acitivites at the site, which would correspond to the responsibilities of the Site QA Manager that Mr. Warnick held for a period of time that we were talking about earlier, in which capacity Mr. Warnick reported to Mr. Vincent as the Project QA Manager, with responsibility for
all QA matters.
Mr. Meyer had :esponsibility for the Houston coordination functions of a quality assurance nature. That is, the interface between the Quality Assurance Department and Engineering, and Home Office Procurement, coordinating the review of documents, the review of specification, purchasing packages, this kind of thing.

When Mr. Vincent was made Project QA Manager, the functions of a Site QA Manager, and a Houston Coordinator were retained under the head of a Project Quality Assurance Manager.

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                                    Does that clear it up?
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BY MF. JORDAN:
Q. Yes. And then, so, in effect, the Gardner and Meyer positions then reported to this new position? BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Yes, sir, except that I believe Mr. Gardner -I think Mr. Gardner's position was changed, and Mr. Warnick was put i.1 that slot. I'm not sure of the date of that, but those positions reported to him, that's correct.
Q. Thank you.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Could I get one clarification here? I'm still a little confused. Then what is left over for Mr. Holbrook and Mr. Janake, of those positions? Their positions must be somewhat different from Mr. Meyer's position.

WITNESS BROCM: No, sir. They are the same.
Let me try cc explain that. From the beginning of the fob we have had a coordinator in the Houston office responsible for assuring coordination between the Qaulity Assurance Activities of the Project Team or Staff Support Services, and the project activities occurring in Houston, Engineering and Procurement.

Mr. Meyer was assigned that coordinating role. He was transferred -- he was relieved of that and moved to a different role, and Mr. Holbrook was given those responsibilities, as I recall, for a realtively short time, and then Mr. Janake succeeded him, but the responsibilities of that position have
been the same throughout the duration of the project.
I perhaps confused things a bit when I said Mr. Meyer is still with the company. He transferred from Quality Assurance into the Engineering organization, and he still deals with Engineering Assurance and Quality Assurance related matters that are performed by Engineering, out he is not in the QA Department.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: See, I think what confused me is that when you mentioned that Mr. Vincent, his predecessors were both Mr. Gardner and Mr. Meyer in a somewhat different position, that is what I think confused me.

WITNESS BROOM: Shall I e:plain that again?
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Yes. Why don't you.
WITNESS BROOM: I'm not sure I heard you correctly. I confused you by the fact that I said Mr. Vincent succeeded both Mr. Gardner and Mr. Mayer; is that the confusion?

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Or maybe you said it the other way around, the duties exercised by Mr. Vincent were previously exercised by Mr. Gardner and Mr. Meyer, and I'm trying to see where --

WITNESS BROOM: Right. Let me try it again.
When the job started we divided the project QA activities into two pieces. One was the activities occurring in Houston, and one the activities occurring at the site. Originally, of course, it was planning for the site activities,
and then when we moved to the site Mr. Gardner went to the site and was there and responsible for all the QA activities on the site.

So we had someone in charge of the project $Q A$ activities in Houston, and someone at the site, but we did not have a Project Manager, as it were, over both of those two individuals. They reported separately to the QA Department management.

In April 1978 when we made a change from
Mr. Gardner we restructured the QA project organization, and we named Mr. Vincent as the Project Manager for QA for all project related activities.

We put Mr. Warnick in what had previously been Mr. Gardner's role as the Site QA Manager, and I'm not sure of the timing, whether Mr. Meyer remained in that role, or whether it was Mr. Holbrook, or Janake, but the two functions re orted to Mr. Vincent, as being in overall charge of all of the QA activities for the project.

Joes that help clarify it?
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Yes.
You may continue.
BY MR. JORDAN :
8. Okay. I hope I have some simple questions from here on for awhile. Yar can see why we become confused, when we don't live in it the way you do.

May I ask you, you talked about training, and you got into some detail on it, and I guess this is either for Dr. Broom or Mr. Vurpillat, whoever feels best qualified.

The question is, there's a point where training wasn't mandatory and a point where it became mandatory, and if you could just touch on two aspects of that: One is when did training become mandatory, and the other aspect of it is how much of it became mandatory? Was all the training that's relevant to somebody's work, is that what became mandatory, or not?

Now, in asking the question I recognize, I think, what $M r$. Vurpillat said, that the off-site training wasn't mandatory.

Could you just clear up that area? BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. I'm thoroughly confused, I'm afraid, Mr. Jordan.
Q. Okay. Let me just start over.

There was testimony that training became mandatory.

BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Yes, sir.
8. When was that?

BY WITNESS BROOM:

1. Well, I was not referring to all training on the project being non-mandatory.

What I intended to say was that I believe in the
early phases of the project, in attempting to satisfy the requirements that I believe Mr. Vurpillat has stated, are somewhat general in nature, and state, I think, simply that people performing quality related activities must be trained.

In attempting to satisfy those kinds of guidelines we had a training program, and I believe under that training program there may have been provisions for -- as an example, when a procedure was modified, but only slightly, someone may ie expected to read that minor revision to that procedure but not have a sit-down classroom, formal sign-in sheet and an instructor stand up and read that change out and then have him, perhaps have him sign a piece of paper saying that he had read and understood that.

I think at the beginning of the project those type matters may have been treated much less formally.

In the beginning of the job, however, we did have formal training programs for any significant procedures at the first issuance. Now, I can't tell you when, without checking through changes in our training program, when changes were made that required more and more formal or stricter or less flexibility in the manner in which we satisfied our training requirements. I'm sorry, I don't know the dates on which those changes occurred.
Q. Now, I recognize you may be speculating, and if
you are, just tell me. Okay. But I think it's important that
we have some feeling for that.
Was there a point, say, that came after the issuance of the Show Cause Order when you -- when Brown \& Root specifically formalized its training to the degree that now there's a sign-up sheet for everything? Or was there a point at scme other time?

BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. We had formal classroom training with sign-up
sheet for the vast majority of our training prior to 79-19.
We may have gone to that before the Show Cause Order was issued, nd I would have to speculate that that would be in late ' 79 or after the Show Cause investigation. Mr. Jordan, I really don't remember.

Now, today I'm not sure that there might not be a provision in our training program for some type of extremely minor typographical change or a page numbering change or some type of minor change to a procedure that the training requirements could not be satisfied by having something that a fellow said he had read this or understood it without a formal sit-down classroom session.

I intended to imply that we greatly formalized our program, and if you visit the site and see the amount of training, and if you see the amount of time that our people spend in formal classrooms and instructor hours and all of the documentation of these training activities, I think you'd agree
that that's a proper statement.
BY WITNESS VURPILLAT:
A. Mr. Jordan, might I add; from the beginning of the job, at least the site portion of the job, there's a requirement that $Q A / Q C$ people performing inspections and tests for acceptance purposes need to be certified in accordance with some very precise regulations and rules, and those regulations and rules have been translated into our procedures, and those requirements for certification include prior education, experience and training, in varying degrees, depending on what the task is that needs to be performed That training associated with that certification for the $Q A / Q C$ people doing their work, be it inspection or procedure review and approval, approval of reports, testing functions, has always taken place and has always been documented.

That is in addition to what we talked about earlier, a more procedure type training.

Q I think the next one is for you, Mr. Vurpillat, although maybe not, but you mentioned it.

The local ASQC Chapter established -BY WITNESS VURPILLAT:
A. In Bay City.
\& In Bay City.
Can you tell us when?
BY WITNESS VURPILLAT:
A. As I recall, the first meeting of that chapter was early 1981. I would guess February, but I can check and get it exactly, if it's important.
8. We talked about -- whoever wants to answer this; whoever has the information -- salaries and levels of inspectors and who is comparable to who and so on.

What I'm confused about is who are the counterparts to whom.

You have, as I recall the testimony, four levels of inspectors now, and you've arranged it so that everybody on the same level makes the same pay.

My question is who is the counterpart? You
know better than I, but I'll ask you specifically if that will help you, to take an example.

In the area of concrete, for example, who

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is the construction counterpart to an inspector Level $A$ ?

BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Could I attack that in a slightly different
fashion?
\& Certainly.
BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. I'm not sure there's an easy direct correlation there.

We feel that a nuclear QC inspector Level $C$ is in some respects equivalent to a journeyman craftsman.

This is a subjective judgment. I'm not sure there is a firm yardstick to use, because the functions are distinctly different, separate.

If you say that the journeyman is equivalent to a $C$ or $B$ or halfway in between. I don't really know, but certainly somewhere in that area, and that span is a total of 40 cents an hour, so I'm not sure that makes that much difference.

Then depending upon where you choose a $C$ or a $B$ as your base to equate to a journeyman, then that would mean a $B$ or an $A$ would be the equivalent of a construction foreman.
So I backed into the answer to try to tell you what the equivalent of an $A$ would be.

A leaderman is a position in some of the crafts, so it could be that he's equivalent to a leaderman or to a foreman; but the first level of supervision in the crafts is, I think, to the Inspector A or slightly below, perhaps.
8. Okay. Let's go to your Inspector $C$, then, to understand this counterpart with the journeyman craftsma...

I would take that to mean that that is the person that he deals with. In other words, $C$ is doing his inspection of concrete widgets and he either signs off or he finds something that's not acceptable and says, "This isn't acceptable."

The person he goes to to say that is the journeyman
craftsman. Is that right?
BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. I don't know that that's a good correlation.

If you think about -- Let me answer it in
this way.
If a $C$ or $B$ inspector on a concrete pour, in an in-process inspection, finds some problem -- It looks like there's rebar missing there or the spacing is a little too -- whatever their Einding. This is not a final inspection. This is an in-process inspection.

He probably would do a number of things. He probably would point it out to whoever was in the area,
whether it was a craftsman or a foreman.
He would record it on a checklist or some document that the construction personnel could refer to officially to say, you know, he found something here and it needs to be fixed before the area is finalized.

He might very well talk to some higher level of supervision. I can envision him talking to a superintendent, if he happens to be standing around the area, depending upon the subject, depending upon the circumstance.

But in the truest sense of the word, in the $B$ or $C$ or even an A level inspector performing his inspection function on the site, there's no requirement that he deal orally, verbally with a counterpart in construction.

It happens. It happens all the time and we expect that to happen, but it's not a strict requirement in order for him to perform his job.

That's the kind of problems that I have in trying to equate peer level or reporting level or interfacing level on the job site.

The jobs are different.
I guess maybe a better example would be in the welding area.

You have a welder and he makes welds. Now, after that weld is made, you have an inspector that comes along and does a dye penetrant exam or takes an $X$-ray
or whatever.
Those two people would not have to even see each other. They would not have to even be in the same area at the same time, because one is performing the work and the other is a distinct after-the-Eact situation.

So that's the kind of problem I have in trying to draw out a level working interface.

8 I think you probably recognize, as I asked the question, that I can see that there are going to be differences in the ways they relate, and I think your welding example is a good one of how it's very different from concrete. That's useful.

I would like to ask you, you testified to the current salary ranges and the 25 -cent differential that has now been established, and that there is a difference between the way that the whole salary structure is now from the previous situation where you dia it based on individual performance.

My question is do you have any feeling for whether there was any sort of differential before you established the new system, whether there was an average of slightly higher or lower pay for $Q A / Q C$ people, as opposed to consiuction people; or was your system such that you really couldn't say that one way or the other?

BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Mr. Jordan, I really don't know.

In reviewing the sicuation at the time, I believe that the averages were pretty much comparable.

I tried to indicate the problem in doing this. That is that in the craft area you have a wide variance in wage rates due to a whole host of skills or crafts on the job.

I don't know if you took an average of all the crafts and an average of all the inspectors and compared them at some point back in time, what those averages would look like.

I would expect on that basis that the QA man would certainly -- I would expect nim to make as much as the average construction worker, if not higher.

The reason for that being that in discussing the comparative wages of inspection personnel and construction personnel, I have been focusing on the higher skilled crafts, which I think for the purposes of our discussions here makes my remariks conservative, and that's the way I intended.

But for example, the carpenters, cement finishers, rebar, ironworkers, structural welders make less than that in the craft; and in earlier stages of the job there were -- percentagewise there were more of those people
than in the later stages of the job when pipe welding and electrical work and other kinds of things occur.

So if you take all of that information and then, I guass, make a judgment, I would expect that the wages would have compared quite favorably.

I'm not sure that's meaningful.
8 You are really making a judgment based on some fairly general information. You haven't done that? BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. No, I haven't done that, but I'm pretty confident that that world be the outcome.

What I've said is I don't really know the significance of that. I don't really know what that proves.

That was not the purpose in which I was discussing the wage rates in my earlier testimony.

Q Mr. Vuroillat, we got back to training because you had gathered some more information, and that gets me back to training as I go through my recross.

You gave some interesting figures of 17,000 participants in a single year from the plant.

You did mention that some people must have done it mare than once. BY WITNESS VURPILLAT:
A. Yes, obviously, I think. That number zelates to the construction people on the job.
\& That relates only --
BY WITNESS VURPILLAT:
A. Only to the construction people.

8 -- to the construction people.
How many construction people are there on
the job?
BY WITNESS VURPILLAT:
A. Wel:, the number I gave you was for 1980 , and I'm not sure $O_{\text {: }}$ the average level of manpower, of construction people on the job in 1980.

I would guess maybe $2200,2500,3500$.
BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Thirty-five hundred people.
8. Thirty-five hundred construction people, not including $Q A / Q C$, not including administration.

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. No, total Brown \& Root people.

8 I'm sorry?
SY WITNESS GROTE:
A. That would be total staff on the job.
Q. That's total staff?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Yes, $3300,3500$.
8. Mr. Grote, I think you were in the audience. Maybe you can help us out.

Mr. Vurpillat did give us figures for construction personnel who got training, and it was 17,000 participants in training for a total of 140,000 man-hours of training.

My question really is what was the size of the pool that participated in that that made up 17,000 . Presumainly the pool did not include QA/QC people, because that's a separate cateqory.

Presumably it also didn't include clerical
people or that sort of thing.
Are you able to give us some feeling of that? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. The total number of people on the job site, average in 1980, was probably about 3500.

Of those 3500 , approximately 200,250 in $Q A / Q C$.
Theoretically, the total force could have participated in training.

I'm sure there were some people, like you mentioned, clerical people, who did not; but virtually the entire balance of the thirty-tio, thirty-three hundred people or so, could have been involved in that training.
Q Of this training, and there were three categories
that you gave, Mr. Vurpillat -- I don't intend to go into the details of all of them.

But of all the training you mentioned in the three categories, how much of that was mandatory training?

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BY WITNESS VURPIZLAT:
A. Mr. Jordan, I don't think I know that.

Q Do you know how many people did not participate in the training?

BY WITNESS VURPILLAT:
A. I think I can answer that question by indicating that everybody that was required to undergo the training did undergo the training. That I can be sure of.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Mr. Jordan, at some point we want to take a morning break, so when you get to a place which is a good breaking point, let us know.

MR. JORDAN: I think I'm pretty close to one.
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Okay.
BY MR. JORDAN :
8. On the same subject, Dr. Broom described a number of different types of training.

Specifically, I recall some videotapes, fifteen minutes to half an hour videotapes and perhaps others. I don't mean to shrink the universe. You can tell us what they are.

> My quescion is, what's the makeup of that 147 man-hours -- I'm sorry. I mean, 140,000 man-hours.

$$
\text { Is that made up of a } 10 t \text { of } 15 \text {-minute videotapes }
$$ or all-day-long sessions, or what?

BY WITNESS VURPILLAT:
A. I think that the answer to your question is yes.

It's made up of both. I don't know the average length of a training session, except for the indoctrination session that everybody undergoes, that this is a nuclear project and this is what it involves and that type of thing, which is relatively short. BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. By the way, I checked. That's a 35 -minute session, that introduction to nuclear projects for QA.

I said 15 to 30 minutes, and I tnink it's about 35 minutes.
Q. Okay.

BY WITNESS VURPILLAT:
A. When we're talking procedural training, functional task training, procedure revision training, we're talking about training sessions from two hours to two days.

It would be awfully difficult to put an average length to this 140,000 man-hours that we mentioned yesterday. BY WITNESS BROOM
A. And in addition to that, I don't know the number, but there, I'm sure, are many cases in which a small revision is to be covered through a procedure and a session is held, and that might very well only be 20 or 30 minutes.

I don't know, but I'm sure there's some of
that that goes on.
I don't think the shortest session we would
have would be two hours.
BY WITNESS VURPILLAT:
A. Dight. I think that there might be exceptions to that.

MR. JORDAN: That's a good break.
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Okay. Fifteer minutes.
(Recess taken.)

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Back on the record. Mr. Axelrad, did you wish to introduce these exhibits?

MR. AXELRAD: Yes, Mr. Chairman. We would like at this time to introduce as two additional exhibits for the Applicants some information which had been requested from Dr. Broom at the earlier sessions of this proceeding.

I have given copies to the reporter and to all of the parties.

I would like to have introduced as Applicants' Exhilit 41 a two-page document, the first page of which is entitled, "Brown \& Root STP Personnel Assignment (1977 to Present)."

I would like to have identified as Applicants' Exhibit No. 42 a document, the first sheet of which has, as headings of three columns, "Job Classification," "Abbreviation," and "Salary Grade," to which there are attached four charts.
(Applicants' Exhibits Nos. 41 and 42
were marked for identification.) VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

BY MR. AXELRAD:
Q. Dr. Sroom, do you have before you the two-page document which has been identified as Applicants' Exhibit No. 41 ? BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Yes, sir, I do.

6 Was that document prepared under your direction and supervision?

BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Yes, sir, it was.
Q. Is that document true and correct to the best of your knowledge and bel:ef? BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Yes, it is.

Q Do you have before you the document which has been identified as Applicants' Exhibit No. 42? BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Yes, sir.
8. Was that document prepared under your direction and supervision?

BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Yes, it was.
8. Is that document true and correct to the best of your knowledge and belief?

BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Yes, it was. This document is correct. I think I made an error yesterday; in reviewing the testimony I think I said Yesterday that Mr. J. A. Thompson was a Manager 4, and he is a Manager 5. I was really referring to Mr. Gerald Martin. But these charts ace correct.

MR. AXELRAD: Mr. Chairman, I would move, without
objection, that Applicants' Exhibits 41 and 42 be admitted into the record.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Any objection?
MR. JORDAN: No objection.
MR. REIS: The Staff has no objection.
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: The documents will be adnitted.
(Applicants' Exhibits Nos. 41 and 42 were received in evidence.)

MR. AXELRAD: Mr. Chairman, one further remark. In the discussions that were held on the record at that time that these documents were requested, there was also some discussion about providing specific salary ranges, that the company, Brown \& Root, as we mentioned at that time, that information would be proprietary, we would preiar not to make that information part of the record.

We have provided information here as 00 salary grades for each of the positions. It is possible to tell comparability by just looking at the information we have provided here. We really do not believe that actual salary ranges are necessary for purposes of this Board or any party, and we do not at this time intend to provide that particular information.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: I believe it was the Board that asked for this information. We believe that the exhibits are sufficient to show comparability, which is what we were interested in, so we will accept that.

MR. AXELRAD: Fine, Mr. Chairman. JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Okay. Wait a minute. JUDGE HILL: Can I. presume the salary grade, the way you have a salary grade of 12 , that that is the same salary grade as, for example, the Engineer 3 is a Salary Grade 12 -I'm sorry, I should direct this to Dr. Broom. WITNESS BROOM: Yes, sir. That is correct. JUDGE HILL: And the QA/QC Specialist 4 is also a Salary Grade 12, and that means they are in the same comparable salary grade?

WITNESS BROOM: That is correct. The ranges correspond precisely to these numbers, salary grade. JUDGE GILL: All right. That's sufficient. Thanks.

JUDGE LAMB: Dr. Broom, is it also correct that the numbers do not necessarily mean equivalence from a point of view of position?

For example, since you say a QA/QC Specialist 4 is in Salary Grade 12, an Engineer 3 is in Salary Grade 12, those two are the same from the point of view of salary but are they the same from a point of view of relative position in the organization?

WITNESS BROOM: I think that you'd have to look at the chart to really answer that in every case. In some cases, yes, and in other cases perhaps not.

JUDGE LAMB: Okay. So that does not necessarily
mean equivalence, the fact tnat they're both rated at 3 doesn't mean that they are equivalent in relative positions?

WITNESS BROOM: YOu s?id rated at 3. What -JUDGE LAMB: The fact that both are rated at the 3
level, would that necessarily mean thet they are viewed as being equivalent in position?

WITNESS BROOM: Right. That is correct. JUDGE LAMB: All right. Thank you. JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Okay. You may go ahead. RECROSS-EXAMINATION (COntinued)

BY MR. JORDAN:
8. I have a few quick questions on the documents just to help me understand. I haven't obviously had time to look at them much.

First, at least on the last page of Exhibit 42 -and these will all be on Exhibit 42, by the way -- there are a number of blanks which neither have names nor job titles, job classifications.

I take it they don't have names because there's nobody in those positions? BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. That's correct.

2 Does the fact that they don't have job classifications mean there isn't a job classification for those positions? BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. I guess I really hadn't thought about that. I don't know. We probably could put some expected job classification associated with that; since they were not filled, I just didn't do that. BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. That's right. We could put expected classifications in those slots, but occasionally we'll tra.sfer people to a position from another position, and he'll carey with him his job classification, which, if you'll study this chart, you'il see some people that are of higher classification reporting on the project to a person of lower classification, and that's reflective of our selecting some senior persun in the organization and putting him in an open slot on the job.
\& So that could also happen with people who are in these slots now if they change? If somebody moves, then the whole job classification for that slot could change, depending on who goes into it? BY WITN:ESS GRJTE:
A. Yes. That's true. Generally, the job has a classifization of the person. You'll see very much consistency in the classification and the $j 0 b$ position, but occasionally there will be what appears to be an inconsistency, and that generally results from our transferr. ng someone to that position from another position in the company.
at least the QA chart? The QA chart would be chart 3 .
BY WITNESS VURPILLAT:
A. Yes, they'd be off the chart.
Q. Are those the four positions, A, B, C, D, that you talked about? BY WITNESS VURPILLAT:
A. I don't quite understand.
8. These four QA specialist positions, are they the
\& Now, the only other question I have, in trying to follow up on Dr. Lamb's concern and check the chart with respect to, say, comparing a QA Spec 4 and an Engineer 3, I find there aren't any QA specialists on the chart. BY WITNES B BROOM:
A. I believe I said I had spoken to two individuals Who were alleged to have participated in the card game. I have spoken to far more than two individuals about the Swayze situation.
8. Who were the two individuals?

BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. I don't zecall right now. If I can check a moment. One is Mr. Singleton. I believe I have spoken to Mr. Hammons about that in the past.

Those are the only two names that I -- I may have
spoken to some of these other people, Dut I don't recall specifically.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: COuld you repeat the name of that second person?

WITNESS BROOM: Hammons, $\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{a}-\mathrm{m}-\mathrm{m}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{n}-\mathrm{s}$. JUDGE BECGHOEFER: Okay. Thank you. Go ahead. BY MR. JORDAN:
\& Mr. Vurpillat, you testified that the NRC findings, and I may be summarizing, so correct me if I'm not precise, with respect to STP, on which the Show Caus: Order was based, were practically the same as those for any -- for other nuclear projects.

Is that a faiz characterization, or do you want to refine it?

BY WITNESS VURPILLAT:
A. I think what I said was that none of the findings that the NRC came up with in 79-19 were -- involved situations that I had not seen on other projects.
8. Can you identify for us all of the other projects where you have seen such situations to a degree as extensite as reflected in 79-19? BY WITNESS VURPILLAT:
A. Mr. Jordan, that's an extremely general question, and it's going to be difficult to answer.

I have never been involved on a project that had an investigation by the NRC, or an inspection by the NRC that was
anywheres nearly as extensive as 79-19, so there are more findings in 79-19 than I have seen in other inspection, individual inspection reports on other projects; if that's clear.

If you take the sum total of problems identified in 79-19 and relate them to other prujects, the comparison is es.tremely difficult to make.

If we take -- of the 22 findings, I don't believe that there is -- I believe that I could -- I could tell you which prrjects I've seen those on, and I don't know whether you want to get into that.
Q. I'm not interested in where you may have seen individual findings from among the 22 , but in other projects where the findings or the situation was as extensive as here. BY WITNESS VURPILLAT:
A. That requires a subjective analysis on my part of "extensive."

There were -- of the 22 items of noncompliance, there involved an awfully lot of allegations which were substantiated or unsubstantiated to varying degrees.
Q. I don't want to put you in a difficult position. If you feel that based on the kind $c$ f reason you just expressed you can't make the comparison or can't identify any place else, simply say so.

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BY WITNESS VURPILLAT:
A. I think over the course of thre: projects that I can recall, at least three, three of which that come to mind rather readily, there have been violations not exactly the same but of the same nature and the same number as identified in 79-19.

If you want me to -- those three projects are the Salem Project, the Three Mile Island Project and the WPPS I and IV Projects.
6. Were Show Cause Orders issued for any of those three projects on the basis of those violations? BY WITNESS VURPILLAT:
A. Not to my knowledge.
8. Dr. Broom, you testified that -- you testified corcerning people who had admitted that they didn't inspect things they were required to inspect.

You said first that only one person -- you could recall only one person who had actually said he didn't inspect when he was supposed to. That was Mr. Swayze. Then you amended that to say that there was one other case of failure to inspect. Who was that, and when? BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. The incident that $p$ yed into my mind was -- I don't know the name, but it was the incident surrounding the -I don't know what the fellow's -- he was in the vendor, the subcontractor surveillance group. He said that he had made an
inspection and then later he said that he had not made the inspection, and was terminated. That was on a subcontractor surveillance inspection of EDM welding activities, and it was one of the items we were talking about this morning. I don't remember the number.
8. Is that reflected in 79-19, do you know? BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. No I believe that happened after 79-19, if my memory serves me right. I may be wrong. I'm confused.
What I had in mind was there that he finally
admitted that he had lied about making the inspection, and so -I can't, you know, obviously on that instance I have to say he did not make hia inspection. I don't think that was due to harassment or intimidation, which is what we were talking about at the time, but that was an individual case where an inspector admitted that he did not make an inspection.

I believe, if I remember correctly -- yes, this is the item covered in Inspection Report $80-14$ that we were talking about earlier, and that occurred after the 79-19 report incident occurred in -- well, the NRC inspections were done in June of 1980, and I've forgotten the date on which the inspection was alieged to have been missed, but it was sometime earlier.
8. Well, that's in the documert, I guess.

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5-13
BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Yes, it is.
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area where \(I\), not having built a nuclear plant, I'm a bit confused, and that is this area of the percentage of completion of engineering that you talked about at some length.

You had clearly reviewed it carefully, and I'd like totake advantage of the fact that you are clearly familiar with that.

My understanding is that there was a point early in the project, and my understanding is that it was essentially when you went to the site to begin construction, that there was an estimate that 50 percent of engineering had been completed.

This, as you explained, was based on the fact that engineering -- that estimate was based on a concept of budgeted man-hours expended. Am I right so far? BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Yes. When we went to the field, we had expended approximately 50 percent of the then-budgeted engineering man-hours. That's correct.
8. And was that in 1975? Can you pinpoint that date for us? BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Yes, sir. I don't remember whether the report I looked at that had the 50 to 60 percent eigure was

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Decerber of ' 74 or January ' 75 , but it was along about
the time -- I'm sorry, December ' 75 or January ' 76.
It was along about the time the construction permit was issued.
8. Now, what was the figure of which that was 50 percent? Was that based on a 1973 conceptual design that we've heard about or on something else?

What is that 50 percent of?
BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. I would have to check and tell you the number. I can tell you what the number -- I don't know the actual number, but I can tell you what the report would have shown.

The report would have been publisher, as I said, in late ' 75 or early ' 76 . It wr uld show the expended man-hours versus the then-budgeted man-hours.

So that would have been the then-budgeted engineering man-hours for, I suppose the last time it was updated, 1975, probably.
\& Okay. I think you just explained what I was trying to get to.

Then-budgeted, tilen, is a figure that is a 1975 revision from any previous figures?

BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. As far as I know. I haven't checked that

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specifically, but that's what it should have been, yes. 6 Well, there's at least one person here that's unclear on that. Let me make sure.

The budgeted hours were budgeted in 1975? In other words, the total budget was a 1975 figure that would have been revised from any previous figures; is that what your testimony is?

BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Yes, sir. What I'm saying is that when we began the job we had a man-hov 6 estimate for performing the engineering, and roughly annually, I think, that manhour budget was revised.

As I explained earlier, I don't recall specifically if we did that each year, \(174,15,16,17\), but since the job started, it has been done roughly annually.

It might not have been done in 1974. I believe it was done in 1975.

I think we were working then against an estimate
that was higher encineering man-hours than the original estimate of engineering man-hours in 1973.
8) Now, you nentioned a number of things that caused your e:stimates to be wrong, as is true in many nuclear plants, and I'm sure in much large construction, for that matter.
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    One I'd like to focus on in particular is
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this matter of the foundation.
You went to the site to begin construction
in late '75. You testified that the original concrete estimate you had to change considerably because of a geotechnical
study that told you essentially that you would need a larger foundation for the project.

Now, that geotechnical study was done, wasn't
it, before you went to the project to actually do the construction? So that would have been taken into ascount by that point?

BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Yes. As I think I tried to explain, I was called upon to make an analysis or \(l 00 \mathrm{k}\) into the reasons for the changes or increases in the project between two specific dates.

That was 1973 and 1978 , original estimate and 1978. This was occasioned by a presentation that we made to the owner of the plant.

I believe I began my testimony yesterday on this subject with that preface.

That was what led me in 1978 to becoming involved in detail in this data, the preparation of that presentation.

So the material that I reviewed was -eviewed for that specific purpose.
I don't have the same type information for
each year, year-by-year; but certainly, in 1974, prior to our going in the field in January of 1976, we had had the geotechnical investigations underway at the job site.

Soil borings had been taken, various tests, the subsidence study had been undertaken.

I don't remember when all the data that resulted from those programs specifically came into our engineering organization; but certainly, we were aware of the characteristics of the soil prior to moving into the field and beginning ouz foundation design and so on. It was necessary to support going into the field.

But you do understand that when we moved to the field, we didn't start pouring concrete the first day.

We had a huge lake to build and a number of civil activities, earth-moving and so on.

There may have been some finalization of foundation designs that was factoring in additional information or further information from the geotechnical study after we actually moved onto the site.
I'm trying to be very precise in answering your question.
We might have had some additional information concerning the site characteristics after the issuance of the construction permit; but generally we knew what
the problems were and what we were faced with.
8 1973, was that when you essentially began designing the project, other than some very preliminary work? Is that fair? BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Beginning the design of the project is a generic type term, and I think it's proper to say we began design in 1975.

We certainly could not begin any detailed design in 1975, but we began --
2. 5 or '3?

BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. I'm sorry. 1973. Thank you for correcting me.

Major equipment decisions, general layout, general configuration of the plant, the preliminary engineering required to support preparation of the PSAR, yes, those were begun in 1973.

6 You testified that each month you have some sort of a curve that you publish that tells you in effect where you are on engineering completion. BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. No, sir. I think I said we have a curve that appears in a monthly progress report in thav timeframe that showed you expended man-hours versus budçeted man-hours.

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8 Okay, which at that time was commonly used
as engineering completion figure?
BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. That was the measurement of engineering progress, but since there have been several terms of engineering progress used here in this Aiscussion, I'd like to be very clear about that.
\& Okay. I'll try to be careful on that.
I take it that this curve was changed each -not only each month, but particularly each year, according to your re-estimate of the basis -- in other words, your rebrdgeting of the total, so that -- and let me give an example and see if it fits. It seems to make sense to me.

You could, because of all the extensive changes Yo.''ve talked about, come up with a figure that, say, is in 1975 (and I'm just doing this for purposes of illustration), a 50 percent figure in 1975 .

You could do a lot of work in 1976 and come up with a 50 percent figure at the end of 1976 , just because of all the reasons that you have stated, correct? BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Yes, sir.
8. You've changed the parameters and so you are back at 50 percent again.

BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Yes, sir, that could happen.

Q And that's the kind of updating that you did on the engineering man-hours budgeted premise throughout the period? BY NITNESS BROOM:
A. Yes, sir, but I should add that even with today's engineering tracking methods that are pretty much in use by all engineering companies now, that same type of thing can happen, where you are not. just neasuring man-hours, but where you are tracking progress on physical progress of engineering documents, drawings, other ways to measure actual completion of the engineering work, because as changes occur which require additional manhours, in many cases they require additional products. So that can also change.

8 It's just a change of measurement s. stem. You should come up with basically the same kind of progress. BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Yes. Well, not precisely. I don't know that you want to get into that detail, but....
8. When did you change the method from engineering man-hours to, in effect, hard documents produced? BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. I think I testified yesterday, Mr. Jordan, I'm not sure precisely when that was done.

We were certainly talking about it in 1978. This is quite an undertaking and you don't do it overnight.

I believe we began implementing a system like that in 1978, and refinements to that have been made every since, or for an extended period of time.

Mr. Grote might remember.
BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. It was 1979 when we -- We report progress in engineering in two basic ways now.
We continue to report the percentage of the budgeted man-hours expended, which is one measure of how much of the work you've done.
We also report the percentage of what we call deliverables issued. Deliverables would be specifications and drawings, basically, the documents that represent
the product of engineering. BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. This report that I was referring to that I made was in the fall of '78 and I know we were talking about that at that time, and I would remember that within a few months -- Mr. Grote said 1979.

I couldn't disagree with that. Maybe it went into effect in early ' 79.

If you are looking for a year, I guess '79, late ' 78.

JUDGE EECHHOEFER: Pardon me, Mr. Grote.
Is there any reports that are now made that take into account physical completion.

I know that either you or Dr. Broom said that those rep. r's were not made at an earlier date. BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Physical completion in engineering is represented by the deliverables that: I mentioned.

The work that's done by engineering to support the construction effort is the issuance of mainly drawings and also specifications; and so we measure the numbers and we weight those items in the fashion that represents the effort that goes into their preparation, and we report a percent complete of -liverables, which is the physical fercent complete of engineering.

JUDGE BECHHOEFCR: I see, and that's what
I wanted to clarify.
That's not merely a review of contract documents
in terms of their satisfaction?

WITNESS GROTE: I'm sorry, I didn'z understand that question.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Well, that takes into account the physical completion of whatever the item is, the accomplishment of the particular item?

Deliverables doesn't mean that you ordered something from a --

WITNESS GROTE: Oh, no. I'm sorry.
It takes into accoun':

JUDGE BEこHHOEFER: That's what I was trying .-
WITNESS GROTE: ‥ the physical work that's being done by engineering.

It's a measure of the physical percent complete of the work that's done by engineeriny.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: All right. Thank you.
MR. JORDAN: That's my recross and according to our complicated system, we now go to Mr. Sinkin's recross.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: On 81-11?

MR. JORDAN: This is recross on what we've
had thus far and then 81-11.
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: But not the same areas
you covered.
MR. SINKIN: Generally not, just one or two questions.

Before doing that, Mr. Chairman, we did submit two exhibits for authentication, Exhibits No. 16 and No. 17 .

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Hold on a minute. It will take me a minute or two to find them.

MR. SINKIN: It's the T. P. Gardner memo is the 16 , and the M.J. Meyer trip report is 17 .

This is not the package that was submitted night before last. This was in our last session.
(Pause.)
MR. SINKIN: Have you found the documents now, Mr. Newman?

MR. NEWMAN: Yes. I think we're checking to see whether or not the authentication process on those was completed, and I am told that everything is satisfactory.

They are authentic.
MR. SINKIN: Then I would move into evidence CCANP Exhibit No. 16 and CCANP Exhibit No. 17.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Are there any objections?
MR. NEWM.AN: If I may, just for a moment,
examine the documents.
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Point of inquiry. Have we not already accepted these documents subject to authentication?

I have a note on at least one of these, on 16 at least, that that's what happened.

MR. SINKIN: Well, my note -- I really wanted to clear this up.

My note said moved into evidence at an earlier date, if the authenticity is not contested by the Applicant. My note, the "if" was what was in my mind, "if it was not contested," but maybe it has been accepted into evidence subject to authenticity.

That may well be.
MR. NEWMAN: In any event, any question as to suthenticity has been resolved. We have no question as to the authenticity of Exhibit 16 or Exhibit 17 .

JUDGE BECHHOEFE's: My inquiry was whether those were already in evidence, subject to questions of authenticity.

MR. SINKIN: That was my understanding.
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: If that's the case, then absent any authenticity objection, they will be admitted.

Otherwise, we would be open to --
MR. NEWMAN: There is no objection, sir. JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Okay. The documents will be admitted into evidence.
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { (Exhibits Nos. CCANP } 16 \text { and } \\
& 17 \text { were received in evidence.) }
\end{aligned}
\]

MR. SINKIN: Thank you.
Then there was a question on CCANP Exhibit
18, which was the compilation of Mr. Swayze's personnel file, as to whether it would be supplemented by the Applicants.

MR. NEWMAN: We will be able to respond on
Exhibit 18 at lunchtime. That file if still being looked at right now.

MR. SINKIN: Okay.
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: All right. We will defer
that until that time.

BY MR. SINKIN:
Q. Dr. Broom.

BY WITNESS BRDCM:
A. Yes, sir.
\& In your testimon' you stated that you had reviewed the sources that contain the various allegations of threats or harassment or whatever at Brown \& Root. BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. I had revien \(\cong\) the sources?
Q. Well, that you had reviewed -- wherever you keep that information, you had reviewed that information at Brown \& Root in terms of allegations made of threats or tarassment or intimidation or physical force used.

MR. NEWMAN: Mr. Chaiman, I'm going to object to that question.

I think it mischaracterizes the record unless Couns 21 has a reference in the transcript to that testimony, where that statement was made.

MR. REIS: Mr. Chairman, I think the problem may be the word "sources."

> Do you mean the files?

MR. SINKIN: Files, however you keep them.
MR. REIS: I think the word "sources" we've used two ways, and it may be that word.

I don't know whether the objection is still
there, but I think the problem is the word "sources."
MR. NEWMAN: Could we just have the question rephrasec?

MR. SINKIN: I'll rephrase the question.
BY MR. SINKIN:
8. My notes reflect that you testified that you reviewed the frown \& Root reports and that those sources should have contained the instances of allegations of harassment or intimidation and abuse.

Is it correct that you reviewed the Brown
\& Root reports dealing with those instances?
BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Yes. I reviewed the NRC reports and Brown
\& Root reports surrounding incidents of intimidation and harassment.

I hope that I reviewed them all. I believe
I did.
\& Okay.
MR. SINKIN: At this time, Mr. Chaiman, I would like to submit -- mark for identification a document that was distributed on Monday night.

It is the package dealing with the altercation in July of '77.
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    On the top is a letter that starts cut, "Frank."
    (Discussion off the zecord.)
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                                for identification.)
    JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Is nis merely the one page that
starts with "Frank," or --
                                    MR. SINKIN: No, it's the entire group of
pages.
                                MR. NEWMAN: How many pages?
                                JUDGE BECHHOEFER: To make sure we all have
    MR. SINKIN: Fourteen pages in all.
    JUDGE BECHHOEFER: That's going to be CCANP 20?
    MR. SINKIN: CCANP Exhibit 20.
    MR. AXELRAD: And what is the last page of
that package?
    MR. SINKIN: The last page of that package
would \(k\) - a memorandum from Charles Bishop to Mr. James Monroe.
    WITNESS BROOM: Mr. Sinkin, one more time, how many
pages?
    MR. SINKIN: Well, I've got 14 .
    You have the document in front of you, Dr. Broom.
    WITNESS BROOM: Yes, I believe I've identified the 14
pages you've referred to.
    MR. SINKIN: Fine.
BY MR. SINKIN:
    8. Do you recall if you reviewed these documents
prior to coming to these proceedings to testify? BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. No, I don't recall seeing all of them prior to coming to this hearing.

I have reviewed these since you submitted them a couple of days ago. I believe some of them I had seen previously.
Q. Are you aware that in the first set of interrogatories submitted by CCANP that we requested from the Applicants the Brown \& Root file on the investigation of the James Marshall altercation?

BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. No, sir, I was not aware of that.
8. Which of the pages are you familiar with and which of the pages are you not familiar with?

We can just walk through them from page 1
backwards.
BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Mr. Sinkin, I think that I just said I reread all of these pages within the last few days. I have become familiar with all of them.
Q. Excuse me. Which pages were you familiar with before this document was distributed two nights -90 ? BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. I'm not sure I can tell you that. I'll try.
sheet, started, "Frank."
I probably saw the second page. I believe I remember reading this memorandum from Crane to Asbeck.
\& That would be the third through the fifth page?

BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Yes, sir. I'm pretty sure I had read that before.

I think I saw this document signed by, it looks like, James Marshall. I believe I remember some of the colorful language in there.

The handwritten report from Mr . Singleton, I believe I read that earlier.

I believe I read this one-page document from Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory.

I don't remember the next document. I may very well have read it. Again, there's some colorful language there that didn't ring a bell when I read it the second time -- I mean, when I saw it here in the last few days.

> I might have seen it previously.

Q That's the statement of Jackie Cox?
BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Yes, it looks like Jackie Cox. C-o-x is
the last name.
Oh, yes, it says at the top, "I, Jackie Cox," yes.

The next page from Mr. Reddy, I really don't remember whether I saw that or not. I may have.

I believe I had seen this handwritten page from B-a-d-i-1-1-a, Badilla, Charles Bishop and Monroe.

I don't remember specifically this piece of paper, but I probably saw that.
6. Fine, thank you. BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. I think I've said earlier I've read an awful lot of pieces of paper in recent months and it's hard for me to remember what I reviewed when.
Q. I understand.

MR. SINKIN: Has Counsel for Applicants had an opportunity to check for authenticity of these pages?

MR. NEWMAN: Yes, we have, and we have no reason to question the althenticity of the document.

Obviously, the question of its weight remains open, there not being any witness who can testify, at least as of this point, no witness who can testify as to the truth of the ratters stated therein.

But other than on that ground, we have no objection as to authenticity, or on that basis, the adissibility
of the document．
M＇R．SINRIN：I would move this into evidence as CCANP Exhibit No． 20.

MR．REIS：Staff has no objection．
JUDGE BECHHOEFER：Okay．The documents，the 14 pages，will be admitted as CCANP 20.
（CCANP Exhibit No． 20 was received in evidence．）

BY MR．SINKIN：
6．Dr．Broom，in this exhibit，do these documents reflect the James Marshall incident that you have testified to hefore，the altercation between Mr．Marshall and Mr．Bazor in ミラフ7？

BY WITNESS BROOM：
A．Yes，I think you could describe them as that． I think there ma！be some contradictions among them．

I seem to recall one fellow saying that he didn＇t hear anything or something，but yes，I＇m sure these are all people who were associated ：ith the circumstances and supposedly presents what they thought occurred．

8 Fine，thank you．
Zou testified that employees have come to you after \(79-19\) to say that they had been misquoted or taken out of context．

BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. I'm sorry. Could you repeat your question?
Q. You testified that employees have come to you after \(79-19\) was issued to say that they were misquoted or taken out of context in the NRC report; is that correct? BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Yes, that's correct.
\& Did you ask those employees to request from the NRC copies of their sworn statements? BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. No, I did not.
8. Mr. Vurpillat, you provided a breakdown of the training in 1980 and ' 81 with the man-hours and number of people and all that.

Can you give a rough percentage estimate of the amount of that training that resulted from corrective actions taken subsequent to \(79-19\) ? BY WITNESS VURPILLAT:
A. Mr. Sinkin, it's my understanding that the corrective action as the result of \(79-19\) involved a lot of things.

There were some commitments made in response to 79-19 that really weren't involved in correcting specific findings.
For instance, I belisve there was a commitment
for refresher training, quarterly refresher training in the construction area, and also in the QA area.

That was not involved in correcting a specific deficiency-related -- In that context, for instance, as I recall the numbers....

In refresher training -- well, I really would prefer not to answer. I can check that and give you a little better answer after the next break.
\& Okay. To sharpen up my question just a little bit, what I would be looking for was how much training was done that would not have been done had it not been for 79-19?

\section*{Do you follow that?}

BY WITNESS VURPILLAT:
A. Yes, I follow that and I'm not sure I can answer that, because that presumes that we wouldr't have done -- that Brown \& Root wouldn't have done anything different if there hadn't been a 79-19 report; and I'm not sure that I can make that assumption.
Q. Okay. Well, given the two questions as you understand them.

BY WITNESS VURPILLAT:
A. Why don't I -- I can get you a better breakdown on the hours of training and what was involved and maybe we can figure out a better compilation of the analysis
of the numbers.
Q. Okay, fine.

Does the training for inspectors and construction
supervisors include how to set a good example in dealing with each other, how to deal with each other with mutual respect?

BY WITNESS VURPILLAT:
A. Yes.
8. When did the training begin to include that
kind of training?
BY WITNESS VURPILLAT:
A. I think specifically the training related to procedure -- I think it's mentioned in the testimony, and I believe the number is PGM02, which is how to resolve disputes between construction and QA people. The training on that procedure would involve that.

The instruction given by supervisors to individuals as to how to handle situations like that probably is not, for instance, contained in the training hours that I listed; but that is simply supervisory instruction.

I shouldn't \(\rightarrow\) "simply," because it's certainly not a simple situation; but it's certainly part of the instructions that are given to individuals in performing their tasks.

That has been the subject of some -- I want
to say lectures, and that's the wrong word.
We talked about Mr. Rice's talk in early 1980, and talks by Mr. Vincent, and those kind of things.

I, t..'self, have talked to the people on several occasions. We must operate in a professional manner and this is how things are done.

Whether you call that -- that's certainly training. Again, I don't think it's counted in the hours that I gave you.

BY MR. SINRIN:
Q Would you ever include in that type of training actual acting out or role playing, for construction and inspection personnel? BY WITNESS VURPILLAT:
A. If I were giving the training, I might well do that.
Q. Do you know if it is being done or has been done? BY WITNESS VURPILLAT:
A. No. I don't know whether it has being done in that manner or not, Mr. Sinkin. BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Could I adch something?

I don't know the specific details of the course, but in 1980 we instituted a human relation course, I believe taught by some professors at the University of Houston. I'm not sure about that. I believe that has been put on on several occasions, for supervisory paople and I would expect, them, that there may have been the role-playing type instructions included in that.

I must, though, add that I did not review the details of the lesson plan. I heard comments about the course. I think that was done, but I am not absolutely certain. BY MR. SINKIN:
Q. Is it true, any of the three of you, that many of
the employees on the site do not speak English as their first language? By "first language" I mean they were not brought up speaking English.

BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Perhaps Mr. Grote should answer. I don't think that's true wi*h regard to the Quality Assurance personnel. I think we have some Spanish-speaking people on our payroll, but I don't think we have anywhere near a majority that would fall in that category.

The extent of fluency in English in the construction force I am personally not familiar with. These may be. I don't know.

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. We have a fairly high percentage of the employees on the site that are what is classified as Mexican/American citizens. I don't recall the exact percentage of the direct work forces; in the 30 or 40 percent range, as I recall.

I don't really know what you mean by as a first language. I presume, just listening to some of them tilk that use Spanish frequently in their exchanges with each other. I presume from that that they probably speak Spanish at home. I don't really know what their first language is.
Q. How about Vietnamese?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. I don't recall a percentage of Vietnamese, and I
have no way of knowing what their first language is. But, again, I would presume that based on their accent, and much more infrequent interchanges I've heard among them, that they do speak whatever Vietnamese speak at home.
8. Is any training given at this project in any language other than English?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. No. Not to my knowledge, at least. And I'm real sure I'd know about it.
\& Dr. Broom, you discussed the foundation problems that you ran into that caused more concrete, and I think even a design change on the foundation, and you used the term called a buoyancy equation. Would you elaborate for me just a little bit what you ant by a buoyancy equation? BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. I'm not sure I intended to use buoyancy equation. I was really talking about buoyancy of a structure in soil foundation median.

If the plant is not founded on bedrock, and the structure -- if the mass of the structure is deficient in a small enough area, it can settle into the gron.d more, broaden the affected surface area of the foundation out \(t\) nove or equalize any buoyancy affect.
Now, I'm sorry, I'm not a soils engineer or
structural designer, and you have about tested my ability on
that subject. We have some people coming on later who can talk at whatever depth you want in that field, but that's what I had in mind.
Q. To your knowledge, was a study ever conducted regarding whether the foundation reached bedrock? BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Pardon?
8. Was a study ever -- You did a great deal of excavation before you laid the foundation for the reactor containment building. Let's try Reactor Containment Building No. 1. Was a study ever conducted to determine if you actually reached bedrock?

MR. REIS: Mr. Chairman, I object to the relevance of the question.

I don't understand -- I think if we examine the PSAR and the FSAR, which the Board can take judical notice of, I think bedrock is about 20,000 feet down, and I don't see the relevance.

MR. SINKIN: well, I believe Mr. Broom just testified that what you were looking for was bedrock on which to --

> WITNESS BROOM: No. I did not say that.
> MR. SINKIN: Oh, I misunderstood. Excuse me.
> JUDGE BECHHOEFER: I think we will sustain the
> Objection, just because I don't think it is relevant to what
we are -- There is no connection of relevance at this stage. BY MR. SINKIN:
\& Dr. Broom, you testified that you do annual updates of the schedule and the cost for the project, and have done so for every year: since 1975, with the exception of 1980 . Is that correct?

BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. No, sir. I said that I believe we were to do that every year, and I am not sure we have done it every year. I think we have done it every year since 1975 but 1980 .
Q. Can you provide the dates, and the figures, for each year, the projected date of completion, and the projected cost for each year for which such a study was done? BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. No, sir. I don't have that information here.
8. Mr. Grote, I believe that's one of your specialties. BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Cost and schedule information?
\& Cost and schedule, yes.
BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Oh, no. I don't have that information here.

Q Mr. Grote, I note from a description of your background that that's one of your specialties. Can you provide that information?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. We have -- Well, first of all, let me say that what Dr. Broom said is correct, that we did make an update of the estimates of cost and schedule for the project every year except 1980. I believe that is a hundred percent correct.

I made an extensive study of the history of the estimates, and the reasons for their changing over time, and we have that information available. That is Brown \& Root. I don't have any of that here with me.
Q. I'm sorry. I didn't hear you.

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. I don't have any of that with me here.
8. You don't have that with you.
A. But we do have --
8. But you could get it?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Yes. I could get it.
6. I woul. \(\ddagger\) like to see it.

MR. NEWMAN: Mr. Chairman, as we have indicated on earlier occasions, matters like this are to be addressed to counsel. That is, requests for additional information or documents, whatever the casu may be, the discovery period having long, long ago expired, and I think that discovery matters, which this is exactly what is involved here, are too late at this point in time.

Moreover, I see absolutely no showing of relevance とo any matter relating to \(Q A / Q C\) functions that are before the Board. We would, therefore, decline to furnish that information.

MR. SINKIN: Mr. Chairman.
JUDGE BECHHOEFE.': Yes.
MR. REIS: Mr. Chairman, in view of the lateness of the request and the tenuousness of the relevancy to any issue in this case, the Staff would also feel that there is no need at this point to produce the information.

MR. SINKIN: I would suggest two grounds for producing the information.

One, in his prefiled testimony Mr. Grote says that he is responsible for schsduling, estimating, including cost engineering, scheduling and estimating, he says so that it goes to the particular competence of Mr . Grote in his work, and since at issue in these proceedings is the technical competence of the applicant, the scheduling and estimating done by the contractor could well be relevant to the technical competence of the applicant. JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Off the record. (Discussion off the record.) JUDGE BECHHOEFER: On the record. We will not order that information to be produced. Its relationship is much too tenuous, I think, to have it produced at this late date.

The mere fact that it wasn't requested at discovery does not pro se make the request invalid, but there has got to be a stronger showing of relevance at this late date for further information of that sort to be produced, so we will not direct it. BY MR. SINKIN:
8. Mr. Grote, I believe you stated that in doing these estimates that you tried to analyze the reasons for the changes in cost and schedule; is that correct? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Yes.

Q Did you write a formal report that would incorporate those reasons for the changes in cost and schedule?

MR. NEWMAN: Mr. Chairman, I'm going to asn, I
guess at least one question. What question is counsel now recrossing on, because \(I\) don't recall testimony in this particular vein to Mr. Grote?

MR. SINKIN: Well, we have sort of a funny situation in that we have some pre-filed testimony by Mr. Grote that says
he did scheduling and estimating.
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: This is too late for that. That was the subject of cross-examination earlier.

MR. SINKIN: I've never had an opportunity to ask Mr. Grote any questions.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Oh, I guess that's right. Yes.
MR. SINKIN: I can save that until 81-11, I guess, but it makes more sense to do it here.

I would also point out it's in the context of the discussion Dr. Brocm had about cost and scheduling, that it was studied, updated each year, and that sort of thing, and when Dr. Broom was talking about Mr. Grote was not here.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: I might add we asked some questions on that, but it was in the context of whether the client Houston had been misled by any figures supplied them. What the precise figures are at any given time, I don't really see the relevance of that.

MR. SINKIN: I believe you have ru.ed on the precise figures, that we are not going to get that at this time. What I am asking now is a different question, and that is that Mr. Grote did an analysis of why the figures changed. That's a different question from what the figures actually were.
My question was: Did he put that analysis into
a formal report.
MR. NEWMAN: Mr. Chairman, I think that is
irrelevant for precisely the same reasons as your prior ruling. There is no showing of the relevance of that information to any issue in this proceeding.

MR. REIS: Mr. Chairman, the Staff would agree with the applicant on that particular issue. We are getting pretty far afield to the issues that are to be tried in this proceeding, and we can try the whole job from beginning to end, and be here for years reconstructing every bit of construction that has gone in the past, every bit of estimating that has been taking place, and every bit of engineerir 3 drawing that has taken place.

I think we have to more narrowiy focus on the issues in this case, and I really think that from that point of view the question is irrelevant.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: I think we will uphold that objection on the grounds of relevancy. BY MR. SINKIN:
Q. Dr. Broom, I believe you testified that a number of employees to STP from North Carolina, but were you referring to the Sruswick Project, itself, people who had previously worked on Brunswick? BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Mr. Sinkin, I'm not trying to take issue with you. I don't remember making such a statement, but, sure, we have some employees that worked for us at Brunswick, I'm sure,
on the jchsite. I may have said that the first time I appeared here.

MR. NEWMAN: Does counsel have a specific referer se to direct the witness' attention to?

MR. SINKIN: I don't have a page number. It appears in my notes in the testimony of Dr. Broom from yesterday, at the time that he pas discussing the engineering estimates.

MR. REIS: Mr. Chairman, may I just suggest that we go on? He has said that employees came from North Carolina. Let's just go on.

JUDGE BECH EFER: I quess the question has been answered.

MR. REIS: Yes.
BY MR. SINKIN:
8. Have you explored at all the interaction between the North Carolina employees at this project, the people who came from North Carolina and the people who were working there already?

MR. REIS: Mr. Chairman, I object on the grounds of relevancy. I don't see -- And it is also beyond the scope of any kind of examination that has gone before.

MR. SINKIN: Mr. Chairman, if we are going to be discussing the problems of this project, intimidation, harassment, lack of good communications, friction, tension, I think it certainly is relevant to begin to try and discover
what the root causes of those problems are.
My question to Dr. Broom is an attempt to find out if the presence of a substantial number of people from North Carolina on the project might be one of those causes.
(Bench conference.)
JUDGE BECHHUEFER: I think the question asked is too broad, and we will sustain it.

MR. SINKIN: Let me try to narrow it down.
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: I think it might be -- there may be marginal relevance to some of it, but as asked it is much too broad to be relevant.

BY MR. SINKIN:
8 Dr. Broom, have you found any evidence on the site that the employees who came from North Carolina have formed a click of sorts that protects each other to the detriment of the other employees?

MR. NEWMAN: Mr. Chairman, that question, again, is so wide-ranged, and it is so broad. There has got to be some evidence, some foundation laid for that premise before the ultimate question in that regard can be asked.

MR. REIS: Mr. Chairman, the Staff has a separate objection we would like you to consider.

We do not understand why it is appropriate on recross. We don't see where questions were asked dealing with this subject matter th allow such a question to be asked on
recross.
(Bench conference.)
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: All right.
MR. SINKIN: Mr. Chairman, there has been extensive discussion with Dr. Broom about intimidation and harassment, and he said people came from North Carolina to this job, and I am trying to see if there is any linkage.
(Bench conference.)
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: The Board will sustain that, as well, on the ground that it is too broad.

The one question that could be asked, if you want to, is -- Oh, I might add Dr. Lamb thinks that whole line reflects badly on his home state.
(Laughter.)
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: But you could ask if there are any of the incidents that he has talked about, or of which he knows which were caused by and he thinks resulted from friction from people coming from North Carolina, or other areas. You could ask him that direct question.

BY MR. SINKIN:
Q. That's a fine question. Dr. Broom, would you care to answer that question?
A. I have not become aware of any circumstance resulting in friction or harassment, or anything else, that I could attribute to being due to the fact that some people were here
from the fine state of North Carolina, or any other locale or state that I'm aware of.

6 Thank you.
Mr . Grote, would the same nold true for you?
BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. That's true, yes.
\& Dr. Broom, you stated that there nere problems at Comanche Peak similar to STSP. Could you compare the welding problems discovered at Comanche Peak with the welding problems Sound at ST\&P in terms of number of deficient welds, types of deficiencies, that sort of thing?

BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. I'm not sure I can draw a detailed comparison, Mr. Sinkin.

> What I intended by my remark to say was that all of the problems you have in welding, lack of fusion, various artifacts, arc strikes, improper technique, all of those kind of things we have experienced at Comanche Peak. We have experienced at Brunswick. You experience them on every job I have ever been associated with.

> The frequency, the -- I want to use the term the seriousness of those matters really has to be judged in terms of the state of the project, how much welding has gone on, have you been through the learning curve? Is your reject rate by type, by type of welding and by area, acceptably low, and that's
an objective judgment. I don't recall data or statistic from Comanche Peak, but I remember as we started up the welding program there we had the same type problem; a higher rejection rate, higher than we wanted. And retraining of welders. Retraining of inspectors. Those type things. Those are common iterations that I am familiar with in beginning a welding program on any jobsite.
Q. Was Mr. U. D. Douglas involved with the welding program at Comanche Peak? BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Mr. U. D. Douglas was the Project Manager, the Site Manager, and in that regard was responsible for all of the activities on the site. I don't remember any personal involvement he had in the welding program. He may have. I don't know.

6 Was there any overlap between the time Mr. Douglas moved to ST\&P and the time that he assumed the responsibilities as Project Manager? Was he at ST\&P for any time before he actually became Project Manager?

BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. I don't think so. I don't remember that there was any overlap period. I'm not sure what you mean by that. Mr. Kirkland preceded Mr. Douglas, and he was associated with the job to provide some period of continuity. I can look at those charts. I don't remember that he was on the job in any other capacity than Project Manager. Steve, is
that correct?
BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. U. D. Douglas transferred to the job, I believe, in November of 1979. There may have been a week or so that he didn't, before he assumed the title of Project Manager. I don't recall that to have been the case, but there may have been.

However, as Dr. Broom pointed out, Henry Kirkland had been on the site full time for quite some time in November, ard he continued to be on the site for a considerable amount of time beyond November.
Q. Excuse me just a moment. I'm not sure we're talking about the same positions. My brand new Exhibit 41, Brown \& Root chart shows a Mr. Douglas replaced Mr. Dodd. BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. He did replace Mr. Dodd. The fact is, however, that Mr. Kirkland had been the interim General Manager from June until, oh, I suppose September.

In September he transferred to the site, because of his considerable experience in other nuclear projects and in construction. He was transferred to the site to act on behalf of the project General Manager, and up through me, in assisting Mr. Dodd, and advising Mr. Dodd on a full-time basis.

He continued through the time that Mr. Douglas was assigned to the jobsite, in that sort of position. There was also an overlap period of time with \(M r\). Dodd before he left the
jobsite. I don't recall what that period was, but Mr. Douglas didn't just show up one day and Mr. Dodd leave. There was an overlap there, also.
\& Okay. On Exhibit 41, the Brown \& Root STP Personnel Assignment, if you could help me out, I see Mr. Kirkland on the top line, Project General Manager, from June 1979 until September 1979, and what you are saying to me, Mr. Grote, is that he then moved to the site in September 1979, but his position is not on this chart. I don't find his name after September 1979 on this STP Personnel Assignment. BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. That's correct. It was in the early spring of 1979 -- I don't recall the exact month -- probably in April or perhaps May that Mr. Kirkland transferred from the Comanche Peak Project, where he had been the General Manager of that job, Mr. Douglas was the Construction Manager on that job at the time. I transferred Henry Kirkland to Houston to report directly to me and assume responsibility for the Project Managers, or that we call the Project General Managers that reported to me.

In June 1979, because of the fact that Mr. Douglas was spending all of his time on South Texas -- Mr. Kirkland was spending all of his time on South Texas, even though he had other responsibilities, and because of the fact that I judged that I wanted to seek out and find a much more experienced
person in the nuclear industry to be the overall Project Manager, one who had not only nuclear experience, but e:perience in project management of nuclear projects, I assigned Henry Kirkland to work full time on South Texas as the intertm General Manager, pursuant to my hiring someone from the outside, which I did in September.

In September, rather than putting Henry Kirkland back to the job from which he had been transferred to Houston, I assigned him to the jobsite, again to act on my behalf and on behalf of the new General Manager, in an advisory capacity to Mr. Dodd, and he continued on the jobsite through the following spring of 1980.
a. So that would be a special position that you created at that time?
A. Yes. That's right.
Q. All right. Thank you.

Can you tell me what Mr. Pepin's position is now? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. He is employed in another gronp at Brown \& Root, the manufacturing and process industries group, it is called, in a Project management capacity of some sort. I don't know specifically what it is.

\author{
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BY MR. SINKIN:
8 Can you characterize his current position for: me as promotion, demotion, or eguivalent?

MR. NEWMAN: Mr. Chairman, I'm going to object to the question on the grounds of relevance.

MR. SINKIN: The relevance, Mr. Chairman, is that we explored yesterday the various reasons people were moved in and out of positions, and Mr. Pepin was expiored as one of those people.

I'm now asking what his current position is and whether that constitutes a demotion, promotion or the equivalent.
(Bench conference.)
MR. NEWMAN: Mr. Chairman, the question of whether it's a promotion or a demotion has absolutel" no relevance.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Well, the question of whether there was any discipline involved in the transfer, I think --

MR. NEWMAN: Weli, that's a different question. I mean, if the question is why was Mr. Pepin taken off the site, that is a question which has now already been answered. JUDGE BECHHOEFER: I think it has been, but -MR. NEWMAN: I beg your pardon, sir?

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: I said I think it has been, but if he were demoted it would have some relevance to that.

BY MR. SINKIN:
\& Perhaps to sharpen up my question a little, Mr. Grote, in June of 1979 I really should be asking what position did Mr. Pepin assume?

WITNESS GROTE: Am I supposed to answer that question? There's no objections? JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Yes. BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Okay. Mr. Pepin was laterally transferred Erom the project to work -- he continued to work for me as a project manager not assigned to a specific project.

He had extensive experience in international work, and we at that time in the power group were attempting to secure contracts overseas for at least one major job that I can recall.

He subsequently transferred into this other group that I mentioned a while ago because they did have work on the books and potential work overseas, and I believe he is now assigned to one of their overseas projacts in a position similar to that that he held on the South Texas Project, I think, but I'm not 100 percent positive.

I know that he's classified as a project general manager, which was his classification on the South Texas Project.
8. Same classification?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Yes.

Q Does the fact that he has the same classification mean that his salary remained the same? Do you know if it went up, down, or stayed the same?

MR. NEWMAN: Mr. Chairman, I'm going to object to that question. It's just beyond any reasonable relevance.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: That one I'll sustain.
By the way, we're getting close to a time when we ought to break, so when you get to a division of a line of testimony --

MR. SINKIN: Actually, in this part of my cross I think I have one more question.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Oh, okay. Ask it.
MR. SINKIN: Fine.
BY MR. SINKIN:
8. Dr. Broom, you reviewed CEU Exhibit 3, which was the Forte temo concerning the pour that was inspected and later signed off wy Mr. Singleton. BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. I had that here a moment ago.
(Document passed to witness.)
BY WITNESS BROOM:
ג. Oh, I know. It's attached to the top of this other stack. That's where it is
\& That's it.

BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Yes, I've reviewed this memorandum.
Q. Right.

BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. I don't have mine marked as you identified it. I guess it's this Forte to Warnick, Lift 5RCB --

8 That's it. It should be marked CEU Exhibit 3.
I just want to explore with you very briefly the responsibility of an inspector who signs a pour card. When he signs that pour card is he stating that the forms are ready for the concrete to be poured?

MR. NEWMAN: Mr. Chairman, I'm going to object. That's been asked and answered.

The purpose of a pour card, when a pour card is issued, and what the signature on a pour card means, that was all explored yesterday.

MR. SINKIN: I'm just laying a predicate, Mr. Chairman, for a series of like two or three questions. JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Well, are you going to ask something different? This latter question was answered, and it took some time to answer it.

MR. SINKIN: I'll ask the next question, then. JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Okay.

BY MR. SINKIN:
\& If Mr. Forte had signed the pour card for this
particular pour and later something had gone wrong in the pour that resulted from a lack of cieanliness, would Mr. Forte be the person responsible and held responsible by the company? BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. He would certainly bear some of the responsibility. I don't know that you's hold one single individual. The construction personnel are responsible for cleaning the pour. If it's not clean, we hold them responsible. The inspector is responsible for making sure it is clean, and if he fails to do that, well, we hold him responsible for not doing that.

MR. SINKIN: I'll stop there, Mr. Chairman.
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Okay. Fine.
About an hour and 15 minutes.
MR. AXELRAD: Mr. Chairman, before we recess for lunch I would like to bring up one matter.

When the Board requested hat Mr. Grote join the panel at the last session we agreed to have Mr. Grote join the panel as of Monday. We had indicated at that time that ir. Grote had a commitment for a business trip overseas, which required his leaving on Wednesday.

Because we realize that he might not be finished by that time, Mr. Grote was able to change his commitment but he does have to leave on Friday. It is now Wednesday afternoon and we have not begun cross-examination of Nr . Grote or the panel with respect to \(81-11\), and we would like 0 request from the

Board that eithe: evening sessions be held or some limits on cross-examination, or some steps be taken so that we can complete the examination before Mr. Grote has to leave on Friday.

We had throught that four days would be ample for this purpose.

MR. SINRIN: In terms of that, Mr. Chairman, I
expect to -- I think I will finish with Mr. Grote this afternoon, in terms of our cross on \(81-11\) and related reports.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: What about your -- what about the direct?

MR. JORDAN: I don't expect to take very long. I think I estimated it for you yesterday.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Well, an hour?
MR. JORDAN: I think we can --
MR. SINKIN: Probably for sure we can be finished with him tomorrow.

MR. AXELRAD: The only reason I'm making this point right now is I did want to make sure that the soard and the parties recognize that Mr . Grote would not be available after tomorrow evening, and therefore whatever steps the Board wants to take -- we reaiize the Board would like to have all of this in one session of the transcript and not have to have it carry over until July or September, so whatever steps can be taken to make sure we do finish by Thursday evening, we would ppreciate the Board keeping that in mind.

MR. REIS: The Staff indicated on the record it has about an hour and a half, including the additional materjal on 81-11.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: All right. We'll talk about it over lunch.

MR. REIS: Mr. Chairman, before I forget, a couple of other things before lunch.

Going back to the indication and discussion of what s.ould be done with the Staff's confidential sources, I just want to alert the parties to two other matters I think should be considered in that, and that's a couple of citations.

One is, which we've cited before, is 10 CFR \(2.202(e)\), and the effect of that on this, and 10 CFR 21.2 , and that's all I want so do, so that we're discussing the same law.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Okay. We'll consider those as well.
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            We'11' sak for lunch.
            (Whereupon, at 12:34 p.m., a recess was taken
        until 2:00 p.m., the same day.)
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2:04 p.m.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: On the record.
With respect to the question concerning the Staff's informants, the Board believes that in order to not have undue delay in the proceeding in resolving this question, we should establish a schedule for doing so.

If we wait until the Staff asks questions concerning a report and if we then get an objection and a ruling, if we should rule that the report should not come into evidence and then later refer that ruling to the Appeal Board or the Commission, as the case may be, it could take a substantial amount of time.

As a practical matter, it could result in
a substantial portion of the Staff's case not being admitted into evidence or being stricken from evidence, as the case may be.

The Board right now will state that we have come to a tentative conclusion.

What we would do is if there is an objection made to a report or a portion of a report, and if the objection is made on the basis of the informant is confidential and the name has not been revealed, we would require those names to be revealed, at least to the parties and the Board.

We ares.'t stating that we wouldn't enter some sort of protection.

Absent that, we would strike the report from the record, at least insofar as it bears upon the truth of the matters as to which confidential informants are not produced.

I'm stating this is a tentative conclusion.
We would allow the parties to brief this question
however, if they wish to do so.

Such briefs should be in our hands by the Friday - let me look at the calendar. It's by the Friday prior to our July session. That would be July 17 th.

Those briefs should be in our hands by then.
That means, if they are sent by Express Mail, it would be a couple of days earlier; if it was regular mail, it would have to be 戸ৈ=̇ably Eive days earlier.

Then to the extent necessary, we will hold an oral argument on that question Monday night of the July session, and we would hope to issue an order very shortly thereafter, which we would refer to the Appeal Board, or certify it. It could be a certified question. MR. REIS: Mr. Chaiman, the Staff would strongly object.

> These are abstrac' questions at this time. It depends totally on the factual situation and whether
the person is needed for a decision.
Very often it is a matter that can be inquired into whether a certain happening happened without knowing the name of who informed on it or the name necessarily of all the parties to it.

The idea for an abstract ruling of this type I find shocking, and I don't think that it makes any sense whatsoever.

I want to further say that I think it's contrary to the Federal Rules of Evidence, which I think is a maximum here, and I think it's contrary to the positions of the Commission in keeping with confidential --

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: This would be appropriate for either the brief or the oral argument.

What I said is that we would take --
MR. REIS: We don't know --
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: -- that action if bjection
were made and the objection, of course, would have to be on the bas's that the names were needed to resolve the particular question.

It doesn't mean we would reveal every letter in every report; but where an incident or an occurrence is subject to some dispute, we think we must know the names.
Again I say it doesn't necessarily mean that
the names have to be made pubiic.
We are amenable to such devices as letting us know the names under protective order, coupled with numbers.

Perhaps all the questions that go on the record could be in terms of the letters or numbers that are already identified; or there could be, if necessary, in-camera sessions.

But what I'm saying is there are cases, many cases which say that the Government cannot rely on confidential informants without revealing them to the interested parties.

Those cases, I would think, although I have not done extensive research at this time, might well be governing.

MR. REIS: Your Honor, we have to distinguish between sources and protagonists, and I think your statement -I think the statements are quite clear that the sources need not be reve:led.

I further think that without knowing the factual situation in what we're talking about that briefs are meaningless without having a factual --

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Yes, but the practical matter is that would you rather have this question briefed at the time a specific objection comes up?
If that's the case, our inclination would
be to strike that document from the reco.d, and the Staff's case would be -- most of your case would likely be stricken.

I can't say all of it, but a lot of it would
be .
MR. REIS: That could well be, Your Honor.
We feel that would be contrary to law, but it's your prerogative to issue such a ruling.
(Bench conference.)
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Does anybody else have a comment on the proposal, and I'm, again, setting it forth as a tentative conclusion, subject to briefing and subject to further oral argument to the extent necessary. MR. AXELRAD: Mr. Chairman, I'm not quite sure I understand how this differs in practical effect from a blanket type ruling for disclosure of all informants which the Appeal Board ruled against in connection with the Staff's discovery aspect.

If I understand what the Board is saying, all any party has to do, either the Applicant or any of the Intervenors, is to ask a question with respect to one of the Staff's exhibit, and if the question is asked and the informant is not named, then a motion can follow to strike that document, and the Board would do that.

That sounds to me exactly like the blanket ruling that's been coniemned by the Appeal Board before.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: The one distinction is that it's part of the evidentiary hearing, rather than a matter on discovery, and I regard that as a major distinction.

MR. AXELRAD: It isn't necessarily a blanket ruling? It's not a ruling based upon a particular need for a particular report or the materiality of the particular incident or anything of that kind?

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Well, if the report is needed to establish the Staff's case, then it's needed.

If it isn't needed, it probably shouldn't be in the record in any event.

MR. JORDAN: Mr. Chairman, if I may chime in.

I certainly appreciate the situation the Board finds itself in and, indeed, that of the Staff as well.

I'm afraid that you might find some difficulty even then knowing what the briefs were telling you without the factual situation in front of you.

I am perfectly amenable to trying to do some briefing on the subject \(a\) ad we could at least have -We did, for example, a brief on character before this case started without having the facts in front of us.

We could do some sort of briefing, at least,
so that you would have a discussion of the law before You; but, otherwise, the case is going to be a mess.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Right. I might add, we are amenable to suggestions in the briefs as to what types of situations we should strike the document, if that's a recommendation, and what types we shouldn't.

That could be part of the briefing, and our tentative conclusion could be modified. It certainly might well be modified to take into account applicable rulings and the particular situations to which our tentative ruling should apply.

That certainly would be a productive area of briefing, as far as we're concerned.

MR. REIS. Your Honor, a briefing of a -a trial brief on a question of what possible rulings might come up night be appropriate; but just setting up a law as an abstract matter.

But trying to brief on a particular situation, such as you are calking about, is certainly not called for befcre the evidence is in and something is heard.

I want to point out that the dicta in the Appeal Board's decision, although it was on discovery, the dicta seems to go that far as to talk about at the hearing as well.

I would call the Board's attention to that opinion, and they weren't just talking about discovery, the way they wrote that opinion.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Well, that's a question --
MR. REIS: As an abstract manner --
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: That's a question you can
brief.
MR. REIS: -- just briefing it as we briefed the question of character and as we brief questions of what evidence comes in; but the idea of a preliminary ruling and such at this time without knowing the factual situation of what is going on, whether these people were third-hand sources who heard something and they are not relevant to any issue in this proceeding, or whether
they were actors who took part in something and hit somebody or said some words, are two totally different matters.

To talk about it and that you can brief it and decide the issues preliminarily on that matter, the Staff is shocked.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Well, the Board is doing this, because otherwise when it comes time for the Staff to present its case, you may just have all your testimony stricken or a good portion of it stricken and a substantial delay of the proceeding while the issue is resolved.

That, I don't think, is the most productive way to develop an adequate record.

We were trying to formulate a method so that we could not have a two- or three-month delay once this question comes up out of the abstract.

We were trying to formulate a procedural device to allow appellate review of our ruling.

That's why we set it up as a tentative ruling now, subject to briefing and oral argument.

Certainly, the conditions for the exercise of whether we struck a particular document would be something that could be dealt with in the briefs.

> MR. REIS: A matter of setting out the law as a trial memorandum, I don't think the Staff would object to.

The idea of briefing the ratter, in the sense of briefs on a matter where thera is no factual predicate, the Staff wculd be very opposed.

Now, if you're asking for tisial memoranda setting out general principles of law, that's another matter.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: We are asking for a brief, because we have had a situation identified this morning, several of them, where we think the names are necessary.

We did get identification of certain of those names, but there may be many others in those reports which are specifically relevant -- specifically at issue, I should say, in this proceeding; and without being able to positively identify those informants and find out whether the same people as wrote some of the other memos, some of which are in evidence and some of them are before us and are likely to be sought to be introduced into evidence, will be very difficult.

The Board cannot render a fair decision on that.

MR. REIS: Let me bring up this matter.
The Staff issued an order to show cause and a notice of violation and a fine was paid on those matters.

The Staff has sat here while several issues have been inquired into on those matters, bus those matters
are established as a matter of law.

No matter what you strike, you can't strike what is established as a matter of law under 10 CFR 2.2 (e).

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: All those reports prove is that Individual \(E\) did something and Individual \(F\) did something.

It does not establish that any particular individual who has been identified here did anything.

MR. NEWMAN: Mr. Chairman, while I am not prepared to brief the question, I don't believe that 10 CFR 2.202 (e) is reievant here.

It's something that, again, we can brief later.
I just want to make it clear that at least as of this point, the Applicant has not changed its position in terms of whether NRC informants should be identified.

It may be that we'll have to make objections in specific instances as we go along, but at this point I do want the record to reflect that our position has not changed from the position we expressed in our original briefs on this subject.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: The Board believes chat we should have briefs or the schedule indicated, and we will hear any oral argument that anyone wants to make.

We would hope you would try to define the circumstances where documents perhaps should be stricken.

There are a number of cases which held -and I can't name them now. I think Reynolds is one of them, but where the Government cannot rely on confidential informants without revealing them; maybe not to the public, but at least to the parties and the Board.

The Commission's rules also provide even where classified information is concerned, we are supposed to take steps to be able to hold hearings on that subject.

We don't reveal it to the public, but we do hold -- there are alternative hearing procedures which are used.

People get cleared. There are devices which can be used.

So even when classified information is involved, this material can be put into evidence before Hearing Boards.
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This is far less -- These informants are entitled to somewhat less protection, I think, than is classified information, statutorily, in any event.
So we invite the parties to brief it on the

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We will permit oral argument that Monday evening, and we hope to issue an order which we can refer or certify to the Appeal Board shortly thereafter.

We are doing this in this method so as we
don't have undue delay at the time the Staff's witnesses are prepared to testify.

MR. NEWMAN: Mr. Chairman, I just have one more word on the subject.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Yes.
MR. NEwMAN: As the Board knows, it was the Applicant's position with respect to the matters identified in Allegation 1 of the Notice of Violation that although we could not verify whether all of the facts were true, we said that it is probable that in some circumstances incidents of this type did occur.

It is our position that the record need go no further than that.

We have recognized the underlying problem that is the subject of the first item of the Notice of Violation, and had not planned in this hearing to really litigate the question of whether each of the incidents, A through P under Notice of Violation No. 1, had in fact happened.

I would just point out that if we do get into that kind of a situation where one or more of the parties wants to prove up each of those instances which are referred to in Items A through \(P\), we are to be involved at that point in a much, much longer hearing.

There may be literally dozens of individuals
who might have to be called in those circumstances.

Now, I recognize that that's not directly on point with what we've just been discussing, sut I think it does represent a course that we may be going down on; and I just wanted to indicate that from our standpoint we saw no need to litigate the truth or accuracy of ttems A through P .

Our position is as expressed in our response to the order to show cause and notice of violation. It has not changed.

We are not affirming or denying or changing our position in any way.

If the hearing is to shift substantially into the questions of the veracity of Items A through \(P\), that's a much different, much longer and much more complex hearing, I suspect. could almost answer this question for you, but would you agree that Items A through \(P\) are in addition to any of the other incidents which the Intervenors are submitting evidence on, cumulative, that is, because if you want to have us assume tnat they are cumulative, maybe you are correct, that we would not have to get into identification.

By umulative, I mean additional.
MR. NEWMAN: I'm not sure I have the question, Mr. Chairman.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Well, the Intervenors have introduced evidence and will introduce evidence on certain incidents.

If you would agree that those incidents are separate and apart from any of the incidents that the Staff has included in its show-cause order --

MR. NEWMAN: If the Intervenors have other incidents that they want to identify and bring into this case, it's obviously within the permissible scope of -JUDGE BECHHOEFER: No, I'm talking about any incidents.
If you are willing to have us assume that any incidents they bring in are additional to those which the Staff included in its show-cause order, we could follow that practice; but then you will have to worry about the
testimony of your witnesses that they thought that some of these incidents were occasion, rather than regular.

There will be a substantial number if you want to make the assumption or if we make the assumption or are forced to make the assumption that the Staff's unidentified informants are all different from the people who have been making reports to the Intervenors.

There are substantial implications as to that.
MR. NEWMAN: I think if we have a situation such as the one we had the other day where it was pretty clear that there was a match-up between the incident and even one or two of the personnel involved, there would be no reason for us, as I indicated yesterday, based on the fact that we have extrinsic circumstances that established that the event was indeed the event reported in the document, and we do have a close enough relationship between the unidentified individual and a person that the witness is able to identify.

In those circumstances, it may very well be that we can proceed to litigate those matters --

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Those are exceptions.
MR. NEWMAN: I doubt there will be very many of those.

I think it's certainly a matter that we could look at case by case.

I did want to be very sure, though, that we -that the Board appreciate how far we may be going if the decision is made to litigate the veracity of Allegations A through P.

That obviously can be done. It's not a choice the Applicant would have made.

The Applicant would have preferred that the record remain as it is, indicating that in some circumstances we believe events of this type probably did occur, which is the language that we used in the show-cause order.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: I recognize that.
MR. NENMAN: We see absolutely no reason to pursue any of those matters any further.

If the Intervenors have additional matters and they can be tied in to A through \(P\) for some reason, I guess we'd have to look at those situations as they develop; but I think that we must be very wary of the fact that we can be moving down this disection of having a hearing on really an extraordinary list of issues of fact, which we had certainly not anticipated, and which we frankly don't believe is required by the Commission's Memorandum and Order to the Board.

MR. REIS: Mr. Chaiman.
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: - had one question.
What would you say about statements in the

ALDERSON REPORTING COMPANY. INC.

\begin{abstract}
reports which would tend to either cast aspersions on the credibility of some of the Intervenors' witnesses or raise factual questions about their testimony, one way or the other?
\end{abstract}

The Board sees that as a serious question, and where it is likely that revealing the names, at least to the Board and the parties, would be necessary to explore those areas.

MR. NEWMAN: I think those are matters that are very, very difficult to deal with in the abstract.

As I say, I just wanted to point out that we don't see the need for this particular type of inquiry into the areas A through P, and I just want the record to be clear, because I would not want this record to be looked at by the Commission or by any other reviewing party as an instance or evidence of the fact that the Applicant had any desire or interest in controverting specifically the sub-allegations A through \(P\) of Item 1 .

Our position has not changed and I would not want any reviewer of this record, including, frankly, the Division of Inspection and Enforcement, to have any concern that we were stepping aside or walking away from the response that we gave to the Notice of Violation No. 1 .

Our position is unchanged.
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: We certainly would not
regard it as being a change by --
MR. REIS: Mr. Chaiman.
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Yes.
MR. REIS: I think in view of what has been
said, there's no question that we're just asking for cumulative evidence, and cumulative evidence in the rules of the Commission generally should not come in.

Now, if the Intervenors --
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Now, Mr. Reis .-
MR. REIS: -- have other --
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: -- let me interrupt you.
Evidence is not cumulative -- Multiple incidents are not cumulative when the number of incidents affects the responsibility and technical ability of the particular company to carry out its duties. That's --

MR. REIS: I was just getting --
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: -- not cumulative.
MR. REIS: I was just getting to that.
The incidents in the Staff's reports, any
further evidence on them, requiring the names of them, would just be cumulative as to those instances.

If the Intervenors have other instances, they can bring those instances forward. We can look at them; we can examine them; we can add them to what is in the Staff's Investigatory Reports.

To go deeper into the Investigatory Reports for no reason but perhaps a curiosity to get more detail or find out the exact individual who was involved in this situation or that situation can have no purpose but to be cumulative, because we have those instances reported.

They are in the Investigative Reports. The Investigative Reports, as I've pointed out again and again, if they are not going to be disputed by the Applicants, there's no basis to dispute them, come in for the matte:s they set forth therein, and that's it.

We have those lists.
Now, if the Intervenos. have other lists and other evidence, they can bring that forward --

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: We can't tell --
MR. REIS: -- and that's on them to bring forward.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: We can't tell. We won't be able to tell from the record whether the Intervenors' incidents are other incidents or the very same ones without some identification. We can't tell --

MR. REIS: Oh, think you can tell by the dates.

> JUDGE BEC:. OEFER: We can't tell that two or three things didn't happen on one day without positive identification.

MR. REIS : I think that's --

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: We will aut assume that it did happen unless we get positive identification. We cannot do that.

We will adhere to the briefing schedule we established, and we will hear oral argument. Than we will announce whatever our final decision is shortly thereafter.

Mr. Sinkin, are you going to proceed, or are you, Mr. Jordan?

MR. SINKIN: I am.
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Mr. Sinkin? Okay.
MR. SINKIN: To the Anolicant's Counsel, I think we will save some time if the panel has available to them I\&E Reports 80-34, Staff Exhibit \(78 ; 81-11\), Staff Exhibit \(95 ; 81-17\), Staff Exhibit 100 ; and the Browr. : Root Report, Applicant Exhibit 32 (a).
(Documents passed to witnesses.)

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Would you repeat those numbers
again?
MR. SINKIN: 80-34, Staff Exhibit 78. 81-11,
Staff Evhibit 95, and 81-17, Staff Exhibit 100 .
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: 100?
MR. SINKIN: 100. And the Brown \& Root report,
Applicant Exhibit \(32(a)\).
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: I've got 32 (a).
MR. AXELRAD: What was that first one, again?
MR. NEWMAN: \(80-34\).
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Off tha record.
(Discussion off the record.)
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Back on the record.
BY MR. SINKIN:
8. Mr. Grote, the investigation reported in Applicants' Exhibit 32 (a) was a completely in-hcuse Brown \& Root investigation, is that correct?

You did not hire outside special investigators or outside personnel? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. That's correct, except to the extent that we utilized an outside polygraph company.

Q To administer the polygraph? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Yes. We reported on a continuing basis, or I
reported on a continuing basis the status of our investigation to HL\&P, but with those exceptions it was totally in-house.
8. Who were you reporting to?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. George Oprea.
8. George Oprea. Are you or Mr. Broom aware of an incident in July of 1980 when the Matagorda Sheriff's Department recovered a truckload of steel stolen from Brown \& Root destined for the South Texas Nuclear Project?

MR. REIS: I object. There's no relevance showing to the fact that somebody might have stolen a load of steel, no showing of relevance whatsoever.

MR. NEWMAN: I think that question is just totally without foundation. There needs to be some further foundation before something like this can be permitted.

MR. SINKIN: Mr. Chaiman, the question itself is the foundation question. The second question is the question where I'm going.
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If they're not aware of the incident of the stolen

``` steel in July 1580 , there'll be no need for the second question. If they are, the second question is directly relevant to this investigation.
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JUDGE BECHHOEFER: That objection is overruled.

``` BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. I'm not aware of that.

BY MR. SINKIN:
Q. You're not aware.

Has Brown \& Root, to your knowledge, had occasion to hire outside investigators to investigate particular events taking place at the South Texas Nuclear Project?

MR. REIS: I object, Your Honor. I don't see the relevance of whether they had at times outside investigators or not outside investigators has any relevance to any matter in this proceeding.

MR. SINKIN: Mr. Chairman --
MR. REIS: We are concerned here with specific instances. Unless they show that there's outside investigators involved in those instance there's no relevance.

MR. NEWMAN: I think in particular, Mr. Chairman, the question is particularly inapposite in view of the fact that the witness' response to the very first question was whether we had utilized -- that is, Brown \& Root had utilized anything except in-house investigators in investigating 81-11.

MR. JORDAN: Your Honor, if I may toss in a word here, since we haven't had a chance to respond yet, the issue is the significance \(f\) the investigation, the weight that Brown \& Root puts on the question whether there ought to be somebody who's an expert in investigations involved, hiring somebody who is specially qualified to do that or not, and that's the kind of issue that is very important to the quality of the
work that was done, so it is a question as to whether they think there are some instances that are important enough for outside investigations and some that aren't.

MR. SINKIN: Precisely.
MR. NEWMAN: The question has been asked and answered.

MR. JORDAN: Not at all, Mr. Chairman.
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: I think that --
MR. JORDAN: That's absolutely incorrect. The question that was asked was whether this had been done in-house or not; and was done in-house. That does not answer the remaining question.

MR. SINKIN: The question that was asked and answered was this particular investigation, Exhibit \(32(a)\), conducted in-house. They said yes.

The next question was -- given all the objections it's hard to keep up -- but the next question that \(I\) am asking is has Brown \& Root had occasion to hire outside investigators to conduct investigations of other events at the South Texas Nuclear Project, and that question has not been answered.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: He can answer that one question, but let's see where we're going on this.

WITNESS BROOM: I'm sorry, sir. Did you say we should answer it?

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Yes.

BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Mr. Sinkin, as far as I know, we have not hired any outside agency to conduct an investigation.

There is a Burns Security Service at the site that is under the employ of HL\&P, and in certain types of matters I presume there might be a security guard involved in some way, but no one that we would hire specifically for an investigation, to my knowledge.

That's the only indirect connectior I can place to some outside agency. I can't think of anything else, but there might be in some other, you know, aspects of the project that I'm not familiar with.

Maybe Mr. Grote knows of instances that I'm not familiar with.
6. Mr. Grote?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. I've never been a party to hiring an outside investigator for any such thing at South Texas nor am I aware that any has ever been done.
\& Fine. Thank you.
Dr. Broom, you sent the Brown \& Root investigative report to Mr . Goldberg, is that correct?

BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Yes, sir, I did.
Q. Did you indicate to Mr. Goldberg in any way that you
wanted that report to remain confidential?
(Witness reviews file.)
MR. REIS: Mr. Chaiman, I object to the question. I don't see what the relevance of the confident'ality of the report is to the issue of the report or matters in the report or anything else. I don't think it's relevant to this proceeding.

MR. SINKIN: Mr. Chairman, I'm trying to get -- trying to get a feel for how Brown \& Root viewed this event, how they viewed their investigation of it.

We've had expressions of deep concern by Dr. Broom about other investigations, about not revealing identities \(\mathfrak{f}\) people, keeping them protected.

We have a very different treatment of this particular investigation. I'm asking Dr. Broom about how he looked upon this investigation.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Objection overruled. BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. No, sir. My transmittal letter to Mr. Goldberg is a very simple two-sentence transmittal, simply telling him what this documents, what we had done in regard to the subject of that investigation.

This document does not state to Mr. Goldberg any concern on my part abodt the proprietary nature of any of this information, and I did not communicate any such information or
concern verbally to Mr. Goldberg.
BY MR. SINKIN:
Q. Thank you.

BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. I might comment that since you said that \(I\) had said I was concerned about that type of matter in the past, in this particular case, at the NRC's exit critique and the actions which followed, I think that everyone associated with this over-all incident -- no, that's not crue -- "everyone" is too broad, but the principal participants in this situation were well known to everyone involved.

You understand this whole matter basically involves a situation involving one foreman who supervises two employees, I believe, in total, in a totally non-safety-related area of the project, and it's very hard to look into a situation like that and not be almost immediately aware of everybody that's described in the incident.

There may have been in the report -- I haven't looked at it just recently -- there may have been some reference to someone phoning the NRC, or something like that, and we certainly didn't try to find out who initiated the contact with the NRC.

But the principals involved, there's just no way to look into that without knowing who they are.
8. You're saying that Brown \& Root would be aware of
the people, who they were, their names, their positions, because it was clear where this event took place? BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Well, I'm saying that anyone who was familiar with the NRC report or the organization or the project in general would know the people involved here.

BY MR. SINKIN:
8. Are you saying that Mr. M. L. Borchelt, President of Central Power \& Light Company, would be familiar with those . people?

BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. I don't know that he would be familiar with it if you asked him today, but he could have, with nothing more than the NRC's Inspection Report 81-11, and the knowledge of the project organization, determined very quickly who the people were involved.
8. In I\&E Report 81-11 the NRC found that about half of 14 people interviewed believed that the morale of Brown \& Root employees was low, and they gave reasons: They found such as repeated transfers, nepotism, favoritism.

In the exit interview Brown \& Root expressed concern about the morale problem and committed to maring a determined effort to pinpoint the cause and take appropriate action.

Have you pinpointed the cause of the low morale expressed by those personnel, and what were chose causes? BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Mr. Sinkin, we have been looking into the morale situation on the project for a long time. As a result of this exit critique, I cannot say that we have pinpointed new or previously unknown causes to us of factors that affect morale
in a regative fashion.
We have been and are continuing to be concerned
about morale and about any steps that we can take to maintain a higher morale and improve morale on the site.


That is the type of commitment and the type of concern that I believe that Mr. Grote and I expressed during the exit critique that you referenced in NRC's Report 81-11.
8. Have you in the past determined that the three items identified by the NRC, repeated transfers, nepotism and favoritism, are part of the moz=..e problem?

You said you didn't find anything new based on this. Would you say you had found those in the past to be part of the morale problem?

BY WITNESS BOOM:
A. Me. Sinkin, those are common complaints on any construction project.
8. Have you had those complaints?

BY NITNESS BROOM:
A. They have the potential for adverse effects on morale We've had those complaints on this project in the past. BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Yes. I've heard those complaints in the past also,

Mr. Sinkin.
First of all, I'd like to say about these comments regarding the exit interview that both Dr. Broom and I attended that he and I have reviewed this report and I believe this is an example of an occasion where the report writer reflected his apparent understanding of some things that were said, but are not at all consistent with what Dr. Broom and I remenber Aaving been id.

Neither one of us take issue with doing the things that are said here. I just don't remember ever saying that we were going to do some of the things like pinpoint the cause of it. I don't recall that we even discussed ...at with the people with the NRC.

However, there is ut the jobsite right now, in my judgment, a level of morale that's lower than I would like to see it, and there ar a variety of things that I could attribute that to.

One thing particularly is that in the last period, this year or in late last year, we had a number of reductions in force, and that frequently contributes to a less than desirable morale situation.

I have heard charges of nepotism and favoritism, both in connection with this investigation and before, and I agree with Dr. Broom that that's a not uncommon complaint on a project like this.
8. Were you able to confirm or deny those reports? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. What reports?
\& Reports of nepotism and favoritism, or complaints of nepotisn and favoritism. BY WITNESS EROOM:
A. In conjurction with this specific \(81-11\) report?
Q. Let's start with 81-11.

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. I think that my own investigation of \(81-11\) confirmed at least one instance of favoritism.
Q. voritism? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Yes.
2. And the prior complaints of nepotism and favoritism? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. I assume that there has been some favoritisms. I don't know of any particular instances of nepotism, but I'm not saying there hasn't been.

BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. I think we ought to put this in perspective and say that a specific allegation here, as I remember them, were that a supervisor had his wife on the payroll at some point in time, and I think that was true. I don't think that's true any more. I don't remember when that change occurred, but, yes,

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I think that a fellow down there did have his wife on the payroll in some capacity in the same general area, and I don't think that follows our company policy.

I think there was an allegation that some supervisor liked a young lady that worked for him and gave her some extra overtime, or something like that, and I think that probably was true.

I don't think it affected the morale of very many people. I don't think it had any adverse effects on health and safety of the South Texas Nuclear Project.

I don't mean to say that we're not concerned about all matters like that. We want our people to conduct themselves in a proper fashion. But those type instances do occur on projects. They have occurred on other projects from time to time. We do find these kinds of things.

I mot sure we always find all of that kind of thing that occurs.
Q. In 81-11 Brown \& Root confirmed that a survey was conducted by an outside contract agency regarding problem areas at the plant.

Can you tell me what specific questions were asked in that survey? BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Mr. Sinkin, I believe I indicated at the exit critique that there were two activities th had been performed
at the site that I thought might have been the matters that were referenced in the discussion with whoever the individual was that said that in their investigation.

The first thing that came to mind was the time lapse report that \(I\) described in these hearings on several occasions.

My concern in that regard was that I believe the individual stated that the results of that survey had not been made available or made known to him.

I do not believe if you go to the South Texas Project that you will find a vast majority, or even a significant minority of the people on the jobsite who are not aware of what that report indicated, because it is discussed in our response to 79-19.

I know for a fact that all of the supervision in the \(Q A / Q C\) organization have been through that report specifically in detail and told to communicate with their people. I can't be as positive about the extent to which that was done in the construction side of the house, but I know that for the most part the construction people on the jobsite are familiar with what is stated in our response to 79-19, and so I find it hard to believe that unless this is an isolated instance of a single individual or two, that the time lapse survey was what was being referenced.

The only other thing that I had in mind was that -or that came to mind was that for six, eight, ten months, or
something like that, we've had a counle of consultant personnel on the jobsite engaged in what they refer to as team building, whereby one of these consultants from the MAC organization, by the way, interviews various people on the job in various groups and explores the interpersonal or intergroup interfaces that occur on the job, and this is a planned program that they have of interviewing people in various groups on the jobsite and then at later steps in their plan they get the groups together and discuss with both groups present what I guess you could say what each other have said about each other, and then they involve management in those discussions, and so you have a two and then a three-way street.

That whole process is described by the MAC personnel when they begin these type meetings. Now, some of those sessions have been held all the way through to completion. Some of them are still underway. It's an over-all, as I sald, team building effort.

It involves interfaces between HL\&P and Brown \& Root as well as groups within the organization, and it could be that this person might have been a part of some stage in that process that had not been completed yet.

Quite frankly, I don't know. That's the only two situations that come to my mind, and I'm at a loss as to how to proceed any further.

BY MR. SINKIN:
8. Mr. Vurpillat or Mr. Grote, does that description of a survey being conducted, asking about problems on the site, raise any other possibility in the minds of either one of you? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Are you talking about the comment in --

8 In \(8:-11\).
A. -- survey?

Dr. Broom and I have discussed that subject, and what he stated summarizes my only knowledge of the survey. BY WITNESS VURPILLAT:
A. Mr. Sinkin, I'm not aware of any other survey such as the type described in S1-?1 that might have taken place.

8 Okay. Thank you.
Also in 81-11 the NRC found that Brown \& Root telephone operators did not have the telephone number for the NRC resident inspector readily available to them.

Now, when was the resident inspector assigned to
the South Texas Nuclear Project?
BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. The fall of 1979.
8. The fall of 1979?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Yes.
8. Do the Brown \& Roct operators now have his telephone ALDERSON REPORTING COMPANY, INC.
number?
BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. As far as I know they did then.

BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. As a matter of fact, I think they have had in the past, also.
8. You disagree with the finding in \(81-11\), or -BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. No, sir.

I spoke to the investigator and heard him say how he determined that. He did that by placing a phone call to an operator on a day, and the operator was not familiar with that telephone number, or couldn't locate it quickly, or there was some confusion.

I don't think that that necessarily indicates that if he had phoned a month or six months earlier that you would not have been given that telephone number, and I think that that in fact probably was the situation, that if the operator in the past had known that telephone, and I think that anyone on the jobsite coul, certainly have found out Mr. Shannon Phillips' extension number if they were interested in doing so.
\& Dr. Broom, you stated that you were present, you thought, for one of the interviews conducted during the Grote/ Magnuson investigation. Do you remember which interview that was?

BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Yes, sir. I was present during a portion of an interview with Mr. Hawkin.
6. Do you remember the day and time of that interview? BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. No, sir. I do not.

I would have to cneck it. I do not recall which day that was.

Q Turning a moment to the electrical termination shack, did Brown \& Root conduct a training program last month for people to operate the electrical termination shack? BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. I don't know.

8 Mr. Grote, do you know?
BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. I don't know, either.

A training program last month?
Q. Training program last month to train people in the operation of the electrical termination shack. BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. It's possible that they would have. BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Oh, I do know something that occurred last month that might have resulted in a training session.

As I testified earlier, the termination shack is
entireiy involved in matters not ralated to safety.
In the future when elactrical work of a safetyrelated nature is begun sometime down the road, work will be done under procedures which are much more formalized than the procedure we had been using in the past to control activities such as, you know, running a line to a temporary construction area to power construction tools, which is the bulk of the kind of work, temporary power that this group has been involved in.

And I believe it may have been last month, quite recently, I believe that the procedures covering some of this work have been instituted that would have required a procedural training session, and that may be what you have reference to. I don't know for a fact that that occurred, but I believe it did, and it could have been within the last month.
Q. Is the electrical termination shack to become a focus of greater activity now as you move into safety-related electrical work?

BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. No. We are not moving into safety-related electrical work yet, and it has not become a graater focus of attention of work, is at a pretty low level at the job.
8. Why is it at the moment work is at a pretty low level in the electrical termination shack area? BY WITNESS BROOM:

> A. I believe Mr. Grote has referred to the fact that
we have had several layoffs on the project.
I think we have also stated earlier that the project -- the level of activity on the job as a whole has slowed down considerably. I think Mr. Goldberg referred at some length, testified at some length as to those circumstances.

Q Do you know how many employees are in the electrical termination shack at the moment? BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. In the shack?

Q Working in the electrical termination shack. BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Working in the electrical termination shack, I would guess -- I'm not sure about this, but I would be surplised if there had ever been over one full-time employee, maybe two.

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. As far as I know we have never had a full-time person in the termination shack.

The termination shack is a point from which they issue in the morning and receive sack in the evening certain tools used in electrical construction. Somebody would go down there in the morning to take them out, and come back in the evening to receive them. And the other times it was kept locked. In the middle of the day it would be locked up.

BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. By the way, I guess that might help the record a little bit, this termination shack may be a funny term to these people who are not involved in the construction businss, or perhaps our jargon for describing activities on the site.

This small building is exactly that. It is a place where electrical tools that are used by the electrical department are kept, and they are checked in and out, and "termination" comes from the fact that electricians terminate electrical lines, and some of this equipment is used in those terminations; th ?t is, crimpers, and megameters, things like that. So if that helps make sense out of "termination". It's not a building that we terminate employees in.
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12-7
BY MR. SINKIN:
Q I understand.
Mr. Grote, turning to the Brown \& Root
investigation, and your particular qualifications, do you
hold an investigator's license from the State of Texas?
BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. No.
Q. Have you ever taken the State of Texas
examination for an investigator's license?
BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. No.
8. Do you have any professional experience as an investigator for a law office?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. No.
8. Or a private investigation firm?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. No.
8. Have you ever been a peace officer?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. No.
\& Do you have my investigative experience, other than working for Brown \& Root?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. No.

ALDERSON REPORTING COMPANY, INC.
\& Have you conducted other investigations for Brown \& Root similar to this one? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. No.
Q. Can you describe to me what you did in preparing yourseif to conduct this investigation? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. As I stated yesterday, the decision to make the investigation was a consequence of an exit interview that \(I\) attended with the NRC on Friday April 10 th.

In that meeting the NRC investigators that had been on the job the day before supplied me with the information that they had gathered during that one day on the jobsite. I was concerned about what they told me. I made a commitment to them while we were talking that morning that \(I\) would personally conduct my own investigation of what happened in connection with the two incidents that were reported that were of concern to them and to me, and those were the allegations of what they called a conspiracy to conduct an investigation; and the second thing was intimidation, or an allegation of intimidation by a foreman of an employee or employees, perhaps.

That afternoon when I got back to my office I reflected on what \(I\) was going to do, and I called Glen Magnuson, who is with our general counsel's office at Brown \& Root, who was out of town. I called on the telephone and asked him if he
would meet me down at the jobsite on Monday morning, because for one thing I didn't personally have any investigation experience. I don't know that I agree that for my purposes at least I need to be a detective, but I certainly wanted to be careful about how it was conducted, and I wanted to be sure that I didn't violate the rights of any of our employees by the way I inadvertently would handle a certain situation. So I asked Mr. Magnuson to assist me in looking into the matter. So, that's the way we got started.
Q. Is Mr. Magnuson a licensed investigator in the State of Texas? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. I don't havn any idea, you know, what hiz -whether he would answer yes to any of the questions you asked me.
Q. You had some reason, though, to believe that he would have more expertise in investigation than you did? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Yes.

Q Why did you think so?
BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Well, he's a lawyer, and I talked to him about it before we got started, and he had had some experience in this sort of thing.
8. When was your first interview of Mr. Jack Hawkins
during this investigation?
BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. It was on Monday afternoon, which would have been April 13 th.
\& Had Brown \& Root or HL\&P interviewed Mr. Hawkins about 81-11 allegations before that interview, to your knowledge?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Had Brown \& Root interviewed him prior to my --
8. Brown \& Root, or HL\&P, to your knowledge, talked to Mr. Hawkins about the \(81-11\) allegations? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. I don't know that it would be accurate to say that Brown \& Root interviewed him. I'm aware that on April 10th, the day after he talked to the NRC that he, I believe, came to our Rssistant Project Manager's office, Farlan Fowler, and told Mr. Fowler that he had made a statement to the NRC that was in error. That at the time he made it he thought it was correct, but that he had upon reflection and talking to some more people cecided it was in error, and on that occasion he wrote out a statement that he signed for Mr. Fowler, which corrected what he had said the day before to the NRC.
Other than that, I don't know of any interviews
or discussions he had with HL\&P or Brown \& Root people.
8. Did you receive a copy of that statement that he
gave to Mr. Fowler?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Yes. I did.

MR. SINKIN: Mr. Chairman, in terms of discovery
related to this whole report, I think we have reached the point of making our first request, and we would like to have copies of any and all statements, depositions, or other records provided by anyone in the Grote/Magnuson investigation, if those records do indeed relate to that investigation, whether those records are held by HL\&P or Brown \& Root.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Mr. Axelrad or Mr. Newman, as the case may be, do you have any --

MR. NEWILAN: We would like to have that request repeated. I'm not sure exactly what the scope was, or what Mr. Sinkin requested.

MR. SINKIN: I'm requesting copies of any and all statements, depositions, or other records provided by anyone during the Grote/Magnuson investigation that relate to that investigation that are held by HL\&P or Brown \& Root.

MR. - LRAD: Could we defer that temporarily until
the next recess? We would like to discuss with both Brown \& Root and HL\&P the scope of the request and what position we should take on that.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: All right.
MR. AXELRAD: I'm not suggesting we take a recess
now.
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: We are getting \(\subset\).Qse to the time when we would, but at the next recess we will do that. BY MR. SINKIN:
Q. How as Mr. Hawkins contacted to arrange an interview? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. At the time that we talked to Mr. Hawkins we were in the main Brown \& Root office building on the jobsite, and we were handing most of the requests to talk to people -- in fact all of them that I can think of -- through Harlan Fowler, the Assistant Project Manager, and he sent for him and had him brought to -- we were using the Site Manager's office, had him brought to that office.
8. Who was present when you interviewed Mr. Hawinins at that time? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Glenn Magnuson and myself.
8. You gave some testimony yesterday about the taking of notes, and all that, but I do want to be sure for each interview what we are taiking about.

Was this interview recorded, tape recorded? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. No. It was not.

8 Were any notes taken by you?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. No. None.
\& Were any notes taken by Mr. Magnuson?
BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. If he wrote anything down, it would have been -and he and I talked about this afterwards -- names of people that were mentioned by Jack Hawkins in the course of our conversation with him.

MR. SINkIN: Mr. Chairman, I think our second discovery request would be any notes made during the investigution by either Mr. Grote, Mr. Magnuson, or anyone else present for Brown \& Koot, or Houston Lighting \& Power during those interviews, all the interviews conducted as part of this investigu...en.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Do you want the same recess to --

MR. NEWMAN: Yes. I think so.
In addition to that, I think there may be a question of privi:ege as to Mr. Magnuson's dicuments.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Aie you at a decent breaking point? We could have a recess nuw.

MR. SINKIN: I have about two more questions in terms of how this interview was conducted.

I might say that I --
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: I was just aiming for a recess
time.

MR. SINKIN: Two more questions -- I might say that
I could run down a list of all the discovery requests that might require consultation, and they could do them all at one time.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Okay. I think that would be useful, might speed things up.

MR. SINKIN: Let me just finish a couple of more questions about the interview, and then I will do that.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Then we will take a recess. MR. SINKIN: Finc.

BY MR. SINKIN:
8. During the interview with Mr. Hawkins, who was asking questions of Mr. Hawkins, you, Mr. Magnuson, or both? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Both of us were.
\& Who asked the bulk of the questions? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. I would say it was about even.
Q. About even.

Was a statement for Mr. Hawkins' signature based on that interview? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. No.

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. It was not.

MR. SINKIN: In terms of the discovery requests,
Mr. Chairman, --
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: We have two so far. MR. SINKING: I have two so far, and the third one coming up.

We would like any and all documents given to Brown \& Root or Houston Lighting \& Power related to the inves:igation of \(81-11\), such as the statement of Jack Hawkins to the NRC that was provided by Mr. Hawkins to Mr. Grote and Mr. Magnuson.

JUDGE EECHHOEFER: Could you repeat that more slowiy?

MR. SINKNN: Oh, sure.
Any and all documents given to 3rown \& Root, or Houston Lighting \& Power relating to the events of \(81-11\) investigated by Mr. Grote and Mr. Magnuson, such as the statement of Jack Hawkins to the NRC.

The next request is for all questions asked, answers given, mechanically recorded results, and interpretive reports on the polygraph examinations made as part of the Grote/Magn son investigation.

We would, additionally, like al. memorandums, documents, notes, or letters, or other documents from Houston Lighting \& Power and Brown \& Root related to this investigation that would not be covered under the previous requests.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Could you repeat that again, slowly?

MR. SINKIN: Okav. All memorandums, documents, notes, letters, Houston Lighting \& Power, Brown \& Root, possession related to this investigation, but not covered by the previous discovery requests.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: In other words, anything else?
MR. SINKIN: Anything else you've got.
And, finally, we would like to have the employment history with Brown \& Root since March of 1980 until the present
\(-17\)
of the following people: And this is for however short a duration they were in a particular position.

Jack Hawkins, Freda Cortez, Jim Akins, Richard Stewart, James Kay, Cindy Koenig.

MR. AXELRAD: Could you spell it?
MR. SINKIN: Koenig is \(K-o-e-n-i-g\). And, finally, is Biddy Frankum. I think his first name is Clayton.

Anywhere \(t\),t they would be employed within HL\&P or Brown \& Root. I see Mr. Akins there. Anywhere within HL\&P or Brown \& Root they were employed since March 1980.

MR. AXELRAD: What you are asking, if I understand you correctly, is whether those particular individuals were employed either at HL\&P or Brown \& Root between March 1980 and the present.

MR. SINKIN: And what their positions were at each particular time.

There's two more. At the end of the Exhibit 32-A, the Grote report to Broom, it states that Mr. Harlan Fowler was to conduct his own personal evaluation of the qualifications of all site supervisory personnel, foreman level and above.

We would like to have the results of that qualifications evaluation.

It also says Mr. Fowler was to determine, through
interviews, any other instances of conduct similar to that uncovered in this investigation. We would like to have the
results of the interviews.
I'm sorry. Mr. Harlan Fowler was instructed to conduct an appropriate number of interviews dith craft personnel and supervisors to determine whether any similar instances of conduct were found, could be found on the site. We would like the results of those interviews.

With that, Mr. Chairman, we are ready for a break.
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Okay. I would appreciate it if you would make sure the reporter has all of those names.

MR. SINKIN: Yes. I will.
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Why don't you see her during the break.

MR. SINKIN: I will. Thank you. JUDGE BECHHOEFER: We will take -- Do you need a little more time during this break, a few extra minutes? Would that be desirable?

MR. NEWMAN: Let us see. I think, perhaps, we can do with 15 minutes, but can we get back.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Why don't we say 20 minutes, and give you a little leeway.
(A short recess was taken.)

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Back on the record.
Is the Applicant prepared to respond to the discovery request?

MR. NEWMAN: Yes, Judge Bechhoefer.
I'd like to comment first that this discover] request is extraordinarily burdensome coming when it does, as it does.

The Intervenors have had the Grote investigation for the better part of two weeks now, and here on the very first day that they have an opportunity to talk with Mr. Grote and for the first time they identify this list of documents.

Nevertheless, we have a very strong interest in getting on with this proceeding and trying to expedite this proceeding, and so we will work into tonight to pull these materials together.

I would anticipate that we will have the materials together sometime tomorrow. We intend to work at it as hard as we possibly can to get it done. They're perceived right now perhaps a problem, although we're not even sure of that, the possibility that some of the notes may Eall into some privileged category.

Barring that, I think that we will be able, with this extraordinary effort at this extraordinarily late date, to fulfill that request.

MR. JORDAN: From my point of view, I certainly
appreciate the gracious willingness to respond, and I am
deeply shocked and distressed at the way that the Applicant has charged Intervenors with, essentially with wrongdoing and at leașt misfeasance in failing to make a request earlier.

Our understanding was that we would not have an opportunity for discovery on this point outside of the context of having the witnesses on the stand. Witnesses are on the stand and we understood this would be where it was. That is what has happened. That is precisely what has happened, and that is what we felt was the ruling of the Board on the second or third day of this hearing.

MR. NENMAN: Obviously, however, Mr. Chairman, counsel could have come to our desk at any time over the past couple of weeks, or made a telephone call for these documents and the thing could have been done in good time with adequate opportunity for study of the documents, not only by the parties but in all fairness to the Board as well.

So I think this is an extraordinarily burdensome procedure and I would hope that it would not be duplicated later on in the proceeding.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: My only comment is that the request -- or should be made as soon as they can be made.

MR. NEWMAN: Well, obviously, yes. We perhaps have as strong, or stronger desire to do that than anyone here, but as we know, Mr. Grote's availability is limited, and I would ask the Board to consider again our request of last night that
we run late this evening and run late tomorrow evening in order to assure that Mr. Grote's examination is complete.

I think that will be especially true with respect to tomorrow night, should the documents suggest other questions to the Intervenors, so I would like to try for us to run late this evening and tomorrow night.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Mr. Newman, what do you mean by "Late"? Do you mean running like 7:00 or do you mean to recess and come back?

MR. NEWMAN: I think whichever alternative would get us the most hearing time.

I suspect that if it were possible to stay in session until 7:30 or 8:00 this evening, that that would probably be the most efficient use of everybody's time. There always seems to be an enormous loss of motion and momentum when we recess for dinner and then reconvene late.

That's a suggestion. Any other suggestion can work as well. I would just hope that we might get two or three hours of additional hearing time in today and tomorrow.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Off the record for a minute.
(Discussion off the record.)
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Back on the record.
We think we will run until about 7:00 tonight to
see where we go, and see how much more we need tomorrow to finish Mr. Grote and the rest of the panel.

\section*{I2-4}

MR. NEWMAN: We appreciate that. JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Right. We will do our best. Mr. Sinkin, you may go ahead.

BY MR. SINKIN:
\& Mr. Grote, we were discussing the Hawkins interview, the Eirst Hawkins interview.

Did you conduct a second interview with Mr. Hawkins, other than the one on Monday, April 13 th? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Yes. I'm thinking of one of the times I did talk to him.

The next morning, on Tuesday, I called him at the jobsite and I asked him a couple of follow-up questions over the telephone, and then --
8. Let's take them one at a time.

In that telephone call did you take any notes of
what he said?
BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. No.
Q. Okay. Was anyone else on the phone, or was it just you and Mz. Hawkins?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Just me and Hawkins.
Q. Okay. Next?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. The next time \(I\) talked to \(M r\). Hawkins was on

Thursday, the 16 th. I went down to the jobsite and interviewed several people -- I say several people; a couple of people, and one of those people was Hawkins, and I asked him a few follow-up questions \(v \circ\) those he had already been asked.

I went down to his place of -- his work station, which in the iurehouse, and talked to him.

And then the following week on Tuesday he came to Houston for his polygraph examination, and following that examination we had him come over to Brown \& Root's office and talked to him late TuesAay afternoon, and then --
8. Let me stop you a second.

Thursday, the 16 th, you go to the jobsite and you talk to him. Is anyone else present, or is it fust you and Mr. Hawkins? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. It was just me and Mr. Hawkins on that particular occasion. I walked into the warehouse and I just -- right now I can't recall exactly the purpose -- it was a minor item I wanted to recheck with him, and I walked into the warehouse on my way out of the plant to come back to Houston, and asked him a question or two, and then again -- when was the next time -Thursday -- that was on Thursday and then the following Tuesday he came to Houston for his polygraph examination, and I requested
that he come by the office after the polygraph examination and we talke 1 to him then, and that was the occasion that Dr. Broom came in and was -- it was in Glen Magnuson's office and those present were Glen Magnuson, myself, Jack Hawkins, Dr. Broom was there part of the time, and Larry Ashley, who's the vice-president \(=f\) construction, was there for --

Q I didn't catch that last name. BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Ashley, A-s-h-l-e-y. -- was there for a short period of tize also.
Q. How about after the day of the polygraph examination, when did you next talk to Mr. Hawkins, or did you talk to him?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Yes. There was one other occasion. It was the following Wednesday -- let's see -- the next day.
8. The day after the polygraph? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. The day after the polygra, \(h\) examination. That was the day that we met -- when I say "we," myself and some HL\&P people -- met in the HL\&P conference room with the NRC to discuss \(81-17\), and following that discussion we went back over to Brown \& Root's office and telephoned Mr. Hawkins, either before we left of after we got over to Brown \& Root, and had him come up from the jobsite to talk some more with us, and
that discussion went on into the evening sometime.
8. So whe: Mr. Hawkins came from the jobsite to

Houston, who sat down to talk to him?
BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Well, there were a number of : ople that talked to him. Glen Magnuson and I talked to him by ourselves. We talked to him in the company of Dick Herr of the NRC. Dick Herr talked to him by himself.

There was another gentleman from the NRC who was there also, but only in a capacity of listening, I guess. I can't recall his name offhand, but I can probably reconstruct it if you want me to.
Q. Was anyone else present wher \(\mathcal{T}\) and Mr. Magnuson talked to Mr. Hawkins?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Other than the NRC people?
8. Yes.

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Part of the time, no.
Q. NRC people were present part of the time and the rest of the time it was just you and Mr. Magnuson talking to M1. Hewkins?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. That's right.

Oh, excuse me. I just recalled. Freda Cortez was
there on that occasion also, and she sat in on part of the discussion.
Q. Turning to Freda Cortez, when was the first interview you conducted with Freda Cortez? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. On Monday, the 13 th, Freda Cortez was absent from work and so we couldn't talk to her on that occasion. So on Tuesday, the 14 th, I had Ereda Cortez driven to Houston from the jobsite, and on thar occasion she met in my office with me and Glen Magnuson.
8. And during that interview who asked most of the questions? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. To the best of my recollection, it was approximately even.
Q. And was that interview recorded in an \(\gamma\) way? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. No.
\& I can shorten this up. Were any of the interviews you conducted during this investigation recorded in any way? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. None of the interviews were recorded to my knowledge, unless one of the interviewees recorded it unbeknownst to me. I don't think they did.
Q. Okay. In terms of the interview on Tuesday, the \(14 t\),
with Freda Cortez, did either you or Mr. Maønuson make any notes? BY WITNESS GROTE :
A. No. Unless \(M\). Magnuson may have written down some names, as he told me later one, he had done. I didn't notice him taking any of it down.
\(\qquad\)

BY MR. SINKIN:
Q. In any of the interviews you conducted did you prepare any statements for the people being interviewed to sign?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. No.
8. When did you next interview Freda Cortez, if you did?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. The following Wednesday, or eight days later, which I suppose would have been the 21 st. I don't have a calendar.
(Document passed to witness.)
BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Yes. It was on Wednesday, the \(22 n d\) of Aprii.
6. Can you recount where and who was present?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Yes. She had telephoned Brown \& Root the evening before and talked to Mr . Magnuson and told him that she may have been the one that put the documents in the suitcase, and so we had her driven to Houston the next morning.

I had a meeting at \(10: 30\) with the \(N R C\) in connection with 81-17, and unfortunately she didn't arrive until about 10:15 at my office, so I talked to her for about 15 minutes or 20 minutes or so and then left and went downtown to the exit
interview with the NRC.
\& Before you go on, the 15-minute interview, who was present?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Glen Magnuson.
Q. And yourself?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Yes.
8. And then you went downtown. Mr. Magnuson remained? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. He remained in my office with Mrs. Cortez for a short period. When I got downtown the NRC said they wanted to talk to Freda Cortez, and so I had Glen drive Mrs. Cortez downtown to the Light Tower.
Q. Can you estimate for me the period of time that Freda Cortez and Mr. Magnuson were together alone? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. An hour.

Q An hour. Thank you.
Then you zalled Mr. Magnuson and --

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. And then I telephoned Mr. Magnuson and asked him to drive Freda Cortez downtown so that the NRC could talk to her.
8. And was there another interview with her that day?

BY WI TNESS GROTE:
A. Yes. That's the day that -- following our meetings downtown we telephoned Jack Hawkins and asked him to drive up to Houston, and Freda Cortez, Glen Magnuson, myself, Dick Herr and this other NRC fellow that didn't participate, all went over to Brown \& Root's offices and met in the conference room.
\& You mentioned some Houston Lighting \& Power people that were present when the NRC was in Houston. Can you gire me the names of those people? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. The HL\&P people that were present were never in the company of Mrs. Cortez.

The NRC investigator, Dick Herr, interviewed Mrs. Cortez in George Oprea's office, and George Oprea and myself, Dick Frazar.
\& Those were the people that were present? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Uh-huh. Glen Magnuson came in later on, but he was there only part time.
8. Could you recount for me as best you can recall the interview in which you and Mr. Magnuson and Mr. Hawkins and Mrs. Cortez were in the same room talking, what transpired, who asked what and who said what?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. At the time we were discussing, or we were focusing
on the occasion back in October when Freda Cortez had learned of the impending NRC investigation into the termination shack.

She had disclosed that information to a number of people on the job, and I presume that it became common knowledge at least in the electrical department very quickly.

There was an instance that she had mentioned to us in which Jack Hawkins apparently was concerned about the upcoming investigation and went down to the pipe shop where Freda was working at that time, and because Mrs. Cortez had previously been the person that ran the termination shack and Jack was then the relatively new foreman of the termination shack, he asked Mrs. Cortez if there was anything that he could do or should do to prepare for the NRC investigation.
8. Anything else you talked about in that interview that you can recall?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. I'm sure there were some other things that we talked about in connection with the entire evert, but that was the focus of our discussion.
Q. Did the -BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. It was a rather brief discussion when we had both of them together.

Q It was brief when you had both of them together? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Yes.
8. When you had the brief discussion with both of them in the room, did vou discuss how Mr. Hawkins knew that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission was coming to investigate? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Yes. I don't reczll that it was specifically that time only, but we did discuss how Mr. Hawkins found out about it, yes.
Q. And what did he say? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. He said that Biddy Frankum told him.

8 That Biddy Frankum told him?
BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Uh-huh. Biddy Frankum was the general superintendent of the Electrical Department at that time.

Q Did he -- strike that.
When was your first interview with Mr. Jim Akins? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. I don't revall the date that I interviewed

Mr. Akins.
It was in this timeframe, one of those two weeks. I don't recall the exact date, but I telephoned him either the week of the 13 th of April or the following week. I don't recall which one.

8 Can you tell me why you telcphoned Mr. Akins? What led you to call him? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Uh-huh. Jack Hawkins told me that on a prior -during a Brown \& Root QA audit, I guess it was, of the termination shack, prior to the October 1980 visit by the NRC, that he pointed out to Mr. Akins that he had these three suitcases in the termination shack, each of which contained an identical piece of equipment. They were cylinders with a gauge on them.

He didn't know what they were for. He didn't know whether they belonged in the termination. He had been unable to identify them and didn't know whether they belonged in there or not.

He alleged to me chat Mr. Akins had told him that if he didn't know what they were, he ought to get them out of there.

So I called up Jim Akins to verify that.
8. And he verified that?

of the running of the termination shack against procedures to determine if there were any violations of the procedures.

It was routine in the sense that it was nothing -it wasn't a special audit investigation. There was no particular purpose for it.

Q Do you know how often Mr. Akins conducted such audits of the electrical termination shack? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. No, I don't.

8 To the best of your knowledge, did he conduct another audit in the period from April 1980 to October 1980, not including the one we've discussed in Octobe: 1980, of the electrical termination shack? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. I don't know if he did or not.

Q In his audit in October of 1980, did Mr. Akins
also review the supervisor's office and the foreman's office, besides the shack itself?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
n I don't know whether he did or not.
I assumed from my conversation with him that he didn't, but I have no basis for making that assumption, other than the fact that he told me that he had made a surveillance of the termination shack and didn't mention the other.

Q To the best of your knowledge, then, the first
2 time Mr. Wins saw the suitcases was on October 23rd, 3 1980, during his audit?
4 BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. To the best of my knowledge, that's correct.
\& Did
A. No, I didn't ask him.
Q. Did you ask him if he saw the suitcases later BY WITNESS GROTE: than October 23rd, 1980?

No, I didn't.
8. You said that in a routine surveillance audit the procedures?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Yes.
- Would he write a report of that audit?

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21
A. Yes.
\& In your understanding of this routine surveillance,
22 wold the presence of unaccounted for equipment be a violation would the pre
procedures?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
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A.

No. As a matter of fact, when I was talking
to him the first time on the telephone, he said that he
remembered making the statement to Jack Hawkins.

He remembered the occasion upon which he made the statement.

I asked him when it was on the telephone, and he said he couldn't remember exactly when it was.

He said when did Jack Hawkins say he had done it.

I said, "Sometime in 80 ," and so he said, "That will be helpful to me in looking up my records, because I recall doing it, but I don't remember the exact date," and so he started flipping through some paper.

I think what he said was he wrote his report sometime later that month, and that the date was the 23 rd that the investigation had taken place.
\& Did you request a copy of that audit report? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. No, I did not, because he told me that the audit report didn't reflect anything about the suitcases.

He only looked it up to refresh his memory as to what occasion he had -- upon what occasion he had visited the termination shack.
Q. According to your report, Mr. Akins said to Mr. Hawkins, and I believe you repeated here today, that he should remove the suitcases if he could not account
for them.
Is the implication that by moving the suitcases to the foreman's offica, Mr. Hawkins would be following Mr. Akins' orders?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Well, I don't know that that was necessarily the implication, nor do I think I was trying to make any particular implication by reflecting it.

It's simply that, first of all, Jim Akins had no authority to order Jack Hawkins to do anything.

The point -- or at least the way that particular incident struck me was that it was a possible other reason that Jack Hawkins would have moved the suitcases, other than anticipating the NRC coming to visit in the next few days.

BY WITNESS GROTE: me? to move them out of there.

Q I see.

BY WITNESS GROTE:

BY WITNESS GROTE:

Do you remember?
BY WITNESS GROTE:
\& But do you have any reason to believe that Mr. Hawkins moved the records for a reason other than the fact the NRC was coming -- moved the suitcases, excuse
A. Well, I suppose that would be another reason, that somebody told him or suggested to him that he ought

Did Mr . Akins attempt at any time to account
for the equipmant in the suitcases?
A. To my knowledge, he did not.

Q Did you ask him that question?
A. No, I didn't ask him.
6. You say in your report that Mr. Hawkins gave you a copy of his sworn statement to the NRC.

Did Brown \& Root ask Mr. Hawkins to request
his statement from the NRC, or did he already have it?
A. He didn't already have it.

Glen Magnuson asked him if he had a copy of the statement that he had signed, and he said that he
didn't; and Glen Magnuson suggested to him that it was his right to request a copy of it.

The next day, supposediy on that suggestion, he telephoned the NRC and got a copy of it.
Q. Mr. Hawkins called the NRC and requested a copy?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Yes. I believe they asked him something like, "How do we know it's you," and he had to some way' verify -I think they called him back and asked for him, or something.
Q. Okay. When was your first interview with Richard Stewirt regarding this investigation? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. On the 13 th, the first day that Magnuson and I were down there.
Q. And who was present?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Clen Magnuson, Biddy Frankum, James Kay and Spec Stewart.
I think James Kay came in a little bit later,
but he was there at or about that time.
Q. And as a group, you discussed the allegations
of 81-11?
BY WITNESS SROTE:
A. Yes.

8 Did you meet again with Mr. Stewart after that time, or telephone him or in any way contact him? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. He was the one that drove Freda Cortez up the following Wednesday, the 22 nd.

He drove her to Houston and he drove her back down south that ev. ing when we were through.

Other than just a number of routine exchanges with him, we didn't ask him -- to my recollection, we didn't ask him any more questions.

We had gotten the information that we wanted from him. He had taken a polygraph test and verified what he had told us.
6. When was your first interview with James Kay? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. On the 13 th .
8. Would that be the same group meeting you talked
about?
BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Same group meeting.

6 Did you subsequently interview Mr. Kay?
BY WITNES? GROTE:
A. No.
Q. And the first meeting with Biddy Frankum?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. On the \(i 3 t h\) ?
Q. The same group meeting?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Well, no. We had much more extensi're contact with Biddy Frankum during this investigation because of the fact that he was the head of the Electrical Department.

He was the first perso, that we visited when we got to the job site on the 13 th.

He accompanied us down to the office you just mentioned. We went to the termination shack.

We worked through him in gathering certain information, and talked to him on a number of occasions in person and by telephone after that.
\& Did you ever ask Mr. Frankum how he knew the NRC was coming? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Yes, we did, and he said that he heard it. He didn't recall where he heard it, but it was cammon knowledge that they were couling, or became cummon knowledge very quickly.

> I don't think he said that Freda Cortez told him.
Q. Did you tell Mr. Frankum that Mr. Hawkins had said that Mr. Frankum told him the NRC was coming?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. I don't recall specifically having made that statement to Mr. Frankum, no. It's possible.
Q. I might say, if I say, "Did you," and it was Mr. Magnuson who did, if you would just please -BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. I'm speaking for both of us.

8 All right.
When was your first interview with Cindy Koenig? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. On Monday, the 13 th.

8 She was not in the group, though? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. No, she was not. We had her brought to the project manager's office, and we interviewed her in private, Glen Magnuson and myself.
Q. Did you talk to her again after that time? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. I believe the following Thursday when Magnuson and I were down on the job site, we asked her a follow-up question of some manner or variety or another. I believe it had to do with asking her to remind us of a name she had siven us.
Other than that, we had no other contact with her.

8 When was your first interview with Ernest wyatt?
BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. On Thursday, the 16 th.
\& Could you explain the circumstances of that
meeting? Who was present?
BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Ernest Wyatt was thun and is presently an employee of HL\&?

I requested permission to talk to Mr. Wyatt through Dave Barker's office.

Mr. Barker arranged to have us interview Mr. Wyatt in one of the HL\&P offices on the job site.

There was Mr. Barker and another HL\&P employee, whose name I can't remember offhand, that were fresent when we talked to him.
6. When did you first -- Dia vou interview Mr. Ernest Wyatt again after that day? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. No.

Q What was the date that Mr. Wyatt took the polygraph examination? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. It was sometine during the week of April the 20th. I don't recall the exact day.

8 When was your first interview with Marie Wyatt?

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BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. I don't recall the exact date. I spoke with Mrs. Wyatt briefly by telephone at some time. It was actually after this two-week period. It was sometime later.

I didn't know how to contact her during this two-week period, and she telephoned me, and I talked to her at that time.
Q. She called you?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Yes.
8. Regarding the investigation about \(81-11\) ?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. No.
8. About a separate matter?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Yes.
Q. Who else did you or Mr. Magnuson interview
in your investigation of \(81-11\) ?
I think I've run through the names that appear
in your report. Is there anyone else you talked to? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. We talked to a couple of other people that were -- turned out not to be very helpful to us in the investigation.

One was Barbara Wilson, who was an employee
in the Electrical Department.
Another one was -- If you'll give me a few
moments, I'll have to think of his name.
(Pause.)
Well, my mind has gone blank right now. I'll
come up with it later.
8. Is it a Brown \& Root or HL\&? employee?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Brown \& Root.
\& Brown \& Root?
BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Uh-huh.

8 Did you talk to a Mr. Eric Avery about 81-11?
BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. No, I did not.
8. Eric Avery, A-v-e-r-y.

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. No.

BY MR. SINKIN:
8 Just to reconfirm some things in your report, Mr. Grote, it says that Mr. Frankum was terminated from the job for theft of company property; is that correct? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. That's correct.

8 Do you consider that a fairly serious charge? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. I certainly do.
8. Are you aware of where Mr. Frankum is working today? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. I --

MR. REIS: Mr. Chairman, I object. I don't see the relevance.

MR. SINKIN: You will shortly, Mr. Reis, if you will just be patient.

MR. REIS: That's no answer to an objection.
MR. SINKIN: Well, I can try, can't I?
(Laughter.)
MR. SINKIN: I'm going somewhere with this, -JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Okay. Are you going to connect it?

MR. SINKIN: -- Mr. Chairman, that I do consider
relevant.
I await your ruling.
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Objection overruled.

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BY MR. SINKIN:
Q. Are you aware Mr. Frankum is working today? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. No, I am not aware where he is working, or if he is working.
Q. To your knowledge, does Brown \& Root have a power plant maintenance job in Thempson, Texas, just outside of Rosenburg?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. It's possible that we have a maintenance job there. Are you talking about the HL\&P plant?
Q. Did Brown \& Root build the plant?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Beg your pardon?
\& Did Brown \& Root build the plant?
BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. We built two of the units there.

Q In Thompson, Texas?
BY WITNESS GRวTE:
A. (No response.)
8. Mr. Broom, do you have any information about

Thompson, Texas?
BY WITNESS BRC M
A. I'm not fanilia. with where Thompson is, to be truthful.
Q. It's within five or six miles of Rosenburg, Texas. BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. The only plant we have built near Rosenburg, are two units of the Parish Project.
\& Excuse me.
BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Two units of the Parish Plant.

8 The Parish Plant.
BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Which is an HL \(\& P\) owned facility.
\& Is that a coal power plant?
BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Yes.

BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. I'm not aware of any maintenance work we have underway there at the present time. I believe -- I stand to be corrected -- we have -- As a matter of fact, I don't believe we have any employees there now. I believe we have had one or two people of start-up engineering-type role that were there until fairly recently. I don't even think they are there now.

We might have a small job there, but I'm not aware of it if we do.

MR. SINKIN: I suppose I should direct this to Mr. Newman. I'm not sure.

BY MR. SINKIN:
\& If possible, I would like for you to check with Brown \& Root and determine if Mr. Frankum is, indeed, employed in the Thompson, Texas area by Brown \& Root.

MR. NEWMAN: We will check on it.

MR. SINKIN: That is our information, that he is employed by Brown \& Root in that area.

MR. NEWMAN: Can you give me the source of your information? It would shorten it.

MR. SINKIN: No. I'm afraid I can't.
WITNESS BROOM: I didn't understand what you said.
You can't give us that information?
MR. SINKIN: No. I've given you the information we have. As far as the source of the information, I'm afraid I can't divulge that.

MR. NEWMAN: No. Is it a document that you have, or -- I am not asking for the names of individuals, but if it is in some sort of document that we can look at.

MR. SINKIN: No, it is not in a document, no, Mr. Newman.

MR. NEWMAN: And --
WITNESS BROOM: My problem in doing what you have asked to be done is we have talked about a job that we supposedly have ne ir Thompscr., Texas, and what I am trying to find out is if I find out if he is on -- if he is involved in any
maintenance work at the Parish Project, is that going to be sufficient, or is it some other part of our company, or --

MR. SINKIN: I will repeat for you the information we have, and you can take it from there.

Our information is that Mr. Clayton Frankum is now employed by Brown \& Root in the Thompson, Texas, area. That the nature of the work is power plant maintenance.

That may be incorrect. It may be correct. The essential item that we are looking for is does Mr . Clayton Frankum now work for Brown \& Root?

WITNESS BROOM: I suppose the simplest way to find that out is to call Mr. Frankum, if we can do that. MR. SINKIN: That's fine.

BY MR. SINKIN:
8. Mr. Grote, your report shows that Mr. Richard Stewart was terminated from the job for negligence and failing to account for company property, and that there were other considerations of job performance which contributed to the decision to terminate Mr. Stewart.

In terms of the other considerations of job performance, do you know if th NRC ever conducted an investigation that involved an allegation against Mr. Stewart? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. I am hesitating because I am not really sure whether they ever investigated an allegation against Mr. Stewart.

They did investigate an allegation, and upon their investigation became aware of Mr. Stewart, and became aware of his connection with the allegation. I don't know that he was among those that were alleged to have done anything originally. They knew of him, and they mentioned him to me.
\&. I would ask your counsel to show you NRC I\&E Report 80-21, Staff Exhibit No. 67. BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. I am familiar with that report.
Q. The allegation No. 1 is that individual \(k\) falsified permanent plant maintenance records. Are you aware of whether Individual K is Mr . Richard Stewart?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. I think I know who Individual \(K\) is, and if he is who I think he is it is not Spec Stewart.
Q. Do you know if Mr. Stewart was ever found by the NRC to have been involved in falsification of records? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. I don't know that he was ever found to be involved in falsification of records, no.
Q. Do you know if it was ever alleged?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. I don't think it was ever alleged that he was, no.
\& Was Mr. Stewart involved in \(80-21\) ?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Yes.
\& Do you know where --
BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. I think so.
Q. You think so?

BY WITNESS GRCTE:
A. Yes.
\& Okay.
Can you give me some insight into the other considerations of job performance that contributed to the decision to terminate Mr. Stewart?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Yes. It has been some time since I reviewed the details of \(80-21\). That is the number, isn't it, \(80-21\) ?
Q. Yes.

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. So I have to read the whole thing to refresh my memory, but generally my recollection is that associated with this allegation of falsification of records there was also a practice that was carried on by this person, Individual \(K\), of not carrying maintenance records with him, or having his people not carry maintenance records with them when they went out to inspect certain pieces of equipment. His logic being that he was afraid it would get dirty, or be in some way -- and it came out in this investigation that, in our own follow-up investigation, or I guess you would call it investigation of the facts of the matter that Spec Stewart, who was Individual K 's supervisor, I believe, had been aware of that part of what was viewed to be at least bad judgment on the person's part. It was not the falsification part that he was aware of.

And, so, as a consequence of that a decision was made to put Mr. Stewart in non-safety-related work. And so that was another factor in his past performance that was considered in this.
\& Do you know where Mr. Stewart is now working?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. I believe he is working at a non-nuclear Brown \& Root

Eroject.
On his termination from the project, we so instructed
that the box marked "Subject to Rehire" and "Not subject to
Rehire" be checked "Subject to Rehire." And we had a note put on the slip that said "Subject to Rehire on Non-Nuclear Work."
8. Non-nuclear work?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Yes.
Q. Do you know where the job is that he has been rehired on?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. I think it is a project that we have over in Mississippi, but I'm not --
Q. Would that be Pascagoula, Mississippi?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. I think so, yes.
Q. Which box did you check on Mr. Frankum?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Not subject to rehire.

8 On Mr. Hawkins?
BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Not subject to rehire.

Q Mr. Kay?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Subject to rehire.
Q. Just to clear up one minor item, in the beginning of Your investigative report you state that "I committed to the NRC that Brown \& Root would conduct a thoroigh of the department as a whole."

Earlier you testified that you committed to investigatirg the allegation of the suitcases, and the allegation of intimidation.

Can you resolve that difference between the two? BY WIT.ESS GROTE:
A. (No immediate response.)
Q. I guess my question would be what precisely do you remember that you (mmitted to the NRC that you would investigate?

BI WITNESS GROTE:
A. The commitment was to look into the allegations of construction, of investigation into intimidation of employees. In order to do that we were going to look at the situation in the department as a whole, the department being the temporary electrical department, because as a mini \(\quad\), \(m\) we felt like we needed to talk to a cross-section of people in that whole department to get at the allegation of intimidation.
8. I see. Did you verify the location of the equipment cases, where they were actually put after being removed from the
electrical termination shack?
BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Yes.
8. How did you go about verifying that?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. We talked to a number of people. When we went onto the jobsite they were still in the location that they had alleged -- they were alleged to have been since last October.
Q. Did you ever determine how the equipment cases originally were placed in the electrical termination shack? BY WITNESS GReTE:
A. Yes.

This fellow who I am having a hard time remembering his name, was the prior foreman of the termination shack back before April 1980, up to April 1980, and he told us that he had ordered the equipment cases.
The compressed gas cylinders -- I suppose it is nitrogen -- were to be used on pneumatic crimpers in the event there was an unavailable source of comprassec air and nitrogen nearby. And to his knowledge they had never been used while he was the foreman. They had simply been sitting there ever since.
Q. You said he ordered them

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Yes.
Q. Did you ask him if there were any records associated
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with those documents that came to the electrical termination
shack, or --
BY WITNESS GROTE:

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A. Yes.

Q -- were generated in the electrical termination shack?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Yes.
Q. Were there such documents?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. No. They were in the tool room.

The records in the electrical termination shack related to those tools that required periodic cut calibration, and, therefore, the records on the suitcases happened to be down in the tool room, the main tool room.
Q. We are dealing with an investigation of events that occurred, roughly, six months prior to your conducting interviews. Did you do anything particular to refresh the memory of the people you were talking to about the events you were asking them about?

For example, did you show them \(80-34\) ? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. I can't recall doing anything specifically to refresh their memory, no.

8 The report states that on October 28 th Mr. Hawkins
talked to Mrs. Cortez. What is the reason that you say October 28th; what is the source for that date? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. I am trying to remember who all told me, confirmed that date. I know I got it from Freda Cortez.

I believe that upon discussion with several people we zeroed in on that date, and there was no question in anybody's mind that that was the timeframe.
8. Okay. You state here that you interviewed Jack Hawkins, the foreman of the termination shack, who told us that on October 28 th, 1980 he had talked to Freda Cortez, a clerk who had told him that the NRC was coming on the site the next day.

MR. NEWMAN: Mr. Sinkin, not to disturb your rhythm, but could you identify where you are reading from, so the witness can read along with you?

MR. SINKIN: Third paragraph, first page, first line.
I didn't quite finish the sentence, but it is that first sentence I'm talking about.

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. That's correct.

BY MR. SINKIN:
\& All right.
BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. As I read that, I suppose the implication could have been that she was the first person that told him, and originally

Jack Hawkins did say that she was the first person that told him, but he, again, refreshed his memory, after he thought about it for awhile, and recalled that the first person to tell him was Biddy Frankum.
\& Do you remember when Mr. Hawkins first told you that Freda Cortez had told him and then changed his mind to Mr. Frankum, which interview with Mr. Hawkins that was? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. The first time he told us was on the 13 th, Monday the 13th. I can't recall if he changed it on that occasion, or if it was the occasion that Thursday when we went back on the jobsite. I selieve it was on Monday in the course of our discussion with him that he recalled that she was not the first person to mention it to him.

Like I said, it was common knowledge very quickly.
8. You say that Mr. Hawkins went down to the pipe shop to talk to Mrs. Cortez about what to do? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Yes.
Q. That would be after Mr. Hawkins said Mr. Frankum had told him the NRC was coming?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Yes.
\& Would it be befnre the first time that Mrs. Cortez talked to him about the NRC coming?

Is that the first time that Mr. Hawkins and Mrs. Cortez talked about the NRC coming, to your knowledge? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. My impression was tnat Biddy Frankum was the first person to tell Jack Hawkins, and he telephoned Freda Cortez, and my impression was that --

Q Excuse me. By "he," you mean -BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Jack Hawkins telephoned Freda Cortez, and either she told him or he said something to her -- I believe she told him before they got started talking very good, or asked him if he knew about it yet; and he said, "Yes."

He requested an opportunity to come down to the pipe shop and talk to her.
\& Do you know how many times Mr. Hawkins went

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to the pipe shop, if he went more than once? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. I can't recall if he -- offhand. My sense is that he just went one time. It's possible that he went more than once.

Q And did Mr. Hawkins and Mrs. Cortez talk about the suitcases? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Not to my knowledge. Neither on: of them told me that they had talked about the suitcases.
8. I believe you have \(80-34\), the I\&E 80-34 report there and available to you, if you would turn to that for a moment.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: What exhibit is that?
MR. SINKIN: Staff Exhibit No. 78.
BY MR. SINKIN:
Q If you'll turn to page 3 -- no, excuse me -page 4, under the "Investigative Findings," Allegation No. 1, it states that, "On October \(28 \mathrm{th}, 1980\), Individuals \(A\) and \(B\) were intervieved in Bay City, Texas."

Do you know who either Individual A or Individual
\(B\) is?

> MR. NEWMAN: Mr. Chairman, I'm afraid that we are again at that point where the NRC confidential informants are being discussed and their identification
being requested.
I know of -- There's no extrinsic circumstances here that would suggest that the events can be correlated or the people can be correlated.

I would think this would be one of the areas where there would be some difficulty in proceeding under the Board's ruling.

MR. REIS: Mr. Chairman, further, I would point out, at least with reading the first few paragraphs of this, that these people are strictly informants. They don't see to be protagonists in the action.

They are onee who report what happened; and, therefore, when we're looking at actions, there's no reason to have the names of those who informed.

MR. SINKIN: Mr. Chairman, I point out that we have a very significant difference here from other reports, in that Brown \& Root has done their own report in which they named the names of everybody involved.

They have mailed that report to 31 people, including a number of people outside either Brown \& Root or Houston Lighting \& Power, and essentially made this report public.
Pursuing the identities of pecple in the I\&E Reporis that have been made public through a Brown \& Root document, I can't see that we're in the same situation
as trying to find out who is who in the order to show cause.

MR. NEWMAN: Mr. Chairman, that comment has to be totally irrelevant.

We're not talking about \(80-34\). We're talking about 81-11.

MR. SINKIN: You find no connection between
the two?

MR. NEWMAN: It may be apparent to you. It's not to me.

MR. SINKIN: Well, let me see if I can establish sne.

BY MR. SINKIN:
4. Mr. Grote, to your knowledge, was the NRC Investigation that ied to hiding the suitcases -- in other words, when they heard the NRC was coming, they hid suitcases.

To your knowledge, was that NRC investigation No. \(80-34\) ?

MR. NEWMAN: Mr. Chairman, I'm going to object to the characterization that suitcases were hidden. All we know -- That has a certain connotation which I think --

MR. SINKIN: I will rephrase that to "moved.
MR. IEWMAN: Yes, I think that would be a fairer statement.

BY MR. SINKIN:
\& Having rephrased it to "moved," Mr. Grote, were the suitcases moved in response to the pending NRC investigation that was later reported as \(80-34\) ? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Well, I'm not sure I know exactly why the suitcases were moved, but it was just before Investigation 80-34.

Okay. If we were to assume for argumentation sake that they were moved because the NRC was coming, it would be your opinion it was the NRC Report 80-34-

MR. NEWMAN: Objection. Counsel is testifying.
MR. SINKIN: Z..at's fine. I appreciate the elevation, Mr. Newman.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: I take it you are withdrawing that?

MR. SINKIN: I withdraw the question, Your Honor.

MR. REIS: Mr. Chairman, for clarification on the record, I would call the Board's attention to Staff Exhibit 100 , which is a subsequent investigation that deals with how they found out the NRC was coming; and in there on page 4 --

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Hold on a minute until
I get up to 80-34.

MR. SINKIN: 81-17.
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: I was just trying to pull it out of the file.

Okay, I've got it.
MR. REIS: Exhibit 100 .
My help in this way does not lessen my objection
to having them named. I just think we ought to tie things together when we can easily do so.

MR. SINKIN: Mr. Chairman, our position is that since the events dealt with in \(80-34,81-11\) and \(81-17\) involve the same basic people, that identifying them in terms of these reports and correlating the three reports with each other builds a complete record and doesn't violate any confidentialities, berause we're not asking the NRC co tell us.

We're asking Mr. Grote to tell us.
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Well, under our ruling,
only if he can do it positively.
If he just suspects, that's not worth much.
If he can identify the people positively, then he may answer under our prior ruling.
MR. SINKIN: Okay.

BY MR. SINKIN:
Q. Mr. Grote, let's start with page 4 of \(80-34\), 'Individuals \(A\) and \(B\) were interviewed in Bay City, Texas,
on October 28 th."
Can you tall me who Individuals A and B are? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. No.
\& Moving to Individual \(C\), interviewed on October 29th, can you tell me who Individual \(C\) is?

JUNGE BECHHOEFER: Wait a minute. Where is it?

MR. SINKIN: I'm sorry. Same page, next paragraph, "Interview of Individual c." Page 4.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Okay.
WITNESS GROTE: It would require me to speculate.
I don't know for sure who that is, no.
BY MR. SINKIN:
6 On page 5, "Interview of HL\&P supervisor on October the 30th, Individual \(D, "\) do you know who Individual D is? BY WITNESS GRNME:
3. No, I don't.

Q Tc wrap it up, how about "Interview of B\&R supervisor," same page, "Individual \(E\) on October 30th"? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. No, I don't.

To put this in perspective, I haven't studied this Investigation Report in some time. I could speculate and conclude if I studied it, but offhand, I don't know who any of those are.

Q Did you study this Investigative Report before you began your investigation? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Yes.

Q Turning to 81-11 on page -JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Wait one minute. Off the record ior a minute.
(Discussion off the record.)

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JUDGE BECHH \(\ E F E R\) : Back on the record.
At this point the Board wishes to point out that these are the types of ducuments which we would entertain a motion to strike.

It's probably premature at this time because the Staff witness is not yet here; but I would like to inquire of the Intervenors would you move -- either one of you -- would you move to strike this document, particularly, which is --

MR. SINKIN: 80-34?
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: We have Staff Exhibit 78, and we have --

MR. SINKIN: Well, from the position of CCANP, we would not move to strike this document.

However, we are placed in the most difficult position of having three I\&E leports that all relate to each other, and then having a contractor investigative report that names all the individuals publicly, and being unable to tie the I\&E report to the contractor's report to determine the veracity of one or the other.

MR. JORDAN: I haven't made a final decision on that point, but my inclination at this point is to move to strike in this kind of situation; but I would obviously be intending to do it quite a bit later when the Staff's case comes on.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: All right. Well, we're
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trying to --

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MR. JORDAN: For'example, if we're looking for an example that we can brief, here's an example.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Yes, this is what the Board was thinking of.

This is the kind of situation where perhaps not every individual, but certainly, many of those individuals should be identified.

I'm not positive about the informants themselves,
A and B, on one of those reports, but I would think that at least the actors who were ilentified, and perhaps the informants, also, should be identified, and those are -at least, we would like you to brief that, because again, that would be an examples of the situation where --
२. NEWMAN: Mr. Chairman, it's not immediately clear to me that there are in this series of questions individuals who are not confidential informants.

I don't see in any of the questions that have
been asked of prozagonists, other than a confidentiol NRC informant.

MR. REIS: We would have to look at it and
see. I am not prepared to say at this point.
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Well, I'm not asking you to say at this point --

MR. REIS: Whether it is -- whether if one falls in one classification, he's automatically excluded from another. We have to look at that.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: All right. Ail I am saying is that the persons or the letters which have just been identified are ones that you might well address in your respective briefs, because that is a specific situation where it may well be that we ought to have -- in fact, it seams to us that we should have identification of at least some of these individuals, particularly where some of them have been named -- if some of them have been named in the Applicant's Exhibit \(32(a)\).

MR. REIS: It could be very well, Mr. Chairman, that these people are all informants.

Informants can include people who can identify records and only where the case can be made solely from racords.
) In some of these situations, looking at it quickly hero, it seems that it is matters that could be made solely from records and are things that could be developed solely from records, and so they can be developed in other manners and the people who point out the records are not particularly relevant.
So they maybe all fall in the classification
of informants. I am not sure. I'd have to look at it
further.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Kell, I'm not trying to get you to take a position now.

I'm just pointing this out as a specific example of an area which you could include in your brief and which we could talk about it in oral argument.

MR. NEWMAN: Mr. Chairman, may I just add
one --

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Others may come up before we --

MR. NEWMAN: Just one clarifying remark. I don't want to be misunderstood.

I indicated before this involved all NRC confidential informants. I'm not implying that I have the basis for knowing who falls into that --

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Oh, I certainiy recognize that.

MR. NEWMAN: It just occurred to me that we were talking about Individuals \(A, B, C, D, E\), and in those situations, I take them to be confidential informants. I don't know that for a fact.

MR. SINKIN: Perhaps, Mr. Chairman, it would be helpful somewhere along the line here if the NRC could explain preuisely \(t\) e process they use in granting confidentiality.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Well, perhaps in their

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1 brief or in oral argument, they can do so. I don't think that's testimony, as such, but Mr. Reis could let us know that perhaps. MR. SINKIN: I understand. JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Would this be a good time to take a short break? MR. SINKIN: Fine. JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Okay. Let's take 15 minutes. (Recess taken.)

Mr. Sinkin, you may proceed.
MR. SINKIN: Thank you.
BY MR. SINKIN:
\& Mr. Grote, turning to I\&E Report 81-11, Staff Exhibit No. escapes me at the moment --

MR. REIS: 95.
8. -- 95. Thank you. Starting on Page 5, do you know rho Individual A is?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. No.
\& Let me ask you just to review Allegation No. 1, and see if you know who any of the people are who are identified by letter? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Mr. Sinkin, I have reviewed this report before, and I think my general feeling is that there are some people on here who I can probably speculate as to who they are.

There are probably even two or three people on here that I am fairly sure I know who they are. Mayb: I need some guidance as to how far I should go in speculation about people.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Nell, we don't want you to speculate.

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WITNESS GROTE: I can speculate about most of them. JUDGE BECHHOEFER: If you can be positive, you can do it, but if you cannot be positive --

WITNESS GROTE: Well, for example, it says: "Talked to a Brown \& Root foreman who intimidates," or that a Brown \& Root foreman intimidates employees who talked to HL\&P personnel, or who talked to \(B \& R\) supervisory personnel.

I am pretty sure I know who that is, based upon my conversations with people at the jobsite, but I can't be sure. I can't be positive that I know who it is.

I'm not trying to make a delimma for you, Mr.
Chairman, I just can't be absolutely positive I know who he is. WITNESS BROOM: I might expand upon that. I think that -- Excuse me. I was just going to add a word to what Mr. Grote said.

In looking into this matter, I think conversations with a number of people led us to believe that we know who that is alleged to have been, but I would have the same problem that Mr. Grote has. It could be that somebody made a statement to the NRC and had another individual in mind. We don't know who those individuals are, and we can't prove that absolutely positively, but it is similar to the situation I was in yesterday, I gues \(I\) 'm, oh, I don't know, 90 percent sure, 80 percent, you know, something like that, but I couldn't be positive.

WITNESS GROTE: Look at Allegation No. 3 on Page 6, for example. It says: Brown \& Root personnel in the electrical department termination shack are not qualified, ir.cluding a foreman who scored 30 on a recent electrical examination."

From that I might conclude that's a termination shack foreman, but I have other reason to believe that that is not the foreman they are talking about in that case, because I know who the alleged person that made a 30 on -- at least I know of somebody that was alleged to have made a 30 on an examination, and he certainly was not the foreman of the termination shack.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Well, that's all the more reason not to identify the person.

WITNESS GROTE: As I went through this before I would read individual so and so, and I would think, well, that's probably so and so. I can recall going down later on, and realizing that the so and so I thought it was, was not the persor. because of something else that was said later on, and so .... BY MR. SINKIN:
\& Let me try Allegation No. 5, Mr. Grote, -BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Okay.
8. -- since it is most clearly related to your investigation.

In the investigative findings it says that interview of Individual \(C\) resulted in the reported observation by

Individuals \(E\) and \(R\), that they witnessed the removal of the equipment.

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Uh-huh.

8 Did your investigation reveal two people who witnessed the removal of the suitcases? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. My investigation revealed that Ernest Wyatt told me, he along with some other fellow that I don't believe he identified, saw.
Q. Ernest Wyatt saw the removal of the suitcases? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Uh-huh. I don't know if he's the only one that saw it.
8. He's the only one your investigation discovered who saw it? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. That's correct. So I guess I could presume that maybe he was \(E\) or \(R\), but \(I\) don't know that to be the case, because it is certainly possible that somebody else saw it.
8. Well, on Page 9 , a search of Individuals \(U\) and \(V\) jointly shared office disclosed three gray suitcases. Is there any doubt in your mind who \(U\) and \(V\) are? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. No. I'm not sure which one is which.
Q. Which one is which, I understand. You know who \(U\) and \(V\) are? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. I think so, yes.
8. Could you tell me who \(U\) and \(V\) are?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. One of them would be spec Stewart, and the other one would be James Kay, because they share an office, and it was in their office that the three suitcases were discovered by the NRC investigators.

6 Further on down on the same page -BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. I would correct that, and make that past tense.

They shared an office. I heard him say present tense, I thought. M२. SINKIN: That's fine.

WITNES§ GPOTE: Okay.

BY MR. SINKIN:
8 Further on down in the third paragraph, the large paragraph, the last sentence: "Individual \(T\) advised that Individual \(N\) assisted him in straightening up the termination shack, and that the documents were placed inside the suitcases by either himself or Individual N."

Is there any doubt in your mind as to who Individual
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T and Individual N are?

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BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Let me read the sentence before it.

No, there is no doubt in my mind.
8 Who is Individual \(T\) ?
BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. He is Jack Hawkins.
8. And Individual \(N\) ?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. It would r.id to have been Cindy Koenig.

2 Well, we are doing pretty well on Allegation 5 .
On the previous page on Page 8 , the last paragraph
Individual D remarked that about 9:45 a.m. he saw Individuals \(T\) and \(U\) exit the termination shack.

We have already determined that \(U\) is either Spec Stewart or James Kay, from your previous identification of \(U\) and V.

Can you tell me who Indivicual I --

MR. NEWMAN: I'm going to object to this question, because even if --

MR. SINKIN: That's fine. If he has already identified Individual T.

MR. REIS: Mr. Chairm, , I want to a register an objection to this line of questions. I think we getting to curiosity here that is nothing more than identifying these people.

It is not necessary. The incidents are admitted. We know that they were Brown \& Root employees. We know that the offices they held, generally foreman, generally supervisors. I don't see where we need any more of this stuff, except to satisfy a curiosity, to put names on letters, and it is nothing more than a curiosity that doesn't help in this record, or any part of this proceeding whatsoever.

It doesn't help in establishing whether or not these matters took place. I think we have it esablished the suitcases went out of the office.

MR. SINKIN: I'mi certain, Mr. Chairman, we have it established the suitcases did leave the office. I don't have any question about that.

As to the roles played by particular individuals, we have the NRC's version of what took place, and we have Brown \& Root's version of what took place.

The only seal method of comparing them is to know
who the NRC report would refer, and who the Brown \& Root report would refer to. That is what I am attempting to determine.

MR. REIS: That would only matter if they differed in some critical situation, or material thing, that were material to what is being established here.

And what we are doing is we are engaged in an irrelevant discussion. We have been for 20 minutes now trying to identify people.

MR. NEWMAN: Mr. Chairman.
MR. REIS: This is just the point that I was getting at, that it is not ecessary in very, very many instances, and that's why wei have to have the facts, to know whether there is any relevance to this whatsoever. We know that a \(B \& R\) employee did it. We know that it was a \(B \& R\) foreman. Where do we go from there?

MR. NEWMAN: And I would add my concern in that regard, too, Mr. Chairman.

MR. REIS: I think we are just wasting time.
MP. NEWMAN: I don't think that there is any material difference, at least anything that would be of significance.

WITNESS GROTE: May I be helpful in that regard?
I think that I can say that --
MR. NEWMAN: No. Excuse me. I want to complete my statement.

At least anything that would assist in developing a record for decision making, and I don't believe that we have really gotten from Mr . Sinkin anything that would indicate a significant direction to his line of cross-examination, and I think what we are doing here is counting fly specs, and not really advancing the record.

Frankly, we don't have concentions that relate to this issue, and -- But beyond that, it just doesn't appear to me that there is anything useful coming out for decision-making purposes.

Unless Mr. Sinkin can identify some major difference, some crucial element that he intends to prove, then it is just a matter of idle curiosity.

MR. SINKIN: Mr. Chairman, I will move to another line of questioning, and cease my attempts to determine who the people are in the NRC reports about these events.

I would also note that Mr. Newman states there is no contention related to these events. I don't believe that is quite accurate, ir that this report does deal with intimidation, the NRC investigative report deals with intimidation.

MR. NEWMAN: Mr. Chairman, I think it has been clear, though, that the intimidation and harassment that we about have been talking/involves quality-related areas and QA/QC personnel, and neither is involved in this case, which really exacerbates the waste of time.
jUDGE BECHIOEFER: Well, I would like my recollection refreshed. I remember that we declined to adopt the new contention on this subject, on the basis that it was agreed that the subject could be litigated without.

MR. SINKIN: That is not my precise recollection. I believe that -- Oh, I'm sorry. That's earlier in this proceeding.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Early in the proceedings.
MR. JORDAN: That is my recollection. I believe Mr. Sinkin wasn't there on that date.

MR. REIS: Mr. Chairman, I think it can be litigated. I would disagree with Mr. Newman on that.

But my disagreement is that we are litigating, we are spending time on a matter that is pretty well settled and agreed, and there is no showing of any evidence, and we are just wasting time, and, therefore, from my point of view it is cumulative and irrelevant to what we are engaged in.

I think it does go to character and competence, and the ability to control theil organization. I think there are possible findings that could be made on that in the situation, so I would disagree with Mr. Newman on it.

But I certainly think that Mr. Sinkin was well advised to stop this line of questioning because I think we are just wasting time.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Well, anyway, he has advised that he isn't going on.
Q. Returning to your report, Mr. Grote, on Page 3, in the second paragraph, about two-thirds of the way down, actually the sentence begins just about the middle of the paragraph, the sentence beginning, "In a statement giren to Harlan Fowler," do you see that sentence? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Yes.
Q. If you would just read that sentence.

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. You want me to read the sentence?
8. Just to yourself, just to refresh your memory. BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Oh, okay. Okay.

8 It states that in giving his statement to Mr. Fowler Mr. Hawkins said he had no idea who placed the documents in the suitcases; is that correct? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Right.
8. If you will turn to Page 4, at the top, actually starting at the bottom of Page 3 and then moving up to ?age 4 , that sentence, if you'll refresh your memury on that sentence. BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Okay.
8. Mr. Hawkins in that sentence is saying he felt responsible for the actions of Cindy Koenig, his subordinate,
who he felt he felt, quote, must have, unqur se, put the documents in the case.

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Right.
8. Can you tell me, the quotation marks around must have, from what source is that quoted? Is that your quoting his verbal words? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Yes.
\& Did you explore with Mr. Hawki is the difference between saying to Mr . Fowler he had no idea who placed the documents in the suitcase and later saying Cindy Koenig must have placed the documents in the suitcase? BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Wait a minute. Wait a minute. BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. I'm sorry.

BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. I'd like to comment on that, Mr. Sinkin. I think you got the cart before the horse. BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. That's right. He's got it backwards. BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. I think you're misreading the whole paragraph.
Q. Well, straighten me out, please.

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. He, in his statement to the NRC, said that Cindy Koenig or -- he said that he and/or Cindy Koenig -- I've forgotten the exact words in the tatement, we'll get it, but it was "must have" or "might have," I believe were the words he used in that statement, placed the documents in the suitcases. The next day he, upon reflection and upon having talked with Cindy Koenig in the meantime -- he didn't have an opportunity to talk to Cindy before the NRC investigater got him off by himself and persuaded him to: n a statement. After he signed the statc ent he talked to Cindy Koenig and she told him that s'le hadn't done it, and upon reflection he said he refreshed his memory, that the occasions that he went through the files with Cindy was when they were in preparation for the NRC -- or at the time of the NRC audit or the preparation for the NRC investigation.

It was at a time at or about that time when they were changing the filing system of the termination shack. In any event, so the next day he went to Harlan - wler and he said, "I made a misstatement to tie NRC; the facts are that I don't know who put the documents in the suitcases."

Later when he talked to me, I kept focusing on thar, why would you sign a sworn statement to the NRC that was something you weren't sure about; why would you admit to something that you weren't sure about, and he told me that he felt
responsible for Cindy Koenig since she worked for him, that he couldn't figure out any reason why those documents would have heen in there unless either he or Cindy had done it, but he couldn't specifically recall it at the time the NRC investigators were talking to him, and since they were in there clearly, and since he was rather confused and somewhat, well, scared by being confronted suddenly by the NRC, that he admitted it and he felt like Cindy must have done it when she was cleaning up something around the termination shack, and so therefore under what he felt like was some pressure from the investigator to make a statement and sign a sworn statement he signed one that admitted that he and/or Cindy had done it, and it as in the exit interview on April the loth Diak Herr told me that those words "might have" or "must have" done it in the sworn statement were a problem that he had had with Jack Hawkins, that he tried to get Jack Hawkins to admit do:ng it but he wouldn't come right ou't and sign a statement that said that he had done it, and he said it has a somewhat qualified statement that he might have or must have done it. So that's what that means.
Q. Did Cindy Koenig take a polygraph test? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Yes.
Q. Was she asked if she participated in putting the records in the suitcases?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Yes.
8. What was her answer?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Her answer was no.
Q. Did the intcrpretation of the polygraph indicate
she was telling the truth?
BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Yes, it did.
8. Did Freda Cortez take a polygraph?

BY WITNESS GROIE:
A. Yes.
8. Was she asked if she participated in putting the
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records in the suitcases?

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BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Yes, she was.
8. What was her answer?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. She said no, and it was interpreted as being truthful.
Q. Marie Wyatt?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. No. She was not asked to, nor did she take a polygraph test.
Q. Enie Wyatt?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Yes, he was asked.

8 He took a polygraph test?
BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Yes.
Q. He was asked if he had hidden the records?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. He was asked if he knew anything about how the documents got in the suitcases. He answered no, he did not, and it was interpreted as being truthful.

Q Biddy Frankum?
BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Biddy Frankum was also, with the same sosults.
8. Spec Stewart?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Yes. Same results.

BY MR. SINKIN:
\& Did Jack Hawkins take a polygraph test? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Yes, he did.
8. Was he asked if he participated in putting the records in the suitcase? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. He was asned if he -- I can't get the exact question, but if he knew how the documents got in the suitcases, yes.
Q. What was his answer? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. He answered no, he did not, and that was interpreted as beging not truthful.
Q. Not truthful? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Yes.
8. Was there a second polygraph test with the same rasults? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. As reflected in my report, yes.
8. Your report states that if Mr. Hawkins' denial of participation in the record hiding is true, the only plausible explanation is that the records were removed from the fiies and placed in the suitcases by one or more persons in an attempt to
embarrass individual employees, the company, the project or the department, using the NRC as the vehicle to expose some grievance.

Do you believe Mr. Hawkins' denial of participation in the record hiding?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. I believe it's a very strong - I don't know for absolute certainty what happened in connection with those documents. I wish that I did.

I set out in the conduct of the investigation to try to find out. My sense or perception would be that there's a strong possibility that he did not participate nor know how the documents got in the suitcases, notwithstanding the results of the polygraph test. I'm not an expert on polygraph tests. I've read some things about them and their reliability or their nor.reliability.

I understand that they're not 100 percent reliable. To understand that statement you'd have to -- I'd have to explain to you my perceptions of Mr . Hawkins and the kind of person he is.
Q. I wor'd appreciate that.

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Okay. He's very young. I think he's 25 years old. He was very easily led. In our discussions it concerned me greatly that in our questioning of Mr. Hawkin.s he would nod
his head continually like he was agreeing with what we were saying, even if he weren't agreeing with w.at we were saying.

He was uneasy. We tried to treat him with respect and gentleness, but of course he was nervous every time he talked to us. He was tremendously concerned about the potential for criminal action being taken against him as a consequence of his incorrect signed sworn statement.

Based upon -- that'a a real brief description of my reaction to \(n i m\). I wouldn't be surprised if he -- this was a subject that had been talked about so much, that he would have some sort of reaction to being asked that question, but I can't be certain.

My sense is that based upon that, but more importantly based upon the other evidence that we got, specifically the nature of the documents that were found in the suitcase, I could find no possible motive for Mr . Hawkins to have placed the documents in the suitcase or to have participated in their placing.
8. At the time you questioned Mr. Hawkins was he aware that the NRC was considering turning their evidence related to the suitcases and the cocuments over to the Justice Departinent? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. At the time -- no, I don't beileve that he was. At the time we talked to him, the times we talked to him, on one occasion he asked Glen Magnuson whether it was possible
he could be in legal straits as a consequenca of it, and Glen told him he didn't know what if any action the NRC would take, but he did indicate there was some possibility that there would be a problem in that regard.
8. Were you aware that the NRC was considering turning the evidence ova: to the Justice Department legarding obstruction of an NRC investigation?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. I came to be aware \(\rho \mathcal{F}\) that at some time. I don't recall -- it wasn't during that two-week period.
Q. If you believed 'Ir. Hawkins' denial of participation in the record hiding who did you or do you suspect as the individuals who were trying to embarrass individual employees, the company, the project or the department, using the NRC as the vehicle to expose some grievance?

MR. NEWMAN: Mr. Chairman, I think I'll object to that question on the grounds that it just calls for pure speculation.

The witness has stated the extent of his understanding, and no further statement, I think, can produce a useful response for the record.

MR. SINKIN: Mr. Chairman, naybe I can back up and ask a question. 3Y MR. SINKIN:
8. Do you suspect anyone in particular of having
hidden the records?
MR. REIS: Mr. Chairman, I don't think that -- I object on the grounds of relevance.

MR. NEWMAN: On the grounds of what?
MR. REIS: Relevance.
MR. SINKIN: Mr. Chairman, this report says, "The only plausible explanation we could formulate after our examination of the persons and documents involved is that they were apparently removed from the files and placed in the suitcases by one or more persons in an attempt to embarrass individual employees, the com, any, the project, or the department, using the NRC as the vehicle to expose some grievance."

I want to know what is the basis on which that is the explanation. What possiLie evidence does he have to conclude that that is why the records were hidden? Does he suspect there was someone who did that with that motive, or is this statement idle speculation?

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Yes. You can ask that question. BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. I'll be happy to answer that question. I would agree that that statement is speculation. I don't know that it's ičle speculation.

The reason that I made it is that the very first day we entered into the investigation we had the 95 pieces of paper
brought to us that had been found in the one suitcase. At that point in time I guess I would have to say that I was inclined to believe that the original conclusion of the NRC was probably correct, that I expected to find some sort of pages that had something on them that was to be hidden.

I don't know what I expected. Maybe they would relate to some items that had been stolen. Maybe it would relate to having some entries crossed out. I knew that it was not a safety related area and that the documents that were kept in the termination shack were not required by any commiument to the NRC, but nevertheless I expected that someone was fearful that something would be found in an audit or an investigation that ould embarrass them, and therefore they had -- they were hiding it, so we -- Glen Magnuson and I sat down with these 95 sheets of paper and we began to go through them one by one, and we had Cindy Koenig sit with us, who had previously worked in the termination shack and was familiar with the files.

I might say that prior to that we had gone down to the termination shack and gone th:ough the files and gained some understanding of what was in the files and what kind of filing system there was there, and the nature of the records that were kept there, and that sort of thing.

> As we went through the pages one by one we
individually would ask Cindy to explain to us what the
significznce of a page was.
All of the records were either sign-out or sign-off sheets. There were some recall notices to the calibration lab where items would be on some periodic basis recalled for recalibration, routine records like that.

Each of those pages had some reference to an item number. Every itom in the termination shack, or all the tolls have a number. Every one of them says ST-CC-some sequence number. We began to notice that the same sequence -- the same number would appear over and over, 0089 I think was one of them, or something like that.

So we began to stack the pieces of paper that related to numbers in pile anc we finally got through a.ld we had four piles. We had every single one of those 95 sher,ts relating to four items from the termination shack, a crimper, two meggers and a simpson metc., and so we went through the pages with Cindy one by one and asked, and tried to determine if she could find -- or we could see by inspection if there was any erasures or late entries or items that had been checked out that didn't have an entry for being checked back in, or anything of that nature that wovld be out of order, and there was nothing that we could \#ind that was out of order.

So then I thought, wel1, maybe they're stolen. So I asked for the file folders on those four items, and the file folders were still down at the termination shack in the filing
cabinet, empty, as if someone had taken the entire contents of four file fclders out, but they hadn't taken the file folders themselves out. They were still down in the filing cabinet.

So we asked for the four tools, or the four items be brought into the office and we laid our hands on them and looked at them, and there was a couple of them that were broken but they were where they should have been, down in the calibration lab. That's where broken items go. In fact, they were all down in the calibration \(l a b\), and the four file folders were in the file drawer where they kept items that were inactive and down in the calibration lab.
In short, we could find nothing at all that was out of order with any of those documents, and there was certainly nothing that anybody would want to hide on those documents, and so the most persuasive thing that convinced me that it was malicious, a malicious act to put them in the suitcase rather than someone trying to hide something or trying to obstruct an NRC investigation was that there was nothing to hide in those four groups of documents.
was on any of those four documents?
BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. I didn't notice what the date was. I did notice tbat there was no date beyond the late October period of time that the suitcases were removed.
Q. There was no date after the time the suitcases were moved?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. You know, I thought that would be maybe something that would determine that the documents had been pat in there after the suitcases were moved, but the fact was there were some of them didn't have any entries that went way before the October date also. There was not -- it was not like some of the things were being used every day. So, that was necessarily something that would have -- although it would have been more persuasive, of course, if it had happened after the three suitcases were moved.

The question that was in my mind was whether the documents were in the suitcases when they were moved or whether they were put in somewhat later, and I sould not prove one way or the other whether they were in there or not by virtue of the dates.
\& So, to the extent you found nothing wrong with the documents --

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Om -hum?
Q. -- you reached a conclusion in your own mind that the documents had been hidden for malicious reasons? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. No, I didn't. I said while ago that I don't really know who or why the documents were moved. I can't be sure that Jack Hawkins didn't stick them in there for some reasons that I don't know about.
Q. How did you determine that the cools in the suitcases belonged in the main tool room? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. I called this foreman whose name I couldn't recall while ago, but Skip owens is the correct name, and he had been the foreman up until April of 1980 , before Jack Hawkins, and as I said before, he --

Q He told you that he had ordered them? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Yes, um-hum.

8 I see.
BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Yes.
Q. Did you search the electrical termination shack to see if there might be any records for those tools in the eleccrical termination shack?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. No, I didn't. I didn't suspect that there would be because I had Been told by several people that there were not.
8. You were told by several people that they weren't? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Um-hum.
8. Attached to the back of your report are two documents. The second document is a notice to all STP employees. Do you see that document?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Yes, I do.
8. Where is that notice posted on the plant site? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. I can't -- Mr. Sinkin, I'm not able to answer that question. I believe, if I'm not inistaken, and Dr. Broom can help me here, that this was a notice that was given to all employees, and I believe it's also posted in some certain locations, but I'm not positive. BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Yes. I instructed that this document be posted on appropriate bulletin boards on the site--I can't give you the specific locations -- in advance of it being distributed to the employees, individual copies. I don't know. I got a report back from my administrative man down there that said it was
posted in a number of areas, but I don't have a map or a location of the Bulletin boards. I understand it's posted in a number of places.
Q. The notice says that employees are encouraged to communicate any job-related problems to their supervisor without fear of reprisal?

BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Yes, sir, it does.
2. Are there any committees of Brown \& Root involved in the South Texas Nuclear Project which include representatives of the labor force Below the supervisor level, such as foremen or craftsmen?

BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Mr. Sinkin, we're an open-shop contractor, we have no such organizations of employees. We have an spen-door policy that I think I've described here in these hearings at some length whereby any employee at any level has access to any level of management for any reason at any time. So, that's the mechanism that --

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. I don't understand the committees that you're speaking of, Mr. Sinkin.
Q. Well, we've heard about various committees that opearate at the plant site for discussion of progress of the work or other purposes of the --

BY W ITNESS BROOM:
A. I'm confused.
\& Okay.
BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Committees? I don't know of such a committee.
8. Okay. Let me withdraw that question for the
moment.
Your statement of the open-door policy is that employees have access all the way up the line?

BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. That is correct.

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Yes, sir, that is correct.
\& So that the statement here, "Employees are
encouraged to communicate any job-related problems to their supervisor without fear of reprisal," is not meant to exclude reporting it to other people?

BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. That is correct. We've stated in writing to all of our employees our open-door policy. This statement is encouraging them to feel free to bring any problem to their immediate supervisor, which is the way you would expect problems to be dispositioned in the normal course of business, without any fear of reprisal.
6. Mr. Grote, do you know if there was an HL\&P
representative that had any regular contact with the electrical
termination shack?
BY WITNESS GROTE:
    A. I don't know. No, I don't know.
    8. Do you know of any HL\&P employee who had irregular
contact?
BY WITNESS GROTE:
    A. No, I don't know.
    8. I just wanted to be sure I had covered all the
bases.
BY WITNESS GROTE:
    A. Okay.
        (Counsel conferring.)
    Q. Mr. Grote, have you ever listened to or been
informed of the content of a tape that was provided to the
Nuclear Regulatory Commission in March of this year that led
to the investigation chat Became 81-11?
BY WITNESS GROTE:
    d. Have I ever listened to --
    8. - or been informe of the contents of --
BY NITNESS GROTE:
    A. -- or been informed of the contents of --
        No.
        MR. REIS: Mr. Chairman, I would object on the
grounds of relevance. I don't know where we're going.

MR. SINKIN: The question has been answered,
Mr. Reis, that's fine.
WITNESS GROTE: -- sorry.
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: The Eoard would like to -- we were wondering when you were going to get to the tapes --

MR. SINKIN: I'm at the tapes.
JUDGE BEC,HHOEFER: The Board, itself, would like to either hear or see a transcript of such portions of the tape that are relevant to what we're talking about. To the extent questions are asked about that, the Board does not want to be the only body here that hasn' \(t\) heard it or been exposed to it.

MR. SINKIN: Well, I'm not even sure whether the NRC officially released the tape to the Applicants or not.

WITNESS BROOM: I have not heard the tape. Maybe I'm not the only one here, but I have not heard the tape.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Well, join the crowd. We haven't heard it.

MR. NEWMAN: We haven't heard it either,
(Laughter.)
MR. REIS: An attorney from Mr. Newman's and Mr. Axelrad's office did listen to the tape in our office, and I think that at that time they had a tape recorder and they recorced it as well. I presume, since our agreement was that they were not to give it to anybody in the organization
of their ciient or Brown \& Root, that they did not. Now, I guess we could get a statement from Cou'isel on the effect of whether that happened.

MR. COWAN: Mr. Hudson from our office has listened to the tape. He's the only person I know of who's listened to it.

MR. AXELRAD: I listened to the tape with Mr. Hudson and there may have Been other attorneys from Brown \& Root -from Baker \& Botts who listened to the tape at the same time. I am not aware of anyone else having listened to the portions of the tape that we have.

MR. REIS: In addition to that, an associate of the firm listened to the tape in our office at the time the recording was made, but I have no information, certainly, that it went any further than the attorneys. I thought that was the agreement, that it was to go no further than the attorneys. Maybe I was wrong. There was a protective order to that effect.
(Board conferring.)

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MR. REIS: Mr. Chairman, I know the witness answered and that there is no all for the ruling on relevance, but it would go to impropriety of counsel rather thun anything else that is involved directly in these proceedings, and this is not an inquiry into the proprieties of counsel and, therefore, it is totally irrelevant.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Well, to the extent that there are going to be questions about it, the Board would like to hear or see the tape, preferably see a reproduction of it. We would, obviously, keep it in the same confidence that everybody else is required to. I also question whether questions can be asked ... what questions can be asked, given the protective order.

MR. SINKIN: The only question I had, Mr. Chairman, was whether Mr. Grote had any knowledge of who the individuals who made that tape were, and, if \(s o\), how did he get that knowledge. Those were the only two questions I wanted \(t\) ask about the tape.
(Board conferring.)
MR. REIS: Mr. Chairman, those questions would be collateral to this proceeding unless they're relevant.

They are not probative of any issue in this case. JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Mr. Sinkin, did you ask the witness whether he had ever heard the tape?

MR. SINKIN: I asked him if he had heard the tape
or had Been informed of the contents of the tape, and his answer was no. I did not ask him if he knew who the individuals were who are on the tape.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Okay.
MR. SINKIN: That was the last question that I had. JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Well, if he hasn't hear it or heard of it, how could he know?

MR. SINKIN: It is conceiveable that he could be told so-and-so and so-and-so made a tape that went to the NRC without being told the contents of the tape. I mean, he could be told that that's why 81-11 happened, for example.

I don't want to speculate about what he'll answer, but that's conceiveabie. He could have been told that so-andso and so-and-so made a tape, and that might have been part of his preparation for the investigations.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Well, you can ask that one question, and if you get into the tape, we dun't want any details without us having knowledge of it.

MR. SINKIN: I understand.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: You may answer the particular question.
(Witnesses conferring.)
BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Actually, I'm a little unclear as to --
Q. Before you answer, Mr. Grote, could you tell me
what you and Mr. Bronm just conferred about?
BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Yes. I -- I --

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. I would be happy to.

BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. -- can I comment on that?

BY MR. SINKIN:
Q Dr. Broom. Excuse me. Yes.
BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Well, you were referring to the fact that we might feel that as a result of this tape \(81-11\) occurred. Well, the NRC's inspection report says that.

Q I understand that. So that you would be aware
there had been a tape made that led to \(81-11\) ? BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. It says, "review of tape," and I --
8. I understand that perfectly well --

MR. REIS: Mr. Chairman --
Q -- and the only question I -Mr. Grote, you know the question.
BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. That's what I mentioned to Mr. Grote.
8. Okay. You know the question, Mr. Grote?

MR. AXELRAD: No. What's the question?

MR. REIS: Yes, what's the question?
BY MR. SINKIN:
Q. The question is, do you know the names of the individuals who made the tape that is referred to in \(81-11\) ? MR. REIS: Again, it's totally irrelevant. MR. SINKIN: We've had a ruling on that. MR. JORDAN: We've had a ruling. JUDGE BECHHOEFER: We have overruled that objection. You ':an answer that question, if you knuw. BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. I'm not sure if I know who was on that tape. (Laughter.)
A. That's the honest answer. I know of an individual that told me that they were taped without their knowledge, and I assume from that disclosure to me that it was part -- at least part of this tape; but I don't know that to be the fact. BY MR. SINKIN:
Q. Is that the first kncrledge you had of who might have been on the tape? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. That's the only knowledge I have about who might be on the tape.
8. Fine.

BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. You didn't ask me that question, but I will enswer
it anyway.
Q. Have at it.

BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. I didn't even have that much information.
\& Okay.
BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. I had heard that statement from Mr. Grote, but I had no knowledge whatsoever other than his comment of the number of people or who or if there was more than one or who was on the tape or what the tape's about, other than what this report from the NRC says.
Q. Fine.

Have you, by any chance, had an opportunity at any of the breaks to check on the employmient status of Mr. Frankum and Mr. Stewart? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. I didn't know we were supposed to check on Mr. Stewart.
8. I'm sorry, that's right. We confirmed Mr. Stewart was in Pascogolo. That's Mr. Frankum. That's right. BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. That's right.

BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. I can tell you this. We have a computer that is supposed (indicatingl supposed to include all employment -- all

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employees on our payroll; and per that computer, Mr. Frankum is not employed By Brown \& Root at this time.

Before making that categorical statement, I was attempting to verify with your reference to Thompson, Texas, to see if we had any small jobs located there. Unfortunately, it's after closing time, and I'm not sure the extent to which we will have success in doing that.

Secondly, we were trying to contact Mr. Frankum directly and simply ask him where he's working now and we've called numbers and we have not been able to reacr anyone.

Our employment records at the company show that
Mr. Frankum was terminated --
BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. April \(30 t\).

BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. - April 30th.

If there is any further information that you could give us that would focus in on how we can find out, I will be happy to explore that.
\& Fine.
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: To clarify the record, did you say that you had confirmed that the individuals, I guess Mr. Stewart, was an employee still?

WITNESS GROTE: No, I did not confirm, and it's my
information that he -- upon his termination from the South
Texas Project - was hired at one of our projects in
Mississippi. I Eelieve this is a refinery project we have at
Pascogolo. Apparently that was Mr. Sinkin's information also.
I really don't think he asked for any more information.
                            MR, SINKIN: That is correct. Our information was
Pascogolo, Mississippi.
                            Was that project known as the Chevron \(P\) :oject?
BY WITNESS GROTE:
    A. Yes. The Chevron Project.
    JUDGE BECHHOEFER: I just wanted to clarify the
record in this case because you may know it and Mr. Grote may
know it, but unless you say something, we can't put it on the
record.
    MR. SINKIN: Right.
    WITNESS BROOM: And I believe, Judge Bechhoefer,
we stated it. If we did not state it, it should be in the
record that on his termination we had indicated that he was
subject to rehire.
    JUDGE BECHFOEFER: I believe you did say that.
    WITNESS BROOM: Okay. Fine.
    MR. SINKIN: That concludes my cross-examination,
Mr. Chairman.
                                JUDGE BECHHOEFER: At this point, Mr. Jordan, are
you going to have any, because we thought we would probably
quite before the Staff starts.

MR. JCRDAN: Weli, I have no cross-examination on 81-11.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Yes, that's the question I have. MR. JORDAN: But --

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: YOu do have on other matters? MR. JORDAN: Nell, I have the adverse direct matter, yes.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Right.
MR. REIS: The Staff has a few questions on \(8:-11\), and looking at the time, we certainly could get it in before 7:00.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Would it be revealing anything to ask you to tell us how long the adverse might take? You can tell us off the reccrd, if you want.

MR. JORDAN: Oh, I don't care.
MR. SINKIN: Three days.
MR. JORDAN: Not three days, which was whispered
in tyear --
(Laughter.)
MR. JORDAN: -- an hour or hour and an half, maybe.
If the Staff thinks it can --
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: I guess we can --
MR. JORDAN: -- wrap it up on 81-11 --
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: -- violate our order of
procedure an allow the Staff to ask questions on 81-11 at this point.

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MR. REIS: As long as it is being asked, I think it would be ....
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RECRCSS-E: MINATION

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BY MR. REIS:
8. Mr. Grote, did you ask or did you say you reviewed the polygraph exarination made. Was the negative of the question also asked of Mr. Hawkins, whether he had not placed the documents in the suitcase, and did they determine whether it was a deceptive answer in answer to that question? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Mr. Reis, I did not review the results of the polygraph examination. We received a verbal report from the - and the name of the outfit is in here, I've forgotten the name -BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. The firm that we used is Morris Covin \& Associates. BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Okay. And that report was received by Glen Magnuson and I don't know the exact nature of the questions and answers that were given in the polygraph information but we're getting that information, I believe.

8 So you don't know whether he was nervous on the whole subject or just nervous on an answer -- on a 3 question as to whether he put the documents in the case?
4 BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. That's right. I jelieve the question was only whether he knew how the documents got put in the case.
8. Did you ask him who took the documents out
9 of the file cabinet at the termination shack? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. No, I don't believe so.
Q. You didn't ssk him that?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. I'm sorry. You mean when I was talking to him?
\& Well, let's first -- Was that asked düing
the polygraph examination?
BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. I don't believe it was asked during the polygraph examination, no.
8. Did you ask him that question?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. I don't recall asking him that specific question.

I asked him -- I questioned him excensively on the subject of his knowledge of how the documents got put in the
suitcase, and I don't recall specifically asking him did he take the \(d\) ments out of the file, but he told me, in summary, that he had no knowledge of how the documents got put in the suitcase, that he had no particular knowledge zbout any of the papers that were in the suitcase. BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. Mr. Reis, I asked him in the time that I interviewed him several questions along that line, and in summary, his answers to me were that he didn't know anything about those documents, any significance of them, didn't remember handing them or collecting them or placing ther. in -knew nothing about them.

8 Do you know whether Ms. .- Was Ms. Koenig asked whether she saw him take the documents out of the file? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Yes, we asked her that, and she .- She was 100 percent supportive of the information that Jack Hawkins gave us to the extent she could be knowledgeable about it.
8. Now on page 6 --

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. of my memo?
\& One second. On page 4 of your memo at the top, we talked about the words -- or Mr. Sinkin talked
with you about the words "who he felt must have put the documents in the case."

BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. I'm sorry, did you say page 6?
\& Page 4. At first I said page 6 and then I corrected myself.

Now, on page 3, you say, "Hawkins, Stewart and Kay all said none of the documents were there."

Did you explore with Mr. Hawkins how he knew the documents -- somebody must have put the documents in the file if they weren't there?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. In the suitcase, you mean?
\& That's right.
BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. On April the 9 th, which was prior to my investigation, he was called to the office of James Kay and Spec Stewart.

When he walked into the office, he didn't know what to expect. He didn't know why he was being called in there.

He walked in and blam, there's all these people standing there, two of whom he recognized to be NRC people, or he said he assumed they were because they were wearing suits and had on an orange hat, which is a visitor's hat.
(Laughter.)

And Dick Herr said -- he points to the three suitcases and said, "Do you know how these suitcases got in this office?"

And he said, "Yes, sir.
He said, "How did they get in here?"
He said, "Well, I put them in here," and he has one of the suitcases open and -- I'm not sure. I believe -- I asked Dick a lot about this.

I believe he said, Dick said he reached in the suitcase and grabbed the 95 sheets of paper and said, "Do you know how these 95 sheets of paper got in that suitcase?"

At this point Jack Hawkins claims to me that he's thinking, well, here's the suitcases that he put in here, and who else cousd have put them in there besides maybe I did it or maybe Cindy Koenig did it; but he said he felt like, you know, the things that went through his mind was, well, I don't remember doing it. Cindy must have done it.

So he said, "Yeah."
And Dick Herr herds him right out of the room and takes him over to another office where it's just Dick and Jack Hawkins and maybe Gagliardo, this other NRC man, and they start questioning and try to develop an agreeable wording to a statement they can get Jack Hawkins to sign. affair, according to Hawkins, and I believe that information was supported by Dick Herr, that they did it rother quickly.

Q Were Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Stewart and Mr. Kay asked during the polygraph examination whether on their original opening of the cases they saw any of those papers there?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Mr. Kay didn't take a polygraph examination. He refused.
I know -- I believe that Spec Stewart was
asked that question.
I don't believe Jack Hawkins was asked that particular question.

8 Did you receive a written report from the polygraph company? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Ko, we didn't.
8. Did the polygraph company report to you Stewart's answer to the question of whether -BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. They reported it to be truthful.
Q. I see. These reports --

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. I'm talking about his statement that upon
the arrival of the three suitcases, or approximately contemporaneous with their arrival, that he opened up all thre of them and they were empty.
\& Okay. Did he give any untrue statements during his polygraph examination? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. No.

Regarding the written polygraph examinations, maybe it's appropriate for me to explain to you the nature of this investigation.

After I heard in the exit interview what the facts of the situation were, and I think I can say I don't have any pacticular disagreement with the facts as reported in the 81-11 NRC Report, and after I heard what Dick Herr's conclusions were, I was most concerned.

I wanted to find out for myself what was going on; but I also want to say that I didn't attempt to conduct an air-tight criminal investigation.

It was my objective to gather information in connection with this matter, to make a decision as to what te do.

As a manager at Brown \& Root, I have to make
decisions all the time, and unfortunately, I frequently have to make decisions in the absence of all the information; and this was an attempt to gather information for myself,
rather than an attempt to develon some sort of rigorous paper trail that I could present before a court or something like that.

Q Now, the documents in the suitcase that you reviewed later, the 95 documents, they included assignment sheets? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. I think so. I'm not sure what assignment sheets are.

That was a quote that I got from, I believe it was Freda Cortez. I'll have to refresh my memory and think --

Q And they contained inspection records on the tools? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. They included recalibration records on the tools.

8 And signout sheets?
BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Uh-huh. Yes, sir.

Q And recall notices?
BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. And recall notices?
\& And deficiency reports on the tools?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. I don't recall any deficiency reports, but it's possible tiat chere were some in there.

Are you quoting from my memo?
Q No.
BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Okay.

8 Now, when Mr. Hawkins went to the termination shack after he found out the NRC was coming, he reviewed his records, did he not, at the termination shack? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. I'm not sure what Mr. Hawkins diA. He was kind of vague on thet point.

On the one hand, he said that -- he told me that he didn't do anything to prepare for the NRC investigation; but he did acknowledge going down and talking to Freda cortez about, you know, what he should be concerned about.

His explanation for that was he wanted to find out what kinds of things might be asked or what problems there might be, but that he didn't do anything in preparation for the NRC coming.
6. And if I recall your testimony, and tell me if I'm wrong. BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Okay.

9-9
Q. He also went to the termination shack and looked at the records with Ms. Koenig, or he nad Ms. Koenig do something with the records in the termination shac together?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. No. He -- I'm trying to remember.

I'm inclined to remember that what he said was that he did tell the NRC that he and Cindy Kvenig had done something along the lines of going through the records and whatnot, but that it was his later recollection that that was in connection with developing the new filing system, but it was not in connection with the upcoming NRC invescigation.
~ it's possible he may have told me also that they ... sc through some things.

You know, to be honest with you, it seems likely to me that any normal human being that knows the NRC is coming on the job site is going to go down and look to see what his problems are.

That seems logical to me, and I believe that Jack Hawkins probably did do something to see what his problems were.
Q. Okay. Were those the only records -- Were those -- Only tools that were down at the calibration lab those that these records refer to, or were there other
\(9-10\)
records as well in the termination shack that were down at the calibraticn lab?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. I'm not sure. I don't -- I know that the calibration lab sends out recall nutices, so I assume they have to have some kind of reminder system of when the recalls are required. BY WITNESS BROOM:
A. I'm not sure that I understood the question, Mr. Reis, but I believe at the time there were more than just these four instruments in the calibration shack that were, let me say, fuer the juriadiction of the termination shask.

8 That was my question. BY WITNESS BR OM:
A. Is that youc question? I believe there were more pieces than just these four; am I not right, Steve? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. I didn't understand that at all from the question, but yes, there was many more items.

Q Did you attempt to verify with Ms. Koenig when she had last worked in the termination shack? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. I believe that I did, but I don't recall what
that date was exactly, because I discussed --
Q And you don't know whether she was in the termination shack immediately before the NRC inspection? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. She -- Do I know that she was working in the -- She was working at the termination shack during that timeframe in October.

She was there during the time that Freda Cortez had been transferred to the Pipe Department, which I believe was in the timeframe like early October of ' 80 through February of ' 81 , some timeframe like th at.

Q Now, was Ms. Koenig also confused, as well as Mr. Hawkins, in your interviews with her? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. I'm not sure I meant to imply that Mr. Hawkins was confused.

He was nervous. He was easily led.
Q. Well, was Ms. Kuenig nervous and easily led? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Ms. Koenig -- I believe is the way you pronounce her name -- was a little bit nervous when she first came to talk to us, but not real nervous.
Q. And Ms. Koenig told yuu that during the last week of August Mr. Hawkins asked for assistance in straightening up the termination shack because the NRC was coming to conduct an audit?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. No, it we sld be in October.

Q The last week of Octoker.
BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Cindy Koenig told us that she knew the NRC was coming on the job site, and that she had been going through the files in connection with this refiliry system I just mentioned, and that she had told the NPS that -and that she had done nothing in the way of cleaning up the files or changing anything or making any preparations

Pior the NRC coming to the job site that would have -could be construed as fixing it up or doctoring it up.

She told me that she was aware in her interview with Dick Herr the day before -- or the week before -that he was leading her to this conclusion, and she said she felt like he had gotten that conclusion from what she said; but that she didn't do that.

Is that unclear enough?
Dick Herr told me on Friday, the 10th of April,
that Cindy Koenig told him that she had been doing something to the files, and I don't recall his exact words, and he said it was strange to him that she didn't think there was anything wrong with what she had done, as if he thought there was something wrong with what she had done.

And I got the impression from him that she had admitted doctoring the files, and so in my interview with her, it became clenr co me that she was not saying that to me at least, \(a_{i n}{ }^{2}\) so I came right out and asked her.
I said, "Well, you know, I got the impression from talking to Dick lerr that you had done something to doctor the files up."

And she said, "I know that's what he was getting
at and that's what he was trying to get me to say, but I didn't say it and I did not doctor up the files."
6. So at the time when she went through the files and worked on the files, when she knew the NRC was coming, she did not become aware of any instance wherein the files were incomplete?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. That's right. That's what she told us.
2. Was she asked that on the lie detector test? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. No. She was asked on the lie detector test whether she hat any knowledge of how the documents had gotten in the suitcases -- or the suitcase.

Q Was she asked whether she knew how the suitcases got out of the termination shack to the office where they were found? BY WITNESS GROTE:
\(\therefore\) That was not in dispute when I talked to her.
\& What were the instructions to the polygraph compary from Brown \& Root in conducting this examination? EY WITNESS GROTE:
A. I'm sorry, I didn't hear what you said.
8. What were the instructions from Brown \& Root to the polygraph company conducting their examination? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. We wanted to find out whether any of the pecple that were being examined had any knowledge whatsoever of the
documents an. how they got into the suitcase; and so the polygraph examiner went through a period of preliminary questions to -- I understand it's routine procedure, where the \(y\) test peopie's reactions to different questions, and then they ask that question.

They ask it several different ways, but it was focusing on that particular question, as to --

Q Can I call the last group of questions you talked about as the crucial questions? Can we agret to call them the crucial questions? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Okay.

8 Were those crucial questions given by Brown \& Root to the polygraph operator, or did they frame their own questions? BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. I'm hesitating because I'm trying to recall. We discussed with the polygraph ocmpany the individuals that were going to come in, and gave the polygraph operator background into the particulars of the individuals coming in, with a view to assisting the operator in framing questions that would be appropriate to the person involved.

In some cases I'm aware that there were some followup questions that were asked that focused on the same question. knew who might have put the documents in the suitcases, since --

Q What's your source of knowledge that there was a followup question to Mr. Wyatt?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. It was reported to us by the polygraph operator.
8. Did they talk to you?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. No. They talked to Glen Magnuson.
8. And Mr. Magnuson then talked to you?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. Yes, uh-huh.
\& And nc ching was in writing?
BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. And nothing has been submitted to us in writing, right.

Q Did you ask the polygraph company to write out the questions that they were to ask and submit them to you?

BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. No.

Q Did you ask for them afterwards?
BY WITNESS GROTE:
A. No.

MR. REIS: Your Honor, that's all I have on Applicant's Exhibit 32 (a).

Of course, I will have other recross, but I thought we could finish up this portion.

UDGE BECHHOEFER: Fine.
(Bench conference.)
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: We will adjourn for the day and be back at \(9: 00\).

MR. SINKIN: Mr. Chairman, before we adjourn, I would like to make a motion that I'd like you to think about overnight.

We would move to strike from evidence the Brown \& Root investigative report and the testimony given on that report for the reasons that Mr. Grote is clearly not qualified as an investigator, but Mr. Magnuson was not provided for questioning, when he was with one witness for an hour, wrote the first draft of the isport, took the only notes we know to be taken, received the polygraph results, dealt with the polygraph company; and third, the general caliber of the investigation and the remarks of Mr. Grcte indicate that the real purpose of the investigation were internal purposes of the company, not as a full investigation of these events.
For all of those reasons, we feel that this
evidence should not be in the record, and we move to strike

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it.
MR. RRIS: Do you wish to hear from other -arties?

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Yes. Let's hear responses tomorrow.

MR. REIS: Okay.
I could respond now.
(Bench conference.)
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: We will wait for the responses until tomorrow morning.

WITNESS BROOM: Mr. Chairman, are we adjourned now?

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Yes, we are adjourned until -MR. AXELRAD: I have just one other question. JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Well, we are almost adjourned; not quite.

MR. AXELRAD: Does this mean that \(M r\). Sinkin has withdrawn his discovery requests?

MR. SINKIN: Well, since there's been no ruling on the motion, the discovery requests have to remain pending.
(Bench conference.)
MR. AXELRAD: Mr. Chaiman, I think we would much prefer to answer the motion right now and get a ruling from the Board, if the Board wouldn't mind taking an additional few minutes. I don't think it will take that Inng to
respond.
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Okay.
MR. REIS: I imagine the Applicants, since it is their exhibit, ought to respond first.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Yes.
MR. AXELRAD: Wait a second. If we only get one crack at anything, I think we should go last.

MR. REIS: Okay, I'll go.
I frankiy -- The Staff's opinion is that the document is not entitled to much weight for many. reasons, which we will detail in the findings, mostly that there was no notes made, even from the polygraph company, that there was no report in writing.

We don't know -- it's just too tenuous.
However, we feel that it should not be stricken, that it was made in the course of their looking into this matter, and that it should accompany the record for what it's worth.

MR. AXELRAD: Mr. Chaiman, obviously, the motion should be denied.

Dealing with each of the grounds stated by Mr. Sinkin: The first ground was that Mr. Grote was not qualified as an investigator.

Obviously, the purpose of the investigation, as stated by Mr . Grote, was not to investigate the matter
as a criminal matter, to establish the information that would be required for a criminal investigation.

Mr. Grote is a responsible officer of Brown
\& Root. The fact that the investigation was conducted by a vice president of the company is an indication of the seriousi. is in which this matter was taken by the company.

The fact that they would take the time of a resnonsible officer of that type to do an investigation of the matter, I think, is all the more reason why the report should be accepted into the record and why the Board should give it very strong weight.

It's a report which was done by Mr. Grote as a result of a thorough investigation of a couple of weeks, talking to the basic people involved.

The fact that Mr. Magnuson has not appeared here to testify does not detract from the value that should be given to the testimony that has been given here by Mr. Grote.

In essence, this report serves as his testimony with respect to the matters that he found out, through the work that he did, through discussions that he had with these people.

The report aiso contains not only the matters that he found out through his investigation, but also
the actions that the company, that Brown \& Root has taken on the basis of that.

The basic questions that we have on this proceeding is not so much the individual events involved, but really, what has the company -- what has Brown \& Root done and what has HL\&P done.

This report details very thoroughly what Brown \& Root has done in this area.

The last ground pertaining to the general caliber of the investigation, and that it was done for internal purposes and not as a thorough investigation, as I've pointed out before, is cempletely irrelevant to whether or not the report should be accepted.

The very purposes of the investigation was to be used for the interne. 1 purposes of the company and of the Applicants, to determine what action should be taken by the Applicants as a result of serious allegations that were made in an I\&E Report.

\section*{The results are clearly natters which are} important to this proceeding which this Board should have before them.
Obviously, any of the statements that were made by Mr. Sinkin, as Mr. Reis has pointed out, would at most go towards the weight of the evidence, and not toward its admissibility; and very clearly, we think
\(0-11\)
it's not only admissible, but should be given great weight.
I might mention just one other thing.
To the extent that the implication of Mr. Sinkin's
statement that somehow the facts as stated in the report are nっt credible, obviously, the facts stated in the report, in essence, corroborate the types of facts which are contained in Report 81-11.

There is really no true dispute with respect to the facts.
(Bench conference.)
JUDGE BECHHOEFER: The Board will deny that
motion. We will leave it in.
We will note that each of the matters mentioned by Mr. Sinkin will go to the weight, and we also note that some of the questions may be resolved.

There will be further questions based on the discovery which will be permitted, or which will be undertaken, I should say.

So that to the extent that discovery reveals
further information, it will be -- the witnesses can respond on questions along that line, all of which, again, will go to the weight.

So we'll deny that motion and now we really
will adjourn for the evening. Be back at 9:00 o'clock.
(Whereupon, at 7:06 p.m., the hearing was
adjourned, to reconvene at 9:00 a.m., Thursday, June 18, 1981.)
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This is to certify that. the athm%a :mocedings bofore the
NUCLEAR REGULATORZ CONGISSION
HOUSTON HAGHPA.\& \& PONER COMPAAY, ET AL.
in the mattor of:
South Toxas Wucloar Mroject Units 1 and 2
JUNE 17, 1981

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were held as herein appears, and what chis is the original
transcript thereof for tho file of who commission
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