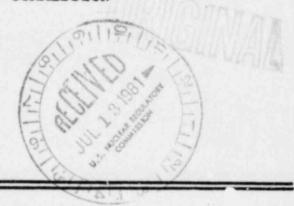
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION



In the Matter of:

Units 2 and 3)

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY, ET AL. DOCKET NO's (San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station,) 50-361/362-OL

DATE: June 29, 1981 PAGES: 2101 - 2327

AT: San Diego, California

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ALDERSON / REPORTING

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1	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA							
2	NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION							
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4	In the Matter of:							
5	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY, ET AL. : Docket Nos.							
6	(San Onofre Nuclear Gene ation Station, 50-361 OL Units 2 and 3) 50-362 OL							
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9	Stardust Room							
10	Stardust Hotel & Country Club 950 Hotel Circle North							
11	San Diego, California							
12	Monday, June 29, 1981							
13	Evidentiary hearing in the above-entitled							
14	matter was reconvened, pursuant to adjournment, at 9:10 a.m.							
15	BEFORE:							
16	JAMES L. KELLEY, Esq., Chairman							
17	Atomic Safety and Licensing Board							
18	DR. CADET H. HAND, JR., Member							
19	MRS. ELIZABETH B. JOHNSON, Member							
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22	Consultant on Geology Friends of the Earth
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1	CONTENTS						
2	WITNESSES	DIRECT	CROSS	REDIRECT	RECROSS		
3	H. Gary Greene						
4		2126	27.42				
5	By Mr. Pigott		2142				
6	Michael P. Kennedy						
7		2128	23.42				
8	By Mr. Pigott		2142				
9	Michael P. Kennedy						
10	(recalled)	2220					
11	By Mr. Wharton By Mr. Pigott	2220	2268				
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							
17	EXHIBITS		FOR IDE	ENTIFICATIO	N IN EVIDENC		
18	Intervenor's						
19	3			2264	2319		
20	3 (a)			2319	2319		
21							
22							
23							
24							
25							

PROCEEDINGS

(9:10 a.m.)

JUDGE KELLEY: Good morning. We'll reconvene now on this Monday morning.

We had an interesting limited appearance session on Saturday. Some of you who have been participants but weren't there on Saturday missed an interesting day.

I think you left a little early, Mr. Pigott.

The high point came around 4:00.

MR. PIGOTT: I thought it was a little late. (Laughter)

JUDGE KELLEY: We saw the birth of a new hit single called "We have to get her on line." Well it was an interesting day

Our business today will be pretty much taken up with Staff witnesses, Greene and Kennedy who are here with us, I understand.

matters to spend a few minutes on and then we can get to them.

At the close of Friday's session, we heard from both the Intervenor and the Staff on the question of a subpoena to Dr. Luco and I indicated I'd have a ruling on that this morning.

don't quite yet. One, I'd like to read the

transcript of the presentations Friday. Do we have transcripts this morning from Friday? I don't see mine.

In any event, apart from studying that, I did think I'd like to talk to Dr. Luco concerning primarily his degree of willingness or unwillingness to come.

He's at Scripps; is he not?

MR. WHARTON: Yes, I believe he is.

JUDGE KELLEY: Do I normally just get him on the phone by just calling Scripps?

MR. CHANDLER: I believe so. I at one time had his phone number. I don't believe I have it with me. I will take a look.

JUDGE KELLEY: But Scripps is the place, in any event, for a business contact?

Mr. David Phifer and he gave us some information about the possibility of faulting up on Camp Pendleton and I believe it was planned over the weekend for representatives of all parties to go to this area and take some sort of survey look at the area he was referring to.

Mr. Chandler, did that take place?

MR. CHANDLER: Yes, sir, it did. The Staff's geologist, Mr. Cardone, I believe Mr. Barlow and representatives from the Applicants did in fact go to Camp Pendleton with Mr. Phifer. I understand there was a rather extensive

tour conducted at that time. I think it would be premature to say the Staff has concluded any evaluation of the information it obtained at the time. The Staff has requested the Applicants to undertake some further look at some of the features that were observed at the time. We will advise 5 the Board when the Staff's review of this new information 6 has been completed. 7

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JUDGE KELLEY: Could you give us at least a rough idea as to when that might happen?

MR. CHANDLER: I'm not sure what date has been requested of the Applicants to submit the additional information. It would take some time for Staff review thereafter. I can't give you anything more certain than that at this time.

JUDGE KELLEY: Just as an outside parameter, I would think we would want to know early on whether this is something of significance or even great significance or of no significance.

Is it at all realistic from this vantage point to think that we might know that in a few weeks?

MR. CHANDLER: Is Mr. Cardone here?

There he is.

Assuming, Mr. Chairman, that the information is 24 provided by the Applicants as expeditiously as I have every reason to believe it would be, I expect we certainly can

provide the Board with some further information within a few weeks.

JUDGE KELLEY: 'et me skip over to Mr. Pigott.

You had a representative there also?

MR. PIGOTT: Yes, we had representatives at the visit and would agree with what Mr. Chandler said.

Exception: We might delete it from a few weeks down into days, perhaps by the time this session is completed.

JUDGE KELLEY: By "this session", you mean the end of this week?

MR. PIGOTT: No. I'd probably be thinking the end of -- a preliminary report perhaps by the end of this week, but I think there are -- for instances, there were a number of structures that were discussed. From my understanding of what has gone on, several of these probably can be discussed and put away, as it were.

There is one, I believe, which will require some additional investigation and that may take a little more time but even that should not be too extensive.

So actually I would hope that we could get a preliminary report by Thursday to give the Board some idea of where we are, but probably not a final report, as Mr. Chandler says, for a couple of weeks.

JUDGE KELLEY: And were the Intervenors there too?

MR. WHARTON: Yes. Mr. Barlow attended that

particular session.

Our position would be also, since we have

Mr. Phifer listed as a possible witness for us contingent

upon review of data, which would also be contingent upon, I

would suppose, the review of NRC Staff, that we would have

some kind of preliminary report on Thursday, to get an idea

where the Staff is so we know if we're going to be going

forward with this part of it or whether we're just not going

to be going too far on it.

I don't know if Glenn has any comments on Saturday or not or anything further that we would like to do.

MR. BARLOW: I believe it was noted generally amongst the group that went that it would have taken several days to cover the ground that Mr. Phifer's maps covered and we only went to certain spots. It was not a thorough field trip. It only covered certain spots in it and it did raise a lot of questions that need more research.

So we would hope that there would be a thorough examination, including a lot of field work that was noted as necessary to analyze the questions that were raised.

JUDGE KELLEY: Well I don't know if I need to pursue this. I was going to ask you, though, if you sort of covered part but not all of the ground, did you pick out

or did Mr. Phifer pick out those parts that he regarded as most significant or most ominous, if you will?

MR. BARLOW: Well I think some very significant places were visited; not all of the significant intersections on his postulated fault map were visited. The most significant part of it was along the Mission Viejo Fault Zone in Horno Canyon. Several other places were not visited. Some of them would require special permission from the Marines that we didn't have.

JUDGE KELLEY: Well I think a preliminary report of some kind would be helpful to give us a feel for where you are and where you're going.

It ought to go without saying, but I'll say it anyway, that we realize that geologic investigation sometimes takes a lot of time and a lot of looking or analysis or whatever, and it will just have to take whatever it takes. But we would like to have some notion of where, if any, this new information is going to take us. So whenever you have something that you think would be useful to the Board and the other parties, then we would be happy to see it.

The other thing that came up on Saturday is there were, I believe, three people who appeared as limited appearance speakers who had worked on the Steam Generator 2 repair project at Unit 1. I'd just like to ask Mr. Chandler

-- now Unit 1 isn't before this Board. I think when some information is brought to this Board we pass it on even though it isn't within our jurisdiction.

Is this the kind of a thing that normally -- is Region 10 the California region?

MR. CHANDLER: Region 5, sir.

JUDGE KELLEY: Region 5. I believe Mr. Hansen indicated that this was the type of thing that their INE people would investigate.

Where are we on this?

MR. CHANDLER: Actually, Mr. Chairman, in addition to the three individuals who did make limited appearance statements, we identified a fourth individual who is present who also was involved in the repair operation at the steam generators at San Onofre 1. We provided this information and points of contact for each of these individuals to the investigation group at Region 5. I understand they'll be in contact with each of these four gentlemen and I'm hopeful to hear back at least some preliminary indication sometime this week, hopefully m. d. week.

JUDGE KELLEY: That seems to be appropriately pursued at the moment by the Region.

MR. CHANDLER: Yes, sir. Every allegation is investigated by the Office of Inspection and Enforcement.

I would also point out that another individual raised a number of questions concerning an inspection report by the Region 5 office of Inspection and Enforcement and the questions that that individual raised have been passed on to the resident inspector who will be in touch with that individual as well.

JUDGE KELLEY: Thank you.

One other thing that the Board wants to put some information into the record about is the Board has an informal arrangement with Professor Hiroo Kanamori at the California Institute of Technology to assist us as a technical consultant in this case. I will have later on -- I don't have right now -- for insertion in the record a CV or resume which spells out his background in greater detail.

I do know -- or he tells me, at least, and I'm sure that's the case, that he had no prior involvement in nuclear power licensing proceedings in the sense of either being a witness or an Intervenor group or for a utility or having worked for the NIC Staff. He's an academic research oriented person who has, however, been very active in fields of relevance here, namely measuring magnitude and more recently strong motion studies.

I say this is an informal arrangement and I really mean it in two senses. It's very limited both in duration and scope. He simply wasn't available to come down

here and sit every day and help us understand technical terms. And, indeed, until yesterday, for a couple of hours when we talked with him about some of the problems we were having, that was the first time we had seen him and I'm not not sure when we're going to be able to do it again. So it's very limited just in terms of time.

In terms of also formality, there is no formal consulting arrangement between us and Dr. Kanamori -- no piece of paper evidencing his arrangement because he wanted to do this, whatever he did do, on a pro bono basis and didn't want to get paid. So that too goes to its informality.

The Board's need for this kind of help stems from the fact that the record bears witness to the highly technical nature of many of these issues. The members of the Board, the three of us, are not by background trained in either geology or seismology. I, myself, am a lawyer with very little or no technical background. The other two members of the Board do have technical backgrounds.

But this all goes to say that in an area like seismology particularly, notwithstanding these very useful tutorials that we've been having, we can still use some help on terms and on understanding the concepts.

Dr. Kanamori's purpose, as we see it, is to explain terminology, explain concepts, perhaps point out

aspects of problems that may not emerge from testimony and to help us ask the right questions in the course of the proceeding.

Our discussions with him are based on the record in this case; this is, in every sense, an on-the-record case. It is no part of his function to provide evidence. He has no function in deciding this case or any of its issues. Indeed our discussions with him yesterday was the test one -- who knows when we'll have another -- and are not cast in terms of ultimate issues or how big an earthquake would come off the OZD. They're cast in much more general terms.

We may have another session or two of that sort as time goes. I think time pressures will be such that we won't be able to do very much of that kind of thing.

We may come to a point later on, and this could be useful, if we get to the decision stage and we write an opinion -- as people who are not experts in these fields, we would want to be sure we were using terms accurately. We would want to be sure that, if we were developing a line of reasoning, it made sense, so to speak, that there weren't logical inconsistencies in what we had to say. We might ask him to read a draft for those kinds of purposes, again not for purposes of any judgment on the merits.

I said earlier that Dr. Kanamori has not been involved in prior cases or associated with any particular point of view with respect to nuclear power.

I did notice Dr. Brune's testimony cites

Dr. Kanamori at one point or two and I believe the Staff

does too at one point or two.

He mentioned yesterday when we were talking with him that he had some discussions at some point with Dr. Brune. He also had some discussions with a seismologist with the TERA Corporation and he thought it was in connection with this case. That was a Dr. Mansom -- I don't know the pronunciation--Niazi, N-i-a-z-i. So that although he hasn't been affiliated with various sides, if you will, of this controversy, he knows an awful lot of seismologists and he talks on the telephone about this, that and the other thing.

I did tell him that, if he was going to work with us in this informal consulting arrangement, he would have to refrain from further discussions with parties in this case or their witnesses during the pendency of this proceeding. I believe he understands that ex parte contact concept or, if not technically ex parte, then the things that might be thought to raise propriety questions.

So that is our understanding with him. I wanted to put on the record his identity and purpose and the

extent of our contacts.

If, on the basis of what I have said, the

parties feel they want to raise any questions, they're free

to do so.

Incidentally, earlier I had asked the parties to provide copies of testimony and exhibits to Dr. Kanamori and they have done so. So he does have those in hand.

With that, I believe we can pass to the main order of business today, but let me ask counsel if there are other things that they want to bring up.

MR. CHANDLER: I have two preliminary matters, Mr. Chairman.

JUDGE KELLEY: Okay.

MR. CHANDLER: I would like to serve on the Board and parties this morning the NRC Staff views with respect to issuance of a license for San Onofre Units 2 and 3 --

JUDGE KELLEY: Yes. I meant to ask for that.

MR. CHANDLER: -- that is due to be served, I guess in hand this morning, under the Board's order. This document was filed by the Staff on Friday, June 26th.

JUDGE KELLEY: Yes. I simply forgot to mention that and I hope the other parties have their filings on low power licensing or will have them in the course of the day.

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MR. WHARTON: Mr. Chairman, we will have our briefs filed at lunch time today.

JUDGE KELLEY: Fine.

MR. PIGOTT: Ours will also be served sometime.

MR. PIGOTT: Ours will also be served sometime today.

JUDGE KELLEY: Fine.

MR. CHANDLER: The second item, Mr. Chairman, is in anticipation of the testimony of Drs. Kennedy and Green.

I would like to note for the record that with me at counsel table are a number of new faces.

On my immediate right is Dr. James Davis. His title is State Geologist with the California Division of Mines and Geology.

To his right is Mr. Harold Eisenberg, Deputy Attorney General, State of California, who is making an appearance for the limited purpose of the testimony of Dr. Kennedy who is of this California Division of Mines and Geology.

And to his right is Mr. Robert H. Morris. He's a geologist and is Deputy Chief for Reactor Programs, Office of Environmental Geology of U.S. Geological Survey.

JUDGE KELLEY: Happy to have you here, gentlemen.

I'd like to make one further point that your
submission reminded me of.

These papers that we have now in connection with the emergency planning issues amount to a rather considerable stack. In addition to this low power paper, there are EPZ briefs and there are contentions and there are earthquake briefs. I have this rather disorderly filing system in my motel room and I'm not at all sure that I have everything that I'm supposed to have.

What I would propose to do perhaps later today is go through that and then I might just sit here at the mike — or we might informally do this. I want to make sure I've got everything I'm supposed to have from everybody. So, perhaps, at the end of the day, we could spend a few minutes making sure that that is the case.

Mr. Wharton, do you have any housekeeping matters to bring up?

Should we at this point talk about your desires with regard to Messrs. Green and Kennedy as witnesses? That might be something we should take care of here or try to.

MR. WHARTON: Yes. Just one housekeeping matter.

In the order of presentation of witnesses of Intervenors Carstens, et al., that I served on the Board and the parties on Friday, I have one change to make and it's one that Mr. Pigott commented on, the date for Mr. Legg. We have here not available till August 1st, It should be not available until July 27th. That was a mistake in putting it

down.

JUDGE KELLEY: All right.

MR. WHARTON: As far as Dr. Greene and Dr. Kennedy are concerned, we served the subpoena on Dr. Kennedy this morning for direct testimony for Intervenors as part of Intervenors' case.

JUDGE KELLEY: And we will be hearing from the State with regard to the subpoena; correct?

MR. EISENBERG: I've already talked to counsel,
Mr. Chairman. He's tendered the fees. By the end of the
day he said he will have the check. We request that he
be heard today if at all possible.

JUDGE KELLEY: I see. So there is no objection to this subpoena from the State?

MR. EISENBERG: No.

MR. WHARTON: The check has been tendered.

Our only request would be, since we would be putting Dr. Kennedy on as our witness separately, I would like the indulgence of Dr. Kennedy and others if we could put Dr. Kennedy on tomorrow morning only for the purposes of separating it from the case of the Staff itself and, also, quite frankly, Mr. Barlow went on the field trip on Saturday and had all of the documentation and documents for Dr. Kennedy. Yesterday he was working on all that documentation is agree for cross-examination.

It's my understanding that I need to to the direct examination and I haven't had a chance to go over the documents to be able to do the proper direct examination of Dr. Kennedy today. I would ask indulgence to do it tomorrow morning. It shoul n't take too long. It's just a matter of being able to get to the papers that I have to review for direct examination of Dr. Kennedy.

JUDGE KELLEY: Have you discussed this with Mr. Chandler?

MR. WHARTON: Let me back up just a second. There's not a misunderstanding.

I talked to Mr. Chandler about it yesterday.

He indicated availability of Dr. Kennedy on Tuesday morning, and, on that basis, I went ahead thinking that I could do it Tuesday morning.

I talked to Mr. Chandler and Mr. Chandler indicated Dr. Kennedy would rather do it today. I was going on the basis of doing it on Tuesday.

MR. CHANDLER: I think Mr. Wharton perhaps
mischaracterizes our discussion of yesterday. I said I
would presume he would be available tomorrow. I did not know
what his preferences would be or his other obligations might
be. That I would discuss it with Dr. Kennedy and advise
Mr. Wharton this morning, which I then did, indicating
Dr. Kennedy's preference for today in view of other

commitments which he has.

MR. WHARTON: I wasn't my intention of misrepresenting Mr. Chandler --

JUDGE KELLEY: All right. We needn't pursue that.

MR. PIGOTT: If I might be heard.

JUDGE KELLEY: Yes.

MR. PIGOTT: I would request that Dr. Kennedy have his direct examination today. I would note that there is no prepared direct testimony for Dr. Kennedy. There is no outline of proposed direct examination of Dr. Kennedy. Applicants are completely without notice as to what is the Intervenors' plan to go into.

Now I'm prepared to attempt a cross-examination of Dr. Kennedy immediately after Mr. Wharton's direct, but I would certainly object to his having the overnight period to further prepare his direct and then expect me to come on without any kind of a showing to conduct cross. I think that's terribly unfair. I think he should proceed as Dr. Kennedy becomes available for direct examination.

MR. WHARTON: Mr. Chairman, just one further thing I think we must point out.

We are trying to compensate for Dr. Kennedy's schedule in taking him out of line as far as our case in chief is concerned. It's my understanding that -- we have

subpoenas served and we can go ahead and put them in order in our case when our case comes up.

I would prefer not to have to do that to accommodate Dr. Kennedy's schedule. I'd like a little accommodation, on the other hand, because, as I said, we can do it the way we want to do it as Mr. Pigott last week so forcefully argued that he can present his case in the order that he wants to present it.

JUDGE KELLEY: So I'm clear in my mind, we discussed this lack of direct on subpoenaed witnesses and the Intervenors were then directed to file outlines, but I don't believe the time has come. Is it this Wednesday?

JUDGE HAND: That's right.

JUDGE KELLEY: Since these witnesses happened to come here today, we have that problem.

Dr. Kennedy, you've heard these struggles over your availability. I'd just ask you a couple of direct questions.

If for some reason it turned out that we would like to have you here tomorrow to testify, could you be here? How tight is your schedule?

DR. KENNEDY: Yes, I could be by changing my schedule extensively.

JUDGE KELLEY: What if your option would be to have to come back a week or ten days later, would you rather

stay here then and get it taken care of?

DR. KENNEDY: Of course, as we have mentioned,
I would prefer it today over tomorrow. Later during the
proceedings, I'm going to be at sea on several cruises and
really quite unavailable.

JUDGE KELLEY: So you're really gone after the next couple of days and you're going to be out on the high seas somewhere?

DR. KENNEDY: That's correct.

JUDGE KELLEY: A very strong case of unavailability.

It turns, in part, it seems to me, on just how far we get today. If by some accident Mr. Chandler is through with Greene and Kennedy as his witnesses at 5:15 today, then the answer is going to be kind of obvious. I have no idea how that will transpire.

It seems to me that for now -- I've heard the various considerations. Why don't we go ahead and we will be thinking about it and we know what the issue is and we'll have a ruling a little later in the day as to just how this ought to be handled.

MR. WHARTON: Mr. Chairman, just so there is no misunderstanding, we are prepared to go with cross-examination today. There's no problem with that.

The only thing we're talking about is that there

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are other parts of Dr. Kennedy's testimony that are not about
   the CZD that we're getting into. These have to do with
   the extension of the fault, OZD south; that would be down
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   towards Baja. That's the area that we want to have direct
   examination on, so it's not the area regarding the CZD.
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   It's not a different subject matter but it's a different
   area.
               JUDGE KELLEY: You mean your cross of these
   witnesses as Staff witnesses. You're prepared to --
               MR. WHARTON: Yes.
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               JUDGE KELLEY: I was assuming that. It never
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   occurred to me that weren't going to do that.
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               MR. WHARTON: No.
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               JUDGE KELLEY: I thought the only issue was
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   Dr. Kennedv as your witness.
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               MR. WHARTON: That's correct.
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               JUDGE KELLEY: And when that would happen.
               MR. WHARTON: That's correct.
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               MR. CHANDLER: Mr. Chandler, if I may make a
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   suggestion.
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               Perhaps if we took a somewhat more extended
   lunch break, perhaps Mr. Wharton would then be able to --
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   I don't know. I can't speak for him on this, but he would
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   be able to better prepare his direct examination of these
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individuals and proceed, assuming time is available this

afternoon, to conclude his direct. MR. WHARTON: That may work depending on where we are at lunch break time. JUDGE KELLEY: Okay. Let's think about that. Mr. Pigott, anything else? MR. PIGOTT: No. I'd like to get moving so we can perhaps finish him today. JUDGE KELLEY: Okay. Let's do it. MR. CHANDLER: Then, Mr. Chairman, I would like to call Dr. H. Gary Greene and Dr. Michael P. Kennedy to the stand and ask that they be sworn. JUDGE KELLEY: Yes. Let me swear you in. Could you raise your right hands, please. 1/1/1

Whereupon,

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H. GARY GREEN

MICHAEL P. KENNEDY

were called as witnesses and, having been first duly sworn by the Chairman, were examined and testified as follows:

MR. CHANDLER: Mr. Chairman, if I may ask Mr.

Pigott if it would be possible somehow to move his viewgraph

machine somewhat to one side. I would like to see periodically
when my witnesses wince or otherwise display pain.

MR. PIGOTT: Yeah, let us just take a minute.

JUDGE KELLEY: Off the record for a minute.

(Discussion off the record)

JUDGE KELLEY: Back on the record.

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. CHANDLER:

Q I will ask each of you in turn a series of brief questions. Dr. Green, do you have before you a document entitled "Biography of H. Gary Green?"

A (WITNESS GREEN) I seem to have left it in my briefcase.

O Dr. Green, before we get to that document, if I could ask that you for the record identify yourself completely by name, by whom you are employed, and in what capacity?

A My name is H. Gary Green. I am employed by the U.S. Geological Survey, and I am a marine geologist.

2127 1 Q Thank you. Do you have before you a copy of a 2 document entitled "biography of H. Gary Green?" 3 Yes, I do. Was this document prepared by you? 4 Yes, it was. 5 A Are there any additions or corrections to that 7 document? A No, there is not. 8 Q It is true and correct to the best of your knowledge and belief? 10 That is correct. 11 And would you testify as set forth therein? 12 Yes, I would. 13 MR. CHANDLER: Mr. Chairman, I would ask that the 14 document entitled "Biography of H. Gary Green" be incorporated 15 in the transcript as if read. 16 JUDGE KELLEY: So ordered. 17 MR. CHANDLER: I will provide the reporter with 18 the requisite number of copies. 19 (Whereupon, the testimony of H. Gary Green was 20 inserted into the record) 21 22 23 24 25

BIOGRAPHY OF H. GARY GREENE

H. Gary Greene was born in 1938. He received his professional education in geology at California State University at Long Beach (B.S.-1966), California State University at San Jose (M.S.-1970), and Stanford University (Ph.D.-1977). He joined the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) in 1966 while studying for his M.S. degree. Prior to coming to the USGS, he worked as a student marine geophysicist for Richfield Oil Company, Texaco, Inc., Rayflex Exploration Company, and Alpine Geophysical Company. Throughout his employment with these companies, he was actively involved in geophysical exploration for oil and became proficient in seismic reflection interpretative techniques and the operation of marine geophysical instruments.

During his early years with the USGS, Greene undertook sedimentary and geophysical studies of Arctic beaches, and participated in several marine geological and geophysical studies of the Bering Sea. In 1969, he became a co-principal investigator in a joint NOAA-USGS geophysical investigation of Norton Sound. From 1970 to 1974, Greene was project chief for the geological and geophysical investigations of the continental shelves in the Monterey Bay and Ventura offshore regions of central and southern California. In these studies he pioneered the development of seismic interpretative techniques for the location of offshore ground water basins and for the delination of potential sites of salt water encroachment. Also, during this time, he participated as part of a team of USGS scientists in an IDOE geophysical investigation of the Venezuelan borderland. In 1974, Greene participated in an NSF cooperative USGS-Spanish geological research program where he was project chief for the marine geophysical resource evaluation of the Gulf of Almeria and was responsible for the training of Spanish geoscientists in marine geology. Upon returning from Spain, Greene was invited by the California Coastal Zone Conservation Commission to assist in the design and the geological element for the coastal plan. In conjunction with this, Greene constructed maps of environmental significant geologic features of the California coastal zone pertinent to the planning process. He participated in JOIDES DSDP Leg 55 drilling of the Emperor Seamounts aboard the GLOMAR CHALLENGER from June to July 1977. As the geophysicist aboard, he was responsible for final selection of the drill sites and the prediction of sediment type and thickness to be penetrated. Objective of cruise was to determine the validity of the Hawaiian "hot spot" hypothesis. Acted as assistant editor for the Initial Report of DSDP, Volume 55. Greene is also a co-principal investigator with Brent Dalrymple and David Claque of the USGS in a Seamount-Linear Island chain project.

Greene recently served as a member of the U.S. delegation to the 9th Session of the United Nations Committee of Coordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in South Pacific Offshore Areas (CCOP/SOPAC). Participated in the Second Workshop on the Geology, Mineral Resources and Geophysics of the South Pacific sponsored by CCOP/SOPAC and Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (CCOP). He is participating in a continuing workshop of the East-West Center at Hawaii, Environment and Policy Institute, on the development of environmental guidelines, oil and gas exploration and development for Pacific developing nations, specifically Asian nations. He has co-authored a paper entitled "Environmental guidelines for oil and gas exploration: development drilling and production."

Greene is presently Project Chief of the Southern California Environmental Project that is evaluating geological hazards in the OCS petroleum lease sale areas of the Southern California Borderland. He supervises 6 to 8 scientists and technicans. In addition, he is a co-principal investigator on the USGS hydrocarbon resource appraisal projects for the southern and central offshore regions of California and the Pacific-Arctic Branch of Marine Geology's area expert for the Southern California Borderland where he participates in review, selection, and stipulation of OCS lease sale tracts cooperatively with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), USGS-Conservation Division and state agencies. He has testified before a Congressional Committee investigating the OCS lease sale process. Greene has recently been selected by the Chief Geologists of the USGS to review the Joint Conception LMG s for the California PUC and the San Onofre Nuclear Power Station for the Mkc.

Greene is presently Program Director of an offshore geologic map series project for the California Division of Mines and Geology (CDM&G). In this capacity he has been participating with CDM&G scientist Michael Kennedy on recency and character of faulting offshore from metropolitan San Diego, California. He has participated as scientist-in-charge on deep submersible dives using ALVIN to trace and sample the walls of active faults in the San Diego Trough.

Presently, Greene is Deputy General Chairman for the Circum-Pacific Energey and Mineral Resources Conference and on the editorial board of Geo-Marine Letters, a new international journal of marine geology, geophysics, geotechnique, stratigraphy, chemistry, dynamics, environmental problems and applications. He is a registered geologist in the State of California and Assistant Professor for the California State University system where he teaches, part-time, graduate courses on marine geology and geophysics at the Moss Landing Marine Laboratories (MLML) and is a co-principal investigator in a project entitled "Phosphates along the central California coast," a project funded by the California Sea Grant College program support. He is

assisting MLML in designing and implementing an active marine geological research program and graduate curriculum and is Master of Science thesis advisor to over 6 students working on degrees from San Jose State University and the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey. He is also presently a member of the Advisory Board to the Geological Sciences Department at California State University-Long Beach where he is assisting in the development of a new curriculum.

He is a member of both the National and Pacific Coast Sections of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists, the Pennisula Geological Society, the San Francisco Bay Area Geophysical Society, the American Geophysical Union, the Geological Society of America, and the American Association of Geologists. Greene's interests vary from marine geophysics to beach sedimentation and he has authored or co-authored over 70 papers and abstracts. He is actively involved in research dealing with the geology and origin of submarine canyons and seamounts, structural development of continental shelves and marginal basins through wrench-fault tectonics, and the prediction and location of hydrocarbon reservoirs. He has been Chief Scientist or co-Chief Scientist on over 25 oceanographic cruises, many associated with academic institutions and other Government agencies outside of the USGS.

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BY MR. CHANDLER:

O Dr. Kennedy, I would ask that you also identify yourself for the record, indicating by whom you are employed and in what capacity.

A (WITNESS KENNEDY) Michael P. Kennedy. I am employed by the California Division of Mines and Geology. That is the State of California, and I am a geologist.

Q And do you, sir, have before you a document entitled "Statement of professional qualifications?"

A I do.

Q Was that document prepared by you?

A Yes, it was.

Q Are there any additions or corrections you wish to have made?

A No.

Q Is it true and correct to the best of your knowledge and belief?

1. Yes, it is.

Q And if called upon, would you testify as set forth therein?

A Yes, I would.

MR. CHANDLER: Mr. Chairman, I would ask that the document entiled "ctatement of Professional Qualifications of Michael P. Kennedy" be incorporated in the tanscript as if read.

JUDGE KELLEY: So ordered.

MR. CHANDLER: I will provide the reporter with the requisite number of copies of each of these documents.

(Whereupon, the direct testimony of Michael P.

Kennedy was inserted into the record)

STATEMENT OF PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

MICHAEL P. KENNEDY 3574 Loan Jack Road Encinitas, California, 92024

EDUCATION

1973 Geology Major - Ph.D. University of California, Riverside

1971 Geology Major - M.S. Uni ersity of California, Riverside

1965 Geology Major - B.A. Whittier College, Whittier

EXPERIENCE

1/76 - present University of California

Scripps Institution of Oceanography

Geological Research Division La Jolla, California 92093

Lecturer and Research Associate

10/65 - present California Division of Mines and Geology

107 South Broadway, Los Angeles, California

213/620-3560

Marine Geologist

9/64 - 10/65 F. Beach Leighton, Consulting Geologist

300 South Beach Blvd., La Harbra, California

213/691-2125

Geologist

1/62 - 9/64 F. Beach Leighton, Consulting Geologist

As above.

Prior to 1964 Student

PROFESSIONAL LICENSES

California Registered Geologist #2₹3 California Certified Engineering Geologist #160

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Geological Society of America - member American Association of Petroleum Geologist - member

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Michael P. Kennedy

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BY MR. CHANDLER:

2 Drs. Green and Kennedy, do you have before you

3 a document entitled "Review of Offshore seismic reflection

4 profiles in the vicinity of the Cristianitos fault, San Onofre,

5 California," by H. Gary Green and Michael P. Kennedy, and a

6 document entitled "Addendum to review of offshore seismic

7 reflection profiles in the vicinity of the Cristianitos

8 fault, San Onofre, California, by H. Gary Green and Michael

9 P. Kennedy?

A. (WITNESS GREEN) I have the addendum. I am pretty sure I have the review here, too. We have the addendum. The review is in my briefcase.

Q If you are referring to the Staff Safety
Evaluation, NUREG 0712, I would refer you to pages F-3, and
G-8.

A All right, we have found it.

Q I would ask each of you to answer in turn, Dr. Green, was this document prepared by you?

A (WITNESS GREEN) Yes, it was.

Q And are there any additions or corrections you wish to have made in that document?

A No. Not I.

23 Q Dr. Kennedy, was this document also prepared by 24 you?

A (WITNESS KENNEDY) Yes, that is correct.

Q Are there any additions or corrections you wish to have made in this document?

A No.

O Dr. Green, is this document true and correct to the best of your knowledge and belief?

A (WITNESS GREEN) It is.

Q And Dr. Kennedy, to your knowledge, is this document true and corract to the best of your knowledge and belief?

A (WITNESS KENNEDY) Yes.

Q And if asked these same questions with respect to the addendum, would you so answer?

A I would, yes.

MR. CHANDLER: Mr. Chairman, the Staff has indicated in its, letter of June 8, 1981, transmitting the Staff's direct testimony that it would use as its direct testimony the Staff Safety Evaluation, pertinent sections thereof. We identified at that time these particular portions and indicated therein that they would be sponsored by Drs. Green and Kennedy.

I would propose not to have these portions bound into the transcript as if read. Each of these documents is contained in Staff Exhibit Number 1, and for that reason, I will not ask that they be separately bound in the transcript.

Mr. Chairman, as requested by the Board, I have asked Drs. Green and Kennedy if they will prepare a summary of this report and its addendum. Dr. Green will make a brief summary presentation of its contents.

MR. PIGOTT: Excuse me, the SER is in evidence, correct?

MR. CHANDLER: Yes.

MR. PIGOTT: Okay, thank you.

JUDGE KELLEY: The SER is in evidence. I wonder if -- I don't know that it really matters. Mr. Wharton objected to its being in evidence. Let me ask as to this portion, now that it is being sponsored, do you object to this part being in evidence?

MR. CHANDLER: I don't believe Mr. Wharton did object to the SER. In fact, I believe he requested that the safety evaluation be placed in evidence.

MR. WHARTON: That is correct, Mr. Chandler, I did not object to the SIR.

JUDGE KELLEY: And I withdraw my comment, all right.

BY MR. CHANDLER:

O Dr. Green, if you would please provide a brief summary of the report and its addendum?

A Yes. On May 8, 1980, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission requested that a comprehensive review be made of

all the marine geophysical data relevant to the character and recency of faulting along the offshore extension of the Cristianitos fault in the vicinity of the San Onofre Nuclear Generation Station.

This request was made to the U.S. Geological
Survey and was concerned specifically with the proposed
structural relationship between the Cristianitos zone of
deformation and the Newport-Inglewood Rose Canyon fault zone.

I undertook this investigation and suggested that
Mike Kennedy of the California Divisions of Mines and
Geology assist me in this review, primarily because Mike and
I have in the past for some time been working together
jointly on marine geophysical investigation in the general
regional offshore region of Southern California.

In this review, we did not make an attempt to correlate the offshore geologic structures with those structures mapped onshore, except to look at what we had initially discussed previously was to determine the offshore extension of the Cristianitos fault.

We then undertook extensive interpretation of continuous seismic reflection profiles supplied to us by the Applicant, in this case Southern California Edison, and those seismic reflection profiles consisted of in a general manner profiles that were collected by Marine Advisors, Woodward Clyde, Fugro, Western Geophysical and profiles that were

collected by the USGS in 1970 and 1978 and '79.

In addition, an addendum was presented from our work, with -- that was based on interpretation of profiles collected in 1980 by Nekton, Incorporated.

In our interpretation, we constructed a detail structural map that consists of faults and folds in the offshore region. In this region we also identified what we considered to be data voids, and data voids are areas in which good quality data were lacking, or density of seismic profiles was insufficient to map and correlate structures at the scale of one to 24,000 that we were mapping at.

I must emphasize that the notation data void does not mean that data were not available, only that we felt we, Kennedy and Green, felt that the data were insufficient for collection -- for correlation with confidence between seismic lines.

Again, in summary, the results of our interpretation, results in a map called plate 2 of the previous described publications by both Kennedy and myself, and that map shows the structural relationships as we have mapped it offshore in the SONGS region.

MR. CHANDLER: Mr. Chairman, plates 1 and 2, which are behind Drs. Green and Kennedy, are contained in the Staff Safety Evaluation at pages F-24, which is plate 1, and page F-25, plate 2.

WITNESS GREEN: I will make a correction. I think
I said plate 2 was a structural relationship. It was plate 1.

MR. CHANDLER: These maps being in the safety evaluation report, have already been received in evidence. I would be pleased if the Board believes it would serve a useful purpose to provide to the Board a larger version of each of these plates. I don't know if these particulations copies can be left here today, but I can provide them to the Board if it believes it would be useful.

JUDGE KELLEY: Well, the plate in the SER, it seems to me it would be pretty clear. That is helpful to have a bigger one. I don't know if we need anything in addition.

Do you think so, Cadet? Thank you, but I think this will do for our purposes.

BY .MR. CHANDLER:

O Dr. Green, could you briefly describe the Cristianitos zone of deformation as it is portrayed on plate number 1?

question? I am still not entirely clear about data voids, and I know you gave us some explanation, but the label is prominent on plate 1, and perhaps other places. Does it mean, at the risk of repeating yourself, does it mean that with the techniques you have got now for seismic profiling you simply can't get good data in those areas, or is it that nobody tried

or what?

it represents basically two things. One thing is that either there is a lack of data there, no lines have been run in that general vicinity, or that lines have been run in that vicinity, but they were not of good enough quality to be usable for our mapping. In other words, due to perhaps the shallowness of the water, the lithology, the types of rocks that existed on the sea floor, you did not get a good reflection profile, and so you could not use that to develop your structural picture.

JUDGE KELLEY: So that it is true that in some areas and given certain kinds of formations, you can't get a good seismic profile reading, is that right?

WITNESS GREEN: That is correct.

JUDGE KELLEY: But are you saying in your studies which is which?

WITNESS GREEN: No. We did not distinguish between the two.

JUDGE KELLEY: Okay, thank you.

BY MR. CHANDLER:

O Dr. Green, could you provide a brief verbal description of the Cristianitos zone of deformation, which is depicted on plate 1?

A (WITNESS GREEN) Okay, the Cristianitos zone of

deformation, as we have mapped it, trends north in the general area of study, and lies oblique to the OZD, which generally parallels the coastline.

The CZD, or the Cristianitos zone of deformation, consists of en echelon faults and folds that extend offshore from SONGS, and the zone appears to continue approximately 16 kilometers where it merges with or is truncate by the OZD.

I can step to the map, and diagram the general area that we call the CZD, if you wish.

Q That might be helpful.

JUDGE KELLEY: Yes.

BY MR. CHANDLER:

Would you please try to take a microphone with you if it will reach, and if you can, when you point out areas, provide sufficient identification because the transcript otherwise won't be sufficiently clear.

A (WITNESS GREEN) Yes, I understand. Okay, I will try to speak up here, and bend my neck if I can. Okay, the Cristianitos zone of deformation, as we have mapped this, begins on this map under the word "Crystal Needles," just along the profile line called B-B prime, and it extends all the way across the map from left to right, just past the profile marked G-G prime, and just a little bit to the left of the large word "data," under data void.

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JUDGE KELLEY: When you say it -- did you say
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    earlier that it trended north?
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               WITNESS GREEN: I am sorry, I guess it is the
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    perspective that you look at it. The general trend of the
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    relationship would be a north-south trend if you like.
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           JUDGE KELLEY: I couldn't find that arrow north
6
    again on it -- on this plate.
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               WITNESS GREEN: Latitude and longitude are on
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    there, that gives you the --
                JUDGE KELLEY: Okay.
10
                WITNESS GREEN: It is a different projection than
11
    you normally use.
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                JUDGE KELLEY: Okay.
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                WITNESS GREEN: Normally north is up to the north
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    and this it is skewed over to the left.
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                JUDGE KELLEY: North is usually up to the north,
16
    yes.
17
                WITNESS GREEN: North is north.
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               MR. CHANDLER: Usually, sir, yes.
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               BY MR. CHANDLER:
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               Dr. Green, or Dr. Kennedy, I have two brief
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   questions if I may, Mr. Chairman, on direct. Would you
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   characterize your collective efforts as wholly collaborative,
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   and that each of you is essentially responsible for the
24
   entirety of the report?
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A (WITNESS GREEN) That is correct. We worked on this report, if you like to use the term, intimately, together. We were together throughout the whole construction of the map and the report.

- Q And it represents a consen us view?
- A That it does.
- One final question, gentlemen. Could you please, perhaps for the information of the Board, the parties, indicate why this zone bears the name Cristianitos z ne of deformation?

won't go all into that history. Basically, it is the common practice to name structural features after geographical locations, sometimes after other structural features, and when we discovered this zone offshore, we for previty's sake in the report in describing this, we needed to think of a name, and we kicked around a variety of different names, all of which did not sort with us, or did not please our colleagues as being a definitive name, and we came up with the name as Crystal Needles, because the Crystal Needles region, geographical region, was close by.

Q And so is it fair then to say it is purely a geographical appellation, it does not -- it is not intended to imply, I gather based on your earlier response, a relationship, a necessary relationship with the Cristianitos

fault?

A The intent of naming that feature was not initially meant to apply to construe the fact that this was related to the Cristianitos fault, that is correct.

JUDGE KELLEY: Just a question about the names of geological formations of this character. If you give it the name Cristianitos zone of deformation, how does it, or does it become official in some sense? Is there some body that says yes, that is a good name, and from now on it shall be known as that, or not?

withess green: Yes, there is generally names that come up like this are used in an unofficial capacity, and generally are marked as such with quotes. There is a geologic names committee in the Geological Survey, for instance, that will eventually formalize a name or reject the name, and generally this does not happen until it comes out into some type of formal publication, and then it is accepted and used in the sense, by the scientific community.

JUDGE KELLEY: Does the Cristianitos zone of deformation at this point, then, have quotes around it?

WITNESS GREEN: That is correct.

JUDGE KELLEY: All right. Thank you.

MR. CHANDLER: Mr. Chairman, the witnesses are available for cross-examination.

JUDGE KELLEY: Lat me ask for comment from Counsel.

In the past, during Mr. Pigott's case, which is still on, we have followed the sequence that was followed in order of presentation with Mr. Wharton, and then Mr. Chandler for the Staf.

In the case of the Staff's witness that we now have on, may I ask Mr. Wharton and Mr. Pigott who they think should go first and why, or whether they care?

MR. CHANDLER: Can I pick?

JUDGE KELLEY: Yes? Can you what?

MR. CHANDLER: I asked if I could pick, but that is all right.

JUDGE KELLEY: No. What is your pleasure, Mr.

Wharton?

MR. WHARTON: Mr. Chairman, I would prefer that the Applicants would go on with cross-examination first. I believe as far as the level of cross-examination, I believe that the Applicants are going to have to cross-examine a bit more than we will, because I think this is a position that they don't agree with.

MR. PIGOTT: Could we leave the characterization of the testimony to some further point and just talk about the order?

MR. WHARTON: Well, I was stating that for purposes of just saying why they should be going first. Our position would be because of their -- of what I perceive to

2142 1 be their position on this issue, that they should have 2 cross-examination first. 3 MR. PIGOTT: I would prefer to proceed first. JUDGE KELLEY: Go ahead. 5 MR. PIGOTT: Gentlemen, I guess we will probably 6 for a little while muddle through the identification and who 7 wants to respond to what. 8 CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. PIGOTT: 10 Have you worked out a preference as to how you 11 wish to respond? 12 (WITNESS GREEN) No, I + ink unless you direct the question directly to one of us, we will -- one or the 13 other of us will pop up and try to answer the question. 14 15 Okay, fine. Let me turn first to plates 1 and 2. 16 And simply by way of identification, they are marked, I 17 believe, on pages F-24 and F-25, which would follow the -which follow the initial report, the review of offshore, et 18 cetera, is that correct? A That is correct. 20 In fact, however, so that we are not confused, 21 these plates were actually drawn and submitted as of the date 22 23 of the addendum, were they not?

A Yes, these were the plates that were attached to

the addendum, when they were --

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O So if one were to try and get the absolutely 1 right sequence, we would have the report found in Appendix F 2 to the SER, without these plates, and then the addendum in 3 4 Appendix G, with these plates attached, is that correct? Okay, I lost you there. 5 A (WITNESS KENNEDY) I think I can answer that. initial set of plates that came out in the first report, 7 so there should be two sets of maps, one with the initial report, one with the addendum. The most up-to-date maps, which are marked as F-24, as of plate 1, represents the maps 10 that should be attached to the addendum. 11 (WITNESS GREEN) Correct. 12 MR. CHANDLER: Dr. Kennedy, could you speak up a 13 little bit? You are getting lost a little. 14 BY MR. PIGOTT: 15 O All right, now just going to your -- the back-16 ground of you, Dr. Green, I believe you are a geologist by 17 profession, is that correct? 18 (WITNESS GREEN) . That is correct. 19 And not a seismologist? 20 That is correct. 21 And Dr. Kennedy, is that the same for you? 0 22 (WITNESS KENNEDY) Yes, it is. 23 I believe you have already discussed how you 24

became involved in the review of San Onofre Units 2 and 3.

1 You have presented two studies, but am I not correct that your
2 first glancing blow with this area is really in an even
3 earlier report?

A (WITNESS KENNEDY) That is correct.

O Okay, and is that not found in -- or that is found in a -- or known as implications of fault patterns of the inner California continental borderland between San Pedro and San Diego, by Green, Kennedy, and others?

A (WITNESS GREEN). That is correct.

All right, and for full reference, that is found in a book entitled "Earthquakes and other Perils, San Diego Region," edited by Patrick L. Abbott and William J. Elliott, 1979, is that correct?

A That is correct.

page 29 of the publication, you discuss a number of zones of faults and other deformation, including what you refer to as the Newport-Inglewood Rose Caryon Vallecitos San Migue. fault zone, is that correct?

A That is correct.

Q And there is a map in that document which is found on about page 30, you are familiar with that map?

A We don't have a copy of that in front of us, so
I am familiar with the publication.

O Okay, you are familiar with it, but I am not going

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    into detail.
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          A Okay, fine.
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                Could I ask you what the basis was for the drafting
    of that map, and I don't care care about the other areas. I
5
    am looking only at the Newport-Inglewood Rose Canyon, et
6
    cetera.
7
              MR. CHANDLER: Mr. Pigott, I would like to provide
8
    him with a copy of the map so he can --
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                MR. PIGOTT: Certainly.
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               MR. CHANDLER: -- give you a better answer.
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                WITNESS GREEN: What page was that on?
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                BY MR. PIGOTT:
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                I believe it is on page -- following page 31?
14
                MR. CHANDLER: Is that the two-paga map, Mr.
    Pigott?
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16
                MR. PIGOTT: Yes. I am sorry, I have the wrong
17
    one. I am sorry, that is on page 22.
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                BY MR. PIGOTT:
                Do you have it?
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                (WITNESS GREEN) Yes, we have it.
                And could you tell us what information you had
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    available to you at the time you drafted that map?
22
23
                Yes, this map was based on seismic reflection
    profiles collected by the USGS, 1979 -- 1978 and 1979, two
24
    different cruises.
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1	Q And that was the only information that was used
2	for putting that map together, is that correct?
3	A That was the sole information we used for
4	constructing this map, that is correct.
5	Q And who claims to be the draftsman of that
6	particular map?
7	A I am uncertain what you mean by draftsman.
8	Q Well, someone must have initially had to put it
9	together, did they not?
10	A Yes, that is correct. I believe I am the person
11	that initially put this map together, and then the co-authors
12	spent time doing extensive revision.
13	Q Now, subsequent to that map, you were asked to
14	do the review which you described in your earlier statement,
15	is that correct?
16	A That is correct.
17	Q And is it fair to say that that request, if you
18	know, was as a result of this particular publication?
19	A To my knowledge, I believe it was.
20	Q And in performing the subsequent review, were you
21	supplied with additional data?
22	A Yes, I was.
23	Q And could you describe for us what data that was?
24	A I can. Just a second here, and I will give you

the list. Okay, the data that we used in our review consist

of intermediate penetration sparker profiles collected by

Marine Advisors, intermediate penetration sparker and high

resolution uni-boom profiles presented by Woodward Clyde,

a Fugro sonio-profile, deep penetration CDP profiles by

Western Geophysical, 1970 intermediate penetration sparker

and high resolution profiles selected by the USGS in 1970, and

intermediate to deep penetration and high resolution uniboom

profiles collected by the USGS in 1978 and 1979.

The addendum report then reviewed profiles collected in 1980, consisting of high resolution watergun and three and a half kilohertz reflection data collected by Nekton Incorporated.

Q Okay, well, you are going a little bit faster than I wanted there, but the first -- the data examined for the initial report, as we will call it, in Appendix F, is as set forth on page I-11 in the SER, is it not?

A That is correct.

Q Okay. Then subsequent to the issuance of this report, there was additional work done, which I believe you referred to as the Nekton study, is that also correct?

A That is correct.

And in coming to the addendum, then, I don't believe there is a data table such as this, in particular, but it would be the same plus the Nekton, is that right?

A That would be correct.

generally, indicating that they do not believe the

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23 A I don't recall.

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Q Dr. Kennedy, do you agree with that statement, that the "A" feature on the plate 1 map is a continuation, or

may be a continuation of the Cristianitos fault? A (WITNESS KENNEDY) I think I agree with as statement that Gary made, that this fault that we have labeled as "A" is a feature that could be on a -- could be projected, have a projected relationship with the Cristianitos fault, but we did not state such in our raport.

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BY MR. PIGOTT:

2 Do you have before you your depositions that were 3 :aken in this proceeding?

A (WITNESS KENNEDY) I don't.

MR. PIGOTT: I wonder if Counsel could supply it.

Dr. Greene's was taken on April 3, 1981, and Dr. Kennedy's, I
believe, on --

WITNESS GREENE: Yes, we have this in front of us.

MR. PIGOTT: Okay.

BY MR. PIGOTT:

Q Taking a look at Page 37 --

A (WITNESS GREENE) On whose deposition, please?

Q Oh, I am sorry: your deposition, Dr. Greene.

A Page 37?

Q Yes. Starting at Line 17, I believe there is a reference there -- Line 13 on that page. Let me direct your attention now to what is shown on the map as being marked a fault or a feature of some type. It appears around the intersection of Profile CC Prime and AA Prime.

Is that what we are looking at?

A Is that what we are looking at now?

Q Yes.

A I mean, is that what we are talking about now?

Q That is the "A" fault that you were just referring

25 to, 's it not?

A Yes, that is correct.

O Okay. Then the question: Do you associate that feature, shatever it is, with the Cristianitos zone of deformation? Answer: We do not in the text associate that, per se, with the Cristianitos zone of deformation. Question: And what were your reasons for that. Answer: The reasons at that particular locality was that the faults were not well-defined; number one; they were at depth, and we noticed that a better, well-defined zone of deformation existed further seaward that we could isolate.

However, I would like to mention that we do, in the text, bring in around Profile DD Prime and FF Prime; that the faults that exist there could be incorporated within our zone of deformation and connect to fault zone A.

That is the end of the quotation at that point in time.

Do I judge your testimony to be different today than at the time of the deposition?

A No.

Q Are you saying now that the "A" fault is connected to -- what I will refer to as the "A" fault, is connected both to the Cristianitos and the zone of deformation?

MR. CHANDLER: I will object to that, Mr. Chairman.

I think the question has already been asked and answered.

That is where we started off this line of questioning, and I

1 believe the witness has responded to that; they both did. JUDGE KELLEY: I don't believe he has. At least 3 it is important enough that I would let him answer twice. Please do. 4 5 WITNESS GREENE: It has been my understanding that 6 we are talking about the Cristianitos fault, per se, not the 7 Cristianitos zone of deformation. Is that correct? The 8 previous questionings that I have been answering have been the Cristianitos fault, as I understand it. 9 10 And now, what we read here is something that deals with the Cristianitos zone of deformation. 11 12 JUDGE KELLEY: Could you restate your last question, 13 Mr. Pigott? 14 MR. PIGOTT: Yes. 15 BY MR. PIGOTT: 16 Q We were discussing whether or not the Cristianitos, 17 as it is known traditionally onshore, continues offshore. Then 18 I read you some portion of the deposition, which I thought was an indication from you that you did not consider you had 19 20 found anything in the offshore that you could relate to that Cristianitos fault in, I will call it, its traditional sense. 21 Do I understand that that is still your testimony, 22 23 or are you now associating it with something else? A I think the answer to clarify it, and my inter-24

pretation would be, that we have not in the report identified

the Cristianitos fault, per se, as being offshore. It one
were to do this, the projection would line up with Features AA
that we discuss here, and that would be the closest relationship.

Q So you are saying that what is seen as the "A" would be the closest thing to a projection of the traditional Cristianitos fault?

A As the Cristianitos fault in the restricted sense, yes.

Q And you are not here testifying that Fault A is a continuation of the onshore Cristianitos fault?

A No, and we do not map that as such, either.

Q And further, simply for clarification of Page 38 of your deposition of that day, beginning at Line 5: Question: Since you didn't do any onshore study, I would assume that you have no comparison of that "A" feature with the Cristianitos fault onshore; is that correct?

A That is correct. And, as I stated earlier in the summary is that we did not compare the onshore features. I have not worked onshore at all.

So we are still in the position then, after all this, of a conclusion that with respect to the onshore Cristianitos, you have not mapped it beyond the approximate 6,000 yards or meters that the Applicants have stated as their offshore projection of that fault; is that correct?

A I think I answered that as being that we had no

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    evidence to support or dispute that.
                Okay.
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                JUDGE KELLEY: This might be a good point for a
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    coffee break; it seems to be mid-morning. Could we take a
    15-minute coffee break at this point?
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                (Recess.)
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                JUDGE KELLEY: We are back on the record, and
8
    Mr. Pigott will resume his cross-examination.
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                MR. PIGOTT: Thank you.
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                BY MR. PIGOTT:
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              Dr. Kennedy, do you have your deposition in front
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    of you?
13
                (WITNESS KENNEDY) Yes, I do.
                MR. CHANDLER: Dr. Kennedy, could I ask you to
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15
    speak up, please?
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                 (WITNESS KENNEDY) Yes.
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                BY MR. PIGOTT:
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               Let me refer to Page 48, starting on Line 2. Let
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    me read that.
20
                Question: Which raises another question in my
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    mind, which is this "A" zone. What is that? Is that a part
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    of what has been called the Cristianitos zone of deformation?
23
    And now I am referring to a series of either folds or faults,
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    and again, it is within a number of question marks, but it
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is lying somewhat eastward of the line we were just discussing.

Answer: Well, the fault that is labeled "A" on that map is the shoreward boundary of the broad zone of deformation, which includes fold "G" on the shoreward side of what we have called the Cristianitos zone of deformation.

Question: So you consider this a portion of the Cristianitos zone of deformation?

Answer: That is right. I would like to refer back to the report, to be certain whether or not, in its broadest sense, that is right.

Question: Fine, take your time. Do so off the record.

Answer: Okay. The answer to that would be no.
We did not include this in what is called the Cristianitos
zone of deformation, and I can refer to the third paragraph
of the initial report on Page -- well, as I have it, 5.

Then, I would have you refer to Page 87. Here you were being questioned by Mr. Wharton, on Line 14:

Referring again to the map and what I believe we have called the fault "A," or we have referred to it as that.

Answer: Yes.

Question: Okay. Looking at fault "A," how does it -- or do the characteristics of fault "A" differ from, say, what is designated as the zone of deformation? What is the difference?

Mr. Pigott: Excuse me. Which zone of deformation?

Mr. Wharton: The Cristianitos zone of deformation.

WITNESS: Fault "A" is a fairly discontinuous

fault, but as you will look at it closely, it is made up of

many segments with many question marks, that while we feel it

is possibly en echelon fault that lies off to the east side

of the zone of deformation, it does not have a characteristic

8 tion; it is a very different type of fault.

In large part, it is seen only on very deep reflectors in what would be called part of the near-shore section, and it does not come near the surface at all in its tracing.

as to the characteristics of the Cristianitos zone of deforma-

Do you recall giving those questions and answers at that time, Dr. Kennedy?

A (WITNESS KENNEDY) Yes, I do.

Q And that is your position today?

A Yes.

Q Is it correct for us to conclude, therefore, that the "A" fault, as we have seen it, is a part neither of the Cristianitos zone of deformation or what we traditionally call the onshore Cristianitos fault?

Whoever wants to answer.

A (WITNESS KENNEDY) I believe in both of our statements here that we stated that we did not include this in our report as the Cristianitos zone of deformation. If

1	you wanted	to include that, and we left that as an open question
2	then it wou	ld make the zone of deformation much wider.
3	Q	But you have not done so in your testimony?
4	A	We have not done so in our testimony.
5	Q	Let me go over some background items.
6		Did either of you, as a part of this study, make
7	an investig	ation of the offshore stratigraphy?
8	A	(WITNESS GREENE) I did not.
9	A	(WITNESS KENNEDY) No.
10	Q	Did either of you, as a part of this investigation
11	do a study	of the onshore structure and stratigraphy, including
12	the ages of	the various structures?
13	A	(WITNESS GREENE) I did no onshore work at all.
14	A	(WITNESS KENNEDY) Nor did I.
15	Q	Did either of you investigate the evolution of
16	the Cristia	nitos fault, its onshore traditional style?
17	A	(WITNESS GREENE) I did not do any onshore work
18	at all, or	look at any of the onshore data in relation to that
19	A	(WITNESS KENNEDY) I didn't, either.
20	Q	Okay. And did either of you look at the evolution
21	of the Capi	strano Embayment as a part of your study of this
22	area?	
23	A	(WITNESS KENNEDY) No.
24		JUDGE HAND: Mr. Pigott, where is the Capistrano
25	Embayment?	What are its boundaries?

MR. PIGOTT: The Capistrano Embayment is the area of -- let me see, I would have to go to Dr. Ehlig's testimony.

As I recall, it is the area offshore aligned with the Cristianitos fault. It is the down-drop portion, in effect, of the onshore Cristianitos fault. If you remember Dr. Ehlig's testimony of the listric normal --

JUDGE HAND: Yes.

MR. PIGOTT: Okay. That was, I believe, if I passed Dr. Ehlig's course, I believe that is the Capistrano Embayment area.

MR. CHANDLER: I don't think Mr. Pigott has gotten a good grade in Mr. Ehlig's course; he may have passed it.

I don't necessarily agree with his characterization of the Embayment, and rather than Mr. Pigott testifying, perhaps one of the witnesses could indicate if they have knowledge of what Region the Capistrano Embayment includes. I think that would be preferable.

MR. WHARTON: I was just going to say the same thing, Mr. Chairman.

JUDGE KELLEY: Fine.

MR. PIGOTT: I would be much relieved if they can.

MR. WHARTON: I move to strike Mr. Pigott's

testimony as to the Capistrano Embayment.

BY MR. PIGOTT:

Q Let me ask then either Dr. Greene or Dr. Kennedy:

1 Are you familiar with the region known as the Capistrano Embayment? 3 (WITNESS KENNEDY) Only in a very small scale or gross sense. 5 But could you give us just a general description 6 of its -- I believe what we are looking for is its geographic 7 extent, where it would lis. 8 A It seems to me, to get something accurate on this, we should go back and look at the description that Perry Ehlig 10 made, rather than to ask us. We both have, I think, stated 11 clearly that we haven't worked on the onshore part. 12 0 Fine. 13 MR. PIGOTT: Could I give you a reference at a later 14 time to Dr. Ehlig's testimony, Dr. Hand? 15 JUDGE HAND: Yes. I got lost geographically; that 16 is all. 17 MR. CHANDLER: I think, Dr. Hand, I would agree 18 with Mr. Pigott's characterization certainly that it is generally 19 north of the Cristianitos. 20 BY MR. PIGOTT: 21 Di , either of you, Dr. Greene or Dr. Kennedy, do 22 any investigation to determine whether, what you have called

the Cristian tos zone of deformation, extends onshore, and

is expressed, for instance, in the seacliffs?

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MR. CHANDLER: Mr. Chairman, we are getting mighty

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1	repetitious at this point. I think that both Drs. Greene and			
2	Kennedy very clearly delineated on numerous occasions the			
3	extent of their efforts, and that is expressed in the reports			
4	that are before the Board.			
5	JUDGE KELLEY: Well, I will just ask Mr. Pigott			
6	to wind up this line of questioning with another question or two.			
7	MR. PIGOTT: Yes, I will be. Thank you.			
8	Could I have an answer?			
9	WITNESS KENNEDY: Please repeat the question.			
10	내용 하는 눈을 보는 것이 되었다. 그들은 사람들은 사람들은 그는 사람들은 사람들이 되었다면 하는 것이다. 다른			
	BY MR. PIGOTT:			
11	Q Whether you studied the onshore area, including			
12	the seas or cliffs, to determine whether or not the what			
13	you have referred to as the CZD extends onshore?			
14	A (WITNESS GREENE) I have done no work onshore.			
15	Q And that goes, I think, the same for you, does it			
16	not?			
17	A (W' 'NESS KENNEDY) That is correct.			
18	Q Okay. Did either of you do a study or an evalua-			
19	하지만 내용하게 되었다면 그녀들은 그녀는 그 모든 이 가장이 나라 얼마를 했다면 하셨다면 때문에 없다면 됐다.			
20	tion with respect to the capability of the Cristianitos zone			
	of deformation?			
21	A (WITNESS GREENE) No.			
22	A (WITNESS KENNEDY) No.			
23	Q Let me move on then to another line of questioning.			
24	JUDGE KELLEY: Is it fair to say that it was really			
25	a mapping that you did?			

WITNESS GREENE: Yes. It was mainly producing the geometry of the structure. BY MR. PIGOTT: Q Let me make a correction for the record. I referred, I believe, to Applicant's position, that Cristianitos fault did not extend over a distance of 6,000, and I have the wrong measure. It is 6,000 feet. That is Applicant's position. I am sure you understood it that way when I was asking the question. A (Witness Greene) Yes, I understand it to be 6,000 feet.

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Q. Getting precisely to what you have described as the Cristianitos Zone of Deformation, over the recess we did set up an overhead and I believe that accurately depicts Plate 1 from the SER.

Would you just take a second to be sure in your own mind it's a faithful reproduction.

- A. It appears to be such.
- Q. I think it's easier if we can work from that overhead.

MR. CHANDLER: Mr. Pigott, if I may ask for the source of that map. It appears to be somewhat different than the map that does appear in the Safety Evaluation Report.

I'd like just to assure that it is, in fact, the one that bears the date of September, 1980.

MR. PIGOTT: I believe it is. It is supposed to be.

MR. WHARTON: Mr. Chairman, I go along with Mr. Chandler's objection there. I think we need further clarification of the map.

JUDGE KELLEY: Well, let's just get this straightened out.

Let me ask this. Was this made just over the break, the overlay that we're looking at now?

MR. PIGOTT: It wasn't made over the break, no.

It was made some period of time earlier.

JUDGE KELLEY: I see. Just looking at it, the heart of it seems to be the same as what we call Plate 1 2 in the SER. There are some notations that seem to be a little bit different at the bottom right corner. It isn't set up the same way, so it's not, on its face, identical 5 in terms of -- the bottom right legend may be irrelevant. I'm just pointing out that it's not the same in Plate 1. 7 8

MR. PIGOTT: No.

JUDGE KELLEY: Does there appear to be in any respect -- I think it is useful to have this if we're going to talk about it in detail.

Could the witnesses take a closer look, take a minute or so, and look at your Plate 1 and see whether you see whether Plate 1 and that overlay appear to differ in any material respect? The parties may do likewise.

MR. CHANDLER: Mr. Pigott, would it be possible to use Plate 1 as it appears on the easel there?

MR. PIGOTT: It would be possible. I thought it was just a little bit easier and more graphic for explanation purposes to have the larger, more easily read document in front of the Board.

I would submit that the only difference is in the legend, and that the mapping is certainly intended to be and I believe is identical.

JUDGE KELLEY: Let me ask the witnesses whether

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they see any material difference in the two. WITNESS GREENE: Yes. It appears to be the 2 same map that's in this -- in our report. There are some 3 things missing. For instance the lower part of it is cut off a little bit, but --JUDGE KELLEY: The lower part and the right 6 part. 7 WITNESS GREENE: Yes. 8 JUDGE KELLEY: But let me ask you this. 9 The Applicants want to talk about the so-called 10 CZD. It shows the CZD; does it not? 11 WITNESS GREENE: Yes, it does. 12 JUDGE KELLEY: Does it omit any part of it 13 that's material to this discussion? WITNESS GREENE: Not that I can see. 15 JUDGE KELLEY: Mr. Wharton, you took a closer 16 look. Do you have any specific objection to this? 17 MR. WHARTON: I have one more thing I want to 18 19 look at. MR. CHANDLER: For the record, Mr. Chairman, 20 I haven't noted an objection. I just wish to assure that 21 it is in fact the most current and appropriate map to be 22 having reference to. 23

JUDGE KELLEY: I understand the objection, but

are you prepared to tell us right now in what respect it's

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not?

MR. WHARTON: No, sir. As I say, I have not made an objection.

JUDGE KELLEY: Oh, all right.

MR. WHARTON: I just wish to assure that it is in fact --

JUDGE KELLEY: I misunderstood. I understand now.

Mr. Wharton, any specific comment?

MR. WHARTON: Yes. I reviewed it. The only thing that I have noted is some of the question marks on this map appear to be on that map but we can't really make them out as question marks. I would assume that is what they are.

Other than that, I can't find any substantial differences.

JUDGE KELLEY: Well I think, for our purposes of understanding questions, it will be useful, so let's go ahead on that basis.

BY MR. "IGOTT:

Q. Taking a look at what you have designated, the Cristianitos Zone of Deformation -- hopefully for ease of reference, I'm going to divide it into, only for purposes of discussion and not geologically in any means, a northern end and a southern end and the demarcation would be

approximately where FF Prime runs; okay?

- A. (WITNESS GREENE) Okay.
- Dooking at the northern portion of that zone -
 Well, first of all, would you describe what is seen in that

 northern zone. Could you give us a general description.
 - A. I understand you to mean a general description as far as the --
- 8 Q. Severity of the folds and faults, their general9 characteristics.
 - A. Within the Cristianitos Zone of Deformation --
- 11 0. Yes.

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- A. -- as we have mapped it?
- 13 Q. Yes.
 - A. Okay. In the northern zone -- and that would be in the general region between Profiles BB Prime and Profile FF Prime -- there are a series of discontinuous faults, some well defined as shown by solid lines, some inferred as shown by dashed lines, and others that are questionable or questionably inferred that are shown with dashed lines with queries.

JUDGE KELLEY: As long as we have this very useful overlay up there, when you're talking about a piece but not all of the zone, could you just show with your finger or something what you're talking about?

WITNESS GREENE: Sure.

I'll repeat. I'm talking from line FF Prime to Line BB Prime generally. I'm talking about discontinuous faults shown here, which is in a solid line that refers to a well defined or a good fault, if you have such thing as a good fault.

We have two such faults in this area here. We then have others that are inferred faults which are shown at dashed lines and then we have those that we call questionably inferred faults that are dashed lines with queries in them.

The zone at such is marked by these little wormy, wiggly designs which essentially means that we're dealing in an area -- a zone that is distorted in the seismic reflection profile. We're unable to really make heads or shoulders out of the structures in that region.

Does that answer the question?

JUDGE KELLEY: I believe so.

BY MR. PIGOTT:

Q. Moving from south to north, do the features become -- south to north in a northern segment, if I can -- I only want you to look at that northern half right now. We will get to the other part.

Could you describe what I'll call the level of deformation or sense of deformation moving from south to the north? Does it become more pronounced, less pronounced,

Q. Would it be of geologic significance to you in examining zones such as we have displayed here that the

amplitude is concerned.

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amplitude becomes less and less and perhaps almost dies out towards one end or the other of the structure?

- A. I don't think so. I don't know how I would use mplitude in that relationship.
- Q. Would it not be an indication that perhaps the zone or the feature is in fact dying out?
- A. No. The problem with amplitude and anything that deals in that type of situation is reflected in lithology as well. In other words, what is the ductility of the rocks you're dealing with? Do you have changes in ductility? We're getting then involved in stratigraphy, we're getting involved in rock mechanics, and I'm not able to answer that. I'm just not a rock mechanic and I don't know the stratigraphy that well there. I'm sorry.
- Q. So you haven't examined it from this aspect is the short answer.
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. This area that I've called the northern portion of your zone, do you understand that to be a newly-mapped feature or is that something that has been known for some period of time? Do you know?
- A. Well I can only speak for us and what I can say is that we have -- this is new to us because we have mapped -- and I'm speaking about the detail that we have mapped. This is the first time that we have mapped this region in

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that detail.
     Q. It has been mapped though, has it not, along
   with the -- it has been mapped and, in fact, the same
   features shown in previous maps.
               MR. CHANDLER: Is that a statement, Mr. Pigott,
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6
   or a question?
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               MR. PIGOTT: All right. Let me turn it into
   a question. I'm sorry.
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               MR. WHARTON: Mr. Chairman, may I interrupt for
   just one second here for clarification.
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               This is Mr. Chandler's witness. I'm wondering
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   if I have the rights to object to the form of the question
12
   or whatever since he's not my witness. I would like the
13
   opportunity to do that but I don't want to jump in on
14
   Mr. Chandler since he is his witness.
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               JUDGE KELLEY: Yes. Mr. Chandler, what is
    the practice on this point?
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               MR. CHANDLER: Generally I think such objections
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   are permitted.
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JUDGE KELLEY: It seems, if sparingly done, okay.

MR. WHARTON: I don't intend to do it very often.

MR. CHANDLER: I think, Mr. Chairman, in view of the sort of tripartite nature of the proceeding, each of the parties has sort of an interest in the record and the development of an appropriate record, and I think for that reason such objections generally are entertained.

JUDGE KELLEY: Of course, in this case we do have Mr. Wharton calling these very same people as his own witnesses, so he has got every opportunity to develop his own record.

MR. CHANDLER: Certainly.

JUDGE KELLEY: On an extremely sparing basis,

8 okay.

BY MR. PIGOTT:

Q. A part of your investigation involved review of the marine advisors' work; did it not?

A. That's correct.

MR. PIGOTT: Because of the order of proof, ordinarily we would have had Dr. Moore preceding these witnesses and therefore some items -- the authenticity of which would be sponsored by Dr. Moore -- I had planned to use in the cross-examination or the examination of Drs. Greene and Kennedy. So I would ask that there be another overlay put on this display right now which depicts earlier work done by marine advisors back in approximately 1970, putting on what they call an E-Fault.

BY MR. PIGOTT:

Q. Are you familiar with that interpretation?

MR. WHARTON: Mr. Chairman, I'm going to use one of my sparing objections and object at this particular

time.

One, I don't believe this particular overlay has been given to the witness prior to testimony nor to attorneys for the witnesses.

Two, we don't have any foundation laid for using this particular document and he appears to be presenting this particular overlay for the truth of what's in it for cross-examination.

JUDGE KELLEY: This overlay reflects the result of some prior study?

MR. PIGOTT: 1970 Marine Advisors' Study, which is in the -- if not the FSAR, certainly the PSAR. It's in this record.

JUDGE KELLEY: Would it be your anticipation that, when you do have Dr. Moore as a witness, he would vouch for this and would put it in as evidence?

MR. PIGOTT: Yes, sir.

JUDGE KELLEY: I think then that, in view of the change in the order, it's reasonable for Mr. Pigott to use this overlay.

We've been pulling out Bolsa Island reports and other things throughout and using them for cross-examination and there's no reason why these witnesses can't look at this overlay, take a little time to study it before they answer and be cross-examined on the basis of it in the

| Board's view.

o the objection is overruled.

BY MR. PIGOTT:

- Q. Either Dr. Greene or Dr. Kennedy, in the course of your examination of the marine advisors' work, did you become aware or were you familiar with this particular interpretation?
 - A. (WITNESS GREENE) No.
- A. (WITNESS KENNEDY) I have seen this interpretation.
- Q. Okay. Without going into a great deal of detail, would it be correct to say that the two more or less confirm each other as to the presence of some kind of an area of disturbance or faulting or folding?
 - A. (WITNESS KENNEDY) I think more or less they do.
- Q. Okay. I believe you stated that, when you did this study, you did not do a detailed examination of the lithography or the stratigraphy of the area.

Have you examined the testimony that has been placed in evidence by Dr. Moore or to be submitted into the record by Dr. Moore in this proceeding?

- A. (WITNESS GREENE) Yeah, I've seen the data that was put in by Dr. Moore.
- MR. CHANDLER: I'd like to make sure the witness clearly understood that question because the response came

back a little different than the question went out. MR. PIGOTT: Well I'll ask that we put on the 2 screen DGM-H and I'll just very briefly ask the witnesses 3 if they have examined this particular figure which is from Dr. Moore's testimony. BY MR. PIGOTT: 6 Are you familiar with this, either of you? 7 (WITNESS GREENE) I've seen those figures. I've 8 not studied them in great detail. Q. Then you're not in a position to confirm, for 10 instance, whether or not the blue depicted on that overlay 11 is Monterey or any other type of formation? 12 A. No, I'm not. It's very difficult to look at an 13 interpretation like that and be able to substantiate or --14 Okay. Nor have you looked at such depictions 15 for purposes of answering the question of whether or not 16 the amplitude varies from -- well as it moves to the north; 17 is that correct? 18 A. We have done no amplitude studies that you have 19 outlined. 20 11111 21 22

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us?

Q Let me direct your attention now to what I will call the southern extent of what you have referred to as the Cristianitos zone of deformation, and that would be the area lying south of -- I guess FF Prime is the demarcation point we took earlier, which is to the right of the map that is shown as Plate 1, and what we have up on the screen.

could you contrast for us or compare, if that is possible, the level of, I will say "significance;" I am sure there should be a better word; the strength of the showing of the features in that area to the south of FF Prime, down to GG Prime, shown as the Cristianitos zone of deformation.

Could you characterize those folds and faults for

A The portion of the map, the southern part of the zone of deformation that we are talking about, going from Profile FF Prime to Profile GG Prime, is shown primarily by two more continuous strands, I can say, but a narrower zone than we have described to the north.

This is made up of both inferred faults, which are shown along this section that is half on -- or half of it is north of GG Prime, and the other half of it is south of GG Prime, and a portion that is called questionably inferred maps, as well as an inferred fault to the north, which has at least three queries on it, making that a questionably inferred zone.

The center of it again, with the little wiggly, the wormy pattern, denotes a zone of incoherency, a zone where we can't peg out structures, per se. This is primarily based on, and better defined by, the Nekton data that we looked at later on.

Q Could you perhaps give us an answer in terms of severity or degree of deformation between what I will call the south end and the north end? Is it fair to say that the north end is more severely deformed than the south end, as a general statement?

A Again, I am having difficulties dealing in severity.

Q Well, just simply degree of deformation.

A The statement that I can say about that zone is that it is much narrower in that locality, and perhaps not as complex structurally.

A (WITNESS KENNEDY) I think I would like to add to that that the acoustic character of the fractured portion of the zone is very similar in nature along the entire length that we have mapped it. We can't determine whether the acoustic character is more complex, therefore more fractured in certain areas than others.

Q If we were to look at Nekton Line 30, which would be on your Plate 2 --

MR. CHANDLER: Are we finished with Plate 1,

Mr. Pigott?

1 MR. PIGOTT: Probably not. 2 WITNESS GREENE: I am sorry, I can't find Nekton, 3 Line 30. BY MR. PIGOTT: 5 0 Perhaps on your larger map behind you, it might 6 be easier. 7 JUDGE KELLEY: Can you give us a hint? 8 WITNESS GREENE: I need that hint. 9 BY MR. PIGOTT: 10 Okay. I hate to say it, but I think it is probably 11 plotted incorrectly on the maps that you have. I think, if 12 you take a look at your maps, you will find two Line 22's 13 and no Nekton 30. Nekton 30, I think, is the line that runs 14 furthest north, the northernmost line, and probably running 15 through about the same point as FF Prime. 16 A (WITNESS KENNEDY) It appears as though the 17 Nekton lines are increasing in multiples of two. It goes 18 22, 24, 26. So are you saying that the labeling is off along 19 the entire sequence? 20 That is my best speculation, starting with one 21 of the 22's. 22 Okay. 23 MR. PIGOTT: Okay. I have now put on the Viewgraph 24 something entitled "Nekton 30," and again, because of the 25 order of proof, Mr. Chairman, I will ask that I be allowed to

2179 1 tie in its validity at he time Dr. Moore takes the stand. JUDGE KELLEY: Granted. 3 BY MR. PIGOTT: Q Now, would either of you care to point out on 5 Nekton 30, assuming that you recognize it as being such, the 6 locations of -- let's see, first of all, the Cristianitos zone 7 of deformation. 8 If you consider this to be at all something that 9 you would like some time to examine and check any of your 10 own charts before answering these questions, I would wilfully 11 agree to that. I am not trying to ask you to interpret 12 profiles from the stand, brand new. 13 MR. CHANDLER: Mr. Chairman, I would like to 14 object until we have a little better identification from 15 Plate 2 of which line, indeed, is Nekton 30, assuming that 16 one of them is improperly labeled. 17 JUDGE KELLEY: Plate 2, Nekton 30, I still haven't 18 found. Let me put the question differently: What is Nekton 30 19 on that chart, I assume, is some line on Plate 2? 20 MR. PIGOTT: Yes, and let me try and explain even 21

further. I will put another chart up, all of which are subject to being struck if I can't tie in their validity at

23 some point.

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That is supposed to be an overlay of the track lines in the area of interest against what has been marked on

1 the Kennedy and Greene plates as "data voids," and I will get 2 to it for that purpose at a later time. 3 MR. CHANDLER: Is this an exhibit, Mr. Pigott? MR. PIGOTT: It will be. 5 BY MR. PIGOTT: Dr. Kennedy, can you perhaps identify there what would be Nekton, Line 30? (WITNESS KENNEDY) You would like me to point to that? 10 Yes, if you would. 11 It appears as though you are speaking of this line 12 beginning here, with 30. 13 And is there enough information on that map for 14 you to generally describe where that line with respect to the 15 CZD? 16 No, I don't believe there is enough information 17 on that map. 18 Q Okay. Do you recall having examined Nekton, Line 20? 19 A I certainly believe we did. 20 A (WITNESS GREENE) May I add something? 21 Q Certainly. 22 A This disturbs me a lot. I will tell you why. 23 First of all, the maps that we used, of course, came straight 24 from the Applicant, and if we are looking at a drafting error 25

as far as 22 and 30 are concerned, it is now -- let me back up.

We are looking at a profile that, if it has been shifted, it is difficult from memory to say yes, indeed, that that profile exists, and yes, indeed, that profile exists where you have shown it. Without us looking at the original map, it is difficult for us to answer that.

And, in the same token, it is difficult to place a structure, or anything else, on that profile, or on that map, based on a shift pattern, if you like.

MR. PIGOTT: Well, Mr. Chairman, as I said earlier,
I certainly have no intention of putting these gentlemen in
any kind of a deposition status. It has been our belief,
and certainly our intent, to work with all the same data. It
would appear that there may have been some drafting errors
between what is depicted in one exhibit and another --

MR. WHARTON: Mr. Chairman, I object to that.

JUDGE KELLEY: Let Mr. Pigott finish, please.

MR. PIGOTT: I would ask that we be allowed to take a short recess to confer with the witnesses to get this data straight. I just don't see any reason to fill the record with this kind of a discussion when I think it is a matter of some experts getting together and understanding what the references are.

JUDGE KELLEY: I think it is important that at least everyone agree on what it is we are looking at, and on that basis, why don't we take a 10-minute recess; no more than

that. It is 11:30. At 20 of 12:00 we will resume.

(Recess.)

JUDGE KELLEY: Back on the record.

We took a short recess in order for Counsel and the witnesses to confer and to straighten out some apparent discrepancies in data, and I understand that we have made some progress in that regard, and we are now ready to resume.

MR. CHANDLER: Before getting any further response from the witnesses, if they could clarify the nature of the problem that we have addressed, I think it will be helpful for the record.

JUDGE KELLEY: Yes. Please go ahead. If you could just comment on what the problem was, and that you solved it, if you did.

WITNESS KENNEDY: I feel that we have solved it.

The fact that a second Line 22 was drafted, that if that 22 is removed and all the numbers are moved sequentially to the south and the 30 is added onto the last line, we have the right information.

And I could further point out that it is certain that the initial investigation of each line is very closely connected to shot points, so that if you had the wrong line and you were looking at a profile of a different number, they wouldn't compare, based on shot point information.

So it is strictly a drafting error on the plate

2183 1 that is shown here on the screen. 2 MR. CHANDLER: Dr. Kennedy, so that we are very 3 clear on that, it is only drafting with respect to the numbering of the lines, not the lines, themselves? 5 WITNESS KENNEDY: That is correct. 6 MR. CHANDLER: So that, in your review, you did 7 indeed look at Line 30, which Mr. Pigott has made reference to? 8 WITNESS KENNEDY: That is correct. JUDGE KELLEY: Why don't we go back to the examina-10 tion. 11 MR. PIGOTT: Thank you. 12 BY MR. PIGOTT: 13 Now, without asking for exact precision, would 14 either of you please show in the visual of Plate 1 where it 15 is that Nekton 30 approximately would lie? We just want to 16 get a range. We will get perhaps more exact. 17 I would suggest you should probably use both 18 Plate 1 and Plate 2. 19 A (WITNESS GREENE) Yes. Both plates are of the same 20 scale, and generally, what you would do is just lay Plate 1 21 over Plate 2, and you could find the locality instantly. 22 MR. CHANDLER: Perhaps Mr. Pigott has such an 23 overlay which might facilitate this.

MR. PIGOTT: I wish I did, Mr. Chandler, but it didn't come out exact enough to do that. The scale between

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the two of them is just different enough --

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WITNESS KENNEDY: To show the position of that line

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MR. PIGOTT: Okay, very approximate.

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WITNESS KENNEDY: That is going to be impossible, too, using the screen example. We use this example because we have the same scale.

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BY MR. PIGOTT:

would have to be very approximate.

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Q Fine. Why don't you go to your large map.

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A Okay. Line 30 is approximately in the same area as Profile G.

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Q Okay. So it would be going approximately through what I would call the southern end of the southern portion of what has been called the Cristianitos zone of deformation; is that correct?

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A Again, in a very approximate sense.

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Q Thank you. And I will now put up the overlay of the various track lines, and if you can find 30 there, would that correspond approximately with the description -- again, being approximate -- with the approximate location you have just given us?

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A I assume that that is correct. The plotting of Line 30 should be the same on both maps.

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Q The next overlay, I believe, is a seismic profile of Nekton 30, and I believe with one particular shotpoint

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placed at the top of the legend, that being 20 there, do you recognize that as a part of the Nekton data, subject to further, specific identification?

A It is difficult for me to say. When you have a series of profiles from more than a half a dozen surveys, I can't tell you, based on this, what profile we are looking at. I mean, I would have to assume that what you are showing me is correct. And I see a shotpoint up there, only a single shotpoint, which looks like 120, rather than 20, and I am a bit confused whether this is a profile that we should identify or not; let me put it that way.

Q Let me ask you just the bottom-line question: From that profile, can you identify any of the features that we have been talking about this morning, i. e., the OZD, the CZD, or anything else?

MR. CHANDLER: Mr. Chairman, I would like to object to that. I think, in the presentation given by Dr. Moore, in his very good explanation, I think, of the complexity of dealing with such profiles, I think it would be completely unreasonable to ask these witnesses sitting on the stand to look at that and try to make identification of any structures.

MR. PIGOTT: If I might respond, Mr. Chairman, I think, surely, we have gone through sufficient foundation and background to show that we are dealing with a seismic

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examination. I think that we have rather laboriously identified its general location, although, because of draftsman errors and because of slight changes in scale from map to map, we perhaps don't have a pinpoint precision, and given that Applicants will provide the appropriate foundation for this particular seismic profile at the time its witness is called in the order of proof, I would think that with that much identification, with that much narrowing of the area to be examined, that surely we can test the ability of these witnesses to identify something with respect to the structures that we are supposed to be examining here.

MR. CHANDLER: Mr. Chairman, my problem is that, in response to the prior question, Dr. Greene clearly indicated that he couldn't be certain just what this was. I mean, he didn't express any particular reservation that this may, in fact, be one of the multitude of shotpoints that he has examined, and I have no reason to doubt that, in fact, he has examined it, but I think, as Dr. Moore himself explained in his explanation to the Board, it is quite a complex undertaking to go through a profile, especially one which is taken somewhat out of context in the midst of cross-examination.

MR. WHARTON: Mr. Chairman, may I make one comment?

It would seem to me that the whole context of the question right now is so unclear as for the witness to not be

able to answer it, as presented, as he has already indicated.

He really doesn't have all the information he needs to answer

the kind of question that is being asked about it.

JUDGE KELLEY: Well, I think it has been a difficult process to lead up to this question, and we have all participated in it. That may go to the significance or weight to be given to the answer, one way or the other.

But the question is, can you identify this as depicting something in the OZD, or anyplace we have talked about? I am roughly paraphrasing, and I think the witness can say he doesn't know, or he can make an identification.

So would you attempt and answer it as best you can?
BY MR. PIGOTT:

Q Again, if you have the question in mind.

A I think, the one way we can clarify this is, when you work with this type of accustic information, that you need to develop fence diagram-type relationship or holograph-type thing, if you would like; three-dimensional pictures.

You can't take one profile and magically pick one piece of information off of it. If you have several profiles and you see a trend, you can put this thing together as a matter of following from line to line.

Secondly, that if you will note where I have shown the profile to approximately lie, that in that part of the CZD,

there are question marks, there are dash lines, and there are lines that do not clearly depict all of the features that we have shown.

And I would like to say that on this particular profile, it doesn't represent one of the best, by any means, that we have in this area.

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Q. Assuming again that this is a profile of the area in question, does it not at least point out that the so-called structures we're dealing with are extremely small in their sense of deformation?

A. (WITNESS GREENE) I have difficulty in understanding what is meant by "small" in the scale of what we're dealing with here.

Q. All right. Let's assume that, instead of looking at something in the area of the Cristianitos -- the CZD and you're out in the area of Coronado Banks fault, would we be having any problems seeing whether or not there were breaks in the stratigraphy or wouldn't they just leap out at you?

A. Okay. The difficulty in answering that question is that there is a variable -- the criteria that you use is variable.

First of all, if you deal with a fault, you need to have an understanding for the lithology perhaps -the acoustical lithology, I should say. Some faults would appear better defined, for instance, if they juxtaposed differing lithologies, whereas those that are in the same type of strata do not come booming out to you as well as others.

When we discuss things as vertical displacement and lateral displacement -- there are different ramifications

to consider when we talk about comparing faults or saying one fault is larger or smaller than others.

So what we're dealing with in a seismic reflection profile is basically an apparent fault on a single profile. We're dealing with an apparent fault, an apparent displacement.

So I'm having difficulty in answering the question in the sense that I just cannot answer it as one is smaller or bigger than the other. I just can't do that.

Do you have anything to add to that, Mike?

I'm sorry.

A. (WITNESS KENNEDY) No. I think it's been adequately put.

Q. Can you determine from what we have on the screen whether or not there is any faulting at the surface?

A. (WITNESS GREENE) Well I understand you to ask -- you're asking me for an interpretation of this profile and it's very difficult to interpret a profile that's sitting on a screen such as this.

There is one inherent problem with a profile like this. The profile has a very wide bubble pulse in it and, without sitting down and comparing this with other profiles, looking at it in different angles, it's difficult -- even doing some processing perhaps, it's difficult to make that statement. So I cannot make that

statement sitting here and looking at that profile.

- Q. That becomes even more difficult when you're dealing with small structures; does it not?
 - A. Not necessarily, no.
 - Q. Why not?
- A. (WITNESS KENNEDY) I think it gets to a point of scale when you say "smaller structure". Certainly if you get down to the micro scale you're not going to see something that you see on a macro scale, but I think what Gary meant by that but --

Well maybe you ought to clarify what you mean by "small" and "large". The San Andreas versus some microstructure is obviously the answer to your question.

- Q. Let's stay offshore, San Clemente versus the Cristianitos Zone of Deformation. You've examined the profiles of the San Clemente fault offshore, have you not, both of you?
 - A. Certainly.
- 19 A. (WITNESS GREENE) Yes.
 - Q. Okay. Now if you had a cross-section or a profile of the San Clemente fault, would you have any difficulty pointing out the break?
 - A. (WITNESS KENNEDY) I would say on many profiles, just as you mentioned the Coronado Bank fault, yes. When you put a number of these profiles together, you're talking about

a fault the size of the San Clemente fault in the area where the escarpment is a second in depth in the water column; certainly that's a greater feature than what we're seeing here. If that's the answer you want, then, yes.

Q. So what we're seeing here, if anything, are small features; is that correct?

A. (WITNESS GREENE) Well I have something to add onto this. Is your question: Is it more difficult to identify smaller features than bigger features?

In the context that you're using, the San Clemente fault, let's say, to some fault not quite that length and with that much displacement, I'm not sure that a smaller feature is pasier or less easy to identify. Perhaps it may be better to identify. It depends upon the complexity of the structure. A large feature could have a lot of distortion and a lot of what we call acoustical hash or acoustical inconsistencies to it that it makes it more difficult for us to define properly; whereas a smaller feature may not have that.

I can't really deal with smallness and bigness in this sense because of the complexity of different structures. And you can have complex small structures and you can have complex big structures.

Q. Well in the area that we're talking about now, the southern end of the -- what I'm calling the southern end

of your Cristianitos Zone of Deformation, you had trouble finding any feature; didn't you?

MR. CHANDLER: Objection, Mr. Chairman. I think these witnesses have responded on numerous occasions regarding this particular profile, that they have indicated an inability to work from a single, isolated profile or a portion thereof and come to any conclusion, whether it's large or small, what it represents and what it may not represent.

JUDGE KELLEY: I don't think the last question had anything to do with this overlay, unless I misheard it.

I do think that we've just about worked the overlay to the extent that it ought to be worked.

But I think the last question is proper.

BY MR. PIGOTT:

Q. Do you have it in mind?

A. (WITNESS KENNEDY) I'd like to add that Gary's initial remark that, when you're dealing with different rock types and you're dealing with different slip patterns on faults, it compounds this problem. A strike-slip fault within the same rock type say within the Monterey Formation, within the Capistrano Formation, a much larger fault might be more difficult to observe than say a very small fault that juxtaposes the San Onofre to the Monterey or Capistrano.

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So I think our answer really is that you can't simply state that one fault is, as you used the term, larger or smaller simply by looking at a single reflection profile such as this.

Q. Thank you, Dr. Kennedy.

But getting past that point now and on to the next one, looking at the area that we've informally defined as the southern end of your Cristianitos Zone of Deformation, is it not correct that you had difficulty finding any real structure in that area?

A. (WITNESS GREENE) I think the map shows our difficulties. We talk about inferred faults and questionably inferred faults and I think we'll stand behind that as what we looked at there.

Q. Dr. Greene, as a matter of fact, we went into this, as I recall, at your deposition and perhaps we can short-circu't some lengthy questioning if I simply read from your deposition where we talked bout this.

I would direct your attention to Page 38 of the deposition of Dr. Greene, and, commencing at Line No. 11, I believe I am doing the questioning at this point.

"Question: 'Now as I look at what has been marked as the Cristianitos Zone of Deformation, especially at its south eastward extent of shock .150 on line GG, I notice the presence of a number of question marks. Can you

give us the significance of the question marks of those locations?'" 3 If I might interrupt the quotation there. Dr. Greene, you would understand that to be 5 what we have discussed as being the southern extent of the 6 Cristianitos Zone of Deformation; would it not? 7 Yes, that's what I understand. Okay. Continuing then at Line 17: "Answer: 'I'm going to put my finger on where 10 I think the question mark you're referring to (indicating) --"Ouestion: 'That's correct.' 11 "Answer: 'Yes. The reasons for question marks 12 13 there is that we have no line crossing that particular 14 segment and it may or may not continue that far. We have 15 no information there to continue it.' "Question: 'As you go northwest on that same 16 17 structure, there are more question marks.' 18 "Answer: 'That's right. This relates upon the interpretation of the seismic reflection profile. The 19 fault is an inferred fault from the interpretations in the 20 21 seismic reflection profile.' "Question: 'Even though you looked at the 22 seismic reflection profiles, you were not able to 23 24 definitively see a fault that matched from line to line as

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you are moving north or south.'

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"Answer: 'At that point where the question mark is placed (indicating), the profile shows some distortion. That may or may not be a fault. Yes.'

"Question: 'You mean the question mark means that not only is there a question whether you can associate it with something on an adjacent line, there is also a question as to whether or not it is even a fault?'

"Answer: 'There -- well, yes. What I am stating in the profile is it's a questionable fault. The feature that we have mapped is a questionable feature.'

"Question: 'What could it be if it is not a fault?'

"Answer: 'It could be several different things.

It could be something incorporated within the sediment that distort the records at that point. It could be a tight fold among other things. It could be instrumental, which I have thrown out.'

"Question: 'Why would you throw out the instrumental possibility?'

"Answer: 'Not being involved in the collection of data, I am unable to tell what instrumentally is going on. However, there are certain criteria that you use in establishing instrumental problems and one of these things that you see we call a glitch that continues completely through the profile including the purely ins.

reflectors that you get at the top of the profile and any noise that may exist at the bottom of the profile.'

"Question: 'Where you have question marks, does the question mark apply only to the geographic space between the mapped structures?'

"Answer: 'The question marks on the end of a geologic structure indicate it's questionable about its length, how far one way it has gone. Question marks that are generally found in this case in the center indicate that that is an interpretational question. We are confident about the location but not confident about the structure itself that we have interpreted.'

"Question: 'Okay. As I look along the main -- the most predominant of the map structures, I see numerous -- a number of guestion marks in the middle of the map structures and on the ends as well as the middle of one of the other structures.'

"Answer: 'That's correct.'

"Question: 'I don't mean to belittle or demean it, but it one was to go to the other end of the spectrum, is it possible that what we have here is a zone of distortions?'

"Answer: 'In the true seismic reflection methodology, you are correct because what we are looking at in a seismic reflection profile is an acoustical profile.

However, how we correlate faults -- and I don't know if you want to get into this type of dissertation -- but how we correlate faults is that we look at a combination of features, and I have described it in the initial part of our paper. We are able then look for various sets of criteria, for instance disturbance, for instance other structures that are associated with that disturbance, and come up and correlate these features together.

"'Now if in a locality we see several, we have profiles that for one reason or another do not show the structure as well as their adjoining profiles, we will question that location. If they correlate, well, then we draw the line connecting these profiles and we will question then that locality that we felt the record did not exhibit the fault in a well-defined manner.'

"Question: 'It would appear then that -- and I am trying to put some interpretation on what I am hearing. In this Cristianitos Zone of Deformation, we have certain well defined -- or there are certainly some disturbances that are easily located and certainly recognize, when you look at the seismic profiles, but would appear to be still a level of uncertainty, first of all, as to whether these disturbances are in fact faults or some other structure; is that correct?'

"Answer: 'That's correct.'"

JUDGE KELLEY: Let me just interrupt and ask a question, Mr. Pigott.

Are you coming to a point where you would then say -- and would you say the same thing today or wo to that effect --

MR. PIGOTT: I just came to that point.

JUDGE KELLEY: Good. I was wondering how much you were expecting them to remember, but okay.

MR. PIGOTT: I believe they are reading along.

JUDGE KELLEY: All right.

BY MR. PIGOTT:

Q. With the end of that quotation, which was on Line 23, which is in the middle of one of your answers but I don't believe I distort the answer by ending it there, if you were asked those questions today, does that still state your position?

A. (WITNESS GREENE) Okay. I'm understanding you're asking me several questions here or you're asking me one question?

Q. I'm asking you one question. Would you change what you said at the time of your deposition where I read between then and now?

A. No, I would not.

MR. PIGCTT: We are now coming to an area that is a bit of a change of pace and I would suspect about

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another 15 minutes or so would not be the end of the exami-
   nation. This may be an appropriate spot for the break.
               JUDGE KELLEY: Okay. Let's just consider for
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   a moment where we are. The suggestion was made that, along
   with the usual lunch hour, I might afford Mr. Wharton
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   enough time to be ready for his direct of these witnesses.
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               It looks like you're moving right along pretty
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   well, Mr. Pijott.
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               Is it realistic from this perspective to think
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    then that we will get to Mr. Wharton's direct? I would
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    think so.
               MR. PIGOTT: I would suspect I will finish my
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    cross before the first afternoon break.
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               JUDGE KELLEY: Okay.
               MR. CHANDLER: I think then the question becomes
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   how much cross Mr. Wharton may have.
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               MR. WHARTON: I would like some time at lunch
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    time to get ready for direct.
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               JUDGE KELLEY: Can you give me some indication
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   about Mr. Chandler's question, though? You would have
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   cross and then you would have direct, as I understand it;
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    right?
               MR. WHARTON: Yes, that's correct.
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               JUDGE KELLEY: Do you think you would be ready
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to go to your direct in mid-afternoon?

MR. WHARTON: I think Mr. Barlow could probably go the afternoon, as a matter of fact. He probably could go the whole afternoon on cross-examination.

MR. PIGOTT: Mr. Chairman, if I might make a suggestion.

JUDGE KELLEY: Wait a minute now. Now you're saying that Mr. Barlow will go all afternoon and you won't get to your direct?

MR. WHARTON: I don't think so. I don't think we will.

MR. PIGOTT: Mr. Chairman, I would ask that, when I have concluded my cross-examination, which I estimate to be before the noon break, sometime before we conclude today, so that at least I will have the benefit of knowing what the direct examination is, that Intervenors complete their direct examination of these witnesses and we would pick up tomorrow with whatever cross-examination -- whether it's cross-examination at this level of their direct or cross-examination of their further direct on being called under subpoena.

JUDGE KELLEY: Any other comment?

MR. WHARTON: I might point out that Mr. Pigott does have the deposition of Dr. Kennedy and the areas that we're going to cover, I believe, are in the deposition, so it's not like he has not had an opportunity to review that.

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I'd still ask for the direct on the record.

JUDGE KELLEY: Mr. Barlow and Mr. Wharton, too,
perhaps, do you see, in important respects, that the

position and testimony of these witnesses is really at odds with your position?

MR. WHARTON: I think we would like to go into cross-examination for more clarification of Dr. Greene's and Dr. Kennedy's positions since it is important to our position. We would like to go into it in much more detail, not as an adversary --

JUDGE KELLEY: Yes. I didn't see them, quite frankly, as adversary and I was therefore sort of surprised that it would take you that long to cross-examine.

MR. WHARTON: There are many things that we would like to get into that they have direct knowledge of and their findings have implications that we would like to get into.

MR. WHARTON: This would be on cross-examination of -- I believe it would be appropriate to do it on cross-examination since they're called as Mr. Chandler's witnesses. Our direct examination doesn't have to do with Cristianitos Zone of Deformation or the significance of that particular feature but rather the southerly extension of the Rose Canyon fault.

JUDGE KELLEY: Let me inquire again of the 1 witnesses' availability. I've heard this once before but can you remind me? 3 Do you both have a problem tomorrow or just one of you? MR. CHANDLER: Mr. Chairman, if I may for one 6 second. I believe that Mr. Wharton, first of all, has only 7 subpoenaed Dr. Kennedy. MR. WHARTON: That's correct. JUDGE KELLEY: All right. That simplifies 10 that question. 11 You indicated that, yes, you could be here 12 tomorrow but you would have to do some fancy schedule 13 juggling; is that about right? 14 WITNESS KENNEDY: That's correct, yes. Some 15 things that have been on my calendar for a good period of time and, once I juggle one, that means juggling others. 17 It would be most inconvenient. 18 JUDGE KELLEY: Where do you live? 19 WITNESS KENNEDY: I live in North San Diego 20 County. 21 JUDGE KELLEY: So you're in this area. 22 WITNESS KENNEDY: I'm in this area. 23 JUDGE KELLEY: And when are you putting to sea 24 25 again?

WITNESS KENNEDY: Actually, the sea time isn't until next month. This has to do with a personal situation and an airplane ticket to Houston over a busy holiday weekend. I'm not sure that I can even reschedule.

JUDGE KELLEY: Well, in the normal course of events, as to your direct, your direct doesn't start till next week; does it?

MR. WHARTON: That's correct, Mr. Chairman. It doesn't start until we've finished this and probably after the break.

JUDGE KELLEY: Mr. Kennedy, if you had your preferences, would you rather be here tomorrow or be here next week or is that even worse?

WITNESS KENNEDY: Yes, later really gets worse. Tomorrow would be my preference over the two.

JUDGE KELLEY: All right.

MR. EISENBERG: Can we get a time frame in terms of how long he's going to be here tomorrow, a half day or a full day?

MR. WHARTON: I would anticipate not more than a half a day. I anticipate our part would be probably about an hour and a half to two hours; maximum of two hours and more like an hour and a half.

MR. CHANDLER: Well, Mr. Chairman, perhaps another solution may be if we took a somewhat extended

1 luncheon recess and direct could be prepared, perhaps we
2 could be more productive sitting a little later this evening.

JUDGE KELLEY: Yes, I've thought about that.

MR. WHARTON: I just want to point out that it is our -- I believe our choice of how we want to put on direct examination. I'm just trying to be as accommodating as possible and that it fits in with what we have to do also.

As I say, our direct case does not start for another week and a half.

I would simply ask that you accommodate us just a half a morning tomorrow morning to do -- this afternoon, I believe, is going to be long. We'll be in a situation where we'll be preparing over lunch time quickly, we'll be going along and then we'll be going very late. I think that it's just a little bit too much to ask in one day.

MR. PIGOTT: I again object to this dilly-dallying and delaying of the putting on of the direct. I think that Intervenors should be in a position to at least ask their direct questions which have been subject to being prepared for months and perhaps even years.

MR. BARLOW. Your Honor, what I -
JUDGE KELLEY: Okay. I think we've heard
about enough.

We'll take an hour and a half.

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Mr. Wharton, I want you to be prepared to put your direct on today. I'm not sure if we'll get there or not, but we will consider this among ourselves and spell out clearly after lunch what we're going to try to do today.

And, with that, it is about a quarter after 12:00. We will take an hour and a half lunch break. We will resume here at a quarter of 2:00.

(Whereupon, at 12:15 p.m., the hearing was recessed for the lunch period, to resume that same day, Monday, June 29, 1381, at 1:45 p.m.)

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JUDGE KELLEY: Back on the record. We talked earlier about the possibility of going into the evening this evening, in order to cover certain pieces of ground. We've looked into that, and unfortunately have discovered that this particular room has been devoted to another purpose this evening involving several ... indred people, and that we are being asked to vacate it promptly at 5:00 so that they can set up for that. Now, we did have the -- I'll mention the option of going upstairs to the tower, but there's so much table moving and wire laying and mike carrying involved in going up there and back down here, that it seems to be not a terribly happy option. We would have taken a kind of a long lunch today and quit at 5:00; we are prepared to begin in the morning at 8:00 to make up an hour, _f that's agreeable with counsel and others. So, I'll mention this again at the end of the day, but we're going to have to guit here it 5:00 and for the reasons stated, and so that's what we'll have in mind. Well, we'll see.

I want to mention something that I've given a little more thought over the noon hour, Mr. Barlow, with regard to the Carstens' cross-examination of these witnesses.

As I understood you, you don't really view their direct position on this question as hostile or inconsistent to you, but you saw cross as an opportunity to go into greater detail, in effect building up your direct case. Is that a fair statement?

MR. BARLOW: Yes, that would be a fair statement.

JUDGE KELLEY: Okay, I must say that it raises a few questions in my mind about propriety. Normally, cross-examination is directed to a hostile witness in an effort to undercut the positions the witness is taking --

MR. BARLOW: Mr. Chairman, may I add one thing, if I may, before you make a determination. I state that we don't have strong disagreements; we don't have disagreements with Mr. Green, Dr. Green and Dr. Kennedy. I think that for the purpose of the full record that one way or the other that all of their testimony be brought to this particular board so that you understand all of it and get a full view of all of it. The Staff has resisted our subpoenaing Dr. Green, and it was our understanding that we could engage in questions of Dr. Green and would make a full record on the issue of the possible connection of the CZD and the OZD, and I think that's appropriate under the circumstances of this case; there's no other opportunity for us to elicit other information from Dr. Green than through this method itself.

MR. CHANDLER: Mr. Chairman, it is --

JUDGE KELLY: I had a few comments in addition that I let Mr. Wharton come in, and I want to make a couple of other points about this. I might just make a general observation that it's very common to say that intervenor groups with slim or very little resources very often make

their "case" through cross-examination, but I believe that normally means against hostile witnesses and not against witnesses that are essentially either supportive or not inconsistent with the intervenor's case. Now I wasn't aware, quite frankly, perhaps I forgot, I wanted to mention I know you subpoenaed Dr. Kennedy; I didn't recall about Dr. Green. You haven't subpoenaed him; I know that. I don't recall -- did you apply for a subpoena?

MR. BARLOW: No, we did not.

JUDGE KFLLEY: But this was because of, I'll turn to Mr. Chandler, negative indications from the Staff as to his availability? Is that fair --

MR. CHANDLER: Mr. Chairman, we indicated to Mr. Wharton that Dr. Green would be available for cross-examintion. He is, as we have indicated previously I've indicated certainly to Mr. Wharton--I would consider Dr. Green to be an equivalent of a Staff employee, that is to say, as I've explained with respect to Dr. Luco, a consultant to the Staff with respect to his review of San Onofre 2 and 3, and certainly I think it would be highly inappropriate to have issued a subpoena calling for the testimony of Dr. Green. What's even more important, however --

JUDGE KELLEY: I'm certainly not suggesting we should issue subpoenas where we don't have to --

MR. CHANDLER: -- but I think it was absurd. You

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know, it's completely unfounded, Mr. Chairman, to suggest that the Staff has taken any great efforts to dissuade Mr. Wharton from seeking a subpoena. We have indicated our perfect willingness to have Dr. Green available. Indeed, he sits on the stand now, and to suggest otherwise is simply without basis.

JUDGE KELLEY: Okay, so I think that -- let's pass on beyond that, I mean that the history of all that, I'm sure you both are telling me your view of the world and --

MR. WHARTON: Sir, Mr. Barlow --

JUDGE KELLEY: Just a moment, Mr. Wharton. other point that I want to raise, and then I'd be happy to hear from all three counsel: what frankly troubles me about cross-examination to make a direct case is that it seems to me that it can get us -- either get us into endless cycles of direct and cross or it can distort what we normally try to get at through the normal rules of direct, followed by cross, followed by re-direct possibly, because Mr. Pigott here this morning on behalf of the applicants has had, and is still in the process of, a cross-examination of the witnesses, and without really characterizing, I think that in certain respects their position is not entirely consistent with his, and so he's exploring that; and then he finishes and says, "I'm through with my cross-examination." Then we have you, Mr. Barlow, come along and in effect get them testifying for some other longer period of time into matters that weren't in their

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prior testimony, I sume, and then what do we do? Do we go back to Mr. Pigott for more cross? I quite frankly wouldn't want to, but I'm a little concerned about where this is lesting us, and those are my concerns. Why don't you go ahead, Mr. Wharton, if you want to speak to some of them, then I'll get to the other people.

MR. WHARTON: After hearing the Chairman's comments, I think what we're trying to do is we are trying to accommodate both the schedules of Mr. Green -- Dr. Green, and Dr. Kennedy. I think in light of what the Board has just said that it would be appropriate that we would re-schedule -- and since there are problems with tomorrow, we re-schedule and set them up for our case in chief, put them on as our direct case, and that would be the extent of it. I mean if we -if there are problems with this, I propose then that we have Dr. Kennedy on July 8 and Dr. Green, based upon his availability, as direct witnesses for the intervenors, and we will go through the subpoena process for Dr. Green, and try to work his schedule with the schedule we have, which I'm sure would cause another motion to quash the subpoena; but I understand what you're saying, and I think it is a very good point.

All we're trying to do is accommodate these particular witnesses; I thought we could get the evidence on that way, and it does cause some problems, so that's what I would suggest, and I would make a motion on the part of the

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intervenors that Dr. Green and Dr. Kennedy be intervenors'
witnesses in their direct part of their case when that starts.

JUDGE KELLEY: Well, I'll pass on the motion until -- until I've heard from the other counsel. Mr. Pigott, would you like to comment on this whole problem area?

MR. PIGOTT: Yes. I find it very disturbing to reach these kinds of arguments at this stage of the proceedings. It's not like as if this has been thrust upon the intervenors in any sense. These are two gentlemen who have been known to be an integral part of what they see as their case for some good period of time going back to when the reports first were published back in 1980, and I would oppose Mr. Wharton's motions for adding Dr. Green especially to his witness list and asking for a subpoena to have him scheduled at some later date. I think that -- I am willing to suspend my cross-examination at this time in order that intervenors do whatever direct examination they want of Mr. Kennedy and get it on the record and then let us pick up the cross-examination of the direct after that and I will attempt to weave in cross-examination at that time in the hopes of disposing of both witnesses, either late this afternoon if we're lucky, or tomorrow morning at worst.

JUDGE KELLEY: Do you have any comment on the concern I raised about cross-examination that it is not hostile in the usual sense building up further testimony?

Well, I think you understood what I --

MR. PIGOTT: I think that would be obviated if
the intervenors were required to do their direct right now
and I would just roll it in for all of my cross and they would
then have one more shot and that would only be at the areas
that they're not calling upon the witnesses for further direct,
in other words with respect to their prepared testimony. And
I of course ask for perhaps re-cross, depending upon what
comes out, but I would pledge to be as limited on that as
possible.

JUDGE KELLEY: r. Chandler:

MR. CHANDLER: I just wanted to make sure I understood Mr. Pigott. Is your suggestion that at this point

Dr. Kennedy be called for purposes of obtaining his direct testimony on those matters intervenors wish to elicit information on?

MR. PIGOTT: Yes.

MR. CHANDLER: Followed by resumption of your cross on both the direct case of the Staff on this issue as well as on the direct presentation by the intervenors?

MR. PIGOTT: Yes, with the one caveat that, if intervenors went too far, it may require me to look at the record over the night to finish the cross-examination with respect to the added direct, but it would be my intent and my attempt to wrap up all cross-examination at the earliest possible time.

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I do not know personally.

1 JUDGE KELLEY: Let me go back. The purpose of 2 this prolonged lunch hour was, among other things, to give you 3 a chance to get your direct ready for Mr. Kennedy. Correct? MR. WHARTON: That's correct; I think we had an 5 hour and a half. JUDGE KELLEY: And do you feel prepared at this 7 point to do this? 8 MR. WHARTON: Not fully, no, I do not. There are 9 various maps that I need to go over with Mr. Barlow before I 10 can give the direct testimony and I haven't been able to go 11 over those particular maps -- not these maps; they're separate 12 maps. They are separate maps that would form a part of our 13 direct case. We haven't had a chance to do those. 14 MR. CHANDLER: Mr. Chairman, I --15 JUDGE KELLEY: Just a moment, please. These maps -16 are these new maps or old maps? 17 MR. WHARTON: They're new mars. What are the 18 dates of those? They're 1980 maps --19 JUDGE KELLEY: But they've been in the possession 20 of you and Mr. Barlow for some time. 21 MR. WHARTON: Mr. Barlow informs me he got them 22 yesterday from Scripps; how long they were actually available

JUDGE KELLEY: One would assume that if they are '80 maps, they've been available in '81. We've known for how

1 long these two gentlemen were going to be here today as
2 witnesses?

MR. CHANDLER: We indicated some time in early
June with finality; I indicated as early as February 20 that
these individuals would be called as Staff witnesses. I would
also point out that certainly with respect to the direct testimony of Dr. Kennedy by Mr. Wharton that again with some certainty, I think for the first time with certainty, in his filing of approximately June 5, he advised the Board and parties
of his intention to call Dr. Kennedy. I'm somewhat amazed to
find ourselves on June 29 with no firmed-up idea of a direct
presentation. He professes, by the way, yesterday to have indicated
some many months ago his intention to call Dr. Kennedy. I
believe that was part of his earlier argument --

JUDGE KELLEY: But I think I've heard almost enough argument on this. Mr. Wharton, do you have one more point to make?

MR. WHARTON: Yes, I just wanted to point out that this was an accommodation. We intended to call Dr. Kennedy as our direct witness. That was our intent from the beginning. We had declared Dr. Green as a witness for us in our Interrogatories back some eight months ago, so there's no real question about that. We were trying to do this as an accommodation to Dr. Green and Dr. Kennedy, and all we're asking right now is some accommodation as far as the chance to

do the direct. It was our understanding that we would be going into this, have full chance for cross-examination of the Staff witness, and that will be the extent of our involvement in this particular part of it. We will cross-examine the issue of the Cristianitos zone of deformation and then be able to put Dr. Kennedy on as our witness; and there was no set time when he would be put on as our witness. It was my understanding that that would be a time of our choosing and to accommodate as best we could Dr. Kennedy. That's the position we're in right now. I believe we're entitled to full cross-examination of the Staff's witness and to present direct testimony from Dr. Kennedy, preferably with our direct case; but if we have to do it sooner than that, we can do it.

think that we've just about beaten this one to death, and I'm prepared to make a ruling on it, but I might just add that I don't know whether the Staff would have objected to a subpoena by Mr. Kennedy; you indicated earlier that you wouldn't; but it still seems to me to be pertinent. And if I've ever seen a case lack of exceptional circumstances it's in this one.

These two witnesses came in and said they wrote this document, they wrote it together, they agreed with each other, and it was a totally collegial product. That is to say, one of these gentlemen or the other can testify at least about the part that was put in the Staff's direct case without any need

bearing on this overall situation. It's been clear for some time that these two gentlemen, at least one of them, was limited in his availability, Dr. Kennady. They're here; they're here today, and they'd like to get on with it. I think that the applicant's motion under these circumstances is a sensible one, and under that approach, we would have the direct presentation at this time by the intervenors of witness Kennedy, right? Okay. The witness Kennedy, and followed by resumption of cross by Mr. Pigott, followed by cross by the intervenors.

MR. CHANDLER: I believe so. We've got the two
pieces here.

JUDGE KELLEY: Then you would have cross, I take it, of the direct part --

MR. CHANDLER: A limited re-Jirect, I would --

JUDGE KELLEY: All right --

MR. CHANDLER: -- at the most.

JUDGE KELLY: It's a solution that wor't please everybody, anybody, entirely, but I think it's sensible under the circumstances, and so that's the way we will do it. I will simply add one thing, Mr. Barlow. I still have reservations about producing in effect a direct case on cross, and we'll see how this develops, but I may, if it seems to be going on inordinately and in any sense with any unfairness

involved -- I may have to put some restrictions on that. MR. CHANDLER: Mr. Chairman --JUDGE KELLEY: Yes --MR. CHANDLER: -- since we will now commence the direct case of intervenors witness, Dr. Kennedy, I would ask if Dr. Green may step down for the moment. JUDGE KELLEY: Yes, I think so.

MR. WHARTON: Mr. Chairman, I have, in anticipation of cross-examination -- I ran direct examination, asked for certain copies to be sent down to the hearing this afternoon, and they should -- I was anticipating they would be here around three o'clock, if I can proceed, I have one copy of the document, that I want to be able to go through. The document itself is one, "Earthquakes and Other Perils of San Diego Region," which I know for a fact the Applicants had many copies of, and I believe the Staff does also.

JUDGE KELLEY: I know, that was referenced this morning, I believe. I don't -- would anyone with extra copies favor us with one?

MR. CHANDLER: Unfortunately the Staff does not have extra copies, Mr. Chairman. As a matter of fact, I think the witness has my only copy.

JUDGE KELLEY: You have got some more coming, right?

MR. WHARTON: Yes, I have more coming, but it is not going to be for about an hour.

JUDGE KELLEY: Are there several others in this same category, or just --

MR. WHARTON: There is two copies that I need. There are two articles written by Dr. Kennedy that I want to refer to, and they are from -- both of them are from Earthquakes and Other Perils, San Diego Region, which we

necessary.

2220 refer to as the green book in the depositions. 1 JUDGE KELLEY: Well, why don't you go ahead. 2 MR. PIGOTT: I do have a copy for the Board's 3 use during the --4 JUDGE KELLEY: Thank you very much. 5 DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. WHARTON: Q Dr. Kennedy, I believe you have a copy of a publication entitled "Earthquakes and Other Perils, San Diego 9 Region," edited by Patrick L. Abbott and William J. Elliott, 10 is that correct? 11 (WITNESS KENNEDY) That is correct. 12 And referring to the index of that particular 13 publication, there is one publication called "Implications 14 of Fault Patterns of the Inner California Continental Border 15 Land Between San Pedro and San Diego," listed on page 21. 16 Did you participate in writing that particular 17 18 article? Yes, I did. 19 Q Would you state what your participation was in 20 writing that particular article? 21 The article was written initially by the 22 principal author, and the other co-authors critically reviewed 23 both the map and the text and made input as they felt 24

Do you agree with that statement?

an objection to that question. No foundation has been laid to

indicated his role in -- with respect to this document, and it

show any knowledge on the part of this witness of these

respective portions of the document. I think Dr. Kennedy

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statements in this article at the time that you had your 1 name put on it as co-author of the article? 2 A Not major disagreements, but I would like to add 3 that there are parts of this area that I am not -- I have no first-hand knowledge of, and of course the responsibility 5 then lies on the authors that worked in that area. 6 If I get to an area that you don't have any 7 first-hand knowledge of, that I ask you about, would you please so indicate? Yes, I will. 10 Okay. Going back to that sentence again, the 11 length, trend and character of these two major offshore fault 12 zones are comparable to the Whittier-Elsinore and San Jacinto 13 fault zones offshore. Did you check to see if -- what this 14 sentence refers to as two major offshore fault zones? 15 A Well, I can't answer the question as to which two 16 fault zones are being referred to. The comparison with the 17 onshore faults I would not -- that was not part of my 18 responsibility. 19 O Okay, there is a sentence here, short en 20 echelon second order faults are associated with each major 21 fault zone and commonly splay from the primary faults at 22 angles from 20 to 40 degrees. Do you agree with that 23 particular statement? 24 A In a general sense, I do agree with it. Again, in 25

the areas that I have worked along, specifically the one fault near the San Diego coastal area, yes.

Q Okay, and what are you referring to -- could you describe further what this means, that short en echelon second order faults are associated with each major fault zone and commonly splay from the primary faults at angles from 20 to 40 degrees, could you put in laymen's terms what that means?

MR. CHANDLER: I am going to object, Mr. Chairman.
Once again, I don't think any foundation has been laid to show
that Dr. Kennedy in fact is responsible for this portion of
the document.

MR. WHARTON: Mr. Chairman, it is an article he has assisted in writing. It is an article he has reviewed. He can, I believe, give explanation of this particular sentence and what it means. That is what I am asking for.

inside the cover of the first page, and it says this was prepared for the Geological Society of America field trip by the San Diego Association of Geologists. I don't understand this. It sounds to me like it is kind of a pocket, quick look at something, something for people who are very remote and want some general feeling.on. Is this -- are we dealing here with hard science, or are we dealing with some kind of a quick at something? What is the nature of this thing?

MR. WHARTON: I believe that the -- a witness could probably testify to it.

JUDGE HAND: Would he make some comments for us, because I simply don't understand.

WITNESS KENNEDY: I do agree that that is good point. These papers were put together for the entire Geological Society of America audience for a field trip, and our contribution to this article is a generalized conceptual model for the Southern California borderland as we saw it at the time. We were not drawing any major conclusions in this paper. It is a formerly unpublished paper.

JUDGE HAND: And when you say you were drawing a model, am I to assume that like most models these days, there is a lot of uncertainty in the model?

can see, at a very small scale, and there is a lot of speculation, as I tried to point out, in connecting major faults in this model, to give the reader a feeling for the position that we are -- were taking at the time of the writing of the article, the position, and then you would say the intermediate point of a lot of this research.

JUDGE HAND: And in view of the complicated and important topic that we are faced with, is this a good place for this Board to get data from to base an opinion on?

WITNESS KENNEDY: With respect to my own research,

I would say no, there are a lot of published papers on

faulting within the San Diego coastal region I have been

involved in that it seems to me would be far better information to go to if my testimony is to be very specific.

JUDGE HAND: Mr. Wharton, then can you explain to me why we are looking at this in view of what I just heard?

MR. WHARTON: Mr. Chairman, I haven't introduced the document into evidence. There are certain statements made in this particular document that I would like to discuss with Dr. Kennedy, some of them -- one of the statements that I am referring to right now, he has said he essentially agrees with that particular statement. I would like an explanation of it.

He can testify as to whether the statement is an accurate statement or not an accurate statement. I am not asking for the document to speak for itself. Dr. Kennedy is here. Dr. Kennedy, as I said, he can agree or disagree. He can say this is not part of what he did or he can say that it is part of what he did.

It is an informational document I think will help the Board to center on the evidence that we are trying to elicit. For example, this last paragraph, if this particular paragraph -- if he basically agrees with this paragraph, then we would be looking at the possibility or it is an offer of proof, does this -- does the Cristianitos zone of deformation

kind of formation agree with this particular statement.

Now, I am not offering this document at this time for the truth of it as a fully authenticated document. I think it is a good document to get Dr. Kennedy's thinking, and he can testify to it. I am not using it to contradict something.

JUDGE KELLEY: You know, we have had with other witnesses so far these sort of brief overview statements. Now here you don't have a witness with prepared testimony, but I wondered if it wouldn't be helpful, really, to all of us, if you could take a few minutes just yourself to indicate what your objectives are, and what you expect to elicit from the witness.

MR. WHARTON: The areas that I wanted to get into were -- the first, which has already been testified to was the statement as to the length and the nature of that formation known as the Newport-Inglawood Rose Canyon fault zone. I believe that this has already been gone through.

The paragraph that I am looking at right now, looking towards the statement here where he is talking about the Newport-Inglewood Rose Canyon fault zone, and there it is stated that short en echelon second-order faults are associated with each major fault zone, and commonly splay from the primary fault that angles from 20 to 40 degrees.

The purpose of looking at this is to see as a

general proposition, is that the nature of these kinds of these particular faults, and that is Newport-Inglewood fault zone does have the second-order faults which commonly splay from the primary fault.

The purpose of that is after going through that, to have Dr. Kennedy look at the map that he drew of the Cristianitos zone of deformation and to see if the Cristianitos zone of deformation, if mapped, generally falls inside what was anticipated when he said that a second-order fault, common -- it is splaying from a primary fault at an angle of 20 to 40 degrees.

That will give us, I believe, some better understanding of the nature of what the Cristianitos zone of deformation is. What we know now is it is a feature, but we haven't got any further indications of what it is.

Also, there is a statement in here regarding whether or not there is an opinion stated here as to the -that the offshore zones represent through-going right-slip
faults within the underlying basement rocks. This is as I
say a statement regarding this particular NewportInglewood fault zone. Dr. Kennedy participated in writing
this, and I would like to elicit further from him whether
this statement is accurate to his knowledge, and whether it
is something that is evidence for the Board to consider, that
is, that it is a throughgoing right-slip fault.

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And then, finally, to get the overall picture of what the Newport-Inglewood fault zone is, there is a statement here regarding in being part of the Catalina Block and then to get some explanation of what the meaning of and significance of it being part of the Catalina Block is.

The other testimony I am looking towards is testimony in the other publication in this document, entitled "Faulting Offshore San Diego and Northern Baja California," where there are statements in the article that the Rose Canyon fault apparently merges with Vallecitos San Miguel fault zone and possible connections other -- some other places to find out any update that Dr. Kennedy may have as to -- as far as the statement in this particular article, and I do balieve that he has testified that this is his area that he -- of his expertise, checking -- find -- find out if we can get any idea of if it does merge, how long the fault zone would be, and then the significance of any connection, if there is a connection, between the OZD or the Rose Canyon portion of the OZD, with the Vallecitos-San Miguel, what significance that would have, and then looking at the maps of Alba Blanca and Rose Canyon, to see any possible connections, and any further information he may have regarding the connections between the Rose Canyon and the Alba Blanca or the Vallecitos San Miguel fault, that is overview of what my direct examination, I would like to get into.

MR. PIGOTT: Mr. Chairman, with the exception of the latter subjects having to do with -- really falling within the words "extent" or "length" of the OZD in Issue Number 4, the other points that Mr. Wharton discusses would appear to be no more than a second chance at cross-examining Dr. Kennedy on the same matters that both Drs. Kennedy and Greene have been put on the stand by the Staff.

This same article was glancingly referred to, I think, by me in the cross-examination earlier this morning as the first article that I guess got Kennedy and Greene into this mess.

But I object to this examination, or further examination of Dr. Kennedy, alone, with respect to the Cristianitos zone of deformation and the OZD as it applies in the area of San Onofre.

I had expected to hear further direct with respect to the Mexican faults, the Vallecitos, Agua Blanca, et cetera, and I think that is proper additional direct. I do not think that the other areas are proper additional direct.

MR. WHARTON: Mr. Chairman, I am on direct. I believe I have been told to go on direct a little earlier than I thought. I believe, on direct, I can go where I want to, as long as it is relevant to this particular case, and it is certainly relevant to this case.

You have indicated you don't want me to go too far

on cross. I am at a loss on which way to go.

JUDGE KELLEY: My indication was to Mr. Barlow, who told me he was going to develop his direct case on cross, and that was what bothered me in that regard.

In any event, your primary focus here -- you told me this morning, when I asked you what was the difference between what was being done this morning and what you were going to do on direct, was that you were going to focus on the Rose Canyon and the southern end, basically.

MR. WHARTON: Well, it has to do with the total length of the fault.

JUDGE KELLEY: Okay, but that was the focus, and I believe that you made a distinction between the two.

In any event, at this stage, if you are down south, so to speak, you don't have any overlap with the Cristianitos up north, and we can see how things come out as and when you get up there.

I think it would be premature, and now is not the time for a ruling of any kind. I appreciate your overview list of questions, to give us some feel for where you want to go.

And with that, why don't you go ahead.

BY MR. WHARTON:

Q I believe I had asked you whether you agreed
with the statement: "Short, en echelon, second-order faults

are associated with each major fault zone and commonly splayed from the primary faults at angles from 20 to 40 degrees."

Do you have any disagreement with that particular statement?

MR. CHANDLER: Mr. Chairman, I would just like to note an objection to this form of questioning. I believe at this point Dr. Kennedy is Mr. Wharton's witness, and while I think we should have a little latitude with leading questions, I think we have come to a point where we have exceeded that.

MR. WHARTON: Mr. Chairman, I could ask if he agrees with everything here. This is the foundation for asking other questions.

JUDGE KELLEY: I am going to overrule the objection as leading. Some leading may be helpful here and, moreover, leading questions aren't all that bad with a witness as sophisticated as Mr. Kennedy is. So go ahead.

But I have a question, myself. The sentence prior thereto talks of Whittier, Elsinore and an Jacinto. Did I misunderstand that you had this 20 to 40 portion of the next sentence referring to Newport and Inglewood?

MR. WHARTON: Yes.

JUDGE KELLEY: And how does that happen? Am I misreading it?

MR. WHARTON: Well, the full sentence reads: "The length, trend and character to these two major offshore fault

zones," and it refers to the offshore fault zones in this article.

JUDGE KELLEY: Oh, are comparable to; all right.

MR. WHARTON: The two refer to Newport, Inglewood, Rose Canyon fault zones and Palos Verdes.

JUDGE KELLEY: Fine. I misread it. Go ahead.

MR. WHARTON: Okay, and they are comparable to

these other faults.

JUDGE KELLEY: Yes.

BY MR. WHARTON:

Q I believe there was a question pending.

A Okay, and the answer to your question then is, if I still remember it correctly, is that, again, I have to refer to those faults that I have worked on. I can't refer to the faults in the entire map; those faults immediately offshore from the San Diego coastal area; for example, the Coronado bank fault. They are splayned. They splay from one another, reconnect in certain places, sometimes splay and stop in very short amount of distances; sometimes lie en echelon with one another; very, very complex pattern when you look at these faults in detail.

So that statement for the faults that I have worked on, these en echelon, second-order faults, are associated with each major fault zone, I can't say, but with respect to the Coronado bank fault and immediately offshore to

the Rose Canyon fault. There are splays, there are discontinuous sections, and there are areas where these angles of 20 to 40 degrees do hold true.

Q The fact they are commonly splayed from primary faults at angles from 20 to 40 degrees, is this particular phenomena fairly common in these short, en echelon faults that you are referring to, in general, without referring to the ones you know particularly? In general, from your knowledge, is this a fairly common phenomena?

A As I think I just stated, these sorts of things do occur, but a lot of other types of splays in discontinuities, in short segments, also occur. So these are amongst the characteristics that could be included in the faults I have looked at immediately offshore from San Diego.

Q In looking at the map that you have done of the Cristianitos zone deformation and its relationship to the offshore zone of deformation, does the relationship of those two features correspond to a short, en echelon, second-order fault, splaying from a primary fault at angles from 20 to 40 degrees?

MR. CHANDLER: Mr. Chairman, I understood that we were talking about the southern end of the OZD at this point in time on direct. Somehow, we are back -- I am really not sure where we are goin; on this.

MR. WHARTON: I would ask your indulgence.

In the process of preparing direct, at Noontime

I was reviewing this, and this came to me, and I think it is
a very important point, but I don't want to pursue it too long.

The question, as posed, I think it is an important question, if he can answer.

MR. CHANDLER: Well, my point is very simple,
Mr. Chairman. We had available, and we will have available
again, Dr. Greene and Dr. Kennedy to discuss their report,
and I would presume cross-examination, even from Mr. Wharton,
may be appropriate on certain aspects of the CZD.

I understood that the scope of the direct of Dr. Kennedy was going to focus on the Rose Canyon and southward projections, if you will.

JUDGE KELLEY: Well, that was my understanding, too. But if this is a particular question you want to put, Mr. Wharton, we could argue about it longer than it will take to ask it later. If this is a long line of questioning, that may be different. If this is just a point you want to make, then go ahead and make it.

BY MR. WHARTON:

- Q Do you remember the question?
- A Would you repeat it?

MR. WHARTON: Could we have the question read back, please?

(The previous question was played back.)

MR. PIGOTT: Objection, on the grounds that the question assumes a fact not in evidence; that is, that there is a relationship between the Cristianitos zone of deformation, as it has been styled, and the offshore zone of deformation.

JUDGE KELLEY: Do you want to recast your question in hypothetical terms?

MR. WHARTON: I will re-read the question.

BY MR. WHARTON:

Q Looking at the map, as prepared by Greene and Kennedy, and which is an exhibit in this case --

QUESTION: Is that Plate 1?

MR. WHARTON: I believe it is Plate 1 to the SER?
BY MR. WHARTON:

Zone of deformation and the offshore zone of deformation and their angles from each other, can you compare whether or not those features as shown in your map correspond to what you refer to here as short, second-order faults, which commonly splay from the primary fault and angles from 20 to 40 degrees?

A I don't feel that I know enough about the area that is reflected on Plate 1 with respect to that intersection to really be able to relate that particular kind of relationship, second-order, to what I have seen, let's say, in the Coronado bank fault, where I have done a great deal more work and have

1 been able to see the relationships in far more detail. 2 Q From your review of the Cristianitos -- the map 3 that you drew, and from your understanding of that particular paragraph, is it possible that the Cristianitos zone of 5 deformation is a second-order fault which is splaying from 6 the offshore zone of deformation? 7 MR. PIGOTT: I object, as calling for speculation. 8 MR. WHARTON: I will rephrase the question. BY MR. WHARTON: 10 Q In answering the previous question, do you have 11 the ability to form an opinion as to whether or not it is 12 a second-order fault which splays from a primary fault? 13 A No, I wouldn't want to say that. 14 Can you form any opinion about that, whatsoever? 15 A No, I really can't. I don't know enough about the 16 age relationships in the area of the Cristianitos. 17 Q What information would you need to know to be 18 able to make that determination? 19 A In the case of the Cristianitos, I am not really 20 certain. 21 That is, the CZD, you don't know what you would 22 need to make that determination? 23 A No. 24 MR. CHANDLER: Dr. Kennedy, could you speak up 25 when you answer?

1 WITNESS KENNEDY: Yes, I will try. 2 MR. CHANDLER: Thank you. 3 BY MR. WHARTON: Okay. Would you describe the off-shore extensions 5 of the Rose Canyon fault zone as mapped in your map sheets 40 6 and 42? Do you have those map sheets with you? 7 JUDGE KELLEY: Are you in the SER? MR. WHARTON: No, this is a separate map that I 9 believe has been done by Dr. Kennedy. 10 WITNESS KENNEDY: Yes, I do have those with me. 11 JUDGE KELLEY: Could you identify them a little 12 more specifically? 13 MR. WHARTON: Yes. 14 MR. PIGOTT: Are the other parties to be afforded 15 copies of this map? 16 MR. WHARTON: This is the only map that I have 17 available. I am not putting the map in as evidence; I am just 18 asking him to review and to explain how he mapped these 19 particular features. 20 MR. PIGOTT: I am going to object to examination 21 of private documents between you and the witness. 22 JUDGE KELLEY: Let me just interject. This is 23 something Mr. Wharton brought up earlier. I don't know if 24 you heard it. He has some extra copies of various things 25

coming down. They are not here yet. The first one was the

1 Green Book. So, at that point, I said, "Well, let's go 2 ahead," and then we found some more Green Books. 3 Maybe we have run into a problem with the map. That is the only one we have got now, right? 5 MR. WHARTON: That is correct. 6 May I have about a 15-minute break to review this 7 and see where the copies are that I am supposed to be getting? 8 JUDGE KELLEY: Well, we haven't been working very 9 long. 10 MR. WHARTON: I have. 11 JUDGE KELLEY: This day is going to disappear on 12 us, I am afraid, without much getting done. 13 MR. CHANDLER: Mr. Chairman, the Staff does have 14 a copy of the map, I believe the same map. If the Applicants 15 may somehow -- perhaps we can move forward. 16 MR. PIGOTT: "Somehow" what? 17 MR. CHANDLER: Move forward, somehow. 18 JUDGE KELLEY: Mr. Kennedy, you have got one, right? 19 WITNESS KENNEDY: Yes, I do. 20 JUDGE KELLEY: So we are short two, as a minimum. 21 Mr. Wharton, is there some discrete area you could 22 move to in the hope that the map will show up pretty soon? 23 MR. WHARTON: Yes. I will go to a different area. 24 JUDGE KELLEY: All right. 25

BY MR. WHARTON:

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Q Going to Page 26 of the article, "Implications of Fault Patterns," on Page 26, the first paragraph: "Second-order fold access a similarly related to these fault zones. These structural relationships follow the stress pattern for wrench faulting described by Moody and Hill, 1956, and Wilcox, et al, 1973, and suggests that the offshore zones represent through-going, right-slip faults within the underlying basement rocks."

MR. PIGOTT: I am going to ask for a basis as to whether or not this witness, who wrote this, has done the requisite kind of research to support it.

MR. WHARTON: I am just going to ask him. BY MR. WHARTON:

Q Dr. Kennedy, did you participate in writing this particular sentence?

A No, I didn't.

Q Do you have any knowledge regarding this particular sentence? That is, knowledge that you could agree or disagree with what is in this particular sentence?

A Well, again, I think that sentence refers to the regional aspects of the model, and I repeat that I worked in very detailed fashion in the faults immediately offshore from the San Diego coastal area and in segments of those faults; not in the regional picture of the faults.

1	Q Have you formed any opinion as to whether or not
2	the Newport/Inglewood/Rose Canyon fault zone is a through-
3	going fault?
	하는 얼마 없는데 하는데 얼마나 되었다. 그는 나는데 보지 않는데 하는 말에 있다. 나 먹지는 나무를
4	A No, I have not.
5	Q The article at Page 26 states here, "The Gulf of
6	Santa Catalina/San Diego trough region of the Southern
7	California continental borderland contains a major structural
8	block here called the Catalina Block, which probably was
9	formed and is presently being influenced by wrench tectonics."
10	Did you participate in, or have knowledge of,
11	the contents of this particular sentence?
12	A No. Again, that is outside of the area of San
13	Diego coastal margin.
14	Q Can you state whether, from your knowledge, whether
15	the Southern California continental borderland contains a
16	major structural block called the Catalina Block?
17	A Yes, I can state that.
18	In this conceptual model, we do define Catalina
19	Block.
20	O Is the Newport/Inglewood/Rose Canyon fault zone
21	part of the Catalina Block?
22	A As the map shows, again in this conceptual model,
23	it does bound that block, by definition.
24	Q There is a sentence here that, "The Catalina Block

was probably formed, and is presently being influenced by,

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wrench tectonics. Do you agree with that statement?

A Again, we state, as proposed by Wilcox and Harding, and others, as they describe wrench tectonics in a very gross fashion, I would agree with that.

Q What does the expression, "Presently being influenced by wrench tectonics" mean?

A What we -- and I say "we;" I will speak for myself.
What I would mean by that is that there is current tectonic
activity in the Southern California borderland, currently.

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Q The other statement here, "Differences in the rate of right slip along these fault zones -- referring to the Rose Canyon fault zone and the Palos Verdes Hills-Coronado Bank fault zone -- could result in elongation and rotation of the block."

6 Can you state what that particular sentence means?

A. I can state what I think the sentence means. However, I didn't write the sentence.

Q. Well, regardless, if you have knowledge of what that sentence means, could you tell us what that sentence means?

A. I think that --

MR. CHANDLER: Mr. Chairman, I would object to such speculation by Dr. Kennedy. I mean he just clearly indicated he didn't write it.

JUDGE KELLEY: Could you give me again the sentence we're looking at now?

MR. WHARTON: Yes. "Differences --

JUDGE KELLEY: The last one?

MR. WHARTON: Last sentence on Page 26.

JUDGE KELLEY: And that is not your sentence,

23 you say.

THE WITNESS: No, it's not.

JUDGE KELLEY: Objection sustained.

Q. You stated that you agreed that the Gulf of Santa Catalina/San Diego trough region is presently being influenced by wrench tectonics means?

BY MR. WHARTON:

MR. PIGOTT: I'm going to object. There's no showing that this is this man's expertise, that he has done any studies on it. His name happens to be attached to the article for one specific small portion and Intervenors are trying to ratchet him into supporting the whole of the article. I think we've been patient in listening to it but I think it's established beyond question that this is just not an area that this person should be questioned on and I object to any further questions such as this.

JUDGE KELLEY: I thought essentially the same question had been asked about three or four minutes and he had answered it in a rather general way but he had given an answer.

You said something to the effect that you thought that the area was tectonically active; isn't that right?

May I ask you if the wrench tectonics area is one of your specialties or areas of expertise as we say?

THE WITNESS: No. And I think I just stated that the way we're using the term "wrench" as it comes directly from earlier workers, in particular Wilcox and Hardings' paper written a couple of decades ago, we're

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using this in a very simplistic conceptual way, not something that is a very determinative term.

JUDGE KELLEY: It seems to me the answer you gave earlier was about all you could say; is that fair?

THE WITNESS: That's correct.

JUDGE KELLEY: Then you should move on.

MR. WHARTON: Yes, I will.

BY MR. WHARTON:

Q. From the same publication or article on Page 29, "Faulting Offshore at San Diego and Northern Baja California" by Mark Legg and and Michael P. Kennedy, did you participate in writing this particular article?

A. In a very minor way and that is that I sat on Mark Legg's doctoral committee and I have reviewed this article and I again contributed that portion that I also contributed to the article with Green and others.

JUDGE KELLEY: Were you going to be calling Mark Legg later?

MR. WHARTON: Yes, I will.

JUDGE KELLEY: All right.

BY MR. WHARTON:

Q. You have reviewed this article with Mark Legg?

A. I have reviewed the article, yes.

Q. In the process of review, would you be in the position of advising Mr. Legg to either delete parts of the

article prior to publication?

A. In view of the fact that this doesn't constitute a formal publication, prior to publication, yes.

And I'd like to also add that again this is a conceptual model and probably three orders of magnitude more conceptual than the Greene and other paper.

Q. There is a statement in this particular article at Page 41. I'll simply ask if you agree or disagree with the statement. It would be the third paragraph:

"In summary, the Newport-Inglewood-Rose Canyon-Vallecitos-San Miguel fault zone is characterized by right stepping en echelon faults with Quaternary to Holocene offsets in many places."

Going down to the -- I won't read all the way through. "Gastil, et al., and Brune and Simons' volumes discuss the details of the Vallecitos and San Miguel fault zones and Greene in all his volume discussed the details of the Newport-Inglewood zone.

"Curvature in the Rose Canyon fault zone bounds prominent structural loads in Mission Bay, San Diego Bay and La Jolla Canyon and structural highs at Mt. Soledad and Pt. Loma. This vertical relief is suggested to be a result of the right-stepping oblique slip along the Rose Canyon fault zone forming local regions of tension and compression.

for?

"To the north, the fault zone merges with the Newport-Inglewood fault zone. To the south, it apparently merges with the Vallecitos-San Miguel fault zone, although connection with the Tres Hermanos or Agua Blanca fault zones is possible."

Do you agree with the contents of that particular paragraph?

MR. CHANDLER: Mr. Chairman, I'll object as being extremely compound. I think this is a concluding kind of statement which contains numerous conclusions. It ought to be broken up into its component pieces.

MR. WHARTON: I'll break it up.

JUDGE KELLEY: I think it also might be useful to establish first whether this is in any respect Kennedy or this is Mark Legg or who is responsible for the paragraph.

BY MR. WHARTON:

- Q. Would you state if you wrote any of this paragraph.
 - A. I am responsible for certain parts.
 - Q. Would you state which parts you're responsible
- A. Yes. The conceptual portion of this paragraph having to do with the relationship between the Newport-Inglewood-Vallecitos-San Miguel is largely -- is not mine.

Starting with the part having to do with the

curvature in the Rose Canyon fault, having to do with the structual highs of Mt. Soledad and Pt. Loma, having to do with the local regions of tension and compression -- those are my parts and those have been published in other papers of mine.

- Q. Okay. But you didn't write anything regarding the merging of the Newport-Inglewood fault zones to the south of the Vallecitos-San Miguel fault zones.
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Would you disagree with that statement in this article?
- MR. PIGOTT: Objection. He's already stated he has no basis for making an opinion on this area.

BY MR. WHARTON:

- Q. Do you have any knowledge of this particular subject matter, that is the merging or possible merging of the Newport-Inglewood fault zone with the Vallecitos-San Miguel fault zone?
- A. Only that that is in the literature that others have already published.
- Q. Is there any evidence to indicate that the Rose Canyon fault zone may extend to form a structural relationship with the Agua Blanca fault zone?
- A. Again I'd have to answer that that speculation
 of this sort has been made by others and it's in the

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literature. It's not something that I've worked on
   directly.
        Q. Are you testifying that you haven't done any
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   work in determining the southerly extent of the Rose Canyon
   fault?
        A. What do you mean by "southerly"? Extend from
   where to where?
             Well, from your knowledge, how far down does
   the Rose Canyon fault zone extend at this point, as far as
   your knowledge right now?
     A. I've studied the Rose Canyon fault zone in the
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   San Diego Continental Margin region.
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        Q. And what is your opinion as far as how far
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   south the Rose Canyon fault zone extends?
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   A. I've only studied it in the San Diego region.
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     far south as the Mexican border in that that was my
   boundary with respect to international problems that I was
   able to work.
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              MR. WHARTON: Mr. Chairman, I would like
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   about five minutes. I just need to review this map.
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               JUDGE KELLEY: We know we have to quit at 5:00
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   today. That's two hours from now.
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             Let's take ten minutes now and maybe another ten
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25 (Brief recess)

around 4:00.

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JUDGE KELLEY: Very well, ladies and gentlemen, back on the record.

Mr. Kennedy, are you ready?

THE WITNESS: Yes, I am.

JUDGE KELLEY: Thank you.

Mr. Wharton, do you want to resume?

BY MR. WHARTON:

Q Mr. Kennedy, I had asked you previously if you had a copy of what's referred to as Map 42, Recency and Character of Faulting Offshore from Metropolitan San Diego listed as by Mr. P. Kennedy and S. H. Clark. Do you have a copy of that with you?

A. Yes, I do.

Q. Could you get that out, please?

MR. PIC. I: Mr. Chairman, I found that our geologic people did have copies of that map, so at least Applicants can follow him. I don't know if the Board has a copy of it or not.

JUDGE KELLEY: I'm afraid the Board does not.

JUDGE HAND: Do we need it?

MR. WHARTON: I believe I could have Dr. Kennedy refer to it -- put it up and have Dr. Kennedy refer to it.

23 This is one of the problems that T was referring to with

24 having to go on direct right away which was a total

25 surprise to me. These are all the maps that we have; I don't

Do you have any closer time frame as far as when

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1 it was --

MR. WHARTON: Strike that.

BY MR. WHARTON:

Q. When was the map officially published, that is to the best of your recollection within a month?

A. I don't think it actually was available for sale until early 1981, but these had 1980 dates on them because of -- by the time they were initially submitted to the state printer for publication.

Q. What is the intent of drawing up a map such as this?

A. The title of the map is Recency and Character of Faulting, I believe, and the intent was to try to substantiate the recency or the most recent movement where possible along faults that we have mapped by principally reflection methods.

Q. So would this map contain the latest information regarding the recency and character of faulting offshore for metropolitan San Diego?

- A. As far as what I have done, yes.
- Q. There is an abstract that goes with this map.

 Do you have a copy of that abstract?
 - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. Did you write this abstract?
- 25 A. Yes.

A.

Q. Were you the primary author of this abstract? Yes, I was. Page No. 4, Character of Faulting. It says, "The 3 0. area study is transsected by the Rose Canyon fault zone on the east, the Coronado Bank fault zone centrally and the 5 San Diego trough fault on the west. Together these fault zones comprise a 35- to 40-kilometer wide complex domain of 7 deformation characterized by tectonic compressional highs and tensional lows." Did you write that particular paragraph? 10 Yes, I did. 11 12 And I take it you would stand behind that particular paragraph today? 13 14 A. Yes, I would. 15 It goes on, "The overall character and relatively through-going nature of these fault zones have 16 been discussed previously," and you have cites, "and are 17 18 summarized in the following discussion of their characteristics within the area of this study. The Rose 19 Canyon fault zone lies principally on shore and along the 20 eastern margin of the study area. We have therefore based 21 our description of its general character on earlier work." 22 23 Now that's an accurate description of your thinking and opinion on that matter at this time? 24

Yes, it is. And the earlier work was work that

I had also completed.

Q. Okay. And it goes on, "Rose Canyon fault zone is considered regionally to be part of the Newport-Inglewood-Rose Canyon-Vallecitos-San Miguel fault system."

Did you write that paragraph?

- A. I did read that -- or did write that, and you'll notice the citations following it that that statement is based on a work of others.
 - Q Which part of that are you attributing to others?
- A. The entire statement comes from the papers that are cited following what you just read.
- Q. Would the inclusion of this as the Rose Canyon fault zone to be part of Newport-Inglewood-Rose Canyon-Vallecitos-San Miguel fault system be an indication by you that you agree with the nomenclature of this being this full name of the fault system?
- My answer to that is again in a conceptual fashion. We cite the Moore paper which was the initial paper written conceding the Newport-Inglewood-Rose Canyon fault zone as a related structure. The other papers which we have discussed earlier, the Greene and others and the Legg and Kennedy papers as to putting this into further speculative small-scale model.
- Q. Could one assume in reading this that you, by publishing this, do not have strong disagreement with the

- authors on this characterization as the Newport-Inglewood-Rose Canyon-Vallecitos-San Miguel fault system?
- I don't have strong disagreement with it. 3 Again I'd like to repeat that it is a speculation

in a model sense. 5

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- You have done extensive studies of the Rose Canyon fault zone?
 - Yes, I have within the San Diego coastal area.
- Okay. Could you state what the slip rate is of the Rose Canyon fault?
- I think that I should refer back to some of the literature that I have written on the order of five or six years ago to give you those exact numbers, if you'd like me to do that; it would take a few minutes.
 - I would, yes.
- I do have that information in front of me now.

This paragraph is from a paper entitled 18 "Character and Recency of Faulting, San Diego Metropolitan Area," published in 1975.

To be complete, I would need to read on the order of a full page of text. If I can omit the documentation of the offset stratigraphic horizons and read just the last paragraph which summarizes these stratigraphic separations, I think that it would speed things up.

O. That'll be fine.

n

Could we have a reference to the pages?

A. Yes. The discussion would begin on Page 8 under a subtitle, "Rose Canyon Fault Zone," continued through Page 9, 10, 11, 12 and end on Page 13, part of that text being figures.

O. Thank you.

A. The final paragraph states, "By comparing the relative amounts of fault displacements with the ages of the strata faulted, we can reconstruct a long history of faulting probably post-dating the age of the middle Eocene, approximately 50 million years, or possibly the middle Miocene Otay Formation, approximately 10 million years.

"In pre-dating the age of the upper Pliocene
San Diego Formation, approximately two million years, assuming
that the 800 meters of vertical separation revealed by well
data occurred in the past 50 million years, 150 meters in
the past -- excuse me -- in the past 150 million years and
10 meters in the past 100,000 years as postulated above,
an average rate of dip-slip for this -- or rather it should
be dip separation for this period is between 10 and 15
centimeters per 10 to the third years. The average rate of
strike-slip fault movement based on offsets of the upper
Pliocene San Diego Formation and the shoreline of Pt. La Jolla
is one to two meters per 10 to the third years."

I didn't hear that figure, 10 to 15 centimeters.

What was that for; over what period on the dip slip?

A. Okay. To go back for the dip separation, 800 meters of vertical separation revealed by well data, which was discussed earlier in this text, occurred in the past 50 million years, 150 meters in the past one million years, and 10 meters in the past 100,000 years. That would reveal an average rate of 15 centimeters per thousand years.

Q. Okay. On Page 5, Paragraph 3, it states there the multi-part complexity of the Rose Canyon fault zone can be followed south offshore to San Diego Bay and the adjacent continental shelf.

Would you show on the map there ' you can follow it offshore to the San Diego Bay and adjacent continental shelf and refer to what you are referring to as the continental shelf on the map?

A. This part of the map that you're referring to, as stated in this text, comes principally from the work of myself and Ed Welday. That is Map Sheet 40.

Our conclusion in Map Sheet 40 was that at least one splay of the Rose Canyon fault extending from the La Jolla-Mission Bay area of San Diego crosses San Diego Bay in the vicinity of Harbor Island, crosses Coronado in the central portion and it's onshore as a series of en echelon, very discontinuous faults and is part of offshore silver-strand(ph) or what we refer to as the offshore bite

of San Diego.

Q. Okay. Further in that paragraph, "The major elements of the zones of this part of San Diego trend northerly, have uninterrupted length of at least five to ten kilometers and include this Spanish bite, the Coronado and the Silver Strand faults."

Would you explain what you mean by that?

A. The major elements of the Rose Canyon fault zone within this part of San Diego Bay and offshore bites have been given the names again in the report by Kennedy and Welday. The names were established, given formal citation, given formal type areas as the three faults — this being the first step, the second fault being this step and the third fault being the step closest to the Silver Strand.

BY MR. WHARTON:

g Have you determined whether or not there is a structural relationship between the Rose Canyon fault zone and the Coronado fault?

A (WITNESS KENNEDY) The Coronado fault, you mean the Coronado Banks fault, or the --

Q Yeah, the Coronado Banks fault.

A No, we have not.

Q Have you looked in -- have you done any research into that particular area to see if there is any relationship between those two faults?

A No, I have not.

o okay, the three faults that we referred to before as the Spanish Bight, the Coronado and the Silver Strand faults, is it possible that these three faults could continue south along the Baja coast, connect with the Alba Blanca fault?

MR. PIGOTT: Objection. Calling for speculation.

MR. WHARTON: Mr. Chairman, we do have situations here where there is possible and likely -- I think the area should be pursued. If he has expertise in the area, he can give some indication of the possibility, no possibility, likeliness, or whatever.

MR. PIGOTT: I don't care what he answers. I just don't like the questions coming out that way.

JUDGE KELLEY: Mr. Kennedy, have you studied these areas that Mr. Wharton is asking you about?

NITNESS KENNEDY: No. I think I mentioned I have not really worked south of the Mexican border.

JUDGE KELLEY: And the three that you refer to are south of the border? I think there were three.

he was referring to with the -- well, I am reading the sentence again. The longest individual faults of the Rose Canyon here trend generally northwest and have uninterrupted length of only a few kilometers, and includes the Mount Soledad Rose Canyon -- I am sorry, wrong sentence.

of San Diego trend northerly, have uninterrupted length of at least five kilometers and includes the Spanish Bight, the Coronado, and the Silver Strand faults. Now, what I am trying to do is put all of these together. It is by indication from this and the testimony has been that there is these elements of the zone, and these are three elements of the zone. I am trying to find out how far south they go, if he has any knowledge of that.

JUDGE KELLEY: Well, the basic issue seems to me to be whether you have studied these in such a way that you could answer the question, and I guess you will know that yourself, so why don't you go ahead and answer it.

WITNESS KENNEDY: Well, again I repeat that if you 1 look at the southern end of this, it is right at the Mexican 2 3 border, the Silver Strand fault is mapped as far south as we could because of international problems of working in Maxican 5 waters. I have not worked south of where the Silver Strand is 6 shown on this map. 7 Others have speculated in the literature having 8 to do with this relationship. I have not. BY MR. WHARTON: 10 O Okay, then would you -- from your survey and from the map there, is it your testimony then that the Rose Canyon 11 fault and -- which includes the Spanish Bight, the Coronado, 12 and the Silver Strand faults, have been mapped down to the 13 border? 14 A (WITNESS KENNEDY) That's correct. You can see on 15 16 the map. 17 O And you would consider those continuous down to the border? 18 A I think you can see in this area, here is the 19 Mexican border, and you see all the faults stop right at the 20 21 border. Q Okay. 22 A I mean, on our diagram they stop, because of not 23 24 working beyond that point. O Okay, so the only reason they don't continue is 25

there is no data to determine whether they do continue?63 1 That is correct. 2 A Okay, now I just ask, and maybe we have done it, 3 have you done any research south of the border, in any way 4 whatsoever, to determine whether or not these faults extend 5 further south? A No, I haven't. 7 MR. CHANDLER: Mr. Chairman? MR. WHARTON: That is all I have for direct. Mr. 9 Chairman, I believe that we have identified the map. I would 10 identify the map as Intervenor's Exhibit number 3. I 11 believe there has been full authentication of the map and to 12 testify to the map, and I would introduce it into evidence as 13 Intervenor's Exhibit Number 1 in evidence. 14 MR. CHANDLER: Mr. Chairman, I have not been 15 provided with a copy of the map or the text. The copy I was 16 17 provided I have since given to the Board. MR. PIGOTT: It is about the second or third 18 Intervenor's 1, isn't it? 19 MR. WHARTON: The first one that gets into 20 evidence -- it is identified as 3. I can go into evidence as 21 Intervenor's 3. 22 JUDGE KELLEY: Got that? Intervenor's number 3? 23 MR. PIGOTT: I am going to object. 24 JUDGE KELLEY: Now, Mr. Chandler wants a chance to 25

look it over. I am going to defer a ruling on your motion to 1 have it admitted. 2 (Whereupon, the above-mentioned 3 document was marked as Inter-4 venor's Exhibit No. 3 for 5 identification.) 6 MR. WHARTON: Mr. Chairman, I am just raising a 7 question here. We were in the middle of the Applicant's 8 cross-examination when was put on the direct examination. 9 I suppose that the Applicants are going to 10 continue with cross-examination, and we would like cross-11 examination also, and we have an hour and a half, today. 12 JUDGE KELLEY: Can someone who thinks he has an 13 excellent memory remember exactly what we decided to do? 14 Otherwise we can have the reporter play it back, but do you 15 want to try? 16 MR. CHANDLER: I will try my memory, rather than 17 try the reporter for a moment. 18 JUDGE KELLEY: All right. 19 MR. CHANDLER: It is my recollection that upon 20 conclusion of the direct case, Mr. Pigott was going to 21 resume cross, which would cover both the direct case presented 22 by the Staff, as well as the testimony now given on direct 23 by Dr. Kennedy, followed by cross by Intervenors, followed by 24 cross on this limited amount of testimony by Dr. Kennedy, and 25

1 any redirect that may be necessary of Drs. Green and Kent. MR. WHARTON: Mr. Chairman, I point out the 3 timing in that as I say, much against my wishes, I was forced to go to direct without being fully prepared. We now have an 5 hour and a half left in the day for Green and Kennedy, Drs. Green and Kennedy, and I don't know how long all of what Mr. 6 7 Pigott is going to do now, which is cross-examine on my direct, and finish his cross-examine. I would suspect we are not going 9 to have very much time ourselves for cross-examination, and I 10 would respectfully submit that one of the reasons we didn't want to go out of order is so something like this wouldn't 11 12 happen. JUDGE KELLEY: Did Mr. -- well, for the record, 13 I understand what you are saying. Did Mr. Chandler's state-14 ment of the procedural decisions seem correct, you know, 15 whether you dislike it or not, that sounded right to me. 16 MR. PIGOTT: Surprisingly close. 17 MP. CHANDLER: Gee, thanks. 18 MR. PIGOTT: I have just one variation and that 19 20

is I would to the extent possible would cover the cross-

examination of this additional direct.

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MR. CHANDLER: I thought that is what I said.

JUDGE KELLEY: I think he said that.

MR. WHARTON: Mr. Chairman, is either of the

witnesses absolutely not available tomorrow?

MR. CHANDLER: Dr. Green will not be available. 1 MR. WHARTON: That is the witness that we most 2 want to cross-examine, because it is the only chance we have 3 of that witness, and I would submit that if, you know, here we are, we can't cross-examine Dr. Green. I would like to 5 have our cross-examine -- and interrupt Mr. Pigott's cross-6 examination so we may have full cross-examination of Dr. Green 7 and Dr. Kennedy. 8 MR. PIGOTT: If I might start my cross-examination 9 again? 10 JUDGE KELLEY: Well, then let me -- that amounts 15 to a motion, I gather. You are asking that you be allowed to 12 cross-examine Dr. Green now, because he is not available 13 tomurrow? 14 MR. WHARTON: That is correct. . 5 JUDGE KELLEY: All right, let me be clear, Dr. 16 Kennedy a little later on is not going to be available at all. 17 Now, you are not available tomorrow. If necessary, could you 18 19 come back? You are all the way from Washington? MR. CHANDLER: Dr. Green is from Menlo Park. 20 JUDGE KELLEY: Menlo Part. Okay. 21 WITNESS GREEN: Yes, I can come back. I will be 22 out of the country between the 8th and the 18th, but I will 23 be available for questioning outside of that time. 24 MR. PIGOTT: Aren't both of them available 25

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tomorrow morning?

JUDGE KELLEY: I am being told, I thought, that 2 you are not available tomorrow. 3

WITNESS GREEN: I am available in the morning. I have a ten o'clock plane out. I suspect I could change that --JUDGE KELLEY: Well, that -- could you change that a little bit if you had to?

WITNESS GREEN: I will try.

JUDGE KELLEY: All right. Well, can you say with certainty you will be here tomorrow morning at least for an hour or so?

WITNESS GREEN: What time are we going to start, 12 seven?

JUDGE KELLEY: 8:00. 8:00.

WITNESS GREEN: To make your life easier, I 15

suspect I could do that. 16

JUDGE KELLEY: You can?

WITNESS GREEN: Can. 18

> JUDGE KELLEY: Well, I don't think your opp -- tunity to cross-examine Mr. Green is in serious jeopardy at this point, and -- well, at least on the assurance that he will be here tomorrow morning at the outset, so I think we will stick with what we had decided earlier, albeit over your objections that we would go this way, so Mr. Pigott, if you want to pick up on your -- you are now going to combine cross

faults are found along the Cristianites zone of deformation?

Perhaps let me even short-circuit further. Chat is the subject

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1 matter in mind. Let me withdraw the question. I will turn,
2 Dr. Green, to your deposition of April 3, at page 61,
3 commencing at line 11, and I believe I was referring here to

the -- some statements in the SER, but let me start, quote,

"Q, And dropping down to subparagraph (c) in that section that quote, 'minor faults in the area are short in length and occurred below a Pleistocene erosional surface in Tertiary age beds,' unquote, you have no reason to disagree with that particular statement?"

"A Right. I am not certain what is meant by minor faults, but that is a semantics problem, and I won't get into that, but I do agree with the fact that they primarily occur before a Pleistocene erosion surface with the stipulation in a few localities where we indicate that there may be some type of offset on the Pleistocene erosion surface, whether an offset or an erosional remnant we are not sure," end of quote.

Does that statement remain your position with respect to the depth of the faulting or folding in what you have called the Cristianitos zone of deformation?

A (WITNESS GREEN) Yes, it -- I remain to stay with that statement, that is correct.

Q Okay. And just to be a little redundant, there is -- it does not come to the surface, to the sea floor surface?

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Yes, I think in this particular instance we are referring to a syncline that may or may not be related to the OZD.

Q Perhaps if I could direct you to your plate number

A Okay, that is better.

portion of the Cristianitos zone of deformation. Do you see that?

A Yes, just to the left of that.

Q Okay. Then just below the word "void," there is a partially dashed and partially solid line, indicating, I guess, some faulting.

A That is correct.

Q Is that associated with the Cristianitos zone of deformation or the offshore zone of deformation, or either?

A Is it referred to -- I am sorry?

Q Okay. Let me refer you -- no you have the --

A Yes, I have the fault. I know --

o okay.

A You are referring to the dashed fault that lies beneath "void".

Q Yes.

analysis.

Q Can you describe the offshore zone of deformation or characterize it in any way in the areas, let us say, from G-G prime to I-I prime, can you give us a description of the style of faulting or folding that is seen at that location?

A You are referring to the OZD?

Q Yes.

A In that region on this plate, we show two, primarily two faults in the lower part of the plate that lies between G-G prime and I-I prime, and those faults are inferred faults shown by dashed lines, and also questionably inferred faults shown by dashed lines with queries included.

16rpl

Do you have marked on there the syncline that

I believe you said you could measure the one kilometer

to?

A. Yes. Now the syncline would be -- it would not fall between HH Prime and II Prime. It would fall primarily between CC Prime and GG Prime. It extends from CC Prime to GG Prime.

Q. Well to measure then from the Cristianitos Zone of Deformation to that syncline, would you be following the trend of the Cristianitos Zone of Deformation or would you have to take a change in direction there?

A. I'm sorry. I didn't follow that question.

Q. If we are to measure the distance between that syncline and the Cristianitos Zone of Deformation, as you have it mapped --

A. The distance between the two?

Q. Between the two. Yes. I'm sorry.

A. Yes.

Q. Would that be a distance following the trend of your Cristianitos Zone of Deformation or would that require a change in direction to move towards that syncline?

A. Well the Cristianitos Zone of Deformation bends around to parallel or sub-parallel the OZD or that syncline, ... you like.

Q. If one were to follow the trend of the CZD as

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1 you have it mapped there and extend it to a point where it
2 would strike an actual fault of the OZD, how far would that
3 be?

A. Well not being able to measure in here, I would again estimate it somewher: within one kilometer. Perhaps we may find that the two faults would be -- would come together.

Q. Taking a look at the scale, Dr. Greene -- it may be somewhat of an imposition, but I wonder if you would go to your expanded plate, enlarged plate, and identify for us, either with a pointer or otherwise, the distance that you would be looking to as being one kilometer between the Cristianitos Zone of Deformation and the Offshore Zone of Deformation.

A. Okay. I'd like to state one thing here. This is a general region for the intersection so that what I'm going to give you is going to be a very general number.

What we're soing to look at is that we have two primary faults that are shown just beneath the deformation between profiles F Prime -- FF Prime and DD Prime. The lower fault on the map shows a fault that comes in very close to the syncline --

Okay. I'll start again. The Zone of Deformation or the Cristianitos Zone of Deformation in that portion that we're talking about is that portion that lies beneath

the words "of Deformation" between profiles FF Prime and profiles GG Prime. There are two faults that have been mapped in there with dashed lines and questionably dashed lines.

The lower of those faults has a segmen+ that comes very close within -- it's certainly within a kilometer of the syncline, as you see here.

There is another fault beneath shock point 150 on profile GG Prime that is a well-defined fault that continues along and passes to the south somewhere within a kilometer of that previous fault that I discussed as the Cristianitos fault and continues on as the fault that we have not assigned particularly to belong to the Cristianitos Zone of Deformation or to the OZD as such.

It is in this region that I draw circling around just beneath data void incorporating an anticline/
syncline, that general region. I'm not incorporating that in the zone necessarily, but that circumference where we would say that the intersection would be most likely.

I'd like to make one other point is that the intersection could -- and we have discussed this amongst the authors -- that the intersection could extend down in through these areas as well. We don't know what the incorporation of those faults are. It's a general, difficult region for us to interpret.

Q. If I may, I think, pick up on one of the things that we discussed earlier, the nature of your study is really a planned view of the disturbance as seen in that area; correct?

A. That's correct.

Q. So that the fault that is dashed and then continued that you associate with neither the CZD nor the OZD for this purpose -- its significance is perhaps heightened in the absence of anything other than the planned view. For instance, we cannot see where it lies at depth or have any idea of its age.

A. Well except in the legend that we use and then also in that locality where the profile is shown as an illustration in the text dealing with anything about the depth. But again you're right. We're looking at the planned view here and we're looking as if we're looking from the top.

Q. And so we really look at this as though it's everything on one level?

A. Yes. That's correct.

Q. Everything in the same age of strata?

A. That's correct.

Q. Everything in the same amplification or sharpness of deformation? There's no gradation between any of these things?

A. I don't know what you mean by -- we're getting

back into amplification. I'm not sure that I can define it.

But, no, we did not work with amplification,

so that is not shown in any fashion on here. Amplification

is not shown here.

- Q. Well I cannot help but notice on the seismic profiles behind you on that state map that, when you hit something large, they almost jump out of those profiles; do they not?
 - A. I'm not familiar with the state map.
- Q. Okay.
 - A. The one you're referring to.
- Q. Dr. Kennedy is. Is what is on the right side of your State Map 42 an example of what happens when you get a structure with styles of large deformation?
- A. (WITNESS KENNEDY) Well I think what Gary tried to say is that we didn't show the difference between say an isoclinal fold and a very gentle fold by way of symbolity on our map.
- Q. No. I understand that. But my question is:

 Isn't what you have on the right-hand side of your Map 42

 some rather striking examples of the kind of seismic

 profiles you get when there are large amounts of deformation

 present?
 - A. I would say that's true.

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Q. As opposed to the seismic profiles we looked 1 at earlier this morning and didn't make much progress with, 2 which, by comparison, were rather flat --3 MR. CHANDLER: I object, Mr. Chairman. There 4 was really no discussion of those. All we have is 5 Mr. Pigott's characterization of them. The witnesses couldn't speak to those. JUDGE KELLEY: Sustained. 8 BY MR. PIGOTT: 9 The distance between the Cristianitos Zone 10 of Deformation, then, could be from that area -- you've 11 indicated, rather, an area of approximately a kilometer to 12 three and a half kilometers, is that correct, as the 13 distance it could be between truncation and --14 MR. WHARTON: Objection to the facts assumed. 15 I believe the witness has stated it could be within one 16 kilometer not a kilometer within one kilometer. 17 BY MR. PIGOTT: 18

- Q. Within a kilometer to three-plus kilometers; is that correct?
- A. Yes. This is a general -- just looking at a map and drawing the circles, this is what we're looking at.
- Q. And that depends not only on where you end the CZD but whether you intersect it with a syncline or a fault.

- A. That's correct.
- Q. As a general matter, as a zone moves towards what may be the more significant to the master fault, would one normally expect it to become narrower as in this instance or would it be expected to become wider?

MR. CHANDLER: Mr. Pigott, could we ask for some clarification of zones that we're talking about a little bit?

MR. PIGOTT: Well I'm asking it as a general matter and I'd like to know whether or not the witnesses understand the question.

WITNESS KENNEDY: No. I think that you should repeat it, clarify it. I don't understand it either.

BY ME. PIGOTT:

- Q. The CZD, as you have it mapped, seems to narrow as it approaches the OZD; is that correct?
 - A. (WITNESS GREENE) That's correct.
- Q. Is that what you would expect to see as a smaller fault comes towards the master fault, that it would narrow as it comes in or would you expect it to be wider?
- A. (WITNESS KENNEDY) I think that this sort of pinching and swelling along sub-parallel and parallel fault zones is not indicative to whether or not it's joining another structure or whether it's coming to an end. This could happen anyplace along a zone like that.

Q. Inconclusive then. I think so. A. 2 I think perhaps we've reached the one last area, 3 that being the data voids. First of all, as a general matter, looking at 5 the level of investigation and the closeness of the line 6 7 spacing --JUDGE KELLEY: Would you clarify what this is 8 we're looking at? MR. PIGOTT: I'm sorry. 10 This is what Applicants will verify later when 11 Dr. Moore takes the stand, but it is an overlay of the 12 track lines -- Applicants' track lines in this area over 13 the areas marked by Messrs. Kennedy and Greene as being 14 data voids. 15 JUDGE KELLEY: Is this at least a first cousin 16 of Plate 2 in the SER? 17 18 19 20

MR. PIGOTT: If it was not for a very slight change in scale, in fact which was not intended, it was supposed to be just exactly that, yes. But there may be a slight change in scale such that I can't say it's identical.

JUDGE KELLEY: Okay.

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MR. WHARTON: Mr. Chair in, I believe there are more track lines on the map on the board than listed in the SER and that's the only evidence so far of what the track

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line should be.
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MR. PIGOTT: Listed in the SER?

JUDGE KELLEY: The Plate 2 of the SER is your

reference?

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MR. WHARTON: Yes, Plate 2 of the SER.

JUDGE KELLEY: This is DGM-C from your testimony

I believe, which we haven't reached yet.

MR. PIGOTT: That's correct, yes.

BY MR. PIGOTT:

Q. Let me ask directly Drs. Greene and Kennedy.

Does your Plate 2 attempt to depict all of the track lines that were made available for the study area?

A. (WITNESS GREENE) No, it does not.

Q. As a general question, as a general matter, is the line spacing in this series of investigation as intense or more intense or less intense, however you would characterize it, than that found in most studies you have encountered?

A. Well I can speak personally. It's the greatest density of track lines that I've ever dealt with as far as an area of this size. I've not had the fortune to have this much data available to me.

Q And, Dr. Kennedy, can you express an opinion as to the intensity of the data that you've had to study on this?

A. (WITNESS KENNEDY) I have worked in that same

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kind of detail in the San Diego coastal area, but I agree
   with Gary that this is an extremely tight series of track.
      Q. I believe you marked on your map a data void
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   approximately in the area of the postulated interconnection.
               By looking at your track one and the visual
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   that's now on the screen, can you identify the two data
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   voids?
               MR. CHANDLER: Mr. Pigott, are you talking about
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   Plate 1?
              MR. PIGOTT: Plate 1, yes. I'm sorry.
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               MR. CHANDLER: Are you asking, Mr. Pigott, if
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   the data voids correspond in Plate 1 to your exhibit?
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               BY MR. PIGOTT:
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         O. Do you recognize this data void in here
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   corresponds with the data void indicated --
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              Yes, in a crude fashion I would agree with you
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   on that.
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             Okay. Looking at that data void, which is the
    0.
18
   one in the area of the postulated interconnection, could
19
   you tell us precisely what it is that you were lacking at
20
   that point?
21
             No, I can't. I can reiterate what we have said
22
   about data voids, though. It was that it was not
23
   necessarily a lack of geophysical profiles in that region.
24
   It was that we felt that there were some problems with the
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profile files and we couldn't use to identify what we were
    looking for and so we just used that to identify it as the
2
    data voids.
 3
         Q. Taking a look at the spacing in that area, can
   you either on Plate 1 or Plate 2 or the one on the screen
5
    give us an estimate of the line spacing in that area?
                I'd refer you to your own Plate 2 for that.
7
                The line spacing is variable throughout the
8
   whole map.
              Well I'm asking you to look at the line spacing
10
    in the rea of that alleged data void.
11
               Scaling it off crudely again, I would say that
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    line spacing is somewhere between 4,000 and 5,000 feet.
13
14
               A mile?
         0
                MR. CHANDLER: Mr. Pigott, I think there may be
15
    a lack of communication.
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              WITNESS GREENE: I'm measuring the scale on
17
   here and we get around, you know, anywhere from 3300 feet,
18
    something like that --
19
                BY MR. PIGOTT:
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               Should we stay with your Plate 2?
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                MR. CHANDLER: Mr. Pigott, if I may suggest --
22
    are you having reference to shock points or track lines?
23
              BY MR. PIGOTT:
24
             Do you have an answer? Do you have an estimate?
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A. (WITNESS KENNEDY) Well I think it would help if you were to say between what group of lines you'd like this information; some of them are as close as 300 or 400 or 500 feet.

Q. In the area of greatest density.

A. (WIENESS GREENE) We'd like to add also though that a lot of these records that show on this map are of very high resolution, 3.5 kHz type information that was not usable for our purpose and I think there are even such lines as side scan information which we didn't, of course, use.

Q. When it gets into this particular area of the postulated interconnection, is the data void there because there just wasn't a line that confirmed where you could see an interconnection? Is that what we're dealing with? And, for conservatism purposes, you didn't want to reach a definitive conclusion that it did not connect, truncate, merge?

A. (WITNESS GREENE) In that general region, recalling the best I can here, is looking at the density that is a variable density throughout the entire map. We did not have the density of course there that we had elsewhere. And that, yes, indeed, profiles did not cross the intersection per se. Therefore we did not say absolutely that the intersection was here or some other locality.

F.

Q. Dr. Greene, that I can understand. With that specification, is that what you mean by data void with respect to the postulated interconnection?

A. Yes, that would be included within our interpretation or our usage of data void.

Q. So you are not complaining of a lack of general data in that area.

A. No, we're not complaining of a lack of general data.

Q. But it just happened there wasn't a specific line that went through that spot that you would have been looking for.

A. That's correct.

Q. Looking to the areas marked "data void" that would be directly offshore of the site -- and I think in this instance you can use either your Plate 2 or the visual that I have on the screen.

First of all, going to your Plate 2, I believe you stated that you did not map all of the track lines available to you; is that correct?

A. That's correct. There's a considerable amount of track lines that were given to us that go beyond the scopes of the map and we did not use all of them. We used the ones within the region where we had a few of our track lines.

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- Q. Should any significance be drawn from the use of the data void labeled in the area directly offshore, the site and out toward where the OZD is located?
 - A. I don't understand what you mean by "sifnificance".
 - Q. Why did you put data void out there?
- A. Well, if I can recall correctly, it was a combination of both no data that we had and also the data was not usable to us.
- Q. Do you recall what data you reviewed in that area?
 - A. Not offhand, no.
- Q. I believe in your report you indicate that you examined marine advisor lines S-8 and S-9 and I direct you to F-11, your table there.
 - A. Marine advisors?
- Q. Yes. Intermediate penetration sparker profiles. It says 5 through 9.
 - A. Five through nine, right.
- 19 Q. Yes. Eight and nine. Do you recall having
 20 reviewed -- well you recall reviewing the marine advisors'
 21 reports.
 - A. I know that we reviewed those, yes.
- Q kay. Do you recall whether or not there was usable information on those particular lines?
 - A. Well I don't recall which lines per se were

usable and were not usable. It's not to say that one survey was unusable compared to another survey. I cannot recall. I cannot tell you specifically which profile would be an unusable profile at this point.

Q. Well, bear with me, gentlemen, but we're in an area directly offshore of the site. As I look at what we have on the overhead, I see a number of lines crossing right through your words "data void".

A. Yes.

Q. In those areas and starting in the one that is the furthest offshore, I would like to know why that's called a "data void".

A. Okay. Again going back to what we said before, if there is a line going through there, the probability of not having good enough data in there -- and there are several ways that you cannot have good enough data in there; it could be a very shallow region; it could be the lithologies that exist on the sea floor. We just did not have good seismic characteristics; we felt that we did not have good seismic characteristics that could be used in this interpretation.

Q. How about with respect to the data void that is in closer to shore and just the fact it straddles an indication of a Woodward-Clyde boring? Do you recall why it was you put data void in that particular location?

A. I would say the same reasoning would go into that as we have stated before. O. There is a line that runs sort of across there right under the letter "a" of "data" in that notation closest to shore and near the site. Can you identify what line that is? A. Parallel to the coast? 8 It's starting to turn paralle to the coast. If you see, it goes right by the boring and then in towards shore and then veers slightly to the south and west. 11 A. Do you want me to go up and read what is written underneath that? 12 Q. If you can identify it, I'd appreciate it. 13 14 Is it labeled? 15 A. This would be an assumption on my part but, 16 looking at what I think may be the number to the start of that line, I would say that number there, as I read it --17 18 and it's very fuzzy -- is W71-106; that's how I read it. 19 It's fuzzy and it's difficult for me to see. 20 Perhaps you could tell me what it is I thought it was S-26 but then these things 21 22 have gone through so many --23 MR. PIGOTT: May the record show that I conferred with the witnesses and we looked at what is Plate No. 2 and did identify that as S-26.

BY	MR.	PIGOTT:

- Q. Can you tell us which line S-26 would be, whose data? I think it's marine advisors again.
 - A. I'm sorry. I can't tell you.
 - Q Again I think it's marine advisors.

JUDGE KELLEY: Is "S" a symbol for a particular

7 | set of data?

A. Unfortunately, I guess, when they started this in 1970, they didn't realize they'd still be doing it in 1980 and no system was set up. It's very difficult all the way through; there's no question.

MR. CHANDLER: Mr. Chairman, I believe with reference to Plate 2, according to our legend, it's marine advisors.

MR. PIGOTT: Mr. Chairman, we have Line S-26 with us. I think it would be a burden both on the witnesses and the record to ask them to examine it on the record.

I would ask if we could go off the record for a few minutes as they look at that particular line. I think it's rather -- I don't think it's critical, but I think it's sort of important that we deal with this data void subject in its entirety.

JUDGE KELLEY: I think it should be clarified as much as possible.

To reconvene at 4:30, we'll take ten minutes.

(Brief recess)

1 JUDGE KELLEY: Okay, we are back on the record, 2 and we will return to S-26 or -2, as it was. 3 Mr. Pigott, go ahead. MR. PIGOTT: Thank you. 5 I have provided to Drs. Greene and Kennedy a 6 seismic profile -- well, let me ask them. 7 BY MR. PIGOTT: 8 Q Could you identify what it is that I have provided 9 vou? 10 (WITNESS GREENE) It is a seismic reflection profile. 11 O Okay. And are you able to identify which seismic 12 reflection profile it is? 13 A The heading at the end of the profile says it is 14 marine advisor, and it has a Number 13 up there on the left. 15 And below, it has S-25 through -33; 309-415. I suspect that 16 is the shock points. 17 Were you able to locate on that the line, or 18 the equivalent to the line, S-26, that you have on your Plate 3? 19 A There is a notation that we can identify that says S-27 and S-26. 20 21 Q And do you have any reason not to believe that that 22 is, in fact, the seismic profile you examined for putting 23 together your Plate Number 2 at that location? 24 A I have no reason to believe that it is not that 25 profile.

2292 1 MR. CHANDLER: Mr. Pigott, excuse me one moment. If that is the profile that I saw during the recers, 3 I believe it has some colored portions or highlighted portions on that. I don't know that that was, in fact, the way it was 5 provided originally. MR. PIGOTT: No, it wasn't, but I don't think it 7 has anything to do with the line of questions that I will be 8 asking, Mr. Chandler. MR. WHARTON: Mr. Chairman, I don't believe we 9 10 have been supplied copies of what we are looking at right now. 11 JUDGE KELLEY: Yes, I don't see copies. I was 12 assuming that Counsel, and perhaps I mis-assumed, that this 13 was sort of a collaborative break here, where everybody was going to try to find the line and where the data came from. 14 15 Did either party, Intervenors or the Staff, participate in this exercise here at the break or not? 16 17 MR. WHARTON: It is my understanding that they were going to be talking to the witnesses and then inform 18 19 what they were going to be looking at, but I haven't seen 20 what they are looking at as yet. JUDGE KELLEY: Well, I take it we ave a logistical 21 problem, again. This is, as I understand it, the raw data 22

given to Kennedy and Greene to perform their work?

MR. PIGOTT: Yes.

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JUDGE KELLEY: It is awkward not to have Counsel

1 in the position to have copies. I gather you just don't
2 have any here?

MR. PIGCTT: I don't have any, nor would I intend to supply copies of it all. It is to refresh the witness' memory. They have, I believe, and as an Officer of the court would affirm, that they have had copies of this data for their use in their investigation. There is no question that they cannot remember every seismic profile they have seen. As they put together their investigation and as we approach the various points, this is used to do no more than assist them in testifying concerning their map.

If Intervenors have any reason to dispute the authenticity of the documents they are looking at, or if the witnesses do, or if NRC do, I would be more than happy to entertain the objections.

However, this is not to be identified as an exhibit. This is to be used as, in effect, a refreshing device for the witnesses.

MR. CHANDLER: I think Mr. Wharton is entitled to view that thing. I would suggest perhaps we take another couple of minutes --

MR. PIGOTT: I would ask, first of all, if they have anybody who is competent to review it.

MR. WHARTON: Mr. Chairman, I think, whether we have anybody who is competent to review it is irrelevant,

totally. We don't have the document in front of us. He

is going to be asking questions about what these seismic

profiles mean. Whatever questions they say, we are going to

be either going on cross-examination -- well, cross-examination,

and I think we are entitled to at least have the documents

I have gone over these. I don't know how to review them, but Mr. Barlow does. He has reviewed them in the past.

MR. CHANDLER: I think my suggestion is being expanded quite a little bit.

What I was suggesting, Mr. Chairman, is perhaps we could take a couple of minutes while Mr. Wharton and Mr. Barlow perhaps take a look at the profile.

that would be a useful sing to do at this point. It depends, it seems to me, a lot on + e Mr. Pigott wants to go with this, and it may well be that he is going off in a direction where it doesn't much matter whether we have got it in front of us or not, but I think, for now, if we want to break for two or three minutes while you and Mr. Barlow and Mr. Chandler, if he chooses to, take a fairly hard look at this paper, that would be at least a partial, if not a complete, answer.

(Recess.)

in front of us.

JUDGE KELLEY: Back on the rolord.

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MR. WHARTON: Yes, Mr. Chairman. I would object to these profiles being used for any purpose at this time. They are profiles with highlights on them in blue and yellow, or blue and red, I believe. I don't think it is appropriate to present a highlighted seismic profile to a witness and ask him what he finds in looking at a highlighted profile. It is totally inappropriate.

MR. PIGOTT: I haven't asked him whether they find anything on there, and I don't intend to ask him if they -MR. WHARTON: Well, then, I would like to find out where this is going, because I am really not sure.

JUDGE KELLEY: Let me ask. Mr. Pigott, could you give us an indication, with this in front of the witnesses, where you would propose to go?

MR. PIGOTT: Yes, There are areas marked on the maps indicating data voids. We have had definition from the witnesses as to how they have used that term. I believe we have discussed at least one significant area where the words "data void" appear, that being the postulated connection.

JUNGE KELLEY: Could you just add, post lated connection of what? Of the CZD and the OZD?

MR. PIGOTT: Yes, CZD and the OZD, as they have been styled.

JUDGE KELLEY: All right.

MR. PIGOTT: A second area I think of interest is

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the area directly offshore, the site, where there is also two markings of data void, one in closer to shore, and one apparently in about the same line offshore.

Plate Number 2 that Messrs. Greene and Kennedy have placed into evidence show a line, S-26, which cuts approximately through the words "data void;" almost take the leg off one of the "a's," and it is labeled as "26." What we have here is S-26.

Now, what we would like to know is whether that is labeled -- it is obviously not data void, because there wasn't a line running through there.

I would like to ask them, with their memory, in effect, refreshed, again because of the voluminous data that they have examined in this investigation, why it was they wrote "data void." Is it because S-26 lines are of such poor quality, or is it simply because perhaps there is nothing there?

But, in any event, I think that this is an appropriate way to, in effect, clear up a rather significant question in this record. I am not offering it as evidence; therefore, I don't have to serve a lot of copies.

They have been offered an opportunity to look at it, perhaps understand it. Certainly, the witnesses have had a chance to look at it. I would not mind if they took more time to go back to their own files and get their own S-26 line, if that is what they felt was necessary, but I would

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like to know precisely why they used the words "data void" in that location.

MR. WHARTON: Mr. Chairman, under the circumstances of what appears to be not an altered document but a marked document, if you are asking them to make determinations, I believe they should go to the documents that they originally made the determination from, because that is what the map is drawn from.

We have not authenticated that this particular seismic profile is the exact profile that Dr. Greene and Dr. Kennedy made their decision from, and combining on that the fact that it is marked and altered in some way, that there is red and blue on it, I would think that if he wants to do that, he should go to the data that they relied on, and not something that Mr. Pigott is representing is what they relied on, without any foundation that they did.

MR. CHANDLER: Mr. Chairman, if I may?

JUDGE KELLEY: Let me just respond to that.

I would assume that the documents from which they did their work are not the documents sitting in front of them now. I assume that this is the Applicant's document that they have come up with, and that their original data papers that they got from the Applicant are back in their file. somewhere.

question, words to the effect, at least, you couldn't say
this wasn't what you had before you, but given that you had a
lot of paper, it might be too much to ask you to verify that
this very paper is what you used.

I am assuming it is an Applicant's document, in that sense, and that the marine associates made however many copies, or they got Xeroxed, and they got used in that fashion.

I have not looked at this myself. Even assuming there are grease-pencil markings or yellows and blues, or whatever, how would those kinds of markings bear on the line of questioning that the Applicants, Mr. Pigott, wants to pursue?

MR. WHARTON: As I said, not being able to read them, myself, I don't know. It seems to indicate to me some highlight, but I don't know exactly what they do.

If you are asking Mr. Ba: low, since he has some information about that, I guess we could ask the witnesses.

JUDGE KELLEY: Mr. Barlow.

MR. BARLOW: Can you repeat the question?

JUDGE KELLEY: I didn't ask a question.

What were you going to say?

Oh, I did have a question, that is right; why would what Mr. Pigott wants to get into be affected one way or the other by the colored lines that I am being told are on there?

MR. PIGOTT: I would like to know how . r. Barlow

knows anything about what those lines may or may not be.

MR. BARLOW: Well, I have had experience --

JUDGE KELLEY: I am sure he w_ll tell us. Go ahead.

MR. BARLOW: The nature of the highlights on the profile could influence an analysis of the quality of the data that they are looking at, and that was one of the characteristics that was considered when discussing data voids, the quality of the data; you know, if there was data, but it was of poor quality, then it wasn't considered.

In this case, this profile has been highlighted with someone else's interpretations.

JUDGE KEILEY: Any comment, Mr. Chandler?

MR. CHANDLER: Yes, sir. If my recollection serves me, the highlighting that does appear there is transparent highlighting. It is not as if an opaque line has been drawn over to emphasize certain portions.

I am confident that if this brief review of the profiles is indeed sufficient to refresh their recollections, that these gentlemen are of sufficient technical proficiency and sophistication that they would not be unduly influenced by some crayoning or coloration that may appear.

JUDGE KELLEY: Let me ask the witnesses whether, in their judgment, the kind of highlighting we have been talking about would have any bearing at all on your likely responses to the line of questions Mr. Pigott says he would

2300 1 like to put to you. WITNESS GREENE: Well, the lines that are drawn on here are lines that depict structural interpretations, so we would be influenced in that type of situation, if we 5 were asked about structural problems here. We could move on, I suspect, to another portion 7 of the record, where there is no coloring, and perhaps answer questions that deal with quality of the record, in general. JUDGE KELLEY: So, if I follow you, these lines 10 would indicate this is a fault, or this is maybe a fault, or 11 it is a syncline, or something like that? 12 WITNESS GREENE: Yes, that is correct. 13 JUDGE KELLEY: And this then also bears on, or 14 could bear on, the question of, why is this marked "data void?" 15 Because -- well, you tell me. 16 WITNESS GREENE: Well, the question, as I under-17 stand it, is why did we mark "data void" when we have a 18 profile like this in that general region? 19 JUDGE KELLEY: I think that is basically the 20 question. WITNESS GREENE: I don't know. I am asking the 21 22 question.

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MR. PIGOTT: That is an excellent question.

WITNESS GREENE: I just led myself into something.

Well, moving aside from the cartoon in here, and

I am not meaning to be facetious, the record is generally a noisy record. It rings a lot, and has a lot of hyperbolics in it, which are some of the characteristics that we use as a record that is difficult to interpret.

just exactly where we are, I feel I am still in the midst of an objection to using this at all, and I am trying to nail down whether or not, really, the kinds of markings that have been referred to are going to influence you one way or the other in answering the questions Mr. Pigott wants to ask, and let's take that example.

Why did you mark this as a "data void?" Do these interpretive marks have anything to do with your answer to that question?

WITNESS GREENE: The question I gave, do they have anything to do with it?

JUDGE KELLEY: Yes.

WITNESS GREENE: No.

JUDGE KELLEY: Ther. why don't you go ahead and answer it? Objection is overruled, at least as to that question.

WITNESS GREENE: I thought I had.

JUDGE KELLEY: Go ahead and answer it again, please.

MR. PIGOTT: Your question was so good you can

24 answer it twice, Dr. Greene.

WITNESS GREENE: Okay. Looking at the other portion

of the record, the record is what we would call noisy. It has hyperbolics in it. There is some ringing associated with it, and that makes for difficult interpretations.

JUDGE KELLEY: So that the portion of the record
you just characterized comes out on the map as a data void?

WITNESS GREENE: That could be one of the reasons
that we used for a data void; that is correct.

BY MR. PIGOTT:

Now, you were not looking at S-26 when you gave that answer, were you, or were you looking up further?

A If I am looking at this correctly, this is S-26. On this profile, we are looking at the right-hand portion of S-26. Now, I can't tell you whether that is north or south.

Q Does that appear to turn a corner; to have run along the strike and then turned a corner? Can you tell?

A I can't make that interpretation.

On the left portion of what you have there as S-26, does the quality of the data -- is it of the same nature as you just described?

A Well, I prefer not to answer that, because this was one of the reasons we went to the right portion, because of the line drawings that are on the left portion, and it is difficult, when you have lines over there, to really make a good comparison as far as quality is concerned.

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1 Q. Can you turn to S-27 on that script. Are there
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               any marks on S-27, first of all?
                         MR. CHANDLER: Mr. Pigott, while the gentlemen
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               are looking, could you identify on Plate 2 where S-27 would
               be?
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                      MR. PIGOTT: I don't think they've included
               S-27 except that it would run directly in shore from -- S-27
               is a marine advisors' line still.
                         MR. WHARTON: Mr. Chairman, I'd object at this
               time. I don't have S-27. I don't see S-27 in evidence
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               anywhere and I don't think anybody here knows exactly what
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               line he's talking about.
                       MR. PIGOTT: If I could continue my statement at
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               least to its conclusion.
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               S-27, I believe, is indicated in the Marine
              Advisors' Report which goes with that raw data and which
              I'm sure was available to the witnesses as a line directly
               offshore intersecting with S-26 someplace towards its
           19 offshore termination.
                          JUDGE KELLEY: Now let me be clear.
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                          Are we still on this disputed memory refresher
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           22 or are we back somewhere else?
                         MR. PIGOTT: No. We're still on the memory
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           24 refresher.
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JUDGE KELLEY: Okay.

MR. WHARTON: Mr. Chairman, I object to any reference to S-27, without the Intervenors having a copy of what it is it is referring to. There is no foundation that, in fact, the witnesses did use S-27 at the time, and how they used it. There is no foundation and there is no document here for us to refer to.

JUDGE KELLEY: Well, I don't think we should have to re-litigate the use of this piece of paper, or pieces of paper, ever time a new question comes on.

It is certainly not, as I have said before, the best situation, to not have extra copies for other people to see. On the other hand, this is being used in a limited fashion. It is not being marked or admitted. And it is, as the witnesses have stated, I believe, what they used in compiling this particular study.

The clumsy part is that we have to keep looking at it, so that Counsel can have some reasonable opportunity to follow the question. So, laking other copies, I don't see any way to avoid that. If we need to stop again for a couple of minutes for you to look at S-27, then we will do that, too.

The witnesses have this document now, is that correct?

WITNESS GREENE: That is correct.

JUDGE KELLEY: All right. Could you show

2305 1 Mr. Wharton and Mr. Chandler, if he wishes, what is being 2 referred to? 3 (The witness complies.) JUDGE KELLEY: Okay. Can we go back then, 5 Mr. Pigott, to your question about S-27? Do you want to 6 rephrase it? 7 MR. PIGOTT: Okay, fine. 8 BY MR. PIGOTT: Do you have S-27 in front of you now? 10 (WITNESS GREENE) Yes, as it is identified here, yes. 11 Q Could you comment on the quality of the data 12 reflected in S-27? 13 I think we would say it was poor quality. 14 Is it useable quality? Would it show the presence 15 of structures of one kind or another? 16 A Well, that is a difficult question to answer right 17 here, looking at this. We did not include this profile in 18 our interpretation, as you know. 19 Q Yes, I know. 20 A Because it is stated in there which ones we used. 21 And I am uncertain whether we didn't use it because we didn't 22 have it, we didn't have the track line for it, or we rejected 23 it, out of the fact that it was of poor quality. 24 Q Without reference to any particular pieces of

paper in front of you, is it fair to say that you approached

How would you characterize your approach to let's

A Well, I think the best way to explain that is in the laborious process that we went through, in going through our interpretation. It was more extensive, a more extensive process, than may normally take place.

Generally, what we did is, we went through the

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profiles at least three times. The first time we went through and picked out structures that boomed out in the profile; that is, that were very, very apparent that they existed, and we plotted those on a map. We then went back to the profiles and made very detailed line drawings of the profiles and looking in detail for any other structures that we could identify, and we mapped those.

Then we went back the third time and compared what we had done the first time and what we had done the second time, and we rejected structures that were very weak, or structures we felt we could not correlate from one line to the next.

So that we, in a sense, filtered our interpretation, so that what we ended up with, I feel, is a map that holds a great deal of confidence on our part as far as the structures that exist there.

Q However, as we went before, the level of those interpretations we must take as a guide; the dashes and the question marks, et cetera?

A That is right. When we got into the area of rejecting structures, those that were there, or that we felt we could correlate, that there was something in the records to indicate that there was a disturbance of some sort that could be related to a fault or a fold, that, yes, we felt that we could correlate that, and we would then apply the

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degree of competence we had on that correlation, which is shown in the inferred symbols and the questionably-inferred symbols.

Mike, do you have anything else to add on that.
WITNESS KENNEDY: No, I agree with that.

MR. FIGOTT: I think that would end the crossexamination of these two gentlemen. Unfortunately, with the
problems of documents, it took a little longer than I would
have thought, and I am going to have to ask unfortunately,
Dr. Kennedy, that you be available for further cross-examination
on your further direct evidence.

It is now the appointed time.

JUDGE KELLEY: Well, we have got a little more time this afternoon. It does seem to me, though, that obviously we are going over to -- the next step would be, if we continue this afternoon, you would do the cross-examination of Dr. Kennedy on the Rose Canyon portion of the Intervenor's direct, followed by the Intervenor's cross, and we can stay here to a maximum of 5:30, so we could get a little more done this afternoon.

But we, in any case, would need to have both Drs. Greene and Kennedy tomorrow. Even assuming Mr. Pigott may finish his cross, as I understand it in my own mind now, we would need both of you tomorrow morning for a time, and we would have liked to have accommodated your schedules a

little better, but I guess we just can't do that, and we will be calling you back later, which you have indicated 3 was either not possible or not very appealing. MR. WHARTON: Could I ask about the availability 5 of Dr. Greene tomorrow? How long? 6 JUDGE KELLEY: Okay. Dr. Greene, you had a change 7 of plane and if you juggled things a bit, how long could you 8 stay? WITNESS GREENE: Well, my present flight is at 10 10:00. I would have to check and see what later flights are 11 available to me. 12 JUDGE KELLEY: That wouldn't give us much time at 13 all. Well, could you check and just let us know first thing 14 in the morning? I think you will have to bear in mind that 15 you just may have to be recalled if you have to leave early. 16 WITNESS GREENE: Yes. 17 MR. CHANDLER: Do I understand, Mr. Wharton, 18 that, say, within half an hour, you could not conclude your 19 cross-examination of, for example, these two gentlemen, if 20 that were to be varied a little bit? 21 MR. WHARTON: Well, I don't think I am next, for 22 one thing.

MR. CHANDLER: No, I understand that, under the procedure we had discussed earlier.

MR. WHARTON: What was your question, again? For

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1 all of us to finish our cross-examination? 2 MR. CHANDLER: No. If you would be able to --3 assuming you did cross-examination of Drs. Greene and Kennedy, on the reports that are in the SER, that could be concluded, 5 so that Dr. Greene would essentially be completed, and that 6 tomorrow, we would resume with the cross of Dr. Kennedy by 7 the Applicants, then yourself, and the Staff. 8 MR. WHARTON: I don't believe we can do it in half an hour, no. 10 JUDGE KELLEY: I don't see how, either. 11 MR. CHANDLER: It is worth a shot. 12 JUDGE KELLEY: Sure, but I don't think that that 13 would work, given the scope of the thing and the fact that 14 the Greene-Kennedy testimony is pretty important in the case 15 to everybody, really. 16 So we can do a little more this afternoon. 17 Mr. Pigott, I guess you could pick up on your 18 direct on Dr. Greene and go for 20 minutes or so. 19 MR. CHANDLER: Can Dr. Greene step dcwn? 20 JUDGE KELLEY: Yes. Thank you. 21 (Witness Greene was excused.) 22 JUDGE KELLEY: I would j .. t note, too, I am sure 23 the Board will have some questions of these witnesses, both 24 of them. That would have to be fit in, so we will just have

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to go over to tomorrow.

Were you rersonally requested to put together such

A We were asked, yes.

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Okay. When you say "we," who are you referring to?

In the case of the different articles, I was asked for the one that I am sole author for, and Mark Legg

and I were asked for the Mexico work, and Gary Green and I were asked for the other paper.

Okay. And can you estimate for us approximately how much time went into writing, let's say, the article, "Implications of Fault Patterns of the Inter-California Continental Borderline Between San Pedro and San Die o?"

As I mentioned earlier, Gary Green wrole the initial draft of that paper. We have been in olved in a research effort on the Southern California Borderline for many years.

My direct input came mainly by way of review and contributions in the San Diego area and on review and corrections on the map. Maybe I spent in the order of a few days to a week; something on that order.

And I believe you used the word "speculative"

with respect to these articles at one time. Could you -
first of all, did you use that word in the context of these

articles?

A. (WITNESS KENNEDY) If not the word "speculative," at least it is to present a model, conceptual model, I might have used the word "speculative."

of research and the intensity of scrutiny that goes into,
well, see particular articles versus the two articles that
have spent much more time on that are found in the SER?

A Well, there is a tremendous amount of effort that predates the writing of an article like that. Years of work has brought us to a point that we could write an article like that in a very short amount of time, obviously.

The actual time spent on reviewing the records for such a large area, I mean, there is years of effort in looking at the records and getting to a point that we could write that very quick article, but the actual time spent on writing that article versus the one that you are referring to, that we did for the NRC, certainly more time went into that, for the article itself.

a different level of review and intensity in putting together

the article on the SER?

2 A No, I don't believe so.

Q With respect to the article, "Implications of Fault Patterns of the Inner California Continental Borderland between San Pedro and San Diego," am I correct in understanding that you had before you the two surveys by USGS?

A Yes, we did have.

Q And none of the other data that was later used in coming to your report for the NRC?

A I believe that is correct. I am not certain that there wasn't other information that we used that we also looked at for the review for the NRC.

Q And in any event, in your contribution to the article, you contributed with respect to the area south of Oceanside, and east of the San Diego trough, is that correct?

A That is correct.

O So you did not have involvement with respect to the area of the South Coast Offshore fault, and the Cristianitos zone of deformation that we have been discussing?

A Well, I ave certainly looked at all of the profiles, of cour , through the borderland, but with respect to putting together that paper and the development of that map, that is correct.

Q I am turning to the other article, which begins on page 29, "Faulting Offshore San Diego and Northern Baja

California, which you wrote with Mark Legg. Mark Legg was a 1 student author, is that correct? 2 A The work here represents a portion of what Mark 3 Legg had been working on for a number of years for his doctoral dissertation at Scripps Instition, so he was the 5 principal author, not a -- he was a student at the time, but not to be misconstrued with student author, or second author. 7 Oh, no, that was not what I meant. No, okay. Okay. I mean, his status was that of a student seeking 10 a degree at the time he wrote this? 11 That is correct. 12 And your contribution, looking at figure 1, did :3 you draft figure 1? 14 No, that was drafted by Mark. 15 With respect to the conclusions set forth in that 16 article, looking at page 41, I believe that you would limit 17 your opinions to the areas north of the Mexican border, is 18 that correct? 19 A That is correct. 20 And you expressed no opinion on the continuation 21 of the various faults into Mexico? 22 I am aware of what is in the literature, and have 23 given thought and consideration to this problem in a model 24 and conceptual sense, but it is not an area that I have worked 25

in myself.

Q Likewise, over the page, on page 42, last line of the -- the last line before conclusions, where it says the occurrence of moderate size, M_L 5 to 6 earthquakes along this fault zone within heavily populated regions of the San Diego coastal area could cause extensive damage. That estimate is not yours, is it?

A That estimate, and that statement doesn't sound unreasonable to me, and could have come from discussions between myself and Mark Legg and other people on the faculty at, say UCSD, other places.

Q Would that be your opinion of the maximum earthquake to be expected along the Rose Canyon fault within this area?

A I don't feel I am in a position to answer that kind of question. I haven't done any magnitude type studies on the Rose Can on fault zone.

Q How should we characterize this last statement, then, which you don't really disavow, but don't really accept either?

A No, I think it says the occurrence of moderatesized earthquakes along this zone, in other words, what is
meant by that, if a moderate earthquake of that size were to
be generated, that it certainly could cause damage. The gee
whiz of that statement is that damage could be caused, I think

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from that size earthquake.

Q Looking at your -- have taken it down, unfortunately, map 42, I believe it is, the California map?

A Yes. Do you want it back up?

Q I guess we shoull really look at it.

MR. WHARTON: Mr. Chairman, I believe there is a -- there was a motion to introduce them into evidence. I believe Mr. Chandler has had a chance to review, and I would move that map sheet 42 and the accompanying literature with that be introduced into evidence at this time.

MR. CHANDLER: On the contrary, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chandler has not been provided a copy of the map, or of
the enclosed document. Mr. Chandler was provided a copy and
when the Board didn't have a copy, Mr. Chandler provided his
copy to the Board. Mr. Chandler has not received a copy of
the text that accompanies it yet.

MR. PIGOTT: I am more interested in proceeding.

I think it is an official map of the State of California,

and the Board can take judicial notice of it. Nuts to all

these copies.

JUDGE KELLEY: It is late in the day for that.

This is the great big map we looked at earlier,

right?

MR. CHANDLER: I believe that is the one behind

25 the board.

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1 JUDGE KELLEY: Whether by official notice or otherwise, I am going to admit it into evidence at this point. 2 3 MR. CHANDLER: And the accompanying literature? JUDGE KELLEY: Can : see that? MR. CHANDLER: Yes. Will the Staff receive a copy and will the reporter be provided with the requisite number of copies? 7 JUDGE KELLEY: The introducer is Mr. Wharton, I believe. How about copies for Mr. Chandler and the reporter? 9 Okay. This is in effect a legend for the map, correct? 10 MR. WHARTON: Yes, it is. 11 MR. PIGOTT: Perhaps we could have a description 12 13 of what it is. JUDGE KELLEY: That would be useful at this point. 14 We are going to admit the map. Would you just describe this 15 map sheet 42, its function? 16 WITNESS KENNEDY: " a booklet with map sheet 42 is 17 a short discussion of the techniques used, and the general 18 findings of the overall marine geophysical survey of the area. 19 JUDGE KELLEY: But it is in effect a part of, and 20 integral to the map itself? 21 WITNESS KENNEDY: Very definitely. It is the 22 23 explanation.

JUDGE KELLEY: Thank you. Well, it, too, then, will be admitted as Intervenor Exhibit -- did we give the

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reporter a number?

MR. WHARTON: Number 3.

JUDGE KELLEY: Number 3.

MR. WHARTON: Yes, it might be preferable if the map was labelled as 3 and the text labelled as 3(a).

JUDGE KELLEY: Did you get that? 3 for the map, 3(a) for the map sheet.

(Whereupon, the abovementioned document was marked as

> (Intervenor's Exhibits 3 and 3(a) were thereupon received into evidence)

BY MR. PIGOTT:

Q Looking at the map 42, Dr. Kennedy, you have extended your knowledge to the Mexican border, is that correct? And you have not extended beyond the Mexican border?

A (WITNESS KENNEDY) That is correct. The surveys stop at the Mexican border.

Q With respect to the Spanish Bight, am I correct in interpreting your map that that does not extend to the Mexican border?

A The Spanish Bight fault, it does not extend to the Mexican border, that is correct.

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- Q How about the Coronado faults?
- No, it does not either. 2
 - Does the Rose Canyon fault zone extend to the Mexican border?
 - As defined in this paper, yes it does,
- When you say as defined in this paper, it sounds as though that it is expressing something other than your 7 opinion, is --
 - A No, this is my paper, and that is my opinion, yes.
- Q So your statement is that the Rose Canyon fault 10 zone extends to the Mexican border? 11
- A Yes, that is correct. 12
- But you have no knowledge as to what happens to it 13 beyond that point? 14
 - A That is correct also. I would like to add to that position. It is, a major fault such as the Silver Strand fault I don't believe stops magically at the international boundary, but I have no strong feelings for how far it continues into 'exico or what its relationship to other en echelon faults might be.
 - The Silver Strand, you do have mapped to the Mexican border?
- A That is correct. 23
- Q Yeah, I didn't ask you about that. I asked you 24 about the ones that did not. 25

A Oh, excuse me, the Rose Canyon fault zone, then, 1 instead of the Silver Strand fault, excuse me. Q Earlier today, you quoted a slip rate on the Rose 3 Canyon fault zone of one to two meters per ten thousands years. or was it thousand years? 5 Thousand, one thousand. 6 Per thousand years. That is a horizontal slip 7 rate, is that correct? 8 A I reported two, but yes, the one that you just 9 quoted referred to the horizontal separation. 10 Q And when was this data gathered? 11 A Through a period of about six years mapping in 12 the San Diego area. 13 Q Which six years? 14 A The work began officially in about 1966, and 15 mapping through the area of La Jolla, Point Loma, and south 16 along San Diego Bay, actually wasn't -- didn't culminated 17 until approximately 1975. 18 O Have you done any work since then? 19 In the offshore region only. 20 Well, I was thinking onshore for purposes of 21 slip rate. I was looking at the slip rate. Have you done 22 additional slip rate work since then? 23 A 1975 was the last work that I have done in the 24 onshore region and that would include work on slip rates in 25

the onshore part of the Rose Canyon.

Tureet that postdates your work with respect to slip rate on the Rose Canyon fault zone?

A Yes. I think I know the report that you are referring to.

Q And it questions several of your conclusions, does it not?

A It does, which I might add I take as a compliment.

O Do you maintain that your conclusions and your data are the accurate ones?

A I do.

Q You have to find out. Can you tell us what information precisely that you need in order to measure slip rate on any particular fault?

A Well, you certainly have to have information related to separation, as I have pointed out, these rates are based on mapped separations having to do with offset stratigraphic intervals, and you certainly have to have information on the age of those offset stratigraphic intervals. Ideally, one would have piercing points within the section.

Q Did you have pierging points within the section on the Rose Canyon fault?

A There are several places within the section that

have been interpreted as piercing points or near-piercing 1 points. It is -- in this particular case, these are interpeted as piercing points. They are not like a single 3 c. Is being cut in half and being able to -- we didn't certain 5 ly have that kind of precision. So you accepted some interpretive piercing points 6 for the purposes of your calculations, is that right? 7 8 Yes, we did. A 9 Okay, who interpreted them? I have done part of the interpretation. There 10 have been others that I have talked to through the years that 11 12 have had similar interests in this area. Who? 13 A Gee, many people within the geological survey, 14 many people at Scripps Institution where I reside, people at 15 San Diego State University, discussions with many of my 16 colleagues. Do you want a list of names? 17 Q I would like to know who primarily you rely on 18 in coming to this interpretation, yes. 19 20 Primarily on myself. And anybody else? 21 0 Not primarily, no. 22 A Secondarily, then. 23 Oh, let us see. Phil Kern, Gary Petersen, George 24 Moore of the USGS, Jack Bedder (ph), Bob Yerkes, Gary Green. 25

Do you want me to just keep going?

2 No, I would like you to stop when you run out of names.

A Okay, well.

Q Are there any publications that you rely on, other than your own?

A Most certainly. Many of the people, as a matter of fact, that I just mentioned, have done detailed stratigraphic work in the San Diego area, and I have discussed this work with them and have used that information in coming to my conclusions.

Q Could you describe precisely the piercing points that you inferred or used for coming to your separation?

A Certainly one of the key piercing points lies within the Pliocene part of the section, which I have interpreted as a feather edge, within the San Diego Formation. It can be seen to the southeast of the Rose Canyon fault zone in the area of Tecolote Canyon, it is facies or feather edge.

Q I am sorry, what was the name of the canyon?

A Tecolote Canyon. This feather edge, which has been questioned by others, is based on a molluscan fauna, very near-shore fauna, and other parameters to suggest a very near-shore environment. This similar facies lies on the west side of the fault zone in the Pacific Beach area.

When you say similar, is that exact? What is your 1 13 level of confidence on that? That is the interpretation. 3 That is your interpretation? A That is correct. 5 Are you referring to a document when you answer 6 these questions? Do you have a paper or something on this 7 that you are now re . ing to, or is this from memory? 8 A This is information that I have first-hand that 9 I have no question about. 10 No, I mean as we sit here now, Dr. Kennedy, here. 11 I am not referring to a document. 12 Okay, you are testifying from memory? 13 If you want to call it that, yes. 14 It is either one or the other. 15 JUDGE KELLEY: Mr. Pigott, let me interrupt. I 16 don't know that this is a particularly logical breakpoint, but 17 I did commit to the management that we would be out of here 18 at 5:30. It is about 5:27. Could you break here and pick 19 up in the morning? 20 MR. PIGOTT: Yes, I could. 21 JUDGE KELLEY: Okay. A couple of items. As we 22 indicated earlier, we will start tomorrow at eight o'clock, 23 an hour earlier than usual, partly because we didn't cover a 24 lot of ground today, and partly because some of our witnesses 25

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are not available all day, and we would like to maximize the time that we got with them, so it will be here at eight o'clock.

MR. PIGOTT: I have a low power license document.

Do you want me to file that tomorrow then, or --

JUDGE KELLEY: Now or -- well, tomorrow is okay.

MR. PIGOTT: Okay, thank you.

JUDGE KELLEY: Yeah, I won't read any low power license papers tonight. I would -- with regard to emergency planning, gentlemen, I had mentioned this morning, we have got a lot of papers. I am a little unclear as to where we got on the contentions, stipulations on contentions and things of that sort, and I think we could profitably spend a little time tomorrow reviewing just what is before the house on emergency planning, where we are on contentions specifically, what the time frame is for getting these things decided, now that we have got these various memos turned in, so maybe when we get through with Drs. Green and Kennedy we can spend not a let of time, but ten or fifteen minutes on those topics, just by way of an update, and I will also try to have a ruling on Dr. Luco's subpoena or not, tomorrow after we finish with Green and Kennedy.

I don't have anything else. Is there anything else that has to be raised at this point?

Okay, well, we will adjourn, then, until tomorrow

This is to certify that the attached proceedings before the

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

in the matter of: SAN ONOFRE NUCLEAR GENERATING STATION

Date of Proceeding: June 29, 1981

Docket Number: 50-361/362 OL

Place of Proceeding: San Diego, California

were held as herein appears, and that this is the original transcript thereof for the file of the Commission.

steve Hopkins

Official Reporter (Typed)

Official Reporter (Signature)