NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

ORIGINAL

ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING BOARD

In the Matter of:

CONSUMERS POWER COMPANY

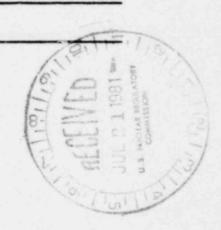
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Midland Plant, Units 1 and 2

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 2 NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION 3 In the matter of: CONSUMERS POWER COMPANY DOCKET NOS. 50-329 OL & OM 50-330 OL & OM Midland Plant, Units 1 and 2.: -X 8 Midland County Courthouse 301 West Main Street 9 Midland, Michigan 10 Wednesday, July 15, 1931 11 Evidentiary hearing in the above-entitled 12 matter was convened, pursuant to notice, at 9:00 a.m. 13 BEFORE: 14 CHARLES BECHHOEFER, Esq., Chairman, Atomic Safety and Licensing Board 15 FRED COWAN, Member 16 RALPH DECKER, Member 17 18 19 20 21

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PROCEEDINGS

(9:05 a.m.)

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Good morning, ladies and gentlemen.

Are there any preliminary matters this morning?

MR. ZAMARIN: Yes, there is, if I may just have one moment, please.

(Pause.)

MR. ZAMARIN: Yes. Before we begin, I just have some information that I would like to provide to the Board, and it relates to the statement yesterday by Mr. Paton that—I believe it was while Mr. Keppler was testifying—that they had received some information from an informer with regard to the small pipe matter, and I think that what should be added to that, since we didn't know at the time precisely what that involved, was that that information had been provided by an individual apparently named Saunders who was here yesterday. I did not know at the time who he was, although he had approached some of us yesterday, and that this really wasn't news. Consumers had been aware of it, had conducted an investigation, and had visited with him and interviewed him and had previously provided all that information to the NRC.

I just thought that in order to complete that, that you should be made aware of that.

I think the one statemen . Burton reminds

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me of, of course, is that we can't be certain that all the things he said in the letter yesterday have been covered by our previous investigation, because obviously we haven't seen that letter, although one of our attorneys saw part of it because he showed it to her yesterday. That was all I have.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I dight add, I've been told by my colleagues that Mr. Saunders is referred to as an allegator in the transcript.

MR. ZAMARIN: Yes, which, as an aside that can be off the record—

(Discussion off the record.)

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Back on the record.

Mr. Gallagher?

MR. PATON: No, Mr. Chairman. Shall we proceed?

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Yes.

Is there anything further before we resume with

EUGENE J, GALLAGHER

resumed the stand as a witness on behalf of the Applicant and, having been previously duly sworn by the Chairman, was examined and testified further as follows:

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Ms. Stamiris, you may continue your cross examination.

CROSS EXAMINATION (Resumed)

BY MS. STAMIRIS:

Q Mr. Gallagher, I would like to get some background

information about this period of prior to December 6th, 1979, and I'd like to do it by going through your testimony, the answers that you had prepared, and asking you some more questions about that.

A Okay.

Q First of all, on Page 6 of your testimony-MR. ZAMARIN: Excuse me. When you refer to
"his testimony", are you referring to his testimony or your
exhibit?

MS. STAMIRIS: Stamiris Exhibit 3. I'm not sure.

I want the prepared text that went ahead of the attachments.

MR. ZAMARIN: Yes. He has testimony which has been presented which-

MS. STAMIRIS: No, I don't mean that.

MR. ZAMARIN: Then that's Stamiris Exhibit 3 for identification.

MS. STAMIRIS: Okay.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, I guess the attachments are still part of that, although some of the attachments have been admitted into the record.

MR. ZAMARIN: That's correct. It is just if she refers to "his testimony", I hink it is going to be confusing. It is not his testimony, it is Exhibit 3 for identification.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Right.

Q (By Ms. Stamiris) On Page 6 you were talking--

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the question was, "Under what circumstances is a 10 CFR 50.55(e) report required", and would you summarize again very briefly your understanding of that? And I know we have gone over it.

A 50.55(e) notification to the NRC is generally required for any deficiency that might be found in the design and/or the construction, which if it were left uncorrected, could have adversely affected the operations, safe operations, of the power plant.

Q Okay. Thank you. And the next page, on Question 11, you discuss the investigation reports, and at the bottom, three bases were given as the reasons for the inspection.

Now, those three bases that were given, did those apply particularly to 78-12 or did they apply to 78-20 also? Was there a distinction made in the two investigations?

A The three reasons for our investigation, which was later documented in Report 78-20, are listed in Question II on Page 3, which included, No. 1, whether there was in fact a breakdown in the quality assurance program, whether Consumers had reported this case within the required time period, and whether or not the safety analysis report submitted by Consumers was consistent with the design and construction requirements of the Midland project.

Q When it came to determining whether--the second question--whether the occurrence had been reported

properly, I don't know if you addressed it in your testimony or if you can just remember and tell me how you went about determining that. Do you remember the process, particularly?

A All of the details are included in Report 78-20.

Q Okay.

A But the conclusion that we reached was that Consumers had notified us in the proper manner within the required time period.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Mr. Gallagher, one clarification. When you set forth the circumstances when 10 CFR 50.55(e) reports are to be filed on Page 6, are the four items you listed precisely verbatim reproductions of the terms of the regulation?

THE WITNESS: Yes, they are.

Q (By Ms. Stamiris) We spoke, I believe in Mr.

Keeley's testimony, about the Bechtel/Consumers Power task force
that was addressed to making the remedial action decisions.

Were you aware of the existence of that group at your first
inspection? And I mean 78-12, if that's the best way to refer
to it.

A It's been a long time ago--I guess 1978--but

I'm not certain whether that task force had been formed in

October, but when we had returned for the investigation, they
had been organized and were working concurrently with Oliver.

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Dut you don't--at least you were not aware of it, or are you saying-- Are you saying that you were not aware, or are you saying you just don't remember?

A If I recall correctly, in October when I first did an inspection, there were people who were looking into what had occurred, but I don't think-- I think it was more of an ad hoc group rather than a formal task force that was later formed.

Q At the conclusion of the summary of findings from your 78-20 inspection are four statements on Page 10, and it says that these were your conclusions, and in Report 78-20, did you also address those three questions that you had asked at the outset, and I mean whether a breakdown in the quality assurance program had occurred, whether the occurrence had been reported properly, and whether the FSAR was consistent with design construction. Do you remember if those are addressed specifically in the body of the 78-20 report?

A Yes, I believe they are.

Q Would you briefly explain what those conclusions were?

A Well, to answer the first question that we set out to look into, yes, we did feel that there was essentially a breakdown or ineffective quality assurance program in the area of soils placement activitie..

The second item, we concluded that they had reported the significant deficiency properly, and regarding the third item, we determined that the safety analysis report did contain inconsistent or incorrect—or information that could not be fully supported, and all of those details are incorporated into Report 78-20 as well as in further detail in the December 6, 1979 order.

Q Attachment 3 was a summary of the December 4th meeting, and there were items listed on-- I'm going to ask you about your impression of Dr. Peck's statements that were in that. They were alphabetically put in order, and I'm having trouble finding them.

MR. ZAMARIN: Excuse me, Chairman Bechhoefer.

Based upon that preface, I object to that line of questioning.

Again, this is a rehersal of what we went through the other morning. Dr. Peck's statements are with regard—he is a consultant, a geotechnical expert for Consumers Power Company.

That relates to an issue that ould be addressed at a later portion of this proceeding, and in no way is relevant or related to Mr. Gallagher's testimony with regard to Contention 3, which is all that is before us now.

MS. STAMIRIS: My questions are directed not exclusively to Contention 3, but to what was his prepared testimony and is now Stamiris Exhibit 3, and I wanted to ask Mr. Gallagher what his understanding of a statement by Mr. Peck

was. I want to know what his particular impression was, if 1 he had one. CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Let me add something 3 for clarification. This is the attachment that you have 4 asked a question about. If my research is correct, this 27.7 is also Attachment 11 to the Staff testimony in Contentic 6 Now, my question is, how do you plan--how does the Staff plan to divide Mr. Gallagher's testimony? I mean I assume that you prefer that he address 9 matters of this sort when you get into the --10 MR. PATON: I think, Mr. Chairman --11 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: He's here now, and I don't 12 have any --13 MR. PATON: Let me just say this. We had planned to ask Mr. Gallagher to address Contention 3 and then 15 Contentions 1 and 2. In other words, we were going to try to draw some fine lines in an attempt to keep the record clear. 17 Mr. Zamarin indicated an intent to cross examine 18 Mr. Gallagher while he is still on the stand here with respect 19 to Contention 1, so I don't --20 MR. ZAMARIN: Excuse me. I --

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MR. PATON: May I finish, Mr. Zamarin, please?

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MR. ZAMARIN: Not when you are mischaracterizing

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my statement.

MR. PATON: What I'm saying to the Board is we

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want to do whatever is possible to keep the record clear. If it is efficient to let her cross over to Contention 1, or whatever, if she would so indicate, that fine with the Staff. All we want to do is do whatever we can to keep the record from getting too mixed up; but if she wants to go on to Contention 1, then we think it appropriate that she let us know what she is doing, and then I won't object.

MR. ZAMARIN: Mr. Chairman, two things: I
don't know how Mr. Paton got the impression I was going to
cross examine on Contention 1. There is a statement in
Contention 1 which is the same as one in Contention 3 in
regard to the administration building, and rather than cross
examining him twice, I was going to point out to Mr. Gallagher
those are the same, and the questions I w ald ask would apply to
both.

I think that what Mr. Paton is suggesting is that there ought to be cross examination concurrently on all of Mr. Gallagher's testimony with regard to contentions, and I think he ought to do what I suggested he do, and that is put all his direct testimony in now. Let's do it that way.

MR. PATON: I think we prefer to try our case our way, Mr. Chairman, and Mr. Zamarin can try 11s case his way.

MR. ZAMARIN: If that's the case, all we have before us is Contention 3, and his suggestion that we go outside

of that is a little absurd.

MR. PATON: I didn't suggest that. I said if you think it is appropriate and efficient, we would not object.

Mr. Chairman, before we get back to this, I'd like to-unless the question is still pending, I'd like to have it read again, please.

MS. STAMIRIS: I haven't asked it yet.

MR. ZAMARIN: She just made a preparatory statement indicating she was going to ask him about his impressions of Dr. Peck's statement, and it was at that point, rather than going down the road, that I would make an objection before she got into it.

Q (By Ms. Stamiris) Mr. Gallagher-MR. ZAMARIN: Wait. He hasn't ruled yet.
CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: No, we haven't ruled yet.
MR. ZAMARIN: If I may--

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: What I was trying to figure out, it was my impression that Dr. Peck was going to address a certain aspect of Contention 3 as well, and just because he isn't here now, he will be here later, the next session, I'm not sure that we should restrict cross examination of the Staff's witness on that.

MR. ZAMARIN: Well, Dr. Peck's information with respect to Contention 3 would be with regard to the substance

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of Contention 3, which does not—which deals with managerial attitudes. It does not deal with the technical aspects of the preload program, which is what Ms. Stamiris intends to go into as set out in Attachment 3 to her exhibit, and with regard to its relevance to Contention 1, Attachment 11 is in Contention 1 with regard to her contention that there was a reluctance to provide equipment, and it is there for the purpose of a discussion, I believe, of qualification of compaction equipment. It is not relevant to Contention 1 either with regard to the diesel generating building. That's something Dr. Peck and the appropriate technical witnesses will be here to address. It is simply not relevant either to Contention 3 or 1 on this point.

(Continued on next page.)

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MS. STAMIRIS: You haven't heard my question

yet.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Yes, let's hear the question. One of my problems is that I hate to be in a position where we have to keep bringing Mr. Gallagher back to ask him a couple of simple questions. He is here, and I don't know whether he will be back at the time Dr. Peck is here or not. But since he's here—— I don't know what the Staff's plans are, but I don't think you want to have Mr. Gallagher sitting here through the whole hearing

MR. PATON: I agree with you totally, Mr. Chairman. I think if we can finish Mr. Gallagher, we'd like to do that, if it's possible. I would not like to bring him back for something that we could do at this time. I agree with that.

I'm not totally satisfied that we've ever heard the question, though. I think it would be great to hear the question, so we'd know what we're talking about here. I think she should be allowed to state the question.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, the Board will not sustain any objection at the moment on the entire attachment. We'll see where we go.

Q. (By Ms. Stamiris) Mr. Gallagher, I was going to ask you to look at .f on page 3 and tell me what your interpretation of that is.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Let me find it first. MR. ZAMARIN: I'll renew the objection, now 2 that she has specifically asked the question. This has 3 nothing to do with Contentions 1, 2 or 3, nor is it relevant. MR. PATON: Mr. Chairman, could I ask Mrs. 5 Stamiris if this has any relation to quality assurance? 6 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Yes. MS. STAMIRIS: Yes. MR. PATON: Would you answer that? 9 MS. STAMIRIS: I said yes. Would you like me 10 to explain how? 11 MR. PATON: I would like her to. I don't know 12 whether the Board would. 13 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I think the Board would 14 like to see how you plan to connect it up. What was the 15 specific page again, so I can find it? 16 MR. ZAMARIN: It's on page 3 of Attachment 3, 17 number 4.f. She asked him for his understanding of that. 18 THE WITNESS: In 4.f., Dr. Peck--19 MS. STAMIRIS: Wait. You're not supposed to 20 answer yet. 21 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, to the extent the this relates or this may relate to managerial attitude, you 23 can ask the question. To the extent it relates to which is the 24 best approach, technically, I think it should wait; although,

again, I'd hate to bring Mr. Gallagher back.

MR. PATON: I do not object to the question, if it may relate to managerial attitude.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Certainly insofar as it relates to managerial attitude, we will allow the question.

MR. ZAMARIN: So my objection is overruled?
CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Yes.

MS. STAMIRIS: I have to ask a question, because I thought it would--

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, he can answer the question.

MS. STAMIRIS: Well, I need to ask a question about my procedure, then.

A. In this item, Dr. Peck is really stating that there are two alternatives to resolution of the diesel generator building fill problem; one being that you go in and remove all of that material down to the glacial till, or you proceed with the so-called preload program, which, in fact, was selected.

Q. (By Ms. Stamiris) I want to ask you if you believe this is a mischaracterization of a statement, and I want to change two words:

Do you think that the meaning is the same-- Well, I'm not going to ask that, because you gave me your answer.

What about .h in the same column; do you believe

that the preload was a necessary first step to the removal and 2 replacement option? No, I don't. 3 MR. PATON: Ob -- I'm sorry. I was too late with 4 my objection. 5 (Continuing) Dr. Peck was, I believe, merely A. 6 stating that if other alternatives other than removal of the fill were to be done later on, that the preload could be utilized as a first step, in any event, and that that part of 9 the operation would not be a total loss in any event. 10 (By Ms. Stamiris) Going back to the first part 11 of your own testimony, the questions and answers--12 13 MR. ZAMARIN: We're going to his testimony now, or--14 15 MS. STAMIRIS: Stamiris Exhibit 3. 16 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: What page? MS. STAMIRIS: On page 14, at the bottom. 17 18 (By Ms. Stamiris) I'm wondering if this apparent concern with quality assurance as it applied partic-19 ularly to soils became apparent after the more complete 20 investigation in 78-20? 21 MR. ZAMARIN: I object. I don't know what she's talking about. 23 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I was going to ask her. 24 I don't know what you're talking about. Are you referring to 25

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the view of this particular writer, or--

Q. (By Ms. Stamiris) Would you explain briefly why you included this portion?

MR. ZAMARIN: You're talking about the last paragraph?

MS. STAMIRIS: The last paragraph, yes.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I won't try to pronounce
the name, but--

MR. ZAMARIN: I'd like to hear the witness pronounce it.

tion is Chibatarioff [Tschebotarioff] who is a consultant in the geotechnical engineering field. What I was attempting to impress was that there are many people in the geotechnical field that feel that foundation work has a special need, over and above other activities, to have continuous and competent inspection throughout all aspects of the placement of fill activities. And I share that view.

Q. (By Ms. Stamiris) Would you explain why it deserves this special importance?

A. The reason is that it's so important to all work that follows. It's the very foundation of the entire plant that the structures will be founded on. It's inaccessible from 'hat point on, unlike other work activities like a piping system which could continually be observed, reinspected,

retested. And it's of tremendous importance that it be done correctly the first time.

The best way to assure that is to have capable and competent people providing technical direction from the beginning.

Q. Thank you.

On page 15, I'd like to go down this list of inconsistencies and problems that were identified.

First, I'd like to ask you for your definition of specification.

- A. A specification is an instruction that provides the requirements for certain activity to be accomplished, in what form, and what design basis.
- Q. Would you elaborate on how a specification relates to a design?
- A. The specification provides the framework in which the design will be accomplished; provides the methods and the manner in which to proceed, in order to accomplish the task desired.
- Q. Would you say that if a specification is not followed, that the portion of the design to which it relates would be wrong?

MR. PATON: I object. Mr. Chairman, could we get a proffer from Mrs. Stamiris as to how she's connecting this up with managerial attitude, or perhaps the matter of the

administration building? I'm not able to make a connection.

MS. STAMIRIS: That reminds me of the question

I said I wanted to ask you, about how I was to proceed in

this. I think I expressed my view very clearly that Saturday

morning when I attempted to introduce what had been the prior

testimony of Mr. Gallagher, and if I am expected to relate

each and every question, and take it one step at a time and

prove to you, to everyone's satisfaction, that that one thing

in itself relates directly to quality assurance or managerial

attitude or something else, it will make it extremely difficult.

Because, as I said, where I'm going and what I've tried to do

from the start, is get a background of information, build a

broad base, look at everything, draw it all in together, and

then decide.

I don't believe that any one thing in itself represents bad managerial attitude or breakdown in quality assurance, or anything else. And I haven't even drawn a final conclusion as to whether these things occurred. I just want to find out what did happen, and if I have) stop each and every step of the way, it's going to be extremely difficult for everyone.

MR. PATON: May I respond, Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, I do want to repeat--I think I ruled on Saturday that you had to at least connect this in its entirety, and perhaps in some of its

particular parts, to the QA program today, and how these things had been taken care of is one of the things we're here to look at.

MR. ZAMARIN: If I may respond-- Oh, I thought you were finished.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: That was just a comment, as background.

MR. ZAMARIN: I join in Mr. Paton's objection, although I object again to this line of questioning. I think this is simply a trap-door effort to introduce the totality of the testimony regarding pre-December, 1979, that has not been offered by the Staff, and to my knowledge, they do not intend to offer. And it certainly has no established bearing so far, or relation to managerial attitude as it would reflect on into the future upon quality assurance, or the likelihood, as Mrs. Stamiris is proceeding.

She indicates it may be difficalt, but there are certain rules that we all have to proceed by in order to have an orderly proceeding, and that's the reason why we have those rules. Oftentimes none of us like them, as lawyers, but we have to live with them. And while certain latitude is provided to pro-se intervenors, as it should be, there's a limit, and we simply have to, I think, establish those rules and abide by them, or else we're going to have no order to the proceeding and no end to the proceeding.

I simply think that this entire interrogation so far has been improper, and it continues to be, with regard to anything relevant before this Board now on Contentions 3 or 1 or 2, and I object.

MS. STAMIRIS: I would like to object to his characterization of why I introduced it. I would like to characterize it as a front-door effort to introduce testimony that had previously been prepared by the NRC.

Yes, I do want to address that testimony. I believe it's relevant, and I think 've stated a lot of times why. And if everybody wants to hear my reasons one more time, I'll be happy to.

MR. PATON: May I respond, Mr. Chairman? CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Yes.

MR. PATON: I have in mind your ruling on the matter before the December 6, 1979, testimony, and I don't have any trouble with that. But a question of what Mr. Gallagher's definition of "specification" is, just doesn't lend itself to what you indicated would be admissible on this issue.

Again, I would like to make one other point. I think Mrs. Stamiris said again recently, and has stated repeatedly, things that she would like to know. We're past that stage. We've had discovery. There are certain issues before the Board. And things that she would like to know is just not appropriate.

end 2

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MS. STAMIRIS: These are things that I would like the Board to know, too. Perhaps they already know the definition of "specification," on how it relates to design. But they might be interested in knowing what my end result is.

(The Board conferring.)

(Continued on following page.)

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Ms. Stamiris, we are going to allow questioning concerning how these matters have been taken care of, or whether they have been taken care of in the current program.

l'm not sure I see the connection with your last question, and we will sustain the objection to the last question, but these have to be--maybe not individually linked up, but you should-- What we are focusing on is how--well, first, whether they represent poor managerial attitude, but second, whether the particular matters have been taken into account in the current QA plan, and there has to be some connection along that line.

I might also add that we would be much more interested ir some of these underlying documents than in the testimony itself that is associated with Exhibit 3. The testimony itself does not appear, at least offhand, to have much weight. It is testimony that was never given, and it doesn't add much to the underlying documents.

Now, if you want--these matters are obviously connected with an underlying document, which I think is in the record already, but I don't think the fact that it was his testimony earlier has any significance whatsoever, and at least to the extent the testimony merely reflects the underlying documents, you ought to focus on that, because I don't think the testimony itself is worth very much unless you can

show there's some inconsistency between it and some othe statements.

OTTONE CONTEST

I just can't see the value of the testimony itself as distinguished from the exhibits, the attachments to it.

I'm going at it through his testimony, and it is simply because, as I attempted to review this, it seemed that his testimony drew it together in a very coherent way, and it just seemed to be the most expeditious and logical way to approach it, as opposed to just taking one— I started out doing that the last time. I was going to go through one attachment at a time. This seemed to be the better way, and I have all my questions prepared that way, and I will try and shift gears if I have to, but the only reason I'm going at it through his testimony is because he talks about things, he draws things together that are included in this massive volume of documents.

MR. ZAMARIN: If I may respond very briefly--CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Yes.

MR. ZAMARIN: I think Ms. Stamiris put her finger on it, and she is relying on his testimony because it draws the document together in a very coherent way, and that is true. Unfortunately, it draws it together with regard as to whether there was a basis for the December 6th, 1979 order, which is really not what this Board has ruled is the purpose

whether these problems which have been identified in the past—whether something has been done to take care of those in the future, and I think that's really the difficulty, that she continues to use it the way he drew it together for the pre-December 6, to establish there was a basis for issuing the order, when in fact she ought to be using it as you indicate—and I agree it would be perfectly proper—as you questioned on Saturday, which I took to be a demonstration hopefully of the way it would go, just to simply ask questions to make sure that something has been done so that these things don't happen again.

I think that's --

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I might say that the item that's listed on Page 15-A-1 is one of the items that we asked some questions about and that we are interested in, so certainly whether that has been taken care of and whether Mr. Gallagher has any opinions on that, we are interested in that.

MR. ZAMARIN: That's right. I would not object to questions along that line.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: So the question should be focused in that way. I don't care if you want to go through, for organizational purposes, and use the same order, but just remember that the focus of the inquiry is not on whether there was a basis for the earlier order, which we have agreed that

to be --

the Staff--the Applicant agreed not to contest that.

MS. STAMIRIS: I understand that that has already been established, and that I'm not to try and pick out the details to reprove that, and that's not what I'm trying to do. I am trying to use this as an organizational format to proceed at the information that I want to get at in a, like I said befor?—because I think it approaches it in a coherent way.

Now, when you say that I have to-that every question I ask has to be related somehow to your question of whether or not it has been taken care of--in other words, this most recent inspection and this most recent evaluation that's been presented by Consumers and the NRC has taken care of these past problems, then you are forcing me to abide by the rules of the stipulation, which I did not agree to.

MR. MARSHALL: Correct.

do is not to prove what's already been proved.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: That's not right.

MS. STAMIRIS: Well, I thought that I was going

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: All we are forcing you to

MS. STAMIRIS: I'm not trying to do that.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: That's maybe taking the stipulation as a fact of life, but the situation we are in is that we are trying to see whether--really whether there is any

basis for the third paragraph of the stipulation, and if you look at it broadly--

MS. STAMIRIS: That's what I am trying to go at, but I won't be able to prove it at each and every step of the way.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, but the question should be focused along that line, and you may not have to defend every question, but some background questions obviously may be asked; but the general focus of your line of inquiry should be along those lines.

DR. COWAN: I just wanted to say, Ms. Stamiris, that the members of the Board and most of the people here read and understand all of the terms in these 13 places, and it will ave a lot of trouble and objections if you don't try to establish the meaning of all those things, because they are well understood, and confine your questions along the line of what Judge Bechhoefer said.

MS. STAMIRIS: I would just like to say that I don't intend to ask a lot of definitions, and I don't think I have. I hope I haven't in the past, because I do appreciate that I don't understand these things perhaps to the same degree as everyone else.

MR. COWAN: Well, we did have an objection along those lines.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, we sustained the

last objection as to the question.

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Q (By Ms. Stamiris) On Page 16 of Stamiris

Exhibit 3, you are talking about—— I'd like to read a sentence in about the middle, at the paragraph that starts with

"Consultant reports", and it says, "Consumers indicated that consultant reports were subject to being 'misconstrued as commitments'", and then there is a discussion that follows about the PSAR and about the Dames & Moore Report.

I'd like to ask you, the Dames & Moore Report was presented as an amendment to the PSAR, is that correct?

A It was included as an attachment to PSAR Amendment 1, yes.

Of the root cause of some of these problems at the bottom

paragraph on Page 17. I'm wondering whether if in your

opinion the PSAR requirements, as represented by the Dames &

Moore Report, had been followed, do you believe that they would

have provided a sound nuclear plant?

MR. ZAMARIN: Excuse me. I object to the characterization of the testimony and the form of that question, and I would ask that it be read back.

(Question read by the reporter.)

MR. ZAMARIN: Specifically I object to the characteriztion that the "PSAR requirements as reflected by the Dames & Moore Report"--I don't believe it's been established

1 anywhere there were PSAR requirements as reflected by the 2 Dames & Meon Report, and that being in the predicate of the 3 question, that makes it --4 MS. STAMIRIS: I will go back and break it 5 down more specifically, then. 6 (By Ms. Stamiris) Can you tell me what was your impression of what the commitment is with a PSAR? 8 MR. ZAMARIN: I object to the form. If she 9 says "understanding" rather than "impression" --10 (By Ms. Stamiris) What is your understanding 11 of what a PSAR is? 12 It is my understanding --13 MR. PATON: I object to that question, what a 14 PSAR is. She's changed the question now. 15 MS. STAMIRIS: I mean what it is for. I didn't 16 mean to change the question. 17 MR. PATON: Could we hear the question again, 18 or ask her to rephratit again? 19 MS. STAMIRIS: It is probably incoherent, so 20 I will rephrase it. 21 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Why don't you rephrase 22

MS. STAMIRIS: Yes.

(By Ms. Stamiris) Mr. Gallagher, what is your

understanding of the Applicant's commitment in relation to the

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PSAR?

MR. ZAMARIN: And the Dames & Moore Report?

MS. STAMIRIS: No, just the PSAR. I'm asking at every nuclear plant.

MR. PATON: I'm not sure-- We are not here about every nuclear plant. Could we go back and have the question?

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I think it is just a general question of what the witness believes the purpose of a PSAR is.

MR. PATON: All right. I won't object to that.

MR. ZAMARIN: I would not object to that question either.

in which the Applicant is to proceed with construction of their nuclear facility, and the attachments that are incorporated as part of the amendments to the PSAR provides information to the Staff, which is understood as being a manner in which they are going to proceed, and those commitments that were recommendations that were included in the attachment to the PSAR were in fact understood to be the manner in which they would proceed with construction, and are relied on heavily by the Staff.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Mr. Gallagher, let me ask you a question right here before we get away from it.

The fact that an attachment is prepared by a consultant to an Applicant, does that affect the way the NRC regards that attachment? Would the NRC regard an attachment prepared by a consultant as commitments that—let's rephrase it.

Commitments contained in an attachment prepared by a consultant, would the NRC regard that any differently than if the commitment had appeared in the body of the PSAR as prepared by the Applicant or utility?

THE WITNESS: Well, within the body of the PSAR the attachment is referenced without any discussion as to what specific items are to be adhered to or not. I would think that the reviewer would understand that the recommendations which the Applicant was seeking from a consultant would in fact be followed and relied on.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: And if the consultant recommended that certain criteria be followed, and the body of the report merely incorporates the consultant's report, would the NRC then understand that those criteria—that the Applicant is committing itself to utilize those criteria, at least absent any affirmative statement otherwise?

THE WITNESS: Yes, I believe so.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I don't know if that--

Q (By Ms. Stamiris) Do you believe that the substance of the PSAR, as you have just defined it, was sound?

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MR. ZAMARIN: I object to the form.

MR. PATON: I object also.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: That one I will sustain.

I'm not sure what--

Q (By Ms. Stamiris) I want to know what your understanding was of the substance of the PSAR with the Dames & Moore attachments.

A I'm not exactly sure what you are asking.

MR. ZAMARIN: I will join in Mr. Gallagher's objection.

MR. PATON: You mean the subject that was addressed? Is that what you mean?

Q (By Ms. Stamiris) I want to know if that report—if the PSAR and the Dames & Moore attachments had been followed, do you think it would have resulted in a safe situation at the nuclear plant?

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Could we change that?

MR. DECKER: Could we change that, that had the

Dames & Moore recommendations be followed, the difficulties

which have been experienced would have been avoided?

MS. STAMIRIS: Yes, that's what I'm going after.

Q (By Ms. Stamiris) Can you answer it that way?

A Absolutely, if each and every one of the recommendations contained in the Dames & Moore Report were followed, we would not be here debating the subject today.

I'm certain of that.

you believed that the Applicant's quality assurance program-and I mean to say it with that emphasis because I'm referring
to the program as it is set forth in the plan and on paper-did you state before that you believed that the Applicant's
QA program itself was sound if it had been properly implemented,
or did--perhaps those words are not exact, but did you express
that idea?

THE WITNESS: Could I have the question repeated, please?

(Question read by the reporter.)

MR. ZAMARIN: In fairness to the witness, I think that he is entitled to know, when she says "testimony", whether she is referring to Stamiris 3, which she is inquiring about, or earlier in the testimony in this proceeding, or somewhere else. That's an appropriate manner of proceeding, in fairness.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: What were you referring

MS. STAMIRIS: I don't remember. I just remember him making a statement to that effect, and I can't remember to what it was related.

MR. ZAMARIN: I think it would be fair to ask him if he's ever made a statement to that effect, rather than

referring to "testimony", because it might be somewhere else.

MS. STAMIRIS: I asked if he stated before—
I meant—I thought that when he was sitting up there
Saturday morning, that that was considered his testimony.
We have used that term interchangeably, haven't we? Is he not testifying now?

MR. ZAMARIN: 11 she is referring to Saturday morning testimony, then out of fairness, the witness ought to know that.

That's all.

A I think I stated that the program that Consumers had had from the inception of the project has been always acceptable to the NRC. It's been with the execution and implementation of that program that we have not been satisfied with over the years.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Mr. Gallagher, let me ask
you one question here. I don't know whether Ms. Stamiris
is through yet in this general area, but do you regard the
difference between the Bechtel construction specifications
C-210 referred to on Page 17 of Stamiris Exhibit 3, and the
criteria of the Dames & Moore Report--is that one of the
instances when you regard the Applicant as failing to make the
drawings or specifications which are to be used for construction
conform to--well, commitments in a document like the PSAR or

FSAR /

I think there was some testimony in here about an FSAR. Is this an example of the same type of problem?

THE WITNESS: This is an example where the

PSAR--

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Right.

THE WITNESS: --commitments as contained in the Dames & Moore Report attached to it were not correctly translated into the implementing procedures of construction specifications.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Is this at least analogous to some of the previous testimony we have had about similar or comparable failures?

Maybe I shouldn't use the words "similar" or "comparable", because that's what I'm asking you; but failures to conform the specifications with FSAR commitments. Is this the same type of problem?

THE WITNESS: Rather than having the specifications conform with the PSAR commitments, what should have been the case was the FSAR should have reflected accurately as to how the construction specifications were developed and implemented.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: All right.

translated into the construction specifications, and then what is actually performed during construction ought to be translated

into the FSAR for the Staff to perform their safety evaluation review.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Thank you.

- Q (By Ms. Stamiris) I wondered who writes the PSAR.
 - A Consumers Power Company submits the PSAR.
- Q Do you know if it was designed or written by Bechtel?

A Yes. There are, you know, many people working on the development of the P and FSAR, and Bechtel as well as the N-Triple-S supplier provide the input necessary to develop that document, but the primary responsibility is with Consumers for that document to be correct and accurate and reflect what is intended.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: What do you mean by "primary"?

responsible for the document to be accurate, and in doing so, they should provide a careful review of those inputs that consultants or architect engineering firms are inserting.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I recognize that. What

I was really trying to drive at was should "primary" be solelyis Bechtel or B & W in any way responsible so far as NRC
is concerned?

Maybe I should ask your counsel.

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25 says 1-2.

MR. PATON: Yes. I never object to a Judge's question, but I will admit that that was fairly legally connected.

I think our theory would be, since Consumers gets the license, they are the one responsible.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: That's what I was asking, what you meant by "primary", but I wanted to see what technical people thought on that.

THE WITNESS: It would seem to me that when a licensee comes to the NRC with the idea of building a power plant, that they present the entire team, and all parties that would participate in that project, and that we would hold all of those parties responsible for the work that they are charged with, and I guess legally, however, the NRC holds the Applicant primarily responsible.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: All right. I just wanted to see how the technical reviewing staff approached the problem.

I guess we can get back to Ms. Stamiris.

Q (By Ms. Stamiris) In Attachment 9, which is the Consumers' response to 54(f) Question 1, there is the third paragraph which discusses the FSAR being submitted early.

Can I read it and make it--

MR. PATON: What page are you on?

MS. STAMIRIS: I'm sorry. It is Page--it

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Q (By Ms. Stamiris) In the third paragraph where it says that the FSAR was submitted early to provide additional time for the operating license here—and it goes on to say that, "Consequently, some of the material required to be included was not available at the time of its initial submittal, or was supplied based upon preliminary design information."

Do you believe that—— How important of a problem—— I want to know, this problem with the FSAR being submitted early, how much do you think it contributed to the overall soils settlement problem?

think the Board has made it clear on more than one occasion that Ms. Stamiris is allowed to ask questions through these attachments and this testimony to the extent they relate somehow to the issues here, and that being, is there something that has been done or change in circumstance that would somehow prevent the same type of thing from happening in the future, and she simply is not doing that, and I object.

In fact, this very item comes out of another contention which is addressed by Mr. Hood in his testimony. It has nothing to do with this. I simply object. I don't think that she is following the Board's direction.

MR. PATON: Mr. Chairman, I also object. The main basis is the fact that this is in Contention 2, to be addressed by Mr. Hood. If it was something to be addressed by Mr. Gallagher, I might not object. But this clearly is to be addressed by Mr. Hood, in Contention 2, unless she is somehow trying to connect this to managerial attitude; this is the only possible basis.

MS. STAMIRIS: Well, I must admit that I'm not putting everything in the same boxes that everybody else is. I mean I'm just going at this thing, and trying to go at it in a logical manner. I don't object to waiting to ask Mr. Hood that question.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: That particular question seems to relate directly to one of your other contentions, and Mr. Hood is the proper one to ask on that.

MS. STAMIRIS: Okay.

Q. (By Ms. Stamiris) I wanted to ask some questions about Attachment 4. On page 5, there's a discuser of two amendments to the PSAR, and I wonder if you have direct knowledge of this PSAR Amendment 3. Did you look into that when you were doing your investigation?

A. Yes, we did.

MR. PATON: May I inquire, Mr. Chairman? Are you referring to somewhere in Attachment 4?

MS. STAMIRIS: Yes. It's page 5.

MF. PATON: Tnank you.

Q. (By Ms. Stamiris) I have to ask, because when I was reading through the amendment to the PSAR, Amendment 3, I could not find any reference to-- Well, under "Drainage System," is that another term that would be-- Does that mean the same thing as a dewatering system?

MR. PATON: I object. May I inquire whether this relates to managerial attitude or the administration building?

MR. ZAMARIN: In addition, before the Board rules, I object. I think this is discovery. This entire issue has been ruled irrelevant to these proceedings, by this Board.

MR. PATON: I couldn't agree more.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: How does this relate?

Particularly since this seems to relate to the corrective action-- Maybe I'm not reading it correctly--

MR. PATON: If that's the direction she's going, I would not object.

MR. ZAMARIN: I continue to object, and I think on the same basis that the Board should find it just as irrelevant now as they did when we were on the discovery request to get into this line.

MS. STAMIRIS: Well, the reason I raised it is because I think we're talking about a--I thought we were talking about a dewatering system then, and a dewatering system now.

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And I think there's some relevance, just on the subject matter.

I was also of the understanding that—and I'm not saying that in particular reference to this one, because I could be wrong, but I had a general understanding that some of the discovery requests that I had made, which had been denied or that I didn't get answers to, that I was going to be able to ask informational questions to a certain degree in the proceeding.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Yes, but what I'm trying to drive at is that this witness is not here to discuss either the corrective actions which have been proposed, or alternatives which might have been proposed. I'm not sure that this is the right witness for that.

MR. ZAMARIN: I think that's right. The Board already ruled on this question. And in fact, I'm not aware of the Board saying that with regard to matters which were deemed irrelevant that there would be an opportunity to conduct discovery during the hearing. I think that's simply not true.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, it was with regard to some of the late matters, perhaps.

MR. ZAMARIN: That's correct.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, be that as it may,

I think this is not the right witness to answer this question
at this time.

MR. PATON: Mr. Chairman, we do have Contention 4.D, about dewatering, which will be addressed later.

MR. ZAMARIN: I think a similar line of questioning was asked of Mr. Keeley, and this Board ruled that it was irrelevant and foreclosed by the ruling on discovery.

MS. STAMIRIS: I am not trying to go at the geotechnical merits of dewatering. I'm trying to go at attitudes and how commitments were followed and not followed. And that's basically where I'm going with this.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, do you intend-- Are you trying to show that elimination of a certain reference is an example of managerial attitude? Unless you're prepared to try to show that, I can't see any relevance, at least in your question right now. Later on, you may want to ask the right witness whether certain types of systems would do the job better than whatever is proposed. But that's not appropriate at this time.

MS. STAMIRIS: Okay. I'll tell you what my understanding of my role is. I thought that I was to go at these matters and get answers to questions that I had, and try to get a basis in fact for the issues in this proceeding. And I also thought I was told that I could ask questions to the period prior to December 6, 1979, since I was not a party to the stipulation.

Now, the objection I have to--I've already

expressed my objection--the difficulty I'm having at trying to relate each isolated instance; and we've certainly talked about that problem in other ways before. But I thought I was not supposed to draw these together and tell you what my conclusion is until I made my proposed findings of fact at the end.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: That's certainly true.

But what I'm trying to say is that you have to ask the

questions of the right witness, and if you're exploring the

adequacy of certain proposed fixes, this is not the right

witness for that, and I don't believe the Staff was going to

use Mr. Gallagher for that purpose; maybe I'm wrong.

MR. PATON: That's correct, for Contention 4.D. CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Yes. And the only thing

I was driving at is, if you're going to try to connect it to managerial attitudes, it's perhaps permissible, and that's why I was asking you the purpose of it.

MS. STAMIRIS: Maybe we misunderstood each other. I did not intend to address it to the remedial fixes. I intended to direct it to the areas of quality assurance and managerial attitude.

MR. ZAMARIN: Chairman Bechhoefer, she ought to, then, simply ask him if the Amendment 3 to the FSAR in any way, in his understanding, reflected on managerial attitudes. And if he says "No," then we can move on.

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CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, you may -- That's the kind of question you may ask in this context, and then later on you can ask the other kinds of questions of the right witness, when the right witness is on the stand for that purpose.

It's just a question of who is prepared to testify to what information.

Q. (By Ms. Stamiris) Mr. Gallagher, do you believe that an applicant's-- Well, do you believe that the question of PSAR amendment could relate to managerial attitude?

MR. PATON: Mr. Chairman, I think I'd object.

What is possible is inappropriate.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I've heard it said that anything is possible.

Q. (By Ms. Stamiris) Mr. Gallagher, do you believe that a commitment or lack of commitment to follow an amendment to the PSAR could reflect on managerial—or in relation to other things, reflect on managerial attitude?

MR. ZAMARIN: I'll object. It's calling for speculation, and also to the form of the question.

MS. STAMIRIS: You told me to ask that question. So I asked it.

MR. ZAMARIN: No. I would be happy to restate what I suggested that you ask, which I think is the direct way to go, is whether the Amendment 3 to the PSAR, in his

understanding, reflected in any way upon management attitude.

MS. STAMIRIS: Well, as I said before, I don't want to know about each isolated incident. What I want to know is if Mr. Gallagher believes that Amendment 3 to the PSAR, taken in relation with other amendments and commitments to them, reflects on managerial attitude at the Midland Plant.

THE WITNESS: PSAR Amendment 3, as far as I'm concerned, does not reflect poorly on managerial attitude.

However, the fact that a number of inconsistencies between the PSAR and the FSAR as shown in the specifications did exist in my opinion does relate to management attitude, in that it shows that there was not, perhaps, a dedication to adequate attention to details that are required for the Staff to rely on.

And it would seem that one of management's principal functions is to provide all of those necessary tools and people to assure that adequate attention to detail is provided, and I believe Mr. Keeley's testimony stated as well that, up and down the line of the Consumers organization, there just simply wasn't adequate attention to detail.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Let me interrupt.

Mr. Gallagher, would that reflect on managerial attitudes or managerial competence, or both--the attention to detail which you mentioned?

THE WITNESS: I don't separate the two so

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distinctly. It would seem that if management is not fully aware that details are important, and that tools and people are required to assure that details are taken into account, then I would think that that would reflect on their attitude as well.

MR. MARSHALL: Could I ask one question here at this point? Just one?

MS. STAMIRIS: I don't object.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, I guess--

MR. MARSHALL: I'd like to ask this witness, on the question of the PSAR, you said that the PSAR is compiled by the Applicant and submitted. If they take a departure from what's contained in that particular PSAR, that's reflecting on managerial attitudes, is it not, since they submitted it in the first place? They're supposed to follow it. Isn't that true? And a failure to follow it would reflect back on managerial attitudes, if they take a departure from it?

MR. PATON: May I ask Mr. Marshall to clarify his question? Do you mean that every failure to follow the PSAR would necessarily reflect on managerial attitude?

MR. MARSHALL: No, but I have some in mind for later, for the proper witness, and I just wanted to get this into the record. That's all.

I would say it this way: The law imposed a duty

upon them to follow the PSAR. That's what I'm saying.

MR. PATON: Is that a question?

MR. MARSHALL: No. I'm saying that I'm asking, in my understanding, that the law imposed a duty upon them to follow the PSAR. Taking a departure here and there, and then failure—or becoming argumentative over it with the Staff or with the people who find it, the inspectors that you sent in, or their inspectors—whoever; I don't care who—that's bad managerial—it reflects bad back upon management, I feel. And that's what I'm asking.

MR. PATON: Do you understand the question?

THE WITNESS: I'm not sure I understand.

MR. PATON: Perhaps he could rephrase the

question.

MR. MARSHALL: What I'm saying is that Staff prepares for the NRC the PSAR that they propose to build--

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Back on the record.

MR. MARSHALL: What I'm saying is that Applicant prepares that proposal to build this particular structure. It contains within that PSAR the different features of it that have to be followed.

Now, if it's submitted to NRC and their engineers, they assume that it's going to be followed according

to what's in this PSAR.

Now, departure from that, without consulting with the NRC, would be a bad thing on the part of management, would it not, if they were aware of it?

MR. PATON: I'll have to object, Mr. Chairman.

"A bad thing on the part of management--"

MR. MARSHALL: Well, it would be bad management if they were notified from inspectors, and they didn't--if they failed to follow it, it would be taking a departure from their own specs--I'll call it specs--that's contained in the PSAR, this would be bad managerial on their part.

MR. PATON: That was a rather lengthy question. Could we ask the witness if he has the question in mind?

THE WITNESS: I think my response to the previous question is likewise to this. It appears that to the extent that there were a sufficient number of inconsistencies and conflicts between design documents and the basis which was submitted to the NRC, it would appear to me that in this case, due to management's lack of attention to details, it reflects only and is inconsistent with good managerial attitude with respect to good quality assurance principles.

MR. MARSHALL: That's exactly my point I was asking. That answers my question.

Q. (By Ms. Stamiris) Mr. Gallagher, I think that I need to define what I mean by managerial attitude, so that

you understand when I ask you a question about it; and what I want to say is that I do not, by saying "poor managerial attitude," mean to make a distinction between whether it's deliberate or intentional attitude, as opposed to something that has just happened. I don't think it's important how or why it's happened, but just the approach that's taken.

I want to ask you that, because my next question--or I wanted to give my definition so you'd understand for my next question, that when you speak of managerial attitude in this way, do you believe that it has contributed to other things besides the quality assurance problem?

MR. ZAMARIN: I'll object. I think when she says, "When you think of managerial attitudes in this way," she's referring to the way in which she has defined it, and I think that she has to ask the witness what his understanding of managerial attitude is, when he refers to it, and as it's been referred to innumerable times during this proceeding, and then ask him in the context of his definition, not one that she now seeks to lay over all the previous representations in testimony about managerial attitude. It's simply incompetent.

MR. PATON: Mr. Chairman, I don't agree with that. I think the Board is obviously not bound by her definition of managerial attitude, but I think she can ask him a question and say, "In this respect," or "With this view of managerial attitude," and then ask him a question. The

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Board is not bound by it. I think it's a perfectly proper question.

MR. ZAMARIN: I disagree with Mr. Paton.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I think the question may

Do you understand the question?

THE WITNESS: Could we have it read back? (Whereupon, the Reporter read from the record,

as requested.)

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I think the witness can answer the question. But "if" should be substituted for "when," I think. With that modification, could you answer that?

THE WITNESS: I think before I answered that, I'd have to state as to how I understand what managerial attitude is all about, and it would seem that an effective, both corporate and facility management, needs to recognize the needs for both qualified personnel and materials to support the quality organization, as well as the design and construction organization; and, in addition to that, an effective management reacts responsibly to identified safety concerns and initiates corrective actions, without waiting for an expressed concern by the NRC, or when identified by the NRC, responds appropriately.

In this case, prior to December 6, 1979, and based on an extensive investigation into the background as to 25 why the settlement -- causes of the soil settlement issue, it was

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my opinion that a managerial attitude inconsistent with good quality assurance principles and full attention to detail, was a major contributor in the causes of this problem. And whether that was caused by just mere complacency or lack of alertness or lack of managerial competence, I'm not certain. But any one of those things is an attitudinal problem that management did not correct.

(Continued on following page.)

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CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Would you regard it as more serious if you found that the activities were undertaken intentionally?

THE WITNESS: Absolutely it would be more serious. Nonetheless, it is serious even in view of the lack of alertness, attentiveness or competence.

Q (By Ms. Stamiris) What I wanted to ask you, and I'd be happy to use your own definition of "managerial attitude", because I think we agree--do you believe that this managerial attitude you speak of contributed to the design inconsistencies in the FSAR?

A Had good management controls been in effect while the FSAR was being prepared, specifically with respect to Section 25 on foundation problems, that we would have precluded these problems from occurring through their dedication to attention to detail, their finding that design controls are in effect, design interfaces are in effect, getting down to the real nitty-gritty details. Management should be involved at that level.

MS. STAMIRIS: I'm sorry, I just draw a complete blank. I don't know if anybody else has any other questions.

I'm sure I have others. I just--

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I think at this point it would be a good time for a morning break, in any event, so take 15 minutes.

(Recess.)

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Ms. Stamiris, do you have any further questions at this time?

MS. STAMIRIS: Yes.

Q (By Ms. Stamiris) I want to focus on what I'm going to call the three basic questions that were asked, on which I believe the investigation 78-20 was based, and a full investigation of the soils settlement problem.

Taking them one at a time, the question of whether a breakdown in quality assurance occurred, it is my understanding that your position has been that a breakdown in quality assurance did occur with respect to soils.

Would it be correct to say that?

MR. FARNELL: I object to that. That's going back into the facts that have already been dealt with in this hearing, and it is cumulative, and I believe the Board has already determined we don't want to go into this area.

MR. PATON: Mr. Chairman, it seems to me like a background question. I agree with Mr. Farnell technically, but I don't object to the question.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Is it as a background for some further questions?

DR. COWAN: You are replying to that question?
MS. STAMIRIS: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Is it as background?

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MS. STAMIRIS: Yes, it is a background question. 2 MR. FARNELL: I mean --MS. STAMIRIS: If it is a leading ques-3 tion, I will skip right to my next question. 4 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: We will overrule the 5 objection. As to a background question, it could be answered. 6 MR. DECKER: Excuse me just one moment, please. When you say "you", did you mean "you", Mr. Gallagher personally, or "you" the NRC, or "you" Region III or --9 MS. STAMIRIS: Okay. I thought I had to ask 10 it "you", Mr. Gallagher, but I would really like to ask "you", 11 the NRC, so I will ask it that way and see how I go with it, 12 because I want to know did the NRC establish, as an answer to 13 that question, that there was a breakdown in quality assurance 14 with respect to soils. 15 MR. PATON: May I inquire? I assume she means 16 at the time of the report, the 78-20 report. Is that what you 17 13 mean? MS. STAMIRIS: Yes, at the time of the 78-20 19 report. 20 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Then I think your word 21 should be not "established", but "considered". MS. STAMIRIS: Okay. 23 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Did the NRC, at the time

of that report, consider that there was a quality assurance

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breakdown with respect to soils?

THE WITNESS: Yes, we did, and this was referred to our Headquarters Staff in Washington in the Enforcement Division, and although it took a considerable length of time between the issuance of the 78-20 report and the issuance of the December 6th order, the conclusion of myself, Region III and both I and E and NRR, was that a substantial breakdown in the quality assurance program occurred, and that was the very-one of the very reasons for issuing the December 6th order.

Q (By Ms. Stamiris) Is the prepared text of this testimony the very same prepared text that was once submitted as a summary disposition motion by the Staff?

MR. ZAMARIN: I will object to the form of the question. I think she is referring to Stamiris 3 by "the testimony". It is not clear.

MS. STAMIRIS: I'm referring to Stamiris Exhibit

A Yes, that was.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I was going to ask if I heard any relevancy objection.

MR. PATON: I have no objection.

MR. ZAMARIN: I do. I also was going to say I don't see the relevance to that question.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I personally don't think

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whether he's prepared it for summary disposition or whether he's prepared it as later testimony--what relevance does that have for us?

MS. STAMIRIS: Well, the next question I ask, maybe it will be clear.

Q (By Ms. Stamiris) I wondered if— I remember a statement from a summary disposition motion that this breakdown in quality assurance or this conclusion that the NRC had reached as to the breakdown in quality assurance would have warranted—if it had been known ahead of time. would have warranted—i think it was failure to issue a construction permit, is that correct?

MR. PATON: I object, Mr. Chairman. I think-That's in the regulations. That's Part 50 Section 100. I don't
think she should inquire of the witness about that.

MR. ZAMARIN: I think she's also asking for-With regard to the basis for the record, it is not relevant.
Second, she is asking for a legal conclusion of the witness,
who in my understanding is a civil engineer.

MS. STAMIRIS: I'm asking about the testimony because--Stamiris Exhibit 3, formerly his testimony, which he said was the same as had been previously submitted for the summary disposition mothal dayhat I want to go at is not the legal details of in but wow it represents the NRC position, is what I want to understand; if Mr. Gallagher, representing

the NRC, believes that the quality assurance breakdown that we have referred to was the same quality assurance breakdown which was mentioned in respect to the summary disposition.

MR. PATON: I object, Mr. Chairman. If she has a precise place in the motion for summary disposition—that was a lengthy document. I am not sure I see the relevance, but certainly if she has reference to certain words at a certain place, I think we ought to know what they are.

MR. ZAMARIN: Chairman Bechhoefer, I would add also to my objection as to relevance, if she can find it in there or not, it is simply not relevant to the extent that if there were a breakdown in quality assurance program with regard to soils, that there be some legal ramification of that, that is a question for this Board and not for any witness, let alone a lay witness for the Board, and finally that's simply not relevant.

The order states--the allegation, that there was a breakdown in quality assurance with regard to soils.

The testimony of the Staff in this proceeding has alleged that, and it has been stipulated that that conclusion will not be contested, and this is simply cumulative at best.

MS. STAMIRIS: I will tell you where I'm going with it, and I'm not trying to argue the legal technicalities of a label. I'm not interested in that.

What I'm trying to use it for is to establish

the weight for the importance of this quality assurance breakdown. I mean-because I want to question- The question comes to mind from Mr. Keppler's testimony about defining a breakdown in quality assurance, or a broad breakdown in quality assurance, and I want to know-- I'm trying to get at the weight of this within the NRC.

MR. PATON: Mr. Chairman, I don't see theMS. STAMIRIS: Judge Bechhoefer, I would like
to withdraw that line of questioning.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: All right. I was just trying to figure a way to preface it for you.

MS. STAMIRIS: I think it is getting into areas that I don't mean to get into.

Q (By Ms. Stamiris) The second of those three bases that we talked about, being whether the occurrence of the settlement of the diesel generator building had been reported properly—and you testified this morning in so many words that you believed the NRC position was that it had been reported properly—I want to go into more detail on the NRC's definition of a 55(e) reportability requirement.

When you said that it was a 55(e) problem that needed to be reported, was a problem that if it went undetected—
Would you like to put it in your words? I think it would be better than me.

I think it was clearly stated before what the

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regulations of 55(e) require, and we have concluded that Consumers had abided by those regulations.

Q Okay. What I want to ask you is--and I think
I remember clearly your definition that you stated, and it
is clearly stated in the regulations. Do you believe that
55(e) reports are to report problems that have a potential of
significance in that manner?

A I don't believe that the regulation uses the word "potential".

Q It doesn't.

A Significant construction deficiency. I think they have to make a decision whether it is or it isn't, and then report it to the NRC. In this case they had made the initial decision that it was in fact a significant construction deficiency, and did in fact report it accordingly.

Q Are 55-- I'm perhaps going to be asking the same question again. Are 55(e) reports supposed to report on it problems that could be serious if forgotten--or I don't mean forgotten. Let's just put a period after "serious".

MR. ZAMARIN: I object, Chairman Bechhoefer.
That's the third time she's asked the question, and it's been asked and answered.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I might say that the terms of 50.55(e)1 do spell out the situations where a 55(e) report is required.

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MS. STAMIRIS: Okay.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: It talks about if deficiencies were to remain uncorrected, it could have certain effects.

Q (By Ms. Stamiris) I want to ask Mr. Gallagher if he believes that it would have been a better managerial decision of Consumers Power to report the diesel generating building settlement, even if it had been a month earlier, to report it as soon as they knew it, as opposed to as soon as it exceeded the values in the FSAR.

MR. ZAMARIN: I object to the characterization of the testimony—or the characterization of facts in there as being inaccurate, and also as to a lack of relevance, and it simply is just speculative at best.

MR. PATON: I also have an objection, Mr. Chairman, insofar as I believe she's asking him whether or not it would be better managerial practice to exceed the regulations. I may have misconstrued the question, but, of course, there is no requirement to exceed the regulations.

MS. STAMIRIS: That's what I'm trying to get at, whether that would be exceeding the regulations or meeting the regulations, because I'm not clear by the wording of the regulation.

MR. ZAMARIN: She's asked him several times whether it met the regulatory requirements, and in his

opinion it did so. I would add, if that's the intent of it, it has been asked and answered.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, I think the way you have asked the question, I will sustain the objection, but let me ask the witness this just maybe for clarification purposes.

Was the 55(e) report on this the current-or on the settling problem, the one that was submitted on
September 29, 1978, actually the one that appears, I think,
as Attachment 1 to the Stamiris Exhibit?

THE WITNESS: That was the formal notification. The licensee is required to, first, notify us verbally, which they did on--I believe it was August 22, through our resident inspector, and then within a 30-day period, the regulations require them to make a formal written report with certain content to be included, which is Attachment 1 to Stamiris Exhibit No. 3.

within the 30 days of the initial discovery of the settlement problem? Was it within 30 days of the oral reporting?

I see that there is a statement here in your testimony that the oral reporting is on August 21, and—September 29 isn't quite 30 days, and I wanted to inquire whether you considered that report as being timely submitted.

THE WITNESS: In other words, you are looking at

the date September 29, and it is more than 30 days.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: It is more than 30 days from the date that you mention in here, in Stamiris Exhibit 3, Question 8, which is August 21.

the regulation, but oftentimes—and I'm not sure in this case—a licensee will inform us that due to getting all of the facts and figures, there is a need for a short extension, and it is—the 30 days is just not a critical number. As long as we are informed of it initially and can proceed with some investigation of our own, we are satisfied, although this September 29 submittal did satisfy their formal written requirements.

aware, you are satisfied with the time limits, or Region III was satisfied with the time limits of that submission?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. PATON: There appears to be that provision in the regulations right at the very end of 50.55, indicating that you can file an interim report.

Q (By Ms. Stamiris) Mr. Gallagher, I wanted to ask--and perhaps you can make it clear to me if I'm mis-understanding this. I thought I remembered reading some place that the Applicant was first aware of the settlement problem in July, and I wouldn't want to put a date--

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A No. It is my understanding that Bechtel, in July, during a routine survey for construction purposes, had identified that settlement on the order of perhaps an inch or slightly over an inch had occurred, and that they would then begin to take settlement readings on a more closer frequency than their original settlement monitoring program required, which I believe was on a 60-day basis, and at that point in time they had not even approached the settlement that had been inspected as part of the design basis.

Then I want to ask about the third basis for that investigation, being whether the FSAR was consistent with design and construction of the Midland project, and when I asked Mr. Keppler this, I believe his answer was that there was not an attempt by the NRC to look beyond the soils settlement problems at the FSAR. Is that your understanding of the NRC's position?

> A Yes.

Were you not concerned that there may be generic mplications beyond the soils area regarding the FSAR problems?

MR. ZAMARIN: Mr. Chairman, I object. I don't see any relevance, as to whether he was concerned, to any of the issues in this case.

MS. STAMIRIS: The NRC.

MR. ZAMARIN: It would be the same objection. CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Mr. Paton, do you have an

objection to that?

January of 1979.

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MR. PATON: No, I have no objection.

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MR. ZAMARIN: We are talking now about a time period in December and January of 19--December of 1978 and

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CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I think we will overrule

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the objection.

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A Yes, we were concerned, and when we issued the 50.54(f) request, Question No. 1, Item B, stated that what assurances exist, that the apparent areas of contradictions in the PSAR and FSAR as described by I and E during the meeting of February 23 and March 5, 1979, do not exist in other sections of the PSAR and FSAR dealing with matters other than fill. Consumers responsed to that, as well as subsequent to that in Question 23, by committing and performing a re-review of the FSAR in order to identify if any other conflicts exist, and to correct them, and we accepted that as being adequate corrective action to print up the FSAR.

And was that re-review addressed in your investigation reports? Was it -- Do you remember which investigation report it was addressed in?

MR. ZAMARIN: Mr. Chairman, I think this was inquired into and testified to or Saturday morning by this very witness in some detail, this entire matter.

then.

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MS. STAMIRIS: By me?

THE WITNESS: You are correct. I did reference the inspection report 80-32, which followed up on this item.

MS. STAMIRIS: I will ask other questions

Q (By Ms. Stamiris) On Page 9 of Stamiris 3, previously your testimony, the list of findings that's presented here, does this listing represent the findings from your 78-20 report?

A It lists the preliminary investigation findings preceding the publishing of Report 78-20. We wanted to provide a preliminary summary of our findings to the Company, and this is a listing of those findings.

They were presented to Consumers on February 23 at the Region III office.

MS. STAMIRIS: I think it would probably be helpful if-- What I want to do is compare these findings with Report 78-12, which was Attachment 4, I believe.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Wait. Attachment 78-12 is Attachment 2.

MR. ZAMARIN: Chairman Bechhoefer, again-CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: We had a number of questions about that earlier.

MR. ZAMARIN: Comparing? I just simply don't see the relevance to anything in comparing the preliminary

investigation findings for 78-20 to 78-12.

MS. STAMIRIS: Okay. Then I will just ask some questions. I thought that everybody would want to check on the comparisons.

MR. ZAMARIN: That's the purpose of discovery and preparation for this, and I just don't think it proper during the hearing.

MS. STAMIRIS: Well, I have Grawn some comarpisons, and I'd like to ask Mr. Gallagher some questions about them.

Q (By Ms. Stamiris) Mr. Gallagher, looking at these starred items, had the first one referring to the FSAR inconsistency regarding fill material been identified in your October inspection?

MR. ZAMARIN: Again, this line of questioning is clearly irrelevant as to whether he had identified it earlier. The fact remains that he had. It is in the testimony. It bears no relation to any of the issues as to whether these problems have been corrected or just anything now before this Board. It simply is taking an inordinate amount of time which should not be spent on these areas.

There are plenty of important areas that should be explored.

MR. ATON: Mr. Chairman, could I comment?

There may be some possible connection to the issues that the

Board has set before it. Could we ask Ms. Stamiris what connection this has with what issue is before the Board?

and go at it without giving each example or drawing the comparison out, and what it relates to is the fact that between Report 78-12 and Report 78-20, something very significant, in my mind, happened, which was the diesel generator building was preloaded, and when Report 78-20, and this February preliminary investigation report came out, it is my understanding that the preload surcharge had already been applied.

That's why it is significant to me to find out the timing on this as it relates to what should have been done when, as far as the ultimate questions that were decided about the attitudes, quality assurance decisions, and I've been very direct in this before, and it does relate on what action the NRC took or didn't take.

explanation, I renew my objection. Ms. Stamiris to me seemed to indicate she was interested in a lot of history, and right toward the end of that the words "managerial attitude" were in there, which were the magic words, but I just don't see the connection about something between 78-12 and 20 and loading the diesel generator building. That doesn't seem to relate to an issue before the Board.

If she could be just a little precise. What does

this relate to?

MR. ZAMARIN: I think that the lack of connection is even more apparent in the fact that she should simply ask the witness, "Wasn't it true that Report 78-20 referred to the most recent inspection in January of 1979, and that did in fact precede the diesel generator preload?"

That was not until after the 78-20 time period, so that she does have the timing off, and if that was the urpose of her questions, I think maybe that will clear it up.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I gathor what you said happened between 78-12 and 78-20 didn't happen; it happened after that, so--

MS. STAMIRIS: I appreciate that clarification, because I was confused.

Q (By Ms. Stamiris) Mr. Gallagher, was the Applicant aware of all of these--what word should I use?

A Findings?

Q -- findings when the surcharge was first placed?

A Yes, they were.

Q Was the NRC aware of them basically? Now, we can go through it by example, but was the NRC basically aware of these findings in October?

MR. ZAMARIN: October of what?

MS. STAMIRIS: 1978.

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paralleled those in 78-20. When we came back from the inspection-when I came back from the inspection that resulted in Report 78-12, the Region III management made a decision to provide a more extensive investigation into why this issue became a problem, and we were asked to perform an in-depth investigation starting in December and ending in the end of January.

(Continued on next page.)

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Q. What I want to know is, obviously the information was available then, in January, and it was, I believe you would then say basically available in October.

MR. PATON: Mr. Chairman, I guess I would object to "basically available." I don't think that helps the record.

Q. (By Ms. Stamiris) What I wan+ o know is-- I'll drop that first line of questioning.

What I want to know is, the information had been compiled. I wonder if the conclusion had also been drawn that, indeed, this represented a breakdown in quality assurance?

A. Not at the time. In October of '78 we knew that there were major problems there that we wanted to understand and learn more about the details of the problems, and we instituted an in-depth investigation which resulted in the 78-20.

Q. Do you believe that— Would it be correct to say that the significance of the facts that you discovered in your October '78 report indeed led you to ask the broader questions of whether the breakdown in quality assurance had occurred?

- A. Yes.
- Q. And whether it had been reported properly?
- A. Yes.
 - Q. And whether the FSAR was consistent with the

design of the Midland project?

A. Yes.

Q Except for No. 2, "Reporting," the findings were affirmative, were they not?

A. Yes.

Q. Did the NRC believe that preloading the diesel generator building was going to make evaluation of the subsoils more difficult?

MR. PATON: I object. Mr. Chairman, you've allowed her to get into issues prior to December 6, 1979, that may reflect on managerial attitude or remedial measures, but what the NRC thought is not an issue.

MR. ZAMARIN: Mr. Paton beat moto that objection, so I join in that objection.

(The Board conferring.)

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: The Board is going to ask a question. I think as asked, we'd have to sustain the objection.

But the Board would like to find out what the witness' view-- Did the fact that Consumers proceeded to take some corrective action on surcharge, et cetera, prior to the time that the NRC had completely evaluated it and concurred in it, does that in any way reflect on manageme: attitude, or is there an adverse implication to be drawn from that with respect to Consumers' management attitude?

THE WITNESS: In this case, it's my own personal opinion that it would have been more prudent and responsible not to proceed with that construction action until the issues had been satisfactorily resolved with the technical staff.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I don't want to get into this in detail at this time, but did the technical staff have differences of opinion either way, a surcharge should have been used or carried out, or--

the Staff feels with regard to that. I would seem to me, though, that all of those details, all of the plans, methods, and the way they were going to proceed with that remedial measure, ought to have been worked out between the appropriate technical people in the NRC, the structural engineering branch, geotechnical engineering branch, and the Consumers' design organization.

That's my personal opinion. I have no idea what the rest of the Staff felt.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: That's one of the things

THE WITNESS: It would seem extremely prudent to know where you're going, how you're going to get there, before you start doing it. It would seem logical to me, at least.

MR. DECKER: Mr. Gallagher, since that preloading did take place, regardless of whether it should or shouldn't have, but since it did take place, in your opinion, has that action prevented Consumers and the NRC from obtaining certain critical information concerning the state of the soils under and around that building?

THE WITNESS: I'm not sure of that. I haven't studied the details of the surcharge program or the results of that, to the extent required to answer that question.

I would think that the technical staff will be testifying to that, and that particular remedy would be best addressed at that time.

MR. PATON: Judge Decker, there will be a witness here at the next session. I think Mr. Kane would be the right person, I believe, to answer that question.

MR. DECKER: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: You may continue.

MS. STAMIRIS: I don't have any further questions at this point, but I didn't bring with me my Contention 3, and I believe that's where some other attachments are. If I got it at noon, could I possibly ask another question about that at that time?

MR. PATON: I may have another copy.

MR. ZAMARIN: I think that she ought to do it

now.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: It is repeated in the beginning of Mr. Gallagher's testimony.

MS. STAMIRIS: I wouldn't be able to do it right now.

MR. PATON: If you want an extra copy, I've got one.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Mrs. Stamiris, at the beginning of Mr. Gallagher's testimony, Contention 3 is set forth in its entirety.

MS. STAMIRIS: Well, I'm honestly not prepared.

I have some notes on my own copy at home, but I'm honestly

not prepared to do justice to it now. I'm asking if I might

be able to address it later.

MR. ZAMARIN: It should be no surprise that Mr. Gallagher was going to testify this week, and we started on Saturday. I think if Mrs. Stamiris has some more questions that she ought to ask them now, rather than simply dragging this out, without any light at the end of the tunnel.

I have no objection to her asking relevant questions now, but I simply don't think that it's appropriate, on the basis of her claim that she's unprepared now, to come back at her pleasure and reopen it.

MR. PATON: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to respond to that. I don't think we need to press Mrs. Stamiris to that

extreme. I think that if her question can be posed to Mr. Gallagher today, we have no proplem with that at all.

MR. ZAMARIN: You say "question." Is she talking about a question? That wasn't my understanding.

MR. PATON: I would have no objection to some limited cross-examination. I just don't think we need to press her to that extreme. He's available today.

(The Board conferring.)

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I think the Board will allow you to ask some questions after lunch. We will limit it to Contention 3, however. We'll limit it to the area of Contention 3.

MS. STAMIRIS: All right.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Which is essentially management attitude. And maybe Mr. Zamarin can start his cross-examination now. We don't have too much time before lunch, in any event. But we will expect you to be prepared as soon as you get back from lunch, and it will be limited to--

MS. STAMIRIS: I may not have any, and if I do, it would be relatively brief.

MR. ZAMARIN: I have no objection to proceeding in that fashion, if she wants to come back, and if it's very limited.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Yes, right after lunch.

MR. ZAMARIN: I have no objection.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Back on the record.

MR. ZAMARIN: Are you ready for me to proceed?

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Yes.

BY MR. ZAMARIN:

Mr. Gallagher, is it your present opinion that managerial attitude is consistent with implementation of quality assurance regulations with respect to soil settlement problems presently?

A. Yes, it is.

And is that opinion based upon the NRC Staff's testimony assessing the present implementation of the quality assurance at the Midland plant, as well as your first-hand knowledge of the present quality assurance implementation at the Midland Plant?

A. Yes, it is.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Pardon me. What is the reference-- Which testimony did you just refer to?

MR. ZAMARIN: Contention 3. I mean I'm cross-examining on Contention 3, to the extent that there's any cross-examination on--or recross on--

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, there was some other testimony that had a title very similar to what you just--

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MR. ZAMARIN: Well, all of my questions and all my references to testimony will be Mr. Gallagher's testimony with regard to Contention 3. I may have cross-examination on other matters, but I will not refer directly to other testimony.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I just wanted to clarify it for the record. Thank you.

Q. (By Mr. Zamarin) Would you describe the positive aspects of the present implementation of quality assurance at the Midland Plant that caused you to reach your conclusion that managerial attitude is consistent with implementation of quality assurance regulations with respect to soil settlement problems?

A. First, I think it begins with the appointment of a corporate officer to the Midland project, and his involvement in the day-to-day decisions are a major basis for my statement that managerial attitude is consistent, that they are sufficiently involved, aware, providing sufficient direction, to lead me to believe that their attitude has been reformed to a satisfactory level.

Q. And would this appointment of a corporate officer to the project also satisfy the concern that you had stated about the earlier portion of the project history with regard to adequate management controls?

A. Yes.

Q. Is it your opinion that this appointment of a corporate officer to the project would also satisfy the concern that you referred to as one of attention to detail?

A. Yes, it does.

Q. Do you believe that this now, then, satisfies the concerns with regard to management being fully aware of the importance of details?

A. Yes.

Do you have any direct evidence that—Excuse me. Had you completed your testimony with regard to the positive aspects of the quality assurance program at the Midland Plant which lead you to your present opinion that managerial attitude is consistent with implementation? Did you have anything else to add, besides the appointment of the corporate officer to the project as a positive aspect of the program?

A. Yes. I'm sufficiently confident that the current Midland project quality assurance department has been well established and is working relatively well at this point in time, based on the current inspection performed during May 18 through the 22nd, 1981.

Is there anything else?

A. The Bechtel organization, both on the design as well as the construction side of the house, has also established a strong leadership which provides me the necessary confidence

that the design organization will improve and perform their functions, as well as the construction organization, understanding the tasks that they have to do and how it has to be done to satisfy their commitments and our requirements—the NRC requirements.

Q. I believe that at some time prior to this week it had been your recollection that you first learned of the administration grade beam failure from somebody at either Bechtel or Consumers, sometime in January, 1979, rather than at an earlier time during the site visits or related meetings in late 1978, is that correct?

A. In preparation of our testimony for Contention 1, Question 11, on page 14, prior to this week I had recalled that I was first informed by the Bechtel office in Ann Arbor during the month of January, 1979, about the administration building.

Q. That was simply based upon your best recollection as you could recall the events some nearly three years later, is that correct?

A. Journal and that the investigation began in December of '73 and was completed in the middle of '79, and when I sat down to prepare this, I had originally thought it had occurred in January. I have since recollected that it was probably during the month of December that we were in Ann Arbor in the Bechtel office, and had intention to correct the

record when Contention 1 was put into the record.

- Q. But you and I had discussed this in the presence of your counsel yesterday, in fact?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And I believe that your recollection was refreshed somewhat by some project quality assurance services daily log sheets that I showed you, kept by Don Horn, one of which recorded a telephone conversation on December 21st of 1978 at 11:17 to 11:26 a.m., in which it indicated that you called and had requested more information on the problem, and then lists the information, is that correct?
- A. That's correct. The important point that we were attempting to make in response to Contention 1, Question 11, is that we had first been informed of the administration building problem by the Bechtel organization during our investigation. That was the important and pertinent information trying to be conveyed in that response.
- Q. You don't have any reason to believe that anyone made an intentional effort to withhold or hide any information from you with regard to that, do you?
- A. I have no basis to believe that it was intentionally withheld upon starting our investigation. The fact remains, we were not in ormed, and it is our opinion that when we first learned about it, that we perhaps should have been informed of a previous incident, which would have

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given us a better insight into prior problems, and a path to start our investigation to the current diesei generator building problems.

Q. I hadn't intended to get into this this fully, because that is Contention 1. But let me just tie that up. And in fact, my recollection of the testimony on Contention 1 is that you had cited the failure to inform you of the administration building grade beam failure problem until January of '79, rather than during the meeting and related site visits in late 1978. And it seems to me that if you found out about it during the meetings or the related site visits during late 1978, that that satisfies the criticism at least as is testified to in the Contention 1 testimony.

Would you agree with that?

MS. STAMIRIS: I would like to object and ask, because I think he is characterizing one of my contentions, and I'm not sure if I agree with his characterization.

MR. ZAMARIN: I'm characterizing his testimony.

MS. STAMIRIS: I guess I would like to hear it read back, to know whether--

MR. PATON: And I will object to it, Mr. Chairman, in that it's a rather lengthy dissertation, followed at the end by a question, "Would you agree with that?"

I don't know if the witness can handle that.

If he can, okay. But it seems like a lot of premises and

arguments to put all together and agree with.

MR. ZAMARIN: I'd be happy to have it read back.

MR. PATON: I think it should be broken up into question-and-answer form, rather than a lengthy story and then say, "Do you agree with that?" I don't think that helps the record.

MR. ZAMARIN: I think it's appropriate as asked, and I nave no objection to its being read back.

MR. PATON: But if the Board overrules that objection, I will certainly ask that it be re-read.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, I think it should be re-read before we rule on the objection.

(The reporter read from the record, as requested.)

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: My inquiry is whether there's any foundation for the fact that the meetings and related site visits took place in 1978, particularly with respect to the administration building matter.

Is there any foundation for that at this point?

MR. ZAMARIN: No, there's no suggestion that
the meetings took place with regard to the administration
building grade beam failure matter. The contention to which
Mr. Gallagher referred in his answer we've broken down as
1.b.5, and in there the statement is that Mrs. Stamiris is

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correct in her statement that Consumers Power Company did not discuss the settlement of the administration building grade beam failure with the NRC during early meetings on the diesel generator building settlement or associated site visits in late 1978.

(Continued on following page.)

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MR. PATON: Mr. Chairman, could I be heard?

MR. ZAMARIN: In fact, the substance of my question is simply now that his recollection has been corrected to show that these meetings—that this information was provided to them in the meetings or associated site visits of late 1978, doesn't that satisfy that criticism?

MS. STAMIRIS: Which criticism?

MR. PATON: If the witness understands the question, I will withdraw my objection. Is he doesn't understand it, he can say so.

A I believe I understand what Mr. Zamarin is asking. Let me try to characterize it this way.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I might say that Ms.

Stamiris' objection referred to her--I believe her own

contention rather than the testimony itself, and Mr. Zamarin

was characterizing the testimony rather than-- So I will

have to overrule that objection.

MS. STAMIRIS: I understand it now.

CHAIRMAN PECHHOEFER: Okay. The witness may answer.

A The pertinent point that we are trying to make here was, No. 1, that we were not informed by Consumers

Power Company, and in our opinion, my opinion, there were

certainly many occasions since October of 1978, when I had

first come to the site, to inform me that a previous incident

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on a, granted, non-safety related structure had occurred, and whether it was just forgotten--for lack of a better word-I'm not certain, but in response to the contention Supplement
1-5, I believe, Contention 1, Supplement 5, we are stating
that, yes, it was initially withheld by Consumers, and, yes,
it was certainly relevant to our continuing investigation
into the liesel generator building, but we have no basis
for saying that it was intentionally withheld, for whatever
reason.

Q (By Mr. Zamarin) And it is true, isn't it, that at the time you did attest to this statement, that in Contention 1, Supplement 5, that you believed that you had not been advised of it until January of 1979; is that correct?

A Initially when I had prepared that.

And therefore, now knowing that in fact you had learned of it in meetings on the diesel generator building settlement or associated site visits of late 1978, then that statement in the testimony in response to Contention 1, Supplement 5, would not be accurate; is that right?

THE WITNESS: Could I have the question repeated again?

(Question read by the reporter.)

MR. PATON: Mr. Chairman, may I have just a minute, please? I have to check something.

(Pause.)

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MR. PATON: Mr. Chairman, I object to the question in that in response to Item 5 it addresses more than just the correction that Mr. Zamarin is looking for. The question is addressed—when he addresses the entire answer to Item 5, he is asking for more than the correction that he's just established a foundation for.

For example, we would agree at the top of Page 14 that where it says, in the third line, January '79, that should be corrected to say "December '78".

MR. ZAMARIN: Excuse me.

MR. PATON: We don't agree that the rest of his answer to Contention 5 is erroneous.

MR. ZAMARIN: I'm not suggesting that. It is nonesense to suggest that when it says late 1978, and change that to December 1978—if in fact that's what he is saying, that's my point. The statement reads—and I only referred to this once—that Ms. Stamiris is correct in her statement that Consumers Power Company did not discuss this settlement of the administration building grade beam failure with the NRC during early meetings on the diesel generator building settlement or associated site visits of late 1978, and my question is now that he realizes that he did get the information in late 1978, isn't that an incorrect statement.

That's all. I'm giving him an opportunity to correct it. I'm not suggesting anything else is wrong with the

response. We will get to that later.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Mr. Paton, do you object-or have any objection to the question being asked now,
or would you prefer to have that wait until--

MR. PATON: No, we don't object to it having been asked.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: It clearly calls for one or two follow-up questions, which I'm not sure I want to ask now or later.

MR. ZAMARIN: The reason I ask it now is this issue did come up in this testimony by answer of the witness. I want to tie it up here and then it will be explored further when we get to Contention 1, but I think it is needed to get the record tied up here.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I have no objection to it.

MR. ZAMARIN: Rather than going back in the record, I'd be happy to restate the question.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Okay.

Q (By Mr. Zamarin) Knowing now that you learned of the administration grade beam failure in 1978, and sometime prior to December 21st of 1978, rather than in January of 1979, would you agree that the statement that Consumers Powe Company did not discuss the settlement of the administration building grade beam with the NRC during early meetings on the

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diesel generator building settlement or associated site visits of late 1978 is incorrect?

A That's not a yes or no answer. It will need some explanation, apparently, or some--

Q Well, first can you answer whether that statement in its entirety is incorrect?

A I would prefer to explain it rather than answer it yes or no. The explanation is that, No. 1, we have not—we were not informed, or we did not discuss settlement of the administration building in early meetings, specifically in the meeting we are referring to as the December 3rd and 4th meetings.

No. 2, Consumers had not informed the NRC about --initially had not informed the NRC about the visits to the administration building.

A Bechtel employee, while at the Ann Arbor office, most likely in December, informed us initially.

After that initial notification from the Bechtel design group supervisor, then I pursued it telephonically with the quality assurance people on site.

Q So we know, it was at least prior to December

21st, 1979, but if you don't know it was--or '78, but if

you don't know it wasn't in January, how can you be certain

it wasn't mentioned to you by this Bechtel individual associated

with Consumers at the December 4th meeting?

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A Because my recollection is quite clear, and we memorialized that, the contents of that meeting, as an attachment to one of our contentions, I believe Contention

So you say your recollection is quite clear as to the December 4th meeting, but it was not quite as clear as to what happened in January 1979, sometime more recent in your memory?

A There were a number of NRC Staff members at the December 3rd and 4th meeting, all of which cannot recollect being informed or even discussing the administration building.

All right. You don't know when you first learned of the administration grade beam failure from this Bechtel individual, do you?

Yes, I do.

When was it?

It was about December '78. It was by Mr. Gordon Tubeson. I was standing in a conference room where we had set up our investigation offices, and really out of a casual conversation with Mr. Tubeson, he did inform us that the administration building had a similar problem.

Your recollection of that is vivid, is that correct?

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finish the answer?

HILERS FALL

A can see him saying it right now. Q Did you see anybody else in that room, in your 2 recollection at least today or yesterday, that you now remember 3 wasn't there? 4 A I recall Mr. Jerry Phillips, who was the 5 chief investigator. 6 Q I'm talking about Mr. Horn. Didn't you initially think Mr. Horn was there when you initially heard about this? 8 I had understood that he had been tailing 9 us for the entire investigation, and I thought as long as we 10 were in Ann Arbor, he would be our shadow. 11 So your recollection was, however, was it not, 12 that Mr. Horn was there when Mr. Tubeson told you about 13 this? 14 I would expect him having been present, yes. 15 Q Rather than you expect, didn't you tell me 16 this morning that Mr. Horn was there when Mr. --17 Yes, I did. 18 And you now recall that that recollection was 19 incorrect also, right? 20 It's been three years. 21 I understand. 22 MR. PATON: Mr. Chairman, may he be allowed to

MR. DECKER: I'd like to interrupt a minute.

Could you, Mr. Gallagher, refresh my memory on when Consumers first learned about the problem with the administration building?

THE WITNESS: Based on our interviews during the investigation of December and January, December '78, January '79, we were informed and it is memorialized in our summary of findings that at least the project engineer, project manager, had not been fully informed of the administration building. That's our recollection.

MR. DECKER: When did Consumers first realize it had a problem with the administration building?

THE WITNESS: Well, certain people in Consumers were aware of the problem in August of '77, when it in fact occurred. I am of the understanding that the project superintendent was fully aware of it, and--

MR. DECKER: The Consumers' project--

THE WITNESS: --project superintendent, Mr.

MR. DECKER: Well, speaking of repetitive questions, and asking significant questions, it seems to me we are way off on a tangent. The difference between December and January is of really no consequence.

Tom Cook, was aware of the problem.

The question is, the issue is, why did it take so long for the NRC to find out about this? And a difference of a month is immaterial, it seems to me.

THE WITNESS: That precisely has been my 2 point. There were certainly many occasions where Consumers had the opportunity to inform us of it, and especially at least 3 in October when I had first come on site to do a follow-up 4 to the 50.55(e) of the settlement of the diesel generator 5

Q (By Mr. Zamarin) I thought perhaps there was some significance attached to it since the testimony of the Staff is based upon it. That may have been an erroneous assumption on my part.

However, in October of 1978, you thought the administration building was a Category I structure, didn't you?

- The administration building?
- Yes.

Absolutely not. I know then and I know now that any administration -- Administration building, did you say?

- Q Yes.
- Did you say Category I?
- Yes. A safety-related structure.

MR. PATON: Is that a new question?

MR. ZAMARIN: Category 1 or safety-related

structure.

MR. PATON: Which question?

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building.

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MR. ZAMARIN: It is a new question.

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(By Mr. Zamarin) Were you of the impression

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that in October of 1978, that the administration building was a safety-related structure? I'm pretty certain that I had no impression

that the administration building was a safety-related structure, having had some experience in what structures are identified in general at nuclear power plants as being safety-related. It is really an office complex for the administrative staff, and houses only those support people for the operations of the plant.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Just as a matter of clarification, if the building-or a building such as this would have -- or could impact certain safety structures or types, shall we say, would that make the administration building a safety-related structure, assuming a safety-related type--I'm talking about now, Category 1.

THE WITNESS: Yes, as you described it, it wo 'd. However, having been to, you know, a dozen or more nuclear power plants, I had prior experience that administration buildings in general are located so that they do not have any consequence on a safety-related structure system or component.

It would be, you know, sort of absurd to require an intended non-safety-related structure to be designed and inspected and constructed in accordance with safety-related

requirements just because of its proximity to safety-related items.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Refresh my recollection again. I'm not sure if you were asked this.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: But there is a reference in the testimony on Contention 1 to a December 1977 report.

Now, was that report one from--well, no--one to Consumers

Power, or was it to Bechtel?

THE WITNESS: It was developed by the Bechtel geotechnical organization, and I'm not certain whether it was submitted to Consumers. I assume that it had been. I have the report available.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I see. The first time that report was—the first time the NRC found out about that report was in either this December '78 or January '79—whichever date may be correct—but that was the general time period?

THE WITNESS: That's correct.

OLT around a year before the NRC was made aware of it?

THE WITNESS: That's correct.

Q (By Mr. Zamarin) In October of 1978, did you believe that the administration building was subject to quality assurance requirements?

The administration building, you say?

o Yes.

A No, I did not.

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Q I have at Page 10 of Stamiris Exhibit 3 for identification, a statement, and it is in brackets. It says, "We subsequently determined that the last two items should not have been listed as quality assurance deficiencies because the administration building is not subject to quality assurance requirements."

Now, did you believe at one time that the items with regard to the administration building should have been listed as quality assurance deficiencies?

A No.

Q Who did?

A I have no idea who did.

Q This is out of your testimony, and you say "we". Can you tell me--

MR. PATON: Mr. Chairman, I object. If he is going to offer this in evidence, of Gr it.

THE WITNESS: Which report are you referring to,
Mr. Zamarin?

MR. ZAMARIN: I'm referring to--I believe
this is a discussion of Report 78-12, which appears at Page
10 of Stamiris Exhibit 3 for identification, the statement,
and it is in brackets. It says, "We subsequently determined
that the last two items should not have been listed as quality
assurance deficiencies because the administration building

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is not subject to quality assurance requirements." MR. PATON: Mr. Chairman, I'm not sure whether there is a question pending, but if there is, I object to ic. 3 MR. ZAMARIN: Whatever it is. It is from the February 23, 1979 preliminary 5 findings. MR. PATON: I object on the basis that the document is not in evidence. 8 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Attachmerc 1 at the 9 moment is in evidence. 10 MR. ZAMARIN: And this is just used, if you 11 will, for impeachment purposes. 12 MR. PATON: It is still not in evidence. 13 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Attachment 4 is. 14 15 from the testimony. 16

MR. PATON: I'm sorry. I thought he was reading

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: The testimony isn't in evidence, but Attachment 4 is, and I think one is a repetition of the other.

MR. PATON: I thought he was asking--

MR. ZAMARIN: I'm asking him about the statement on Page 10, however, and it is used, if you will, for impeachment purposes, and you certainly don't have to have a document in evidence to do that. I can impeach somebody with a phone directory.

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CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I think that is a correct statement, that that document does not -- it has to be identified, which it is.

THE WITNESS: May I respond? I think I can clear this up. It is a simple problem.

When we had made our reliminary findings in February 23, 1979, which is Atcachment 4 to Stamiris Exhibit 3, as well as, I believe, Board Exhibit No. 1-C, if you would look on Page 11 of that report, Mr. Chairman, I refer you to the finding that is made on that page which states that we had determined that an item of noncompliance with 10 CFR 50 Appendix B Criterion 16, corrective action, would be appropriate. That finding was not made because we had understood or intended the administration building to be safety-related, Category 1, and appropriately so had been withdrawn as an item of noncompliance when we fully dock inted our findings in Report 78-20 because upon more careful review by our enforcement coordinators, they informed us that there was no basis for issuing an item of noncompliance for a structure that is non-safety-related.

Mr. Chuck Nurilios at that time--that we made this determination that it was an item for noncompliance, and we were in fact
not certain whether that was a legitimate finding in view of the
fact that the administration building was in fact non-safetyrelated.

He acknowledged that to be a correct point, and we withdrew it appropriately when we issued Report 78-20.

This is in no way--this Page 11 is in no way an understanding that the administration building was non-safety-related.

Q You mean was safety-related?

A Excuse me. Was safety-related. Anyone who is familiar with the structures, systems and components of a nuclear power plant would immediately say an administration building, as with the guardhouse, is not safety-related. It just doesn't have anything to do with the safe operation and shutdown of a reactor, and I knew then and I know now that the administration building is and was never safety-related, and I don't know of any power plant in this country that has an administration building that is safety-related in this world.

Q The reason I asked that was because my understanding--and again I certainly don't have the experience or expertise that you do--of Appendix B to 10 CFR 50 applies only to safety-related Category 1 structures.

A You are absolutely correct, and as I said before, we incorrectly identified that as an item of non-compliance, not because we understood the administration building to be safety-related, because we overextended the bounds of 10 CFR 50, and appropriately so withdrew it.

Was there any reporting requirement, to your knowledge, with regard to the administration grade beam failure prior to, say, October of 1978, as a non-safety-related non-Category 1 structure?

A That's correct. There is no specific reporting requirement for problems associated with non-safety-related structures.

Q Going back to my original questions with regard to when you learned of the administration grade beam failure, is it correct to say that other than in December of 1978, that your recollection is not precise with regard to that date?

A It is not precise with respect to what date of the month. I'm fairly certain at this point, as I sit here now, that it was in December that we had been in the Bechtel Ann Arbor office. I recall coming back in a blizzard through Detroit, and nearly being stuck there for the Christmas holidays, so I do recall being in the Detroit-Ann Arbor area during December of that year.

It's been a long time, but these memories have lingered on for what seems like a long nightmare.

Q Okay. However, it is fair to say that you cannot remember what day in December you were in the administration building, is that correct?

MR. PATON: Mr. Chairman, I think we have sort of beat this one to death. I object to the question.

MS. STAMIRIS: I object.

MR. ZAMARIN: He hasn't answered it yet. That's the problem.

MS. STAMIRIS: I don't know, but I think Judge Decker objected in form.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: If my recollection is correct, the question was answered, but I will ask the witness, did you not say that you didn't--weren't informed of it at a December 4th, I think, meeting; it was sometime later in the month, that you did not remember what day?

THE WITNESS: That's correct.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: If you didn't say that, you can answer, but if you did, then it's asked and answered.

THE WIZNESS: That's precisely what I stated, that we were not informed of it at the December 3rd and 4th meeting, but sometime later in that month during our concinuing investigation.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: And you did not remember the precise date?

THE WITNESS: No, I do not.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Mr. Zamarin, I don't know what progress, or how much more you have to go, but we will want to break within a few minutes, five 10 minutes, for lunch; but if you'd prefer to--

MR. ZAMARIN: I was going to move back to the

substance of Contention 3, where I stated to you I was going to stay, and out of which I was promptly taken. CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: So maybe this might be a 3 good time. 4 MR. ZAMARIN: I'm going to get back now to 5 Contention 3. 6 DR. COWAN: Will it take a while? MR. ZAMARIN: Oh, yes. CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: You are not going to be 9 through in five or 10 minutes? 10 MR. ZAMARIN: No. We are looking at a more 11 lengthy time. I hate to give an estimate, because they are 12 never correct. 13 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, I was looking for a 14 convenient breaking point. We will break for an hour and 15 15 minutes. 16 (Where on, at 12:35 p.m., the hearing was 17 recessed to reconvene at 1:50 p.m. this same day.) 18 19 20 21 22

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AFTERNOON SESSION

(2:00 p.m.)

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: On the record.

Mr. Zamarin, do you want to continue?

MR. ZAMARIN: I have no objection to Ms. Stamiris finishing up now, as you indicated. She does have some further questions.

CHTIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Would you prefer her to go now, or after you finish?

MR. ZAMARIN: I think it probably would be easier for her to go now, and then later again I will be able to try to tie things up. I assume it wouldn't be too terribly long.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Okay.

EUGENE J. GALLAGHER

resumed the stand as a witness on behalf of the Applicant and, having been previously duly sworn by the Chairman, was examined and testified further as follows:

CROSS EXAMINATION (Resumed)

BY MS. STAMIRIS:

Q Mr. Gallagher, I wanted to ask you a rew questions about Attachment 3 to NRC Staff testimony on Contention 3, and I believe the first report we can-- Well, I'm not going to talk about the 78-20 report that we have already talked about. I'd like to talk about Report 80-32, which I

believe is dated January 12, 1981.

What was the purpose of this inspection?

A 80-32 was a follow-up to Consumers' response to the 50.54(f) Question 23 formed in the Bechtel offices in Ann Arbor.

Q Would it be correct to characterize this report as oriented more towards evaluating the program as opposed to the implementation?

A It was more towards reviewing those corrective actions that Consumers had specifically identified in their response to Question 23.

Q Okay.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Let me ask one question just for a technicality.

On the front page of that report there is a reference to 80-32, and also 80-33. I wondered if one of them is a typo.

THE WITNESS: No, it isn't. Each of the units-Unit 1 having a Docket 329 and Unit 2 having a Docket 330-has an individual inspection report number, and it just so
happens that Unit 2 happened to have one extra inspection
in the year 1980, and therefore it is correct as written.

It's actually--technically the correct identification is Report 329/80-32 and 330/80-33.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: But this was the same

inspection?

THE WITNESS: It is one inspection, just different identification for each unit.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Okay. Pardon me for that.

MS. STAMIRIS: That's fine.

Q (By Ms. Stamiris) Your description of the investigation--I mean inspection, as the scope being related to Question 23, it was Questions 1 and 23, wasn't it?

A That's correct.

Q Okay. And when you were at the Bechtel Company in Ann Arbor, would you say that—would you tell me more specifically, or try and tell me in another way what you were looking at regarding why you were not on site? I mean this— This inspection took place in Ann Arbor, and would I be correct to say that what you were looking at then is the performance and the commitment on these objectives as it relates to the program? I mean you weren't inspecting work that was being done, obviously.

A We were inspecting the results of work that had been done, and the results were contained in completion packages that contained the results of reviews that had been made of procedures and whatever findings had been made.

Specifically what we did look at is included

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as an attachment to that report. It very neatly itemizes each one of the specific actions that Consumers committed to, and the manner in which we verified those actions as being satisfied.

On Appendix A, in the notice of violation, the last paragraph at the end of those, under Column 1, refers to a failure to initiate preventive action to preclude repetition of not identifying design documents for the remaining re-review packages.

Does this violation, in your mind, represent the same sort of thing that was happening that led to the soils settlement FSAR inconsistencies?

A No, it doesn't. The identification of this item was regarding a procedural—a deviation from a procedural requirement per their re-review commitments.

They had stated that in performing this rereview of the FSAR, that they would identify those documents
that were used to compare, so that there would not be any
conflicts.

I believe we had determined that they were in fact doing that comparis , but they were not identifying or listing those on the particular form that they had developed, so it was more of a procedural deviation rather than a deviation that would cause a real problem.

We were fairly--we were well satisfied with their effort in performing their re-review of the FSAR.

Q Well, I'm wondering whether you believe that the type of procedural error you just talked about, was that not a contributor to--if it was not a main part, as I'm taking your answer to be, was it not a contributor to the problems that happened in soils settlement prior to December 6th?

A The items that we identified in the investigation report certainly were associated with that, with what you described. This particular one that we are identifying in Report 80-32 does not relate so specifically to the one previously.

We determined that they were in fact doing what their procedure required them to do, other than the formality of documenting and listing all of those design reports.

Q Well, on Page -and it is about the middle-it says that Question 1 provided 26 action items, and the
NRC verified 18 had been satisfactorily accomplished, while
eight remained open.

Question 23: "Of the 57 action items, 34 were satisfactory and 23 remained open."

Do you feel that this is commendable performance?

A As of that point in time, that's all that they had completed, and I don't think it reflects whether it

was commendable or not. It was a lot of work that they had committed to do in response to Question 23, and as of December 8th to the 11th, 1980, this is all that we were able to verify as being complete.

Q When did they first commit to those? Did they commit to those in their response to Question 1 and Question 23?

A That's correct.

Q So sometime in 1979?

Was submitted, and I believe in November of '79 their response to Question 23 was submitted. Their response to both of those questions went way beyond the narrow area of the soils settlement issue. They went into multi-discipline review in order to verify that the problems that we had identified in the soils area were not also occurring in other areas, and it was a long and exhaustive task.

Q Consumers Power Company knew that they were going to be evaluated—— I don't mean that they knew when you were coming, or anything like that, but would I be correct in assuming that they assumed they would be evaluated on their commitments?

A I would think so, yes.

Q Okay. Let me ask you whether you think that the trending program that we talked so much about yesterday

should have or could have--I want to really say "could have preciuded some of these repetitive problems"?

A Which ones?

MR. ZAMARIN: I will object to the form of the question.

Q (by Ms. Stamiris) All right. The first--in
Appendix A violations, No. 1, they did not initiate preventive
action to preclude repetition of nonidentified design documents.

A The trend analysis program could not have identified those problems. There were isolated cases where this had occurred. It wasn't a matter of a continuous repetitive sort of problem. The trend analysis—discussion of the trend analysis program in general, I think, is well documented in this latest inspection report, 80-12--81-12, which is Staff Exhibit 1, and I think it's been exhaustively discussed over the last few days, and I think we all understand that there are problems in that area. We have identified the problems. Consumers is well aware of the problems as of right now, and we fully expect that we will get them resolved in short order.

(Continued on next page.)

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Q. Well, what you're answering is really not quite the question I intended to go at, because I'm very interested in the process, and I'm very interested in how this system works or doesn't work. I'm not interested at this time in whether or not it could have led to something significant—you know, how important an area it occurred in. Just the fact that it occurred—— I'm sorry. That was not a question. I want you to keep that in mind, though, when I ask about Report 81-01, which I think is the next attachment to this Contention 3 set.

Well, I don't see a page number, but near the beginning, Appendix A, where the notice of violation is given--

- A. Which one are you referring to?
- Q. Number 1. Do you believe that this is a problem that the trend analysis program could have picked up?
- A. It's not a problem that the trend analysis should have picked up. It's a problem that a routine audit of soils testing activities should have identified.

Item 1 of 81-01 identifies the fact that complete and adequate procedures for soils testing had not been developed as of January 1, 1981.

- Q. Were you surprised to find that?
- A. Yes, I was quite surprised, as a matter of fact.
- And would you say that it relates to this same sort of soil settlement problem that led to the December

6 order?

A. Yes. This should have been fully corrected subsequent to the December 6 order.

Q. I'll just go through each of these violations that are noticed, and the next one, No. 2, "Test Forms Not Being Controlled." Do you think that this is repetitive of some procedural problems that led to those noticed in Report 78-20?

A. No. We had not identified this in the past as a problem, so it's a new issue that we identified, and it's been completely resolved as of this point.

Q. I mean the same type of problem; let's say lack of attention to details.

A. On this particular item, I'm referring to Consumers' response as well as our response to theirs, and upon reviewing more complete information, we had withdrawn this item as an item of non-compliance.

On the next page of this appendix, there's a violation noted with reference to an inspector observing that report sheets were rubber-stamped with the name of the on-site geotechnical engineer. Would you describe the circumstances surrounding this?

A. The Bechtel field procedure for review of test results required that an on-site geotechnical engineer review and initial all acceptable test reports. While we were on the

site, we had determined that there was a rubber stamp applied to each one of the test reports, and we had some reservations about the use of such a stamp, perhaps not being completely controlled, perhaps getting into the hands of others who might apply that stamp without review.

But once again, here, based on Consumers' response and then subsequently getting in touch with the individual, we withdrew this item of non-compliance, since we were able to verify that he and only he had used the stamp of his name, and that he and no one else had access to that.

- Q. How were you able to verify that?
- A. Based on conversations with him. We got in touch with him.
 - Q. Do you think--
- A. Let me explain. We don't like the use of rubber stamps, for the reasons that I've stated before, and we encourage that they not be used. But in this case where it has een used, we went to the extent necessary to verify that it was used properly, and we, therefore, withdrew that item.
- You have said before that -- Well, you have told us what the basis for your verification was, so I won't question that any further.

Did you ask him why he used a rubber stamp instead of initialing it?

A. Yes.

Q. What was his answer?

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There were quite a few reports, hundreds of reports, and just as a mere convenience in applying a stamp rather than having to go through the task of writing out his name, he just chose to use it.

I thought he only had to initial it.

He initialed many, you know, and applied the signature, testifying the report is correct, accurate and acceptable.

Q. What was the purpose of the original requirement -- if you can call it that -- by the NRC to have each report initialed?

A. The main purpose was to make certain that test reports were being reviewed by the on-site geotechnical engineer.

And is, in fact, the only way that you could be certain would be by having his own initials on that report?

That's correct; or some other method of verification that he had reviewed the report. Many people use rubber stamps for their names and initials in business in general. When you're dealing with quality records, it's not a good idea to use it, only because it's easily reproducible.

Would you think that, in fact, it violated the intent of the commitment?

A. No, it didn't. We verified that he, and only he,

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applied the stamp; reviewed it, accepted it and approved each one of those test reports. We were well satisfied with that.

We spoke directly to the person.

MR. DECKER: Mrs. Stamiris, if you're ready to leave this area, I have a question I'd like to ask.

MS. STAMARIS: Please do.

MR. DECKER: First of all, will the practice of using a stamp continue, as far as you know?

THE WITNESS: T'elieve we sufficiently discouraged that practice at the Midland site and I don't believe they are using that at this point in time.

MR. DECKER: Secondly, to review a test report might take a certain amount of time. To add one's initials to it would take a certain amount of time. Do you think that the time it takes to initial something is very significant in comparison to the time it takes to do an adequate review of such a report?

THE WITNESS: No, it doesn't, and I agree that it's certainly a lazy way of doing your job but, as I said, we, I think, sufficiently discouraged them and did that by trying to issue some sort of an enforcement action that would make them respond to it. I do not see that method of initialing very often.

Q (By Ms. Stamiris) I would like to ask--and I ask this because I honestly-- Do you believe that there is a

black-and-white cutoff between-- You know, is December 6th 1 some kind of magic date with the NR() 2 MR. ZAMARIN: I'll object to the form and 3 relevance, calling for speculation, and every other form of 4 objection in the book on that one. 5 MR, DECKER: The Board doesn't know-- Well, I 6 understand December 6, but--MS. STAMIRIS: What I want to ask Mr. Gallagher is if he thinks all the problems that we've talking about 9 prior to December 6, 1979 -- and I'm sure I know his answer --10 were resolved on December 7th, 1979. 11 12 THE WITNESS: No, they weren't. (By Ms. Stamiris) Why ... I don't know how to 13 ask what I want to ask 14 15 MS. STAMIRIS: I have no other questions at this time. 16 17 MR. ZAMARIN: May I proceed? CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Yes. 18 BY MR. ZAMARIN: 19 Q. What is a Severity V, or a Severity Level V 20 violation? Is there something to which that's a reference? A. Yes. It's a recent enforcement policy, and the 22 manner in which we categorize the significance or importance of the finding, item 1 being the most severe and item 6 being 24

the least severe.

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So it's in rank order from I, being the most severe, to VI, being the least; kind of on a scale of 1 to 6?

> A. That's right.

You testified earlier about a portion of your testimony that referred to a text written by Tschebotarioff, in which you indicated your agreement with his statement that a foundation work inspection requires special attention and special needs; and I believe you were here wher Director Keppler testified that during the period of 1975 to 1977, because of manpower constraints within Region III, the area of foundation really received little attention by the NRC, and that it had been cut out or cut back because of those manpower constraints.

Does that demonstrate there are differing views with regard to Dr. Tschebotarioff and others with regard to the special importance that should attach to foundation inspection?

A. It apparently does. I might add that the reason Mr. Keppler indicated that a lot of attention wasn't given to the foundation work was because simply they did not have, at that time, on the Region III staff, people who were well skilled in that area. In fact, there was not a civil engineer on the Region III staff until I was first employed.

I believe his testimony also referred to the fact that in addition to manpower constraints, there also was

simply a lack of the number of people also, is that correct?

A. Region III office was probably one-third to one-half the size it is today, in 1975, '76, '77.

Q. With regard to the task force that was assembled to investigate the soil settlement problems in October, you indicated that you weren't aware that the task force had been assembled, but there was at least an ad hoc group working.

Do you know for a fact, however, whether what you saw was at least a portion of that task force that were investigating soils?

A. Yes.

Q Do you know that it was not a portion of the task force? You're certain of that?

A. The task force hadn't--at least to me--hadn't been well defined as of that point in time. But certainly I was dealing with members who later were, you know, appointed to that task force.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Will you explain what "well-defined" means? I mean isn't it either set up or not set up? What is "well-defined"?

THE WITNESS: There were certainly people who were interested in knowing why these problems had occurred, but I don't think they had—at least at that point in time I wasn't well aware that they had a specific scope and depth and

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charter to develop precisely w'at the causes were.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, were they the same people working together, or was it just--or different people approaching the problem, or--

THE WITNESS: Yes, there were a number of different people, both on Consumers staff as well as Bechtel staff, who had an interest in knowing why the problem had occurred; and at least at that point in time, perhaps they weren't working only in concert with one another, but later I was well aware that they had established a group of people who would develop a complete and thorough list of what might have caused the problems.

- Q. (By Mr. Zamarin) You're also aware, are you not, that prior to that time--"that time" being October of 1978-that consultants had been engaged to assist in the investigation and evaluation, and those consultants, at least some
 among them, being world-renowned experts in the area, is that
 correct?
- A. That's correct. On my first visit to the site in October, I was informed that Dr. Peck and others were consultants to Bechtel.
- Q. There was a statement earlier mentioned in your testimony, and I couldn't catch it and I don't know how it's going to read in the transcript, and that was that you had learned—or the NRC had learned that, prior to the

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observation of the unusual or unexpected diesel generator building settlement, that the project manager--and I don't know whether you said "and" or "or"--project engineer, had been unaware of the administration building grade beam settlement problem.

Then I note that in the Consumers' response, dated, I believe, March 9, to the February 23rd, 1979, findings, there was a statement that the project engineer was aware—the project manager was aware of the problem, and that has also been indicated in Mr. Keeley's testimony.

So I'd like to know whether that is consistent with your understanding and whether, in fact, you did say project manager and engineer, or project manager or engineer.

A. I did say both project engineer and project manager, and that reflected our findings that were presented in the February 23rd, 1979, report, which is Board Exhibit 1C. On page 11 we do state that management, both corporate project engineer and manager, were not properly informed of the administration b ilding settlement.

To the best of my knowledge, that was how we understood it and reported it at that point in time.

Q. It was then a Consumers response which was followed by the final report, 78-20, is that correct?

A That's correct.

(Continued on following page.)

Q (By Mr. Zamarin) And was that preliminary notation with regard to the project manager being unaware of the administration building grade beam failure translated into Report 78-20?

A No, it was not.

Q Is it your opinion that what has been described as a breakdown in the quality assurance was limited to the area of the soils activities?

A I haven't gone beyond that area, although it is the consensus of the office that it had not gone beyond that.

You are not aware of any evidence or indication that it did go beyond the soils work, are you?

A No.

Q With regard to the diesel generator building settlement, wasn't it the quality assurance settlement monitoring program over the life of the plant that did detect that deficiency?

A If I recall, it was the-- It wasn't that part of the program that first identified it. It was in placing some of the upper elevations of the building and the form work when the normal construction survey crews assisting that part of the work activity couldn't close what they call a traverse in surveying, and that first caused them to look into it further, and upon doing it a second time and perhaps more

times, they were still unsuccessful in closing the loop.

Q The subsequent monitoring that finally determined that there was unexpected settlement was a function of the quality assurance program, was it not?

A I don't believe that the quality assurance was really overseeing that part of the work activity.

There was a separate group of people performing the monitoring of the settlement of structures on the site, and that was being reported directly to the Bechtel design office on a periodic basis.

Q The specification with regard to monitoring it was followed, and the result of which was the determination of the unexpected settlement. Is that in your opinion a part of the quality assurance activity?

A It should be, yes.

Q Was it at the Midland site?

A To be honest with you, I never really characterized it.

Q So you don't know one way or the other as you sit here now?

A That's correct.

Q You referred to earlier a Dames & Moore Report, which I believe was an attachment to an amendment to the PSAR, is that correct?

A Yes.

Q And did that Dames & Moore Report have any QA procedures in it?

A It had recommendations for certain procedures and final results to be included in the construction specifications which are a part of the quality assurance system.

Q Did it actually call out quality assurance procedures, if you recall?

A I don't recall at this point in time, so specifically I don't think Dames & Moore refers to those sort of recommendations as quality control, although they might well be understood that way.

You indicated that you understood the attachment of a consultant's report to a PSAR as the manner in which a licensee is going to proceed, and in reaching that conclusion, do you consider the language that attaches the attachment to the PSAR to be important in defining its scop and purpose?

A Yes.

Q And you indicated that if the consultant's report is referenced in the body of the PSAR, that the reviewer understands that the recommendations would in fact be followed and relied on. Would you also agree that that depends on the way it is referenced in the body of the PSAR?

Do you understand my question?

A Well, if, for example, the text of the main part of the PSAR says that we hereby attach a consultant's

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report, but have no intent to utilize the recommendations, then certainly not. I don't know why they would do that.

Obviously if they include a consultant's report as a distinct part of their application, I would think that they are trying to demonstrate to the Staff that these are items that are going to be utilized.

Q Certainly you entertain some other reference than what I suggest.

For example, a statement of commitment and then a reference to a consultant's report for a description of a procedure or a basis for that. That would be a little different than understanding the consultant's report as a commitment and a part of the PSAR, wouldn't it?

MR. PATON: I object, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, if the Applicant has the manner in which the Dames & Moore Report was referenced in the PSAR, why doesn't he just bring it out and let's see what it is instead of speculating about whether it said this or that or the other thing.

MR. ZAMARIN: This is recross examination,
Mr. Chairman, and I am taking it out of the answers he gave.
He was simply talking about a consultant's report. I'm simply recrossing the questions that he answered.

MR. PATON: It seems like a rather inefficient way to go, but I still object.

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CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: The Board will overrule the objection. I might say, you have used a hypothetical, and I assume there is some foundation for the hypothetical which I hope you will bring out at some point.

MR. ZAMARIN: The hypothetical I used was the question— The basis for that question was the question and answer that was provided in response to Ms. Stamiris' question, the line of which was allowed under my objection.

I'm taking it verbatim from Ms. Stamiris' questions.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: What I think the Board was hoping was at some point you would bring out the actual—at some point, whatever the language was that incorporated the Da es & Moore Report into the PSAR would be brought out.

MR. ZAMARIN: I'm not prepared to do that today.

I did not expect this to be gone into in Ms. Stamiris' questions. I don't have that language.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: If we have to make a decision on it, I hope we are not left in the dark. I think we ought to have the language before us.

MR. ZAMARIN: It may well be there wasn't any language in there, but I will at some time during the proceedings--and, as I say, I'm not prepared to do it today. I'm simply doing it as recross.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I'm not sure whether we will have to make a finding on it or not, but I hate to do it

as a hypothetical.

MR. ZAMARIN: We will provide it sometime before we bid farewell.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Oh, I don't mean today.

MR. ZAMARIN: All right. We will do that.

MR. ZAMARIN: Do you still recall the question,
Mr. Gallagher? If you do, you have a better memory than I
have.

MR. PATON: Could we have it read back, Mr.

(Question read by the reporter.)

thetical, for the benefit of those who would like to know,

I have in front of me Amendment 1 to the PSAR, which I

believe was dated February 3rd, '69, and the first sentence

of that amendment says, "This amendment presents the summarized

results of studies of the foundation investigation phase

of the environmental study at the proposed Midland Nuclear

Power Plant, together with a report entitled 'Foundation

Investigation and Preliminary Exploration for Borrow Materials'",

and that Dames & Moore Report is attached in its entirety without

further explanation as to what is or is not.

Q (By Mr. Zamarin) Are you aware that the Dames & Moore--

MR. PATON: Mr. Chairman, the witness is

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Chairman?

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not -- obviously has not finished his answer.

MR. ZAMARIN: I thought he had. I'm sorry.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Finish your answer.

THE WITNESS: I was finished.

MR. ZAMARIN: That's what I thought.

I certainly--if I do unintentionally interrupt you, will you let me know.

Q (By Mr. Zamarin) Are you aware that the Dames & Moore Report was submitted in that fashion because the NRC had requested that consultants' reports be docketed?

A No, I wasn't aware of that, but I could certainly understand why they would want consultants' reports to be docketed.

Q And if in fact that was done in response to such a request by the NRC, it wouldn't be surprising, would it, that it wasn't specifically referenced in any way since it was merely being docketed in order to accede to the wishes of someone at the NRC?

A I would think that you would agree that to

dangle in front of the Staff a geotechnical report that includes
numerous common sense requirements such as "filling operations
should be performed under the continuous technical supervision
of a qualified soils engineer", the Staff would rely that
what you are hereby submitting would be included in the construction specification control, otherwise I would think that your

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amendment would specifically identify those things that you don't intend; and absent of that, I would think a reasonable reviewer who would be granting a construction permit would rely on those facts.

Q You are saying then that you would completely disregard or not give any credit to the individual or to the Staff in simply requesting copies of consultants' reports, and knowing that they are being submitted in response to that?

MR. PATON: I object, Mr. Chairman. I don't think the witness said anything like that.

MS. STAMIRIS: I object because I think it is getting away from the main issues we are involved in.

It sounds like we are trying to place blame, and I didn't think that's what we were here for.

MR. ZAMARIN: Excuse me. I'm not trying to place blame. It is just that I'm exploring his understanding of what I believe to be the facts, and that is that that was simply submitted in response to a request for copies of consultants' reports, and that therefore the person submitting that would certainly be aware that that was the reason it was submitted, why it was not in the PSAR originally and not taken as a commitment across the board.

MR. PATON: The only words to that effect come from Mr. Zamarin. The witness said he did not know whether it came in at the request of the Staff. There is no evidence

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of record that the examiner is predicating questions on that premise, but he is the only one that said that so far. That's not in evidence in this case.

MR. ZAMARIN: That's right. I'm asking about his knowledge. He made some statements about what he considered to be commitments, and I'm asking what his knowledge is upon which that is based, and it may well be that we will find out later perhaps one of the premises upon which he based it was in error, and maybe not.

MR. DECKER: My own opinion is that there may be some good reason I don't understand in pursuing this line of questioning, but I do agree with Ms. Stamiris that we are wandering afar from the substantive issues in this case.

MR. ZAMARIN: I have three pages in my notes of her direct and his answers to those direct questions just this morning on this area, and that's the only reason I'm asking, otherwise I would not have even gotten into it.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Before 1 rule, what exactly was your latest question? I want to get the exact question.

MR. ZAMARIN: I am afraid we will have to have it read. I don't recall the exact words. I'm sorry.

(Question read by the reporter.)

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I think hat is a

mischaracterization of what the witness stated, so I think
I will sustain the objection, but on that basis rather than
on any other basis.

MR. ZAMARIN: I was not attempting to characterize it.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I would like to know one thing. Maybe the witness can put this in at this point.

If the Staff, way back at that particular time--which I guess was 1969, someone said--expected these materials to be docketed, was an amendment to the PSAR the only way that a company could docket something in the record?

MR. PATON: Are you asking the witness to

respond?

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I'm asking the witness to the extent he knows.

THE WITNESS: I have no idea, Chairman Bechhoefer.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Okay. What I was trying to drive at, are you aware of instances where a utility might have just sent a letter in and "Enclosed for your information is information which the Staff wishes docketed in this proceeding, and please see that it is put into the record"?

who would do that would make it very clear, with some caution, that they do or they do not intend to follow certain aspects of it, otherwise they run the risk of putting before a reviewer

recommendations, data, that they may or they may not agree with or they may not plan to incorporate as part of their procedures.

I would think it would be pretty reasonable to expect the utility to make it clear as to how they intend to utilize that report, and to what extent.

any distinction between tht type of submission which I

just described, which is an "enclosed for your information"

almost submission, or to the contrary, "attached is Amendment-whatever is--to the PSAR", you know--would you draw any
distinction between those?

one hand, responding to a letter in the form of another letter versus responding in the form of an amendment to your license application, it seems like there is a very distinct difference in the manner in which the information is going to be utilized. There is a very formal method of amending an application to a construction permit.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Do you see now that's the one thing I was trying to draw, that distinction?

MR. ZAMARIN: I think his response highlights the reason why I asked the previous question, and I will try to rephrase it.

(By Mr. Zamarin) You indicated that you thought

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was not being submitted as adding commitments to the PSAR.

However, would you agree that where the Staff simply asks

for a consultant's report to be docketed, and then receives

it in that fashion, that the Applicant is entitled to rely

on the good sense of the Staff and at least that individual

in knowing that's being submitted in response to their request?

MR. PATON: I object. The question contains facts not in evidence in this case. The only person in this room that has indicated that the report was submitted because the Staff requested it is Mr. Zamarin.

MR. ZAMARIN: Chairman Bechhoefer, he just responded to your question by saying he thought it would be very clear in the minds of the licensee that they should put those in. All I'm asking him now is if he doesn't also agree that if the Staff asks for a report and it is submitted, that the licensee might be quite reasonable in relying on the fact that that Staff recipient will know that it had been submitted pursuant to his request, and nothing more.

MS. STAMIRIS: May I ask a question that people have asked me, in objection? Well, I will do it by way of objecting, because I don't believe that what he is pursuing is relevant to any of the issues that we are here to decide.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: This is my understanding,

and maybe it is way off base, but I had thought that some weight was being given in the context of managerial commitments to whether the Company was following an amendment which it submitted to its PSAR, and I do view it as relevant in that context which is, I think, the only context we have before us.

MR. ZAMARIN: T'at's correct.

MS. STAMIRIS: I will withdraw my objection

then.

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CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: So that's what I am trying to ascertain in my own mind, and I do think if there is a misunderstanding between the Staff and the Applicant on this matter, we should be aware of it, so I think I will overrule the last objection and the witness may answer that question.

THE WITNESS: Are you waiting for a response?

May I have it read back, please?

(Question read by the reporter.)

A If the Staff had asked for a consultant's report to be submitted as part of the docket, that is all the more reason for the Applicant to identify those specific items that are to be incorporated or not to be incorporated, because now you have a report that is directly incorporated as part of your application. All the more reason.

Q (By Mr. Zamarin) So you base your judgments and opinions, then, regarding FSAR commitments, on what you have

testified to here today, is that correct? 2 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: PSAR? 3 MR. ZAMARIN: I meant PSAR. 4 THE WITNESS: Would you repeat that, please? 5 (By Mr. Zamarin) You then base the testimony --Strike that. Your opinion with regard to whether a consultant's 8 report, such as the Dames & Moore Report, represents commit-9 mnts, PSAR commitments, is based upon your response to the 10 last question and the testimony that you have provided in 11 this area today, is that correct? 12 That's correct. 13 And there is nothing else to which you would refer or make reference in supporting or providing a basis 14 for that opin on that we haven't heard about today, is that 15 16 right? 17 That's correct; only that statement that I read 18 as submitted with Amendment 1. The NRC Staff wasn't surprised when Consumers 19 Power Company started applying preload to the diesel generator building, were they? 21 A When you say "surprised" --22 Indicating a lack of previous knowledge that 23 that was going to occur. 24 25 A They had informed us at the December 4, 1978

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meeting that they had the intention of doing so.

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And in fact, in November of 1978, are you aware that Dr. Lyman Heller in NRR had been telephoned and advised of the plan to do that?

A I had not known that one month prior to that he had, although he was at the December 4th meeting along with myself and Darl Hood.

I mean as you sit here today, you are not aware prior to today -- you hadn't heard that Lyman Heller had been made aware of it as early as November of 1978?

No, I wasn't.

Was Dr. Peck, to your knowledge, involved in the plan to go ahead with the preload which was presented at the December 4th, 1978 meeting?

A Yes.

And was he there?

Yes, he was. A

And you were there also?

Yes, I was. I.

And in your opinion, did he know at that time, with regard to the preload that he was recommending, where he was going and how he was going to get there?

MR. PATON: Mr. Chairman, could I ask that the question be read again?

(Question read by the reporter.)

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A I don't believe he gave us too many particulars as to where he was going. That's not to say that he didn't have a plan of his own, you know, absent of me knowing precisely what he was thinking. I really can't respond to that.

The point I was making earlier was that it was somewhat less than prudent on the part of Consumers for proceeding with such an enormous task and risk without some understanding that this is an acceptable manner in which to proceed.

Q Acceptable manner from a geot chnical engineering aspect, or from some other aspect?

A From the aspect of having this part of the project licensible.

Q Okay. So when you said this morning--and now you said less than prudent. This morning I think you said it seems extremely prudent to know where you are going and how you are going to get there before you start. You were responding in terms of making sure that the Staff was with you in a view toward licensing as opposed to the soundness of the engineering judgment.

A It just seems reasonable to expect that when you undertake a task of this size, that all of the parties, both the owner as we as the regulator, understand whether or not this is an acceptable method of performing a remedy and laying cut a detailed plan as to what the results would

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mean, what the acceptable limits might be prior to just literally shooting in the dark.

Q You say "shooting in the dark." Are you suggesting that shooting in the dark refers to the basis, the geotechnical engineering basis, for what they did?

A Just that alternative in general. Any alternative. It seems reasonable to be able to establish a well-defined plan, method, acceptable criteria, for any alternative prior to proceeding with it, in conjunction with the regulatory agency who is responsible for licensing that.

"in conjunction with." If you left off the "in conjunction with," would you agree that there was no reason to doubt Mr. Peck's prudence or ability or expertise in recommending the preload program from a geotechnical engineering viewpoint, leaving off the regulatory—

A I wasn't doubting his expertise at all. I was commenting on the mannel in which Consumers cooperates with the regulatory agency in resolving certain problems, and it would seem that when you have a problem of this magnitude, an Applicant should be able to work very closely with the Staff in knowing what their requirements are in order to have this item licensible.

Q Did anyone in the NRC, to your knowledge, tell Consumers that they should stop with their plan to preload the

diesel generator building?

A No, they didn't.

Q In fact, wasn't it the position of the Staff that if Consumers Power Company went ahead with the preload program, it would simply be doing so at its own risk?

A A statement to that effect was made at that meeting. Sometimes it is unfortunate that the Staff doesn't have the fortitude to explicitly say what is and is not required, and in that case, in retrospect, it is unfortunate for the NRC that they didn't.

Q But the fact remains that they didn't, isn't that right, that the Staff didn't?

A They didn't, that's correct.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Let me interrupt. Was there any discussion at all that might cause any problems, safety problems, problems that would bear upon licensibility and that aspect of the project? Maybe short of a direction to stop, but was there any sort of discussion of possible potential problems?

MR. PATON: Mr. Chairman, could I suggest the project manager is indicating to me that the nature of that inquiry he would be able to respond better than the witness.

I'm not saying don't ask him, but I'm just saying--

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, we may ask both. This witness was there, and--

MR. PATON: Sure.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Ist's see what he has to

say.

to object.

MR. PATON: It's more within the responsibility of the project manager than Mr. Gallagher, but I didn't mean

THE WITNESS: I don't believe we understood all of the ramifications at that point in time.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Was there any discussion to this effect with Consumers' representatives?

of unanswered questions at that point in time as to what the results would mean, what the acceptance criteria would be, and I might add that at that point in time, without the benefit of this retrospect, I personally had recommended to Consumers that they remove the fill material in that portion of the structure that had been completed as of that point in time because I was sure that it would be a licensing problem.

They took it upon themselves to proceed, and I'm now certain that it's been a licensing problem.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, let me get this straight. Was the fill in the building at that time, just in terms of-- When you say you advised them to remove it, was that before this December meeting or--

Wait a minute. Maybe I misunderstood something.

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By "fill", you mean surcharge, or you mean something else?

THE WITNESS: No, the fill beneath the building is what I was speaking to.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Okay. My last question then was--

type of material that was there, and the problems that I had discovered as a result of the investigation, or the results that I had discovered as the result of the first inspection, 78-12, I knew it would be a major problem and that, as I said, I have the benefit of looking back on it now, and I am convinced that it was a major problem.

Q (By Mr. Zamarin) When you say "major problem", you mean major licensing problem, is that right?

A That's exactly right.

Power Company's election to accept the recommendation and advice of Dr. Ralph Peck rather than yourself demonstrates bad manager 1 attitude, do you?

A Not at all.

MS. STAMIRIS: I-- I can't object.

Q (By Mr. Zamarin) Do you believe that there was some other expert in the world that they should have gone to rather than Dr. Peck, for this kind of a question?

MR. PATON: Good question, Mr. Gallagher.

A They went to the best. That's for sure.

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(By Mr. Zamarin) You indicated earlier today that Inspection Report 78-20 had a purpose, several purposes, one of which was to determine whether there'd been a breakdown with regard to quality assurance -- I think you may have said with respect to soils.

Is there a finding in Investigation Report

respect to soils? I couldn't find it. A Well, the word "breakdown" is not used in Report 78-20. Generally we don't use such strong language in the

78-20 that there was a breakdown in quality assurance with

Before that sort of a determination would have to be made, it needed a review of a number of other parties, including our enforcement people in Washington.

However, I think it is clear from the conclusions that are outlined in the findings of that 78-20 report, that cercainly there was a breakdown in the quality assurance program.

(Continued on next page.)

Q. Notwithstanding, however, that the stated purpose in the document was to determine whether there was a quality assurance breakdown with respect to soils, it was never so stated. In fact, there's no mention anywhere in 78-20 of a quality assurance breakdown, is that correct?

A. That's correct.

Q With regard to the reporting of the administration grade beam failure, I believe your testimony on Contention 3 states something to the effect that that information was clearly relevant to the soil settlement issue.

Do you recall what that language was, or can you refer to it?

A. In Contention 1, page 14--

Oh, i'm sorry. All right. It's actually in-CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: It's in 3, and the statement you referred to might be incorporated by reference at
pages 21 through 23 of 78-20. I'm trying to track this down.

THE WITNESS: In 78-20 we also referred to the similarities between the problems.

Q (By Mr. Zamarin) What I'd like to direct your attention to is your statement with regard to Contention 3, that you agreed with the statement that the settlement should have served as a quality indicator. And then what really ties in with that is your statement which I believe, as you pointed out, is also in Contention 1, that it was clearly relevant to

the soils problems associated with the diesel generator building.

A. Can you refer me to where in Contention 3 I said that?

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: On page 4 there's a statement that says he agrees with the Contention.

MR. ZAMARIN: Right.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I think he says that the settlement should have served as a quality indicator. I don't know if that's direct enough, but it's an indirect way of getting there.

MR. ZAMARIN: Yes, it is.

Q (By Mr. Zamarin) Would you disagree with
Director Keppler's characterization of the relationship between
the settlement of the administration building and the dieser
generator building problems, wherein he characterizes it at
page 197 of his deposition, taken on January 16, 1981, as
being a problem know or identified with a non-safety
related structure that conceivably could have ramifications
for safety-related structures?

MR. PATON: What page are you on?

MR. ZAMARIN: 197.

Q (By Mr. Zamarin) What I'm asking you is: Would you disagree with his characterization that it could have

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conceivably had ramifications, as opposed to being clearly 1 relevant? A. I would understand him to be saying that 3 because Mr. Keppler, not having first-hand knowledge of all 4 of the details and similarities, would certainly not state, as 5 I have, in such a manner of the relevancy. 6 I can understand him falling short of that specific claim, without having all of the details. 8 Q. I think you indicated earlier today that the 9 quality assurance concerns were a part of -- or at least a 10 basis for -- the December 6, 1979 order; is that correct? 11 A. Yes, I did. I believe so. 12 Q. And would you agree that the order, however, 13 was based primarily on a refocus of the technical aspect of 14 the problem? 15 16 MR. PATON: Could I have the question read again? 17 18 (The re, __r read from the record, as requested.) 19 A. I would certainly include it as one of three 20 bases for the order. 21 (By Mr. Zamarin) Now I think I un erstand what 22

you meant by bases. When you said it was based upon that, are you meaning that the content of the order has that in it, rather than the basis for the decision to issue the order?

A. Both. I believe I'm saying both. Quality
surance deficiencies were an integral part of making that
cision, as well as the specific examples of those
ficiencies being part of the order, Appendix A.
Q Would you disagree, then, that the decision to
sue the order was based primarily on a refocus of the
chnical aspect of the problem?
MR. PATON: Mr. Chairman, I do not understand,
a case where we have a stipulation between the Applicant
d the Staff concerning the appropriateness of the issuance of
e order based on quality assurance, why this line of
estioning is relevant to anything.
Let me ask Mr. Zamarin: You're not backing
t of the stipulation, are you?
(Laughter.)
MR. ZAMARIN: No, I'm just trying to clarify
testified this morning about a basis for the order, and
ust
MR. PATON: I just have to check that, every
and then.
(Laughter.)
MR. PATON: I witndraw my objection.
MR. ZAM RIN: No, I'm just trying to clarify an
wer that was given this morning.
wer that was given this morning.

(By Mr. Zam rin) I'll repeat the question.

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Would you agree that the decision to issue the order was based primarily on a refocus of the technical aspect of the problem?

A. From my point of view, not primarily.

Obviously, I had made findings of quality assurance deficiencies.

I was interested in that aspect, while other people in the

Agency, specifically on the Licensing Review side of the house,

were more concerned with the unresolved safety issues.

In addition, I might add that I was not an explicit party to all of the words or meetings that led up to the development of the December 6 order. So it's difficult for me to know exactly what, primarily, precipitated the issuance.

Q Okay. On January 6, 1981, Director Kcopler testified--and it appears at page 34 of that transcript, beginning at line 21, that the decision to issue the order was based primarily on a refocus of the technical aspect of the problem.

Would it then be your conclusion that that states the position at least of Region III with respect to the primary basis for the decision to issue the order?

A. Well, Mr. Keppler represents, as the Director of Region III-- It's at least his understanding as to the primary reason for the issuance.

Q. He speaks for Region III, doesn't he?

A. Yes.

Q. You don't consider it an indication of bad management attitude, simply to make mistakes or have a judgment about an interpretation of something which later proves to be wrong, do you?

A. No.

Q. Would you consider it to be indicative of bad management attitude if a licensee were to disagree with your interpretation of an ANSI standard, for example?

A. It could be.

Q. The fact of disagreement, as long as it was based on an honest disagreement, would not, though, constitute, in your mind, a poor management attitude, would it?

A. It's not the fact of a disagreement that might exist. It's the fact when the NRC brings to the attention of management an expressed concern that people may not be qualified, and then does not take necessary corrective action to preclude that, in fact, from happening, based on that set of circumstances I would say that it was in poor judgment, and perhaps reflecting poorly on management's attitude.

Q. Fell, I prefer generally the ANSI Standards, and my experience with those is that they say how far to space rungs on ladders, as well as qualification. And I was really asking in general.

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I had in mind ANSI-N45.2.6, Qualification of Inspection and Testing Personnel, specifically.

My question was that, simply because there's a difference of judgment, and notwithstanding the fact that one of those judgments is yours, or the NRC's, doesn't, in and of itself, indicate poor management attitude, does it?

> A. No.

MS. ST. MIRIS: I object to the question, although I think it might have been answered.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Yes, I think it's been

M3. STAMIRIS: Well, it just seems like management attitude was defined. If we're talking about my contention, it was defined very clearly, many times; and I don't want it to be considered on one isolated incident at a time. You know, I'm talking about overall, and that was the characterization.

MR. ZAMARIN: I think this is one element of the big picture.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOFFER: I think the question --It's been answered, but I would have overruled the objection to it on that basis.

(By Mr. Zamarin) In fact, within ANSI they have standards committees, because of differences of interpretation of the standards coming up with regularity, isn't that

true?

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- A. Differences do exist, yes.
- Q. And ANSI has committees to which those questions are brought for resolution, is that right?
 - A. I presume they do, yes.
- Q You're not aware of the standards committees that people submit differences to?
- A. If they're still active groups, they're on a committee.
- And if they're not active, then usually the chairman of that committee, even if the committee is not active, is designated as the one who ordinarily resolves differences under ANSI, isn't that right?
 - A. Yes.

COTTON CONTENT

- Q. Do you know when, if ever, prior to December 6, 1979, management attitude was communicated by the NRC to Consumers Power Company as a problem with regard to soils settlement?
 - A. Not in that context.
- Q. To your understanding, is it correct that there had been no such communication prior to December 6, 1979 in that context?
- A. I have not had any communication directly with them. I'm not certain that other NRC management had not expressed any concern.

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Q. Okay. But you are not aware of anyone else having expressed that, are you?

A. No.

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Q. Do you agree with Director Keppler's testimony of January 6, 1981, at which time you were present, where he stated, with regard to the administration building grade beam failure, that "We," being Region III, "satisfied ourselves through our investigative effort that there was not a misreporting problem to the NRC," because he recalled that that was one of the things that he specifically asked to be reviewed?

- A. With regard to the--
- Q. --administration grade beam failure.
- A. Administration building?
- O. Yes.
- A. (Pause.)
- Q. Well, why don't I give you the question and answer, to put it in context.
 - "Q. Did you ever learn whether the Company had conducted any investigation regarding the administration building grade beam failure, that would have either provided a clue as to whether there was this problem, or whether there was not this problem?
 - "A. (Mr. Keppler) I don't recall any of the details of the Company's investigation, but let me

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say that we satisfied ourselves, through our investigative effort, that there was not a misreporting problem to the NRC, because I recall that that was one of the things I specifically asked to be reviewed."

MR. PATON: Can we have the page number?

MR. ZAMARIN: Page 12, beginning with line 18, running over on page 13 through line 5.

Q (Continging) Do you disagree with Director Keppler's testimony?

A. I believe he was referring to reporting requirements with regards to our regulations of 50.55(e). Since the administration building does not fall into the Category I or safety-related type structure, yes, they were in compliance. They need not be in compliance with 10 CFR 50.55(e) requirements for reporting.

Q. So would you agree that, as he testifies, that there was not a misreporting problem to the NRC, regarding the administration grade beam failure.

A. With regards to our regulations, that's correct. The point I made earlier this morning, however, dealt with Consumers not bringing it to our attention once we had instituted an investigation.

Q Do you have any evidence that anyone at Consumers thought that it was important or relevant for you to

1	have that information, but notwithstanding that knowledge,
2	withheld it from you?
3	A. I have no idea.
4	Q. And similarly, you don't have any such evidence
5	that anyone at Bechtel or associated with Consumers, or
6	Consumers' and Bechtel's consultants, believed that such
7	information was relevant, and that, notwithstanding that,
8	withheld it from you?
9	A. Apparently Mr. Tubeson felt it was relevant,
10	and
11	Q. And he told you?
12	MR. PATON: Could he continue with his answer?
13	CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Did you finish your
14	answer?
15	THE WITNESS: Well, Mr. Zamarin attempted to
16	add three words as I was saying it.
17	Yes, Mr. Tubeson apparently felt it was
18	relevant and reported it to us.
19	Q. (By Mr. Zamarin) The question was, however, that
20	you don't know of anyone associated with Consumers Power or
21	with Bechtel or any of their consultants, who believed that
22	the information was relevant to your investigation or the
23	soil settlement problem, and notwithstanding that belief and
24	knowledge, failed to report it to you?

A. I believe as part of the discovery for this

hearing, there was information that showed that Consumers had informed their constultants about the circumstances behind the administration building, but had not informed us as of that point in time.

Q. Tell me who that was, that they had purportedly informed?

A. I don't have that information readily available. I understand that there are records to that extent, that indicate minutes of meetings with their consultants, that the subject was discussed.

MR. ZAMARIN: Could I have that answer read back, please?

(The reporter read from the record, as requested.)

Q. (By Mr. Zamari.) With the amount of discovery which we've had in this case, it's a little difficult to keep things handy.

Are you referring to a response to an interrogatory, where I believe it was Dr. Hendron, indicated that he believed that it had been mentioned to him at a meeting?

A. I'm not certain of that. It may have well been through that part of discovery.

Or are you testifying that there's something beyond that that we ought to know about?

A. No, not that I know of. I had just been informed that meetings had taken place with Consumers and their consultants at which the administration building might have been discussed. If that is, in fact, the case—and I admit that I cannot substantiate that—then it would seem that we ought to have been similarly informed.

- Q. Who, by the way, was it that told you there was something in the discovery that indicated that chere were meetings at which consultants had been advised of the administration building grade beam failure?
 - A. I don't recall.
- Q. If, in fact, that information is not accurate, then beyond that you would not have any evidence whatsoever that anyone at Consumers or the consultants or anyone associated with them had any idea, prior to the time Mr. Tubeson told you about the administration building grade beam failure, that it might be relevant to your investigation; is that right?
 - A. That's correct.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Mr. Zamarin, at some point now we'd like to take a break, but is this--

MR. ZAMARIN: This is fine.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I assume you still have

24 more to go?

MR. ZAMARIN: Not much more, but that will give

time for a break.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: All right.

me an opportunity to organize it, so I think it's a fine

(Recess.)

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CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Back on the record.

Mr. Paton, do you wish to make a statement?

MR. PATON: Yes, Mr. Chairman. I talked to

the witness about his recent testimony, and on reflection

he'd like to indicate some further thoughts he had on a state-

ment that he just made just before we broke.

Mr. Gallagher, do you know the matter I am

referring to?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. PATON: Okay. Would you make your state-

ment, please?

THE WITNESS: During the break I referred to a

document which I thought had provided me this information

about Consumers informing their consultants about the adminis-

tration building, and the document did not, as I thought,

ma) that determination; and I just wanted the Board to know

that I was not able to verify that as being fact.

MR. PATON: Mr. Gallagher, I think what you

meant was you have no basis to say that Consumers' consultants

were informed before the Staff, is that what you--

THE WITNESS: That's correct.

MR. PATON: That's all I have, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Let me clarify that.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: You must have had some

basis for your statement. Is there anything else you can think of? How did this thought come in your head?

THE WITNESS: I believe it was similar to that Mr. Zamarin referred to as a response to interrogatories during the discovery period, where one of their consultants had referred-or had responded to knowing of the administration building situation.

I don't have any other details than that.

one of Bechtel's consultants, I presume the consultants in that case, may have been informed about the administration building settlement problem prior to the time that the NR was informed-prior to the time Mr. Tubeson, I gass is the way it is pronounced, informed you?

as Mr. Paton just stated, I cannot put my hand on the basis of that, and in lack of something more concrete, I hesitate to make that a definitive statement.

I was relying on my best recollection as, you know, based on information read during discovery, to make that statement previously.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Right. I take it, though, you would not--you could not positively state that you knew that Consumers or Bechtel's consultants were not informed prior to the time Mr. Tubeson informed you?

THE WITNESS: That's correct.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Thank you.

MR. ZAMARIN: If I could just follow that up.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Certainly.

MR. ZAMARIN: It's so close to a "When did you stop beating your wife" type question, but I didn't want to object.

Q (By Mr. Zamarin) By the same token, I take it that you don't have any evidence as you sit here now that the consultants of Consumers Power or Bechtel were told prior to the Staff, is that correct?

A I don't have any direct basis for that at this point in time. Again, the whole point of this scenario that we have been discussing, what seems longer than deserves attention--

Q I couldn't agree more.

A --is when we started our investigation in October, it would have seemed reasonable for Consumers to have informed us at that point in time, knowing well that a year prior to that, a year-plus prior to that, there had been a similar incident on a structure adjacent to the desel generator building.

Q By that you don't imply that you have any evidence that anyone knew that you should know about that, but intentionally didn't tell you?

A No.

Q All right. Would you agree that it is inevitable that there are going to be some inconsistencies between FSAR and design documents?

A No.

Q You disagree that it would be inevitable that there are going to be some inconsistencies between FSAR and comments?

A There doesn't have to be.

Q I didn't say there had to be. My question was whether it was inevitable that when you have these 12, 14 or 30 volumes full of discussions of the plant, that there would be some inconsistencies between the FSAR and the design documents.

A Not if there is a careful review of those consultants' reports and disposition of those recommendations and how they have been translated into the construction specifications. "Inevitable" seems like for some distant eternity.

Q Do you recall that on December 16, 1980, that you had your deposition taken in this matter, and at that time you were represented by counsel for the Staff, Mr. Bradley Jones, and that I took your deposition at that time in my office? Do you recall that?

A Yes.

Q Do you recall at that time that you were under

oath and sworn to tell the truth just as you are today? 1 2 A Yes. 3 And at Page 458--MR. PATON: What page? 4 MR. ZAMARIN: Page 458. 5 MR. PATON: Thank you. 6 (By Mr. Zamarin) Do you recall this question and this portion of the answer that's relevant to it? 8 "Question: So you would agree with 9 anyone who said that it is ; vitable, 10 that there are going to be some inconsistencies 11 12 between FSAR and some design documents?" 13 MR. PATON: Could I show this to the witness so 14 he may rollow along? MR. ZAMARIN: No. 15 MR. PATON: You don't want the witness to follow 16 you along on this? 17 MR. ZAMARIN: No. 18 MR. PATON: You want to do it the hard way. 19 MR. ZAMARIN: No; t'.e proper way. 20 MR. PATON: He cannot see this document? 21 MR. ZAMARIA, That's right. 22 MR. PATON: Mr. Chairman, I think the witness 23 should be able to follow along with the deposition. He is 24 being interrogated on his own deposition. Mr. Zamarin wants to

read it and not let him read it.

MR. ZAMARIN: I've gone through this impeachment process thousands of times, and--

MR. PATON: That doesn't make it right.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, I think it is a question of-well, I shouldn't say credibility, but--

MR. ZAMARIN: But he will want an opportunity to explain it and--

MR. PATON: The question will be does the witness recollect every word Mr. Zamarin reads of his own recolle tion without seeing a piece of aper. That's going to be the question.

MR. ZAMARIN: In Courtrooms across the country every day it is done as a matter of routine, and it is always done the same. It is called refreshing his recollection.

MR. PATON: That doesn't make it the proper way to do it. That's a little ridiculous. I have the document here. He can ask him about the document, but he doesn't want him to see the document. I don't know where he gets that.

MR. ZAMARIN: I'm asking if he recalls certain testimon, and that's for impeachment. I'm not examining on the document.

MR. PATON: Then I will instruct the witness to rely on his memory of every word Mr. Zamarin reads.

MR. ZAMARIN: Fine.

Q (By Mr. Zamarin) Do you recall on that day, back in December of 1980--I don't recall whether it was a snowstorm just before that Christmas--but that you were giving a deposition, testimony under oath, and I asked you this question:

"Question: So you would agree with anyone who said that it is inevitable that there are going to be some inconsistencies between FSAR and some design documents?

"Answer: I don't think I would disagree with them when they say is inevitable. There are certainly going to be, in the 12 to 14 volumes full of discussions about the plant, some inconsistencies."

Do you recall that question and that answer? Yes.

MR. ZAMARIN: I have no further questions.

wish to give you-- Can you explain? I don't have it in front of me, but does the question you were asked earlier have any attributes of inevitability?

MR. ZAMARIN: I'm sorry, I didn't hear your question.

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attributes of inevitability to the question that was asked about his deposition, or was it merely did he know of whether in the context of projects which had already occurred?

There was something that was earlier that this was a follow on, which is what I'm not sure of.

MR. ZAMARIN: I asked if it was inevitable, and what I did when I was asking the question, I was reading from the question that had been asked in the deposition, so the questions are identical.

chairman bechnoefer. But I mean the earlier part that—the question the deposition followed from. was wondering whether that defined inevitability, because this was seemingly a follow on to an answer, and I just wanted—— Is there any context that you could put on the first leposition?

that line of questioning during the deposition. Now that he's read that to me, I do recall him asking me that and responding to it that way.

When I responded today, however, I was at least thinking in terms of precisely the problems associated with the inconsistencies between these documents and—or rather the FSAR for the Midland project and the construction specifications for the project, and under that response I certainly answered correctly then and will continue to answer correctly

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now, that given the care and attentior to developing construction specifications for the Midland project, no, it was not inevitable that discrepancies occur.

At the deposition, if I recall, it was for a totality of all projects, including the Midland project, and yes, I had known of previous places, and in fact the D. C. Cook case, where material false statements had been issued, reflecting on that, how could I possibly answer anything but yes, it is inevitable.

There had already been a preceder that it had occurred.

MR. ZAMARIN: Chairman Bechhoefer, I think that that's--I had not intended to restrict my last question in the fashion Mr. Gallagher did. I think that if I can ask a couple of follow-ups just to clarify his response--

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: All right. I was just trying to get it clarified for the record.

MR. ZAMARIN: I now understand what he was thinking of shen I asked the question prior to using the deposition.

Q (By Mr. Zamarin) Was it your understanding
I was asking you whether it was inevitable that the inconsistencies seen that were found in the Midland FSAR and design documents had to occur?

A Today?

Yes.

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Yes.

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And in the deposition, that was not the thrust of the question, nor did you understand it that way, did

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That's correct.

Nor did I intend the question that way today.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I think that helps.

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have one more.

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MR. ZAMARIN: I do have one more. I made a mistake once and said I had no further questions. I just

Q (By Mr. Zamarin) In your opinion, as a reactorfrom your experience as a reactor inspector and civil engineer for Region III, is the number of man hours of inspection devoted to a particular project related to the number of noncompliances that are found?

A In a eneral sense, you would expect that the greater the level of inspection or the intensity of the inspection, that the higher the number of noncompliances might be identified, although that's -- I'm not a well-established, you know, principal of inspection. It depends on people who are doing the inspection, the lever and depth at which they perform their inspection, and what area they are in fact inspecting. Certain (reas are more difficult, and therefore you find more items of noncompliance.

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Those statistics that are kept are, in my opinion, not very suitable for evaluating the performance of licensees, quite frankly.

Q In fact, the number of noncompliances really go to the substance of the noncompliances, is that right?

A That's right. One item of noncompliance could be 10 times more significant than dozens of others.

Q Okay. So therefore looking at numbers of nor.compliances really isn't of much substantial value, in your opinion as a reactor inspector and civil engineer, is that correct?

A That's correct.

MR. ZAMARIN: I have nothing further.

DR. COWAN: I guess we are ready to proceed with the Board questions. I only have one.

BOARD EXAMINATION

BY MR. DECKER:

Mr. Gallagher, I believe you testified that at the time that the FSAR was being prepared, that you felt that there were managerial deficiencies that had not been corrected. You may have touched on them in your other testimony. I want to ask whether now, considerable time having elapsed since that period when the FSAR was being written, have those managerial deficiencies to which you referred been corrected, or are there some that still have to

be corrected?

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A It is my opinion that management is well aware of this problem and has corrected it to a sufficient level for NRC satisfaction.

MR. COWAN: That's the only question I have.
BY CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER:

Q I'm going to ask a few fairly specific questions. First, there was some discussion in Report 78-12, which is Attachment 2 to the Stamiris Exhibit 3, and at one point in the testimony, which isn't testimony as such, you mentioned that you had made a mistake—the Commission had made a mistake in stating that there were no items of noncompliance with the NRC requirements. That statement appears in the third paragraph of the November 17-19, 1978 cover letter.

I just wanted to know why you think that statement is in error? Is that an after-the-fact assessment, or were you meaning to say that back then there were some items of noncompliance with NRC requirements?

A At the time of the 78-12 inspection, the real purpose of that was to go out and get as much information as quickly as possible to inform management of the significance of the settlement problem, and at that point in time we had not given very careful consideration towards the enforcement aspects of our office, and we fully intended to proceed with a thorough and comprehensive investigation, at which time we

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would come to grips with whatever enforcement action would be necessary, and that paragraph in the cover letter of 78-12 is a boiler plate paragraph that the regional office uses, and it was overlooked by myself as well as the reviewers of the doc ment, and simply an error in our judgment, released that document.

Q I take it just for a matter of example, the item that appears on Page 6 of the report, Item 3, that's the type of thing which-- Is that the type of thing for which maybe the cover letter states int was inaccurate?

A Yes.

Q I'm not trying to be exclusive now, but--

A Yes. There were others as well contained in that report that were later identified as so-called items of non-compliance with regulatory requirements.

Now, just as a question of timing, as I read

Inspection Report 79-06, which is in early April of 1979, as

I understand it, this surcharge procedure was being used at that time, is that correct?

A Report 79-06, the inspection was conducted March 28-29, 1979. I don't believe I recall whether the surcharge had begun or not at that point in time.

Let me refer to the report and see if it makes that clear.

On Page 3 of that report it does state that the

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time.

program of applying a surcharge of sand material in and around the building has continued.

Apparently it had begun at that point in

Q And when Report 78-20 was issued, and at least the cover letter for that was on March 22, 1979, I guess the inspection had started at least some point earlier--I believe you testified, did you not, that the surcharge program was not in effect at the time of the 78-20 investigation?

A During the investigation, it had not begun.

The inspection of 78--that is documented in Raport 78-20 ended toward the end of January. January 25, I believe, 1979.

Q So that somewhere between the end of January and the end of March, that surcharge program was begun, is that correct?

A Apparently, yes.

Now, you testified, I believe, that you did not think, at least from a regulatory standpoint, that it was prudent for the CPC to have begun that program prior to receiving the concurrence, or at least discussing it with the NRC Staff, is that correct?

A Correct.

Q Turn to Page 5 of 79-06, Report 79-06. Under Item 4, which says "Profiles of Underground Piping," could the surcharge-could the initiation of the surcharge have any

effect on underground piping?

what I'm trying to figure out is if the problem that was pointed out in this Item 4, which is the stress analysis, the differential settlement of pipelines--what I would like to know is whether that in itself could be affected by the surcharge, and if that was perhaps one of the regulatory issues which are still open.

A It is my opinion that the surcharge could very well affect the piping and further induce stresses in the piping along with the surcharge program.

Q Turn now to Item 5, which is on the next page. Would another difficulty with beginning the surcharge program have been whether or not the strain gage measurement devices should be installed?

building might have induced stresses as well in the structure, and my point of identifying this in this Paragraph was to state that some attempt at taking measurements as to the effects of the surcharge on the structure should be instituted, and one method of doing that is by installing strain gages to measure the direct effect of the load due to the sand.

Now, was any of the remedial action planned for the surface water structure underway at that time?

A At that point in time I don't believe they had taken sufficient borings around the surface water intake

structure to determine whether or not the fill material there was also affected. In that paragraph I point out that there were visual cracks in the structure, and once again at that point in time there were no plans on installing any measuring devices to see if there had been-would be any changes in the future; but to answer your question directly, I don't believe that at that point in time there had been the determination made that the fill beneath the surface water intake structure was inadequately compacted.

Q Did you believe that these measuring devices—as I read this, I guess, Staff believed that they should be installed on surface water structures as well, is that correct?

A I'm not sure of what the Staff had intended.

I was trying to point out that it might well be a good idea
to install those type of devices in order to at least

collect some data for the Staff's review.

Q Do you think that there is any reflection on management commitment, which is revealed by a couple of items I'm asking about in this report?

A Prior to your asking me this question, I hadn't given it much thought. I guess it goes along with what I said before. You should have a well-developed plan and some foresight as to what you are going to be--what sort of data you are going to be collecting so you could make some semblence

of order of it later, and it would seem that management would provide that sort of direction to their Staff.

One you think that management today is more

Q Do you think that management today is more likely to do so, better equipped to do so?

A Yes, I do, just because of the lessons learned as a result of this experience.

Q Turn to the next report, 79-10, which was attached.
On Page 4, Item 2, I'm correct, am I not, that this item
indicates that the Staff believed that there were some
deficiencies in both the training and qualification of certain
QC inspectors?

A That's correct.

Q Now, I realize this isn't specifically in soils work, but was it your opinic, about that time that they had some deficiencies in the inspectors for the soil work?

A I don't believe they had made the finding that the special people were not qualified for the soils work, but reflecting on the fact that there had been problems in the soils area, and I had followed up on inspection of the containment prestressing system, I wanted to make certain that those people performing that inspection were in fact qualified.

This inspection took place in May of '79, prior to that work activity commencing, with the anticipation that Consumers would take the warning to heart and do something about it.

Unfortunately, that didn't occur, and in

Attachment 12 of Stamiris Exhibit 3, which was conducted in

September of '79, I did make the finding at that time that the

inspectors for the containment prestressing system were not

adequately qualified.

follow-up question is, there has been a finding in your most recent inspection report, Staff Exhibit 1, that you didn't think the inspection personnel- or you didn't think the Company had adequate inspection personnel for the soils remedial work. If this was true, given the experience you had earlier with these other inspection personnel what can we expect with respect to your recommendation or finding in Staff Exhibit 1, that the soils people are not now qualified?

Well, Mr. Marguglio testified, I guess last week, that Consumers has acknowledged that finding in Staff Exhibit 1, that they are in fact going to respond by getting the type of people necessary to provide the assurances that the future remedial work is done correctly, and we intend to follow up on that point and make certain that they are in fact avilable and ready well before the remedial work begins.

This item was discussed at some length during this inspection of May '81, and I believe that we have convinced Consumers that it is in their interest as well as ours that they obtain the necessary personnel to get the job done.

A. Well, we expect a lot, actually. We expect them to get those people. And I think hased on Mr. Koppler's

Q. In connection with the containment prestressing system, the inspection personnel, had the Applicants or CPC made similar commitments to you prior to--or at the time of the--the first inspection to which I refer, 79-10, at that point had they made a similar type of commitment?

A. Well, they have always had the commitment to have qualified people on site. We have not always agreed with them. We've used our best steerings and judgment and determined whether the people were sufficiently capable and experienced, and when I had made that finding earlier in May, yes, I expected that they would provide better personnel.

I was somewhat distressed in September, when I followed up on that work activity, to find that they had not. And we dealt with that in a fairly severe manner by getting Consumers, Bechtel and the NRC management together and discussing it, and understanding what their needs were, and capabi'ities of the people were, and after some ado, we were able to get what we wanted.

Q. Well, is the commitment that you're going toDo you expect that the commitment that you're going to get,
or that we agree that you've actually gotten, with respect to
the finding in Staff Exhibit 1, is that any different? What
can we expect, i really what I'm driving at?

testimony, that his office is prepared to do whatever is necessary to make certain that they have those people.

I would hope that in the complete resolution of this finding in Report 81-12 in Staff Exhibit 1, that Consumers would respond to that by presenting to us the entire plan of coverage, the numbers of people, the capabilities of the people, and for each remedy, and that we would have an opportunity to review and be satisfied.

Q. You testified that Consumers fulfilled all NRC requirements with respect to reporting in connection with the administration building grade beam failure. Consumers has testified that in terms of reporting, it errs on the side of conservatism.

If one took that philosophy into account, did the Company err on the side of conservatism with respect to the administration building settlement question?

A. No, they didn't. I believe that testimony is contained in Mr. James Cook's submittal to the Board, and he was not an integral part of the Company at the time when the administration building problem occurred. And I, t least, understood that he was at least speaking to the current manner in which Consumers will be proceeding

Q In view of Consumers' actions in these two time periods, do you think that the Company has become more conservative in terms of their reporting, during Mr. Cook's

tenure?

A. Perhaps. And I might say also that they have been conservative in reporting 50.55(e)'s in the past, especially when they are relative to safety-related structures, systems and components.

Q. Turning back to 79, there's one other thing I wanted to ask you about. The first item summarizes thethe first item in the notice of violation, was this result likely to—or was this result likely to lead to the non-application of a QA program to areas where it should have been applied?

A. That was my concern in identifying this item. When I reviewed the soils placement specification and read that concrete material could be substituted for soil materials, I was concerned that there was a provision that that material, that concrete material, could be made with what they identified as non-Q material and workmanship.

And that identification of safety-related material as not being encompassed in the quality organization, and with all of the material and inspection testing requirements, did concern me.

- Q. Was this a unique situation, or are you aware of other occasions where this same type of circumstance might have occurred in the Midland project?
 - A. I'm not aware of any other circumstances. I

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was somewhat surprised to see this included in the specification in September of 79, after we had already just gone through this earlier process of identifying causes and specification deficiencies.

I think it was just simply poor judgment on the part of the persons developing or revising the specification.

- Q. Do you think the Company's QA program or QC program is sufficient to prevent this type of thing from happening--maybe not in all instances, but at least in a few?
- A. I think they're learning; the hard way, granted. but they're learning.
 - Q. Well, is that good enough?
- A. In this case it wasn't good enough for me, but I think we've made the point clear to the Company that they have to be more attuned towards these details. There has to be a better review by the technical reviewers as well as she quality assurance staff. And I think they are learning how to do it the right way.
- QC personnel employed by the Company? I'm talking about numbers now, not qualifications.
 - A. In the soils area?
 - Q. Well, I was going to ask that next.
 - A. In total, for the entire--

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First in total, and then in the soils area.

I think the numbers are important. I think

it's more important, though, to look at how experienced and

capable the individuals are.

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And while I would probably agree that they have suitable numbers, it's my opinion that the industry standards

in this regard for qualifications and experience of inspection

and testing personnel are sufficiently lax by permitting just too much latitude in provisions for waivering both

educational and experience requirements. And at the Midiana

site, as well as a number of other sites that we've dealt

with in this issue, that waiver of requirements is the most

abused paragraph in any of the ANSI Standards that I've dealt

with.

That paragraph permits waivering of education and experience requirements in lieu of demonstration of-quote--suitable proficiency. And I thirk good judgment is not

always exercised in knowing what "suitable proficiency" means. For example, Mr. Marguglio testified last week that he is

way ahead of the industry standards in this regard of qualify-

ing people to very specific areas. I don't accept that as being way ahead In fact, I think it's way behind the industry

standard. Rather than going out and getting a whole person,

qualified in a total area, instead, Consumers as well as other companies, go out and get people who are experienced in no areas.

and train them in a very particular area, and expect them to do a very thorough job.

My position is that they can't do that, because they are so nearsighted they only are looking at a very specific point, when they're missing the total picture.

You have to have people, in my opinion, who are divers in both experience and education, related to the function that they're doing.

As far as I'm concerned, this is the single biggest problem in our industry today.

Q. Would there be any way of writing a qualification standard with an appropriate philosophy, or....

A. Well, I have made it clear to those people in the NRC who deal with these standards, in particular the manner in which the standards are being executed, and unfortunately I have not been very successful in impressing upor them, the people who sit on those standards committees and who develop regulatory guides, in putting forth a higher degree of experience and education to get the job done right the first time.

Q. Let me ask you, if a standard like that is not in effect, would there be justification for imposing such a standard in a situation where particular facts may have occurred in the past, and you felt they were warranted?

A. I think so.

Q. Let me ask you another question, then.

Whether you take that standard, or whether you take the standard that Applicants are proposing to use, would waiver of provisions generally apply? Would there be mechanisms for waiver, and should there be? Two questions.

A. I thank there should be some provision for waivering of very specific high standards of educational experience.

Similarly, Cordell Williams yesterday testified that good judgment has to be used.

But that waiver should not be the norm within an organization. It should be the exception. And, instead, we see it as a routine matter, at Midland and at any number of other facilities.

And, as an inspector attempting to provide the necessary confidence that things will be done when we're not around to make sure it's going to be done or to verify the it's been done. I personally would like to see some better and more specific guidelines as to when and how an organization can exercise that waiver. And the standard is just sufficiently lax in roviding that. I might add that I was quite surprised to learn that Mr. Marguglio was Chairman and on the working committee for that particular standard, ANSI N-45.2.6. Quite surprised.

Q. I take it that particular standard did not

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include the selected training that Mr. Marguglio mentioned?

A. I don't see it in there as being such. I think that standard—at least my understanding of it—the intent was to provide a person in a particular area that has diverse experience. For example, in the area of concrete inspection, I would expect an inspector to have sufficient experience regarding the materials, testing—all of the materials, cement, concrete, aggregates—the physical properties, how they provide strength to the structure, what it all means. Rather than just going out there with a "go, no-go" gauge, and saying it's good or it's bad, I think the experience, knowledge of an individual, definitely helps in, you know, aiding that individual in detecting broader problems than that specific area that he's inspecting.

Q. And do you think there should be additional training in that specific area, plus the broad experience?

Or, alternatively, does someone with broad experience really know how to inspect the very specific matters to the construction specifications?

A. Both through construction specifications and the standards for testing and inspection, which are very detailed and clear.

What I'm saying is that instead of going out and getting numbers of people--more people than perhaps you really need--in very narrow areas, I propose to go out and get

fewer people, who are more diverse, more capable, more experienced. Because in the long run, even on just a cost-benefit point of view, it has to be more desirable, the way I see it, as well as better from the quality point of view in detecting and precluding major problems from occurring.

Q. Would you have the additional experience requirements applied across the board to QC inspectors, or would you have a sliding scale of experience, depending on the particular assignment?

A. Yes. And there are provisions for that sliding scale, depending on what level of inspector you are.

There are three different levels, 1, 2 and 3, and the standard does require specific educational, as well as related work experience.

- Q. That's the existing standard?
- A. The existing standard, yes.
- Q. Now, how about the one you wanted to apply?
- A. I would propose to maintain that part of the standard, having different levels of inspection positions versus different standards of experience and education.

BY MR. DECKER:

Q. There was some testimony by Consumers to the effect that they had had difficulty finding and hiring qualified people. So it could be said that your recommendation is easier said than done. Do you agree with that?

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A. My recommendation is easier said than done. I agree. But on a project like Midland, which has had, as we have heard, a long history of problems, it's got to be done at this stage of the game.

Q. With respect to the problem of accurately identifying root causes, is it your opinion that the adequate corrective action has now been taken to rectify this?

A. Based on the last inspection in May of '81, there was positive evidence that when items of--or non-conformance reports were written, that there was a concerted effort to identify beyond just the end-process cause of the non-conformance and get more to the substance of the problem.

My associate, Dr. Landsman, reviewed a number of non-conformance reports in the civil area, and was quite satisfied with the manner in which they identified and-described the non-conformance and identified the corrective action in getting to the real problem at hand.

(Continued on following page.)

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Q (By Mr. Decker) Do you think there's any problem when deficiencies or discrepancies, or whatever they are, are discovered, in recognizing possible systems implications?

By that I mean, the plant is one big system, and failure in one portion of the plant affects proper operation in another portion of the plant.

A Based on what I have seen, I don't think that is readily done. I think the identification of the non-conformances emphasizes the correction of that specific problem, rather than the implication of that affecting some other part of the structure.

Q I suppose one would have to be very well qualified to anticipate possible implications from a systems point of view. Let me just ask, do you consider this to be a problem both at Midland and within the industry?

A Well, I hadn't really given it much thought until you brought it up. It seems certainly reasonable that perhaps when a deficiency is identified, that one does a risk analysis as to how that item, if it were left undetected, might have affected that system during operation.

Q I guess I'm venturing out into areas beyond current regulatory requirements, so I will not pursue that further.

In your opinion, is the U.S. Testing now fully

up to speed, fully capable of doing, performing the wor': which it must do properly to assure that remedial action work is successfully done?

A Yes, I do.

Q Are there any management actions you would like to see taken aimed at strengthening future construction, or OA efforts in the soils area?

A I guess I was sort of anticipating that question today, sitting out in the audience earlier this week, and I struggled with that for some time last night.

There is one item that might sound somewhat unorthodox, but nonetheless might be a step in a positive direction.

It seems to me that part of the past problems have been the lack of holding certain management responsible and accountable for their performance. In other words, it seems to me that the buck has to stop some place.

What I would propose--and this is without discussion with any NRC management; this is only my own views speaking at this point--is to have Mr. Selby himself report to the NRC on a fairly routine periodic frequency with regard to the remedial soils actions, and specifically identify what goals had been establishing during that previous reporting period, and which of those goals were achieved and which were not, what deficiencies had been identified and for

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what reason. In other words, sort of establish some management by objectives approach for Consumers to get the remedial measures done successfully.

In my estimation, t is would hold the chief executive officer of Consumers responsible for the success or failure of the Midland project from this point on.

t think the Company has to be--has to appoint someone personally and responsibly accountable for the future work. We are at a point where there are no tomorrows with regard to the soil fixes.

- Q Mr. Selby is the chief executive officer, is that correct?
 - A That's correct.
- Q Why do you think Mr. Selby--it would be more important for Mr. Selby to do this as opposed to Mr. James Cook, the Vice President?
- A Only because he is the top man in the company, and I think by having Mr. Selby directly involved in this sort of future remedial work, all of his staff beneath him, all of the people who are going to have to execute these complex tests, will understand the significance and importance to the Company and will provide just that much greater motivation to get it done without any major problems.
- Q Are you personally in full agreement with the reasonable assurance findings contained in Mr. Keppler's

post-December '79 testimony?

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A To be honest with you, I have some real difficulties with that phrase "reasonable assurance". I'd like to ask the Board what you understand "reasonable assurance" to mean, because, quite frankly, I'm not certain.

Q Well, may I ask-- I don't know whether this will help. I will try.

In what areas do you have reservations about this statement?

MR. PATON: Judge Decker, could I interject?

I think he said he had reservations as to the meaning of the word.

MR. DECKER: I understand that.

necessary tools and systems in effect to provide some acceptable level of confidence that the task can be accomplished.

The reservation that I have is that having been so close to this problem for two and a half to three years, and knowing that simply the Company gould not take soil material from one point of the site and place it in a sufficient manner to support the structures on another place on the site, and then recognize that we have extremely complex sophisticated and, in some cases, unprecedented remedial actions at a nuclear power plant, I have to have some reservation as to whether or not it can be successfully accomplished, and that may be just

from my own shortcomings of what is technically feasible; but nevertheless, I certainly have some uneasiness about the suitability that the fixes can be complished successfully.

one thing. If your recommendation concerning Mr. Selby, together with the recommendation on qualifications of QC inspectors—those were both put into effect, would you have less reservations, or is there anything else you can suggest to us as well?

THE WITNESS: What J'm simply saying is that the complexity of the remedy itse! f is somewhat difficult to come to grips with.

I do have one other, I guess, provision that might provide some better reasonable confidence that this task can be accomplished, and that is that the NRC as well provide a full-time geotechnical representative to observe, to witness, to inspect, to take independent measurements throughout the remedial fixes, and in doing so, provide the NRC with continuous confidence information, starting with the dewatering system installation, the monitoring of structures, preloading of the borated water storage tank, valve pits, underpinning the auxiliary building and field water valve pits, and piping systems embedded in the fill.

In other words, have the NRC have independent and continuous observation of the soils settlement remedies.

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I think with that, with Consumers getting the necessary staff to provide the assurance for the soils settlement issues, for the Company's corporate executive to be intimately involved and responsible for the activities, certainly I would have some better assurance that this task can be successful.

Q (By Mr. Decker) I'd like to ask you this,
Mr. Gallagher. You have stated that in your opinion this
is a very, very difficult task, the recedial work, complex,
and you are concerned as to whether or not it can be done
adequately; but to differentiate, do you have concerns that
errors with significant consequences could go undetected?

Let me ask you the question another way.

Suppose they attempt all this and fail; so far no one is hurt, we don't have a safety problem, public safety problem.

The only way we can get a public safety problem is if a serious deficiency existed and were undiscovered and uncorrected.

Are you similarly concerned that that might be the case, that there might be serious deficiencies which would go undetected?

A No, I'm not. I am more concerned that they make the provisions that they are successful rather than allow the Company to get into a situation where they are not successful. Fortunately, a lot of these fixes are sort of

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Mr. Chairman.

fail-safe. If they aren't successful, they are generally observable.

MR. DECKER: I don't have any more questions,

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Those are all the questions the Board has at this time. Mr. Paton, did you have any?

MR. PATON: I have a few, Mr. Chairman.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. PATON:

Mr. Gallagher, the idea you have just presented to the Board with respect to future suggestions, am I correct that you have not had an opportunity to discuss those with your management?

A That's correct.

Q Judge Decker asked a question, I think two days ago, about cost/benefit analysis. What would it have taken, in your opinion, by way of expenditures to prevent the problem, the soils settlement problem? Do you have an opinion in that regard?

A In 1975, 1976, 1977, in my best estimation, one 30-thousand-dollar-a-year geotechnical engineer would have prevented each and every one of these problems on site.

Q When you participated in the inspection of May 28 through 22, did you have with you a draft stipulation between

the Applicant and the Staff?

A Yes, I did.

Q Okay. What was the purpose in your having that stipulation with you? And I'm not asking you for the content of the document. What was the purpose of having it?

A The purpose of having it was to utilize the conditions that had been set forth in that stipulation by going to those areas and attempting to verify and ascertain whether or not the facts that were contained in the stipulation were true and accurate and could be relied on.

Q Did anyone tell you that the Applicant wanted you to have the scipulation with you for that purpose?

A Yes.

Q Did the stipulation in any way affect your conclusions with respect to the inspection?

A No, it did not.

MR. FATON: That's all I have, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Mr. Gallagher, let me just ask you--Mr. Paton just asked you did anyone tell you that the Applicant wanted you to have the stipulation with you. You said yes. Was the person who tola you someone else who was connected with the inspection?

THE WITNESS: No, it was not.

MR. PATON: Mr. Chairman, I don't want-- I have no problem about who told him.

Mr. Gallagher, who told you that? Who gave 1 2 you that information? 3 THE WITNESS: NRC counsel. CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, I just was asking 4 the question to see if it confirmed some other information 5 we had gotten. MR. PATON: I understand. CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Mr. Marshall or Ms. 8 9 Stamiris, do you have further questions? MS. STAMIRIS: I have a few, but if you have 10 11 some, I'd prefer you go first. CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: No, we have finished our 12 13 questions. MR. MARSHALL: I have no questions. 14 CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: This is on the Board's 15 questioning. 16 MS. STAMIRIS: Well, I have some follow-up 17 questions that I'd like to ask. 18 RECROSS EXAMINATION 19 BY MS. STAMIRIS: 20 Q On Page 5 of the February 2nd, 1981 report, 21 I think we have referred to it as 81-01, there are a list of 22 soil tests that were failing in 1979, and I wonder if you are 23 also aware of--I believe it was Stamiris Exhibit 2, some

audit reports that I presented when I was cross examining

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Mr. Marguglio, that had to do with soils. Were you ever-Did you ever receive those audit reports?

A I would have to take a look at them.

Well, that's all right. I just-- Did the
fact that these-- I will just refer to the ones here. I
don't need--

A I need to see those in order to answer the questions.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: What page are you on?

MS. STAMIRIS: Page 9 of Report 81-01.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER Yes. I have the report.

Q (By Ms. Stamiris) My question is, when you see-- I'm sorry. You haven't answered the question.

A Your question was had I seen the nonconformance report identified on this order, and the answer is yes. Non-conformance Report 3041 had been brought to my attention and is documented on Page 9 of Report 81-01.

Q That wasn't really my question. I think-and I did say that it was-- I asked you if you had received
or seen those other reports. Had you ever been given that
information, the audit reports themselves, that were written
up by Consumers in August of 1980?

A I can't recall whether I had.

Q Okay.

A I don't recall even if it was there in

August of 1980.

Q I don't know how much you have had a chance to look at those. Do you think it would be correct to characterize that as a series of approximately, oh, I think it was six audit reports on soil problems that were the same sort of soil problems that were going on prior to the settlement of the diesel generator building?

A There are different types of soil test reports that are occurring now. I don't relate them directly to things that--

Q Do they have to do with density and compaction and procedures and quality assurance, Q listing of soils areas?

A Yes, in that respect they are generally, but the specific types of deviation had not been, you know, identified previously.

Q Mr. Gallagher, I will ask you a very direct question. Because of the reasonable assurance position that the NRC has offered prior to this hearing, do you feel compelled to defend problems that Consumers has in quality assurance?

A I don't think I have, and, no, I'm not compelled, and when I do not have to, I won't.

Q Dc you think that-- What I want to ask about is the trending program, and perhaps I'm not applying

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the specific program, but the fact that there is such—
What I want to get at is the idea of listing non-conformances,
if they are always listed just as if a problem is always
identified. Does that in itself give you assurance, or do you
hope that—— I mean are you again surprised to see that these
things are going on in 1979 and 1980?

A Oh, not really. Not really. Don't forget, these are a certain number of tests that are failing the requirements, but there are many, many, many tests that are taken, and any sort of a testing program will detect and should detect failing or unacceptable items. That is an integral part of any quality control system.

Q I can understand that then it is a proper function of a quality control system to pick up failing density tests, and I don't have mine with me, but in the audit reports you have in front of you, the problems that relate more to the earlier problems, in my mind, and I want to ask you about, are the ones that have to do with Q listing of certain soil areas.

Does that particular problem--and maybe you are not familiar with where it is in the audit report.

- A In this audit report that I have?
- Q Yes.
- A Could you point me to the right direction?
- Q I'm sorry. I couldn't. I will withdraw the question and ask you about something else then in Report 81-01.

We have talked about the reportability of 50.55(e)

problems, and although I believe that there is a potential set forth in the wording of 55(), I do also believe that it is open for interpretation; but in view of the statements that were made about reporting or on the site--Consumers' new attitude to err on the side of onservatism, would you tell me if you think that the situation involving the 'dentification of the borated water storage tank problem--First I want to ask, was this borated water storage tank problem reported to you? Were you the inspector that had this exchange?

A No, it was not I. It was reported to the-
It was reported to me while on site, that cracks had developed,

but at that time they had not determined whether it was

reportable under 50.55(e).

It was subsequent to forming the general terms that they were looking into because of the cracks, and I might add that in this report, 81.01, we included the preliminary safety evaluation that the Applicant had performed a short time before they notified me.

Q The point I'm trying to make is that they didn't come forward with this until the inspector came on site-or I don't know whether the inspector asked for it first, but the problem--it was obviously a problem they had already identified, because they had a report already written

up on it, and my understanding of how I read this is that--Well, I should perhaps read it into the record.

A Ms. Stamiris, the report says that at that point in time it was not reportable and that they had certain plans on further invest_gation. Only after completing those steps were they able to determine that it was in fact reportable, and then reported it to us precisely the way we require them to.

Q Do you think it would have been better judgment, or would have shown a more conservative judgment had they reported this to you before the inspector came on site, because of its potential for affecting something later if it was not discovered?

I don't think it was a matter of being--having to be on ..te for them to report to us. I just happened to be on site when they--

Q Do you think it was just a coincidence you were there the day they decided to turn that report--

A As a matter of fact, the timing was just that.

Q When you talked about -- When you talk straightforwardly about your reservations about the reasonable assurance
judgment, you mentioned several things. Not directly, but
indirectly, the line of questioning related to some improvements that perhaps would help, and the first one had to do
with more well-rounded qualifications of people doing the work.

The second one had to do with an idea that perhaps Mr.

Selby would take some kind of a public accounting or some

kind of objective accounting for the solis problem. I want
to ask you about that one.

Who do you think is -- Do you believe that your suggestion would apply equally as well to Mr. Cook if the objective points that you mentioned were comehow reported by Mr. Cook?

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: We asked that. I think we asked that same question. Judge Decker asked that same question.

MR. ZAMARIN: That's right; and he answered it.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: T &'s right.

mentioned was-the third hing was having to do with a full-time-sometime of full-time geotechnical person from the NRC to inspect the difficult remediation work. It seem that your reasonable assurance rests not with Consumers' current quality assurance organization in light of those recommendations that you made, but perhaps again with-

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Is this a question?

Q (By Ms. Stamiris) Does it rest--does your reasonable assurance rest with the NRC?

MR. ZAMAPIN: Excuse me. I will bject to two

a reasonable assurance,

things: One is the form of the question. I don't know

things: One is the form of the question. I don't know

the things: One is the form of the question. I don't know

the things: One is the form of the question of the testimony,

NRC." I object to the characterization of the testimony,

and my recollection might be faulty, but I thought those items

he indicated were in response to a question fo things he

would like to see done rather than things which would provide

I think he responded to those questions in saying that he didn't know what reasonable assurance meant.

I think it is a mischaracterization of the testimony.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I also don't think he is the one that has made the reasonable assurance finding for the Staff at this point.

MS. STAMIRIS: I was asking him about his own personal reasonable assurance.

MR. ZAMARIN: Then it is irrelevant, and I would object as to relevancy.

MR. PATON: Join in the objection.

The last one was "Does reasonable assurance rest with the NRC".

I think I join the objection were by the Applicant, and I don't really understand it.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I think that we better rephrase the question. I think as asked, it is objectionable; but what I think Ms. Stamiris is driving at--correct me if I'm

wrong--but if we were to make a reasonable assurance finding, would you think--or world you recommend that any such finding that we made be premised upon the additional NRC p rticipation which you mentioned in, I guess, the form of the geotechnical engineer?

way. No. 1, I wholly support Mr. Keppler's determination of reasonable assurance only because, No. 1, he is the most experienced person to make that determination; and you are correct, Chairman Bechhoefer, in saying that that perhaps is not my position here to do that. I was responding to your question whether I had any reservations and I stated that I did, and for what reasons, and that what things might provide some better confidence that reasonable assurance can be accomplished, and it's the Board's judgment, as I understand, to make that decision.

It seems like you are asking me to put some provisional acceptance on your decision. I don't see that s being my place

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Well, I was tryi ; to rephrase in terrs of what decision we have to make, Ms. Stamiris' question.

MS. STAMIRIS: I might and that the reason

I ask is because I feel like I would like to have Mr. Gallagher,

if he feels he has given his personal opinion, which is a sort

of reasonable assurance that things are okay now, you know, in this prior testimony--

THE WITNESS: As I have said in my testimony,
I think there is a manageria, attitude consistent with what
should be in quality assurance. I support Mr. Keppler's
conclusions entirely, but, yes, I would like to see some
other things to be included.

MS. STAMIRIS: I understand that. I just want to say that I would not have asked if it had not been asked—it had been accepted in one positive way before, so I wanted to be able to approach it myself.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I do think ne's answered the question.

MS. STAMIRIE: I don't have any more questions.
CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Mr. Zamarin.

MR. ZAMARIN: Yes, I do.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I knew you would.

RECKOSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. ZA TRIN:

Q I'd like to refer you to the April 9th--at least the document is dated April 9th, and has been referred to as Report No. 79-06, on Page 5 thereof You will recall this is the document Chairman Bechhoefer asked you some questions about.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I think it is Attachment 8

to Stamiris Exhibit 3.

MR. ZAMARIN: Unfortunately I didn't catch that designation. All right. Attachment 8 to Stamiris Exhibit 3.

- Q (By Mr. Zamarin) Have you located that?
- A Paragraph 4?
- Q You are anticipating me. but you are doing it correctly. Yes, Paragraph 4.

With regard to your testimony that the preload of the diesel generator building could have affected the profiles of the underground piping, you are aware, are you not, that Consumers Power Company had committed to profiling the pipes both before and after the preload program, in order to make sure that no problem resulted on account of that, are you not?

A Yes, I am.

(Continued on rext page.)

Q. On page 6, with regard to paragraph 5, I have 2 a bit of confusion. I understand that paragraph to say that the strain gauge measurements were being monitored in the diese! 4 generator building. Is that correct? 5 6 That is correct. I misstated before. They were on the diesel generator building. I stated here that they were not on the service water structure. That's correct? Q. And the preload of the diesel generator 9 building did not have any effect on the service water 10 11 structure, did it? A. Obviously not. 12 13 Q 'So in paragraph 5, there's really no indication there that they're not doing the strain gauge monitoring, is 14 15 that correct? A. They were collecting data from the diesel 16 generator building. I believe the question was whether or not 17 I thought that the surcharge might affect the structure. 18 "Might affect the structure," referring to the 19 diesel generator building? 20 A. Correct. 21 But not the service water intake structure? 23 That's correct.

MR. S MARIN: Quite frankly, I had some

confusion about your question. I don't know whether I cleared

it up but--

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I thought I had asked him if the remedial actions planned for the service water intake structure required that kind of monitoring, and the witness answered the question.

Q. (By Mr. Zamarin) In fact in light of the fact that the profiling of the underground piping, both prior to and subsequent to the diesel generator building had been committed to, and the fact that strain gauge measurements with regard to the preloaded structure were being taken, would that indicate to you foresight with regard to the data to be collected with regard to those two areas?

A. Yes.

Q. American National Standards Institute is comprised of committees which are representative of collections of supposed experts in certain areas, in order to derive industry-wide standards for particular disciplines. Would you agree with that?

A. That's correct.

Q. And have you ever had an first-hand experience by service on an ANSI committee?

A. No, I haven't.

Q. Would you Egree that generally a member of a working ANSI committee would be conversant, if not ar expert, in the area in which that committee operates?

1	A. I would think they should be experienced with
2	the provisions of the standard, yes.
3	Q. And aren't, in fact, those committees comprised
4	of people sho have demons rated expertise in the area?
5	A. Expertise in what area?
6	Q. Expertise in the area with which the committee
7	promulgates standards.
8	A. That's not always the case. Companies appoint
9	people to those candards committees so that they can be
10	involved in the development of standards. Not necessarily
11	are they expe_t in those areas.
12	Q. The NRC has a representative or the standards
13	groups, do they no'?
14	Yes, they do.
15	Q. Have you ever asked the standards chairman for
16	the NRC to do anything about this waiver provision of ANSI N
17	35.2.6?
18	A. Yes, I have.
19	Q. And what did he tell you?
20	A. The NRC has only one vote on that committee, and
21	yes, they have attempted at var ous times to do something
22	about it.
23	Q. I take it that when 'ou say "attempted," that
24	it was the judgment of the committee that it shouldn't be
25	changed; is +hat right?

- A. Perhaps.
 - Q. Don't say "perhaps." Tell me what you mean by "They attempted to change it."
 - A. Well, it's been discussed, debated, and at least further consideration given to modifying it.
 - Q. But it hasn't been changed?
 - A. Not as of yet.
 - Q. And you referred earlier, I believe, to, when I had asked you generally about ANSI Standards, you referred to, I believe, N45.2.6, and was what you had in mind this post-tensioning personnel issue?
 - A. I believe so.
 - Q. Okay. So we weren't talking--I just want to make sure that there's no impression that you were referring to two separate incidents.
- A. No. Specilically with the post-tensioning inspection personnel.
- Q. And that problem--if I can refer to it as a problem--or "that situation" is a better way --that situation centered around a judgment by Consumers Power that the waiver provision applied and was met, and your contrary judgment that the training as not sufficient to satisfy the waiver of the aducation and experience requirements, is that right?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q With regard to the lean concrete Q listing matter

that Chairman Bechhoefer inquired about, would you agree that the design engineer, is an individual who is in the best position to determine the necessity for Q-listing of a material in order to meet the design criteria that he has established?

- A. He's certainly in a good position to make that determination.
- And do you recall that during the course of your discussions with Consumers' QA personnel about this Q-listing of concrete, that, in fact, the design engineer had been consulted and you had been advised that he had expressed the opinion that because of the properties of concrete and strength of concrete, that it was not necessary in order to satisfy the design criteria, to have that a Q-listed item when it was being used in lieu of soils?
- A. Yes, I have. And in my estimation, that was an incorrect and poor quality decision on his part as a responsible design engineer in providing and categorizing those items that, by regulatory requirements, ought to be included within the quality assurance system.
- Q. But there was a difference, then, in judgment between two engineers, is that right?
- A. You can say that, yes. There was also a clear regulatory requirement to include those items that can affect safety to be included and incorporated in the quality

assurance program.

There is also another point that if an item is identified as non-Q at the Midland facility, and is not incorporated in the quality assurance system, then it is beyond the jurisdiction of the NRC inspection program, and I wasn't about to see that happen in this c se, specifically since we had a problem in the soils area, and now here is a provision being included i the specification that specifically says non-Q material can be replaced for Q material, and that it shall be on non-Q workmanship--whatever the hell that means.

- Q. So I take it that what you're saying is that your judgment, then, was based at least in good part upon a regulatory judgment, rather than a design engineering basis judgment as the design engineer's was?
- A. In addition to a regulatory judgment, common sense judgment.
- Q. You haven't answered, really, my question. I appreciate that answer. However, would you agree that your judgment then was based more upon a regulatory-besed judgment than on a design-basis judgment, as was the casign ergineer's?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. You indicated some strong concerns about being able to place soils and not have problems occur. Are you aware of any soils problems on any other nuclea sites?
 - A. There have been soils problems at other nuclear

- Q. But there have been, in fact, problems on other nuclear sites with something as simple as soils, haven't there?
- A. To a much lesser extent. The degree of the problem is what's important here. The extent of what has occurred at the Midland facility is unprecedented at any other facility.
- Q. The point remains, however, that other people have had some problems with something as simple as soils, or haven't they?
 - A. Yes, of course.
- Q. In fact, a recent bulletin has been issued covering not only Midland but other plants as well, is that right?
 - A. I wrote the bulletin.
- Q. So the answer is that, yes, a recent bulletin has been issued with regard to soils for not only this plant, but others?
- A. Excuse me It was a circular; Inspection and Enforcement Circular.
- Q. To someone like me, they're the same. I'm
 23 sorry.
 - A. It has a different regulatory posture.
 - Q. So your answer is, yes, in fact there has been

- That's correct. And the reason for issuing that circular is to preclude circumstances like this from occurring in the future.
- Q. You answered a question with regard to the finding of no items of non-compliance, in Report 78-12, and you indicated that the cover letter was a boiler plate, and I think you said that you simply didn't catch the mistake on the cover letter.

I notice it's also in the body of the report.

Do you agree with that?

- A. It's throughout the report. That's correct.
- So that statement doesn't just appear on the
 cover letter, right?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And rather than that being a typing or a proofreading problem, isn't it a fact that that simply represented an error in judgment as to categorization on the non-compliance at the time?
- A. Precisely. I remind you and the Board that the purpose of that initial assessment was merely to identify to management information so that they can proceed with decisions that they felt were appropriate, based on those facts. And there was no attempt to categorize or classify the extent of

failure to follow the regulatory requirements at that point in time, with the full intent that a much more in-depth and comprehensive investigat on would follow, which in fact did, and which in fact we identified those violations with regulatory requirements.

- Q. The fact is, however, that that report said what you intended for it to say at that time, is that right?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. You've made errors, I take it, in the past, in your duties as a reactor inspector civil engineer for Region III, I take it?
 - A. Lots of them.
- Q. You've made errors in judgment with regard to items which you might have listed as a non-compliance, which you later withdrew; is that correct?
 - A. There's been a couple of those.
- Q. Do you then-- And that's not unusual, I take it, within the NRC; I mean everybody makes those kinds of mistakes on occasion, I would assume?
 - A. I assume.
- Q. Do you believe that, in light of that, that someone for example like Mr. Denton ought to be held accountable in a mismanagement type of analysis?
 - A They are held accountable to the agency.
 - Q. Well I'm talking about being held accountable

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in the same kind of a way that we were talking about Mr. Selby.

A. I think you're comparing apples and oranges here. You're talking, one, about a failure to identify an item of non-compliance or withdrawing an item of non-compliance, and on the other hand, you're talking about a \$27 million-plus fiasco.

There are no comparisons. You're talking about a plant that's 70 percent complete, that is crippled. You're not talking about an insignificant error in an inspection report.

Q. Actually, Mr. Gallagher, what we're talking about, I think, is a reasoned business judgment, a managerial judgment by the chief executive officer of a large utility, who has had years of experience in that, versus the judgment of a reactor inspector civil engineer.

I appreciate the fact that you note there are differences, because in fact there are. And it seems to me that simply stating that the chief executive officer ought to be held accountable doesn't take into account or consideration how large companies are run. And I wonder if you are really familiar with that?

MR. PATON: I object, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Gallagher was asked if he had any it as which would be helpful to the Board, and because he made a suggestion, he's now

attempting to turn this around and get Mr. Denton involved.

I don't think this Board is really concerned with whether Mr. Denton should be involved because Mr.

Gallagher one mace a mistake. I set don't think he should be allowed to continue with this discussion.

MR. TAMARIN: If I may respond, that was illustrative. In fact, that question was answered. And I'm not criticizing Mr. Gallagher for what he believes he would like to see. I think he sincerely believes that, and I certainly wouldn't criticize that.

I think the question is really whether there is a basis payond that being something that he'd like to see, and that is whether, in fact, it is a reasoned, reasonable basis for that. I think he indicated he came up with this last night.

It really depends on the weight that the Board would intend to attach to that statement. If it's simply taken as something he'd like to see, fine. If it's going to be considered proposal, I think it needs to be explored. And that may be unfair to do that.

DR. COWAN: I think he can answer the question, but I, for one, understood the basis on which he made his suggestion as just his own personal suggestion that he had given a long period of time of consideration to.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I think he mentioned

management involvement as-- Anyway, I think he may answer the question, which is, as I understand it, whether he took into account the way large companies operate when he made that recommendation.

I think he could answer that.

THE WITNESS: I considered the importance of the project to this Company, and I respect the position that the chief executive officer holds. And based on those two, it would seem that he should have some direct involvement in turning this project around.

officer of the Company has to do in order to come to this proposal.

Q. (By Mr. Zamarin) The question really had to do with whether you took into account the way large corporations or companies are structured and work, and had analyzed that in coming to that proposal.

A. I have not analyzed every large structure of how the Company works. I have a reasonable understanding of the organization of Consumers Power Company based on my involvement with the roject. I've seen the organization charts, and I know that based on discussions with Mr. Keppler that Mr. Selby is concerned and wants to be directly involved.

Q. Have you ever been a part of management of a large company?

MR. PATON:

ATON: I object, Mr. Chairman.

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Mr. Chairman, if we are going to discuss with

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Mr. Gallagher ho large companies work--I don't know what that

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phrase means, but I don't see any benefit in pursuing this.

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I think Mr. Gallagher has indicated his familiarity with

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the organization, and why he made the suggestion.

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CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: We'll overrule the

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objection. The witness may answer.

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THE WITNESS: No, I have not.

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Q. (By Mr. Zamarin) Do you know of anyone else

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within the NRC who agrees with your feeling that the NRC

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should provide a full-time geotech individual to observe,

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witness and inspect throughout the remedial fixes?

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A. Yes, I do.

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Q. And who would that be?

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A. one Kane. Pernaps Lyman Heller.

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(Continued on following page.)

end 14 18

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(By Mr. Zamarin) Have you di :ussed that at 1 2 all with your management? 3 A To some extent, yes. And to your knowledge, does your management, 4 that being Region III -- when I say "your management", you now have a different management than with most of this--6 7 I'm sorry. I should say, have you discussed this with the 9 anagement of Region III? A I discussed that briefly with Region III 10 11 supervision. O Do you know what position they have with regar' 12 13 to this full-time NRC geotech? I this you he rd Cordell Williams and Mr. 14 Keppler both yesterday say that they were aware of the needs 15 for the project, and that they would provide adequate coverage. 16 I'm simply making an additional proposal, and would hope 17 that it would be in their interests as well. 18 Do you know whether they agree that this full-19 time geotech NRC individual would be required, or should be 20 tnere? 21 A I don't believe they have made any final conclu-22 sion as of yet. 23 Q All right. You indicated that you had a copy 24 of a proposed -- or some kind of a stipulation with you when 25

you conducted the investigation on May 18 to May 22, 1981, to find out if the items there were true and accurate and could be relied on.

Did you find out whether they we, 3 true and accurate and could be relied on?

A I took a few of the items.

Q And did you find them to be true and accurate and such that they could be relied on?

A One I did not. It regarded Criterion 16, corrective action with respect to the trend analysis program, and that is identified in Report 81-12.

In that respect, having a stipulation was perfect, because you sent me right to the spot where certain weaknesses existed.

- Q And you indicated that NRC counsel--
 - A And I appreciate that.
- And you indicated that NRC-- Rather than it being gratuitous, lat me make sure that it is fully appreciated by everyone here.

When NRC counsel told you that it was Applicant's desire--and I suppose by "Applicant" he might be referring to Applicant's counsel--that you have such a proposed document, did he tell you it was for the purpose of making sure, before anything was finally proposed, that every item was absolutely true and accurate and could be

relied on?

A That's right.

Q Did he also tell you that that document was something that—up until that point it was something that had simply been put together by a group of lawyers, and that we really wanted somebody who knew something about it to take a hard look at it?

A No, he dian't tell me that.

Q Well, that's the fact.

I just have a teeny bit more. This time I will stick to my word and it will be teeny.

Do you have any evidence at all that the corporate vice president could not satisfy the requirements that you have described in your scenario that you would like to see Mr. Selby fulfill?

A Not really. I was just merely going to the top of the ladder to impress upon the Company that it was an important provision that I brought to the Board's attention.

MR. ZAMARIN: Thank you I have nothing further.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: The Board has no further questions.

Mr. Paton, Do you have any further questions at this time?

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MR. PATON: No, I have no further questions. CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: How about you? MS. STAMIRIS: I hate to say that I do. CHA! RMAN BECHHOEFER: Only based on Mr.

Zamarin's --

MS. STAMIRIS: Yes, definitely only based on that, and believe me, if there was anybody else I could ask this question of, I would.

> MR. ZAMARIN: She said that in the singular. FURTHER RECROSS EXAMINATION

BY MS. STAMIRIS:

Q I will try and ask it broadly first, and if that works, it will save time.

'Ir. Gallagher, on Page 9 of Stamiris Exhibit 3, in the question and answer portion of your testimony, there are listings of findings from Report 78-20; is that correct?

Yes.

Am I correct in assuming that these were the bases for the December 6th order?

They were one of the bases for the December 6th order.

MR. ZAMARIN: That one got out. I don't see that as being --

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFES That doesn't relate to Mr. Zamarin's questions.

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MS. STAMIRIS: It is going to.

(By Ms. Stamiris) What I want to know is--I started to approach this this morning. Would you agree that -- Tet's go down the list very quickly. That Item A was identified --

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I don't think you can do this at this time.

MS. STAMIRIS: Why?

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: Because it doesn't relate to Mr. Zamarin's most recent questioning.

MS. STAMIRIS: That' all I wanted -- He was --I want to ask Mr. Gallagher, but I can't ask him unless I set forth comething first. I want to ask why these things were not reported in October.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: There was no question about reporting.

MS. STAMIRIS: All right. The question was whether --

(By Ms. Stamiris) Are you saying that it was just a difference in identification? Maybe it is just an honest misunderstanding. When you responded to Mr. Gallayher's question -- I mean Mr. Zamarin's question that had to do with Report 78-12, whether that meant what you really meant it to mean, and the boiler plate paragraph, and that discussion --Do you know what I'm referring to now?

Yes.

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Okay. Is it to be understood then that the facts were identified in October, but they just had not been given -- they had not been given the criterion and label?

A I think I explained that too at least once perhaps twice.

MR. ZAMARIN: Twice that's been asked and answered.

THE WITNESS: Do need to explain it any further, Chairman Bechhoefer?

CHAIRMAN BECHPOEFER: I don't think so. He explained it in response to my question, and he repeated it ir response to yours. don't th'nk that's-- I think that question has been asked and answered.

MS. STAMIRIS: Okay.

(By Ms. Stamiris) Do you think that if these iten. and been given their identification as (r as what criterion, or anything like that, do you think that we ald have helped resolve the issue any sooner?

No. We waited three years already. You think just the fact that we applied the quality assurance deliciency to Report 78-12 would have sped this process up any faster? Forget ic.

I'm trying ' come to terms with, if all these facts were known are you concerned at how long it took from

your October initial investigation report in which the basic core of factual information existed— Are you concerned that it took from October 1978 until December 1979, and all the remediation that took place in between, of course, is what I'm focusing on, that it had gone that far before the order came out?

MR. ZAMARIN: Again I think that's just way outside any contact the recross. I object.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: I think that's outside the scope of what you can do on recross.

MS. STAMIRIS: Okay.

CHAIR AN BECHHOEFER: Before we excuse the witness, perhaps we should resolve what happens to Stamiris Exhibit 3 for identification.

I don't think we should release the witness without this.

MR. ZAMARIN: I don't think we should release the witness either, but we have to.

cwairman BECHHOEFER: Ms. Stamiris, is it you consition still that this whole exhibit should be admitted into evidence, or would you agree that only the reports—and then I want to ask the other porties what they think about the attachments, at least the ones that aren't in evidence already.

MS. STAMIRIS: Twould like the whole thing to

go in as evidence, including the question and answer testimony at the beginning.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: My inquiry now is do the parties have any objection to that? I'm not sure what the utility of the top testimony is, but do you object to that?

I view the attachments and the investigative reports, inspection reports and other documents, as somewhat different.

MR. ZAMARIN: Yes. The delegation from this side of the room would maintain the position we have taken from the beginning, and that is that we do not object to the attachments, and we do object to the question and answer portion which has been referred to as his pre-lecember 6th, 1979 testimony.

that document. There was ample opportunity to the extent that anyone felt that if there was a basis for impeachment, or any other proper purpose for such a document, to be asked upon it. That evidence is in the record, and it is just simply improper to include in the record as an exhibit chat estirony which is not presented as direct testimony.

We have no objection to the exhibits--or the attachments, excuse me.

CHAIRMAN BEC"HOEFER: What about the Staff?

MR. PATON: We have no objection to any portion of Stamiris Exhibit 3 coming in. I'm not offering any portion of it, but I don't object to any portion of it coming in.

MS. STAMIRIS: I might state that my reason for wanting in the question and answers--

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: That's the only part that's--

MS. STAMIRIS: Yes. That's in question.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: --that's in question.

MS. STAMIRIS: Because I think it is important to go into the record for a complete understanding of—as it relates to the quality assurance stipulation, and the whole thing, that I think we all realize now how interconnected it is.

I think it is important to show this is what the NRC had prepared and then decided not to submit, and I just think for reasons of fully understanding this whole proceeding, it should go in complete.

MR. ZAMARIN: I think Ms. Stamiris' statement and the purpose why she feels it should go in was to see what they had prepared and then didn't decide to go forward on the issue for the basis of the order is no longer really contested, and there is testimony to the fact it ought not to go in, and if it does go in, then it would be necessary to cross examine Mr. Gallagher on every item in here, and he has

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already presumably been cross examined on those items which are pertinent, at least as determined by this Board, and I thought that was exhaustive—and the parties—and those items are in. There is no need now to put in some 30-odd pages in which would require cross examination on all of it.

I think the pertinent stuff has been cross examined on, and trat's in.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: The Board has decided not to admit the top testimony, but to admit the other--well, to admit all of the other attachments, but a few of them are already admitted.

We have lone this because we have not been shown how this could usefully add to the record, and the questions, of course, concerning this, which are in the record, stand. The answers are part of the record.

We do not think that there's been any showing why this testimony, which wasn't given, has any independent utility in the document. So we will accept the attachments.

(The document referred to,

previously marked for identification as Stamiris Exhibit No.

3 for identification, except

the question and answer testimony

contained therein, was received

in evidence.)

K15L11

MR. PATON: Mr. Chairman, before we get to it, could we discuss tomorrow's schedule?

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: We better do this quickly.

I'm told that somebody has the room reserved for 6:30,

which was five minutes ago.

MR. ZAMARIN: My understanding is we are going to start with LIM Cook.

MR. PATON: All right.

MR, ZAMARIN: At 9:00 a.m.

CHAIRMAN BECHHOEFER: We will continue our cook's tour of the Midland facility at 9:00 a.m. tomorrow.

(Whereupon, at 6:35 o'clock p.m., the hearing was recessed, to reconvene at 9:00 o'clock a.m., Thursday, July 16, 1981.)

This is to certify that the attached proceedings before the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Atomic Safety and Licensing Board

in the matter of:

Date of Proceeding: July 15, 1981

Docket Number: 50-329 OL & OM - 50-330 OL & OM

Place of Proceeding: Midland Michigan

were held as herein appears, and that this is the criginal transcript thereof for the file of the Commission.

William E. Landon

Kathryn Powers

Official Reporter (Typed)

Official Reporter (Signature)