

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

In the matter of:

COMMONWEALTH EDISON COMPANY

(Byron Nuclear Power Station, Units 1 & 2) Docket No. 50-454 OL 50-455 OL

Location: Rockford, Illinois

Pages: 7232 - 7303

Date: Tuesday, August 9, 1983

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

REFORE THE ATOMIC SAFETY & LICENSING BOADD

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION 2

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In the matter of:

Docket Nos. 50-454 OL COMMONWEALTH EDISON COMPANY

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Rockford, Illinois

(Byron Nuclear Power Station, Units 1 and 2)

10 Courtroom 270 Federal Building 211 South Court Street

Tuesday, August 9, 1983

Hearing in the above-entitled matter convened at 2:00 p.m., in open session, pursuant to notice.

BEFORE:

JUDGE IVAN SMITH, Chairman, Atomic Safety & Licensing Board.

JUDGE A. DIXON CALLIHAN, Member, Atomic Safety & Licensing Board.

JUDGE RICHARD COLE, Member, Atomic Safety & Licensing Board.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the Applicant:

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On behalf of the NRC Staff:

STEVEN GOLDBERG, ESQ.
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U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Office of the Executive Legal Director
Washington, D.C. 20555

On behalf of Intervenors DAARE/SAFE and Rockford League of Women Voters:

JANE WHICHER, ESQ.
Business And Professional People for
the Public Interest
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Chicago, Illinois 60602

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PROCEEDINGS

JUDGE SMITH: Before we begin, I'd like to introduce Mr. Steve Crocker, sitting in the witness stand, who has just recently joined the panel as a law clerk. And he will be working on this case until its conclusion.

And if you have occasion to inquire of the Board and we're not available, you can call Mr. Crocker, and he will try to get the information for you.

Can you hear me all right?

MS. WHICHER: I'm having a little trouble.

JUDGE SMITH: Usually my loudmouthedness will carry the day, but I don't seem to be doing it today.

(Discussion off the record.)

JUDGE SMITH: Before we begin the business schedule for today, is there any related preliminary business?

MR. BECKER: Yes, Your Honor. For the record, I'd like to make a comment on the date of filing of the findings.

Last week -- I believe it was Wednesday -- we learned that Mr. Miller would be out of town at the end of the week and would not be able to review the findings prepared on behalf of the Applicant.

Therefore, I contacted each of the parties,

Intervenor, and NRC counsel and asked if they any objection
to our bringing the findings with us to Rockford today and

giving them, in hand, to the other parties. The parties did not have objection.

I then learned that Judge Smith and Judge Cole were unavailable.

I spoke to Judge Calliahn, who informed me he had no objection to that procedure and suggested I contact

Judge Lazo. I did so. He said he thought this procedure was fine and we could file it today and suggested I go on the record with this statement.

JUDGE SMITH: Thank you.

Have you done that?

MR. BECKER: They are out in another room, and they are about to brought in.

JUDGE SMITH: We also received findings from the Staff.

Is any member of the Applicant's counsel able to address the late-filed or the corrected proposed findings of the League of Women Voters on the steam generator tube integrity?

MR. MILLER: Judge Smith, I'm not completely familiar with it. I believe that our position is spelled out in the paper that we filed. I don't know whether it was denominated a motion or to strike. I'm not certain, unless the Board wishes it, that any additional argument is warranted.

If you do feel that some additional comments ought

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to be made on the record, I would like leave to do it tomorrow morning.

JUDGE SMITH: Okay. I wonder if you could find out if the League's pleading of August the 2nd changes your position. It does seem to us to go far to answer to answer your complaints.

MR. MILLER: I will report back to you tomorrow morning if that's okay.

JUDGE SMITH: That would be fine.

Thank you.

Is there any other preliminary business? (No response.)

Yesterday -- perhaps -- Mr. MIller, you were present vesterday. Perhaps you can give us a report, if you will, as to what happened at the position for -- the arguments for petition of the temporary restraining orcer?

MR. MILLER: Yes, sir. I was not present. Ms. Whicher, I believe, was. But she can certainly supplement, contradict, or whatever.

MS. WHICHER: I'll be glad to fill in.

MR. MILLER: The matter came on before Judge Nordberg of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, sitting as the emergency judge in the District in Chicago.

This was done because of the absence from Chicago

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of the two judges to whom the two cases are assigned, one case having been filed on behalf of the Rockford newspapers, the other on behalf of the American Civil Liberties Union.

A temporary restraining order was sought restraining the conduct of any in camera evidentiary hearings.

The basis for the motion for temporary restraining order was an asserted conflict between the conduct of in camera hearings by the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board and the requirements of the so-called government in the Sunshine Act.

There was extended argument; and there was, at the conclusion of it, no order entered by Judge Nordberg.

It was the understanding of all the parties -and, I believe, the Judge -- that there was no complaint about
the Board considering ex parte material that the Staff might
submit to it for consideration under 2.744, in accordance
with the motion that's pending before the Board.

JUDGE SMITH: In private?

MR. MILLER: In private.

And it was only directed -- the arguments to the parties and the Court's interest was directed toward the conduct of an evidentiary hearing in camera.

I think that there are really four steps that Judge Nordberg considered.

The first was this ex parte receipt of documents.

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He, then --

MS. WHICHER: This is the part -= you weren't there.

These are the four steps which your attorney put forward that
you were going to do.

JUDGE SMITH: Which we gave him.

MR. MILLER: Right.

JUDGE SMITH: So, perhaps I can report on that.

(Laughteer.)

MR. MILLER: That would be probably very appropriate.

In any event, Judge Nordberg did, as I understand it, request that no ex parte evidentiary hearing be held before he had an opportunity to rule on the pending motions. And he has set a hearing tomorrow at 2:30 p.m. -- in Chicago, if necessary -- to provide us all with a prompt ruling should the four steps that you are about to describe take place and an in camera evidentiary hearing is contemplated.

Is that a fair summary?

MS. WHICHER: I hate to admit it, but that's a fair summary.

JUDGE SMITH: I have a different understanding.

MS. WHICHER: Let me just add to what Mr. Miller

said.

The Court indicated yesterday that although the matter is set for 2:00 or 2:30 tomorrow, it will be continued

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until Thursday and Friday if necessary.

In case the Board decides to hold an <u>in camera</u> evidentiary session, the Judge will have it on his docket and hopefully be able to make a ruling on the temporary restraining order issue.

MR. HICKEY: I can also say that the Judge said this Court, as well as any other Judge of this Court, would take a dim view of the NRC going in camera in view of the pending petitions and cases that were pending without a hearing from the Judge.

JUDGE SMITH: All right.

None of the relaters of those arguments stated my understanding of what happened. Let me state what I understand.

MS. WHICHER: Excuse me, Judge Smith.

Is your microphone on?

MR. HICKEY: There's no way to hook it up. It used to be hooked up to a dictating machine, I guess.

JUDGE SMITH: The United States District Attorney was told by me that there were potentially four steps which would be of interest to the Court and to the parties seeking the TRO.

The first step would be the \underline{in} camera presentation by the Staff with no other party present.

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I understand that noone disputed that before the court; however, you reserved your right to argue to us, Ms. Whicher, that is not an appropriate proceeding.

MS. WHICHER: Yes.

JUDGE SMITH: So, as far as Judge Nordberg is concerned, all of the parties there agreed that that could go ahead.

MR. HICKEY: <u>In camera?</u> Not <u>in camera?</u> I didn't understand that. Go ahead, Judge.

JUDGE SMITH: In camera is private.

MR. HICKEY: What you say what the Staff has asked for, I think, is in Camera and exclusively so; in any event, we, of course, could not object to that as -- the Rockford newspapers could not object to the exclusive remedy which he asked for.

In other words, that you would go into session without the parties.

JUDGE SMITH: Right.

MR. HICKEY: But in camera affects the public, and I understood specifically that the judge said that this court as well as any other judge sitting in this U.S. district could take a dim view if the NRC went into camera.

JUDGE SMITH: Well, I think we'd better define what is meant by in 'camera. The Staff had petitioned this Board to be heard in camera, that is, without public attendance and

without the participation of any other party to address the disputed information, the information that they think should not be presented.

Our counsel, the United States district attorney, informs me that noone objected to that approach before Judge Nordberg.

MR. HICKEY: You were misinformed, Your Honor.

MR. MILLER: I disagree. I think everybody was absolutely crystal clear that this preliminary step of having what I would call an exparte consideration of the evidence by the Board to determine whether it was relevant material to any issue in this proceeding and privileged was not claimed by anyone to be subject to the requirements of the Sunshine Act and was not the subject of any request for a temporary restraining order before Judge Nordberg.

MR. HICKEY: You were there and this was, I think, made crystal clear, certainly while I was in the courtroom.

MS. WHICHER: Your Honor, I did not take a position before Judge Nordberg with respect to the proposed in camera ex parte consideration of evidence. However, I have not waived my right to make arguments as to the propriety of that procedure.

JUDGE SMITH: What is your understanding as to the agreement of the parties and the judge's ruling yesterday as to that first step?

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MS. WHICHER: I don't think there was an agreement
   of parties, Your Honor.
               JUDGE SMITH: Well, three of the lawyers present
   recall it, and it was a point according to our counsel which
   was very carefully explained.
                MR. HICKEY: No, Your Honor, we have got to dis-
   tinguish, Steve, between exclusive ex parte, as you call it --
                JUDGE SMITH: Right.
                Mr. KICKEY: -- and as they called it in their
   petition, I think, and we also have to distinguish that from
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   in camera.
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                JUDGE SMITH: All right, that's the problem. We
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   want to explain the terms.
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              MR. HICKEY: I understand the judge said there will
   be no further proceedings on the in camera hearing unless we
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   go to hearing on Wednesday.
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                JUDGE SMITH: I'm only going to Step One now, and
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   there are four steps and you will not know our view and our
   view of what was presented to the court until I complete my
   remarks.
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               MR. HICKEY: That's right.
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               JUDGE SMITH: But first I want to establish that
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   the first step -- now, you can give it whatever label you
   wish -- but the first step will be that the NRC Staff and no
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other party in a room from which the public is barred will

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1 present their explanation of the need for protection.
              Did you agree to that? Give it whatever label you
3 wish, but did you agree to that approach?
               MR. HICKEY: I cannot object to the exclusive, as
  Steve put it in his petition, exclusive ex parte. I am object-
  ing to going in camera.
               JUDGE SMITH: All right, you are objecting to the
  word in camera.
               MR. HICKEY: Right.
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               JUDGE SMITH: Step Two, then, would be after the
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  Staff exclusively and in private ex parte imforms us of the
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  reasons why they wish to protect information and when and if
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  the Board determines that this information must be made available
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  to the parties, we would then schedule this very week an in
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  camera presentation by the Staff and its witnesses as to the
  nature of their protected information and their plans for pre-
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  senting it.
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                It was that session that Phase Number Two, to which
  the court referred he would be unhappy if it was -- I don't
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  know the judge -- he'd be unhappy if we proceeded without 24
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  hours notice.
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              Are we in agreement at that point?
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               MR. HICKEY: I want to say this, that I cannot
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speak for the Commonwealth or the intervenors on the ex parte

part, you know, that's their problem.

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JUDGE SMITH: We're trying to establish what happened before Judge Nordberg yesterday.

MS. WHICHER: Your Honor, if I may, it is not my recollection of the proceedings before Judge Nordberg yesterday that the U.S. attorney said that Step Two would occur this week.

JUDGE SMITH: We don't know that it will. MR. HICKEY: He said that he didn't think it would.

MR. MILLER: The second step is reported to me because this took place in the afternoon when I was unable to attend the session, was that there would be simply an in camera conference with the parties to decide on the procedure for handling any evidence the Board determined to be material and relevant.

JUDGE SMITH: Step Two is not an evidentiary presentation. Step Two is assuming during Step One the Board decides that there must be further in camera proceedings with the parties participating, and there would be sort of a prehearing conference in camera with the public barred: that would be Step Two, and that we would hope to have this week.

MS. WHICHER: And that is -- my recollection was it was not indicated to Judge Nordberg that even that step would occur this week. The first step is probably today.

JUDGE SMITH: Then that was a -- not only a

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failure of our communication, but I think an unlikely event, because otherwise assuming that the parties had all agreed to an exclusive, private presentation by the Staff, we have all understood from the very beginning that we would not reach any in Camera evidence this week. We have all understood that, that we would not have an evidentiary presentation this week. I am distinguishing now between an evidentiary presentation and a discussion of the forthcoming evidence among the parties.

It is my understanding that Judge Nordberg, before we have -- maybe it's not as restrictive as I thought, maybe he's just referring to evidence, but let me complete the four steps.

The third step would be a pre-hearing exchange of information in camera, or protected, and the fourth step would be the actual evidentiary presentation, which I told the United States district attorney could not happen before September.

End 2.

time during this month for that to happen, now, notwithstanding 3 what the Court said, do any parties -- not all of the plaintiffs in that TRO are present, are they? 5 MR. HICKEY: No, they're not, Your Honor. MS. WHICHER: No, Your Honor. I have committed to notifying the attorney for 8 the ACLU of what this Board indicates this afternoon. JUDGE SMITH: Well, we're put in a difficult 10 position. 11 The parties came away from that TRO with inconsistent 12 memories of it, a poor appreciation of what was going to 13 happen. And now, not all the plaintiffs are around to 14 express their feelings on it. 15 Do the parties -- were you a plaintiff in that 16 case? 17 MR. MILLER: No, sir, we're an intervening 18 defendant. 19 JUDGE SMITH: I was talking to Ms. Whicher. 20 MS. WHICHER: I can't see your eyes because of the 21 reflection. 22 JUDGE SMITH: You can't hear me, and you can't 23 see me. I feel very inadequate. 24 (Laughter.) 25 MS. WHICHER: I can hear you now. I just couldn't

Because we have already discussed that there's no

tell you were looking at me.

I have intervened in that case as an attorney for the League and DARRE/SAFE and Business and Professional People for the Public Interest.

JUDGE SMITH: So, we do have confusion.

However, I do think it is workable, because given the plaintiffs in the TRO case, the greatest benefit, if we should decide after the Staff's private presentation to us that there must be further in camera proceedings, we can comply with the Court's request and not have even an in camera attorneys' discussion without 24 hours' notice because we have other business.

Then, there's the other eventuality and that is, under the Commission's new policy statement which was issued last week, if we should decide after the Staff's private presentation that they must proceed with in camera evidence and a discussion, they may petition directly to the Commission.

In that event, we are estopped. And certainly we would accept the Staff's presentation here today that they -- we would not require them to actually petition, but we would allow them to invoke that privilege. And that would moot the whole consideration.

MR. GOLDBERG: Judge, can I comment?

I was briefed by Assistant U.S. Attorney
Keith Seiffert on what transpired at the judicial session, and

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I don't really feel I have anything to add on that.

But I did want to clarify the motion, since it may bear on the disposition.

The presentation that the Staff has offered to make to the Board in what I'm going to call, for want of a better word, an "informational presentation," rather than an "evidentiary presentation," is one prompted by the Board's request for details about the pending inspection into a number of allegations.

We are prepared to provide the Board with whatever information it wants concerning those matters. This could include information in documentary form, as well as oral form. It is the information that we understood the Board to want.

Now, as we understand the provisions in 2.744 and the Commission policy statement, if, at the conclusion of that presentation, the Board decides that the information is relevant and unprivileged, it can order disclosure to the parties.

JUDGE SMITH: Necessary to the decision.

MR. GOLDBERG: If it is relevant and privileged, it must find that it's necessary to the decision in order to require disclosure.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes.

MR. GOLDBERG: And it was our understanding we would present whatever information would enable the Board to

make that determination, so that it can decide whether or not the matters warrant adjudicatory consideration.

And if, at the conclusion of that presentation, which would be not only to further expound on the privilege claim, for which we have provided the factual substantiation in the form of the affidavit from the original administrator, but that the information is also necessary to a decision so as to require some future evidentiary session, not only the former -- not only to review the validity of the privilege claim -- given that, as I say, I cannot shed any further light on what transpired at the hearing on the TRO complaint, other than to say it was my understanding from Assistant U.S.

Attorney Seiffert that he committed -- he did not commit to refrain from holding an in camera session for the exclusive receipt of information by the Board on any time frame.

But I did understand him to say that they would -- that the NRC would voluntarily abstain from holding such a session for Wednesday to enable the litigants to reappear.

And, of course, I had told Mr. Seiffert, both before and at the conclusion of his hearing in Chicago, that we did have a public session calendar that we felt should go forward and that, if time permitted, the Board could receive the <u>in camera</u> information from the Staff at the conclusion of the week or whenever else it could be conveniently scheduled.

And on that score, since the submission of our

motion, I have conferred with the Office in Investigations, and they are prepared to proceed with the provision of information to the Board exclusively, on the same basis as the Staff is prepared to proceed and on the same conditions.

JUDGE SMITH: Are they present today?

MR. GOLDBERG: They are not present today. But they can be assembled on 24 hours' notice to make that presentation and provide whatever information the Board desires.

Now, I guess, to further comment on what I understood to be your first comment, and that is the availability under the Commission's policy statement to seek immediate Commission review, that will obviously depend on what information is elicited in the <u>in camera</u> session and what the Board's decision is; if it decides there should be some party dissemination, what restrictions are placed on it.

We'll just have to judge from the nature of the information elicited and the arrangements under which the Board feels that it should be supplied to other parties.

So, I don't think we can say right now, at the outset, they're we're necessarily going to follow papers. It's going to have to be evaluated at the time we see what information is actually imparted.

MS. WHICHER: Judge Smith, may I be heard?

JUDGE SMITH: Yes, I am aware that parties have not

had a chance to respond to the petition. I'm aware of that.

MS. WHICHER: Well, you're going to hear me out,

o I can wait.

I assume that you will allow the parties to respond to this motion.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes, certainly.

And we'll take that up as the very next order of business. I just wanted to complete discussion of scheduling possibilities.

I had hoped, when we learned about the Commission's policy statement and Judge Nordberg's -- I don't know what you call what he said.

MR. MILLER: They are really comments and suggestions.

MR. HICKEY: Your Honor, unfortunately, as

Mike Miller and Jane know, laymen, including Judge Nordberg,

don't understand the Nuclear Regulaory Commission, the

whole statute, the whole thing. So, we spent part of

yesterday reaffirming to the Court what everybody knows from

constant reading and what Your Honors know. And then he

adjourned at noon.

And at that time, we were all in agreement. But Keith Seiffert, representing the District Attorney, said he'd have to check with his client.

We were all in atreement that we would wait -- in

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other words, that we would not hurry or that Staff -- somebody would not hurry with the in camera proceedings.

We adjourned at noon -- 12:00 or 1:00 o'clock, I guess it was. We were back at 2:20. And Steve had talked to somebody -- I don't know who -- and said he could not agree. So that we did not have an agreement at that time, then, to defer any in camera proceedings.

JUDGE SMITH: Well, I'm going to put it in the proper context.

The United States District Attorney, Mr. Seiffert, representing us, as a Board, secondarily, and the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission primarily, consulted with the General Counsel and myself yesterday.

We both advised him that, as his clients, neither of us was willing, voluntarily, to make any stipulation or agreement to defer our legitimate business here this week, that we will proceed.

We also informed him, however, that there is some flexibility. And we do have public testimony to receive.

My allusion to what Judge Nordberg did or said is because I am confused. I know it's not a threat; judges don't threaten people. But it seems to be some kind of a warning on behalf of him and all the judges of the District. However, it is mooted, because the plan that we have would be -- after we hear your response to the motion, would be, this

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afternoon, would be to listen to the Staff's private presentation and, if possible, determine, either this afternoon or first thing tomorrow, that we want, then, to have an in camera lawyers' conference that would be put off till the end of the week, because we do nave the priority problem of getting the evidence which is ready to be presented going first. And that's the best time for the conference anyway.

MR. HICKEY: I think Judge Nordberg's problem was that I explained to him at 2:00 o'clock you may say -- or anybody might say -- "We'll go into in camera session." I cannot get to Chicago because we have no judge here. And this judge here, the U.S. District Court Judge from Rockford, is on vacation. So, we have to pursue our remedies, if there are any, with the emergency judge.

Judge Nordberg ceases to be an emergency judge, as
I understand it, Friday. And there's a new judge coming on
which will be the emergency judge for another two weeks. And
it's too bad, because Judge Reskowski has one case,
Judge Moran has the case, which is the ACLU case, and those
have got to ultimately decided one way or the other. And
then it's got to go to the Circuit Court of Appeals.

What we're faced with is the Hunt case, as your Honors know. And neither Judge Nordberg -- I think I can safely say -- nor are we, the Plaintiffs, particularly enamored of the Hunt case, because the Judge went on,

unfortunately, to ramble after he rendered his decision. And by rambling, of course, he got into difficulty.

JUDGE SMITH: Then, there's one other aspect of it,

of course, and that is if, as a matter of accommodation to counsel, you ask us to arrange our schedule wo that you would have time to pursue your TRO, we would, as we judiciously are, extending that courtesy, but that's a different matter.

MR. HICKEY: I understand that. And I thank you for it.

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MR. GOLDBERG; May I clarify one thing for the record? I was not consulted by Mr. Seiffert during the pendancy of the hearing, although, as you indicated, Judge Smith, he did indicate to me that both our Office of General Counsel and yourself were consulted with respect to the Agency position. I was not consulted and did not indicate to him a position on the timing of any session.

JUDGE SMITH: All right. Now, I think if you want to argue the motion, that would be the Staff's motion --MS. WHICHER: Of August the 5th.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes. Proceed, argue it in your own way, any way you wish.

MS. WHICHER: Judge Smith, Intervenors League of Women Voters and their DAARE/SAFE suggest that the Staff's motion ought to be denied. The Staff has yet to make the showing which this Board ordered it to make and which the Appeal Board ordered it to make concerning the factual basis for its decision not to disclose the documents and particularly its concern regarding investigatory materials.

Our objection to the documents and to testimonial tvidence stands on different footing, although the policy and the reason I have just stated to the Court apply to both.NRC regulation 2.744 goes only to documents. It does not deal at all in any respect with any information, any evidence, any potential evidence other than documents. To apply 2.744 to

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restimonial situations precludes parties to the proceeding from any possibility of cross-examining, of making arguments based on the demeanor of witnesses, whereas the document will always exist in the same state.

In other words, if the Board takes live testimony from witnesses, the moment of cross-examination is gone forever.

JUDGE SMITH: Wait a minute. Clarify that. I cannot envision that situation arising.

MS. WHICHER: If the Board takes life testimony, ex parte in camera --

JUDGE SMITH: No, no, that is not a part of Staff's motion.

MS. WHICHER: Then I misread the --

MR. GOLDBERG: Judge, that's what I tried to clarify, because I think the Board envisions a two-pronged approach here, one further information on the privilege claim and one further information on the substance of the allegation.

Now, this Board has maintained an interest in knowing the substance of the allegations under inspection. Now the Staff has decided in light of the Commission policy statement, which clearly governs the procedure advanced by the Staff to provide that information -- now, as I say, that's what I said. This would be an informational session; this would provide the Board with enough information to decide the

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validity of the privilege claim and also decide whether that information is necessary for a decision so as to require an evidentiary session at some point in the future in which that information could be developed.

As you know, our original concern was that we not provide any information until the conclusion of the inspection. However, in light of the policy statement and the invitation of the Board in its stay decision and the valid observations made by the Appeal Board, we filed a motion for reconsideration before this Board for it to reconsider the matter in which it would receive the information which it indicated it desired.

Now, I think that that information would rise to the level of testimony only if the Board decided that there would be a future evidentiary session concerning those inspections.

JUDGE SMITH; And then I would expect that that testimony be ex parte in private, would be represented then in a subsequent in camera evidentiary presentation.

MR. GOLDBERG: Well, let me say further, that we are prepared to have that session transcribed so that when the need for exclusivity is removed that so can the matters that have transpired be removed, so that there is a record that could follow the case through.

JUDGE SMITH: All right, Ms. Whicher?

MS. WHICHER: The Staff has cited absolutely no authority for the hearing in camera ex parte, witness testimony and indeed to my knowledge, there is none. All cited authority by the Staff deals with in camera but not ex parte testimony. I think this is an entirely inappropriate procedure with respect to both the documents and the live testimony in this case.

I have argued both here before this Board as well as before the Appeal Board that there are, or at least appear to be, no facts the disclosure of which would threaten the Staff's investigation because the target and the scope of this investigation have been publicly testified to at length, beginning with the general statement by the Staff in February and culminating in Mr. Hughes' day-long testimony before this Board on May 26th.

I notice in their brief to this Court, the Staff
has carefully stopped short of responding at all to that
argument. They have not made the statement -- they have not
dealt at all with the fact that there's been extensive public
disclosure of these allegations.

Further, I wish to point out to the Board that both the Staff motion and the Kepler affidavit are just as conclusory and just as nonspecific as the arguments made before the Board and before the Appeal Board.

On the basis of those nonspecific and conclusory

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statements, the Appeal Board affirmed this Board's order and gave the Staff a second chance to come up with facts. still have none. We still have predicatory language, it could affect, it could impact, and never a clear statement.

I don't think the Staff has made a showing first. I don't think it can make a statement to hold testimonial evidence in camera, ex parte; and second, it has not made a showing sufficient under 2.744.

JUDGE SMITH: Have you addressed the Commission's policy statement, which, incidentally, is somewhat ambiguous in its language. It could be read as being a prospective policy statement, however the Chairman of our panel has consulted with the General Counsel, who was present when the Commission took this action, as was our Chairman, and the Commission's policy statement is intended to be interim directions to the Board and the Staff and the Office of Investigations, and we are bound by that statement.

Moreover, I have Secretary Child's memorandum to the Executive Director of Operations and the General Counsel of August 3rd, 1983, referring to the Commission's action as interim guidance, so that it's immediately effective and we are bound by it.

As I understand the Commission's policy, pending the adoption of a final policy, no distinction is being made between documents as compared to information in general.

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I did not read it with that distinction in mind or try to make that distinction, but as I look at it now, the Commission is directing Boards to receive first in camera, ex parte the Staff's discussion.

MS. WHICHER: May I respond to that?

JUDGE SMITH: Yes, please.

MS. WHICHER: Judge Smith, my reading on the lain face of this statement of policy, the current practice is set forth and Boards are directed to follow that current practice. Receipt of in camera, ex parte testimonial evidence is not approved. The Staff has cited no authority, no case where this has been done. The policy statement speaks of information.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes.

MS. WHICHER: It does not talk in terms of testimony. The policy statement -- to give your reading to the policy statement would mean overruling or sidestepping or ignoring 2.744 altogether, and I don't think that's what the Commission had in mind.

The Commission is directing people to continue into the present policies and testimonial evidence is not one of those policies.

JUDGE SMITH: Mr. Miller?

MR. MILLER: Judge Smith, by and large, I agree with Ms. Whicher. I believe that -- however, I believe that the

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Staff has made the appropriate showing with respect to documents relating to the investigations to invoke the provisions of Section 2.744 and have this Board consider in private without any other person being present the claim of privilege, the materiality of the documents, and once a tentative decision would be reached by the three judges as to disclosure, whether it would be necessary to the outcome of this proceeding, 2.744 is a regulation. The Commission's statement of policy is a statement of policy and I am confident that had the Commission wised to create such a large change in the ex parte communications to a licensing board, that it would have promulgated a regulation even if it was an interim one.

It seems to me that this was fairly carefully crafted as a statement of policy, perhaps to obviate judicial review or for some other reason, but I do not -- you know, you have already stated that you regard yourself as bound by it. I really question, just as a matter of law, whether statements of policy which speak in words that are not -- the verb is a very interesting one. It says they should first be presented to the Board. It does not say they shall first be presented to the Board.

I don't regard this as a mandatory -- that is the statement of policy -- as a mandatory procedure that all Boards must follow, and I'd like to review, just for the record, really, where we are.

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End 4.

We are really considering the tip of the tail of what's been a very, very large dog in terms of an issue that has occupied the attention of the parties and the Board over a period of many weeks of testimony.

It seems to me that, given the incomplete nature of the Staff's investigation on matters that are probably very tangential to the contention as formed by the Intervenors, that the Board should consider the documents and the documents alone, without a characterization of those documents by any person.

It is clear that the investigations are incomplete. What the Board hears is necessarily going to be an incomplete assessment of the significance of the documents and of the status of the investigation.

I believe that that is unfair, not only to Intervenors, but to the Applicant as well.

Characterizations may be made of these documents
to the Board which will affect the Board's perception of
evidence that it will later hear from the Applicant on matters
that are already scheduled. At least there is that possibility.

And I just think the basic notions of due process keep us from having this sort of $\underline{\mathsf{ex}}$ parte communication by a witness.

To you gentlemen, who are the triers of fact, I think it would be -- another bit of information that we ought

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to have from the Staff which may be of assistance to the Board is when are these investigations going to be concluded? When will all this information be available to the public?

There is some indication, at least some of the papers the Staff filed, that they will, in any event, present these investigations to the Licensing Board and there will be an adjudicatory hearing on them.

On behalf of Commonwealth Edison Company, I protest that procedure.

I think we are amost done with this quality assurance issue. These documents and the incomplete investigation should be recorded by the Board as in the nature of almost supplementing or reopening the record. And the Board ought to consider carefully whether, given the massive testimony which has already been adduced on this record and the evidentiary presentations which are going to made this week, whether you ought to go the next step and consider what -- you know, an in camera session.

I truly believe that all 2.744 contemplates is a submission of documents. The Board should come to those documents without the characterization on them of any party and make a judgment as to whether or not further evidentiary proceedings are warranted based on what the documents show.

MR. GOLDBERG: Can I comment on some of the points

25 made?

JUDGE SMITH: Yes.

MR. GOLDBERG: In the first instance, as I indicated, the Board has requested information concerning ongoing Staff inspections.

The Staff is prepared to provide that information in whatever form, to whatever degree the Board wants, to enable it to determine the necessity for an ajudicatory session concerning those inspections on their conclusion.

We have never taken the position that the pending inspections must be the subject of adjudication. That is a decision for the Board to make.

We have agreed to provide the Board with information concerning those inspections despite our maintaining the position that premature, unrestricted disclosure would compromise those inspections.

And I believe that the affidavit of Regional
Director Kepler amply provides the factual substantiation for
the representations that counsel has made in his pleading
before this Board and the Appeal Board on the need for
such restrictions.

And as indicated in our Motion for Reconsideration, it should be entitled to great weight as the agency official most knowledgeable about the impact, both in a general sense, on his inspections and inspection program, and in a specific sense, in the context of the pending inspection concerning the

Byron contractor.

Now, contrary to the position that Ms. Whicher takes, the allegations under inspection are not known in any further detail than the disclosure statement contained in the Staff direct testimony last May, which provided part of the inspiration for the Board to inquire further -- that is, very broad subject areas.

These allegations were made by individuals other than witnesses who have appeared on behalf -- who have provided prepared testimony on behalf of the Intervenor, namely Mr. Hughes.

The details and nature of the these inspections have not been revealed on the public record. And the revelation on the public record would not only have the effect that Administrator Keppler indicates of potential compromise, but also have potential for revealing for identities of confidential informants through which means these allegations were received by the NRC.

So, we are talking about allegations exclusive of those of Mr. Hughes that have been the subject of litigation, and we are talking about allegations in the approximate number of 30, as yet unexpected, whose inspection who is to be divided between the Regional Office of Inspection and Enforcement and the Regional Office of Investigations.

Now, with regar to the policy statement, I think

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the policy statement shows no differentiation between the form in which the information concerning ongoing staff or OI investigations would take -- does not draw a distinction between oral information or documentary information. The Commission could well have drawn that distinction had it wanted to.

And had it wanted to leave the provisions in its Code of Federal Regulations in place as sufficient, it could have done so.

It obviously saw an emergent need to take some policy action to accommodate the increasing conflict in which the public hearing sessions and the necessarily, for a time, nonpublic inspection processes have proceeded.

Now, with regard to another point, and that is that the Commission's Rules do not provide for the provision of oral evidence testimony or information -- and I would say it is not evidence unless the Board decides that it is going to be evidence or form a part of the evidentiary record of this proceeding.

This is a preliminary decision that the Board would reach upon being apprised of the information in question.

The Staff has cited both judicial and NRC precedent for the extension of the law enforcement investigative privilege to both oral testimony as well as documentary evidence.

And I would cite the Board to note 4 of page 4 of the Wenner case and the Sheridan case, in which the Board indicated that the law enforcement investigator privilege is predicated on harm to law enforcement efforts which would accrue from public disclosure of investigatory files and related facts, regardless of what form those facts take.

And in the Wenner case, those facts extended to the provision of in camera testimonial information.

And I would cite the Comanche Peak and South Texas cases for the provision of both testimonial and documentary material in camera in the context of the interrelated enforcement privilege.

JUDGE SMITH: I think you're going to address the point that Ms. Whicher is certain to make, and that is that you're not addressing ex parte in camera.

MR. GOLDBERG: In Comanche Peak -- and I don't have the case before me -- the Board first decided to have an in camera session with the parties to provide information concerning the identity of informers.

On Staff appeal, the Appeal Board decided that notwithstanding the protective -- excuse me, the protective measures available in the form of nondisclosure affidavits, that any non-NRC dissemination of that information would have the real and chilling effect of depriving the NRC Inspection Offices of information in the form of confidential information

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and that nondisclosure and protective orders were not sufficient to preserve the fairly important imformer's privilege.

I'm not sure if that was South Texas or Comanche Peak, but it is one of those two cases that dealt with the informer's privilege.

The law enforcement privilege has not received a great deal of NRC adjudicatory attention, because it has become one of emerging importance as the NRC adjudications and NRC inspection programs find themselves in increasing collateral movement.

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which the Appeal Board decided that exclusive Board consideration of that information but non-party consideration of that information but non-party consideration of that information was appropriate. And, I might add that we have to get back to the crucial matter which is not so much the precedent that has existed, but the policy which the Commission announced this past week, which is to be followed, which explicitly provides for in camera Board-exclusive receipt of information concerning ongoing inspections. In this, a policy statement, some parties may have disagreement and they may not like it, but the Staff is bound to follow it as it is in this Board and and other appellate boards junior to the Commission.

JUDGE SMITH: There is a point that was not addressed by Mr. Miller and I think that you have raised in your most recent remark and that is, a policy statement refers to the obligations of the Commission components, the Staff and the Office of Investigations as well as the adjudicatory boards.

Is there any question in your mind that the policy statement gives contrary to regulation, the Staff the right to go directly to the Commission in the event that we require full disclosure to other parties?

MR. MILLER: It's the same word, "should" that appears with respect to the direct review by the Commission, and I don't understand why that word was used. The word

"shall" fits just as nicely in this paragraph.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes.

MR. MILLER: And --

JUDGE SMITH: It does. And this has been a source of concern to the Board, too.

MR. MILLER: I really believe that if there had been an intention to make such a fundamental change in the way evidence is received by fact-finding boards or licensing boards, we would have more than a statement of policy, we would have immediately effective regulation that could be reviewed appropriately, and it would presumably be in language that gave the boards and the Staff a little more guidance than this one has.

MR. GOLDBERG: Well, I view that as in somewhat of the nature of a collateral attack on a Commission policy statement which I think we have to take as binding absent its replacement by further guidance.

JUDGE SMITH: We also have to give the author of this policy statement the benefit of knowing the difference between "should" and "shall."

MR. HICKEY: Your Honor, I know I'm not a party to this proceeding, but may I just say something, though, that might be helpful to you and the Staff and that is that the gentlemen and women who write policy in Washington don't have to move when the place blows.

JUDGE SMITH: Your remarks are irrelevant to our session this afternoon.

MR. HICKEY: I know, but this is true, Your Honor. I'm saying that the policy Commission, as has been pointed out by Mr. Miller and Ms. Whicher both, should take into consideration other factors than the fact that they sit and write policy.

JUDGE SMITH; Well, I would like Mr. Hickey, for you to maybe advise us as to what you think we should do when we have become aware that there are investigations going on which the investigators say are important to public health and safety to the citizens of Rockford, and you are trying to enjoin us from inquiring into them.

MR. HICKEY: Your Honor, may I --

JUDGE SMITH: What should we do? I want your advice.

MR. HICKEY: May I say this? While we are interested in what the public knows and does in the event something happens, it is the obligation of Staff, it is everyone's obligation to try to cooperate and find out what is the safest procedure. I will agree with Your Honors, that you are experts and you should sit and decide whether or not something should be admitted into evidence or not. I agree that Your Honors should make the decisions. I don't think that somebody writing policy who does not know the difference between the word "shall" and "should" should tell all of us

including the public and should tell you what to do.

JUDGE SMITH: I'm asking for your advice, Mr. Hickey, because I know that you are deeply concerned about this problem. You've gone to a lot of effort.

MR. HICKEY: That's right.

JUDGE SMITH: But we do have competing considerations. We have a believable representation a public disclosure of the bases for these investigations will frustrate the investigation.

On the other hand, we have an interest and a desire to inquire into these inquiries. Where does the public interest lie? What is your advice to us, sir? Shall we ignore them or shall we frustrate the investigations and reveal them?

MR. HICKEY: You Honors, you have asked for advice. I think, and I have always taken this position and I did in Chicago yesterday, that you should hear -- I may not agree -- this may not be in agreement with all the parties -- but, anyway, that you should hear what the Staff has to say and then decide whether or not the public should know.

JUDGE SMITH: All right. Let me put the same form of the question to you, Ms. Whicher.

Let's take your position that we can examine only documents ex parte without explanation and nothing else, only documents. We are only pursuing this because it is your contention, not ours. If we find that the documents do not

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in themselves support further evidentiary proceeding, is that the end of it? Should we not inquire if we have suspicions that a document may lead someplace else? Do you want us to stop there?

This is your contention. You give us advice. Shall we stop or not? Shall we proceed with your contention?

MS. WHICHER: Yes, I suggest you proceed with my contention. I indeed urge you to. Your Honors, that inquiry should not be done ex parte. That is the point. I hesitate to say these words: it should be done in camera.

As the Board knows, my position is, with respect to in camera proceedings, they must comply with the Sunshine Act. That is a legal issue for the United States District Court.

What I object to is the ex parte nature.

JUDGE SMITH: All right. Let's assume -- do you have a fall-back position? Let's assume that we feel ourselves bound at least the guidance that the Commission has given us, that we should listen to the Staff before we require an evidentiary proceeding.

Then, say we have made up our mind to do that. Then, should we follow your advice all the way and not ask questions about the significance of documents?

MS. WHICHER: Your Honor, it's the <u>ex parte</u> nature again that I object to. I think if the Staff has information to present it is very possible and apparently something that

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has not even been explored, to frame a protective order so as not to frustrate any legitimate purposes of the Staff.

JUDGE SMITH: You're evading my question.

MS. WHICHER: Then perhaps I don't understand it. I'm sorry.

JUDGE SMITH: Assume that you and Mr. Miller have lost in the argument that we can only inquire into documents and that we must give the Staff an opportunity to come to us and explain ex parte why their ongoing investigations should be not the subject of even an in camera protective order type of hearing. . Assume that we comply with the Commissions's guidance and we decided that should be the case. Do you want us then to fail to ask questions?

MS. WHICHER: Oh, no, Your Honor, I'm not making a distinction between hearing live testimony, the Board hearing live testimony. I don't see that there is any difference between that and being able to question the witnesses. I am not concerned about that. I think once you make us your mind that you can hear live testimony, I think that not to allow you to question the witnesses would be inappropriate in that situation.

JUDGE SMITH: I mean in an ex parte presentation? MS. WHICHER: Yes, that's what I'm talking about. I mean I can't imagine -- if it were otherwise, the Staff could submit an affidavit, correct?

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JUDGE SMITH: Well, I guess I don't understand you. MS. WHICHER: I'm saying if a Witness really had to make an ex parte in camera presentation to you, you were not allowed to ask questions, that the same thing could be accomplished through an afficavit. Apparently there is some reason why that cannot be done.

MR. GOLDBERG: Well, I don't know if that's an invitation for a comment. We will provide the information in whatever form the Board wants. The Board had wanted present public testimony. We will provide present Board-exclusive information. We had indicated all along that at the conclusion of our inspection, we'll provide whatever testimony the Board deems necessary to conclude the case. This could advance that date if the Board were to decide that it doesn't warrant evidentiary consideration or it does warrant evidentiary consideration.

In that latter instance, it's going to necessarily have to await the outcome of the Staff inspection anyway, because all we can do right now is provide you details about the allegations and their status.

Obviously, any evidentiary session on the substantive meris of the allegations is going to have to necessarily await the outcome of the Staff inspection, and to answer Mr. Miller's point, I think we indicated in our prepared testimony for this week, that we expect to conclude that inspection

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by December.

So, we're trying to accommodate competing considerations here and do it in a way we feel most consistent with precedent, policy and the needs of this particular case.

JUDGE SMITH: Mr. Goldberg, are you able, are you prepared to explain to the Board in public session why you don't believe a protective order and an affidavit of non-disclosure affords sufficient protection to the Staff, why it does not?

MR. GOLDBERG: Who would be the recipients of the information under that arrangement?

JUDGE SMITH: As always, that is always subject to argument, discussion and Board order.

MR. GOLDBERG: Well, who would be the recipients of the information on the protective order? Legal representatives? A legal representative of each party, a nonlegal representative of each party?

JUDGE SMITH: I don't know. We would hear your argument. Traditionally you have from the utility, for example, a lawyer and a person informed of the facts who could or could not be a lawyer, it doesn't matter.

MR. GOLDBERG: It's necessarily going to depend on how far-reaching the information is that the Board wants about these matters. We have taken the position that we do not favor premature disclosure beyond the investigative

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of information because notwithstanding even the best of intentions -- and this Board has shown that with regard to its protection of information presented in a confidential form -- the information could leak out to persons who should not have that information, and if the very frustrating effect that the regional administrator has indicated it would have, if those parties were to become privy to that information.

JUDGE SMITH: In your original papers, you suggested it could happen inadvertently or otherwise. You are not making a represenation to the Board today that you have a legitimate fear that the persons who might be privy traditionally to protected information might deliberately reveal it?

MR. GOLDBERG: No, I am not making that representation, nor am I making the represenation that at the conclusion of the exclusive, in camera receipt of this information, that the Staff may not regard it as appropriate or necessary if the Board decides to impart that information to, let's say, a legal and a nonlegal representative of the parties, but I think the Staff investigative offices have a very real concern with restricting so far as possible the dissemination of information containing ongoing inspections. And every additional part of it becomes privy to that information.

There are additional and quantifiable but necessarily incremental risks.

End 6.

Well, let me say, also, it would seem also to be premature to impart that information to non-NRC sources, namely non-NRC Staff, non-NRC Licensing Board sources unnecessarily.

If the Board can decide on receipt of that information, then it is not necessary to its decision and not necessary for an evidentiary hearing that we would have unnecessarily invited the risk of disclosure of information that did not have to be. But I'm not saying that we could not at the conclusion of the procedure, authorize and, in fact, I would say, commend it, if not mandate it, by the Commission —— I think we ought to follow that in the first instance.

And then, in the second instance, I think we can face the question of how we need to have that information and under what provisions.

Let me say further, for example, the mere receipt of information details by a legal and nonlegal representative of the parties, without any ability to do anything about it, it seems to me doesn't really serve any valid adjudicatory purpose. Because if the Board decides to try these issues at the conclusion of the Staff inspection, we can have full disclosure and full discovery and full cross-examination.

And, in fact, it may even put representatives of the company in the position of being privy to information about potential safety problems, that they are barred, by

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virtue of protective order, from doing anything to rectify.

And it may also create ethical problems for counsel, being privy to that information and being able to do nothing to rectify it.

And we would certainly require that if there were a party-exlusive disclosure, that that party not contain a representative of the company under inspection, as a first point. I think we tried to --

JUDGE SMITH: "The company under inspection" -- you mean the contractor?

MR. GOLDBERG: Yes.

JUDGE SMITH: They are not parties under the proceeding. They have no rights.

MR. GOLDBERG: I tried to give you some of the factors that would entail when and if we come to that point.

MR. MILLER: Judge Smith, could I just be heard briefly?

This, in part, picks up on what Mr. Goldberg said.

It seems to me that we may all be proceeding as if this was the last opportunity for the Board and parties to consider these investigations and the documents and other circumstances surrounding them.

I don't think that's the case. I think that if the procedure I suggest is followed -- and that is the Board receives the documents only and considers them, you will have

an opportunity to make a determination, albeit preliminary, that the documents are material, relevant, and necessary to the decision in the case; that they are not or it's indeterminant at this point in time.

If you can decide on the basis of the documents alone that further evidentiary proceedings are warranted now, so be it; we'll fight out the question of the <u>in camera</u> proceedings either in court or here -- or probably both places. And we'll proceed on some sort of basis.

If you decide that nothing looks very important, presumably that would be the end of it until the Staff's investigation was concluded. And the same thing for the documents that might fall in the indeterminant category.

As Mr. Goldberg points out, we won't be able to have an evidentiary session on this that's meaningful until the Staff has concluded its investigation, at which point in time promising documents may be shown to be immaterial; or conversely, previously immaterial documents may be shown to have some significance.

As much as I would like, on behalf of Commonwealth Edison Company, to say that we ought to shut shut off right now, I think that it would always be open to the parties or to the Board, on its own motion, if an investigation that was concluded in October of November or December showed a serious safety problem that was significant, that we be back in

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hearings considering it on an open record, with all the documents available to all the parties, I think that, in part, we may le creating a situation that is not really necessary.

As I have thought this through, even should the Board decide to have an evidentiary session on this imcomplete investigations, my guess is that what you would get from the Staff is a status report.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes, that's right. That's all we expected. We expected more than that, a status report, and possibly the nature of the allegation and determination of whether we believed there is further inquiry indicated on that.

Don't forget, one of the reasons for reopening this is we don't know anything about these investigations, and we want to know something about them.

And actually, what we wanted was a status report and the nature of the allegations.

MR. MILLER: No, sir. I was talking about any evidentiary hearing that might ultimately flow from your ex parte consideration of these documents or, if you so rule, an ex parte oral submission by the Staff.

Even should we get to a full-fledged evidentiary hearing, under whatever protection seems appropriate, the most you're going to be able to get on the public record at that point in time, I believe, is a status report.

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We will not know. And from what the Staff has said, we will probably be barred from investigating ourselves by the quasi-judicial means, discovery depositions and so on, as to what is going on with these investigations until the Staff has concluded its work.

JUDGE SMITH: Now, the Board proposed this idea of the Staff coming to us in camera ex parte in an effort to accommodate the dispute between the Intervenors and the Applicant.

Neither the Intervenors nor the Applicant want us to do it.

I'm sure you've considered the consequences,

Mr. Miller -- you have alluded to them -- that we wait, just

put the whole thing aside and wait. According to the prefiled,

public, written testimony of the Staff, it may be January of

'84 -- or perhaps even later -- that they complete these

investigations.

The last advice you have to us is that you would like to load fuel in December of '83, but you're aware of the consequences of that.

MR. MILLER: Judge Smith, that's why I want to get some resolution now. And I believe that consideration of the documents, which, as Ms. Whicher said, witnesses' testimony may be somewhat different, depending on the state of knowledge at a particular time and the previous examination that they've

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undergone on an issue, that the documents are presumably preexisting and they say what they say.

I don't know -- and perhaps Mr. Goldberg could enlighten us -- as to whether or not, among the documents to be submitted to you, are written allegations by various individuals -- in which case, you would certainly have an idea of what the thrust of the NRC's investigation was and what documents they have in hand to further the investigation.

And you may be able to dismiss, out of hand, all 29 of the remaining incomplete investigations.

That's why I'd like you to go forward now with at least the document examination, as I believe the proper showing has been made under 2.744.

There is nothing I could do -- you say I have to take the consequences, but this Board has stated -- and I know that it's absolutely correct -- that you have an obligation to inquire into these matters. And that has been confirmed by the Commission's policy statement.

And if the consequences fall on the Applicant, well, that's going to be too bad. But I cannot think of any way around it at this point in time.

JUDGE SMITH: Or the consequences could fall on the Intervenors, too.

It could very well be that a reading of the documents without the textural information or explanation

would indicate nothing to us to require further hearings.

MS. WHICHER: Judge Smith, it is the $\underline{\mathsf{ex}}$ parte nature that I object to.

Very well be, since we know nothing about these investigations now -- and we may look at the documents which underlie these investigations -- we may decide to close up shop and go home and wait until the end of the investigations and the reports come in and then see what happens.

MS. WHICHER: Or you may decide that you need more information from the Staff and from OI, in which case, under certain circumstances -- and this may very well be one -- an in camera, but not ex parte, proceeding can be had.

(Board conferring.)

JUDGE SMITH: Any additional arguments to be made?

I think we should take a 15-minute recess.

MS. WHICHER: I forgot to ask Mr. Goldberg a question.

What would be your position, Mr. Goldberg, if we had an <u>ex parte in camera proceeding</u> in which we did nothing except receive documents?

MR. GOLDBERG: Judge, that's at your discretion. We will give you whatever information about the matters in whatever form and to whatever extent you want. If it would extend to documents, fine.

Now, let me say on documents, as I indicated in my August 1 letter to the other counsel -- and this, in part, goes to a comment Mr. Miller maid -- beyond those documents identified in my letter as being withheld on privilege grounds, there are not other documents pertaining to the incomplete inspections. Material has been expurgated from documents we have provided.

That material includes a description of uninvestigated allegations, without elaboration. It also contains the identify of confidential informants. So that beyond the documents that the parties presently have, either in whole or in expurgated form, and otherwise described in the August 1 letter, there is not remaining any documents pertaining to uninspected allegations.

MR. MILLER: Does that include OI, the investigations being conducted by OI as well?

MR. GOLDBERG: The Staff has indicated it has in its possession one document pertaining to a matter referred to OI. And we can supply the Board with that document, which would describe more fully the allegation under investigation by OI, which investigation is referred to in general terms in our direct testimony as an allegation received on or about March 10th of 1983.

So that is the only documentary material that the Staff has in its possession pertaining to an OI investigation.

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Staff also knows something about those allegationa, having referred most, if not all, of those allegations to OI.

And as I indicated, OI is quite prepared to provide the same degree of information about its investigations to the Board exclusively in camera, as the Staff is prepared to to do.

JUDGE COLE: Orally?

MR. GOLDBERG: Orally or documentary. Although I do not know now that they have any documentary material, I do know that their investigation is progress.

So, the Staff could provide oral information concerning the allegations as of their receipt by the region and referral by OI. OI would have to speak to the nature and progress and prospects of their investigation.

MS. WHICHER: You're not representing that OI has no documents which you do not have?

MR. GOLDBERG: I know of no other documents.

The letter from OI Director Hayes to this Board on July 21 or 22 identifies no further documents. And I don't know what, if any, documents have been assembled by that office in the interim.

MS. WHICHER: We don't know.

MR. GOLDBERG: We don't know. But we are not in possession of documents, other than the one I alluded to, that form a part of OI's investigation, nor would we have access to

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them, because they closely guard their documentary material. 2 JUDGE SMITH: How about completed interview statements? MR, GOLDBERG: Then, whatever they indicate is in 5 their possession in that letter is in their possession, and perhaps they have assembled other material; but we do not have 6 that material. I am certain that would be among the material 8 they would produce for the Board's review. JUDGE SMITH: This, incidentally, is different 10 than the Staff's understanding expressed in the Motion for 11 Reconsideration of August 5. 12 MR. GOLDBERG: In what way, Judge? 13 JUDGE SMITH: Where you stated that somewhere in 14 there --15 MR. GOLDBERG: In our note, we indicated we had 16 been requested not to divulge information concerning their 17 investigation unless the Board ordered us. 18 JUDGE SMITH: That's not what it said. It says: 19 You have been requested not to reveal any information, and 20 you will not reveal any information unless we order you. 21 MR. GOLDBERG: Yes, that's correct. 22 JUDGE SMITH: Not "them," "you." 23 MR. GOLDBERG: That's correct. 24 JUDGE SMITH: I'm telling you we have information.

The information is that the allegations were first made to the

Region. So, there's information in the heads of the individual recipients and in one instance a document. We've been asked by that office not to divulge the information, but we will abide by a Board directive requiring that disclosure in camera if the Board wants.

But I have been further advised since the submission of this motion that OI representatives, themselves, will provide that information, which would alleviate the need to obtain it from the Staff.

But unless OI appears to seek the protection of that information from Staff disclosure to the Board exclusively in camera or the Board says, "All right, we're not interested," we will give you that information.

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JUDGE SMITH: You won't be representing OI in this proceeding?

MR. GOLDBERG: No, and I don't know that they'll be represented by counsel. It was my impression that they would be represented by investigators and perhaps the regional investigator.

JUDGE SMITH: They were aware, of course, that this hearing was scheduled for today, for this afternoon?

MR. GOLDBERG: Yes, I conferred with him, and they did discuss the prospects of an appearance but after further conference and not knowing what would transpire today and not wanting to engage in the kind of elaborate debate that we have necessarily had on the motion, they just authorized me to represent that if the Board accepted the principal in our motion that they would appear on a scheduled date to give the information, but they did not want to engage in any other colloquy.

(Recess.)

JUDGE SMITH: The Board is ready to proceed. Our decision is that we will excuse all of the parties for the rest of the afternoon except the NRC Staff, who will present to us privately in camera, ex parte documents and oral presentations consistent with their motion. It will be on the record.

Among the considerations that led us to this result

are the following.

One is, we are mindful that the joint intervenors in this case did not in the first instance seek this information. They sought only to have certain allegations of John Hughes received into evidence. We do not believe that the intervenors will be prejudiced by this approach.

While we recognize that once the Board decided to make the inquiry, the intervenors ratified it. The intervenors will not be prejudiced in any way that we can see. A record will be kept of it. We will not go off the record in the in camera, ex parte session, and any prejudicial error that might arise, the intervenors will be able to demonstrate. During the in camera session, we will seek a greater justification, if any exists, for the need for proceeding without the participation of the parties. We will dwell on that. We will also consider as the regulation requires, whether there is privilege and we will also seek information as to the impact of the information on the hearing which is not necessarily relevant at this stage of the proceeding.

We are aware that the applicant approaches this approach and asserts it is willing to take all of the risks of any delay if we wait until the investigations are completed. It may very well be, and I think however there might be difficulty if the plant sits idle waiting for this investigation to be completed and we decide it is then necessary to

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reopen the record together with the prefiled testimony, discovery, perhaps proposed findings and everything else.

Notwithstanding that, even assuming that the Applicant is willing to take that risk, there is more involved and that is the resources of the Commission and resources of this Board and the public interest in proceeding with dispatch and having this case resolved.

We are very much aware of the Applicant's arguments that the policy statement is couched in very uncertain terms and it seems to be advisory and it is.

It says "should" where we're told of the actions that should be taken and it also introduces the two operative paragraphs with this phrase (quote), "Until the task force reports and the Commission acts on its recommendations, the Commission's policy in individual cases would be as follows" (end quote).

So, the policy guidance -- I believe we have to accept your arguments, Mr. Miller -- and are not binding on the Board. At this time, however, they serve another purpose, and that is they are permissive.

And there is a provision in the Commission's regulations with which we are all familiar, 2.758, which authorizes upon the certification of the presiding officer, the Commission to waive regulations for a particular need.

In this instance, no certification was made by the

presiding officer, but certainly the Commission has a right on its own to perceive that there are circumstances extant which requires a waiver temporarily of the regulations, and that's what we see the Commission has done here.

The only basis that we can reconcile the Commission's action, and we think it's a rational basis, the Commission recited in the prologue to its policy statement that recent developments of several ongoing licensing proceedings required the Commission to address how the Staff, Office of Investigation and these Boards treat information regarding pending inspections and investigation. So, we regard that as somewhat of a sua sponte Commission action under 2.758, waiving for this case the provision of 2.744, which do relate to documents and the ex parte consideration, that is, however valid it may be, is our legal justification.

Recently, as a result of this case, we received communications on the letterhead of Applicant's law firm for Mr. Gallo concerning the contract with Tayloe Associates, the reporting firm. We have inquired during the recess and we understand that Mr. Gallo represents the reporting firm; therefore, we are asking you, Mr. Miller, on behalf of your firm, to institute the necessary administrative controls to assure that the client-attorney relationship between the reporter here and your firm does not violate the in camera, ex parte nature of the proceeding we are about to have.

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MR. MILLER: Yes, sir, I will undertake to do that. JUDGE SMITH: Is that satisfactory with you, Mr. Goldberg, that representation and handling of that?

MR. GOLDBERG: Yes, Judge, I would just note, as I indicated earlier, that OI is similarly prepared to provide information to the Board.

I did not anticipate that that session would take place today, although they are available on 24-hour notice. We are prepared to proceed today. Would you --

JUDGE SMITH: Yes, we would plan to excuse all of the parties and just proceed immediately. Now this could mean that at the end of today or possibly tomorrow, we would make a determination, possibly that we would have an ex parte conference of the parties on a future -- I don't mean ex parte conference, I mean in camera conference of the parties on future evidentiary presentations in camera and protective order. And that is a possibility. And I would like to see if that happens, to have it happen this week.

Therefore, we would announce at the beginning of the session if there's going to be any type of in camera discussion and try for the parties to renew their TRO efforts.

MR. GOLDBERG: In that eventuality, then, prehaps OI ought to be present to participate in this ex parte conference and I will confess taking some responsibility for not anticipating that that session would take place today

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and so, advising them and advising them to be available on short notice.

JUDGE SMITH: The difficulty is, Mr. Goldberg, that there apparently will be two discrete aspects between what you have pending and what they have pending. Even if the Commission's policy statement directs OI to proceed in a certain manner, it does not give this Board any jurisdiction over OI. They may appear or not appear, I don't know, we cannot control them.

The most recent letter I have indicates that they will not cooperate and Mr. Kepler's affidavit says that they will not cooperate.

MR. GOLDBERG: Well, my telephone conversation with them indicates that they will cooperate to the extent that I indicated and that that cooperation will be coincident with the Staff's offer. The prior letter -- and I'm sure you can appreciate -- well, I'm asking you to appreciate the difficulty in speaking for that office but upon receipt of the Commission policy statement, they have modified their position and will join in the same type of disclosure that the Staff has volunteered.

JUDGE SMITH: Is there any particular reason why the two sessions should be combined? I would imagine that Region III Office of Inspection and Enforcement could do their thing and have a discussion of that at the end of this week.

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OI could perhaps, back in Maryland, have an ex parte presentation but at least we want to get moving on it.

MR. GOLDBERG: I don't know whether to ask for an opportunity to confer or a brief recess, but I'd like to confer with OI on that.

JUDGE SMITH: If we do that necessarily it means that we will not begin the procedures necessary to receive evidence on uncompleted investigations this week. It will mean another trip, another delay.

MR. GOLDBERG: If what? I'm saying that OI is available to appear this week.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes, but we have Judge Nordberg sitting in Chicago telling us that if we try to proceed with any ex parte discussion that the judges of this district will look unkindly upon the Board, and I think we should be cognizant of that. And the only way we can have any parties discussion of it is to have your presentation this afternoon.

MR. GOLDBERG: We are prepared to make a presentation this afternoon, but perhaps OI's presentation will also be a factor in --

> In your presentation? JUDGE SMITH:

MR. GOLDBERG: I'd like to confer with that office because there are matters underinvestigation by that office, and make sure they understand we will be imparting information concerning that.

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As I have indicated on the phone, and they have indicated their willingness to appear personally to impart that information this week, and we're prepared to go forward. I want to confer with that office and if it's going to be influential in the decisional process, the Board is going to undergo about whether to make this the subject of investigation, maybe you should hear the complete story.

JUDGE SMITH: Are we being perhaps unrealistic in hoping that we could have the beginning of any possible in camera, party participation discussion of future evidentiary presentations this week? Is that being unrealistic?

MR. GOLDBERG: I don't know. I don't think it's beyond the realm of possibility. It would obviously depend on the outcome of our exclusive session and what kind of information the Board proposes to impart and under what kind of restrictions and what the nature of that session is going to be, so we could formulate our position at that time.

JUDGE SMITH: Well, with your representation, I guess we'll have to do it that way. If it's not realistic, I thought we'd just begin with the testimony that's already prepared and put the matter off.

MR. GOLDBERG: I don't know if it's realistic or unrealistic.

JUDGE SMITH: All right. Why don't we take a break and you can communicate with them and see what they want to do.

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MR. GOLDBERG: Okay.

(Recess.)

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JUDGE SMITH: Mr. Goldberg.

MR. GOLDBERG: May I apologize, first, for the

In conference with OI representatives, they have expressed the preference that they be present for the entirety of the exclusive Board review of information concerning uninspected allegations.

They can be present to commence such a session tomorrow afternoon.

However, the Staff can otherwise proceed with a discussion of allegations not under OI investigation and produce documents pertaining to the allegations in their entirety.

So, however you want to proceed. But OI said that they --

JUDGE SMITH: Yes, I have not appreciated that overlapping problem there. Yes, that's reasonable.

Well, then, let's proceed with the I&E pending investigations.

MR. GOLDBERG: And can we notify that office to be present tomorrow, then, for the balance of the submission? They'd like to --

JUDGE SMITH: All right. That would be tomorrow.

And then the earliest that we could have a

discussion of possible evidentiary presentation, then, would

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Friday morning.

That would be possible, wouldn't it?

MR. GOLDBERG: If we're able to conclude the public testimony, which I thought would be the order -- you know, that was my expectation when we first came, that we would take that up as a first order. So -- but we can -- JUDGE SMITH: Well, I think they should be called then.

MR. GOLDBERG: Okay.

JUDGE SMITH: Other than the opposition to the approach in its entirety, do you have any comments about the procedure?

MS. WHICHER: My only concern is a personal one, which would be to question the Board as to what the schedule will be tomorrow. I need to make sure that I have complete sets of exhibits for all the witnesses.

If I could just have some idea -- will it take all afternoon? Should I be prepared to come at 3:00 o'clock?

I don't know what to do.

JUDGE SMITH: I would expect we would have to allow two hours -- would you say?

MR. GOLDBERG: This evening?

JUDGE SMITH: No, tomorrow afternoon.

MR. GOLDBERG: I don't think that's unreasonable.

Yes. And the morning would be taken up with the direct

Applicant testimony.

MR. MILLER: I'd like to just suggest that we would begin with our first witness, whose testimony is really pretty limited, that we continue tomorrow morning and break at 2:30 or 3:00 for the <u>in camera ex parte</u> session. At that point -- everybody except the Staff would be excused at that point in time.

JUDGE SMITH: About how long would your presentation be, the I&E presentation?

MR. GOLDBERG: I guess a couple of hours, but we expected something of a dialogue.

We can make some remarks and then respond to any questioning. But I would think --

JUDGE SMITH: Can you provide us documents today and go ahead with your witness? And then we'll be in a better position to ask questions tomorrow perhaps.

MR. GOLDBERG: Give the documents only today -documents only -- and put off the discussion, in its entirety,
until tomorrow? Sure.

MS. WHICHER: Judge Smith, it is nearly 5:00 o'clock,

And I know Mr. Kokus' direct testimony is quite short, but I

but I do have quite a lot of cross-examination for him. I

would prefer not breaking it up.

JUDGE SMITH: This is one of those days when absolutely nothing works -- nothing.

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(Laughter.)

MS. WHICHER: Then, let's go home and come back tomorrow.

MR. GOLDBERG: We can do either. We can go as long and as far as you want today, either orally or in documents, or, you know, to resume tomorrow afternoon.

I think we are talking about a couple of hours.

JUDGE SMITH: Mr. Miller, in view of the extensive cross-examination, I think it would be helpful to the Board to get on with the -- we know what the completed investigations are. We won't know, really, what our problems are until we --

MR. MILLER: Okay.

Should we all excuse ourselves at this point in time expect for the Staff?

JUDGE SMITH: In view of the lengthy crossexamination, does that make sense to you?

MR. MILLER: Yse, sir, I think it does.

MR. BECKER: Mr. Kokas will be on at 9:00 tomorrow morning.

JUDGE SMITH: Let's make it 8:30. I think this week is already running short.

MR. MILLER: In about 3:00 o'clock tomorrow? MR. GOLDBERG: Whatever time you want to set for a break, I'll tell them to be here.

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JUDGE SMITH: Tell them to be here at 3:00. and then we might start with you earlier -- well, no, we're going to start with you now, right? Tell them to be here at 3:00.

MR. GOLDBERG: I'll even tell them to be here in advance of that.

JUDGE SMITH: Ms. Whicher, Mr. Goldberg, before you leave, we have provided copies of a Protective Order and Affidavit of Nondisclosure which was adopted from and modified -- adopted from the Diablo Canyon case and modified to meet the circumstances of this case.

earlier on the Westinghouse Protective Order, it does require counsel to enter into the affidavit the agreement -- for which I apologize. That would not be my desire, but that was the standard approved by the Appeal Board and the Commission in Diablo Canyon. And I'm just giving it to you as a draft, in the event we do have in camera proceedings, that you will at least be familiar with what we were thinking would be the appropriate order.

MR. MILLER: Judge Smith, I take it from your ruling that the Staff's motion has, in effect, been granted.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes.

MR. MILLER: Okav.

(Whereupon, at 5:00 p.m., the open portion of the record was closed.)

CERTIFICATE OF PROCEEDINGS

2 This is to certify that the attached proceedings before the 3 MRC COMMISSION Commonwealth Edison Company In the matter of: (Byron Nuclear Power Station, Units 1 and 2) Date of Proceeding: Tuesday, August 9, 1983 Place of Proceeding: Rockford, Illinois 7 were held as herein appears, and that this is the original transcript for the file of the Commission. 10 Ann Riley Official Reporter - Typed 12 13 Officiad Reporter - Signature 15 16 17 13 19 20 21 23 24 25