NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

In the Matter of:

HOUSTON LIGHTING & POWER COMPANY, ET AL. ) DOCKET NOS. 50-498 OL 50-499 OL South Texas Nuclear Project )

DATE: February 10, 1982 PAGES: 10177 thru 10379

AT: Houston, Texas



TRO1 50/1

ALDERSON \_\_\_ REPORTING

400 Virginia Ave., S.W. Washington, D. C. 20024

Telephone: (202) 554-2345

# UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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	3	NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION					
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	5	In the Matter of:					
	6	HOUSTON LIGHTING & POWER	) Docket Nos. 50-498 OL				
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	10	Gre	en Auditorium				
	10		th Texas College of Law				
	11		3 San Jacinto Street				
	12	Hou	ston, Texas				
	12	Wed	nesday,				
	13	Feb	ruary 10, 1982				
	14	PURSUANT TO ADJOUR	NMENT, the above-entitled				
	15	matter came on for further hea	ring at 8:00 a.m.				
S.W., R	16	APPEARANCES:					
	17	Board Members:					
STRI	18	CHARLES BECHHOEFER	, Chairman				
300 7TH STREET		Administrative Jud	ge				
	19	Atomic Safety & Li U. S. Nuclear Regu					
	20	Washington, D. C.					
	21	ERNEST E. HILL, Nu	clear Engineer				
	22	Administrative Jud					
		Atomic Safety & Li University of Cali					
	23	Lawrence Livermore	Laboratory, L-46				
	24	Livermore, Califor	nia 94550				

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DR. JAMES C. LAMB, III 2 Environmental Engineer Administrative Judge 3 Atomic Safety & Licensing Board 313 Woodhaven Road 4 Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514 300 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024 (202) 554-2345 For the NRC Staff: 6 EDWIN REIS, Esq. JAY M. GUTIERREZ, Esq. 7 DONALD SELLS Office of the Executive Legal Director 8 U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Washington, D. C. 20555 For the Applicant, Houston Lighting & Power Company: 10 JACK R. NEWMAN, Esq. 11 MAURICE AXELRAD, Esq. ALVIN H. GUTTERMAN, Esq. 12 Lowenstein, Newman, Reis & Axelrad 1025 Connecticut Avenue, N. W. 13 Washington, D. C. 20036 14 THOMAS HUDSON, Esq. 15 Baker & Botts 300 One Shell Plaza 16 Houston, Texas 77002 17 For the Intervenor, Citizens for Equitable Utilities, Inc.: 18 PEGGY BUCHORN 19 Brazoria, Texas 20 For the Intervenor, Citizens Concerned About Nuclear Power: 21 LANNY SINKIN, Esq. 22 1324 North Capitol Street Washington, D. C. 20002 23 24 25

APPEARANCES: (continued)

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# PROCEEDINGS

8:00 a.m.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. I see we all made it an hour earlier than usual.

Before we begin, are there any preliminary matters? The Board would only note that at some time today we ought to make sure that the Staff exhibits are put into the record. We understood there was a stipulation being developed.

I don't think we should take the time to do it now, but after this panel leaves we can do that.

Any other preliminary matters?

MR. SINKIN: Mr. Chairman, CCANP had noticed the Board at the last session of our intention to submit a new contention based on the law suit filed by the partners against Brown and Root.

It seems to us that if it's available to this Board, the best procedure would be to ask this Board to take official notice of all the pleadings in that law suit, up to the time the record for this hearing is closed.

I don't know if that's available as a procedure to this Board or not. It seems like that would It would just come into the record under all the

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existing issues, be subsumed under those issues and be part of the record.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Offhand, I would think the only thing we could take official notice of would be official orders of the court. We could perhaps take official notice of rulings of the court. I'm not sure that --

MR. AXELRAD: Mr. Chairman, I doubt very seriously that it would be at all appropriate, but might I suggest that we defer any discussion of that matter and go ahead with this panel --

MR. SINKIN: That's fine.

MR. AXELRAD: There will be plenty of time after this panel leaves to discuss any matters of that kind.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Okay. Let's postpone that.

Anything further before we resume this panel?
(No response.)

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Either Mr. Sinkin or Ms.

Buchorn, I'm not sure what order you want to go in.

MR. SINKIN: I'm going to go first.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Basically, it's your conten-

tion -- CCANP's contention.

Mr. Sinkin, proceed.

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Whereupon,

R. A. FRAZAR,

J. L. BLAU,

-and-

# H. G. OVERSTREET

the witnesses on the stand at the time of adjournment, resumed the witness stand and having been previously duly sworn, were examined and testified further as follows:

# FURTHER CROSS-EXAMINATION

# BY MR. SINKIN:

Q. Mr. Overstreet, I'd like you to get 81-28 in front of you, the official I&E report. I have some extra copies if you don't have it.

# BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

- A. Yes, sir.
- If you would turn to -- Just a moment.

  If you would turn to Allegation No. 1, beginning on Page

  4. What I'd like to do is walk through the I&E report

  and have you, to the best of your ability, identify the

  people who are identified only by letter, beginning with

  Individual X.

# 22 BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

- A. You're starting on Page 4?
- 24 Q. On Page 4.
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#### BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

- A. Where it states Individual X and Y?
- Q. Right.

#### BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

A. To the best of our ability, we identified Individual X as Mr. Frazar.

Q. And Individual Y?

MR. REIS: Mr. Chairman, I object, unless there's a definite showing or overriding materiality. As the Board has previously ruled in this proceeding, there should be no identification.

MR. SINKIN: But there is no --

MR. REIS: Wait just a second.

Unless there is some reason why this will particularly advance the record and has in some way bear upon the ultimate issues in this proceeding, I could see doing it.

But just going forward with Mr. Sinkin's curiosity is not necessary here. And I have to say that if we go through these things, I think for each one there should be a showing of materiality to advance the issues in this proceeding, and we don't have it.

Therefore, I object. As the Appeal Board has recognized, there is great value to the Commission being able to identify and to talk to witnesses without

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having them identified and parading in front of the public, in order to further the business of the Commission.

As shown by many of these reports, much of the information that this Commission gets would not be able to be gotten if we go through them in these ways.

Therefore, I strongly object to this. I don't know wheter -- That's all.

MR. SINKIN: Any thoughts, Mr. Hudson?
No. Okay.

Mr. Chairman, responding to a couple of the things Mr. Reis said, first of all, we're not asking the NRC to identify people who are previously identified by letter. That's what the Appeals Board was all about.

Secondly, in response to interrogatories under oath, the witnesses here today have identified to the best of their ability all the people in these allegations involved.

We have a listing of them in front of us that we could even perhaps shortcircuit the whole questioning process by asking Mr. Overstreet -- I can read off what he answered to in the interrogatories and ask him if that's correct.

And the value of it is it gives us an idea in relationship to other documents of who these people

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are and what they were doing. We have people involved by letter who appear in additional documentation, whether in audits or in ST-5 or elsewhere, that their names will come up.

It would be useful to the record to be able to reference their role as perceived in the I&E report with their role as perceived in the evidentiary documents.

MR. REIS: Mr. Chairman, there's still no showing of materiality to the ultimate issues. We know that these people exist. The identification of who they particularly are is not a showing at this time.

If there is a place in a particular document where it may be appropriate, let's look at it there, not take this broad brush approach to this sort of an issue.

(Bench conference.)

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: The Board will require some showing of materiality. I might say as to X and Y, however, that the Board -- X is already -- There's testimony in the record already on X.

Y, the Board does think is material because we think the management officials involved at least should be identified, so the witnesses may answer as to Y.

X is already -- There's direct testimony on

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X. So that we don't need.

Y, the panel may answer as to Y.

WITNESS FRAZAR: We think it's Mr. Barker.

BY MR. SINKIN:

Q. And, Mr. Overstreet, do you know your letter in this report?

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Well, that's repeated or he has testified to that.

BY MR. SINKIN:

Q. So No. C has also been identified previously?

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: In the direct testimony.

MR. SINKIN: That's ...

Well, Mr. Chairman, I think it would be useful if any of the people named in the direct testimony, that their letters be given.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Well, let's wait to see if ic's material to have them identified or not. I don't think -- There are some people in here who I have personally have identified through doing some research.

But I don't know that -- I couldn't find that they played any particular role in any of the events. So I think the Staff is probably right to that extent. Let's just see.

Let's just not go through the whole list until it appears that a person plays a significant part

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in events that this report describes. Perhaps then the questions would be in order.

# BY MR. SINKIN:

Q Let me go to some preliminary background questions.

Mr. Blau, prior to March of 1979, did you have any nuclear experience?

# BY WITNESS BLAU:

A. I had a limited exposure to the South Texas

Project in a previous assignment in the instrumentation

area of very short duration.

Other than that, I had no prior nuclear experience other than a PWR information course -- Pressurized Water Reactor information course put on by Westinghouse, and a similar course for Boiling Water Reactors put on by General Electric.

Q. What was the duration of those courses?
BY WITNESS BLAU:

A. The Westinghouse course lasted approximately six weeks. If I recall, it was something like two days a week or one day a week, six to twelve sessions.

The General Electric course was shorter in duration, but it was more intense. I think we went about two weeks straight for the General Electric course.

Q. In your testimony on Page 2 at Line 28, you

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say you joined the South Texas Project as a supervising project engineer with responsibility for a group known as Special Engineering Support.

Now, when you use the term "with responsibility for," does that mean you were the top person supervising that group?

# BY WITNESS BLAU:

- A. That's correct.
- Q. And the function of the Special Engineering Support Group was what?

# BY WITNESS BLAU:

A. The group was set up in response to identify mostly production-related scheduler problems dealing with vendors. It was assembled to apply more HL&P engineering coverage, both from a working level and a supervisory capacity, to these identified problem areas, the problem mostly being from the aspect of scheduler and production.

Q. Related to the vendors?

#### BY WITNESS BLAU:

- A. That's correct.
- Q. And what does the term "NSSS interface" at

Line 31 mean?

# BY WITNESS BLAU:

A. "NSSS" is "Nuclear Steam Supply System." It

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applies to the Westinghouse. That function was simply the dedication of an HL&P engineer to monitor the interface since the contract with the NSSS was between Westinghouse and Houston Lighting & Power.

Q Then in August of 1980, you became the supervising project engineer of Houston Engineering and assumed additional responsibilities for the home office engineering effort.

Can you describe in limited detail the additional responsibilities that you assumed?

BY WITNESS BLAU:

A. Basically, as my assignment as Supervising

Project Engineer of the Special Engineering Support Group,

I had a counterpart supervising project engineer of what
was known as Design Engineering.

So, in effect, we had two supervising project engineers supervising what we call the home office activities, which were comprised of the engineering forces at the Brown and Root plant and dry facility.

Through an organizational change, we went from two supervising project engineers in that area to one. I was appointed the Supervising Project Engineer with responsibility for both the Special Engineering Support Group which I previously had had responsibility for, and the Design Engineering Group. And we called

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them -- that composite group -- Houston Engineering.

Q. And then in March of 1981 you were appointed Project Engineering Manager on an acting basis. And you say that you assumed direct responsibility for the total project engineering effort, so then to the two you've already mentioned was added site engineering?

BY WITNESS BLAU:

- A. That is correct.
- Q. And then in mid-October 1981 you became Manager Engineering. And do I -- BY WITNESS BLAU:
  - A. That is not correct.
- Q. I'm sorry. You were Supervising Project Engineer reporting to the Manager of Engineering?

  BY WITNESS BLAU:
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Do I understand from your testimony that

  Manager Engineering was a new position. How did it

  differ from your position when you were supervising

  all three, the nuclear support and home office and

  site -- you as supervisor? How did Manager Engineering

  differ from that function?
- BY WITNESS BLAU:
  - A. Relative to supervising the three groups, there is little, if any, difference. The main difference lies

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in the fact that we changed our project management organization such that the manager reported straight to the
Project Manager, whereas before the Project Engineering
Manager had reported through the Manager of Houston
Operations to the Project Manager.

So we upped the reporting chain of the engineering arm of our team.

Q But somebody other than yourself became the Manager of Engineering?

BY WITNESS BLAU:

A. That's correct.

Q. But they were doing essentially the job that you had done before? The description of the job sounded like it was the same three --

#### BY WITNESS BLAU:

A. That's correct.

Q. Mr. Blau, you are the one who drafted the Stop Work Order on June 5, 1981; is that correct?

#### BY WITNESS BLAU:

A. No, sir, that's not correct.

Q. Well, I'm sorry -- Mr. Overstreet?

# BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

- A. That is correct.
- O. That is correct.

But, Mr. Blau, you signed it; is that correct?

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# BY WITNESS BLAU:

- A. No, sir.
- Q. That's not correct.

Well, let me --

MR. SINKIN: I have a document I want to mark for identification as CCANP 51.

(CCANP Exhibit No. 51 was marked for identification.)

#### BY MR. SINKIN:

Q. Mr. Blau, referring to CCANP Exhibit No. 51, as marked for identification, can you tell me what this document is?

# BY WITNESS BLAU:

A. The document is a draft Stop Work Order drafted for my signature to the Brown and Root Engineering Project Manager.

Q. I see. But you never actually signed it?
BY WITNESS BLAU:

- A. No, sir, I did not.
  - Q. All right. Now, I understand. Thank you.

And, Mr. Overstreet, you drafted this docu-

2 ment; is that correct?

#### BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

A. I was responsible for the draft, that is correct.

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Q. When you say "responsible," did someone else write it?

BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

A. That is correct.

Q. Who actually wrote the document?

BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

A. Mr. Hesidence and I worked together in writing this draft.

Q. Mr. Hesidence?

BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

A. That's correct.

MR. SINKIN: Mr. Chairman, I think it's clear from both the testimony and that identification that Mr. Hesidence is material to this proceeding. I would like to have his letter identified, if there's no objection.

MR. REIS: Mr. Chairman, we know that an engineer did it within the HL&P company. I don't think there's any necessity to identify the person, in order to write proper findings on the matter.

MR. HUDSON: Your Honor --

MR. REIS: -- to identify the letter.

MR. HUDSON: -- I think we may be arguing about a moot point. I don't believe we've ever identified Mr. Hesidence as one of the people. You can ask the witnesses.

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MR. SINKIN: I beg your pardon.

MR. HUDSON: Is Hesidence identified?

Okay. I'm sorry --

MR. SINKIN: Mr. Hesidence is in the testimony and in the interrogatories.

MR. HUDSON: Your Honor, we agreed in principle with the Staff's arguments about materiality. In this case the I&E report itself found no violations. There's really nobody being hung up to dry here in this I&E report, so we don't see any reason not to identify these people.

Moreover, they're all identified in the answers to interrogatories, which have been filed with the Board, and they're in the public file of this case.

So it seems to me that the horse is already out of the barn on this one, and there's not much reason to argue about it.

(Bench conference.)

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: I think we'll overrule that objection and let the panel answer, and see if my suspicions are correct.

WITNESS BLAU: Mr. Hesidence -- the letter that pertains to his --

WITNESS OVERSTREET: To the best of our ability we identified Mr. Hesidence as Letter L.

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Q. Letter L. Thank you.

You and Mr. Hesidence worked on drafting this document. The document says at the top -- The document is dated June 5, 1981.

It says that its subject is "Stop Work

Order: Access Design Review Activity South Texas Project

Electric Generating Station."

You and Mr. Hesidence worked on the actual writing of this, and you prepared it for possible signature by Mr. Blau, should it be issued; is that correct?

BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

A. Not entirely.

Q. Could you fill in the blanks?

BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

A. Mr. Hesidence was the primary author under my direction who was writing this Stop Work Order. In the event that a Stop Work Order would have been issued by quality assurance, it would have been issued through our stop work procedure, where we have a form that we would have filled out.

If Mr. Blau would have issued the Stop Work Order, this would have been his vehicle to issue that Stop Work Order.

This says, as it is in the record, a draft.

And it was the purpose of this to discuss, prior to implementing the final document.

Q. Could you describe briefly Mr. Hesidence's responsibilities at the project at the time?

BY WITHESS BLAU:

A. Mr. Hesidence at this time was actually working as an engineer on the HL&P project engineering team.

He had joined the team in this capacity in approximately

March of 1981.

So he was the access engineering coordinator for Houston Lighting & Power providing an overview of the access engineering design and review activities.

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Q. Other than Mr. Hesidence and the people working under him, was there any other group at HL&P responsible for reviewing designs to assure access?

BY WITNESS BLAU:

A. At that time there were no other groups in HL&P, to my knowledge, that were responsible for reviewing designs for access.

Q. The memorandum, or the draft stop work order, Mr. Overstreet, says that as a result of additional review by HL&P and the events and activities associated with the subject of NCR ST-5.

MR. SINKIN: I'm going to ask to have marked for identification as CCANP Exhibit 52, NCR ST-5.

(CCANP Exhibit No. 52 was marked for identification.)

BY MR. SINKIN:

Q. Would you please --

MR. REIS: Mr. Chairman, may I interrupt for a moment.

According to our records, CCANP, on a previous date, introduced Exhibits 51, 52 and 54, at least marked for identification, 53 and 54. I just wanted to straighten this out so the numbers aren't wrong.

MR. SINKIN: The list I had indicated we had only introduced 50. Perhaps the court reporter can. . .

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MR. REIS: Some have been marked for identification. I can read what they are, if that will help you, Mr. Sinkin.

51 was a September 29, 1978 letter from -or memo, something, from Hammons to Schreader on Cadwelding activities.

52 was a message form, communications with design employment termination dates of April 18th, '79.

53 was an employment termination date. I think that was material supplied to you by the Applicant. I may be wrong.

54 was a memo from Vincent to QA/QC personnel of August '78.

So I think it would be well if we marked the previous Exhibit No. 51 for identification -- I mean 55 for identification, the one we talked about before, and marked this one, which is this memo from Overstreet to Granger, dated November 21st, 1980, as No. 56.

Do the other parties concur in that?

MR. SINKIN: That sounds fine to me.

MR. HUDSON: No problem here.

JUDGE BECHHOEFED: That's all right with the Board. Why don't we mark them that way anyway, and if there should happen to be some missing numbers, it wouldn't matter that much.

1	MR. SINKIN: MISSING NUMBERS are obviously
2	less of a problem than duplicate numbers.
3	JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Off the record.
4	(Discussion off the record.)
5	JUDGE BECHHOEFER: These two documents will
6	be marked 55 and 56 for identification.
7	(CCANP Exhibits Nos. 55 and 56
	were marked for identification.
V 9	BY MR. SINKIN:
10	Q. Mr. Overstreet, you apparently were very much
11	involved with ST-5. You communicated the NCR marked as
12	Exhibit 56 to Mr. Granger for disposition according to
13	that memorandum, is that correct?
14	BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:
15	A. Are we referring to ST-5?
16	Q. Yes.
	BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:
18	A. The initial issuance, November 21st?
19	Q. November 21st, 1980.
20	BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:
21	A. That's correct.
22	Q. When you say or when the draft stop work
23	order says that as a result of additional review by HL&P
24	and the events and activities associated with this NCR
25	you have determined that these conditions are
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MR. SINKIN: Missing numbers are obviously

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unsatisfactory, what specifically are you referring to in terms of "these conditions"?

I'm looking at Exhibit 55, the draft stop work order.

# BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

A. Yes.

Q. The first paragraph.

# BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

A. As recorded in our testimony under Question 10, we stated that the decision to draft the new NCR and the stop work order was a twofold consideration.

One, that it had been an extremely long period of time for these activities to have taken place and not to have had corrective action implemented.

And, two, the fact that it did not appear that Brown & Root had the implementing procedures for the access design program.

Q. Now, at this time it was your belief that.

Brown & Root in fact did not have an implementing

procedure for assuring access at this time, that was your belief?

# BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

A. They did not have adequate impleme ting procedures for that function, that is correct.

Q. Well, let me ask you, ST-5 says Brown & Root

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engineering does not have implementing procedures.

Was it your belief that they did not have implementing procedures or that they had them and that they were not adequate?

#### BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

- A. For the function that we thought was their access design review, they did not have implementing procedures.
- Q. What, in your view, were the possible consequences if there were no implementing procedures for access design review?

# BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

- A. Could you possibly restate that in another way?
- Q. Sure. You are concerned, you write an NCR, you say Brown & Root, you have no implementation procedure for design access review.

What is the basis for your concern? Is it merely that a requirement says you're supposed to and you don't have it, or is there some substantive concern that if you don't have it something will happen?

BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

A. I think that there is a requirement, first of all, to have procedures in place to do the activities which affect the quality of the plant. In the event that they did not have procedures to implement these activities,

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there's a possibility that certain activities may be overlooked in the planning stages for access design.

Q. And if they were overlooked, the activities that you say would be overlooked is a little general.

Let me try and be specific and you tell me if I'm right or wrong.

It's possible that without an implementation program for access design review there could be a design with inadequate access for inspection, and that design not having been reviewed could then be used to build, and you would end up with a component part of the plant that was not accessible for inspection.

Is that, in essence, the substantive concern here?

#### BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

A. For the most part, the answer is correct. I think that in the planning stages there is a possibility of overlooking some access design considerations. However, there are other stages planned through the construction process, through the pre-service examination, through the Licensing Board review of all access design considerations. We have other plans that are implemented prior to getting our license to insure that all access design considerations are satisfactorily addressed.

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# BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

- A. Mr. Sinkin, may I supplement that answer?
- Q. Sure.

#### BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. I think there may be a confusion factor that exists here.

The access engineering function that is operative during the design of the plant considers, or provides accessibility in the plant for pre-service inspection and in-service inspection of certain weldments, certain components under Section 11 of the ASME Boiler & Pressure Vessel Code.

That's not inspection of the components or the weldments that is necessary to verify the quality of those components or welds initially during the construction of the plant.

Q I understand. We're not talking about quality control.

#### BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

- A. That's right.
- Q. We're talking about an independent ISI/PSI company coming in with their NDE inspectors and being able to get at a weld to see if it's okay.

# 24 BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. That's right. And almost every 'lant that has

20024 (202) 554-2345 D.C. REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, S.W. NO 7TH STREET, been built in the country has ended up with certain weldments or certain items requiring pre-service inspection not being accessible for that purpose, and there is a mechanism in the Code and the regulations for handling those situations as exceptions, and that is perfectly acceptable under the rules of the Commission.

Q. Well, let me be sure I understand the last part of your supplement.

If a design has been completed and didn't have the access review and the design turns into an actual construction component, you've built it, it's in place, and you discover that there are welds that normally should be inspected that are inaccessible, you can always get a waiver or an exception that will not require inspection of those welds?

BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. That's not what I said.

What I said was that there is a mechanism in the Code that allows those exceptions to be identified. The Commission reviews the proposed alternatives for inspections to insure that the integrity of those systems containing those inaccessible welds can be made -- that the integrity can be insured by other means.

For example, if a certain weld is inaccessible in a particular system for purposes of inspection, it might

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be acceptable to choose an alternative weld in the same system and do the inspection on that particular weld which sees the same types of environmental conditions during the operation of the plant.

So there are ways of handling that in terms of the final as-built configuration of the plant when you end up with accessibility.

Or, alternatively, if you have a weld that is inaccessible and you cannot get an approval of the exception, then you have to provide access to inspect that weld, and you may have to go back and make that weld accessible, through modification.

Q. Through extensive modification.

#### BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

- A. I didn't say "extensive."
- Q. Well, modification in order to get at that weld?

#### BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

- A. That's correct.
- Q. Mr. Overstreet, in terms of this draft stop work order, if it had been signed off by Mr. Blau and had gone forward as drafted, what precisely would have been stopped?

# 24 BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

A. The question that you're asking is if this were

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finalized, as written?

Q. Yes.

BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

A. I think it would have stopped the engineering process.

Q. You would have stopped the entire engineering process?

BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

A. I believe that's correct.

MR. SINKIN: Before I forget, I would like to move into evidence CCANP Exhibits 55 and 56.

MR. REIS: No objection from the Staff.

MR. HUDSON: No objection.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Without objection, those documents will be admitted into evidence.

(CCANP Exhibits 55 and 56 were

received in evidence.)

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: One inquiry; does CCANP

Exhibit 55, in the fourth line, have a word crossed cut,

or is that a reproduction error?

MR. SINKIN: On my copy, the word "order" was originally -- what we received in discovery, this was crossed out. It says "ordering a stop work." I assume that they didn't mean to be repetitious so they took it out.

BY MR. SINKIN:

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Q. Mr. Overstreet, did you strike that word, do you know, originally?

BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

A. I honestly don't remember.

MR. HUDSON: The copies that you have are the same we got. The word was crossed out on the document, the original that we found in the files.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: I see. Ckay. I just wanted to make sure that that wasn't just a reproduction error.

BY MR. SINKIN:

Q. Returning to ST-5 -- I'm sorry, returning to ST-5, it notes that the Brown & Root access manual has not been updated since 1976, and in your testimony you address that problem, and if I remember correctly, the basic conclusion you reached was that the ASME Code hadn't changed since the last update, so that it wasn't actually a problem in fact. It was true they had failed to update it but that turned out not to be a problem because the Code hadn't changed. Is that correct?

BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

A. That's correct.

Q. But at the time this was written, there was no knowledge of whether the Code had changed or not, that's why there was a concern?

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# BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

A. Not really. The concern, I believe, if I'm correct, is the fact that there was a requirement in the manual that the manual be updated every six months, and that was a deficiency that was implied here.

#### BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. I think another way of saying that is that there was a concern of the form rather than the substance of the manual. The manual required, in and of itself, that it be updated every six months. It had not been. Therefore, the problem was form.

Q. Which could have been a problem of substance but --

#### BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

- A. Turned out not to be.
  - 0. -- turned out not to be?

#### BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

- A. Correct.
- Q. Okay. Mr. Overstreet, you and -- if I read your testimony correctly, you and Mr. Blau met with Mr. Hesidence to discuss -- I'm sorry, met with Mr. Barker to discuss this stop work going forward; is that correct?

  BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:
- A. That Mr. Blau, Mr. Hesidence and myself met with Mr. Barker? Is that the question?

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- Q. It's all three of you that met with Mr. Barker?
  BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:
  - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And you were the only four at that particular meeting, is that correct?

# BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

- A. We were the primary participants. There were other people that came in and out during the meeting that had no real input, so to speak, to the meeting.
- Q. Were they coming in out of concern about this issue?

#### BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

- A. Not necessarily, no, sir. They were there to see Mr. Barker on another account, and they were at a level in the organization where they didn't necessarily have to knock on the door to come in.
- Q. And according to your testimony on Page 6, Mr. Barker recognized your authority to issue the stop work notice, but asked for an opportunity to personally contact Brown & Root's upper management and try and resolve the problem without a stop work notice; is that correct?

# BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

- A. That is correct.
- Q. To your knowledge, had Mr. Barker ever, prior

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to this occasion, tried to contact, or actually contacted Brown & Root's upper management about the problems identified in ST-5? Or more specifically, the problem identified in the draft stop work order.

# BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

- A. Not to my knowledge.
- Q. Had you or any of the other QA people asked him to, on any prior occasion, to your knowledge?

  BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:
  - A. Not to my knowledge, no, sir.
- Q. When you met with Mr. overstreet -- I'm sorry, Mr. Barker, was he thoroughly familiar with what you were talking about because of his prior knowledge, or slightly familiar or not familiar at all with why you were writing this stop work order?

# BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

A. I guess you could term it slightly familiar. He wasn't in-depthly familiar, as I wouldn't really expect him to be.

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Q. Mr. Frazar gave his criteria for his standards for when he issues or threatens to issue a stop work order.

I would like to have you give me your perception of when a stop work order is warranted, in general, from your QA perspective.

BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

A. As we had in the testimony, there is no mechanical or black and white means where you're going to say this is or this isn't a stop work.

I would say that there's times when you'll see something that is very obvious that a stop work is warranted. These are not necessarily always found in a design office.

From a design process, you're looking at it from a program standpoint, from a systematic standpoint. Have the people that you're working with, do they have a program that is satisfactory, if implemented, to cover the warranted activities.

Our responsibility was to overview those functions and to evaluate their programs, and in the event that you saw, through your overview function, whether it be through the implementation review process, through a reviewing comment process of their procedures and programs, if you saw serious program deficiencies that if left uncorrected might compromise in some way the

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design or structural integrity of the plant, that you should in fact stop that process until it is corrected.

BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. Mr. Sinkin, also in reviewing my notes, I was -I think I'd like to clarify something, or clarify my
answer from yesterday to Chairman Bechhoefer, which was
based on your question now.

The Chairman was asking me, I think, about criteria for stopping work, and the answer I gave was in relation to criteria, and I think it wasn't clear that we do have a specific procedure that discusses the stop work activities, or how the stop works. It identifies the form that we use, and it does set forth in the initial part some very general qualitative conditions under which you may end up -- may have a stop work situation, but it in no way conveys quantitative criteria, and that's the part that I was saying it was impossible to determine and identify.

Q. Could you, to the best of your recollection, put into the record what in that procedure are the qualitative --

#### BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. Sure. The procedure is Project Site Quality
Procedures No. A-7. I'm looking at Revision No. 3, which
was issued on July 2nd of '81. Under --

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Q. Excuse me. You don't happen to have the one before that, do you, because the time frame we're looking at is June of '81?

Do you know from the change marks if that part changed?

# BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

- A. That part did not change.
- Q. Okay. Fine.

## BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. That's what I was going to say, is that I have the list of -- summary of revisions here, and the revision from two to three revised the documentation requirements but not the section that I'm going to discuss.

Q. Okay.

## BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. Under 6.1, Section 6.1 of the procedure reads as follows: "Stop work orders are initiated under such conditions as follows: Condition A, in process, when a deficiency has been identified and the responsible organization does not agree that further processing will result in the item being in noncompliance or that a noncompliance exists; B, not in process, when significant engineering, design, hardware or quality assurance program deficiencies are identified, the stop work may apply to a specific area or encompass all activities related to the

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deficiency."

And then it goes on to give some further, just procedural things that you do under those conditions when you....

Q. I think the rest of it is how to do it.

# BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

- A. Yes.
- Q. Okay.

## BY WITHESS FRAZAR:

A. But you can see from that it's qualitative in nature and leaves a lot of --

Q. Very broad.

## BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. -- latitude for people to make judgments based on the particular merits of the circumstances involved.

Q. Prior to any discovery or realization on HL&P's part that Brown & Root did have a design access review component in fact, was it your perception that Mr. Blakely's operation was where that was taking place?

## BY WITNESS BLAU:

- A. Mr. Sinkin, could you clarify "access review component," please?
- Q. All right. There was testimony yesterday that you were differentiating between what Mr. Blakely was doing

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and what Brown & Roct's designers were doing, and your testimony was that the designers were actually doing both design and design review, including the subject of access.

Is that a correct --

# BY WITNESS BLAU:

A. That's not correct. The designers were doing -the design organization was doing both the design and the
design verification.

Q. Well, then let me back up, and clarify for me the difference between review and verification.

## BY WITNESS BLAU:

A. We choose to try to keep that very rigorous to make a distinction between the two, because of the significance, or the contribution of using those terms to the confusion that we had.

The design verification process is the process which is required by 10 CFR Appendix B, Criterion 3, and is indeed implemented by procedures; whereas review, we have used the term review in the context of the access engineering review, which describes the activities of Blakely's group within Brown & Root engineering, which we have stated yesterday was in a separate function of the design verification process.

# BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. I might be able to help something -- help this

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out a little bit, too.

The ANSI Standard N-45211 further clarifies

Criterion 3 requirements in terms of controlling design.

Under design verification there is alternative ways of performing design verification. One method might be to perform alternate calculations using different techniques. Another way might be to perform a checking process in which the same calculations are done by a different person. Another way might be of performing a design review, but that is a term of art in the context of design verification.

Design review is for the purpose of design verification. Mr. Blakely's group in this case was not performing design review for the purpose of design verification. That was performed by another organization under the same supervisor as the people doing the design, and I'm sure that they did not only design review but they may have done some other things to verify the design.

Q. Okay. I appreciate that clarification.

Let me return, then, to ST-5, NCR ST-5, the exhibit I distributed earlier.

The concern was that Brown & Root does not have implementing procedures for assuring access. Now, from your description of what the Brown & Root design group was doing, they would design a component and there would

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have to be concern for access in that design.

It was not your belief that the Brown & Root designers had no concern for access in what they were designing. Is that correct? It was not your concern that they were not thinking about access while doing their design?

# BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

- A. That's a pretty confusing question.
- Q. Okay. Let me try and rephrase it. You're right. It's got too many double negatives.

You were not trying to say in this -- were you trying to say in this NCR that Brown & Root engineering was not designing with a view towards access?

## BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

- A. That they were not considering the access design during their design process?
  - Q. Right.

#### BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

- A. No, that's not what this says.
- Q. That's not what you were saying?

# 21 BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

- A. That's not what this says.
- Q. And you were not saying that they were not verifying the calculations they were making?

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# BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

- A. No, sir.
- Q. That's not what you were saying?

#### BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

- A. That they -- this does not imply that they were not verifying.
- Q. Fine. So there's something else called implementing that is different from either design or verification.

Could you explain to me what you meant by the term "implementing procedures"?

# BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

- A. It is more or less a "how to" document, which is what the technical reference document is doing for the access design function. It is giving them different cases of where and how that you are going to be doing certain activities for the access design.
- Q. So then your concern was really, in chronological time, would be a concern prior to the design actually beginning, that they are not being given adequate direction on how to assure access before they even begin the design?

# 23 BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

- A. No.
  - Q. I see a head shake, which doesn't get in the

record, Mr. Frazar.

# BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. Mr. Sinkin, maybe I can help a little, because I've been a party to some of the conversations regarding this.

For quite a long time HL&P personnel who were involved in the access engineering, or the in-service inspection area, had been -- had a mind set concerning Brown & Root's method of organizing and engineering, or their organization structure in engineering, concerning how they provided access through the design activities.

That mind set was that Mr. Blakely's organization was the only organization in Brown & Root who provided access in the design.

Q. Let me stop you just for a second.

Mr. Blakely's organization did not do original design, did they?

## BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

- A. That's correct.
- Q. Was it your view at that time that they were doing original design?

# 22 BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. Yes. We felt that, not that they necessarily well, let me correct that -- not that they necessarily performed original design, but they were the first level

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responsible organization for providing design information for access into the design process.

The NCR was drafted over a concern that Mr. Blakely's organization did not have specific procedures for his group that detailed how they were to provide that information to design engineering for access considerations.

As it turns out, from an organizational standpoint, Mr. Blakely's group was not performing that function. Mr. Blakely's group was not the first level organization providing the design including access and the verification of that design. That was in the design engineering organization of Brown & Root.

When that recognition was made, then we realized that Mr. Blakely's group did not need to have the kinds of procedures required by Appendix B for the particular function that he was performing, because there were procedures in existence that controlled the design and the verification of it, including access, and those were the ones that Mr. Blau testified to yesterday.

Q. Well, let me try one more time. I appreciate what you've said.

Brown & Root designers would design a component, verifiers would verify that that work had been done properly, and then -- Yes.

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# BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. Excuse me. Maybe "component" is not a good word. System design.

System. Okay. They would design a particular system where you're concerned about whether you had access or not.

#### BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. There's an important distinction between system and component.

Q. Okay. Fine. Sure, because that's the interrelation and you want to know you have access. Okay.

Brown & Root designers would design a system. Brown & Root design verifiers would verify that it had been done properly, and then, in your view, prior to the clearing up of this misunderstanding, Mr. Blakely's group would then say -- would then assess what had been done to input where access was needed, and that was the first time, in your way of thinking at that time, that access was being inputted into the design.

# DY WITNESS FRAZAR:

That's correct. A.

#### BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

A. That's correct.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Mr. Sinkin, at some point we would like to take a morning break, so when you get to a

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good breaking point, let us know.

MR. SINKIN: Well, having achieved clarification of that, I'd like to rest on our laurels.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Let's take a 15-minute

break.

(Short recess.)

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Mr. Sinkin, you may proceed.

BY MR. SINKIN:

Q Mr. Frazar, having achieved the level of clarity we've reached so far I like to try for still more, you stated yesterday that the function of Mr. Blakely's group -- Well, I'm -- Yes.

-- that Houston Lighting & Power was working on a PSI/ISI program, and that Mr. Blakely was the focal point for information and coordination for HL&P to the Brown and Root organization on the development of that PSI/ISI program.

Is that a correct -- BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. No, sir, not exactly.

What I said was that HL&P had been developing for quite some time our own program for pre-service and in-service inspection, and that we needed a focal point of communications with Brown and Root, both to obtain information from Brown and Root and to exchange communication.

We have been writing procedures, setting up
methods, providing contract services or scope -- providing -developing specifications for contract services for the
examinations to be performed later and those sorts of
things.

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And in doing all that planning work, you have to know what the design of the plant is looking like. So that's the kind of information we needed to be able to get from Brown and Root that went into the HL&P program.

It wasn't that we were providing information to Brown and Root, so much as it is we were obtaining information from them.

Q. And when was Mr. Blakely's group set up to provide this?

# BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

- A. I don't know.
- Q Do you know roughly how long Mr. Blakely had been providing such information?

# BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

- A. No.
- Q. Mr. Overstreet, do you have any idea of the Blakely group and how long they were in existence?

  BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:
  - A. Not specifically, no, sir.
  - Q. Mr. Blau?

#### BY WITNESS BLAU:

- A. If I recall -- I don't think Mr. Blakely joined Brown and Root until early 1981. But I'm not sure about that.
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# BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. I believe -- and this is stretching my
memory -- but I believe that there was an individual who
preceded Mr. Blakely in that type of function. I don't
recall his name. I think the organization was there before
Mr. Blakely joined Brown and Root.

MR. SINKIN: We have another document that I want to show to the witnesses. We have the unfortunate problem that we don't have available copies for all parties.

There was only one copying place open all night last night, and they were far from where I was, and they're 25 cents a copy.

So I was not able to make copies of all the documents. We have discussed with the Applicants making copies of documents. They've agreed to assist us in that.

I don't know if it's best to go forward with documents we don't have copies of, or just how to handle that. It means all parties won't have a look a+ them.

I'd be willing to try, and if there's a problem we can perhaps have them copied real quick.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Are these documents included among those that were provided by the Applicant to all parties and the Board?

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MR. SINKIN: No, I'm sorry. These were the ones that were provided January 22nd. (Bench conference.) MR. SINKIN: We'll try and see what happens. MR. HUDSON: How long a document are we talking about? Could we go make copies? (Document handed to counsel by Mr. Sinkin.) BY MR. SINKIN: Mr. Overstreet, there was apparently some discussion in the HL&P QA team, including the management personnel, about whether a Stop Work Order was warranted under these conditions. You agreed with the decision to permit Mr. Barker to try and resolve it without a Stop Work Order; is that correct? BY WITNESS OVERSTREET: A. The question was that I agreed to allow Mr. Barker to proceed without a Stop Work Order? Without a Stop Work Order. BY WITNESS OVERSTREET: That's correct. A. MR. SINKIN: I have a document which we will

(CCANP Exhibit No. 57 was marked for identification.)

ask be marked as CCANP Exhibit 57.

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BY MR. SINKIN:

Q. This document is a Brown and Root letter dated December 15, 1980, addressed to Mr. Granger, Project Engineering Manager, from Mr. Hawks, Project Engineering Manager for Brown and Root.

First of all, Mr. Overstreet, I assume that the Mr. Hawks here is the same Mr. Hawks to whom the draft Stop Work Order was addressed.

BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In this document, Mr. Hawks takes the position that the Brown and Root engineering procedure STP-DC-015 is the implementing procedure for assuring access; and this is their response to the concern about access.

Did you see -- any member of the panel -- or maybe I should just ask: When did you first see, if at all, this correspondence from Mr. Hawks to Mr. Granger?

BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

A. I was not cc'd on it. I did, however -This document was sent as a response -- not this specific
document, but this same information was sent as a response
to the NCR ST-5 later on that month.

Q. Mr. Blau, did you see it, and if so, when?

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# BY WITNESS BLAU:

A. I don't recall when I first saw the document.

I was not on the distribution. I have no doubt that I

did see the document shortly after it was received at

Brown and Root.

I might add that I'm obviously in error in the previous statement I made concerning Mr. Blakely. Mr. Blakely was with Brown and Root during this time frame, so -- in early '81.

I was in error.

Q. Okay.

# BY WITNESS BLAU:

A. I don't recall exactly, Mr. Sinkin, when I saw the letter.

Q. Mr. Frazar?

#### BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. This morning.

Q. This morning was the first time you had seen this letter?

# 20 BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. That's correct.

Q. When was the first time you were aware that Brown and Root had taken the position that they had in implementing the procedure, and that the NCR was unnecessary?

# BY WITNESS FRATAR:

A. \_\_\_re you asking me?

Q. Yes.

# BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. I don't know.

Q Let me try it a different way: Prior to all the discussion that came up about the draft Stop Work Order, that whole episode, were you aware that HL&P QA personnel were concerned, particularly the auditors were concerned at the lack of an implementation program for access?

# BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. It's hard to recall, Mr. Sinkin.

Obviously, because there was the audit report issued back in '79, I assume that I was aware around that time, but I can't recall specifically to what level of awareness I was at that particular time.

I can say specifically that I was -- that
I did have a telephone conversation with Mr. Overstreet
around the time that the draft Stop Work Order was being
considered, in which he informed me of his decision relative to not issuing a Stop Work Order.

So I know at that time I became knowledgeable.

Q In that discussion with Mr. Overstreet, did he -- I'm sorry, with -- Was it Mr. Overstreet?

# ALDERSON REPORTING COMPANY, INC.

# BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. Overstreet.

Q Did he detail to any extent the efforts of QA to have Brown and Root address this problem, particularly the problem of implementing procedure?

#### BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. I can't recall all of the substance of the conversation. I was at the job site and had regular communications telephonically with Mr. Overstreet who was in Houston.

And I seem to recall that this conversation was about more subjects than just this particular decision that he made. Maybe he can remember more than I can, in terms of the substance of that conversation.

Q. Go ahead, Mr. Overstreet.

# BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

that I had with Mr. Frazar was that I was informing him of the meeting that we had had, that we -- Mr. Barker, Mr. Blau, Mr. Hesidence and myself had had -- our intent originally to issue this draft Stop Work as a Stop Work, and that the meetings that we had with Mr. Barker, that our intentions resulting from that meeting was that Mr. Barker was going to attempt to resolve this issue at his level, rather than issue the Stop Work; and that after

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the discussion with Mr. Barker, I had no problems with doing that. And it was a matter of informing Mr. Frazar of where, from the quality assurance department, we stood at this time on that issue.

Q. You were not at all dissatisfied with the outcome of that meeting?

# BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

A. No, sir.

Let me clarify that, not that -- you say I was not at all dissatisfied. I did not come out with a smile on my face. I was -- I left that meeting with an understanding that Mr. Barker was going to attempt to resolve this at his level and I supported that.

Q. And intention to stay on top of it and hope that it did happen?

## BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

A. That's correct.

Q. And if Mr. Barker had not been able to resolve it, was it your intention to again suggest a Stop Work Order?

## BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

A. Yes.

Q. You stated that you and Mr. Hesidence -- well, you supervised and Mr. Hesidence drafted, in fact, the Stop Work Order.

There are other members of the HL&P QA staff who worked with you who were aware of this same problem; is that correct?

# BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

A. Members of my staff or the quality assurance department staff?

Q. I guess members of your -- Let's start with members of your staff.

Let me ask a different question. Let me withdraw that question.

Other than yourself and Mr. Hesidence, were there other members of the HL&P QA staff who felt the way you and Mr. Hesidence apparently felt, that this situation warranted drafting up a Stop Work Order?

BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it a generalized feeling among your staff that this was the thing to do? Was there a difference of opinion?

## BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

A. With the personnel on my staff?

Q. Yes.

#### BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

A. I can't really say that it was a consensus of opinion. I didn't canvass everybody on my staff to

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ask them whether or not it was.

Q Whose idea was it to actually issue the Stop Work Order? Do you remember?

BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

A. The idea was presented at the meeting on June 5th at Baybrook by Mr. Viaclovsky and by Mr. Herring that a Stop Work should be considered.

One of the action items from that meeting was that Mr. Hesidence and I would do some further research, and we would amend the NCR ST-5 and make it ST-5A, and that we would take that information and use it as a basis for a potential Stop Work.

MR. SINKIN: I want to distribute a document which we will ask be marked as CCANP 58.

(CCANP Exhibit No. 58 was marked for identification.)

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MR. SINKIN: Before I address this, I would like to move CCANP Exhibit 57 into evidence.

MR. HUDSON: No objection.

MR. REIS: No objection.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: CCANP Exhibit 57 will be admitted in evidence.

(The document heretofore marked for identification as CCANP Exhibit No. 57 was received in evidence.)

# BY MR. SINKIN:

Q. I'll give you a chance to review, Mr. Overstreet --

#### BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

- A. I've reviewed it.
- Q. You've had it.

You mentioned the meeting on June 5th at which the discussion in part dealt with the possibility of a Stop Work Order.

This document is a Houston Lighting & Power office memorandum dated June 5, 1981, to Mr. Overstreet, which I assume is yourself from Mr. Viaclovsky, and the subject of it is "Minutes of Meeting Pertaining to South Texas Joint Nuclear Project Design Review for In-Service Inspection Accessibility."

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Do you recognize this document?
BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

A. Yes.

Q. In your review of this document, is this, to the best of your knowledge, an accurate account of that meeting?

# BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

- A. To the best of my knowledge it is, yes, sir.

  I remember more about Page 3 than I do the first two

  pages. But to the best of my knowledge, it is.
- Q. Turning to Page 3, Item 8 addresses a B&R technical reference document on in-service inspection, and states that "B&R in their ISI manual since 1974 has had criteria related to access design review."

Now, that would be different from an implementing program; is that correct -- access criteria and implementing are different things?

## BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

- A. Not necessarily.
- Q Well, if you turn back to Page 2, Item 7, the notes of the meeting say, "At this time Brown & Root has no implementing procedures."

So I was really comparing it. It says they have implementing procedures -- they do not have, excuse me.

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Item 7 says that they do not have implementing procedures, and Item 8 says they do have criteria.

BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

- A. I see where you're talking about, yes.
- Q So those are two different things, really?

  There's a criteria for what you're supposed to do, and then there's an implementing procedure for actually doing it?

#### BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

- A. I don't know if there's a fine line between the two, but I see the point that you're trying to make.
- Q. Among the six people listed as attendees at this meeting, were there any of the six that thought drafting a potential Stop Work Order was not an appropriate response to the situation?

#### BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

A. Basically all that were in attendance at the meeting were in support of the draft Stop Work Order, with the clarification to Mr. Ulrey's response. He thought that some additional research might be needed, and using that research if, in fact, it warranted it at that time that we should go ahead with it, yes.

## BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. I might add that Mr. Ulrey was the senior management person present at that meeting.

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	Q.	So	Mr.	Ulrey	was	higher	in	the	ladder	than
Mr.	Viaclov	sky	?							
BY	WITNESS	FRA	ZAR:							

A. Yes.

Q. Referring back to I&E Report 81-28, and in particular to the list of attachments at the end, Document No. 1 in the list of attachments says, "HL&P Office Memo Q-7050 dated June 5, 1981."

Now, the document we have before us as CCANP Exhibit 58 is an HL&P office memorandum. It does have a file number on it, Q-7050; but I understand that that's a generic file number, not a unique file number. And it is dated June 5, 1981.

And to the best of your judgment, I guess, is it your understanding that this is Document 1 that's referred to in I&E Report 81-28?

## BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

- A. To the best of my understanding, it is.
- Q. Thank you.

MR. SINKIN: At this time, I would like to move into evidence CCANP Exhibit 58.

MR. HUDSON: No objection.

MR. REIS: No objection.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Without objection, CCANP Exhibit 58 will be admitted into evidence.

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(The document heretofore marked for identification as CCANP Exhibit No. 58 was received in evidence.)

MR. SINKIN: I'm distributing now a document that I would like marked as CCANP Exhibit 59.

(CCANP Exhibit No. 59 was marked for identification.)

BY MR. SINKIN:

Q. This is a Houston Lighting & Power office memorandum dated January 5, 1981 from Mr. Viaclovsky to Mr. Granger. And it addresses, among other things, the position taken by Brown & Root that STP-DC-015 is an implementing procedure, a position reflected in CCANP Exhibit 57.

I see that you are copied, Mr. Overstreet, with this document. And I wanted to ask you to review it as soon as you have a moment.

(Pause while Witness Overstreet reviews

document.)

BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

A. Yes, sir.

Q. At the first sentence of the last paragraph --

BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

A. Excuse me. Where?

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	Q.	The	first	sentence	of the	last para	agraph.
		Mr.	Viaclo	vsky say	s, "As a	result o	of our
thoro	ugh re	view	of the	Brown &	Root IS	I manual	and Pro-
cedur	e No.	STP-D	C-015,	an NCR	ST-5 was	issued o	on
Novem	ber 14	, 198	0, and	at this	time we	have no	reason to
belie	ve tha	t B&R	has i	mplement	ing proce	edures."	

Are you aware of who was involved in the thorough review prior to the issuing of ST-5?

BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

A. Not specifically, but I would think that it would be Mr. Viaclovsky who would be one of the personnel that would be involved in that.

Q. And did you ever have occasion to discuss with Mr. Viaclovsky why STP-DC-015 would appear not to contain an implementing procedure in November of 1980, but after subsequent meetings and discussion with Brown & Root, it would be perceived as having an implementing procedure?

What I'm really after is: Was 015 so vaguely worded that it was subject to two completely different interpretations?

#### BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

A. The words from 015 are quoted right here on this page.

Q. Well, what I'm after -- Here we have a fairly significant procedure, a procedure so significant

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that its absence caused you and others to feel that you
might have to stop the engineering of this project until
it was in place and
BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

A. Excuse me. Would you restate that, please -- what you just stated?

Q. Your testimony earlier was that if you had issued this Stop Work Order, it would have stopped all engineering. And one of the bases for issuing this Stop Work Order was the lack of an implementation plan on the part of Brown & Root. Am I correct?

# BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

- A. Okay.
- Q. All right.

On, say -- Well, let me put that aside for a second. You considered the lack of an implementation plan a very serious deficiency, if it was indeed lacking; is that correct?

# BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

- A. (No immediate response.)
- Q. You wrote an NCR on it, right?

# 22 BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

- A. I wrote an NCR on it, yes.
- Q. Okay. Do you write NCR's on things --

Section 1

## BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

- A. -- that are deficient.
- Q. That are deficient.

What I'm trying to figure out is: Here we have a procedure -- Mr. Viaclovsky sets out the procedure in his memorandum. And he concludes at the bottom that "This procedure does not contain an implementation program."

Yet, some months later this very same procedure, which is basically three sentences long, is discovered to contain an implementation procedure.

Could you just walk me through --

# BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

- A. I'll be glad to.
- Q. Thank you.

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## BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

A. DC-015 is the procedure for design verification for the design of safety-related components for the South Texas Project for systems and components.

One portion of that procedure, which you are -which is quoted here on this page, is for the consideration
for the design verifier. It gives direction to the design
verifier where to find the information that needs to be
considered for access design.

Just this paragraph is not the entire procedure.

Q. The paragraph says that you can obtain the requirements from the vendor or from the manual, and it gives a specific number in the manual.

But those are the requirements. Those are not how to implement. Right?

Or is that the same thing? You look at the requirements, you look at the design. And if the requirements are in the design, you accept the design, and, therefore, you have implemented access engineering.

Is that an accurate description of the process?

#### BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

A. I think there's more than one way to do it, and that's one of the ways to do it, yes.

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Again, this procedure DC-015 is the procedure that governs design verification. If you have followed the requirements of that paragraph that's quoted there as a design verifier, and you look at the design that has been provided by the people who did the design initially, and you have verified that they properly incorporated the requirements of the manual or the requirements furnished by the vendor into the design, then you have verified the design.

You have not performed design --

Q. I understand.

# BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

A. The performance of design is governed by other procedures that are not discussed in this memorandum.

Q. Well, apparently, Mr. Overstreet, at this time you agreed with Mr. Viaclovsky that this paragraph did not have an implementing procedure; is that correct?

I mean you had --

#### BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

A. That's apparent, yes.

Q. You had read -- I didn't hear your answer.

I'm sorry.

## BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

A. Well, you stated that it's apparent. That is apparent.

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Q. Okay. What did you learn -- Well, let me start with -- When you read this, why did you not view this as an implementing procedure?

BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

- A. Why did I not --
- Q When you read this, why did you then conclude that Brown & Root could not say that this was an implementing procedure?

BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

- A. Why did I conclude --
- Q. What led you to reach your conclusion that it was an implementing procedure, when Brown & Root's position was this was it?

BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

- A. The assumption that was made -- This in itself doesn't give you very much information. And unless research is done into the manual and its requirements, just looking at the Procedure DC-015 by itself does not give you much information relative to the access design requirements.
- Q. Did you ever actually review the section in the manual that's mentioned in that procedure? I won't go into the long number. It has got a long number after it.

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#### BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

- A. The ISI manual?
- Q. The ISI manual.

# BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

- A. Yes, sir, I did at some later point in time.
- Q. And after reviewing that requirement in the manual, was it still your position that there was no implementing procedure?

## BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

A. After doing a thorough review myself -- in conjunction with Mr. Hesidence and Mr. Blau -- now this is sometime later you'll understand, this is after the issuance of ST-5A and after the issuance of the draft Stop Work Order, this is right along the time of our August 10th meeting when we were at an impasse with Brown & Root relative to what they considered was adequate and what we considered from our mindset as what we needed.

We sat down and we went through their entire process from system design, design verification, whether or not we felt from our experience and from our judgment whether they had adequate procedures to control the access design.

Q. And was that the first time that you had re-

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015 on the subject of whether they had an implementing procedure or not?

Was this the first time you had reviewed that section?

# BY WITNESS BLAU:

A. Excuse me, Mr. Sinkin, I believe the reference number is the entire manual, not a section of the manual.

Q I see. This long number refers to the entire manual, not to a specific section?

# BY WITNESS BLAU:

A. Yes, sir.

It is a specific section of DC-015 containing the memorandum.

Q. Let me go a step further with this paragraph, though.

It does say -- It gives the manual, the identification number of the manual, and then in quotes it says, "In-Service Inspection."

Is that a section of the manual?

# BY WITNESS BLAU:

- A. That's the title of the manual.
- Q. That's the title of the whole manual?

#### 23 BY WITNESS BLAU:

- A. Yes, sir.
- 25 Q. Okay.

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Well, then perhaps I'm beginning to understand, Mr. Overstreet, how you could feel the way you did in the first area; and that is, what you see here is a reference to a whole big manual.

How thick is this manual? Do you have any idea? 100 pages? 500 pages?

## BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

A. An inch or two inches, an inch and a half, something like that.

Q. So what the designer has told you is "Go look at that inch-and-a-half thick manual, and in there somewhere are the requirements for access engineering" -- BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

- A. Throughout that manual, that's correct.
- Throughout that manual.

And incorporate that entire manual into your design.

#### BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

- A. As it applies to the system or component that you're designing.
  - Q. That you're designing?

#### 22 BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

- A. That's correct.
- Q. And your feeling was that this was not an adequate way of implementing -- just to reference the

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BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

A. No, sir, that wasn't -- When I did the research myself, I felt that the system they had was adequate.

BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. I think, Mr. Sinkin, to relate back to the earlier clarification that I helped with this morning, it's important to remember that Mr. Viaclovsky and his organization were looking at Mr. Blakely's function -- or his group's function; and they had a perception that Mr. Blakely was doing design work.

And it was along that line that they were suggesting that the Brown & Root procedures did not apply to Mr. Blakely's group, DC-015 or SD-002, when in fact those procedures did not apply to Mr. Blakely's group. They were procedures to govern the activities of the design engineering organization, who were doing the design and doing the design verification to provide for access for pre-service and in-service inspection.

So it was on the basis of a misunderstanding by Mr. Viaclovsky as to the actual function of Mr. Blakely's group that this memorandum was generated.

Q. Well, I note that in CCANP Exhibit 57, when Mr. Hawks tells Mr. Granger that there is an

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implementing procedure for assuring access and performing design review, he says, "If you have any questions, call Mr. Blakely."

Now, why would he have Mr. Granger call Mr. Blakely if this wasn't Mr. Blakely's function?

BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. I don't know.

Q. Does anybody else have a clue on that?

No --

## BY WITNESS BLAU:

A. Other than the fact that Mr. Blakely had been established as the focal point for interfacing with the Brown & Root organization for access engineering matters.

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Q. In your testimony you talk about a technical reference document that was to be developed, that's part of this whole access engineering problem.

What is the relationship of the technical reference document to the manual? I --

MR. REIS: (Interrupting) Mr. Chairman --

MR. SINKIN: I believe, actually, that that may

have been --

MR. REIS: (Interrupting) That was asked and answered.

MR. SINKIN: -- testified to yesterday, that it replaced the manual.

# BY MR. SINKIN:

Q. And it was Mr. Blakely's responsibility to develop that technical reference document, is that correct?

#### BY WITNESS BLAU:

A. As far as I know, Mr. Blakely had the total -the coordination responsibility for the development of the
manuals in Brown & Root -- excuse me, of the TRD.

O. The TRD?

## BY WITNESS BLAU:

A. Yes.

MR. SINKIN: Okay. I have a document that I'd like marked as CCANP Exhibit 60.

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I move into evidence CCANP Exhibit 59, please.

MR. HUDSON: Your Honor, we have no objection, although this is one of those documents whose materiality, I guess, is questionable.

The fact that there was this misunderstanding by HL&P's QA organization is well documented in our testimony and through the testimony today of the witnesses. All this document does is substantiate that, but like I said, we will not object to this document.

MR. REIS. We don't object, either.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Well, the document will be admitted into evidence.

(CCANP Exhibit No. 59 was received in evidence.)

MR. SINKIN: Thank you.

The one I'm now distributing, I ask be marked as CCANP Exhibit 60.

(CCANP Exhibit No. 60 was marked for identification.)

BY MR. SINKIN:

Q. This document is a Houston Lighting & Power office memorandum dated September 12th, 1980, from Mr. Herring to Mr. Romeo, and it deals with Audit Report BR-25, and specifically with three deficiencies noted in that audit report.

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Mr. Overstreet, I believe you are copied with this, and I believe -- go ahead and review it.

A. Yes.

BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

Q. In this document there are three deficiencies noted. I believe yesterday those were the three that you were alluding to when you were asked about BR-25.

And Attachment 1 to this document is a list of contacts between HL&P and Brown & Root related to BR-25 and the deficiencies found therein.

To the best of your knowledge, is that list fairly accurate, or accurate?

BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

A. To the best of my knowledge.

Q. Now, the matter, particularly Audit Deficiency No. 2, is one of those matters that eventually emerged in ST-5 as an NCR, that is the updating of the manual, and that was one of the matters which was the basis for your support for a proposed stop work order, is that correct?

BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

A. Not necessarily just the updating of the manual but the time that it was taking to get the action accomplished.

Q. But all I'm asking, the updating of the manual was one of the items you were concerned about when you

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suggested that the stop work order -- when you supported the idea of a stop work order being drafted?

BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

A. No, sir. It was the development and approval of the technical reference document, which would have superseded the manual.

Q. That would have cured the problem of not updating?

# BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

- A. That's correct.
- Q. And you were concerned that it was taking so long for this process to come to conclusion?

  BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:
  - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And perceived a stop work order as one method of bringing it to a rapid conclusion?

  BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:
  - A. It has a way of getting people's attention, yes.
  - O. Yes.
- MR. SINKIN: I would move CCANP Exhibit 60 into evidence, Your Honor.
- MR. HUDSON: Again, Your Honor, we won't object, but question the materiality of the document. All it does is trace the history of various efforts to try and resolve this ADR, which our testimony very clearly sets forth was

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an open ADR from July of '79 to July of '81. Again, no objection.

MR. REIS: The Staff has no objection.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: The document will be

admitted as CCANP Exhibit 60.

(CCANP Exhibit No. 60 was received in evidence.)

MR. SINKIN: Next is a document that I will ask be marked as CCANP Exhibit 61.

(CCANP Exhibit No. 61 was marked for identification.)

MR. SINKIN: This document is a Houston

Lighting & Power Company office memorandum dated June 11th,

1981, from Mr. Overstreet to Mr. Blau, and the subject is a

nonconformance report, NCR ST-5A, and attached to the

memorandum is NCR ST-5A.

BY MR. SINKIN:

Q. Do you recognize this document, Mr. Overstreet?

BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In the I&E Report 81-28, the document list at the back, Document No. 2 is an HL&P Office Memo No. 9 -- No. Q-9000, dated June 11th, 1981.

The office memorandum marked CCANP Exhibit 61 has the generic number Q-9000, and the date of June 11th,

3 5 20024 (202) 554-2345 sir. D.C. STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, A. Yes, sir. 10 MR. SINKIN: I would move CCANP Exhibit 61 into 11 evidence. 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 marked as CCANP Exhibit 62 . 20 21 22

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1981, and is an HL&P office memorandum. Is it, to the best of your understanding, Document 2 as referred to in the NRC's I&E report? BY WITNESS OVERSTREET: A. To the best of my understanding, it is, yes, Q. Then you are familiar with this document, at the time it was issued? BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

MR. HUDSON: No objection.

MR. REIS: No objection.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: The exhibit will be admitted.

(CCANP Exhibit No. 61 was

received in evidence.)

MR. SINKIN: The next document I will ask be

(CCANP Exhibit No. 62 was

marked for identification.)

MR. SINKIN: This document is a Houston Lighting & Power office memorandum dated August 31st, 1981, from Mr. Blau to Mr. Briskin. The subject matter is ST-5/5A.

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# BY MR. SINKIN:

Q. First of all, Mr. Blau, if you would review that document I would appreciate it.

### BY WITNESS BLAU:

- A. I am familiar with the contents of the memorandum except for the notes.
- Q. The handwritten notes are not yours?
  BY WITNESS BLAU:
  - A. No, sir.
- Q. Have you any idea who wrote them, or does any other member of the panel have any idea who wrote them?

  BY WITNESS FRAZAR:
- A. I think those are notes of Mr. Viaclovsky. I seem to recognize his handwriting.
- Q. Well, I note that one of the -- well, the general tone of these handwritten notes is still a seeming disagreement, or at least a sense of discomfort with whether it has actually all been resolved.

Was Mr. Viaclovsky satisfied in August of 1981 that indeed Brown & Root had an implementing procedure and all along had had one, and it was just a misunderstanding?

BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

- A. I don't know.
- Q. Mr. Overstreet?
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# BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

- A. To the best of my understanding, he was.
- Q. He was satisfied?

## BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

- A. To the best of my understanding. I haven't heard anything different from that from him.
- Q. Well, Mr. Viaclovsky is not with HL&P anymore, is that correct?

## BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

A. No, sir.

#### BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. That is correct. He is not with HL&P anymore.

(Pause.)

WITNESS FRAZAR: Excuse me. Mr. Chairman, the witness is going to need to take a break here shortly.

MR. SINKIN: Just one second. I think I can

wrap up this document.

#### BY MR. SINKIN:

Q. Mr. Blau, were you involved, then, in the same kind of process that Mr. Overstreet says that he went through of actual going to the ISI manual, looking at itin depth, looking at the Brown & Root 015, and concluding that indeed there

had been a misunderstanding and there was an implementing

24 procedure there?

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# BY WITNESS BLAU:

A. In preparation for my signing this memorandum,

I went through a review of the requirements of the ISI

manual and the applicability of the procedures and the

relationship of the manual to the procedures with

Mr. Hesidence, and satisfied myself that the statements

that we made in my memorandum were indeed correct, were

accurate.

Q. There's a comment, a handwritten note on the first page of this that the procedures were in the design manual but were not -- were inadequate to meet Appendix B.

Did you lay them side by side, did you evaluate the procedures and read Appendix B and come to the conclusion that the procedures were adequate to meet Appendix B?

#### BY WITNESS BLAU:

A. I did not physically lay the two documents side by side. The discussions that I had with Mr. Hesidence did include a discussion about the comparison to the Appendix B applicability, because of the reference to access for in-service inspection actually stated in the -- in Criterion 3, I believe, of Appendix B.

I didn't do a hold-out comparison of the two documents, no, sir.

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# BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

think it would be hard to draw a conclusion, comparing
Criterion 3 with any detailed implementing procedure
as to whether or not the procedure was adequate. In other
words, there is no -- there's no acceptance criteria in
Criterion 3 of Appendix B that says what an acceptable
procedure is or is not. It simply says you have to have
design control for access -- for in-service inspection.

And then Criterion 5 says you have to have procedures for that, but as far as how you do that, it takes people with a lot of expertise to create the necessary procedures to govern the activities that are going on, and that's the responsibility of the design engineering organization to do that.

Q. Would Mr. Viaclovsky have the ability to assess whether those procedures could achieve the goal of Criterion 3?

### BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. I don't know if he would or not. Mr. Viaclovsky did not work in design engineering, did not have responsibility for design engineering, so I would say that Mr. Blau would be the person who would make the final decision as to whether procedures were acceptable or not concerning the control of design.

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During the time from the date when lack of implementing procedure was first identified as a problem by HL&P and the time that HL&P came to the conclusion that there really was not a problem, just a misunderstanding, did specific problems of access engineering arise? Were there specific instances where the Brown & Root access

engineering program was found to be deficient?

# BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. Not to my knowledge.

## BY WITNESS BLAU:

A. Not to my knowledge, no specific deficiencies in the Brown & Root access program were identified.

Q. Mr. Overstreet?

#### BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

A. Not to my knowledge.

#### BY WITNESS BLAU:

A. In fact, Mr. Sinkin, I think the audit report of ADR -- or the BR-25 audit report had concluded that they had found no programmatic deficiencies in Brown & Root's access program.

MR. SINKIN: I move CCANP Exhibit 62 into evidence.

MR. HUDSON: No objection.

MR. REIS: Mr. Chairman, no objection, but I want it understood, of course, that the handwritten notes

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on it are not to be taken as proof of any matter stated therein -- the truth of any matter stated therein, in the handwritten notes. There is no testimony that any of those matters written on there are true.

JUDGE BECHHOFFER: I think that qualification certainly is apparent. The witness' comments on those handwritten notes can be considered, but the notes themselves cannot be taken for the truth of the matter stated therein.

MR. SINKIN: That was my understanding.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: That CCANP 62 will be

admitted.

(CCANP Exhibit No. 62 was received in evidence.)

MR. SINKIN: This would be an appropriate time for a break. I would suggest it be a quick one.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Five minutes.

(Short recess.)

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JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Mr. Sinkin, again you may

MR. SINKIN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

BY MR. SINKIN:

BY WITNESS BLAU:

resume.

Q. Mr. Blau, can you just tell me how -- when the transfer from a manual to a TRD began?

A. The transfer -- I'm not sure that I can talk about a time frame as far as -- Are you asking relative to the development of the TRD?

Q. Yes --

#### BY WITNESS BLAU:

A. The transfer actually took place when the TRD was signed off --

O. I see.

#### BY WITNESS BLAU:

A. -- and approved and entered into the Brown & Root system.

0. I understand.

When did Brown & Root begin to develop the

TRD is really the question?

#### BY WITNESS BLAU:

A. As we've provided in our testimony, the -Brown & Root in one of their first responses to ADR-BR-25
had committed to provide a TRD as early as -- well, the

commitment was made in late '79, I think, around September.

MR. SINKIN: There's one more document that I will probably be introducing on this topic, but it's being copied. So let me move on to Allegation No. 2 and distribute -- What I'd really like to do is have this marked 64 and leave 63 blank. And when that one comes in, mark it 63 because it deals with the previous allegation.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: That's okay.

MR. SINKIN: I'd ask that this be marked for identification as CCANP Exhibit 64.

(The document referred to was marked for identification as CCANP Exhibit No. 64.)

#### BY MR. SINKIN:

Q. This document is a Brown & Root letter dated June 30, 1981 from Mr. Vurpillat to Mr. Frazar. It discusses the meeting held on June 11, 1981.

Mr. Frazar, this is the -- The meeting on June 11, 1981 is the meeting which you addressed in your testimony regarding Allegation No. 2; is that correct?

In your testimony regarding Allegation No. 2, you talk about a meeting on June 11, 1981. This letter addresses that same meeting; is that correct?

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# BY WITNESS & RAZAR:

- A. Yes.
- Q. To the best of your knowledge, is this letter what is referred to in I&E 81-28 as Document 3?

  BY WITNESS FRAZAR:
  - A. To the best of my knowledge it is.
- Q. In the June 11th meeting, Mr. Frazar, do you recall making the statement that the quality assurance program description and the quality assurance manual were just licensing documents?

### BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. If that's intended to be a quote of something I said in the June 11th meeting, I can't say whether that quote is accurate or not.

about a whole variety of matters pertaining to the quality assurance program description, its use during a particular audit that was then ongoing, and how the auditors could use that document, or not use it as the case may be, for their purposes.

Q Well, I have some notes in front of me of that meeting, and this is in quotes attributed to RAF, which I assume is you.

Was there any other RAF in the June 11th meeting, to your knowledge?

# BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. Those are my initials. Without going back and reviewing who was at the meeting ... just quickly referring, I don't think there was any other RAF in the meeting.

Q The quote is: "There is no requirement that the program description needs to meet the implementation of a current activity. If the NRC proceeds with that interpretation, I will take them to task for them to show me the requirement that we must meet the commitments made in the PD [the program description]."

Do you recall making that statement?

BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. I remember discussion along those lines, and I remember that the discussion related to the subject of organization, because the auditors were having some difficulty matching the organization charts shown in the then current revision of the QA program description against the draft Brown & Root QA manual.

And I believe we were discussing the subject of organization, and it was in the context of the discussion of organization that I made a comment along the lines that there's no requirement that the QA program description be up to date with the current organization that was active or operative on the project, because in our

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QA program description, we made a commitment to -- in response to one of the questions from Mr. Tedesco's letter back in -- I think it was September 24, 1980, we made a commitment to notify the NRC in advance of any substantive changes to the project quality assurance plan that affected the quality assurance program description, with the exception of organization changes which we -- if they are substantive, we would notify them within 30 days after the announcement of those organization changes.

Q. Is it then your testimony that the only difficulty that HL&P auditors had in matching up the quality assurance program description with what was going on in the field resulted from the differences in the description of the organization?

Those were the only differences between the QAPD and the Brown & Root QA manual with the descriptions of the organizational structure?

BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. I don't think that's what I said. I think I said that the quote in the notes that you referred to was in the meeting -- in the part of the meeting where we were talking about organization and whether or not the organization at any point in time would exactly match the QA program description.

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0. The actual quote says "the implementation of the current activity."

Well, was there a similar commitment in the Brown & Root quality assurance manual to notify the NRC of changes similar to the one in the HL&P manual? BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. Brown & Root was our contractor at the time, and I believe in their documents -- and I can't exactly state whether it was in the manual or in the procedures, or it may even be in a section of the QA program description -- it's a pretty thick document -- Brown & Root would notify us as the licensee of any proposed substantive changes.

We would be responsible for notifying the NRC of those changes.

Q. And were there substantive differences between the QAPD and the Brown & Root QA manual? BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

- A. At what time?
- At the time of this audit. 0.

MR. AXELRAD: Could we have the question repeated, Your Honor?

23 BY MR. SINKIN:

> Q. Were there substantive differences between the QAPD and the Brown & Root QA manual at the time of this

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audit?

BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. I think the audit concluded that -- in fact,

I believe the audit report will verify that concerning the

commitments that we had made, which was the reason that I

had requested the audit to be performed in the first

place, that there was no difficulty in terms of the

commitments that have been made, that they were all found

to be implemented, those that were audited.

I can't say for sure whether there were substantive differences because in this meeting -- if you're talking about at the time of the meeting, no -- if there were substantive differences, I would say no. I did not know if there were any substantive differences. We were in the middle of the audit process.

Q. You were in the middle of the audit process?

BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. Yes.

And was the purpose of the meeting to address that audit process ongoing and problems that were arising because of the use of the QAPD?

## 22 BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. The purpose of the meeting was to clarify for the auditors the relationship between the documents they were using -- or how to use the documents that they were

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using and their relationship to the Brown & Root QA manual and the procedures that were then in existence and approved.

Q. What made it apparent that there was a need for clarification?

BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. I beg your pardon.

Q. Why was there a need for clarification? Why was the meeting called?

MR. HUDSON: Objection. It's asked and answered in the direct testimony, Your Honor.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: We will sustain that.

MR. HUDSON: Question 21, Answer 21, on Page

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BY MR. SINKIN:

Q. Your testimony in Answer 21 then is that it was because B&R management objected to the use of the QAPD and the QA manual that this meeting on June 11th was convened?

MR. HUDSON: I think the answer stands as it is. Your characterization is a little bit different than the actual answer.

You say they objected to it.

BY MR. SINKIN:

Q It was causing -- You say it was causing confusion. They were having a difficulty in using it.

BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. Yes.

Q. So they requested the meeting for clarification on how it should be used?

BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. Exactly.

Q. And at that meeting your position was that for day-to-day construction-related activities, a Brown & Root QA manual would be the top-tier program manual, not the QAPD or the QA manual?

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#### BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

- A. I didn't understand that question.
- Q The problem arises, and you addressed that problem in a meeting.

Referring again -- I believe you have a copy of these notes that had the first quote that I read you. In these same notes --

MR. HUDSON: Your Honor, if we're going --

MR. SINKIN: Perhaps I'll distribute the notes so everyone can look at them. They don't have any identification marks, but they were provided by the Applicants as notes of the June 11th meeting.

MR. HUDSON: They're identified in our answers to interrogatories. I believe the ones you're passing out are the ones of Mr. Paul W. Ratter.

Do you wish to have this marked as an exhibit?

MR. SINKIN: We might as well mark it as CCANP Exhibit No. 65.

(The document referred to was marked for identification as CCANP Exhibit No. 65.)

BY MR. SINKIN:

Q. About the fourth line, Mr. Ratter's notes say that this "B&R QA Manual, top tier program manual."

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that Mr. Ulrey?

BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. No.

Q Who is that?

### BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. I believe that is Mr. Vurpillat.

And then it has initials in parenthesis RGU or RGV.

Q. Mr. Vurpillat.

Did you agree with Mr. -- Well, was that
Mr. Vurpillat's position in this meeting, that the Brown &
Root quality assurance manual should be the top-tier
document for the inspection of day-to-day constructionrelated activities?

### BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. Mr. Vurpillat's position in the meeting was that -- concerning the Brown & Root quality assurance program, that the Brown & Root QA manual was the top-tier document in their system in that it described the policies of Brown & Root, Incorporated, relative to quality assurance.

Q. But it was not Mr. Vurpillat's position that HL&P auditors should take that manual as the top-tier document in their audits?

#### BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. Could you repeat that question?

Q Let me rephrase the question.

When HL&P auditors were auditing Brown & Root activities, was it Mr. Vurpillat's position that they should treat the Brown & Root QA manual as their top-tier document for that audit?

### BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. Mr. Vurpillat's position was that for the purposes of this particular audit, that the Brown & Root QA manual should be used as the top-tier document when auditing the Brown & Root organization to determine if the procedures were being implemented properly at the field level.

MR. SINKIN: I don't believe I moved CCANP Exhibit 64 into evidence. And if not, I'd like to do that at this time.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Any objection?

MR. HUDSON: No objection.

MR. REIS: No objection.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: CCANP Exhibit No. 64 will be admitted.

(The document heretofore marked for identification as CCANP Exhibit No. 64 was received in

evidence.)

BY MR. SINKIN:

Q. In this CCANP Exhibit 64, Mr. Vurpillat sets forth what he says was an understanding that was reached at the June 11th meeting.

And he sets out various things -- three, to be exact -- that were part of that understanding. Do you have any significant disagreements with what Mr. Vurpillat said were the understandings reached at the June 11th meeting?

## BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. I believe that's asked and answered in Question 25 and Answer 25 of my direct testimony. Page 12.

Q. So the disagreement that you had, based on Answer 25, was that -- while the letter doesn't say so, the letter could be interpreted to mean that differences between the HL&P QAPD and QA manual and the Brown & Root QA manual would not be documented with an NCR when, in fact, they should be?

Is that essentially -- Or an ADR. Is that essentially the difference?

### BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. That's essentially the problem that I saw when I read the letter, is that it's not specific in terms of the fact that the quality assurance program description is a commitment document. It bears policy information

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inside which we must implement and must meet. I think that's discussed in my reply to Mr. Vurpillat's letter in some amount of detail.

And I think that if his letter had been read by different people, I foresaw that there was a possibility that people might say that the QA program description is not an important document. And that's certainly not the case. It's an extremely important document in that it forms the basis for the QA program that is to be implemented.

And the way that's done is the QA program description represents the commitments. And then we take those commitments and develop the necessary manuals and plans and procedures to implement the program.

We must correctly carry forth those commitments into those manuals, plans and procedures. There is also, though -- and this is one of the unique things about documents that are used to communicate our intent to the NRC licensing staff in what they call the Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation -- is that in this case we put language in there that gives it an idea of generally how we plan to proceed to implement those policy commitments.

And in that sense the QA program description becomes somewhat procedural in certain parts. It's not

20024 (202) 554-2345 D.C. 300 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, intended, though, that we'll take that procedural language and simply xerox it and hand it out to people in the various organizations to do their daily jobs.

We must use our intelligence to put more definition to the types of instructions and procedures that are necessary for people at all levels of the organization to carry out those commitments.

So I could foresee a time when the QA program description language that is procedural in nature, in that it generally describes how we do things, might appear to be at variance with some of the procedures that we in fact have in place in various parts of our organization.

Q. Well, at the time of this audit, wasn't one of the problems that the Brown & Root procedures were rapidly changing, in a state of constant flux, and that HL&P had a problem in auditing them because of that?

BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. I think the audit concluded that that was one of the problems that needed to be identified, that we had not achieved a level of stability with the procedure that we had on the job site, and they felt that we should examine that particular area and attempt to complete the procedure revision processes that were ongoing and get the procedures in place.

Q. Well, if you had a Brown & Root procedural

weren't going to use your own QAPD or QA manual to do the audit, why didn't you scrub the audit until Brown & Root could get its act together; you could see if there were any disconnects between Brown & Root's program and your program, and then have the audit go forward?

BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. Because, Mr. Sinkin, I was a manager responsible for this total program at the job site. And I wanted a reading at that time as to how progress was being made in terms of our implementing the commitments that we had made earlier in the year relative to the QA program description.

I requested the audit for that purpose. I intended to get the information and to use that information in terms of applying the necessary pressures and actions to responsible management, both in Brown & Root and HL&P, to further the development and implementation of our program.

Additionally, Mr. Geiger had come on board about this time. And I felt like that due to the fact that there would be a change in command, if you will, in terms of that organization, that it would be valuable to have such an audit so that Mr. Geiger could utilize the information coming from that audit to help prepare

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him for taking over the management responsibilities of the program.

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MR. SINKIN: I would like this next document marked CCANP Exhibit 65 -- I'm sorry, 66.

(CCANP Exhibit No. 66 was marked for identification.)

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Are you going to do anything with 65, or was that just for identification purposes?

MR. SINKIN: Yes. I would like to move

CCANP Exhibit 65 into evidence.

MR. HUDSON: Your Honor, we'll object to that. This document represents the personal notes of somebody that was at the June 11th meeting, and that person has not been called as a witness, has not had an opportunity to explain what he meant by any particular part of this note.

Mr. Frazar has testified as to a particular paragraph within the body of the notes and whether or not that's something he said, but I don't believe that the document can be admitted for the truth of the matter stated and since it can't be admitted for that, I don't see any reason for it to become part of the evidence in this proceeding.

MR. REIS: Mr. Chairman, I generally agree with the Applicants on that, although I recognize that those come from the Applicants' file again as the notes of an individual who we -- it would be a little hard to admit it for the truth of the matter stated therein.

554-2345 20024 (202) D.C. 300 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, MR. SINKIN: I think the matter is so central, what was said at that meeting and how it was seen and what was done. Perhaps the Applicants would be willing to produce Mr. Rutter to explain what these minutes mean.

MR. HUDSON: No, your -- well, the answer to that is we do not intend to produce Mr. Rutter because the contention we're addressing here is whether or not HL&P management personnel are not committed to respecting the mandates of NRC regulations, and the management personnel that this whole contention is focused on is Mr. Frazar, and he's here as a witness to tell you whether or not he respects the mandates of NRC regulations and what happened at that meeting.

We see no reason to bring anybody else in as a witness.

MR. SINKIN: Well, since witnesses are available on this meeting other than the person who is the central focus, to give a version of the meeting that may perhaps differ from the person who is the central focus of this contention, I would think their testimony would be most useful.

MR. HUDSON: Your Honor, these notes were provided on January 8th of this year to the Intervenors, along with the notes of another individual, both individuals were identified. If Mr. Sinkin had seen the need to call

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either of these individuals as a witness he could have done so. The time has passed for identifying witnesses.

Mr. Sinkin was -- CCANP, rather, was represented by counsel at the last session of this hearing, was aware of the mandate that you made at that time that people be notified and all witnesses be identified on this subject, and CCANP identified no witnesses.

I think they've had plenty of opportunity to decide if they wanted to call Mr. Rutter or the other individual to get their views, and they simply chose not to do that and rested on their laurels. They cannot now force us to bring forth a witness for them.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: I think that's basically correct, that the document should not be admitted. Of course, for identification purposes it will -- it could follow in the record to clarify what Mr. Frazar's answers were concerning certain of the paragraphs. That, of course, is in the record, but we will....

MR. SINKIN: Rather than pursue that anymore, I'd rather just continue with the panel and perhaps I can address that.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: All right. Yes. Our ruling is that we will deny admittance of the document itself.

MR. SINKIN: The next document I'd like to

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distribute is CCANP Exhibit 66, marked for identification.

(CCANP Exhibit No. 66 was marked for identification.)

MR. SINKIN: Okay. This is a Houston Lighting & Power office memorandum dated July 24th, 1981, from Mr. Ulrey to Mr. Oprea.

### BY MR. SINKIN:

Q. I think the only question I have at the moment is, in reviewing this document is this the document that you assume is referred to in I&E Report 81-28 as Attachment 4?

#### BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. Mr. Sinkin, in this case I can't be sure, because the memorandum itself referenced Document 4, assuming that the numbers indicate that this is the memo. The memo is only two and a half pages long, and you've handed me a sheaf of papers that goes considerably beyond that, including other documents that have other identification numbers on them, so I can't be sure.

Q Excuse me, other documents having what kind of identifications?

### BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. Well, for example, if you look in the fourth page of the package you handed me, I see a ST-HL-BR-6341 letter that has Q-5000 document number on it, and has the

20024 (202) 554-2345 D.C. 300 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, same date on it, so I don't know which document it is.

MR. REIS: Mr. Chairman, in order to move things along here, I have been informed that the document referred to as No. 4 annexed to I&E Report 81-28 is only pages -- possibly Page 14 and certainly Page 15 of this document, of the first, and not any other part of the document.

When I say Pages 14 and 15, I'm talking about the document -- Pages 14 and 15 that appear in the document that starts at the fifth page of -- or the sixth page of this package with the number HBR-43 appearing on the first page, and appearing that it's 26 pages long and each page is identified such as Page 14 or 26, Page 15 of 26, and it is only Page 15 that we definitely can say is the reference, and possibly Page 14.

MR. SINKIN: And not Page 7?

MR. REIS: And not Page 7.

MR. SINKIN: You're sure of that?

MR. REIS: Yes, we're sure of that.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Mr. Reis, what is the cover page that obviously was referred to as the item, because -- how do we connect up the numbers listed as the item?

MR. HUDSON: Your Honor, in light of the limited availability of this panel and the NRC witnesses

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being here next, could we defer all of this until the NRC witnesses are on the stand? I mean, only they can really identify what's Attachment 4 to that report.

MR. REIS: I think that would be appropriate.

MR. AXELRAD: Well, you've identified this document. You can ask questions about it.

MR. SINKIN: Right, and deal with it then.

MR. AXELRAD: It's identified as Document No. 4.

MR. SINKIN: Okay. Fine. I appreciate that.

The next document will be marked as CCANP --

actually, before I do that:

# BY MR. SINKIN:

Q. Looking at CCANP Exhibit 66, Panel, are you familiar with the office memorandum on the front and the attachment?

# BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

- A. Is that the document we just discussed?
- Q. It's the one just distributed.

# BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. I'm familiar with it from the standpoint that that is part of the file on this audit that was conducted at my request.

Q And the remaining part, the attached part, you're saying, is part of the audit?

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A.	It's	part	of	the	file.

Part of the file of the audit done at your

### BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. Right. Yes, that's my answer.

MR. SINKIN: The next document I'd like marked as CCANP Exhibit 67.

(CCANP Exhibit No. 67 was

marked for identification.)

MR. SINKIN: This is a Houston Lighting & Power memorandum from Mr. Frazar to Mr. Vurpillat.

#### BY MR. SINKIN:

Q. Mr. Frazar, you returned to work on August the 10th, I believe?

#### BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

That's correct.

And when did you first become aware that NRC investigators were looking into the allegation regarding the QAPD and the QA manual?

### BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

I think it was around the 19th of August when they came into our offices at the Bay Brook Office Park.

Was it from the NRC investigators that you learned there was a problem, and that you then wrote this

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letter to try and resolve -BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

MR. HUDSON: Your Honor, I believe that's been asked and answered. Mr. Frazar testified earlier, as I recall, that upon reading Mr. Vurpillat's letter he had some disagreement with it and he mentioned his response to

I'm not sure what problem you're referring to.

Mr. Vurpillat, and this is his response to Mr. Vurpillat.

I think that answers that question.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: I think that's accurate.

BY MR. SINKIN:

Q. But you had not seen Mr. Vurpillat's letter until -- well, let me ask you, in relation to when the NRC arrived and the day you read the letter from Mr. Vurpillat, what is the chronology there, the time sequence?

BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. I believe that I saw Mr. Vurpillat's letter within a few days preceding the NRC's arrival at our offices. I can't be specific in terms of exact time or exact number of days, or one day or whatever, but it was within a few days.

I might add that after being out for a month on military leave and vacation there's quite a stack of mail to be processed, and I also spent some time at the jobsite during that week I was back to -- I believe I did -- to

determine how things were going on the project; just general getting back up to speed with the status of things after my being away for a month. Plus I was asked by Mr. Oprea to perform a special task assignment that occupied a considerable portion of my time at that particular point that was unrealted to quality assurance.

MR. SINKIN: I would move CCANP Exhibit 67 into evidence.

MR. HUDSON: No objection.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: A point of inquiry first;

I'm not sure if you asked this, but is Exhibit 67 -- the

panel can answer this, or Mr. Frazar, really -- is that

the same as Document 5 listed in Staff Inspection 81-28?

WITNESS FRAZAR: I believe it to be that,

Judge Bechhoefer.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Thank you.

Any objection?

MR. HUDSON: No objection.

MR. REIS: No objection.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: CCANP Exhibit 67 will be admitted.

(CCANP Exhibit No. 67 was received in evidence.)

MR. SINKIN: That will conclude my cross.

MR. REIS: You had an Exhibit 63, Mr. Sinkin.

MR. SINKIN: Oh, thank you, Mr. Reis. All I have to do is figure out where.

MR. REIS: If you'll tell us what it is, perhaps we can even stipulate its admission into evidence.

MR. SINKIN: Well, it was an exhibit that Mr. Gutterman was kind enough to ask be copied, I mean to have copies made.

This will be marked as CCANP Exhibit 63.

(CCANP Exhibit No. 63 was

marked for identification.)

MR. SINKIN: Exhibit 63 is an HL&P office memorandum from Mr. Viaclovsky to Mr. Granger, dated January 15th, 1981, and in the body of the memorandum it refers to two attachments.

The first attachment is identified as

ST-HL-17843. That is not in the distributed copies

because it has already been admitted as CCANP Exhibit 59.

That was the Viaclovsky to Granger memorandum that quoted

DC-015 that we discussed earlier with the panel.

BY MR. SINKIN:

Q. In this office memorandum, Mr. Overstreet, I'd be particularly interested in your reaction, it is communicating to Brown & Root suggestions for what an implementation program should have in it, specifically they were sent to, I believe, Mr. Blakely. Yes, at the

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bottom of Page 1 it says, "I have formerly sent Mr. Blakely a copy of Attachment 2, after he informed us of his plans to develop some implementing procedures and incorporate them into the new TRD."

I'd like you to review Attachment 2, which is a three-page document that has a number of specific implementing procedures for in-service inspection considerations.

MR. HUDSON: Your Honor, I'd like to question the relevance of this inquiry. The contentions that we're addressing here are whether or not prompt corrective action of a particular problem occurred and whether or not we have a consistent policy on the issue of stop work orders, and I don't see how the substance of some suggested implementing procedures are going to further our inquiry about whether or not corrective action was prompt or not, or whether or not we have a consistent policy on stop work orders. It may be a very enlightening intellectual discussion, but I don't think it's going to further the record on these two contentions.

MR. SINKIN: Well, the Applicants are the ones that offered testimony that the implementation procedure debate was a misunderstanding from beginning to end, and we've had extensive testimony from the panel about the implementing procedures, and what I'm doing here is laying

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a foundation, I think, that -- of what an implementing procedure should be, and I have two, three questions based on this that I'd like the panel to answer.

MR. HUDSON: Again, he hasn't tied that back to prompt corrective action of any deficiency or a consistent policy on stop work orders, and those are what the contentions are about.

MR. SINKIN: But I'm also cross-examining on the prepared testimony presented by the Applicants, and in that prepared testimony there's an extensive discussion about how implementation was a problem perceived by HL&P that was in fact not a problem at all.

MR. HUDSON: That's a mischaracterization of the testimony. The testimony is not that implementation was the problem. The problem perceived by HL&P, as the testimony sets out, was that Mr. Blakely was performing either design or design verification and that turned out not to be true. That was the problem.

I don't think this addresses the misunder -- HL&P's misunderstanding of Mr. Blakely's function within the Brown & Root organization.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: I think we will sustain the objection. We will sustain the objection.

MR. SINKIN: I have no further questions of the panel.

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JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Do you intend -- are you offering CCANP's 63?

The fact that we sustained the objection does not necessarily mean that the document itself is inadmissible, because it does tend to show the procedural development of the -- and explain why perhaps it took a little more time, so I can't say that this is irrelevant to that, although I would want -- if you're offering it I'd want to hear the comments of the parties on that.

MR. SINKIN: Well, I did intend to offer it into evidence, yes. I misunderstood the objection and the ruling. I would very much like to offer CCANP Exhibit 63 into evidence.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Are there objections to that?

MR. HUDSON: Well, I think --

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: (Interrupting) With the understanding that we would accept the attachment listed not for the validity of any of the procedures, but as a part of the process for developing a response only.

MR. HUDSON: Yes. Your Honor, we have no objection to it coming in for that limited purpose.

MR. REIS: We have no objection for it coming in for that purpose.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: The Board will accept the document into evidence for the limited purpose described.

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(CCANP Exhibit No. 63 was

received in evidence.)

MR. SINKIN: That concludes my cross.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: All right.

Ms. Buchorn, I take it that you will not have additional cross.

... dadzezonaz ezece.

MS. BUCHORN: No.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Based on the additional testimony this morning, does the Staff have questions?

MR. REIS: Yes, we do.

### CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. REIS:

Q. Mr. Overstreet, did you satisfy yourself, did you go further and satisfy yourself that the persons who were doing the design in matters that involved access were not also verifying it?

# BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

A. Are you stating, sir, the fact that if the person who initiated the design came back and did the design verification himself?

Q. Yes. Did HL&P satisfy themselves in any audit?

# BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

A. I think that was done through the audit process, yes, sir.

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Q And that has been done?
BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

A. Yes, sir. To the best of my knowledge, it has.

Q. Mr. Frazar, going to Question 24, and it talks about Mr. Ulrey assigned another HL&P QA employee the specific job of reviewing the B&R procedures to insure that they addressed the requirements of the QAPD and the QA manual.

Has that audit been performed? Was that audit performed?

# BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. That was not done by an audit, Mr. Reis.

That was done by a review of the procedures. In other words, a review of the manual, the Brown & Root manual against the quality assurance program description. That task was completed and the information was furnished to the project QA organization by the individual that Mr. ULrey assigned.

Q. Did the project QA organization -- did anyone verify the work that Mr. Ulrey's organization had done in that regard?

# BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. We accepted a matrix that was produced by this gentleman in Mr. Ulrey's organization, and we began to do the next step, which is to review the procedures against

the quality assurance program description. You really have to review both because there's both types of language in the quality assurance program description, both the policy which would go in the manual and then procedural which would, of course, go in the procedures.

We began the next step, which was to review the procedures against the quality assurance program description to see that they were consistent.

Q. Going to -- now, it also says, after discussing in Answer 24, after discussing the events of the previous day Mr. Ulrey instructed the auditors to complete the field audit, using the implementing procedures as the basis for audits and not to audit for conflicts between procedures and the upper-tier documents.

Was the field audit there talked about completed?

#### BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. Yes, sir, it was. That was HBR-43, which has been discussed in this proceeding within the last two days.

Q. And what date was that completed on, approximately, or what month was that completed in? BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. It was completed approximately in the early part of July 1981.

Q. In your audits of access and access control,

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Mr. Frazar, this question is to you, do the criterion in Appendix 8, Part 50, play any part?

BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. I seem to remember, and I'm trying to stretch my memory at this point, but I seem to remember that Appendix A -- no, I'm sorry, I'm confused on that. I was thinking of 10 CFR Part 50.55a, which is a section that deals with Code applicability.

I would have to go back and refer to Appendix A to be able to answer your question. I don't know.

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BY MR. REIS:

You don't know how you factor in the requirements of Appendix A in seeing whether the QA pro :ams meet the requirements of the Commission? BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

Mr. Reis, if you could show me Appendix A, I might be able to tell you the answer to your question.

MR. REIS: If somebody has the regular book here, he may be more familiar with that.

WITNESS FRAZAR: Okay. From this I see that Appendix A is just general design criteria for nuclear power plants.

Quality assurance, as I have understood it, deals with the quality assurance program requirements, which are under Appendix B.

Portions of Appendix B to 10 CFR 50 require organizations who are performing design to set up procedures to control those design activities and to control the design verification process relating to the design.

The quality assurance program provides for audits of the engineering organization to see that they are following the procedures that they have set up and approved for that purpose of controlling design and design verification.

So it's through the mechanism of auditing

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criterion 3 of Appendix B and criterion 5, the other related criteria of Appendix B that we -- that the quality assurance organization gets into the business of looking at the design activities.

Q But part of what you do under Appendix B then -- is what you're telling me that part of what you do under Appendix B does not include checking whether the criteria set out in Appendix A are actually included in design?

# BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. That's correct. That's a design responsibility of the engineering organization to take the criteria -- or the general design criteria of Appendix A, produce the safety analysis report from a technical standpoint and to then use those design criteria in the design of the plant.

The quality assurance auditing process audits the design organization according to their procedures that they've set up to do that.

We could, I guess, in a given situation -I don't know that we haven't and I don't know that we
have -- I guess we could take Appendix A and use it as
an audit checklist to see if there are, in fact, procedures in existence that address each and every one of
those criteria in Appendix A.

		I	have	n't		I	don't	have	personal	knowl-
edge	that	that	has	or	has	not	been	done		

Q Do you know whether there is any place in the HL&P organization that performs a check that the criterion are followed?

MR. HUDSON: Your Honor, we're going to have to object to this line of questioning. We let Mr. Reis pursue it for quite a while. It seems to me we've gone far afield of the contentions here and the testimony, and we're getting into the -- you know -- Appendix A, which is the appendix that's addressed, as I understand it, to the designers of the plant, not the QA organization.

MR. REIS: Except to the sense that any quality design of the plant would have to, of course, account for the criterion in Appendix A.

MR. HUDSON: What does that have to do with these contentions?

MR. REIS: We are getting a little afield.

(Laughter.)

MR. REIS: I'll drop it.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: I will sustain that.

BY MR. REIS:

Q You used the term "licensing document." Can you give me a definition of what you meant by that,

Mr. Frazar?

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BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. I think I can give you my definition. A licensing document would be a document that would be prepared by the licensee, which would be submitted to the Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation for their use in review and decisionmaking concerning the acceptability of our proposal relative to design, quality assurance, construction methods, operation and so forth.

Q Do the substantive representations made in such a document have to be met by the licensee?

BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. Either met or changed, but with the official approval of the NRC.

Q Do these licensing documents include the program description that you mentioned before?

3Y WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. Yes, sir. I think I testified to that earlier today.

Q. And do they include the quality assurance manual?

# BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. I don't believe that the quality assurance manual has been submitted as an official docketed licensing document with the Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.

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I know the Commission has copies of it, and we keep them informed of the changes to those documents, including the project quality assurance plan.

But I wouldn't term that as a licensing document, per se.

Q. How about the FSAR? Is that a licensing document?

# BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. Absolutely.

Q. When you -- Going to CCANP Exhibit 64, which is a letter from Mr. Vurpillat that was testified to before -- a letter of August 24, 1981 -- I'm sorry. BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. June 30, 1981?

Q. June 30, 1981.

Was the first time you saw that letter when Mr. Herr showed it to you in your office?

BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. I don't think so. I think I testified earlier that I believe I saw that within the few days preceding Mr. Herr's arrival in our office, as I was sifting through my mail to get back up to speed with what was going on.

MR. REIS: That's all I have.

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# BOARD EXAMINATION

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BY JUDGE HILL:

Q. Mr. Frazar and the other two members, if they are knowledgeable of this, on the 81-28, which is Staff Exhibit 124 on the inspection report -- it's on Page 3 under "Background," it states, "On June 22, 1981 Individual A telephonically notified the reporting investigator."

Do you know who Individual A is?

BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. No, sir.

BY WITNESS BLAU:

A. No, sir.

BY WITNESS OVERSTREET:

A. No, sir.

Q Did you attempt to find out who Individual A

BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. Mr. Herr, during the course of the investigation, asked if we had an employee named Joe Duncan, or something to that effect, or if we would check. I believe we checked and could not identify any such employee, either in current or previous employment records.

At that time I don't believe Mr. Herr identified any relationship between that name that he asked us to

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search out and the particular investigation that he was going on.

It was not until we received the report later that we learned that this information about Mr. Joe Duncan -- whoever that was -- was in fact the alleger who had telephonically notified the NRC.

Q Let me be sure I understand what you're saying. You're saying now your understanding is that Individual A was Mr. Duncan; is that correct?

BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. I'm just taking at face value what the Commission stated in the report here, is that they had a name Joe Duncan.

They asked us during the investigation if we had such an employee or had such an employee. We checked that out and said no, we couldn't find any such record of any such employee.

But even still today, we don't know who Individual A is.

Q And you don't know who made the four allegations?

#### BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

- A. No, sir.
- Q So you don't know either Individual A or Mr.

25 Duncan?

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BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. That's correct.

JUDGE HILL: That's all I have.

# BOARD EXAMINATION

### BY JUDGE BECHHOEFER:

Q I only have one question. CCANP Exhibit 59, the discussion of that, there was some discussion of whether implementing procedures, which are referred to here, could incorporate other material by reference, or whether they have to be self-contained.

Perhaps -- I'd like just a little more elaboration on that. Would an implementing procedure be normally self-contained, or could it incorporate other material?

Now, I realize this was just a full reference to the whole manual. Would an implementing procedure generally not incorporate anything by reference, or would there be --

### BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. No, sir. As a matter of fact, my experience with the hundreds of procedures that I have seen is that it is a general rule that they do incorporate other material by reference.

There are so many industry codes and standards that are so voluminous that if you wrote implementing

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procedures that were self-contained, you wouldn't be able to carry them around.

Q. I see. So that the problem here was more with the broadness of the material that was incorporated than with the generality?

# BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. I didn't see any particular problem. Judge Bechhoefer. It's just normal practice that if you have documents that are produced for a special purpose, that if there are other procedures that need to tie to that, you do it by reference.

Q Right. But I mean your problem -- or the problem pointed out in this memo at least seems to be that the reference to the entire manual was a little broad.

# BY WITNESS FRAZAR:

A. Well, when we develop implementing procedures, normally we'll draw a flow chart of the activities that have to be accomplished.

And then with the flow chart, we divide up the activities in terms of discrete procedures. And where there are lines that cross the boundaries between one activity and another activity, that infers that you have to put a reference to tie the two procedures together, or to tie the two manuals together, so that you have a

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contiguous system for controlling the particular activity.

In this case that's exactly what was happening.

Brown & Root had a whole system for controlling design

and lots of different procedures controlling different
facets of the design activity.

And this manual was like any other code or standard, it was something that was here for reference purposes and was incorporated by reference.

Q. I see.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: That's all the Board has.

Do you have redirect?

MR. HUDSON: We just have one matter to go into on redirect.

# REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. HUDSON:

Q There was some earlier discussion this morning about the -- I think it was Mr. Blau's testimony, but I'm not sure of that -- about changes in codes or standards.

And I believe the statement may have been made that the ASME code had not changed. And that led to some confusion.

It's my understanding, is it not, that addenda to the code are published every six months or

so; isn't that correct?
BY WITNESS BLAU:

A. That is correct.

Q. What did you mean by your statement then that the code had not changed?

# BY WITNESS BLAU:

A. I don't think I made the statement, but I'd be glad to offer some clarification.

The code does indeed change -- Section 11 -- approximately every six months by virtue of addenda that are issued to any -- any addition.

A case in point, the recognized code and the code committed to in the FSAR was the 1974

Edition with addenda through the Summer of 1975, plus

Appendix 3, I believe, of the Winter '75 Edition Addenda.

The fact is that subsequent editions, up until, I believe, the 1977 edition were not approved by the NRC by reference in, I believe, 10 CFR 50.55(a).

So, therefore, even though the code changed, not all the editions and addenda to the code are necessarily approved for use by the NRC.

Q Well, once the South Texas Project has committed to a code, do subsequent editions affect that commitment -- subsequent addenda of the code?

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BY WITNESS BLAU:

A. Not unless we change our commitment to the base code, or unless it's required by the NRC that we do so; and we would do so through the changes to our FSAR and implement the changes through all applicable documents that referenced that particular edition or addenda of the code.

MR. HUDSON: I have no further questions.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: I do have one question that
I forgot. I'll ask it now.

Concerning Allegation 4 of the inspection report, on Page 9 there's a statement at the end of the -- the next-to-the last paragraph that one individual admitted that he was absent during one of the training periods.

Is there any requirement that that person attend such training?

WITNESS FRAZAR: Are you talking about on Page 9 of I&E Report 81-28?

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Yes.

WITNESS OVERSTREET: Is -- Excuse me, Mr.

Chairman, is your question is there a requirement for the people to be trained on the procedures?

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Is there a requirement for that one individual who didn't attend -- was there a

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requirement that he attend?

WITNESS OVERSTREET: Yes, sir, there was a requirement for that. And it was picked up at a later time.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Pardon?

WITNESS OVERSTREET: His training was picked up at a later time, I believe.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: That was my next question.

That's all I have.

Is there anything further?

MR. SINKIN: I have two questions.

# RECROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. SINKIN:

Q. Going back to Mr. Hudson's question -- let me be sure I understand what you said about the code. There was a period of time between '76 and '77 when the NRC was not approving the changes made to the code.

Subsequent to '77, did the NRC again begin approving changes that should have been in the manual?

BY WITNESS BLAU:

A. The answer is no, Mr. Sinkin. The edition of the code, which was subsequently approved, was not imposed upon us for use in the access design. It had to do, I believe, with the in-service inspection rather than

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the providing of access for -- the actual implementation of the NDE program.

In other words, the NRC still allowed the use of the 1974 through Summer of '75 edition, even though they had approved a later edition.

Q. Okay.

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MR. SINKIN: I guess that's all I have.

MR. REIS: No further questions.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: That's all the questions of this panel.

Before we release the panel, is there any more redirect?

MR. HUDSON: I was just going to ask that the panel be released.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: I was thinking, before we release the panel, do we have to do anything more about CCANP 66? Will the panel be required for any purposes of either admitting or not admitting that document?

MR. HUDSON: As I understood Mr. Sinkin's question about it, related to merely whether or not it was Item 4 of the I&E report, and then which portion, Item 4 is selected portions of the document and I think only Mr. Herr can identify what the selected portions of the document were that he was referencing when he wrote I&E 81-28.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Right. Well, if that's the limited purpose, then --

MR. SINKIN: Well, I have a problem, obviously, that there are other parts of this document I consider both relevant and material that apparently Mr. Herr does not intend to identify as Document 4, so my opportunity to get those parts in, I guess, is through this panel.

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audit that addresses the particular allegation at the bottom of the page and the top of the next page. MR. HUDSON: Your Honor, we would agree to allowing Pages 6 of 26, 7 of 26, 14 of 26, and 15 of 26 of this document to come in as Exhibit 66 so that he MR. REIS: The Staff would have no objection JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Which pages, just 14 and 15? MR. HUDSON: 6, 7, 14 and 15. They're marked MR. REIS: (Interrupting) Well, I think he -add 8, I think we have to put in. I think it's 7, 8, 14 MR. HUDSON: I'm sorry. Mr. Reis is correct. MR. SINKIN: I think it would be useful if the actual transmittal letter of July 24th was attached MR. HUDSON: Which transmittal letter?

I would refer specifically to Page 7 of the

MR. SINKIN: To Vurpillat?

MR. HUDSON: Okay. So we have a two-page

Mr. Vurpillat from Mr. Ulrey dated July 24th, 1981, plus
Pages 7 of 26, 8 of 26, 14 of 26, and 15 of 26, which are
attached to that cover letter moved in as CCANP Exhibit 66.
Is that what we want? If so, I move it by acclamation.

MR. REIS: The Staff would have no objection, with the record further showing that they are -- those pages that were just identified are parts of Audit Report No. HBR-43, which is referenced in the subject of the letter.

MR. SINKIN: If we could have just 30 seconds.

Mr. Chairman, I think the only addition we might request would be Pages 25 and 26, because they go to the overall purpose of this audit, which Mr. Frazar testified to earlier.

MR. HUDSON: I question the relevance of that to the contention, Your Honor.

The contention is whether or not an HL&P individual respects NRC mandates, and Allegation 2 deals solely with a meeting that occurred on July 11th and what instructions were given to auditors coming out of that meeting, and to my mind this entire audit report, the actual sbustance of the audit is not relevant to the contention.

MR. SINKIN: The meeting would not have

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20024 (202) 554-2345 D.C. WASHINGTON, REPORTERS BUILDING, S.W. 300 7TH STREET. Mr. Frazar has testified to that fact. There were concerns, confusion, and this documents that there was confusion and talks about the origin of that confusion that led to the meeting that led to the statement. It's all interrelated very clearly, to me. It's only two pages to the record.

(Bench conference.)

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: I think we will admit the transmittal letter, Pages 7, 8, 14 and 15 and 25 and 26.

MR. SINKIN: Thank you.

which we can look at are only those parts that relate to the matters which we've had under discussion, because there's some broad statements in there that don't apply.

There are one or two that relate to the timing that perhaps do apply, so we'll allow those pages in the record.

MR. SINKIN: All right. Then let me just be sure with the NRC. Document 4 is described as HL&P Office Memo Q-5000, dated July 24th. In fact, the first three pages of this are Q-5000, office memo.

MR. REIS: I think that going any further on that, Lanny -- Mr. Sinkin, could be taken up through our witness, and you can further get that down that way. I think that will be explained.

MR. SINKIN: Okay. Then given all of that, we

move 66 into evidence as stated.

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we've admitted the transmittal letter to Mr. Vurpillat, (CCANP Exhibit No. 66 was received in evidence.) MR. HUDSON: I now request that the panel be JUDGE BECHHOEFER: The panel may be excused. (Witnesses excused.) JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Will there be a lot of questioning, in terms of hours? I'm trying to figure whether we should take an hour and 15 minutes, which is usual, or whether we should cut it short by 15 minutes, if that's necessary. We have to get out of here by 5:30 MR. SINKIN: I don't foresee a lot of JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Of the Staff panel. MR. SINKIN: Of the Staff panel. JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Okay, an hour and 15 minutes. (Whereupon, at 12:30 p.m., a recess was taken

1:45 p.m.

# AFTERNOON SESSION

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JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Mr. Gutierrez, are you ready to recall your-- or portion of your panel who are going to deal with 81-28?

MR. GUTIERREZ: Yes, Mr. Chairman, we are.

At this time I would call Mr. Shannon Phillips and Mr. Richard Herr to the stand.
Whereupon,

# H. SHANNON PHILLIPS

-and-

# RICHARD K. HERR

were recalled as witnesses and, having been previously duly sworn, were examined and testified as follows:

MR. GUTIERREZ: Mr. Chairman, as the panel is taking the stand, I might mention that yesterday morning I indicated that the parties were entering a stipulation on Staff Exhibits 112 through 132, and the Applicant was adding a few documents.

Just for your information, I understand that that stipulation now is signed and is being reproduced, and probably at the first break we'll distribute it to the Board and ask that it be approved by the Board.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: That's fine.

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Will the Staff have any additional direct on

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this subject or not?

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first, Mr. Herr, were you the NRC investigator in that investigation?

BY WITNESS HERR:

A. Yes.

Q. And, Mr. Phillips, were you the NRC inspector on that investigation?

BY WITNESS PHILLIPS:

A.

Yes.

On or about October 19, 1981, did you show Mr. Frazar a letter from R. J. Vurpillat to Mr. Frazar, which has been identified as CCANP Exhibit 64?

# BY WITNESS HERR:

A. Yes, I did.

Q. And what was his response to seeing that letter?

# BY WITNESS HERR:

A. Well, as I handed him the letter, I asked him if he agreed or disagreed with the contents, at which time -- after he received the letter, he said that he had not read that letter, he'd have to get back with me later.

He got back with me later and said that he disagreed with part of the contents and would issue a clarifying letter -- position of his own, which he later

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Q. Now, also this morning the Staff provided information that CCANP Document 66 was Document 4 in I&E Report 81-28. However, 81-28 only referenced Pages 14 and 15 of the 26 pages of that document.

Can you provide the Board an explanation as to why only Pages 14 and 15 were significant in your mind?

### BY WITNESS HERR:

A. Yes. 14 -- just to get into Page 15 -- On Page 15 the remark I want to keep. If I had a copy of that, I could pinpoint the one sentence that was important at the time.

Q. All right. I'll provide you with a copy right here.

#### BY WITNESS HERR:

At Page 15 of 26, the second paragraph and the last sentence, and I'll read: "No additional review of the program description was performed after this meeting on June 11, 1981."

The reason that that became somewhat important in the investigation is t at, as I interviewed the auditors that were performing that particular audit and also in response to Allegation No. 2, they expressed some desire or feeling that they were being restricted

from performing their audits appropriately, and they pointed this out saying, "Hereafter we were told we couldn't do it anymore. We stopped, went back to Houston and never again did what we were trying to do."

And that was their evidence to me that they were -- had been hampered from completing their audit.

Q. Thank you.

This is addressed to either of you now.

During the course of your investigation, which resulted in 81-28, did HL&P management fail to assure timely corrective action of Brown & Root in the area of access engineering?

### BY WITNESS PHILLIPS:

A. I think I can adequately address that. We discussed this during the inspection -- Mr. Herr and I -- and we looked at all of the actions that had taken place relative to HL&P's audit, all their corrective action effort.

We determined that, of course, Brown & Root's corrective action was untimely. There was a little bit of a gray area in trying to decide whether or not HL&P in fact had not taken timely corrective action. So we looked into it and evaluated it as well as I could.

It was my technical judgment that based on all of the corrective action that had been taken to date,

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that their actions were adequate.

Q Did your investigation reveal that the HL&P management did not have a consistent policy on the issuance of stop work orders?

### BY WITNESS PHILLIPS:

A. No, we did not determine that they in fact did have a consistent policy in terms of stop work orders.

The procedure, I believe, was previously referenced by Mr. Frazar in his testimony that those procedures do exist, which give the guidelines for stop work authority.

Q. Did your investigation reveal that HL&P management was not committed to respecting the mandates of NRC regulations?

### BY WITNESS PHILLIPS:

A. We found that they were committed to following the mandates of NRC regulations, commitments, requirements.

Q And my final question is: Did your investigation reveal that HL&P management failed to effectively implement a QA program?

### BY WITNESS PHILLIPS:

A. That kind of a question really is outside the scope of this particular inspection because this -- the scope of this particular investigation -- I said "inspection" -- investigation was very specific in

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nature. And that was to address specific allegations.

As you have heard in the past testimony by other panels, we spent well over a year -- almost two years and many, many inspections in trying to assess whether their QA program had been adequately established, executed and so forth.

So there's no way that I could really answer that question, not in terms of 81-28. That was not the purpose of the investigation.

Mr. Herr may have a comment, too, on that.

He was the lead investigator.

BY WITNESS HERR:

A. Very narrow in scope, we went after the allegations. We did not go after a generalized policy or performance or anything like that. Very narrow.

Q. Thank you.

MR. GUTIERREZ: Mr. Chairman, with that, I would propose to turn the two panel members over for cross-examination.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Before starting crossexamination, perhaps the panel could confirm what counsel
told us yesterday, that in Allegation 2 the reference
to Individuals S and Y should be instead to Individual X
at the place on Page 6 of the --

WITNESS HERR: That is correct.

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WITNESS PHILLIPS: I did not give the designator, so Mr. Herr knows those designators whereas I may not.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Thank you.

Mr. Sinkin.

### CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. SINKIN:

Q Mr. Herr, I would like to go into a little of the background of this investigation prior to getting into the substance.

Your investigation notes that on June 22, you received the allegations in a telephone call, and that they were based on -- according to the caller, an individual who identified himself as Joe Duncan.

Other than asking HL&P whether they had an employee named Joe Duncan, did you do anything else in your effort to identify whether that was a real person?

MR. GUTIERREZ: Objection, Mr. Chairman. What is the relevance of that and the materiality of that to the new proposed contentions -- the new contentions?

I'm sorry.

MR. SINKIN: I'll withdraw the question.

I do want to ask some questions on the background leading up to this investigation as to how it was conducted, which I see as relevant to the findings that

resulted.

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BY MR. SINKIN:

Q. On July 29, 1981, did you and Mr. Joseph Tapia travel to San Antonio to discuss the allegations with Individual A?

### BY WITNESS HERR:

A. Mr. Tapia and I did travel to San Antonio to discuss the allegations of Individual A on or about the 29th. I don't know the exact date. I'd have to check my airplane ticket or something.

Q. You had not up to that time begun your investigation?

### BY WITNESS HERR:

A. No.

And your investigation actually began then in August; is that correct?

### BY WITNESS HERR:

A. Well, I considered -- when I went to Jan Antonio, as part of the investigation.

Q. But going to the site to --

#### 21 BY WITNESS HERR:

A. Yes --

Q. -- was in August.

Mr. Phillips, in response to a question from Mr. Gutierrez, the question was whether HL&P had failed

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to take timely action in resolving this problem.

And in your response you said that Brown & Root's corrective action was untimely, that HL&P's was a gray area, and that you looked at their actions and decided that they were adequate.

For how long have you been aware of the problems with access engineering identified as part of this investigation?

### BY WITNESS PHILLIPS:

A. Specifically as far as access, that was the first time that I was aware of it.

However, I had been reviewing audit reports relative to Show Cause Order Item 9 and was well aware -- it was documented in some of my past reports that was in Panel 3 that there were some unsatisfactory conditions in terms of audit findings -- HL&P's audit findings of Brown & Root design -- engineering organizations, et cetera.

Q. Well, did your review include BR-25?
BY WITNESS PHILLIPS:

A. My review included BR-25 and 43. 43 was documented in NRC I&E Report 81-30.

81-07, I believe, by memory, refers back to what I just said, that I was in the process of reviewing audits and found some areas where HL&P had problems and

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was tracking this in my review of Show Cause Order Item 9.

Q. Did you not see BR-25 when it was actually issued?

### BY WITNESS PHILLIPS:

A. I don't usually see an audit report when it's issued. Usually what happens typically is that we periodically go to the audit office and review a sampling of audit reports.

So it might be at a much later date. In fact, it would have been in this particular -- if you're talking about BR-25, it would have been much subsequent to the issue date.

BY MR. SINKIN:

Q I guess the problem I'm having is that out of those audits and NCR's, one of the central issues they addressed was a lack of implementation program for access engineering.

But I hear you testifying that you were really only aware of that problem when this investigation began in August of 1981.

### BY WITNESS PHILLIPS:

A. Specifically aware of the acute issue of a Stop Work Order pending and this type of thing is what I intended there.

Q. I see.

#### BY WITNESS PHILLIPS:

A. I did not pay -- attach a special attention to that. I usually look at an audit in its overall context, and may not get -- and would not probably get down into eachlittle specific detail unless I see something that's really out of order.

Q. Well, I'm puzzled by your characterization of HL&P's actions in resolving the lack of an implementation plan as adequate, which is how you characterized them in response to Mr. Gutierrez's question.

# BY WITNESS PHILLIPS:

A. Okay. To clarify a little bit in that

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particular instance, if I went into any licensee's office, and everyone of them have racks and reams of audits, you would probably be able to go through their audit files and find ADR's -- or if it's a nchconformance reporting system file, you will be able to go through there and you will have questions where you really in your opinion may not consider something timely or not.

They may in their opinion, based on all of the actions they took, they thought that things were timely.

The person who is looking at the audits many times is second guessing things that he only sees on paper. It's not all the actions.

And usually what we look for is to see a demonstration that the licensee is taking action. Had I gone in and found out that there was no action being taken on HL&P's part, I would have considered that unsatisfactory and would have recommended a violation.

Q. But the question is really timely action to resolve the problem, in other words, to clear the decks of that problem.

And I want to be sure that in your answer to Mr. Gutierrez, that you're not -- Well, are you taking the position that because they were addressing the problem that that in and of itself means they were timely resolving the problem?

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MR. GUTIERREZ: Objection. That was asked and answered.

And a further objection is that I don't want the question I asked to be mischaracterized. I could reread it, if Mr. Sinkin would think --

MR. SINKIN: That's fine.

MR. GUTIERREZ: The question I asked is:

Did HL&P management fail to assure timely corrective

action by Brown & Root was taken in the area of access
engineering?

And I believe Mr. Phillips answered that by saying that he checked to see if HL&P was aware of that and on top of it, not that they were solving access engineering problems.

He would have been concerned if they were not aware of it.

MR. SINKIN: Well, hearing Mr. Gutierrez's question again -- failed to assure timely corrective action. Your conclusion was that Brown & Root did not take timely corrective action.

Now, how can Brown & Root not take timely corrective action, but HL&P gets a plus mark for assuring that they did?

WITNESS PHILLIPS: Okay. I will attempt to clarify it.

STREET.

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MR. SINKIN: Okay.

WITNESS PHILLIPS: Like I said to begin with, it's a little bit of a gray area. Okay.

Number one, Brown & Root didn't do certain things. HL&P documented it. They didn't like that they didn't do certain things.

Then I'm sure that in the interim Brown & Root says, "Okay, we will do thus and so." Okay. So you proceed on that time frame for a while.

And then you get down to -- for a while, and then you have another meeting, and they said, "Okay, you didn't do this. So what about it?"

Okay. Do you take action at that point?

Well, then their management may come in and say, "Okay,
we've got this great plan now. We're going to give this
to you. And we're going to take this."

Well, you can have a whole series of steps like that. Do you stop at the first one? Do you give no one more than the first chance? Is it two? Is it three? Is it four?

It's very difficult to assess at what time

HL&P should have taken stronger corrective action. The

only thing that I have stated during that particular in
vestigation, that perhaps a corrective action request

might have been issued in the interim. That would have been

11-16 the only other thing.

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BY MR. SINKIN:

BY WITNESS HERR:

Q Mr. Herr, in your discussions with the QA auditors about their opinions and feelings that led to them drafting a Stop Work Order, was it their feeling that HL&P had taken adequate action to resolve the Brown & Root problem?

A. I think I answered that question --

MR. AXELRAD: May we just get a clarification?

As I understand the question, Mr. Sinkin began, "In your discussions with QA auditors" -- of their drafting of a Stop Work Order. Which discussions in specific is Mr. Sinkin inquiring about?

MR. SINKIN: Okay. Well, let's start with your discussions with Individual C.

BY MR. SINKIN:

Q In your discussions with Individual C, did
Individual C feel that up until the time he drafted the
stop work letter that his own operation, NL&P, had
been effective or had been -- Well, obviously they hadn't
been effective or they wouldn't be issuing a Stop Work
Order.

Was he in any way dissatisfied with what HL&P was doing, in terms of getting this problem resolved?

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MR. GUTIERREZ: Objection, Mr. Chairman. I don't think Mr. Sinkin -- I think the question is overly broad, number one.

Number two, there's no foundation for it in that we have yet to get from Mr. Herr exactly what he asked Mr. C, what kind of information he developed.

And before that, we get the question: Was he ever dissatisfied? I just think there should be a couple of foundation questions as to what Mr. Herr developed from Mr. C.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: I think --

MR. SINKIN: Let's walk it through then one at a time, starting with Page 4 of I&E Report 81-28.

BY MR. SINKIN:

Q. You say, "The investigation disclosed an HL&P memorandum" -- well, I guess we should confirm -- Do you, by any chance, have a set of the documents that have been introduced so far today?

BY WITNESS HERR:

A. No, sir.

Q. You don't? Okay.

Referring to CCANP Exhibit No. 58, my question will be whether that is the HL&P memorandum that you referred to as Attachment 1 in the I&E report.

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BY WITNESS HERR:

A. Yes.

When you say that "The investigation disclosed," did an individual give you that document? Did you find it in the file cabinet?

BY WITNESS HERR:

A. I don't recall if an individual pointed this out in a file, or I got it in a file myself, or not. I just don't recall how I got possession of this.

I think I may have discovered it in a file.

Q. Let me just make a quick run-through and knock them all off while we're at it.

Looking at CCANP Exhibit 61, is that what you referred to in your report as Attachment 2?

MR. GUTIERREZ: You mean Document 2, correct?
You asked him whether that was Attachment 2.

Is it "Attachment"? I don't have it before me. I just want to make sure the record is clear.

MR. SINKIN: Yes. They're referred to in the body of the report as "attachments" and then listed in the back as "documents," so I'm using them interchangeably.

WITNESS HERR: Yes.

23 BY MR. SINKIN:

Q. That is a "yes" to my question?

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A. Yes.

Q. And as far as CCANP Exhibit No. 64, is that what you referred to as either Attachment or Document 3? BY WITNESS HERR:

A. Yes.

Q. And CCANP Exhibit 67, is that what you referred to as Attachment or Document No. 5?

### BY WITNESS HERR:

A. Yes.

Q. Okay.

Q. All right. Returning to Page 4, either from a person or a file cabinet, somewhere, you got hold of this HL&P memorandum which states -- the attachment to the memorandum is ST-5, which states that Brown & Root engineering does not have implementing procedures for assuring access, and the document says that Mr. Hesidence and Mr. Overstreet would develop a potential stop work order regarding that problem. I'm referring to Document 58.

We've already had Individual C identified as Mr. Overstreet by the Applicants, and L as Mr. Hesidence by the Applicants.

If there's no objection, I'd like to have you just confirm that that's true.

### BY WITNESS HERR:

A. I don't know if I could confirm or deny that.

I'd like to check with my....

MR. REIS: I don't see where it's material to this proceeding whether it can be confirmed or denied, and therefore I would object to the question.

MR. SINKIN: Well, all right. We'll just take the two documents as somehow relating to each other.

BY MR. SINKIN:

After looking at this document and seeing that Mr. Hesidence and Mr. Overstreet were going to develop a potential stop work order, did you go and talk to

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Mr. Overstreet about that?

BY WITNESS HERR:

A. Yes

Q. And in talking with him about why he wanted to develop a stop work order, what were the reasons that he gave?

### BY WITNESS HERR:

A. As to why?

Q. Why they were going to do a potential stop work order.

#### BY WITNESS HERR:

A. Because he was ordered to do so by this thing I showed him.

Q. Because he was ordered to do so?

#### BY WITNESS HERR:

A. Well, I said, you know, are you familiar with this memo, and he said yes. I said, it told you to do something. He said yes. Why did you do it? He said because it told me to do something.

Q. Did you explore with him how he felt about doing it, outside of the fact he had been ordered to?

BY WITNESS HERR:

A. It never came up. I never asked him that.

BY WITNESS PHILLIPS:

A. Could I clarify just for a moment? An order,

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in this instance, I think, may be interpreted as an agreement to do so.

I understand. The memorandum indicates there was a meeting and there was an agreement these guys would do it.

#### BY WITNESS PHILLIPS:

- Right. Which means that he agreed to go ahead and do it. He saw a need.
  - And he has so testified.

You then proceeded, during the course of your investigation, to identify various documents that supported the allegation that there was a problem with implementation in the access engineering area, is that correct?

MR. GUTIERREZ: I'd object to that question. Mr. Herr is being asked to confirm there was a problem in the access engineering area. I don't understand the question.

MR. SINKIN: What I'm looking at, on Page 5, Paragraph 3, through conversations with J, K, S, and M, all HL&P QA personnel, you apparently were able to identify documents in which access engineering, or access design, it says in your report, was noted as a problem. BY MR. SINKIN:

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0. Is that correct?

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BY WITNESS HERR:

A. Yes.

Q. And then you say, in addition, this investigation -- the investigation, excuse me, disclosed that a consultant report dated May 1981 from the Quadrex Corporation also identified B&R access design problems. Is that correct?

BY WITNESS HERR:

A. Yes.

Q. Did you get the consultant's report from an individual, from a file cabinet; how did you come to see the Quadrex Corporation report?

MR. GUTIERREZ: Objection, Your Honor. I thought the Board has already ruled that any questions about the Quadrex report would be deferred to the second phase of this hearing.

MR. HUDSON: Your Honor, we would like to join in that objection, but on the grounds of materiality or relevance. How Mr. Herr came to acquire that report does not appear to me to be relevant to whether or not HL&P took prompt corrective action or whether or not HL&P has a consistent policy on the issue of stop works, and that's what we're here to decide.

MR. SINKIN: Well, Mr. Chairman, we've been introducing into evidence various documents that deal with

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the problems that existed, and we now have identified in an I&E report another document, a consultant's report from the Quadrex Corporation as identifying B&R access design problems.

I'll withdraw the question about -- well, no, I want to understand how in this investigation Mr. Herr found these various documents, that the process was, and whether he was getting them because the QA auditors were saying this is it and you should see it, because it was of concern to them, whether he found it becuase he opened a file drawer and reviewed what was in it. I think that is relevant to the attitudes of the personnel that he was conducting the investigation regarding, and the personnel cooperating in the investigation.

MR. GUTIERREZ: Mr. Chairman, with that explanation, I'd also object on materiality and relevance. HL&P's willingness and cooperation with the NRC has already been the subject of extensive testimony by the third panel. These two men were asked to come back on a rather specific report, 81-28, and four specific contentions, and how in this specific report four documents were obtained is hardly material to the overall responsiveness of the Applicant.

MR. SINKIN: Well, I'm trying to lay a foundation, Mr. Chairman, for further questions. I want to -- I'm going to go into how these people felt about the

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audits and about the reports and what their feeling was at the time of this investigation. It's the same line of questioning I've been pursuing since I started.

(Bench conference.)

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: As to the Quadrex report, we will sustain the objection at this time. Maybe in Phase 2 we'll explore more on that.

#### BY MR. SINKIN:

Q. Are you the one, Mr. Herr, that talked to Individuals J, K, S and M?

### BY WITNESS HERR:

- A. Yes, I am.
- Q. You're the one that interviewed them?

  BY WITNESS HERR:
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And their main concern, according to this report, was whether Brown & Root was taking effective and timely corrective action, is that correct?

#### BY WITNESS HERR:

- A. Yes.
- Q Did they at any time express their opinion about whether their operation was adequately responding to that concern?

### 24 BY WITNESS HERR:

A. Are you saying, did they put themselves on the

report by saying, you know, we're not doing it either?

Is that what you're saying? I'm trying to understand.

Q. Well, did they say -- you know, I don't want to put words in your mouth. I'll give you a totally hypothetical, on no basis. Did they say anything like, well, so and so had responsibility for getting this resolved back in such and such and he just hasn't been able to do it?

MR. GUTIERREZ: Objection; overly broad and vague question.

him an example of an answer. He asked for an example.

Let me try again.

#### BY MR. SINKIN:

Q. Did any of the HL&P QA auditors that you interviewed express any dissatisfaction with HL&P's approach to getting Brown & Root to resolve, in an effective and timely manner, these concerns?

BY WITNESS HERR:

A. Not that I can recall. As I stated in my report, they really weren't concerned with stop work or any other avenues of approach. They were just mainly interested in getting the response, getting it done, and that was their overall, overriding concern.

Q. At the top of Page 6 is Individual W. Did you

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interview him, Mr. Herr?

### BY WITNESS HERR:

A. Yes, I did.

Q. Okay.

#### BY WITNESS PHILLIPS:

A. By the way, I also was in the interview process.

Q. Okay.

### BY WITNESS PHILLIPS:

A. I was listening, primarily, and giving technical support, but I was there.

Q. Okay. And Individual W, after reviewing

NCR ST-5A, said that he would have supported a stop work

order because Brown & Root had not resolved this problem

in a timely fashion. Is that correct?

### BY WITNESS HERR:

A. Effective and timely corrective action, that is correct.

Q So his opinion was -- was that in the context of he would have supported a stop work order as opposed to Individual Y contacting Brown & Root for a meeting, or was that just an isolated "would you have supported a stop work order"?

### BY WITNESS HERR:

A. I just isolated asked him the question.

Q. Woul

A. Exactly.

BY WITNESS PHILLIPS:

A. I can add something here also.

Would you have supported?

There's a little bit more information relative to the fact that he was discussing a new corrective action system that HL&P intended to put in place, which I think is documented as a follow-up item in my Report IE 81-30, wherein he stated that as a matter of principle that the new system should be one of such that would give a deadline and then if people don't respond to it adequately in a certain time, he would just issue a stop work order sort of to get people's attention.

Q. Had you been involved in the development of that new system?

BY WITNESS PHILLIPS:

A. No, I hadn't. That was the first time that I was advised that the new system was coming about. I had been involved in several audit deficiencies, which I previously mentioned, where it appeared that something needed to be done relative to getting Brown & Root's attention.

Q. Moving to Allegation No. 2, as I read that allegation -- in fact, as I read the investigative findings,

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District and some of the sound of the sound

Individuals B, N, S and O confirmed that Mr. Frazar,

Individual X, had made a remark, or words to the effect,

or stated words to the effect that the FSAR and the new QA

program were just licensing documents, not a regulatory

item.

Is that a correct reading of the investigative finding?

### BY WITNESS HERR:

A. Yes.

Q. Now, in their view of what Mr. Frazar had said, did they perceive that he was saying these two documents are just something we prepared for the NRC to license but not something against which we measure our performance?

Is that the distinction they perceived him to be making?

#### BY WITNESS PHILLIPS:

A. In this particular instance, I think perhaps that was their understanding. His -- or his inference; however, I would state that it is not general procedure at any site that I've ever been on where audits are performed that auditors take the QA program description down as a checklist to measure the construction activities or OA activities at the lowest tiers.

In some instances at some sites I have been on the QA auditors at site did not even have access to the

FSAR's, SAR's. Their sole guidance was QA manuals and
QA procedures and the corporate management of those, at
those sites stated that it was engineering and higher QA
management's responsibility to assure that those QA
description requirements were placed into those QA manuals
and QA implementing procedures and were not the
responsibilies of those personnel on the site.

So site QA personnel may not know of QA program descriptions. I think he was trying to say that that might not have been the time and the place to be measuring the --

Q. Well, excuse me, Mr. Phillips, I'm not sure, if you were not present --

MR. GUTIERREZ: Mr. Phillips was trying to respond to your question. If he says something that you want to follow up on, that's fine.

MR. SINKIN: No, he's making a statement as to what Mr. Frazar said at a meeting which he --

MR. GUTIERREZ: (Interrupting) You asked him what he thought people were perceiving, a very general question, and he's trying to give you a complete answer.

I don't think you should be cutting him off.

Obviously, you can follow up on anything he says.

MR. SINKIN: I don't believe this witness is competent to say what Mr. Frazar was attempting to communicate.

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MR. HUDSON: That's exactly the question you asked him, was what was Frazar attempting to communicate as perceived by the QA --

MR. SINKIN: No, sir, I asked --

MR. GUTIERREZ: You asked him what the auditors were perceiving Frazer saying.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Let the witness finish what he started.

MR. SINKIN: I would like on the record,
Mr. Chairman, the fact that this witness was asked
Individuals B, N, S and O perceived Mr. Frazar as saying
something, what did they perceive him as saying.

He is now testifying as to what he thinks

Mr. Frazar was saying, and I don't believe he's competent

to testify as to what he thinks Mr. Frazar was saying

because he wasn't at the meeting.

MR. GUTIERREZ: And my only point is he should -- Mr. Phillips should be given an opportunity to finish his answer, and if Mr. Sinkin wants to make that point in a follow-up question, he's free to do that.

MR. SINKIN: I'll do that.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Right. Let the witness finish.

BY WITNESS PHILLIPS:

Q. Okay. First, I guess part of my answer here is

based on the fact that in the interview process this was discussed in detail, so I don't know whether that makes me qualified or not. But we were trying to get at what he said and what others said. But I also listened to what others said, and I'm making the judgment of what they said versus what he said, and it appears to me that he was trying to say that taking the QA position -- QA program description to the lower levels is appropriate but not during this particular audit, and that someone else would have the responsibility of auditing, reviewing, or whatever else the QA program description, and that would be his prerogative as a manager.

Now, those who reported to him may disagree, and honestly disagree. However, I would also state that if they in their -- in the due course of running a routine audit they saw some kind of disconnect that led back to the QA program description, it's very ordinary that an auditor, if he sees a problem with procedure, then he will go to the QA manual. If the answer is not there, then he may go to the QA program description, and if the answer is not there he may end up at the FSAR to see if the answer -- and if the answer is nowhere, then they should document that they've got a problem all the way up the line. But you don't start up at the top at the QA program description carte blanche.

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BY MR. SINKIN:

But the -- well, my question is about the perception of Individuals B, N, S and O. Was it their perception that what Mr. Frazar said in that meeting was that you go to the procedure and if you have a problem you go to the QA -- the B&R QA manual and that's where you stop; that the other two documents, the QAPD and the FSAR are only prepared for the NRC in order to get a license and are not something you continue on up the line with?

### BY WITNESS PHILLIPS:

- That may have been their perception.
- Was that the perception they communicated to you? Is that what they said they thought Mr. Frazar said? BY WITNESS PHILLIPS:
- The best I can remember, they felt that way. I'm not sure that it was appropriate that they did feel that way. Maybe Mr. Herr can speak to that.

#### BY WITNESS HERR:

- I believe they felt that way.
- That was their perception?

#### BY WITNESS HERR:

They really didn't dwell on that too much. The emphasis that they were trying to make was not necessarily all the intricacies that you and Mr. Shannon

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have discussed here. Their emphasis was they were being prevented from doing what they thought, what they perceived they should be doing.

Q. And what is it that they perceived they should be doing?

#### BY WITNESS HERR:

- A. That, again, is what you two were discussing.
- Q. Okay. They perceived they should been able to go up the line?

#### BY WITNESS HERR:

A. They perceived they should have been able to conduct their audit in accordance with the way they had performed it in the past, or whatever. When we got into the technical issues, Mr. Shannon, in the interviews, entered in and discussed the technicalities. To me, they were concerned that they were not able to perform the audits in the manner in which they felt or perceived they should have been able to perform them with the freedom -- I stopped right there. When we got into why, then they started talking to Mr. Phillips, into the intricacies of the various documents. I was, again, mainly concerned with....

Q. Fine.

Mr. Herr, I just want the record to be clear on one point. Turning to Page 7, in the first paragraph,

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about the middle it says Individual X stated that he only read the letter from Individual Z within the past day or so.

I believe in answer to Mr. Gutierrez you said that when you showed Mr. Frazar the letter he had not seen it before.

### BY WITNESS HERR:

- No, I said he had not read it before.
- He had not read it before. 0.

And this statement seems to be slightly different than that. It says -- this statement says that he had only read the letter within the past day or so.

Is that saying that he read it when you showed

it to him?

#### BY WITNESS HERR:

Yes.

That's what that says. Okay. Fine. 0.

To your knowledge, when the individuals who were concerned about having lost their freedom to audit as they saw was proper read the letter that Mr. Frazar wrote subsequent to your visit with him, were they satisfied that they had been restored to their full authority?

#### BY WITNESS HERR:

Yes, they were satisfied.

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MR. SINKIN: That concludes my cross-

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JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Mr. Hudson or Axelrad?

MR. HUDSON: Yes, Your honor, we do have some cross-examination.

Following the cross-examination or the conclusion of this panel's testimony we will offer the stipulation that we discussed earlier. We decided just to postpone it until the next break.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Fine.

#### CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. HUDSON:

Q. Mr. Herr, I have one question, I think, for you -- one area to explore.

Were you here this morning for Mr. Frazar's testimony?

BY WITNESS HERR:

A. Yes, I was.

Q Do you recall Mr. Frazar testifying that following a meeting with the HBR-43 auditors, Mr. Ulrey assigned another individual in the QA department the task of comparing the QAPD and the Brown & Root QA manual to see if there were any disconnects between that and that this task was done and a matrix checklist sort of comparison was completed.

BY WITNESS HERR:

A. Was that in reference to his Answer No. 24?

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Q. DV WITNE

## BY WITNESS HERR:

Yes.

A. I was here when he read that, yes.

Q. Are you aware of any information that indicates that that review was not done in the manner that Mr. Frazar described?

### BY WITNESS HERR:

A. Let me answer your question this way. The manner in which it was described confused me a great deal as to what he was referring to.

I didn't know if he was referring to the audit on 11 June or the total audit identified as H-something -- 43.

That was my concern; I couldn't understand which one he was referring to.

As I understand his answer, he was referring to the 43 audit, which is the total encompassing audit, which I had no problem with.

Q. Is it possible that he could have been referring to a review outside of that audit, something in addition to Audit 43, as you understood his testimony?

MR. GUTIERREZ: I object. What might be possible, I don't think Mr. Herr is competent to answer that question.

MR. HUDSON: Well, I qualified it at the end,

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"as you understood his testimony." BY MR. HUDSON:

As you recall his testimony, is it possible that he was referring to some activity which took place outside the bounds of Audit HBR-43?

MR. GUTIERREZ: My objection still stands. What Mr. Herr thinks -- I don't think Mr. Herr is competent to answer that question.

MR. HUDSON: Well, Your Honor, he heard Mr. Frazar's testimony. If he heard something in Mr. Frazar's testimony that's inconsistent with what I just described, he can say, "No, Mr. Frazar said it was within 43."

MR. GUTIERREZ: But the question was: Is it possible that Mr. Frazar might have been thinking of something else, as I understand it. And that's what Mr. Herr is not competent to testify to.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: I think that's a legitimate We'll uphold that. The "Is it possible" take out. BY MR. HUDSON:

Turning to CCANP Exhibit 66 or the group of papers, some of which have been identified as CCANP Exhibit 66, Page 15 of 26, in your direct testimony you focused our attention on the last line of the first full paragraph on that page, which states that "No additional review of the program description was performed after this

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meeting on June 11, 1981."

Is it your belief that that statement is inconsistent with Mr. Frazar's testimony this morning?

BY WITNESS HERR:

A. Well, when I read it, it was inconsistent with that, when I initially read his response. After the explanation he gave this morning -- in the term that he was using all of 43, then it would be probably consistent within that total overall picture.

But without that explanation, I felt that it was somewhat inconsistent.

MR. HUDSON: That's all we have, Your Honor.

#### BOARD EXAMINATION

BY JUDGE HILL:

Mr. Herr. However, Mr. Phillips, if you have anything to add to this, I would appreciate your response also.

Mr. Herr, looking at 81-28 on Page 3 under "Background," it states that "Individual A telephonically notified the reporting investigator." Were you that reporting investigator?

BY WITNESS HERR:

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You received that call?

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BY WITNESS HERR:

- A. Yes, sir.
- Q Do you know who Individual A is?

MR. REIS: Mr. Chairman, it's a little hard for Staff to object to the Board asking questions, but, again, I think to be consistent -- and I wish the rule to be applied consistently -- I don't think it's material to this proceeding to know who our informants are or how we get together the information, whether it be the chairman of a competing utility, whether it be the mayor of the City of El Paso, whether the mayor of Albuquerque, New Mexico or whoever gave him the information, I don't think that's material to the issue.

JUDGE HILL: Mr. Reis, all I want him to do is to answer my question. He can say yes or no.

He can say, "No, I don't want to tell you," if he wants.

Okay.

WITNESS HERR: Could you repeat the question,

20 | please, sir?

BY JUDGE HILL:

- Q. Do you know who Individual A is?
- 23 BY WITNESS HERR:
  - A. Yes.
- 25 Q. Will you tell me the name of Individual A?

BY WITNESS HERR:

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staff.

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Let's see. You referred this to him and he

made that decision?
BY WITNESS HERR:

A. Yes, sir.

Q Does Region IV have a written policy or criteria utilized to determine whether a telephone allegation justifies an investigation?

BY WITNESS HERR:

A. Well, we have certain parameters. For example, if you do not know the caller and you can't establish the credibility or the identity of the caller, then they'd be somewhat less inclined to go out and look into the allegation.

If you know the caller and the credibility is such that you think there might be something to it, based on whatever the allegation is, then that's one criteria.

The second criteria would be if the allegation is farfetched or without merit, then you would analyze that.

Secondly, if the allegation was of significance and specific enough, you could investigate it without any further interviews or anything like that. That would also come into the determination of whether we were going to open an investigation or not.

Q. Was the inability to identify Mr. Duncan -- Was that established early in the investigation? That is,

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I mean did you know that immediately, that you couldn't identify who he was?

## BY WITNESS HERR:

- A. No, I didn't know that immediately.
- Q How long did it take you to find out that Mr.

  Duncan was anonymous, and you didn't know who he was

  and you weren't going to find out who he was?

  BY WITNESS HERR:

A. Well, as an investigator I probably would never want to say I'd never find out who he was. I'm still looking for him.

I don't know ... you know. I would never want to say I couldn't find him. I think he does exist, and I think maybe in the future I may run across somebody who will tell me, "Hey, by the way, I was Joe Duncan."

That has happened before a number of times.

Q. Well, but I -- you know, this is -- I guess I'd like to characterize this as almost a third party. As I understand it, you heard from Individual A who told you that the allegations were made by Mr.

# BY WITNESS HERR:

- A. That's correct, sir.
- 0. This is correct?
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#### BY WITNESS HERR:

A. Yes.

Q. And yet you were not able to identify who Mr.

Duncan was?

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# BY WITNESS HERR:

A. That is correct.

Q. Did that fact have any influence on the further continuation of this investigation?

BY WITNESS HERR:

A. Certainly, in the sense of initiation of the investigation?

Q. Well, the initiation and continuation.

BY WITNESS HERR:

A. Well, again, I said there's two criteria.

One is the caller -- the credibility, do you know the name or don't know the name.

And usually you always try to establish who the caller is and if they will meet with you someplace.

The second is the information they're providing. If they provide you information that doesn't
seem logical or rational, then there wouldn't be any sense
going out to investigate it.

But in this particular case, I couldn't identify the caller's credibility, but the information he gave me seemed pretty credible. And it was specific

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enough that I could check it out.

Sometimes I get a very credible person that I can check out with lousy information.

Q. All right. Let me ask you -- this is in the way of a hypothetical question.

Will Region IV investigate an allegation that comes to you over the phone that is, as far as you can tell, anonymous; you are not able to determine who the person is on the phone; and you cannot identify them.

And will you then proceed to investigate that allegation?

## BY WITNESS HERR:

A. If they meet the second criteria, yes -MR. REIS: Mr. Chairman --

WITNESS HERR: If the information they provide is credible, in other words, you can narrow it down to specific and significant.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Mr. Reis.

MR. REIS: Mr. Chairman, I want to note a continuing objection. I think we're going into an investigation of the NRC staff and the way ob NRC staff investigates matters and how they foll and out -- It would be material if it was material to an issue in this case.

But I don't think it is material to an issue

in this case. Here we're focusing on HL&P and their

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character and competence and the other subsidiary issues.

And the fact that we may have gone out on a wild goose chase, or may not have gone out on a wild goose chase just has nothing to do with that issue.

That's the validity of the investigation itself, not the criteria by which regions use to establish whether to investigate. I want to note a continuing objection along those lines.

## BY JUDGE HILL:

Q. On Page 2 there is a number under the paragraph entitled "Areas Investigated," it gives the number 90 investigative hours.

Is that per investigator, or is -- is that total or is that for each?

BY WITNESS HERR:

- A. That's total.
- Q That's total.

Well, I'll just ask one final question and then I'll be through, Mr. Reis.

Considering the results of this investigation, do you feel that the four allegations that were made justified the 90 hours of investigative time?

BY WITNESS HERR:

A. Well, sir, as an investigator I probably would

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never address that. I don't think I'm even qualified, because that would be an engineering evaluation or management evaluation.

I don't know.

## BY WITNESS PHILLIPS:

A. I might try and attempt that one.

Q Sure.

## BY WITNESS PHILLIPS:

A. The NRC's threshold sometimes is perhaps one some persons could deem as being relatively low. And some persons could say, "Well, you know, that time spent was really not justified."

However, by the same token, since we are charged with the responsibility of protecting the health and welfare of the public, in terms of their safety adjacent to nuclear sites and living in the area, I think if we do take things to a final conclusion and close doors, that it does have a real benefit, if for no other reason than to demonstrate that we do take things to resolution and that we try to get all the way down to the bare bones on a safety issue to assure that there's nothing wrong.

So it does have some value, even though you may end up with no findings.

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JUDGE HILL: This is not in the form of a question, but I guess a final statement; that's fine, except that you're dealing with finite and limited resources in your organization, and I guess that's my only comment on that.

That's all I have.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: I just have a couple of questions.

#### BOARD EXAMINATION

BY JUDGE BECHHOEFER:

Q. In the letter written to Houston Lighting & Power as a result of 81-28, I think it's dated October 5, but it's hard to read on my copy, there's a statement that, in the second paragraph, that notes as a result of Allegation 2, it says a QA department policy had been established which was contrary to your QA program procedures, and then it says, it goes on to say you are requested to take appropriate action to assure that departmental policies, written or unwritten, do not violate approved program procedures or other regulatory requirements.

Are you, either of you or both of you satisfied that -- or has the Applicant taken that action and are you satisfied with it?

BY WITNESS PHILLIPS:

A. I was based at the site, and on this particular

report I did not see the cover letter. I saw the general content at one time of the draft of the report before it went out, but I didn't see the final report, and I didn't see the cover letter, so I'm really not in a position to comment on that paragraph.

I'll let Mr. Herr comment on that.

BY WITNESS HERR:

A. I think we'll have to establish who constructs this letter and who finalizes it and signs it. I do not sign the letter, nor do I construct the letter.

MR. SINKIN: Excuse me, could we just have a clarification which letter it is the Chairman is reading from?

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: The transmittal letter which transmitted the inspection report to the Applicant. I think it is dated October 5. It is the cover letter of Staff's Exhibit 124. It is signed by Mr. Gagliardo.

WITNESS HERR: Yes. He's the one that constructed and signed the letter. I had no input into that.

organizations within Region IV, and so his office is lead on the reports, so they sent the letter of transmittal.

I didn't get a chance to concur or nonconcur on the letter of transmittal, or comment, so I really have no comment at

this time.

BY JUDGE BECHHOEFER:

Q. My other questions are rather conclusory type questions, but I want to ask you, in terms of -- I'm just going to read you the four contentions that we're talking about with respect to Inspection Report 81-28 and ask you if you agree or disagree.

It says, the one that's been renumbered 8A, as evidenced by -- I'll skip some of the words -- by the investigative results in Allegation 1 of the report, did Houston Lighting & Power management fail to assure prompt corrective action by Brown & Root in the area of access engineering in violation of Criterion 16 of 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix B.

BY WITNESS PHILLIPS:

A. I had already answered that question, I believe in previous testimony, that I believe that they had, that Brown & Root had not taken timely corrective action, but a judgment call on my part, I had to make a judgment as to whether HL&P had done all that they could in getting them to correct it and that they had contacted Brown & Root on one occasion and Brown & Root said, yeah, we'll fix it.

Time went on and gave them a second chance and a third chance, but it was a little difficult for me to assess that they had violated Appendix B, and it appeared to me

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BY WITNESS HERR:

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that they had taken the thing to final resolution and corrective action was adequate; therefore, I deemed HL&P's action relative to this particular item adequate in terms of access, design access engineering.

Q. Do you agree with that?

I don't really believe I'm in a position to even be able to answer that question. I did an investigation. It was narrow in scope. That seems to be a rather broad question and ask for me to interpret their policies and procedures of regulations, which I really have no direct background in that type of thing. That's more of an engineering question, I guess, or a QA management type of question. I just don't feel I can even answer the question.

Okay. I'll go on to the next one. BY WITNESS PHILLIPS:

- I had also answered, to answer -- you know, to answer a question that the findings on one report, that really it would be very difficult to show that somebody didn't take corrective action on a report or investigation that was as narrow as this. You'd have to have something, it seems to me like, much broader and more in depth to prove that point.
  - Well, turning to the second one, does the

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I&E Report 81-28, does that demonstrate that Houston does not have a consistent policy on the issuance of stop work orders?

#### BY WITNESS PHILLIPS:

A. I don't think that it demonstrates -- again, without repeating what I've said before, and stating that the scope of this investigation was very narrow, I don't see anything that would prove that they didn't have a stop work order policy in place. I think they had one in place and that procedures were in place, and they followed the procedures up to the point where they made a judgment, and they made judgment calls.

I assessed their judgment calls and it appeared to be that what they were doing was adequate.

Q. Mr. Herr, anything to add?

BY WITNESS HERR:

A. No. I can't add anything. I'd just say my answer would be no.

Q Turning to the next one, does Allegation 2 of I&E Report 81-28, does that indicate that Houston Lighting & Power management personnel are not committed to respecting the mandates of NRC regulations? This is Allegation 2.

### BY WITNESS HERR:

A. I think they're committed to the NRC regulations.

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# BY WITNESS PHILLIPS:

A. I think the same. I think they're committed to meeting the requirements of the regulations.

Q Now, in terms of Allegation 4, does that indicate that HL&P management failed to effectively implement a quality assurance program in violation of Criterion 1 of Appendix B?

#### BY WITNESS PHILLIPS:

A. I don't think we found anything that would substantiate that.

Q. Mr. Herr?

## BY WITNESS HERR:

A. I agree with Mr. Phillips.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: That's all the questions the Board has.

MR. GUTIERREZ: The Staff has no redirect.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Do you have further questions

based on the Board questions or Applicant's questions?

#### RECROSS-EXAMINATION

#### BY MR. SINKIN:

Q. Mr. Herr, you gave some detailed responses to

Judge Hill's questions about when you conduct investigations
and when you don't.

In Allegation No. 1 -- there is an Allegation No. 1 that makes a statement as to what the allegation is.

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JUDGE BECHHOEFER: I don't know if you want to re-ask your question.

MR. SINKIN: No. I will just let it rest there.

I don't have any further questions.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Ms. Buchorn?

MS. BUCHORN: CEU has no questions.

MR. HUDSON: The Applicant has no questions,

Your Honor.

MR. GUTIERREZ: May I ask that the panel be dismissed.

(Bench conference.)

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Yes. The panel may be dismissed.

(Witnesses excused.)

MR. GUTTERMAN: Your Honor, may I add something at this point about the stipulation we've been discussing all day.

I am now prepared to distribute copies of the stipulation, and with it the stipulation lists three Applicant's exhibits and I'd like to distribute those to the Board and parties at the same time. The Applicant's exhibits numbered 49, 50 and 51; Applicant's Exhibit 49 is a letter from G. W. Oprea, Jr., to Mr. G. L. Madsen, dated June 4, 1981.

Applicant's Exhibit 50 is a letter from

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Mr. G. W. Oprea, Jr., to Mr. Karl Seyfrit, dated
October 8, 1981; and Applicant's Exhibit 51 is a letter
from Mr. G. W. Oprea, Jr., to Mr. John Collins, dated
November 25th, 1981.

I'd like to distribute those to the Board and the parties at this time, and request the Board approve the stipulation and admit into evidence the exhibits listed in the stipulation.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Okay. The stipulation covers all of the Staff ones we talked about earlier, does it not?

MR. GUTTERMAN: The stipulation covers Staff Exhibits Nos. 113 through 132, which are the I&E reports starting with 81-16 and 81-18. 81-17 was previously admitted. And going through IE& Report 81-36.

In connection with that, Mr. Chairman, I have one other document I should have distributed at the same time.

Staff Exhibit 132 is I&E Report 81-33, and yesterday when the Staff distributed it, it was distributed with a cover letter dated -- or transmittal letter dated December 7th, 1981, and we had a discussion on the record about a subsequent transmittal letter, and I'd like to distribute that at this time. The Staff had agreed to make that part of Exhibit 132.

MR. GUTIERREZ: That is correct. Just a word of explanation. Apparently this I&E report, according to our records, went out on December 7. The Applicant, I guess, couldn't trace it down or didn't have evidence of receiving it, and between conversations with Region IV and HL&P we agreed to re-issue it under cover letter of January 22.

It's only material in the sense that there was an item of noncompliance and it enabled HL&P more time to respond.

MR. GUTTERMAN: One further matter --

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Will the reporter get that in conjunction with all the other exhibits? Which cover letter will be attached to Exhibit 132, or will both of them?

MR. GUTIERREZ: As submitted by the Staff, we attached the December 7th cover letter. This same cover letter might come in and reference this explanation on the record and be labeled 132-A, if the Chair thinks that might --

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: I think that might be useful. Just put it in as 132-A, and if I issue an initial decision with a list of exhibits it will be clearer what it is.

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(Applicant's Exhibits Nos. 49, 50 and 51 were marked for identification.)

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(Staff's Exhibits Nos. 113 through
132A were marked for
identification.)

MR. GUTTERMAN: I have one further document, Mr. Chairman.

At Transcript Page 8555 Mr. Sinkin, for CCANP, had offered as CCANP Exhibit 53 a list of quality control inspectors that the Applicants had supplied on discovery and Applicants at that stage agreed to provide an updated list -- updated and corrected list of QC inspectors who have been employed at South Texas Project, and I now have that updated list, with an attached affidavit of Raymond J. Vurpillat, and I would like to distribute that and offer that as the substitute Exhibit CCANP 53, if there's no objection.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Well, would you have one substituted or would you have that one marked as A?

MR. SINKIN: I would prefer having it marked as A.

MR. GUTTERMAN: That's agreeable to Applicants.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Okay. Let's mark that one

53A.

(CCANP Exhibit No. 53A was marked for identification.)

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JUDGE BECHHOEFER: The Board will accept into evidence all of the exhibits covered by the stipulation, plus the other two: Staff Exhibit 132A and CCANP Exhibit 53A. Those will be accepted into evidence.

(The documents heretofore marked for identification as Applicants' Exhibits Nos. 49, 50 and 51, Staff's Exhibits Nos. 113 through 132A and CCANP Exhibit No. 53A were received in evidence.)

(Bench conference.)

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: The Board has received a copy of a proposed new contention. We would like the parties to -- I'm sorry -- motion for reconsideration.

We would like the parties to respond in writing to that. We will rule in due course.

The usual -- Is the usual time for responding to a motion of ten days sufficient, or would you want more time? How -- I don't think it makes --

MR. REIS: Mr. Chairman, can I ask you, what motion are you referring to? The one on new contentions?

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: I'm sorry. I misspoke.

It was a motion for reconsideration.

15-1A MR. REIS: Oh? The usual ten-day -- Well --JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Fifteen for the Staff, I think. MR. REIS: Fifteen days for the Staff? 300 7TH STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024 (202) 554-2345 JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Yes. MR. REIS: Yes, I believe the usual period will be sufficient, Mr. Chairman. 

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3 4 5 20024 (202) 554-2345 month. 7 8 D.C. WASHINGTON, it works out --10 11 REPORTERS BUILDING, 12 13 weekend. 14 15 S.W. 16 STREET. 17 Applicant to respond. 18 TTH 19 300 date. What was that? 20 21 22

Monday the 22nd. Is that satisfactory? MR. GUTIERREZ: The following Monday? JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Yes, the 22nd. That's the wrong -- I've got the wrong The same thing. So you'll respond on the 22nd of February, and the Staff will get -- Well, the way (Bench conference.) JUDGE BECHHOEFER: The Staff gets a week ... they get to the 29th, as it turns out, because of the MS. BUCHORN: Mr. Chairman, CEU would --JUDGE BECHHOEFER: No, to March 1st. CEU would have the same period as the MS. BUCHORN: And I'm sorry, I missed that JUDGE BECHHOEFER: The 22nd. MS. BUCHORN: The 22nd. Thank you. JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Any other party, except

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Well, the Applicant's time

runs out on the 20th, which is a Saturday. We'll say

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the Staff -- the Staff gets extra time.

(Bench conference.)

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JUDGE BECHHOEFER: We have some discussion of scheduling to do. We might as well go off the record for that and put on any determinations we make later on.

(Discussion off the record.)

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Back on the record.

After a discussion of scheduling, it was agreed that the next hearing session will begin on April 20. It will be April 20 through 23.

And following that, testimony will -- hearing will be May 4 through 7.

And then if another week is necessary, June 8 through 11.

If schedule changes in other cases should make other weeks available, we will consider that at a later date in consultation with all the parties.

Is there anything further before we adjourn today?

MR. AXELRAD: Well, perhaps we should put on the record also the filing dates for various filings that are necessary in order to accommodate those schedules?

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: Okay. Mr. Axelrad, why

don't you --

MR. AXELRAD: The Applicants would plan to file their updated testimony on operations and the pertinent

FSAR section by about March 8th, although that might slip by a few days.

And then the Applicants would file by March 22nd the information supplementing the material submitted on December 11 reflecting the selecting construction contractor.

And for these we'd file testimony on the organizational framework for continued construction, future QA/QC, et cetera, as described on Page 4 of the Board's Fourth Prehearing Conference Order by April 5th.

And as was discussed off the record, the hearing the week of April 20th would start with the management of operations testimony, first by the Applicants and then by the Staff, and would then proceed that same week, if the week is not exhausted, with Applicants' testimony on the organizational framework for continued construction, et cetera, and then would resume again the week of May 4th with those same subjects.

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: The Board has approved that schedule.

Is there anything further before we adjourn?
(No response.)

JUDGE BECHHOEFER: If not, we'll see you on April 20.

(Whereupon, at 4:20 p.m. the hearing was adjourned, to reconvene April 20, 1982.)

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This is to certify that the attached proceedings before the NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION in the matter of: HOUSTON LIGHTING & POWER COMPANY SOUTH TEXAS NUCLEAR PROJECT, UNITS 1 and 2

DATE of proceedings: February 10, 1982 DOCKET Number. 50-498 OL and 50-499 OL PLACE of proceedings: Houston, Texas

were held as herein appears, and that this is the original transcript thereof for the file of the Commission.

> Mary L. Bagby, CVR Official Reporter (Typed)