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UNITED STATES NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

IN THE MATTER OF:

INVESTIGATIVE INTERVIEW OF DALLAS R. HICKS

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LOCATION: KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

PAGES: 1 - 101

DATE:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1986

Information in this record was deleted in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act, exemptions 47 C

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

MUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

OFFICE OF INVESTIGATIONS

REGION II

INVESTIGATIVE INTERVIEW

Holiday Inn West 1315 Kirby Road Knoxville, Tennessee

Wednesday, February 19, 1986

The investigative interview convened at 5:20 p.m.

PRESENT:

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DALLAS R. HICKS, Interviewee

LARRY ROBINSON
Office of Investigations
Region II
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

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JOHN NELSON
Staff Member
U.S. House of Representatives
Subcommittee on Oversight and
Investigations, Committee on
Energy and Commerce

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PROCEEDINGS

MR. ROBINSON: The following is an interview of Mr. Dallas R. Hicks, former TVA employee, conducted on February 19, 1986 at the Holiday Inn West, Knoxville, Tennessee. Present at the interview are Mr. Hicks; Mr. John Nelson, representative of the Dingell Subcommittee on Oversight Investigations; and OI investigator Larry L. Robinson.

For the record, Dallas, will you please state your full name and spell your last name for us?

MR. HICKS: Dallas R. Hicks, H-i-c-k-s.

MR. ROBINSON: What is your current address?

MR. HICKS: |

MR. ROBINSON: Your current employment?

MR. HICKS: Martin Marietta. That's irrelevant to this.

MR. ROBINSON: Let's strike employment, current employment.

Dallas, I have a copy of your resume here. It appears that your experience is primarily electrical and instrumentation. Kind of generally give me your nuclear experience along those lines.

MR. HICKS: Electrical power, instrumentation control, computer application, control room design, data acquisition, power transmission, switchyards, transformer

yards, all aspects of electrical instrumentation and control, environmental qualification, emergency response tacilities, licensing, quality assurance.

MR. ROBINSON: Approximately how many years total experience in this area have you had in connection with the nuclear industry?

MR. HICKS: 1970 to date.

MR. ROBINSON: I want to start off with an area that I know is of intreest to both of us, just to get the ball rolling, and then we'll go from there, and that is in the area of the Black & Veatch independent design review. How much do you know personally about the Black & Veatch Corporation, their qualifications for this review, why they were selected, you know, to the best of your knowledge.

MR. HICKS: It would only be supposition because they were selected before I started working at NSRS, so it would be second—, thirdhand information. I will give you —— I do know they are not an architect engineering firm that is strong in the nuclear field with extensive experience. They are a large corporation of between 2— and 3000 employees. I currently, I work with them, so —— I work with another division, so if I were going out to get a nuclear industry architect engineering firm that was going to do work for me and substantiate whether I had nuclear problems or not nuclear problems, Black & Veatch would not

be one of the top architect engineering firms I would select. And that's not to say that they are not a capable architect engineering firm but they are not a leading architect engineering firm and that's based just on the number of nuclear plants that they have worked on.

MR. ROBINSON: Why did they do the independent design review of the auxiliary feedwater system at Watts Bar?

MR. HICKS: Why did TVA do it or why did Black & Veatch?

MR. ROBINSON: Both. First, why did TVA conduct that -- why did TVA have Black & Vestch do that?

MR. HICKS: Again, that decision was made by a number of people prior to my becoming an NSRS member. But as has been done over the years since I started TVA in 1970, TVA has had a history of going out and contracting a firm to do a study on this or that, and in general trying to find an architect engineering firm or a consultant or somebody else who basically agrees with their position, and they do not anticipate getting large problems identified. And overwhelming evilence and information I have had second— and thirdhand from people involved in the decision, people who were involved in the periphery of the decision during the selection, that TVA obviously had gone out to get this firm because I think the majority of the people

felt that they were not a strong nuclear firm, so they could not give a strong nuclear critique of TVA's way of doing business. So therefore the results would most likely be a gloss-over type review or a review that you did not get any major technical or regulatory problems identified.

MR. ROBINSON: To your knowledge, was TVA required to have this review done by anyone?

MR. HICKS: I think there was some pressure for the NRC and others to have an independent look at what they were doing. There was a number of meetings -- I could go back and reference some specific meetings where this was addressed not only to TVA but to the industry to do these type reviews.

MR. ROBINSON: When Black & Veatch finished their study and published their report, do you have any idea whether NRC got a copy of that report at the time they finished the study?

formally get a copy but they had informally a number of channels where they were getting information as it was being prepared in draft or near final form.

MR. NELSON: Did you establish the purpose of Black & Veatch?

MR. ROBINSON: Other than to do the, quote, "vertical slice," almost like do a sampling of the design

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process in doing the aux feedwater system. Why they picked that system, I don't know.

MR. NELSON: What it was supposed to be is, I think Dallas mentioned there was some pressure from the HRC based on earlier findings, to my understanding, of problems at Watts Bar, and this was supposed to be a representative sample of the systems at the plant. And therefore, if you find no problems with the auxiliary feedwater system, then you can assume -- you may assume that the rest of the plant is error-free. So that was the importance of the Black & Veatch report, the purpose of it as originally stated.

MR. HICKS: Regardless of who made that decision, that was not a good assumption then and is not now, that you can take one isolated system and make a take-off across the board: if there are no problems there, there are no problems elsewhere, or those problems there are necessarily representative of other systems. But again, this is a problem similar to problems that TVA has in many areas, looking at a small sample of any given problem or potential problem area and trying to take it and make it apply across the board when it doesn't necessarily apply that way.

However, recognizing TVA had NRC's blessing to do this type of review -- a limited, one-system type of review -- and there was probably no precedent established that if they had major problems in this system, that they

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appears from all planning, preplanning and subsequent reviews that this is the only one they planned to look at ever, period.

MR. ROBINSON: Do you from your own personal knowledge have any idea as to whether that review was formally committed to NRC by TVA? In other words, FSAR commitment, that type, that nature of commitment?

MR. HICKS: This commitment was not like that. I think this commitment was probably resulting from a series of meetings between the two organizations.

MR. ROBINSON: NRC and TVA?

MR. HICKS: Bowever, you must recognize there have been numerous meetings between TVA management. NRC management or TVA personnel and NRC personnel, none of which were ever documented and there were conflicting stories that came out of those meetings from people who attended these meetings to come back and report to their staffs. And the head of NSRS, Newt Culver, was guilty of that on a number of occasions, not informing us of the meetings, the substance of meetings that were conducted while he was present with the NRC with the TVA board or with the TVA manager or with a number of TVA personnel and NRC. Newt and others had a number of meetings with NRC Region 2, a real cozy relationship, many of which were

never documented. So if you look at one of the documents I gave you, Willy Brown references to a number of intractions with Paladino where these type reviews were established at a meeting, I believe it was in San Francisco

MR. ROBINSON: Well, I'm getting a little bit off the -- I'm just trying to lay the groundwork, okay, Dallas, for the TVA policy committee response to the Black & Veatch findings. The Black & Veatch found somewhere in the neighborhood of 428 findings in their independent design review. This is the way I understand it and you correct me if I'm wrong. There was a policy committee of various upper TVA management formed to prepare a response to the Black & Veatch report. Sometime in the area of January of 1984, various members of NSRS, you included, were requested to evaluate the Black & Veatch report as compared to the draft response of the policy committee report; is that correct?

MR. HICKS: Correct. Let me correct that a little bit further. We were requested to review at that time all the findings, the resolutions or proposed resolutions as of that time. That was beginning January, February time frame of '84. And over a several-month period looking at those things, at the same time the policy committee was drafting their response to this, so reviewing findings as well as our positions on the findings as well

as the policy committee's position on the findings.

MR. ROBINSON: Your immediate supervisor in the accomplishment of this task was Jim Murdock, right?

MR. HICKS: Yes.

MR. ROBINSON: When Murdock first came to you and the other members of the team that were going to do this, about the Black & Veatch project that NSRS was going to do, what did he say? What did he tell you needed to be done?

MR. HICKS: We had a staff meeting and basically he gave us direction to take a look at the situation. Now this direction was not new to a number of the guys that were already there because some of them had been working on the Black & Veatch investigation for quite awhile, but some of us, including Murdock, were new. Basically to take a look at the Black & Veatch identification of the problems, TVA resolutions, see if we agreed or if we disagreed, and to develop our positions on them. And in the process we were also to categorize the findings in various ways management wanted to rack them out.

MR. ROBINSON: So there were in existence at that time some TVA resolutions to the Black & Veatch findings?

MR. HICKS: So-called resolutions. Some that they claimed were resolved and some that were already

signed off as being resolved, yes.

MR. ROBINSON: Who were the other members of the NSRS staff that had been working on this Black & Veatch project for a long time prior to you getting it?

MR. HICKS: Well, Bruce Siefken, Jerry Smith, all the members other than Phil Washer, Doug Hornstra, Murdock and Vince O'Block. We were the new members. Phil Washer had not been there, Murdock had not been there. I had not been there. Hornstra was not there. He was a new member on the team.

MR. NELCON: Did you tell how long you were given to do this?

MR. HICKS: Just to do it as soon as you can. There was initially no deadline but they kept pressuring you, when are you going to get it done, look at it over the next few weeks or months. It was a very short time frame but initially there was no specific deadline, a specific date or month to do it. It just had to be done quickly because the pressure was on from management, including Pierce, the project manager, Willis, the board, and everybody else to get Watts Bar items resolved and get it on line. Dilworth was a major mover in that effort.

MR. ROBINSON: What was the reason that you came from the breeder reactor project to NSRS?

MR. HICKS: The breeder reactor project had been

terminated, and Culver came out, he was looking for some additional members of NSRS staff to what he considered to reinforce or upgrade the technical area of NSRS, technical review and analysis.

MR. ROBINSON: So you didn't specifically come over to assist in the Black & Veatch project as far as you know?

MR. HICKS: No. I came there specifically to work at all issues of NSRS.

MR. ROBINSON: But to your knowledge, various other members of the team had been working on the TVA solutions or resolutions to Black & Veatch findings much prior to January?

MR. HICKS: Yes, quite a long time prior to

January. In fact, I have a number of the resolutions with

dates like += here's some that TVA had resolved supposedly,

they had signed off on the resolutions April of '83 +=

MR. ROBINSON: These items you are handing me now are not part of the package that you sent in?

MR. HICKS: No. This is the type of document we were given to look at and see the status or the resolution or the schedule for resolution of particular items.

MR. ROBINSON: For the record, this document is titled "TVA Task Force for Review of Black & Veatch Findings, Evaluation Sheet,* dated 4/6/83. The first item

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is Task Force Category 33 for Watts Bar Nuclear Plant Unit 1.

MR. HICKS: To go back prior to that, this is the type -- I don't have the corresponding. If you would like me to provide them later, I can, but that's a Black : Veatch review and identification of a problem. In some cases these included tentative resolutions. You're talking about an effort that went on from '82 into '83.

MR. ROBINSON: You're saying the NSRS effort went on almost as soon as the design review started?

MR. HICKS: Yes. They were involved to a certain degree, but it is a matter of when they got these to look at, because when I started initially in January ar started first week in January, shortly thereafter when we got the latest version of these, as you notice on that document and a number of others I have here, they got review 1 on them. That's the second time, Here's one that has review zero, that was just revised to review zero, was 3/4/83. Some of them have more than one revision on them.

MR. ROBINSON: The signature under "task force concurrence" here, is that an NSRS signature?

MR. HICKS: Yes. That's Jones, Henry Jones. He was one of the leaders of one of the task forces they had there at one time. The coordinators.

MR. ROBINSON: Are the examples that you have

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with you, Dallas, an indication that the TVA resolutions of the Black & Veatch findings were inadequate?

MR. HICKS: I gave you a sample of those in my letter, the ones that I reviewed. There are others. The reason there are others, each person was given a number of areas to cover, so that basically taking all of them and -- there was a categorization done similar to that that categorized them by disciplines.

MR. ROBINSON: Now, this document that you just handed me is kind of like, it is an attachment to the final policy committee report, isn't it?

MR. HICK3: It is an attachment to some drafts, that one is. That's not the final version.

MR. NELSON: Larry, have you read the examples that Dallas provided to you or the NRC?

MR. ROBINSON: Yes. I was going to ask him about those. He gave me two examples of like the same finding at a different --

MR. NELSON: There were more than one example. There were two styles called for but there were more than one example there.

MR. HICKS: From this point we go into categorization. This was part of the initial handout at the time I was there with Murdock. Specific names were given by which finding, which person was going to take and

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then there was a group to get together and handle the ILC, and then we go off and make our review analysis of these, the actual situation. We go into a lot of detail on some of them. Some are straightforward.

Then, to answer your question about the two types of examples I gave you, one was an example and a format as directed by Culver and Murdock. Either or both. That's not apparent, but we got the direction from Murdock in the staff meeting for status review of these.

Cubsequent to that, within a matter of a few days, Newt and Murdock discussed this further. They wanted another breakdo and that's the reason that I have two write-ups, two formats of the same finding.

MR. ROBINSON: Are there significant material differences in the two formats? In other words, are you saying that because you went to a new format, that they wouldn't allow you to say what you wanted to say?

MR. HICKS: No.

MR. ROBINSON: It is just that they changed things?

MR. HICKS: Just that generic applicability summary like in this format, results, versus this one wanted us to make a conclusion if and where 10 CFR or regulatory guide or whatever was violated. What regulation was being violated and a summary. It is basically a

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different format content, a little bit, but it was just different information they wanted to rack out.

MR. NELSON: The other format did not ask that question, what regs were violated?

MR. MICKS: Not necessarily. It was your opinion of what was reviewed and what was not reviewed. It was sort of an open-ended thing with just minor criteria, four or five items to include; and one of the reasons the initial direction did not include any format, everyone observed their own, so we had a meeting to get them all consolidated in one standard format so everybody looking at it would be looking at the same type information. And the combining of that, I don't read any significance of that whatsoever.

MR. ROBINSON: The one issued from Murdock in January didn't have a specific format?

MR. HICKS: No.

MR. ROBINSON: At that time he didn't put any deadline on you to have that finished? Was it he that kept applying the pressure to you to stay with it?

MR. HICKS: Well, he did, but the pressure was obviously coming from Watts Bar management and the total top TVA management, Dilworth, policy committee, and --

MR. ROBINSON: Why in your opinion was that pressure coming?

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MR. HICKS: It was coming to get that plant on line and to generate megabucks worth of power.

MR. ROBINSON: And even though you would have finished your work and your review, if your review would have come up with information that certain items needed correction, that wouldn't have speeded up the process, right?

MR. HICKS: No.

MR. ROBINSON: Are you saying that the pressure was on to come up with answers that did not need correction MR. HICKS: Not from Murdock. The pressure was not from him to that point. The pressure was -- when he first started out it was always, tell it like it is. If it is good, it is good; if it is bad, it is bad. It is better if it is good but there was no significance I saw in that. But shortly you could see the pressure being applied from outside NSRS, and by a number of people, and you could trace this back largely responsible to a guy like Ralph Pierce, whose attitude on safety -- this being a safety concern -- his attitude on quality assurance had been for years common knowledge throughout TVA and knowledge of everyone who has ever worked with him or interfaced with him when it comes to safety and quality assurance. These are guys always against progress; you walk over, around or through them, but you get that plant on the line. So he

had a lot to do with the pressure of getting this thing going and getting us out of the action or just not listening to us.

So in parallel these guys were writing a favorable report prior to even getting any information from the results of our reviews, and then they continued that process even after getting the inputs of the reviews.

MR. ROBINSON: When you say "these guys," you are talking about the policy committee?

MR. HICKS: And the people working with and for the policy committee, many of them on the project. Some of the names, specifically on my items that I found problems with, discussed with on a one-to-one basis that they were a party to.

MR. ROBINSON: Who? And give me an example.

MR. HICKS: As an example, on the 400-some brakers that were set wrong, that one item and the one I included in my letter, we met with Beasley on a number of occasions. He was the coordinator and the pusher to get these things resolved, and he claimed that throughout all these things, well, he couldn't understand why we had problems with this and other ones because Black & Veatch had already signed off on it. I contended to him at the time, the only reason Black & Veatch would have signed off on any of these deficient items would be, one, they were

tired of hassling with you guys, and two, they want the money and wanted to get off the project. That was our contention to Beasley continuously to get him to back off on these things.

On that braker situation we met specifically with Beasley, a guy named Bill Roop, R-o-o-p, several other guys, one particular guy named Collins, Jim Collins --

MR. ROBINSON: What organization or --

MR. HICKS: They are in the Watts Bar project, engineering, part of the project engineering group, in the groups that actually did this work and was responsible for these deficiencies to start with. So they were always in a mode of arguing, trying to justify what they did was right when they knew +* when we provided substantial evidence to the contrary.

MR. ROBINSON: Did they ever admit that they were wrong?

MR. HICKS: Substantially, no.

MR. ROBINSON: Back to, you mentioned Black & Veatch signing off. Black & Veatch made some findings, there were some TVA resolutions, whether they were proper in your opinion or not, and Black & Veatch approved the resolutions?

MR. HICKS: Yes.

MR. ROBINSON: In your opinion and in others,

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because they were tired of arguing and in a hurry to get their money and get out.

MR. HICKS: Frustrated with arguing with TVA because there were many meetings where I was not present, but I heard because they happened before I got there, in this '83 time frame, late '83, mid '83, where it was frustrating for them to deal with TVA recognizing one thing. You were dealing with the power division of Black & Veatch which does power plant design.

In a number of these items I included specifically the brakers. It is not a generic problem associated only with nuclear power plants. If you know the National Electric Code for one, you know it for the other plants. It is that simple. TVA further complicates the case by making claims once they were caught without much defense, and we shot down other defenses.

Deficient design, they claimed they then did not have to meet the National Electric Code even though they committed to the National Electric Code in the licensing documentation. It was a commitment in the FCAR. They did not meet it, blatantly disregarded it and when called to task, we followed this item -- again, this is an associated item, setting of brakers, where you have to allow no more than 1300 percent starting current for a braker. Clearly, a National Electric Code requirement. TVA had violated

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that 17 or more hundred percent. Then they say they don't have to meet it. They can't see what's wrong. Once they found out they did not meet it, they don't see a need to report it to the NRC as a deficiency.

MR. ROBINSON: When they say they don't need to meet it, is this still the project engineering people talking?

MR. HICKS: Talking about project engineering people which I just told you -- Roop and Collins, Grey Beasley. Then we get into a series of meetings with the electrical engineering branch, EEB -- Jack Scruggs, who was a chief staffer for Fred Chandler's branch, Fred being the branch chief; Gary Reed and Charlie Sudduth. Whereas I laid my National Electric Code down on the table, and I pointed out the specific areas in this particular application and also in an area where cabling is required to be no more than 40 percent cross section fill on certain type trays and no more than 50 percent on others. That as well as the 1300 percent I taught them, those were requirements of the National Electric Code. One, they had to meet them because they committed to NRC to meet them. They did not commit to the NRC if they didn't meet them, they would meet something else.

Then we go over to the sections. These guys +- Charlie Suddeth been working in cabling for years; it is

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his primary experience. He did not know the requirement that TVA had allowed, again, in one of the other reviews, 60 percent cable tray fill. He did not know that existed. Again, I cited electrical engineers with major deficiencies and knowledge of what needed to be done, so we leaf over to each of these areas in the code, they roud them and it is a shocker to them. Then they claim this is a later version of the code. I pull out the earlier version and we look at the same thing and showed that it has not changed. Only after you get to that point do they start admitting that they have a problem but still did not admit that they have to meet the National Electric Code as committed to the NRC.

MR. ROBINSON: So we're in a situation where we have NSRS and electrical engineering and/or project engineering butting heads over what they have committed to and what they have not. I want to kind of get back to within the NSRS structure now. When you brought these concerns to Murdock's attention, did he agree with you that there was a problem here?

MR. HICKS: No, because Murdock did not have the technical background to agree or disagree and he readily admitted to that and will admit that now. I had a lot of convincing to do to educate him into electrical engineering, had to show him the black and white code and regulations. He did not know the code.

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MR. NELSON: Was he officially required to approve your position for NSRS?

MR. HICKS: There was no formal structure for approval or disapproval. We will submit it to Newt and make a policy. That was never clear.

MR. ROBINSON: To your knowledge, none of your information was short-stopped or changed one way or the other by Murdock before it got to Culver?

MR. HICKS: Well, let's go back one step. As we turn -- first of all, I turned in handwritten copies of this to expedite it and we got it typed and gave them a copy and a day or so later a second version of the format, and I did not turn mine in today with a deadline that everyone else had to turn them in today, too. Murdock always had a running list of stuff to work with and supposedly as the TARS section chief -- T-A-R-S, technical analysis and review section -- as the chief, he was responsible to bring some sense and order into this thing and put it in some presentable form to get it out of the NSRS and through Newt. So on a daily basis, as I included in my letter, Culver spent every morning and a lot of afternoons in and out of Murdock's office. Murdock's office was always open unless they closed the door for some private discussion, but in general the door was open. As you walk back and forth in the hall you could see them. As

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you talk to Murdock to talk about something, Newt was reviewing those on a daily basis. Murdock confirmed that Newt read every one of those as soon as he got them. He was on a daily basis keeping up of what was going on.

MR. ROBINSON: Murdock confirmed that to you?

MR. HICKS: Yes, and I confirmed it to myself. I saw him on a daily basis. You will not talk to anybody on NSRS that will dispute that fact. Everyone was aware of that. Everybody in that section.

MR. ROBINSON: I noticed that you said that on your exit interview with Culver, that Culver denied to you ever having received any information like that.

MR. HICKS: Yes, he did, and I'll state on the record that ()he saw every piece of information, he saw every handwritten draft and every typed draft.

MR. ROBINSON: I'm going to ask you an opinion now. When I interview Culver and ask him about that, and what is he going to say? Is he going to tell me he never saw any of that information?

MR. HICKS: He'll tell you he only saw a peripheral amount or none of it. Ho's already told the Knoxville Journal that fact. He didn't know we had any concerns, any problems with that. Or if he did, he wouldn't have signed off that report. He signed off that

report, the policy committee based on the fact that, one, we had put inputs in to Murdock because we ran a draft of that report which is not much different than it is now. There are word changes, but I can pull a copy of that for you. Told Murdock not to agree to sign that. Culver was aware our inputs were negative in that area and he signed it anyhow. That's what I claim in my letter and you can verify that from each person working on the Black & Veatch review, which is the entire section.

MR. ROBINSON: And you think that when I -- what do you think Murdock is going to tell me when I ask him why he signed off on that?

MR. HICKS: Why Newt signed off on it?

MR. ROBINSON: Yes, Culver, excuse me.

MR. HICKS: It is hard to tell.

Nobody knows specifically what recommendation Murdock gave him.

MR. ROBINSON: Let me ask you this, and you may or may not be able to answer. If Culver had not agreed to sign off on that policy committee letter, would it have been published anyway?

MR. HICKS: Probably. I believe from pretty good inside information that Culver was put in a position

in these things that he could go so far, and Culver in conversations with me and others contended this, too, that he would push them only so far. When he knew that he could not win, he would go with whatever the management said. That is management being Bill Willis, Dilworth was over him at one time, and the board, but all the pressure from the project -- Ralph Pierce, he's a very forceful type guy, and a buich of others who were recommending. They were all on this one train, and you either played the ball or you don't stay on the ball team with that bunch. So I think he had a lot of pressure.

MR, ROBINSON: Nid you feel that personally or were you kind of getting that hearsay from everybody that that is where the pressure was?

MR. HICKS: It was common knowledge from everybody, including personal information back from Culver, that that's the way they did business.

MR. ROBINSON: Culver told you that?

MR. HICKS: Yes.

MR. ROBINSON: Told you that Pierce was putting pressure on him?

MR. HICKS: Culver tells me on a number of occasions as well as he told other people, and we discussed this at length before I came on the TVA staff, NSRS and after, that he would push issues and he had been able to

push issues, some successfully, some unsuccessfully, and his ability to stay on as director and to keep this staff effective or as effective as it could be was very limited. It was limited to the extent that he could push them as ia: as he wanted to be pushed and could generally tell when they didn't want to be pushed further and he wasn't going to. Sometimes he didn't push very far at all. There was clearly evidence there directly to me and to others and in common knowledge among everybody that he was being pressured, probably more so than we were, to do things that way. He was much more freer with us, I think, than they with him.

MR. NELSON: Are you saying he lacked independence?

MR. HICKS: Yes. He never did have total independence as was claimed by reporting to the board general manager.

MR. ROBINSON: He signed off on the policy committee report if March of '84. I believe it was in July of '84, the final NSRS report of their review of the Black & Veatch findings was published; is that correct?

MR. HICKS: I think it is in that time frame. It was after I left NSRS.

MR. ROBINSON: It was after you left NSRS?
MR. HICKS: I left in June.

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MR. ROBINSON: Have you seen that report?
MR. HICKS: No.

MR. ROBINSON: So you can't tell me whether or not your concerns, say, regarding brakers and other electrical items were or were not accurately presented in that report.

MR. HICKS: There was a later letter which I have a copy, and I can't recall the date but I can find it, that did express concerns in the electrical area and the support area.

employment, Murdock kept pursuing these problems that I identified to a certain degree. Especially the electrical. I give him a lot of credit trying to understand an electrical discipline which was not his background. I spent many hours going through and sorting out information, reviewing it on the side for him as a non-TVA employee, providing him documentation, textbooks, descriptions of the way brakers operated, the way protected circuits should be protected -- circuits should be protected, rather; and he pursued this actively, I know, for over a several-month period. After I left TVA, on into the summer and early fall of '84. Even after that particular document that you are referring to was issued. I did see a draft of that particular document.

3 MR. ROBINSON: I don't know. You mean staff? MR. NELSON: Anyone at NRC. MR. ROBINSON: I have not reviewed it in detail. I have a copy of it and I have looked at it. And in my 6 discussions with Phil Washer, he indicated that his 7 concerns were not watered down or not misrepresented in 8 that report. He obviously had the same concern that Dallas 9 has, that back in March or when he and Dallas and Jerry 10 11 Smith and the others were indicating all their concerns, that Culver went ahead and signed off on the policy 12 13 committee letter. MR. NELSON: Were Dallas' concerns as provided 14 to the NRC in this pile, the documents here and his letter, 15 16 accurately portrayed in that NSRS report? 17 MR. ROBINSON: I haven't made that comparison. 18 I will. MR. HICKS: The report I'm thinking about, if it 19 is the same one you have -- I have it somewhere -- but it 20 is a document that Murdock prepared and Newt signed that 21 basically generalizes those problems. It doesn't -- it is 22 23 not an extremely detailed report. MR. ROBINSON: I don't have it with me right now. 24 25 MR. HICKS: Here's a copy, I think, of it.

NSRS report we're discussing?

MR. NELSON: Larry, has the NRC reviewed this

MR. ROBINSON: This was a much thicker document. 1 I mean, it was a report format. 2 MR. NELSON: That is the report, Dallas, I think, talking about concerns on the electrical calculations or 4 support calculations where Black & Veatch and TVA agreed on 5 a resolution. TVA brought up their standards and in seven 6 days after Black & Veatch left, TVA dropped the standards. 7 I think that's what we're talking about, isn't it? That's 8 one of the examples in there. 10 MR. HICKS: This is a July letter, a memo from 11 Culver to Parris. NSRS assessment of results of the Black 12 & Veatch review. 13 MR. ROBINSON: Do you think that would have been 14 a cover letter for that report? 15

MR. HICKS: Yes. Well, this is a four-part summary which generalizes what I think you are referring to. MR. ROBINSON: That's a document in itself, not

really a cover letter?

MR. HICKS: This is a document in itself, and it does have attachments but I think this is excerpted because this is a comment copy back from the board. That's contrary to the policy review committee sign-off.

MR. ROBINSON: Yes. That was basically my point, that even though you see the policy review committee sign-of: -- I mean, that's a document addressed from Beasley to

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Raulston, who was the chief of the mechanical engineering support branch, an internal TVA document that refuted Black & Veatch findings, so to speak. To you know if this TVA assistance, this policy committee assistance was officially forwarded to the NRC or to NRR?

MR. HICKS: No, I do not. I have not heard, and even as an NSRS member, I think a lot of times you don't know if that happened or not. Nobody has told me whether or not that has happened.

MR. NELSON: I believe there were, however, some 600 amendments to the Watts Bar FSAR as a result of the Black & Veatch review is my understanding, and Jim Murdock told me that and that is also contained in a document which I perhaps can provide.

MR. HICKS: If you want copies of any of these things, let me know.

MR. ROBINSON: Okay. I think you are right, I think that is a cover to the report that Phil Washer gave me.

MR. MICKS: I got this from Phil and Jerry back at the time it was issued.

MR. ROBINSON: To summarize the Black & Veatch situation within NSRS, you do know for a fact that Murdock advised Culver of the detailed findings of each of the TARS group, he was doing that on a daily basis, he had a running

list. Did Murdock ever express any kind of an opinion to you as to why Culver signed off on the policy committee report?

MR. HICKS: No, other than -MR. ROBINSON: He didn't -- was Murdock

disappointed?

MR. HICKS: Yes. In fact, he was so disappointed prior to my leaving that he and I had a number of private discussions on this, because we worked together about nine years, and so we knew each other quite well before we came to that staff, and he and I and others felt that probably the time was right that one or more or somebody should take all this information at least and give it to the press or somebody who could do something with it and stir up the pot. But it was again, if you were going to with a TVA employee you were going to get intimidated, your future was going to suffer, so --

MR. ROBINSON: Had you experienced this prior to within TVA prior to becoming a member of NSRS staff?

MR. HICKS: Had I experienced what?

MR. ROBINSON: Pressure, intimidation as a TVA employee?

MR. HICKS: Not specifically as an individual, but the mode of operation at TVA has always been, since I was at TVA, that you don't buck the management, you don't

become insubordinate, you don't -- it is a strange management philosophy and it is so had with intimidation and you say, have I been intimidated? Yes, but for other reasons. I'm not easy to intimidate but people have tried it.

MR. NELSON: Are you saying it is on a systematic basis?

MR. HICKS: It is. It is a failure of a management scheme. The type of intimidation that has occurred for many years, and it is one type of many types, it is an employee working in this group cannot get the opinion or -- and cannot get interfacing or cannot talk or interact with other people without going up the chain, over and down the chain. If you are sitting working on, say as an example, back in the early days, Watts Bar project, design project, a particular item and you wanted to go over and ask a guy working at Brown's Ferry who was doing the same thing for an opinion or technical information or whatever, and you did it, and your supervisor found out, he certainly would intimidate you and he would harass you and intimidate you in many cases that you better not do that anymore.

MR. ROBINSON: Why do you think that was?

MR. HICKS: They gave their answers in many
cases: Don't copy anything over there. They are doing it

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all wrong. We are doing it all right. Another thing is empire. If he wants you to do something, you ask him the question, if he can't answer the question, he'll get an answer form somebody else.

MR. ROBINSON: Do you find an air of that in this -- I mean, I think if you were to ask any employee of any large corporation, or we'll say a large government agency, if he thought that his career would be enhanced by bringing up problems and creating problems, I think he . would say no. You are saying that TVA was different from General Motors, maybe. I mean, I know you don't have any experience at General Motors. Was it different from Boeing Are you saying Boeing would have encouraged this same level of interface between --

MR. HICKS: At Boeing, at General Dynamics -- I worked both planes. Where I work now you don't have that intimidation of immediate supervision with the protective blanket over you. Keeping you in a small pigeonhole, limiting your experience, your knowledge. We're talking about very basic, stupid management practices, where Fred Chandler is a guy at the top level who recently retired, electrical engineering branch chief for many years, he was in procurement before that. The guy did not have an adequate background to become an engineering branch chief. He only had a limited number of procuring background. He

worked on a few small items before that in engineering. He would not even let you go from your office -- first he would not let you have copies of catalogs in your rea. You may be in a building three or four blocks from the procurement area that had the catalog information. He would make you walk down there and he would only let TVA have one set of GE catalogs, for instance.

MR. ROBINSON: Are you talking about restrictions or intimidation?

MR. HICKS: Talking about, one, restrictions, and two, intimidation if you were caught trying to do your job and get around the red tape that he set up as restrictions you couldn't do the job. We're talking about

MR. ROBINSON: What would the nature of that intimidation be when they caught you?

MR. HICKS: Threaten to fire you or give a bad service review or in many cases, giving a person a bad service review or in many cases not getting promotions, not looking at catalogs -- that's only one item. Not discussing things with vendors, not getting other information, not raising issues, had a very tight -- not even going out and getting a xerox copy of a document that you needed urgently. Not only did they -- I'm getting into the meat of it. That was general. Everything was established that way.

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I say in here that TVA employees in general are not knowledgeable about regulations. They are not permitted to be knowledgeable. This type of intimidation against employees from, one, having their copies of documents like reg guides, NUREGs, et cetera, all the way from the beginning of the nuclear program.

His predecessor was the same thing, Sprouse. You do not have easy access to regulations. There was a limited number of regulations, so if they caught you even reading a regulatory guide at your desk or reading a technical magazine at your desk, harassment would start setting in at various degrees from immediate supervision as well as fred if he got wind of that. You could not read reg guides unless you stayed late in the evening or got our own set, bought them.

MR. ROBINSON: Do you think this was an intention after all on the part of TVA to keep their employees not knowledgeable or to keep their employees just doing the thing that they wanted them to do?

MR. HICKS: I think it is an intent on both cases and a few others. One, keeping a guy with very limited experience, thinking as one justification for that that he would be more efficient if he knows everything about one little area; but two, not letting him know any more than you wanted him to know.

MR. NELSON: How would that intimidate you that you couldn't have a NUREG at your desk?

MR. HICKS: If you know you have to follow a regulation and you can't find out what you are to follow unless you sneak around and find out, that's pretty good intimidation. If you get caught with those catalogs or those regulations or whatever and spending a lot of time there and not back at your desk producing -- again, production, production interfering with actual the way they do production.

MR. ROBINSON: Getting back to the January through June of '84 time frame and your experience within NSRS, is there any aspect of the Black & Veatch project that we have not discussed that you want to bring up with regard to you providing me evidence of intentional and willful wrongdoing on the part of NSRS management? Just with respect to the Black & Veatch right now.

MR. HICKS: I think we have covered in general. We had during that time frame a number of staff meetings where -- this is one, I'm reading from handwritten notes, February 28, '84, staff meeting, entire staff -- where we were discussing specifically the Black & Veatch study, and we were discussing the general attitude deficiency within TVA in resolving these items. The fact that some of the items were resolved, some were not.

MR. ROBINSON: Who all was in the meeting?

MR. HICKS: The entire section that was present that day.

MR. ROBINSON: Not Culver? Not Murdock?

MR. HICKS: Murdock, yes. It was Murdock's staff meeting. Not Culver. Some items not resolved due to a term they coined in that time frame, "indeterminate status." Again, we got in some very heated discussions within these meetings where I believe it hinged somewhat on intimidation, at time, where Murdock took a very strong position concerning the indeterminate. Staff members like Jerry, Phil Washer, mysel. and a new others took the position that there was nothing indeterminate about it, it was black and white. TVA was doing it wrong and they had to admit it and that was discovered, again -- I mean covered in the area of attitude deficiencies. We tied that back into it also.

meeting, it was determined by Murdock more than anything else, and he was pressing this and it appeared that Newt was involved and getting to this indeterminate stuff that they were talking about and that was coming out of the policy committee and a few others a way of trying to cover up something and cloud it rather than solving it, rather than calling it what it was. We didn't like that, never

did, so we're trying to determine how you could address these things to Newt in some manner. So they already figured out predetermined for us; the areas they didn't want to hassle with was indeterminate.

MR. ROBINSON: Was this Murdock's idea, his wood MR. HICKS: Well, I don't think he generated it himself. It was more than one individual involved.

Murdock's position was he was surprised Black & Veatch didn't find more, based on his perception of the items, that were at fault and the problems he saw in reviewing work as he was reviewing it and the findings as we gave it to him. But he concludes -- here again on a statement the practically nobcdy in that room agreed with and argued with him heatedly and loudly. He didn't feel too badly about the study as a whole, felt that it came off and a few breaths after he said he was surprised they didn't find more. He didn't feel too bad about the study and the way it was conducted.

Now that, we took some very hard line positions against that point. A number of us did not believe that Black & Veatch had done a thorough job in reviewing Watts Bar from day 1 through that time period. And this was well known at that time and it has been more widely publicized subsequent to that. But in these meetings, we discussed the fact that Black & Veatch had similar major problems to

Murdock. They did not look at many of the right things in many cases, for whatever the reason. They and TVA went out and TVA gave them a job to look and how they did it versus how they were supposed to do it. Black & Veatch did not look and see, well, TVA should have been doing this; they just looked to see, TVA said they were going to do this and they did or didn't do it. It was not whether they should be doing that. That was a major area.

Another area that was totally deficient, something should be done about it and never was, was the fact all the construction areas were totally deficient.

Black & Veatch glossed over it and just made limited inquiry. I gave specific examples in this meeting -- cable trays not being verified. As a result of this meeting -- and this was just one meeting of several, another meeting on --

MR. ROBINSON: As a result of that meeting, what happened?

MR. HICKS: The meeting on 3/6/84, which was another one of the staff meetings to go over these items, what we did, we discussed what the status was working with Black & Veatch and other things, too. I could go through a number of other areas like in that particular 2/28 meeting, safety significance, I brought up that as a major concern I had because TVA was not even understanding what safety

significance meant. I mention that in my letter. They don't believe it is significant when in fact they don't even understand the word of significance. The fact that TVA had taken a small item and looked at the resolution or lack of it thereof, or lack of the resolution and were making it applicable or representative across the board when it was not. Separation of class 1-E and non-class 1-D items.

MR. ROBINSON: Can you make me a copy of those handwritten notes?

MR. HICKS: Yes.

MR. ROBINSON: Okay.

MR. HICKS: The 2/28 meeting continued on generic and unresolved issues. Newt had a feedback in this particular meeting that he was impressed with the group's method of identifying tasks and subsequently he lied about that to the press club --

MR. ROBINSON: Murdock told you Culver said that Did Culver ever attend any of these meetings?

MR. HICKS: No. We got into goals and objectives for personnel-type actions.

MR. NELSON: When you said generic applicability, do you mean everybody thought they did a good job and when they found a problem, they investigated whether or not it went across the board, or what was the feeling there?

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MR. HICKS: Well, some particular regulatory positions that we remember reviewing there, they were -- I have written "totally not reviewed." One system not at all applicable or representative. What I mean by that is we're looking at a feedwater system -- you have to read that in there -- but we're talking about that earlier in the meeting, that the position taken on that on a given regulatory position, and the feedwater system may be a totally different position if you go over in another fuel system or something like that that's a safety-related system, that it is not applicable in the same way in both systems across the board. And we were arguing when we had that point the fact that the deficiency of the Black & Veatch way of doing business as contracted by TVA and determined by TVA and others looking at one system was not adequate to determine the adequacy of the total plant.

MR. ROBINSON: I understand your difficulty with that. However, when you are tasked to review the Black & Veatch findings, and look at the TVA resolutions, and compare that to the policy committee report, okay, do you feel that Murdock, especially in these meetings that you were having in February and March of '84 -- obviously he was feeling some pressure as to give Culver some information as to whether he should sign off or not, and he is getting feedback from you fellows that are a little --

that is kind of widening the scope of your review. I mean, you are giving your opinions and maybe right or wrong, obviously, that Black & Veatch didn't take a wide enough slice, that type of thing. That may be true.

MR. HICKS: Not wide enough slice is one area. In one, it is not adequate resolutions or the scope or whatever, but to get back to this 3/16, that report, one issued by the policy committee with that cover sheet dated March 16, here's a staff meeting we had on March 6.

Murdock, Washer, Jerry Smith and myself. We specifically discussed cable trays. At that meeting, we were instructed to go to Watts Bar and document the overfill measurements, the extent of the problems, and bring back pictures. Those pictures are on videotape that I provided as part of my letter. Safety evaluations, handwritten notes here. Again, no resolution of significance to safety. They reduce the margins of safety, eliminate single failure criterion capability, and we needed to assess that that did not reduce safety problems. We were discussing those items.

By category, Jim wanted safety evaluations of our own. That's where we got those different formatting or establishing formatting consistency. The summary, Jim didn't think that ENDES understands safety significance.

That was the summary of all of us in the meeting. Murdock concludes the meeting by saying that to Beasley, he would

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tell him that his safety evaluations suck. Now, a few days later Newt signs this thing.

MR. NELSON: Was the statement that the safety evaluations sucked or that it was not in fact a safety evaluation by the regulatory use of that term?

MR. HICKS: No, the meaning of what he is saying there is that Beasley -- see, they had already sent us a draft of this. We have reviewed it during that time. I can go back and look at probably a draft copy of this report. We were sent over a copy, several versions of this by the way. Some of which a number of guys had already signed off weeks before that date and Culver signed that much before March 16.

MR. NELSON: Didn't Murdock draft a portion of that report, the policy committee report?

MR. HICKS: Yes. He and Newt worked on some of these summaries, which we totally disagreed with the drafts of that summary.

MR. ROBINSON: What page is that? Does it have a page number?

MR. HICKS: 2. Second page.

MR. ROBINSON: Murdock drafted page 2 and what areas did you disagree with?

MR. HICKS: Newt drafted that from an earlier draft, which I'm sure we could dig _p copies of the earlier

draft to show you what they added. 1 2 MR. ROBINSON: And you disagreed with all five 3 items on that page? 4 MR. HICKS: To some degree, yes. 5 MR. NELSON: Are these clear statements or do 6 you feel they are misleading in any way? 7 MR. HICKS: I think they all are misleading to a 8 certain degree and some to a great degree. MR. NELSON: Give me an example. 9 MR. HICKS: Black & Veatch review effort, number 10 1, was of sufficient scope and depth to identify 11 12 significant deviations if they existed in an as-built 13 auxiliary feedwater system from commitments made in the 14 FSAR. MR. NELSON: Let's talk about number 3, says "a) 15 16 significant deviations from the licensing basis that have 17 been identified," which was the Black & Veatch review, et 18 cetera, et cetera, et cetera. 19 MR. HICKS: That is a totally false statement, the first sentence of number 3. At that time, there were 20 21 not resolutions made. 22 MR. ROBINSON: What was their opinion of the 23 deviations from the licensing basis? MR. HICKS: One example was what I was telling 24

you about the brakers and the violation of the licensing

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commitment for the National Electric Code where TVA never did admit that they had a licensing commitment at this time

MR. ROBINSON: Let's take a minute break here.

(Discussion off the record.)

MR. HICKS: Each of the five were hotly contested among all members of the TARS section. We totally disagreed with the slant on every one of those. had violent discussions with Murdock on this in the presence of other guys who also had violent discussions with Murdock.

MR. ROBINSON: Murdock drafted that page, 2?

MR. HICKS: He and Newt worked together on that,

MR. NELSON: Was that wording, in your opinion, intentionally misleading or just a difference of opinion among equals?

MR. HICKS: Some of these items, Murdock strongly believed that what he was writing was correct.

MR. NELSON: This has to do with his philosophy of reliability being degraded versus safety?

MR. HICKS: This as a philosophy, which we did not agree with as a section, that if you violate something like some of these areas, that they would reduce your margin of safety rather than potentially being a cause for not being able to shut down the plant. In fact we argued that it was both things could result you reduced your

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margin of safety and -- a potential failure could be catastrophic.

MR. ROBINSON: Do you have any idea what the distribution of this report, this policy committee report was going to be at the time? Did you have any idea or did Murdock have any idea that it was designed to be distributed outside TVA anywhere?

MR. HICKS: No, we did not have any knowledge of what it would be used for. Certainly we did not believe it would be a document that TVA would be sending the NRC even though we felt sure when it was written it would get to the NRC by one means or another.

MR. ROBINSON: My question I guess is, you know, if that report was going to go under a cover letter from Beasley to Raulston, why would -- what reason would Beasley have to cover up problems to Raulston? That you know of?

MR. HICKS: Well, it is just, I would equate it to a situation like the two butcher brothers writing a memo to each other.

MR. ROBINSON: What does that mean?

MR. NELSON: Were there informal communications between Beasley and Raulston at this time?

MR. HICKS: I believe he was charged with lead responsibility in resolution of the items. Beasley was the policy committee chairman.

MR. ROBINSON: So this was going to make Raulston's job easy?

MR. HICKS: Supposedly, but there's more here to it than that. You are talking about all members who normally and frequently and periodically work together in staff meetings at the same level. Ralph Pierce, Culver, now Cantrell got involved in this until then. Mike Sprouse was the culprit who was for the manager of engineering. Sprouse just retired at the time this was issued, a month or two or so before this or during that. So it would be difficult to hold Cantrell responsible, but as anybody who signs something he is responsible. Conine, Anderson had quality assurance. Those bottom six guys are all guys that go into the same meetings who sit in Willis' staff meeting and they all plot their strategy. The good old boy system and if, you don't get along you don't stay in the group.

original Black & Veatch report was going to go to the NRC and then let's say they thought that they knew that their policy committee report was really a cover up, let's assume that -- I mean, it doesn't make any sense to me, I can't understand where they would write that report if they thought that the NRC might come in and do an independent evaluation of the Black & Veatch findings.

MR. HICKS: I'll tell you what they do. It is

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very clear. That's the fact that the NRC had a history ever since I have been at TVA and subsequently only appears to be coming out of the mold recently, but they have not taken TVA to task and TVA has bragged all over within and outside TVA that they can negotiate about anything with NPC they can get away with it, they have been doing it and NRC doesn't look over them or take them to task.

MR. ROBINSON: They figured they could buffalo the NRC if the NRC got hold of both this policy committee report and the original Black & Veatch findings?

MR. HICKS: And they wanted to make it look as positive as they could and I know several of the guys on here -- I'm sure Anderson, for instance, he was looking at it from the fact he didn't want any criminal problems. He had been in QA for a long time but again, a quy subject to being coerced by management as well as Culver. But this whole central group, there's a lot of evidence that there was pressur n all of them: You get that plant on the line and you make these things look favorable, whatever you have to do to make them look favorable. And you have to make them look favorable if you are going to get the plant on the line. You have a predetermined date to get it on line, recognizing it could get to NRC and it could be embarrassing.

MR. ROBINSON: Do you have any indication that

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Culver told these other policy committee members of some of the problems that you found and they overrode him?

MR. HICKS: No, we have no evidence of that.

Because during this time --

MR. ROBINSON: You think differently, that Culver never mentioned any problems?

MR. HICKS: No, I don't say that either. I think he could have done either thing. Culver did not operate in a mode where he went to the staff meetings or he went to meetings and -- again, recognize this, that during this same time, Culver and Whitt, as I mention in my letter were spending a good portion of time hassling the office of QA for quality assurance problems and basically in a mode with a number of these other guys and a guy not even on here, Hugh Parris, Dilworth, another culprit, a clique of 10, 12 guys that get together and make all the policies and the directions and what everybody should be doing.

MR. NELSON: Upper level managers?

MR. HICKS: Yes, below Willis, including Willis.

If Newt had gone in and given those to any of those meetings, there's nothing recorded from those staff meetings that ever comes back to the NSRS or any other Bill Willis general manager staff. NSRS was the general manager staff reporting to him as well as the board. We never got any written feedback from Culver on any meeting he had with

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them. We never got any feedback with any meeting he had with the NRC privately or jointly. The NRC participated with Culver and with -- not Anderson, he was excluded. They met with the board, with Willis. Culver was present on several of those meetings in this time frame, early '84, where they all sat down and agreed that TVA ought to abolish OQA. That's not written anywhere. That was a clear agreement which the previous Region 2 manager was involved, O'Reilly. Now you cannot say specifically that Culver went in and told them anything because he didn't write anything after the fact. The minutes of the meetings to my knowledge were not distributed among anybody even if they were kept.

MR. ROBINSON: Based on his statement to you in your exit interview that he never knew about any of these problems, you would make the assumption that he never brought any of these problems to this policy committee?

MR. HICKS: Right, and that is very disheartening and it is very, I would say, ironic, too, as a quy was always badmouthing because who was antiregulatory, anti-QA, and every opportunity he got with you privately or in a group that come up, he was always badmouthing him. Saying how great /was and how bad)was. But to be a party to this without giving them much static would lead one to

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believe that he was pushed and directed to do it, and he didn't probably have to be directed too much because he certainly knew from a daily basis, as I said before, what problems we were identifying.

You take the handful that I gave, you multiply that by quite a few of the guys like Jerry Smith, Phil Washer, Siefken, Mashburn, Hornstra.

MR. NELSON: Do these problems exist to your knowledge today, or have they been corrected?

MR. HICKS: Some still exist.

MR. ROBINSON: Talking about the technical problems you brought up in the review?

MR. HICKS: Yes.

MR. NELSON: What's an example?

MR. ROBINSON: He's going to have a chance to talk about the technical problems when you have the meeting with the staff, you know. If I can, I obviously want to get the technical background.

MR. NELSON: I just wanted an example or two. not a long dissertation.

MR. ROBINSON: Okay.

MR. HICKS: Well, I say the cable degrading for one thing, that's across the board and widespread at Watts Bar. Engineering applicability to other plants.

MR. ROBINSON: During your tenure within NSRS,

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were there any other instances in which findings that you developed were not properly brought to the forefront as a result of suppression of information by the management of NSRS?

MR. HICKS: Yes. I think clearly the Bellefonts review work, namely on INPO -- Institute of Nuclear Power Operations -- the INPO review of Bellefonte was the second such review. I had started working on that on a very similar basis to Black & Veatch. All the Black & Veatch stuff was not completed by everybody yet, but this was a follow-up. That information -- I mentioned the closeness between Culver and Brown -- resulted, in my opinion and most of the people's opinion on NSRS, that one of the reasons why we were directed not to pursue those activities but as we pursued and looked at them, I discussed with a specific reviewer who had participated as an INPO reviewer on the previous Bellefonte review, and I compared some of the current findings with the previous findings and substantiated that in the areas that I was looking at they were repeat performers, same type problems. We had some heated arguments within TARS that we had problems out there and then one day out of the blue, Murdock indicated Culver wanted us to meet with Willy Brown and see if we couldn't get the problems taken care of and we did. I gave you my version of that meeting.

MR. ROBINSON: He's the plant supervisor at Bellefonte?

MR. HICKS: Manager. He was called the super manager. He had an office in West Knoxville. We spent the afternoon going over the problems.

MR. ROBINSON: You and Murdock and Culver -MR. HICKS: Murdock, myself, Phil Washer, Jerry
Smith. We discussed areas that I highlighted were all the
areas I coordinated and there were a few other issues on
specific major plant areas that I did not cover in my
summary to you, but most of the time was spent on the items
I included in the list. We found some very serious
problems there. Subsequent to that meeting, as I indicated
we were suppressed into further looking or pursuing
resolutions on those items. My direction we got secondhand
from Murdock but as per direction that he had been given
from Culver: Don't work on Bellefonte anymore. Don't work

MR. ROBINSON: Why did Murdock say you were not supposed to do that?

MR. HICKS: My personal contact with Newt indicated, as well as Murdock, that Willy Brown had contacted Culver after the meeting and as I indicated in the letter, that based on my aggressiveness in leading the effort on those items, I was very opinionated and we're

on their problems.

talking just like we're talking here, and we surmised and concluded that Willy and Newt were very close friends and as such, Newt didn't want to put any more heat on Willy. That was the bottom line: Let Willy off and fix his own problems and NSRS would stay out of it. Now there were problems there to resolve and those problems still exist today, many of those problems. They were repeat performers and a lot were generic. A lot of the problems identified by Bellefonte and specifically generic problems like hold tag violations and such had been going on at TVA for years without any mandatory firing or demoting or ---

MR. RCBINSON: The findings that you made prior to being stopped from going back out there, were they published?

MR. HICKS: Again, recognizing we didn't even get to a published point on this. We were turned off immediately after that meeting when they saw the magnitude of where we were coming from, the fact that there were so many problems and would require a lot of extensive modifications or corrective actions.

MR. ROBINSON: Do you -- maybe you have them in here, but do you have any rough notes or records of that meeting that you had with Willy Brown?

MR. HICKS: That's included in the letter. Let me read one little excerpt from that. That happens to be

enclosure 11. For some reason, when these things got copied and assembled prior to them getting copies, the report got sort of mixed up in pages. It is not in logical order so I don't know where your page would be. I think it is toward the last but it is a page that's -
MR. ROBINSON: I got 3, 4, blank, 6, 7 --

MR. HICKS: A page 6 called "conclusions" and I think in yours it is toward the end of the thing.

MR. ROBINSON: Right.

MR. HICKS: Number 5 there: The electrical portion of the Bellefonte project must be upgraded. Problems were noted in all areas that were evaluated. Problems were noted in adequacy of procedural guidance, craft performance, QC inspections, protection of equipment, u. .ign and quality records.

I had in the previous six months seen exactly the same think that's said there about Bellefonte at Phipps Bend and Hartsville and Yellow Creek, as I referenced in there, reviewing equipment and materials for purchase for CRBR.

MR. ROBINSON: These conclusions were -- you are saying this is just a typewritten --

MR. HICKS: This is INPO conclusions.

MR. ROBINSON: Okay.

MR. HICKS: You cannot read that set of

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conclusions --

MR. ROBINSON: You found them again?

MR. HICKS: I substantiated many of those concerns were identified on the previous INPO review.

MR. ROBINSON: You talked to Brown about it in the meeting?

MR. HICKS: Yes.

MR. ROBINSON: And then Culver stopped you from going back --

MR. HICKS: Just prior to going to that meeting and reviewing the seriousness of these, we were trying to get a game plan together as to how to attack these things and get corrective action done on some logical tracking system. And Newt said go out, immediately we met a d it was all terminated.

Now an interesting thing on this, when I recently got called from the NRC to start having these meetings, I was told that the NRC doesn't bother with following or tracking INPO things. They let INPO and the industry do their own thing and it was a revelation to the NRC that they had these items. It was my understanding at the time I was on NSRS that these were provided to the NRC, so I was very disgusted to find out at this late date that the NRC has not been tracking these particular items.

MR. ROBINSON: That will be a good item to bring

up in your meetings with the staff Friday and Saturday. I don't know whether the staff routinely gets these INPO reports or not or whether they require action on the part of INPO or TVA.

MR. HICKS: This particular report was a report that we were provided to review. Subsequent to this report, INPO -- again, INPO being an industry organization, and many of the reviewers on this team were TVA employees. They made a decision that the final report -- and I have not received it but I have been told by many people did not include the detailed backup, the detailed findings, and the report was substantially watered down. Again, TVA being a party with an industry organization, INPO, and the problems were not fixed, the report was just watered down. I don't know +-

MR. ROBINSON: The final INPO report?
MR. HICKS: Right.

MR. NELSON: On the work stoppage, wasn't the reasoning that there had been many, many reports on a variety of problems at the plant and/or plants and you would assume from that type of statement -- is that correct, Dallas?

MR. HICKS: The reason for the work stoppage by Culver I'm sure had nothing to do with Willy Brown's memo.

MR. NELSON: That's the memo I'm stating.

1	MR. HICKS: That's enclosure 13 of my letter,
2	Willy Brown's letter of why there was not an independent
3	design review at Bellefonte.
4	MR. NELSON: Were there any problems that your
5	group was finding that were not included in those reports?
6	MR. HICKS: In the INPO report?
7	MR. NELSON: And the reports referred every day
8	to in Willy Brown's memo.
9.	MR. HICKS: One thing Willy Brown references,
10	things committed to be done or may be done in the future t
11	date have not been done or even at that time were not
12	committed to.
13	MR. NELSON: So it was not a situation where
14	everything had been identified; you guys were just
15	repeating things?
16	MR. HICKS: Willy Brown's memo has a number of
17	misrepresentations in it and he also references that NRC
18	agrees with it.
19	MR. ROBINSON: For some reason I don't have
20	enclosure 13 in my packet. I would ask that when you make
21	copies of the notes
22	MR. HICKS: Take that one. I'll get another one
23	MR. NELSON: He says NRC I'm sorry
24	MR. HICKS: He said "Region 2, Dave Verrelli,
25	agreed."

MR. NELSON: With what?

MR. HICKS: With his position not to have independent design review of Bellefonte.

MR. NELSON: What was the effect of the work stoppage?

MR. HICKS: The effect is that to my knowledge, a large number -- well, not a large number -- this INPO report did not get in a tracking system and resolutions were not started on a timely basis to ke care of these problems. The result of not having an independent design review -- this in no way could be considered an independent design review.

MR. NELSON: What are you referring to?

MR. HICKS: The Bellefonte INPO review, done by INPO.

MR. NELSON: One was never done by Bellefonte -
MR. HICKS: That is Willy Brown's position
establishing why he don't need to do an independent review
even to the extent that Watts Bar was done, one system.
That's his rationale. That memo was passed through NSRS.
NSRS members reviewed that subsequent to my leaving the
staff. They heatedly told Culver not to sign that memo
because it didn't reflect the true story. Culver concurred
with that memo and drafted that memo which essentially is
as the final is, so, his reference to Culver agreeing is in

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1 fact true there. MR. ROBINSON: So Culver had a concurrence on 3 this memo? MR. HICKS: Yes. 5 MR. NELSON: But his staff had told him --6 MR. HICKS: They strongly recommended to him not to sign it and not to have any reference where NSRS agreed 7 8 to that position. 9 MR. NELSON: His staff being Murdock and the 10 TARS group? 11 MR. HICKS: Right. 12 MR. ROBINSON: Do you have any feedback from those members of the TARS group as to any reason why Culve: 10 14 signed off on it? 15 MR. HICKS: You can only conclude the same reason, the buddy-buddy relationship between Culver and 16 17 Willy Brown 18 MR. ROBINSON: How do you know they were friends 19 MR. HICKS: Talking to Culver. 20 MR. ROBINSON: Culver told you directly that 21 they were personal friends?

knowledge within TVA as well as personal knowledge. You

got to recognize you are not in that clique of those top

level managers unless you get along and go along, and you

MR. HICKS: Yes, but these things were common

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don't stay in that group unless you stay in that mode.

MR. ROBINSON: Okay.

MR. HICKS: If you want to pursue this one step further, follow this up with Phil Washer. He can provide you with other instances of this particular mode of operation. In discussions with Kermit Whitt to that same extent about getting along and going along with those members within the staff, what you can and cannot do.

MR. ROBINSON: In what context was Washer's experience with Whitt?

MR. HICKS: Personnel related. From a standpoint of when you sit down, in his particular case -- there was another example of this type of case and he hasn't discussed this because this is more recent, I think than -- I don't remember the last time you talked to him, but --

MR. ROBINSON: Talked to 'im right after they had stayed up until 3:00 in the morning.

MR. HICKS: Has he talked to you about this?

MR. ROBINSON: Not about that particular issue but, like I said, at that point in time, I was not into intimidation and harassment as much as just suppression of information.

MR. HICKS: This may and probably will be concluded in his suit against TVA. But from the standpoint

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that he, like I, was dealing with people on these various resolutions. In his case he was dealing with the civil engineering branch, in my case electrical.

MR. ROBINSON: This at Bellefonte too? MR. HICKS: Probably Watts Bar or could be Bellefonte -- could be anything. But the subject was when he was meeting with the civil engineering personnel and taking a position on an issue or issues -- I won't go into those because he can give you that detail. They classified him as a guy that was not one of these that was willing to play the game because he was not willing to compromise ++ another big word TVA used and tried to force feed you for years: you have to compromise on everything; you can't be anything other than a team player. Lots of people don't agree with that. He would not compromise. He said you got to meet the regulation; if you don't, you got to show a deviation and tell the NRC. The TVA don't like to hear that. They don't believe that across the board. They believe they can tell NRC one thing and do something else

From a standpoint of getting a promotion or not getting a promotion, in Phil's discussion with Kermit, he is told these guys have come and complained to Newt about his attitude in dealing with them, he's not one that will go along with the team.

and not tell NRC what they did. It is their judgment call.

MR. ROBINSON: Engineering is complaining?

MR. HICKS: Right. So Kermit sits down and
gives Phil this whole big rundown about what it takes to be
a team player, what it takes him, what it takes other
people, and if in the future he wants to be an M-7 or 8, an
M-7 has to be approved by the general manager and 8 by the
TVA board, and you get into a situation where if the guy is
sitting there, says I don't like him because he don't go
along with us, you are not going to get that M-7 or M-8.

MR. NELSON: Have you also talked to Mansour

Guity, Jim Jones, former NSRS -- there's one more -
MR. ROBINSON: I haven't talked to Mansour yet,
but I will.

MR. HICKS: I recognized that existed for a long time at TVA and if you push the limit you are either going to go in a hole or go down.

MR. ROBINSON: 'That was the straw that broke the camel's back with you?

MR. HICKS: Culver's attitude in not listening, Murdock taking the middle of the road position on issues and Murdock continually repeating the fact that he was not willing to make a career decision. I said, you got to take your position. It is either right or wrong regardless of where your career lands. That's my philosophy, so I decided to take that. He was not going to do that.

But there were several things that resulted in my leaving. One is, soon after I got there, Kermit and others called us in to a meeting and said there would be a cutback, a percentage of us would probably get rif'd. That was on one hand and "really got ticked because I just lost my job on Clinch River breeder reactor, CRBR. So that, coupled with I started looking, I had been talking to people, I hadn't been there long and TVA had a situation where you transfer from one office to another, you go to the bottom of the retention list, you lose permanent status I couldn't understand being a 14-year employee and losing status because of going from one plant to the other. They changed that, by the way.

Then we have a situation where you see that nobody in engineering, nobody at the plant -- I said nobody. I see a lot of people. There are energetic people who wanted resolutions but you could see top management, Culver's operations mode, the engineering branch's nuclear. electrical engineering branch, the projects not interested in really resolving the problems, railroading their way through, continuing to cover up, not to admit problems. I did not see a mode that they were really interested in solving problems. They didn't want to hear them so I couldn't see wasting my time there. So then another action took place. They asked for voluntary resignations,

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reduction in force. I applied, was not accepted and I have a memo to that effect.

MR. ROBINSON: You wanted to voluntarily resign? MR. HICKS: Right.

MR. ROBINSON: And they wouldn't let you?

MR. HICKS: Right. They were offering incentives, rif pay based on a formula. Did not get accepted. Newt would not agree to it. Willis agreed not to agree, which has been proven, and --

MR. ROBINSON: Why do you think that was not accepted? Because there was a personal thing that Newt didn't want you to get the incentives?

MR. HICKS: I think Newt had an honest expression of intent. He felt he was trying to beef up his staff and couldn't consent to anybody leaving his staff. He wasn't listening to his staff was the bottom line. I made that determination within a few months at NSRS. I knew that was not where I wanted to spend my career.

MR. ROBINSON: Other than when you were taken off the Bellefonte project, did you feel any -- I mean personal, singling out-type harassment?

MR. HICKS: No.

MR. ROBINSON: From anyone? Whitt, Murdock -
MR. HICKS: As I stated, Whitt was spending most
of his time either out of the office or working on the

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quality assurance that he and Newt was working on trying to do away with them or do them in, and they had this big thing against it and Newt did not work on anything that we did in TARS during the entire time I was there. We had a few meetings --

MR. ROBINSON: You mean Whitt?

MR. HICKS: Yes. Newt didn't do all that much either. Newt and Whitt both spent a large majority of the time working on QA issues. Newt spent a lot of time being shifty.

MR. ROBINSON: Any other indications or evidence that you have, Dallas, of willful, intentional covering up of bad situations within NSRS?

MR. HICKS: Not of any extent.

MR. ROBINSON: Do you think --

MR. HICKS: Well, they are related, but both inspection trips that we made -- Jerry Smith, Phil Washer and I made to Watts Bar as directed, one day we spent --

MR. ROBINSON: This is pertaining to --

MR. HICKS: Watts Bar problems in general and Black & Veatch identified problems in specific, both types.

As I referenced in one staff meeting to go look at the cable problems. We went down and looked at those problems, came back and discussed our findings immediately the next day with Murdock. He took his notes and those

pictures, those photographs, and sat down and discussed those with Newt, and there was absolutely no intent or enthusiasm whatsoever to work on those resolution. Same thing happened the second time when we went to look at support problems and the strut-related - basically to determine to what degree struts were used or abused in usage at Watts Bar. Both those series of photographs, problems therein, are included in my tape and in the enclosure identifying those items. Both those areas, again -- some are not related at all to Black & Veatch areas, they were just problems you see as you walk through the plant. TVA had no interest then and had no interest up until just recently to resolve those.

have just started recently to be resolved and addressed by NSRS. I got a call several weeks ago by an individual working on these items, just got direction to do that. Not those particular items, you not only have suppression of not doing the work, not identifying actual plans to do them lack of interest or whatever, but the NRC has not done it either. They have not done it. The items we found were not items we were down there with a magnifying glass looking for items, these were just a walk-through of the parts of the plant, of the safety systems, looking. What can you look at, how much can you look at in a two-part of

a day trip on these particular issues? Everywhere you look there's a problem.

My contention in this letter and at that time was that an NRC inspector could not be incompetent or doing his job for whatever reason and if he walked through there and saw -- and sees that, and they have not done that because the citations are not on the record.

MR. ROBINSON: Did you have authority to write an NCR?

MR. HICKS: No.

MR. ROBINSON: Was that ever discussed within NSRS while you were there? Giving your staff members the authority to write NCRs --

MR. HICKS: No, as a staff member you had no authority to do much of anything. You had leeway to look at things but you had no structure where you had authorization to do this or take action --

MR. ROBINSON: Force the resolution?

MR. HICKS: Right. Newt's position to me on that, even before I took the job, and others when they were interviewing was, you got to get in the mode and convince these people they need to change. You're talking about hoodlums that you could convince anything. They are trying to cover up their mistakes on one hand and get the job done without additional work to do because it is trouble to

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solve problems that have been identified.

MR. ROBINSON: If that pervasive attitude exists, don't you think there's any fear whatsoever in the minds of these management people that that plant is -- the hardware is just not going to last in that plant? It is not going to perform?

MR. HICKS: I think some of them have sleepless nights but I think some are too stupid really to understand the significance of the total ingorance of the ramifications of what they are doing because in a number of cases they did it and got away with it in other plants for a long time. But most have never built a plant as such to conclusion and let it operate and saw the significance of it. They did not by a matter of fact doing their work have not been forced to look at the industry experience through the INPO sources and the NRC sources to see the problems that are caused at Monticello and elsewhere. Somebody in TVA is looking at them but not on a broad basis. It comes in and one or two people are looking at it or a guy at the plant, but the guy in engineering, he doesn't know they have that particular problem at Diablo Canyon.

MR. NELSON: It is important to note that TVA built its plants not using nuclear engineers that were experienced. They used people that had built fossil plants. And Hugh Parris, for example, has no nuclear background.

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MR. HICKS: You go back to the philosophy I mentioned earlier. You got Browns Ferry designed and constructed and especially drew in the design area, nonnuclear-experienced people. When I went to TVA in 1970 there was just a handful of people who had any nuclear experience, period. They had been working on Brown's Ferry quite a few years at that time. The intimidation if you cross lines of supervision to go and talk to the other project and coordinate your events under different managers and different supervisors at different levels, then you come along and Sequoyah, Watts Bar were overlapped, so much of the same work was done by the same people at both plants. You got the same problem at both plants. You got Bellefonte, a different set of people. There are basically three or three and a half sets of people there. Not only did you get experience learning but they really didn't learn anything at Brown's Ferry. Brown's Ferry people went to Hartsville, they made the same type of mistakes but lesser of them, mainly because Hartsville was contracted to a greater degree. It was a turnkey-type project.

MR. ROBINSON: Okay, setting management inexperience and ingorance and, well, we'll leave it at that on one side, and once again on the other side referring to indications of intentional and willful wrongdoing on the part of management, now let's go outside

the scope of NSRS. In your experience as a TVA employee from when, back in 1970, do you have any direct knowledge of intentional, willful wrongdoing on the part of TVA management with respect to safety-related systems?

MR. HICKS: Well, management and personnel. On Browns Ferry project there was a supervisor in charge of all the electrical power distribution system work who used to turn in design drawings to his manager --

MR. ROBINSON: What were their names?

MR. HICKS: The manager's name was Nix, Roy Nix,
N-i-x, and the other guy was George Nesbitt.

MR. ROBINSON: He was turning over the design -MR. HICKS: Nix was an M-7. Section head was
his title. Nesbitt was an M-5 supervisor: He had a large
responsibility on the power distribution system, circuit
brakers, switch gear, motor controls, the power part of the
plant inside. Nesbitt used to turn in designs. They would
be rejected for one reason or another by Nix. How do I
know this? I saw it because I sat right beside Nix and he
had a glass cage. You could walk right between our offices.
Nesbitt would argue with him. Nix would tell him to change
the designs, get them in conformance. Nesbitt would change
them, Nix would sign them and during the night or the
weekend between the signature on the drawings and the
reproduction and distribution of the drawings, Nesbitt

would change the drawing configuration. MR. ROBINSON: Back the way he wanted it? MR. HICKS: Right. Nix would get the reproduced small drawings and start looking at them and see these things jump out at him from the page. Couldn't understand 5 it because he told Nesbitt to change them. This went on 6 for years with no disciplinary action against Nesbitt. MR. ROBINSON: Nix after the fact recognized 8 that Nesbitt had gone back and changed them? MR. HICKS: Changed it, no disciplinary action. 10 11 Nesbitt worked there for years. MR. ROBINSON: Did Nix rechange the design back? 12 13 MR. HICKS: No. MR. ROBINSON: Left it the way it was? 14 MR. HICKS: In most cases, yes. 15 16 MR. ROBINSON: Why? MR. HICKS: Only he could answer that. He would 17 18 get furious but he would 't change them. MR. ROBINSON: Safety-related systems? 19 20 MR. HICKS: Yes. Brown's Ferry. MR. ROBINSON: To your knowledge, did you ever 21 look in detail at any of the design changes that --22 23 MR. HICKS: Yes, I looked at work he was doing. I was also doing panel designs from some schematics his 24 group was doing. These are generator control areas. 25

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MR. ROBINSON: In your opinion, was Nesbitt's design, would it have caused a safety problem? Or a decrease in margin of safety?

MR. HICKS: It would be hard at this point to make that decision, but the fact was there was disciplinary action necessary and not taken. The guy continued to get away with that. Another example on Brown's Ferry, Jim Perdue, electrical supervisor --

MR. NELSON: Were the changes that this fellow Nesbitt made, were they -- did he change things away from compliance with the FSAR commitments or to compliance?

MR. HICKS: That's sort of not a point that's easy to argue because in 1970, there was hardly any requirements to follow. At that time, surely in early '70, sometime in 1970, the electrical part of engineering TVA was changed a little in that Bob Cantrell was brought in from a mechanical engineering branch and made a staff guy to Nix, and Cantrell worked with the NRC on a trial-and-error basis of design which I mention in my report. He would take drawings, sort of like taking a rock and getting a different rock, see if your rock is okay today.

For electrical separation where there was no criteria, NRC didn't know how they wanted to do it, TVA didn't know how to do it. TVA was not out talking to other

nuclear utilities such as Commonwealth Edison to find out how they did it. So I would design a set of control packages, interact with Cantrell and we would agree that's the way it should be done today, he would roll his drawings up, take them to Washington to NRC, get comments and redo them. At the same time you get direction from management, they got people down at the site, their electricians on site too early, too many of them, nothing to do. We don't want them to stand around, can you send some drawings down there. No, we're not ready to issue them yet. Send them whatever you got, let them get to work and we'll change them later. It is better to have them working even if they are doing something wrong in.

MR. ROBINSON: Who did that?

MR. HICKS: The management in TVA, being Nix, Mike Sprouse, the electrical engineering branch chief, come from Sprouse, the head of engineering at the time, Joe Parrish -- guy is dead now, can't trace him down. Sprouse retired in '74, came down to Nix and I worked for a guy named Tom Woodson and Tom was just following directions. And Tom was on the same management level as Nesbitt, just two different groups.

MR. ROBINSON: Just talking about noncontrolled design changes and feeding document --

MR. HICKS: No such thing as design control.

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That didn't even exist then. You were sending drawings out to the field prematurely. They were being constructed from non-issued, nonchecked, nonsigned drawings.

> MR. ROBINSON: And Sprouse and Nix knew this? MR. HICKS: Knew it and directed it.

MR. NELSON: Did anybody try to fight that and stop it and if so, what happened?

MR. HICKS: Again, you have to recognize the degree of intimidation you would receive if you told your supervisor you were not going to do that. On your next review you would get a bad service review. Now, when you get to the field, there's guys out there like supervisor who was party to, earlier in TVA, a hold tagging procedure incident where he energized a bus where a guy was working on it and almost killed the guy and then the guy almost killed him. He did not receive disciplinary action or get fired from TVA. He did a lot of things good

and bad in TVA but ended up as

MR. ROBINSON: Was it just incompetence that he energized the bus? He wasn't trying to hurt the guy?

MR. HICKS: A number of things. It would be hard at this point to determine the reason why he did it, but the fact is that he energized the bus that had a hold tag on it to say don't do that.

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MR. NELSON: You mentioned earlier you still had problems with hold tag procedures to this date?

MR. HICKS: Yes. Hold tag procedures go back into the '60s. This hold tag incident happened before I came in '70 but I'm establishing his character or lack of it. He used to work in the section I was in before I was in the section designing switchyards. He ends up ultimately at Brown's Ferry. He does work as

I send drawings down to him. He changes at will whatever he wants to do and is always arguing that he wants to do something else.

TVA does not have an engineering change procedure at the time. The field can do whatever they want. They did do whatever they wanted. You issue a drawing this way, engineering approved, they constructed it this way. Sometimes they told you about it, sometimes they did not. After the fact. Many times they did not tell you about it when they were doing it so you got a lot of construction at Brown's Ferry that went against the conformance that was issued in engineering and that resulted in a large degree to the problems cabling. Cable fire at Brown's Ferry that burned a lot of cables in areas where the cables were not supposed to be in those areas.

MR. ROBINSON: The wrongdoing -- going back to) -- it was () that lit up the bus -the time that/

the wrongdoing that you are indicating there is that was not disciplined for that?

MR. HICKS: Right, not disciplined, but the wrongdoing from the -- I would have to say the NRC was deficient in this area even though NRC made a lot of words during the time I was here about TVA upgrading quality assurance, which they never knew what it meant at that time They were pressing to get change control implemented --

MR. ROBINSON: NRC was pressing?

MR. HICKS: Yes. They go back a long time dealing with this issue where today they still have ineffective change control procedure and ineffective QA. But at that time TVA allowed its employees to do whatever they wanted in the field and did not take disciplinary action and we're talking about on safety-related and nonsafety-related areas of the plant. Again, you can cite a number of areas where they violated even the limited number of regulations which existed at that time.

MR. NELSON: I think it is interesting to note, too, just a brief aside on the Brown's Ferry fire in 1975, or 1975 hearings by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, and they indicated that there was in fact a breakdown and NRC was at least partially at fault over that and that resulted at least in part in the fire.

MR. HICKS: The results today is at Brown's

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Ferry nobody has any better idea of where the cables are than in 1975, the cables that did not burn. They have had a big activity during the past year trying to determine where those are.

MR. ROBINSON: Keep in mind --

MR. HICKS: That's a deficiency not only on TVA but that's a deficiency on NRC not assuring that that is happening. NRC has known these cables are not per the configuration, the design configuration. Not knowing what degree is -- the TVA is not knowing what the degree is, even after the fire. Talking about 10 years now. No corrective actions have been completed in this area. But Brown's Ferry continues to operate up until the time TVA shut it down. To me, you got wrongdoing on both parties here. On that situation.

MR. ROBINSON: Just by inaction?

MR. HICKS: Yes.

MR. ROBINSON: Any other examples? Keep in mind, I want you to try to think of intentional criminal type wrongdoing, okay? As opposed, you know, as opposed to somebody that's trying to construct a plant in an expedient way and is not using good design control practices. Even though, I mean, maybe they know that if you have a drawing here, that the hardware should be constructed the way that drawing is and the field is doing it and they know it, the

field is doing it differently and they know it. Those type of things I'm sure that you should bring up when you talk to these people Friday and Saturday too.

MR. NELSON: Let me ask a question on the intentional wrongdoing business. Giving the example a while ago about the Black & Veatch policy report, page 2 of that, with the various conclusions there. It has been said tonight by Dallas earlier that many people at NSRS felt the conclusions were misleading. For example, you never see in there that we do not conform to various commitments. That wording is not used. Another choice of wording is made.

Is that wrongdoing in the NRC's mind?

MR. ROBINSON: Well, if the person -- the way I look at it, if the people signing the report are signing that report knowing that statements in there are false and/or misleading, that's wrongdoing. Now that's technical wrongdoing, okay? You knowingly sign a statement that you know is false or misleading. Now the next step of that is determining the materiality of that statement. How much does that wrong statement mean? What effect does it have on decisions? That type of thing. But I am interested in hearing just the pure wrongdoing.

MR. HICKS: I think in a number of the violations of the regulations, certain people within TVA certainly can be accused of wrongdoing and the fact that

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they do know regulations and are not following them and they know they are not.

MR. ROBINSON: Who is this?

MR. HICKS: A wide number of people. Take environmental qualification program. At all plants. That whole sad state of affairs as has been reported and as my investigations have ferreted out in the electrical engineering branch, as I indicated earlier, the branch chief, a former procurement engineer, former

he and some of his staff members have over the years gone out and conspired, one, and actually done, two, bought nonqualified equipment, put it in stores at various places within TVA and utilized it as safety*related requirement. Or components. Now **

MR. NELSON: Without ever having tested it? MR. HICKS: Right. That's one area. Two, they have gone out and bought equipment that was not environmentally qualified and used it in the wrong applications. They have contended that they have.

MR. ROBINSON: Is an example of this pressure transmitters?

MR. HICKS: That's one. It would be practically anything you could name in the electrical and instrumentation category. Cabling. Cabling is a big one. MR. ROBINSON: Buying nonqualified cables and

storing them in a central storage area and then putting them in safety-related systems?

MR. HICKS: Or a better example -- that is an example. A better actual example is buying cabling that may be specified to one condition, losing track of it within the system in some cases, in some cases not, but applying it in another condition other than where it was specified for.

MR. ROBINSON: Losing track of it and mistakenly applying it is completely different than knowing what you got there and saying, hey, I'm going to use it because we got it.

MR. HICKS: I agree. But they know they are doing this and continue to do it without correcting the situation but they contend that it is okay.

MR. ROBINSON: Chandler and who else?

MR. HICKS: This is a guilt of every nuclear plant TVA has and its associated management from the top all the way down to the electrical supervisors that are in charge of quality assurance, in charge of construction.

MR. ROBINSON: They all know they are using non-QA equipment?

MR. HICKS: That's right. They all know that they are not controlling it as required in Appendix B. They know that they are violating Appendix B. However,

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they continue to claim that they are not violating Appendix B and to me they cannot know both. They can know one and lie about the other.

MR. NELSON: They will say yes, we have a problem but we have reported it; therefore, by the mere act of reporting, we are in compliance with Appendix B, which is clearly misleading.

MR. HICKS: I have another example which is not yet issued, but there's a TVA draft and this individual who wrote this is certainly conspiring and trying to get the management to buy off on the position that TVA is in compliance with 10 CFR Appendix B and trying to get Steven white to sign that memo stating such. That already exists within TVA and I have a copy of it. When that gets issued within a few days and signed by sworn statement, then somebody is in deep trouble.

MR. ROBINSON: Who?

MR. HICKS: Whoever signs it.

MR. ROBINSON: Who is pushing white to sign it?

MR. HICKS: His staff. There's a conspiracy

among his staff, including TVA employees.

MR. ROBINSON: They know they are not in compliance with Appendix B and the statement is going to say they are in compliance with Appendix B?

MR. HICKS: That's right. It is already drafted

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as such. Whoever wrote that, whether it gets signed out on not, that individual is --

MR. ROBINSON: Do you know who wrote it?

MR. HICKS: I know one or two or three people who wrote it. But my source of that information did not permit me to provide you a copy of that. But within a few days that thing ought to be resolved and issued.

MR. ROBINSON: You are saying that the issuance of the sworn statement that they are in compliance with Appendix B is a false statement?

MR. HICKS: Yes.

MR. ROBINSON: By even using the definition that John just brought up about if they know about a problem and have reported it, and are working to correct it, they are in compliance? If you are liberal and use that rationale?

MR. HICKS: That's one of the points they are trying to make, that they don't have to be perfect in thei: implementation, all they have to do is use the program.

MR. NELSON: I didn't say they were correcting it, only that they were reporting it.

MR. HICKS: It's further than that problem. The fact that they are not even committing that they reported, they are committing that they don't have to comply with it to get a license. All they have to do is have a program, whether they implement it or not. If they have a program,

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they are in compliance. That's the attack they are taking.

MR. ROBINSON: But that's not what the statement will say?

MR. HICKS: That's what the statement says now.

MR. ROBINSON: That's what the draft of the

statement says now?

MR. HICKS: Yes.

MR. NELSON: Generally they do not explain that underlying logic in the papers. They will simply say they are in compliance with Appendix B and if NRC does not question them on it and takes their word at face value, they never know why they have said that until things like this happen.

MR. ROBINSON: That statement on its own would be difficult to take it at face value for any plant.

MR. HICKS: If you strike what I told you from the record, and I'll let you read this, recognizing when I get the good copy I'll give you a copy, but I can't give you a copy of it.

MR. ROBINSON: We didn't address the draft TVA corporate position with respect to Appendix B. That's supposed to be out in a few days?

MR. HICKS: Right. I would rather this didn't come out of this meeting because the source would be in trouble on that.

1	MR. ROBINSON: You are in strong disagreement
2	with that letter?
3	MR. HICKS: I'm in strong disagreement with the
4	letter. NSRS is in strong disagreement with that letter.
5	MR. ROBINSON: Well, it indicates, of course in
6	indicates in that letter that NSRS or at least some member
7	are of the opinion that Appendix B is not being met.
8	MR. HICKS: And I have drafted my own position
9	on Appendix B from TVA which sites TVA as violating each
10	criterion of that still and have for a long time. I don't
11	know what I'll do with it yet but
12	MR. ROBINSON: That's not this draft?
13	MR. HICKS: No, this is something else.
14	MR. ROBINSON: Go ahead and elaborate.
15	MR. HICKS: Before I get into this, if you like
16	I will go back and roughly summarize the areas that you
17	might want to talk about.
18	MR. ROBINSON: Like in your exit interview?
19	MR. HICKS: In my letter. I think I could give
20	you a good typed copy of this if you want for reference, or
21	if not, I can read it to you.
22	MR. ROBINSON: Just go ahead and summarize the
23	areas that you want to highlight there for the record.
24	MR. HICKS: Item 1, enclosure 2, page 6. This
25	concerns lack of accountability of management in not

dealing with TVA personnel's ignoring regulations; not dealing with the fact that TVA has misrepresented the plant status to the NRC, repeatedly for each plant; the serious nature of the thimble tube accident at Sequoyah, which I reviewed; the fact that they have not dealt with harassers within TVA. Those general areas there and then I have another --

MR. ROBINSON: Who are some of the harassers other than who we have already discussed?

MR. HICKS: I'll get into this there. As an example, you may or somebody has talked to Steve Doka on his harassment case. The reason I'm up on this and involved in this is his dad and I worked together for about eight years and known each other for about 10 years.

Anthony Doka. Was harassed -- this is item 5 on that --

MR. ROBINSON: Okay, we're aware of the Doka situation.

MR. HICKS: (

MR. ROBINSON: In Doka's case? I am not personally aware, but go ahead and itemize that in case the other OI investigator that looked at it is not.

MR. HICKS: TVA recently announced that they were firing the individual. First case of this ever within TVA firing a harassing manager. Subsequently they put the

ouy on administrative leave with pay. 1 MR. NELSON: This is 2 I think you're 3 talking about. MR. HICKS: Yes, the alleged harasser. Then 4 5 there is evidence that (6 7 8) They all were in a meeting 9 conspiring to do harassment against Anthony Doka who had 10 already left TVA. Now, subsequent to Anthony's --11 MR. ROBINSON: How do you know this? 12 MR. HICKS: Personal contact. 13 MR. ROBINSON: With who? 14 MR. HICKS: He has evidence. 15 MR. ROBINSON: Doka has evidence that this meeting took place? 16 17 MR. HICKS: Yes, directly from a Watts Bar 18 employee. His brother subsequently harassed by TVA. I'm 19 bringing this up because nobody else is bringing this up and people within TVA are no ling anything about it and 20 I'm writing this letter summarizing these things to various 21 22 members of the Tennessee delegation in Congress to 23 highlight bad things going on inside TVA and they need to

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get involved in it.

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MR. ROBINSON: Are you going to send us a copy

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of this?

MR. HICKS: Yes. Now, subsequently, as you know his brother was also harassed, suspended from TVA for three days and he was told to contact Denton; supposedly Denton made a call to TVA complaining about the situation but didn't do any follow-up, so it is his and others' opinions that Denton has not effectively done his job of follow-up on this case. Howell, H-o-w-e-1-1, Doka subsequently got a letter of acknowledgment of harassment by TVA. From TVA management. He was reinstated for the three days that he was suspended without pay. Howell has subsequently left TVA but as of this date, none of the individuals that were involved in that harassment have been dealt with by any discipline or firing within TVA.

MR. ROBINSON: Did you name --

MR. HICKS: There's not even any evidence that anybod, has investigated that situation within TVA.

MR. NELSON: Perhaps another quick example, I'm sure you know the Dan DeFord case in 1980. None of those people who performed the harassment have ever been dealt with. Most have been promoted.

MR. ROBINSON: Maybe the best way to do this -- when are you going to give me a copy of that letter?

That's this?

MR. HICKS: There's a copy of the draft now and

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within a day or two I'll issue it with comments. This has inputs from a number of people.

MR. NELSON: As a friend, I would advise you to hold that letter. It is up to you, but as a friend of yours I would advise you to hold that letter and not send it out. Not let Larry have the draft. That's my advice to you. It is up to you.

MR. HICKS: That's got all the comments included Recognizing that's a draft and it may change in a number of aceas. I've written "draft on it.

MR. ROBINSON: Yes. And you know --

MR. HIC.S: This establishes/ been rotten to the core of a result of antiregulation and anti-QA for years right up to the end where the guy was not fired, not any disciplinary action taken against him but or the contrary, he was given the ability to retire from TVA with a pay incentive bonus, a voluntary rif pay situation.

I mention in here also the situation, I have personal firsthand knowledge of the way he does busines. I worked for him for years -- () He was also allowed to leave TVA and TVA never even investigated the situation where he and his personnel were involved in willfully procuring unqualified equipment and utilizing it as qualified. He again was retired from TVA with severance pay bonus. Anyhow, that gets off the point. I allude to

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some of these in my letter but don't give details and names. Here are names you didn't have before.

MR. ROBINSON: What page are you on there?

MR. HICKS: The whole thing. There are 16 items there. Most of those names are not included in the initial letter that I sent to the NRC.

MR. ROBINSON: You got them in here?

MR. HICKS: This fills in some blanks, putting it in writing, adding names for a different purpose, but you are welcome to it.

MR. ROBINSON: Does this pretty well --

MR. HICKS: There are other items here categorizing from my original letter. Item 2, enclosure 2 on page 6. The elimination of the Office of Quality Assurance, QQA -- anyway you read criterion 1 of 10 CFR 50 Appendix B, you see you cannot do that and have the current situation within TVA. You do not have the independence. The NRC has not taken any action against TVA, citations or whatever on this; in fact, NRC was a party to the destruction of QQA in 1984, as I have included in this letter.

MR. ROBINSON: You have itemized what you know of NRC being a party to this in this letter?

MR. HICKS: I haven't itemized everything I know about that because again, NRC was a party because we were

told NRC was a party by people who were in those meetings. Namely Newt Culver. In item 10, enclosure 3, page 1, of the original letter, TVA has committed to do one thing and done something else caught in activation of design criteria Again, NRC has not taken action against TVA on that. TVA has not followed regulatory guides or commitments that they made in the FSAR and that were subsequently addressed as requirements in SER or a combination of those. I have seen no NRC citations concerning this lack of following regulations.

MR. ROBINSON: Anywhere do you specify which reg guides and commitments had been disregarded?

MR. HICKS: A large number of them. I included examples in the pictures.

MR. ROBINSON: In the original letter?

MR. HICKS: Yes. This is just a summary of those areas. TVA is committed to follow their own designs and guides. They have downgraded them but have not put stuff in in place of these. NRC has not pursued that and has not cited TVA. TVA has not met their commitments they have done in the FSAR. They change the FSAR with a substantial number of changes, many of which the NRC have obviously not read because they are not acceptable changes. Where they have not met them, again, NRC has not taken aggressive action against TVA.

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MR. ROBINSON: Have you talked to -- you haven't talked to anyone from OIA in NRC have you?

MR. HICKS: No. Nobody has contacted me. There's only one other item that we have not discussed that I'm extremely concerned about and made a point. Name all these names and supplement what I included in the letter. I didn't include all the names because the list is a lot bigger than I originally thought it was, and that is TVA's hiring of NRC personnel from Region 2. You know who some if not all those are, but I'll go down the list that I have Kermit W itt, Bill Cottle. There was a Sequoyah resident nuclear inspector -- C-o-t-t-l-e. He was hired as a Watts Bar manager. There for quite a long time and then was recently briefly transferred to Chattanooga and then brought back to Watts Bar as manager. Mike Kidd, K-i-d-d, he was an NRC inspector at VEPCO, brought to NSRS, then to OQA, then to NSRS again and now deputy director of NSRS. Removed from that position while under investigation for harassment. Again, only after press pressure. Not as an initiative taken by Kermit Whitt, the director. Curtis, now manager of instrumentation at Watts Bar.

MR. ROBINSON: Where was he in NRC?

MR. HICKS: All these are Region 2. Where they were at TVA specifically at the time I can't tell you.

for OQA. Now he's in QA somewhere within TVA. I don't know specifically where. Art Debbage, D-e-b-b-a-g-e, he was an NRC inspector at Hartsville for some period and was hired into TVA OQA and he was NSRS, then off somewhere else now. Tom Burdette is an inspector at Hartsville. He was nired as CRBRP, QA, and he went to OQA, now is in Chattanooga, I understand, TVA. Dick Parker, he was hired from Region 2 to Chattanooga, nuclear power QA. Jim Huffam H-u-f-f-a-m, Chattanooga nuclear licensing, TVA.

MR. NELSON: Recently removed from that position by Admiral white.

MR. HICKS: And replaced by someone else but still in T A, same level. Bcb Sauer, S-a-u-e-r, hired to NSRS, OQA and to ISEG, stands for Independent Safety Evaluation Group. Then to NSRS again.

MR. ROBINSON: The general problem you see -
MR. HICKS: There's another one here. This was
more blatant than the above. Steve Butler, Sequoyah
resident inspector hired on at Sequoyah as site QA.
Quickly backtracked to NRC.

MR. NELSON: He's now at the training center in Chattanooga. With NRC.

MR. HICKS: There were at least three others were hired that were not in Region 2 but I won't go into that. The point I'm making here is that when you hire

Region 2 employees, you got to be in a conflict of interest as a minimum. Hire them at TVA at the time they are inspecting TVA work. Not all were inspecting TVA work at the time they were hired, but a good number were. Under the federal agencies like DOE, for instance, that would not be permitted at all. Their code of ethics, you cannot even talk to a contractor or anybody doing business with you unless you get clearance from their legal staff. You can't even talk to them.

Obviously here this is a period, I mean a code of ethics or lack of it from TVA's standpoint, knowing that they are hiring people they shouldn't be hiring. :: establishes a pattern, a lack of code of ethics and several of these guys here were giving TVA a hard time at the time they were hired by TVA. Putting heat on TVA to do the job.

MR. NELSON: For example, John McDonald.

MR. HICKS: This raises questions, how could TVA do it? But if you have that many people, how could the NRC sit by and let TVA do it without warning them or threatening them or something. I would not accuse any of these guys of wrongdoing. I accused TVA of wrongdoing in the fact they allowed this to happen. They have a code of ethics that allows them to continue to do that.

MR. ROBINSON: Basic problem being a conflict of interest.

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MR. HICKS: That and the fact in some of these I believe you could clearly state that IVA hired the guy to get him off their back. Because certainly in a couple of these cases where that guy was replaced, the replacement was not nearly as tough as the guy who left.

MR. ROBINSON: Do you have indications that indicate the majority of these cases they got raises?

MR. HICKS: No, I haven't looked at it from that standpoint, no.

MR. ROBINSON: Okay.

MR. HICKS: It would be hard to establish that there was monetary incentive. You may be able to. I don't know. I just think it is a pattern that -- poor practice for a private company, let alone a government agency, and two agencies, one doing it and the other condoning it, and the fact there's also been movement the other way. Region 2 has a former TVA employee or employees. Headquarters has former TVA employee or employees. A number in both categories. One of these so-called individuals has been calling and getting references on my background and my capabilities and whether or not I know what I'm talking about on this and I didn't appreciate that. I'm not going to give you the name now because I don't know if it was for what intent he was doing that.

MR. NELSON: This was an NRC employee?

MR. HICKS: Yes. But if I gave you the name and 4 you pursued that on that basis only, it would get him and a 5 friend of his at TVA in deep trouble and I don't think it 6 7 would be worth pursuing it. MR. ROBINSON: I'll leave that up to you. If 8 9 you are concerned about it --MR. HICKS: I'm continuing to pursue that on my 10 own. If I come to that point, I'll get back with you. 11 12 MR. ROBINSON: Something like that would properly be directed to OIA. I would take it but I would 13 end up referring it to OIA. Does that pretty much conclude 14 it or is there anything else you want to bring up? 15 16 MR. HICKS: I think we've said enough. There's 17 one other thing. I think you are talking about general wrongdoing, you get back to the Watts Bar, Black & Veatch, 18 there's a lot of names you need to know that are involved 19 in that and are still involved. 20 21 MR. ROBINSON: NSRS names? 22 MR. HICKS: No. TVA names. MR. ROBINSON: And in what context are they 23 still involved? Are they trying to cover up resolutions or 24 25 MR. HICKS: Yes. I can give a number of names.

former TVA employee. I'll give you that much.

MR. HICKS: A current NRC employee in Region 2,

MR. ROBINSON: He was checking your background?

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We were talking and you were only interested in hearing the NSRS names. There's a lot of others than NSRS names.

Henry Jones for one.

MR. ROBINSON: In what context? What are these people doing?

MR. HICKS: Regarding the lack of resolutions through, not doing the job and contending that everything was okay.

MR. ROBINSON: What's his position?

MR. HICKS: * Raulston various people within the nuclear engineering branch trying to railroad these things through and nuclear engineering branch being supposedly a review-type branch for the engineering assures that resolutions are done and regulations are followed.

MR. ROBINSON: These are people you were butting heads with during the period of your review?

MR. BICKS: My review and others, yes.

MR. ROBINSON: Wones, Raulston 7-

MR. HICKS: I would like to mention one other item. That is, going to NRC deals with the fact that in this region and other regions there's a different degree of compliance with regulations and a different degree of regulation of compliance, different time frames established. Who looks into that problem?

MR. ROBINSON: Well, if you are indicating that

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there is an inconsistency in regulation that is a known thing within NRC, okay. That is, in other words there are members of NRC that know that in Region 3 they are not as hard as they are in region 4 or Region 2. Any internal NRC employee wrongdoing is handled by OIA. Now, whether or not there has been any kind of analysis done, either internally or externally, to determine whether or not there's an inconsistency in regulations between regions, I don't know. I don't know whether that has been done.

MR. NELSON: Only thing I have seen is frequency of violations, dollar amounts, and that's not what he's talking about.

MR. ROBINSON: I know. Yes, I think that might be a good question to ask the people that you are going to be talking to Friday and Saturday.

MR. HICKS: I didn't see that on this list anywhere. He referenced turning over a bunch of stuff to OI but didn't. There's a couple of those identified in here.

MR. ROBINSON: Let me see what he gave to you. It is a different format than what he turned over to OI. Here's some examples of how he indicates -- a lot of the things that we addressed tonight. In your original letter, did you talk about that inconsistency within the regions?

MR. HICKS: Yes.

as an allegation broken out and assigned anyone in here? 3 MR. HICKS: No. MR. ROBINSON: I know it is not assigned to OI. MR. HICKS: Here are some of the names that were 5 involved in the Black & Veatch I consider cover-up and making a situation more favorable than it really was. H.L. Jones, E.H. Cole, assistant to the Watts Bar design project 8 manager who happens to be Ralph Pierce; D.R. Denton is a 9 civil engineering support branch at that time: *John 10 McDonald again, former NRC and at that time an OQA 11 employee; R.W. Olson, principal construction engineer at 12 Watts Bar R.C. McKay, Supervisor at Watts Bar, the 13 individual involved in the Doka harassment R.W. Olson, the 14 duy that McKay replaced on this particular work effort. 15 MR. ROBINSON: You mentioned Raulston before too 16 17 didn't you? 18 MR. HICKS: Yes, John Raulstoi 19 MR. ROBINSON: These gentlemen are all just kind of generally contributing to the improper resolution or the 20 slow resolution or lack of resolution of the Black & Veatch 21 22 findings? MR. HICKS: Yes, cover-up. Thomer McConnel 23 You have all the key persons on there, the ones assigned, 24 except the guy who was manager of construction at the time, 25

MR. ROBINSON: You are saying you don't see that

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CH.H. Mull, M-u-1-1 Another individual I mentioned is M.N. Sprouse, S-p-r-o-u-s-e, who was the manager of engineering prior to R.W. Cantrell. For the record C. Bonine replaced H., B-o-n-i-n-e. Boug Wilson a guy who was in the nuclear engineering branch at the time this report was done. He's no longer there. He's at one of the plant sites now. All these guys strongly supported this cover-up mode in a more favorable condition. All of them without question.

MR. ROBINSON: They strongly supported the policy committee?

MR. HICKS: Yes. They developed the policy committee. Actively participated in it.

MR. NELSON: You say "cover-up," you mean the issuance of a misleading --

MR. HICKS: Misleading document representing a situation that did not exist.

MR. NELSON: Knowingly?

MR. HICKS: Knowingly.

MR. ROBINSON: Okay, I appreciate your time.

MR. NELSON: I would like to mention one thing here. Some of the others spent a lot of time with OI, OIA, et cetera. Some mentioned the lack of feedback from NRC. In this case here, will Dallas receive feedback from OI as to the status of the investigation and the resolution, that sort of thing?

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MR. ROBINSON: He won't get a status report on 1 the status of the investigation. The results of the report 2 I can make known to him, findings of the investigation. 3 MR. HICKS: One thing is a concern to me as well 4 as other people, and that is when is all this stuff going 5 to get to the commissioners and when is there going to be 6 recommendations made resulting from that? Some of these 7 investigations have been going on for a long time and you 8 see no conclusions to them. Asselstein, A-s-s-e-l-s-t-e-i-n 9 10 MR. HICKS: None of the people have seen results 11 of anything that has happened. 12 MR. NELSON: There was a report of harassment 13 from OIA. 14 MR. ROBINSON: This is something we don't need to be discussing in the context of this interview. As a 15 matter of fact, let's go ahead and go off the record. 16 17 (Whereupon, at 8:35 p.m., the interview was 18 concluded.) 19 20

CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL REPORTER

This is to certify that the attached proceedings before the UNITED STATES NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION in the matter of:

NAME OF PROCEEDING: INVESTIGATIVE INTERVIEW OF DALLAS R. HICKS

DOCKET NO. :

PLACE:

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

DATE:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1986

were held as herein appears, and that this is the original transcript thereof for the file of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

TYPED)

KATHIE S. WELLER

Official Reporter
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