UNITED STATES OF AMERICA NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

In the matter of:

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY

(Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant)

Docket No. 50-275 OL

50-333 OL

Location: Avila Beach, California Pages: D-842 - D-1082

Date: Thursday, November 3, 1983

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TAYLOE ASSOCIATES

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

BEFORE THE ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING APPEAL BOARD

In the Matter of: PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY : Docket Nos. 50-275 OL (Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant)

50-323 OL

Bay View Room San Louis Bay Inn Avila Road at Avila Beach Avila Beach, California

Thursday, 3 November 1983

The hearing in the above-entitled matter was convened, pursuant to notice, at 9:00 a.m.

BEFORE:

THOMAS S. MOORE, Chairman, Atomic Safety & Licensing Appeal Board JOHN H. BUCK, Member, Atomic Safety & Licensing Appeal Board W. REED JOHNSON, Member, Atomic Safety & Licensing Appeal Board

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3 BRUCE NORTON, ESQ. Norton, Burke, Berry & French, P.C. 4 2002 East Osborn P.O. Box 10569 Phoenix, Arizona 85064 5 RICHARD F. LOCKE, ESQ. 6 PHILIP A. CRANE, JR., ESQ. Law Department, Pacific Gas & Electric Company 8 77 Beale Street San Francisco, California 94106 10 MICHAEL STRUMWASSER, ESQ. 11 Special Counsel to the Attorney General, PETER KAUFMAN, ESQ. 12 SUSAN DURBIN, ESQ. Deputy Attorneys General 13 State of California, Department of Justice 3580 Wilshire Boulevard Los Angeles, California 90010 15 Mothers for Peace: 16 JOEL REYNOLDS, ESQ. 17 ERIC HAVIAN, ESQ. Center for Law in the Public Interest 10951 West Pico Boulevard 18 Los Angeles, California 90064 19 On behalf of the Regulatory Staff: 20 LAWRENCE J. CHANDLER, ESQ. HENRY J. MC GURREN, ESQ. Office of the Executive Legal Director 22 Washington, D.C. 23 Representing the IDVP: 24

On behalf of the Applicants, Pacific Gas & Electric Company: On behalf of the Governor of the State of California: On behalf of the Joint Intervenors, San Luis Obispo United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission

MAURICE AXELRAD, ESQ.

Lowenstein, Newman, Reis & Axelrad, P.C. 1025 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Suite 1214 Washington, D.C. 20036

MM/mm

APPEARANCES:

1		Ī	\underline{N} \underline{D} \underline{E} \underline{X}		
2	WITNESSES	3:	DIRECT	CROSS	
3 4 5	MICHAEL STEVEN M.	N. DICK) J. JACOBSON) SKIDMORE) DE URIARTE)	D-847	D-848	
6	GARY MOORE			D-1048	
7					
8	EXHIBITS:		ID	ENTIFICATIO	N RECEIVED
9	Governor'	s			
10		cok Back Review PG8 ctivities & Corp. (D-856	D-857
11	No. 43 (N	NCR dtd 10/2/79)		D-890	D-895
12	No. 44 (1	NCR 2/28/80)		D-893	D-895
13	No. 35 (Review PG&E QA Manu May-June 1982)	ual,	D-897	D-996
15	No. 36 (1	Project Summary Rep	port)	D-921	D-996
16	No. 37 (Instruction 5, Rev	.0, 8/10/8	2) D-930	D-934
17	No. 38 (Instruction 5, Rev	.1,10/29/8	2) D-930	D-934
18	No. 39 (Instruction 5, Rev	.2,3/11/83) D-933	D-934
19	No. 33 (0	DA Mgt. Audit Report Dec. 20-28, 1982)	rt #317,	D-935	D-936
20	No. 40 (2	Audit Report dtd 4	/21/83)	D-951	D-954
21		Engrg. Manual Audi 4/8/83 Att. B)	t Results,	D-954	D-957
23	Joint In	tervenor's			
24	No. 129	(QA Rev. & Audit,Pl Reedy,Prior to Ju	hase I by ne 1978)	D-999	D-1000
25	INSERT:				Page
		y Panel V, with Pr	of. Qualif	ications	D-847

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PROCEEDINGS

JUDGE MOORE: Come to order, please.

Good morning, Mr. Norton. Are you prepared to call your Panel 5?

MR. NORTON: Yes, Your Honor. We have Panel 5, which is addressing Contention 7 and 8. None of these panel members have testified at this reopened hearing, although I think three of them testified at the CQA meeting hearing.

I will ask them, starting with Mr. Dick, to give their names and job titles, please.

MR. DICK: My name is Charles Dick. I am a Project Manager on the Project Completion Team for the Diablo Canyon Project.

JUDGE MOORE: Mr. Norton, do you want to do any other preliminaries?

MR. NORTON: Yes. Mr. Dick's verification of his professional qualifications was not signed when the others were, because he was not in the State of California at the time. I have the original here, but right now I am having an appropriate number of copies run, and when we finish swearing them in, hopefully they will be back and we can give them to the Reporter to insert in the record.

JUDGE MOORE: Fine.

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Whereupon,

was called as a witness, and having been duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

CHARLES W. DICK

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MR. JACOBSON: My name is Michael Jacobson. I am the Quality Assurance Engineer for the Project Completion

Team for the Diablo Canyon Project.

was examined and testified as follows:

Assurance Department.

Whereupon,

Whereupon,

MICHAEL J. JACOBSON

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was called as a witness, and having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

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MR. SKIDMORE: I am Steven M. Skidmore, Manager of Quality Assurance for Pacific Gas & Electric.

STEVEN M. SKIDMORE

was called as a witness, and having been first duly sworn,

MR. DE URIARTE: My name is Tom DeUriarte. I

Whereupon,

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THOMAS G. DE URIARTE

am the Director of Program Management for PG&E's Quality

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was called as a witness, and having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

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MR. NORTON: Your Honor, we seem to have some sort

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of noise in the microphones. Is the one on, on the far side of you, Mr. DeUriarte?

MR. DE URIARTE: It's off.

JUDGE MOORE: Proceed, Mr. Norton.

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. NORTON:

Gentlemen, as submitted, the testimony indicates who is responsible for what portions. Do you, at this time, swear that that testimony is true and correct to the best of your information and belief?

(Witness Dick) I do.

(Witness Jacobson) I do.

(Witness Skidmore) I do. A

(Witness DeUriarte) I do.

MR. NORTON: Your Honor, at this time, we move that the testimony of Panel No. 5 be inserted in the record as though read, along with the professional qualifications of these four gentlemen.

JUDGE MOORE: So ordered.

(The written testimony of Panel No. 5, the Quality Assurance Panel, and the professional qualifications of Messrs. Dick, Jacobson, Skidmore, and DeUriarte follow).

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MR. NORTON: At this point in time, we will turn the panel over for cross-examination.

JUDGE MOORE: Mr. Kaufman?

CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. KAUFMAN:

Q I would like to address this question to the panel as a whole, and ask you if each of you could please give a brief description of your job duties and responsibilities and the relationship that each of you has to one another, starting with you, Mr. Dick.

A (Witness Dick) Very well. As indicated, I am a Project Manager on the Project Completion Team at the Diablo Canyon Project. I am an employee of Bechtel Power Corporation, and I have an identified cognizance over the quality program as well as certain collateral responsibilities assigned to me by the Project Completion Manager, Mr. Howard Friend.

My relationship to the other members of the project is as follows: I provide project support, muidance 20 to the Quality Assurance Engineer, and I coordinate their activities with the Project Completion Manager and other components of the project. I provide project guidance 23 | in this respect.

I do not provide direction to the Project 25 Quality Assurance Engineer, as he operates independently.

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I further act as liaison in those matters regarding quality between the project and certain members of the PG&E management organization, including Mr. Skidmore.

Q Thank you. Mr. Jacobson?

A (Witness Jacobson) As the Project Quality
Assurance Engineer, I am the supervisor of the Quality
Assurance Group on the Diablo Canyon Project. I supervise
and direct the activities of the Quality Assurance Engineers
on the project. I coordinate with the other Groups on the
project within engineering, and I am involved in the
interfaces with PG&E and with the NRC on quality matters.

I report to the Bechtel San Francisco Power

Division Quality Assurance Department, and I have coordination functions with Mr. Dick for project management.

Q Mr. Skidmore?

A (Witness Skidmore) As the Manager of Quality
Assurance for Pacific Gas & Electric, it is my responsibility
to set forth the policies to meet the requirements of
Appendix B for Diablo Canyon in formulating a Quality
Assurance Manaual and procedures to see that that regulation
is adhered to.

Being the Manager, I have five directors within the Department that report to me, one of which is

Tom DeUriarte on my left. I report formally at this point in time to Jim Schuyler, Vice President, Nuclear Power

Generation, pending arevision to the technical specifications

before the NRC for their review, at which point in time, I

will be reporting to George Maneatis, Executive Vice President.

A (Witnes DeUriarte) Currently my job title is

Director of Program Management. That is the position I have
held for approximately three weeks.

Prior to that, I was the Senior Engineer in charge of auditing for the PG&E Quality Assurance Department. That is a position I was in for approximately seven years, and in that position, I was responsible for scheduling, supervising and directing all of the audits that were performed in the PG&E quality assurance program.

Q Thank you.

Mr. Jacobson, between yourself and Mr. Skidmore, is the relationship between you two gentlemen one that could be described as co-equal, as far as the Diablo Canyon project activities are concerned?

A (Witness Jacobson) Well, Mr. Skidmore is the QA Manager for Pacific Gas & Electric, who is fulfilling the role of the licensee in the QA program, and he is responsible for directing the QA program.

I am responsible for direction the project's QA program, which functions under their requirements and commitments.

Q If a problem were identified, a deficiency, if

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you will, were identified in quality assurance with respect to the Diablo Canyon project activities and corrective action needed to be taken, as between you and Mr. Skidmore, who would have the final word with respect to what corrective action should be taken?

A Well, I think that depends on the origin of the deficiency. On the project, we determine what actions are appropriate and take those actions, but PG&E QA is reviewing our program, and if, for example, they had originated the deficiency, then PG&E QA would determine whether or not that action was adequate.

Q Mr. Skidmore, can I ask you the same question?

If a problem is identified in the Diablo Canyon project organization, and it is identified by them, do you have the capacity to require different corrective action that the corrective action that may be required by Mr. Jacobson?

A (Witness Skidmore) Let me break your question down a bit and answer in parts, if I may.

If the Diablo Canyon Project identifies a deficiency or problem within their system, they have a quality assurance program with which to handle that, to come to a timely resolution and correct the problem. They are functioning under the umbrella of the PG&E quality assurance program, and in that regard they have to meet our commitments.

We come in and do audits, and, in fact, if

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memory serves me right, we have done some 75 audits of their
performance on the project since the inception of the Diablo
Canyon project, to verify that their program is working,
that they are implementing and meeting the commitments they
have made to us in their Quality Assurance Manual to handle
the project.

In that regard, though, if the results of an audit or a review of their activities shows that what they are doing is not sufficient, then by all means we can take remedial steps to straighten that out.

Q By those remedial steps, would I be correct in understanding you, that you would be able to require the Diablo Canyon Project to make changes that you felt necessary, and that they would be bound to make those changes?

A Under the requirements of Appendix B, it is appropriate to delegate some of the responsibility -- not the responsibility, but the actions necessary to comply with the provisions of Appendix B, but the licensee may not delegate that responsibility. So in meeting our responsibility, by all means, we have to be aware of what they are doing and concur with the corrective actions they are taking.

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Q Let me ask you, Mr. Jacobson, if a problem was identified originally in your organization, with respect to quality assurance, and you arrived at what you believed was appropriate corrective action, and Mr. Skidmore offered you the opinion that your corrective action was not appropriate, would you feel bound or required to follow Mr. Skidmore's direction?

A (Witness Jacobson) Tes, we would. There might be some discussion as to what our interpretation of the requirements was, so that everyone clearly understood the nature of the problem for the solution, but we would certainly go along with that. Yes.

Q So I would be correct, then, if I were to say that Mr. Skidmore has final authority with respect to any corrective action that the Diablo Canyon quality assurance might take?

A Yes.

Q Mr. De Uriarte -- am I promouncing your name correctly?

A (Witness De Uriarte) Yes sir.

Q At page 2 of your testimony, you state that PG&E performed a so-called look-back review of its design quality assurance program. Is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q This review identified failures by PG&E with respect to its service contractors prior to 1978, in the

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first instance, to require QA controls.

Is that correct?

A That's correct.

Q An additional failure was the fact that PG&E did not require adequate control of information transmittal. Is that correct?

A That's also correct.

Q In addition, PG&E did not require adequate control of record-keeping. Is that correct?

A That's not exactly correct.

Most of the specifications contained a requirement for document control and record retention and storage. The problem there was that most people didn't implement that requirement.

Q A final problem identified was inadequate control of interfaces. Is that right?

A Inadequate control of interfaces is really the same thing as not control of transmitted information.

You had separate categories in your testimony, I believe, or at least there were separate categories listed in the look-back review. Or am I wrong about that?

A Yes, it does say transmitted information and interface control. As far as I'm concerned, those are the same thing.

Q You are responsible for preparing this portion of

ki 2:3

	the testimony?
2	A Part of it, yes.
3	Q Who else participated with you in that particular
4	A We all did.
5	Q Mr. Skidmore, do you see a distinction between
6	the record-keeping and interface control?
7	A (Witness Skidmore) I agree with what Mr.
8	De Uriarte said on that.
9	JUDGE JOHNSON: Mr. Kaufman, I think you misspoke
10	just now. You said "record-keeping and information." It's
1.1	information transmittal and interface with service contractors
12	that they are saying are the same thing.
13	MR. KAUFMAN: You're right. I'm sorry. I misspoke.
14	BY MR. KAUFMAN:
15	Q Mr. De Uriarte, in addition, as part of this
16	look-back review, PG&E also discovered that there were three
17	broad categories of deficiencies in its QA program for its
18	own design engineering effort.
19	Is that right?
20	A (Witness De Uriarte) I have to look it up.
21	Q It's on page 3, lines 7, 8, and 9.
22	A Okay. I see where you are.
23	Q The first of these broad categories of deficiencies
24	was inadequate control of FSAR descriptions. Is that right?
25	A Yes.

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1	Q And the second was inadequate control of documents				
2	A Correct.				
3	2 And the third was inadequate documentation of				
4	design inputs. Is that correct?				
5	A Yes.				
6	Q I have in front of me a document labeled Governor's				
7	Exhibit 34, which I am going to have to handed to you.				
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9	Board.)				
10	JUDGE MOORE: Governor's Exhibit 34 is marked				
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12					
13	marked Governor's Exhibit No.				
14	34 for identification.)				
15	BY MR. KAUFMAN:				
16	Q Could you please identify this document for me?				
17					
18	A (Witness De Uriarte) Yes. This is a summary report of the internal portion of the look-back review.				
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20	Q Was this summary prepared under your direction? A I prepared it.				
21					
22	Q Does it correctly reflect your views on the subject discussed in it?				
23	A Yes, it does.				
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25	Q Does this summary provide more detail as to the				
	deficiencies and the corrective action taken by PG&E that is				

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discussed in your testimony? I believe it does. 3 MR. KAUFMAN: Mr. Chairman, I move that Governor's Exhibit No. 34 be admitted into evidence. MR. HAVIAN: No objection. MR. CHANDLER: No objection. MR. NORTON: No objection. 8 JUDGE MOORE: Governor's Exhibit 34 is admitted. (The document previously marked 10 Governor's Exhibit No. 34 for identification was received 12 in evidence.) 13 BY MR. KAUFMAN: 14 Q Could you please turn to page 5 of that summary? 15 A list of corporate QA deficiencies begins at the second --16 after the second paragraph on that page. 17 Is that correct? 18 (Witness De Uriarte) Yes. 19 After that deficiency is listed the corrective action 20 that was taken. 21 A That's correct. 22 Directing your attention to Arabic No. 1, could you

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addresses?

A All specifications that leave the Company have to

please identify, briefly, the deficiency that that language

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24 25 have -- for safety-related equipment or services, they are required to have the quality assurance standards specification attached, which states the requirements that the contractor is supposed to have a quality assurance program to meet.

What this is stating is that our QA program required that all procurement documents for the purchase of safety-related materials, equipment, and services have that specification attached. And what this is stating, that the implementation of that provision was carried out for suppliers and for field contractors, but somehow it was never carried out for what we refer to as safety-related services. And in that category falls design consultants.

You indicate that this deficiency was corrected in late 1977, is that right?

Yes.

Has that problem been completely resolved as far as you're concerned now?

> A Yes, sir.

And that no further problems have been identified since 1977. Is that correct?

MR. NORTON: Excuse me, Your Honor. May we have a definition of what we mean by "problems"?

MR. KAUFMAN: Let me go back and call that a deficiency. We've been dealing with deficiencies.

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BY MR. KAUFMAN:

Q Have any further deficiencies in that regard been identified since 1977?

MR. NORTON: Excuse me, Your Honor. Again, I'd like a clarification. The word "deficiencies" --

JUDGE MOORE: Mr. Kaufman, I find that same language in this document under Arabic 2. Is that the context you're using it?

MR. KAUFMAN: That's right, Mr. Chairman.

Also, the term "deficiency" is also utilized in the paragraph immediately following Arabic 1, the beginning of Arabic 1 paragraph.

WITNESS DE URIARTE: Do you want to restace your question?

BY MR. KAUFMAN:

Q Since 1977, has this deficiency arisen again?

A (Witness De Uriarte) It is an ongoing part of the QA program to review all procurement documents. And one of the things we check them for is to make sure that if it is a requirement -- if the specification is for safety-related equipment or services, that the QA program specification is attached.

So the answer to your question is no.

Q No, that no further deficiencies have been identified in this respect?

A Not of this type where the specification was not attached.

Q I turn your attention to Arabic 2. Could you please identify the deficiency?

A I can read it for you. It says, "Formal craining of PG&E personnel and quality assurance program requirements was required by the program. This was a programmatic deficiency."

What that is stating is that, unlike No. 1, where the program did have the requirement in it and failed to implement it properly, in the case of No. 2, the program did not state specifically that formal training of quality assurance program requirements was required and for whom it was required.

And we tracked through the evolution of the program manual and discovered in 1977 we corrected that.

Q While we're on the subject, could you please give me your definition of a programmatic deficiency?

A I thought I just did.

The quality assurance program, as required by

Appendix B, must contain certain requirements, certain wording

to require certain activities to happen. And in this case,

contrary to the requirements of Appendix B, our program did

not specifically require formal training in quality assurance

requirements.

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Q And then you follow that up with your definition of your understanding of the term "deficiency in implementation."

When the program contains the requirement, people are expected to implement that requirement. And when they don't, that is a deficiency in implementation.

You indicate that the programmatic deficiency with respect to training was corrected in 1977. Has that --Since 1977, has that deficiency ever been identified again?

A No. Once it was placed in the program and became a written requirement as part of the program, it would not surface again.

Q Have any deficiencies in implementation with respect to training been identified since 1977?

A No, sir. Training is something we audit once a year for Regulatory Guide 1.33.

Turning your attention to Arabic 3, could you briefly describe what the deficiency was there?

A Again, this was a programmatic deficiency. The corporate QA program did not specifically state that there was a required interface control between PG&E and its design consultants, and I think the key point there is that we investigated this quite thoroughly at the time, to make sure that what was missing in implementation was that -- let me

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state that differently.

We were not able to find a problem in internal interfaces. The problem we discovered was in external interfaces between PG&E and its design consultants. There did not appear to be any evidence of problems between PG&E and its suppliers. So this, again, was a programmatic deficiency, specifically stated as an interface control between PG&E and design consultants.

- You state this problem was corrected in 1977?
- Again, it was in 1977 --
- Sorry. This deficiency.
- Yes.
- Since 1977, have any programmatic deficiencies been identified with respect to --

Again, once the program is corrected, it will not occur again. The program is ongoing.

MR. CHANDLER: Mr. Chairman, can I ask that the witness at least allow the question to be completed? It's causing a little difficulty -- at least putting everything in proper context.

JUDGE MOORE: I think that the witness and the questioner have got it sorted out now, Mr. Chandler.

Go ahead, Mr. Kaufman.

BY MR. KAUFMAN:

Since 1977, have any deficiencies in this regard

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been identified?

A (Witness De Uriarte) No, sir.

Q In implementation?

A In implementation of interface control?

Q Yes.

I can't recall any. A

Turning your attention to Arabic 4, could you briefly summarize the deficiency noted there?

Okay. This deficiency refers to the requirement in Appendix B for document control and procedures and instructions, and the requirement is that procedures and instructions be issued, approved and controlled for safety-related activities,

In our look-back review -- and again, this was related to the training aspect -- we were looking for how individuals were instructed to do their activities in accordance with the QA Manual, and we discovered, I would say, three or four dozen memos in the files that dealt with how to carry out activities, how to meet requirements. These memos were not part of a formal program where they were numbered, dated and controlled in some way, and the distribution of them controlled in some way, and so what this item here is dealing with is the fact that these memos and departmental procedures which were developed by the Design Group did, in deed, implement quality assurance requirements, gave further instruction on how to implement requirements, but they were not controlled documents.

So this was again a deficiency in implementation.

You indicate that this deficiency in implementation was corrected in 1978; is that right?

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- A That's correct.
- Q Since 1978, have any deficiencies in this regard, with respect to implementation, been identified?
 - A No, sir.
- Q Going to Arabic 5, could you briefly describe the deficiency noted there?

A Okay. What this is dealing with is the fact that again Appendix B requires that all discrepancies found be identified, documented and resolved for disposition.

Our program dealt specifically with discrepancies found in the field, or if you want to use the term "construction" discrepancies. In the look-bake review and also in the Reedy review, it was stated several times that this was pretty much the state-of-the-art at the time that our manual was written. Everyone more or less identified non-conformances with equipment or hardward, and therefore our procedure was written on how to control non-conformances identified in the field.

What this is stating is that there was no requirement for non-conformance identification during design activities. This, again, was a programmatic deficiency.

Q You indicate that this deficiency was correct; however, I do not see a date in the description of the correction. When did that correction occur?

A That was in September of 1975, when the operating

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mgc 3-3 1 nuclear power manual was issued, and the manual, at that time, contained a procedure entitled "Non-conformances," and that procedure applied to all departments, not just the Operating Department. So the programmatic correction occurred in 1975; is that right?' September of 1975; that's correct. Since 1975, has any problem in this regard --I'm sorry -- any deficiency in this regard been identified insofar as implementation of this procedure been identified? 11 A I don't recall any. 12 Mr. Skidmore, may I ask you what you whispered to 13 Mr. DeUriarte? A (Witness Skidmore) I was asking him about the 14 scope of some of the audits, about findings we might have had, and the answer was, there wasn't anything in these areas. I was just trying to make sure that I understood his answer full well. 19 JUDGE MOORE: Move it along, Mr. Kaufman. 20 BY MR. KAUFMAN:

> Arabic 6, Mr. DeUriarte, could you describe the deficiency noted there?

A (Witness DeUriarte) Okay. The quality assurance program contained a procedure called -- I believe it was titled the "Document Index" in the early stages of the

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program. That procedure was intended to be expanded into
how to identify and how to retain and store nuclear records.

It was never fully revised, because the program was continually
changing in how we were going to deal with requirements for
records on site.

What this is identifying is that the program in the early years didn't identify how to retain and store records. This, again, was a programmatic deficiency, and this was corrected by the issuance of the Records Management System Handbook in April of 1979.

- Q Since 1979, has any deficiency been notes with respect to the implementation of this requirement?
 - A No, sir.
- Q Arabic 7, could you briefly describe the deficiency noted there?

A Okay. This one is related to Item 4, which dealt with the memos and instructions which were issued within the Engineering Department, which were uncontrolled, and what this is stating is that safety-related activities are required to be audited, and since those were not controlled documents and many of them we were not aware of at the time they were issued, they were not audited for implementation of those instructions, and that is what this is identifying.

Q And this was corrected in April of 1978; is that right?

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A Again when those types of documents were required by the manual to be controlled documents. We felt that that covered it, because at that time anything that was listed in the manual goes on the audit schedule.

Since April of 1978, have any deficiencies been noted with respect to the implementation of this requirement?

> No, sir. A

On Page 7 of the look-back review, you describe deficiencies during the Phase II period of the look-back review. Could you describe what "Phase II" refers to?

A "Phase II" refers to the NRC Order. Phase I was seismic work prior to June of '78. Phase II was seismic work post-June of '78 and all other work prior to '78 and post-'78, all non-seismic work.

Q After that brief paragraph, there are -- there's Arabic Nos. 1 through 4, listing certain deficiencies with respect to Phase II OA activities.

> Directing your attention to Arabic 1 --MR. NORTON: Excuse me, Your Honor.

Excuse me, Mr. Kaufman.

The language here is important. He has made a statement. Now he is going to ask a question. Unfortunately the statement gets subsumed in the question, and he is using the term "deficiencies," and as I look through here, 25 | I see things like "non-conformance reports." I see the word

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"poor implementation," and I am quickly looking, but I don't see "deficiencies." I see "discrepancies." And these terms are very important. And when they come out in a statement, and then you ask a question, the witness is not apt to catch that word back in the statement of Mr. Kaufman's.

I would appreciate it if we could get a definition of terms, perhaps, or at least a consistent use of terms.

JUDGE MOORE: You might try to accomodate Mr. Norton, but if the witness has problems, the witness can say he has problems, Mr. Norton.

Continue, Mr. Kaufman.

BY MR. KAUFMAN:

Well, the subject matter of Arabic 1, does that describe a deficiency, a discrepancy or something else?

(Witness DeUriarte) Okay. Going back to our definitions that we used previously, there was a programmatic requirement that changes be controlled. And what we identified in the look-back was that No. 1, the Final Safety Analysis for Diablo Canyon was not intended, when it was written, to be a desing document, but we found in some instances it had been referred to because it contained complete system descriptions. It had been referred to as a design document.

And what this is stating is that some of those sections of the FSAR due to HOSGRI review, due to fire protection reviews which came from later requirements, had

been changed somewhat, but the FSAR sections had not been updated. And what this is stating is that there was no procedure in existence which required the control of changes to the FSAR sections.

Q In your opinion, is this a programmatic deficiency?

A This was an implementation deficiency. There was a programmatic requirement to control changes, and these changes were not controlled.

First of all, they were not identified as changes in design input, because the FSAR was not intended to be a design document. It was something that happened over the evolution of time. People started referring to the FSAR, and no one really fully realized that the sections that had been changed had been used for design inputs in some systems.

Q Well, looking at the language right after the Arabic 1 which say, "Procedures did not exist for controlling," I thought you stated in your definition of the programmatic deficiency earlier, that a programmatic deficiency was on in which a procedure did not exist.

A Okay. I see your confusion. The procedure referred to here is a lower-tier procedure which we would call an implementing procedure. The quality a surance program required controlled changes, and there are lower-tier procedures written by the different departments which implement

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those requirements. There was no procedure in the Engineering Department for controlling changes to the FSAR.

And again, you would not consider a lower-tier procedure to be -- to ever be -- the absence of a lower-tier procedure to be a programmatic deficiency?

A In this case, we considered it a deficiency in implementation, because it did not implement the QA manual requirement.

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This item I deals with a very subtle problem. I'm not sure I've clarified it very well. But, again, the reason that the procedure did not exist is the FSAR was not intended to be a design document, and it was used in only a few instances as reference for design information.

0 Thank you.

I'm not sure that we came to closure on another question which was, the difference between a discrepancy and a deficiency.

Is there a difference?

Not to me.

It appears in this document, in the look-back review summary, that action was taken to correct this deficiency, but there is no indication as to whether that action has completely resolved the problem or, if it did, when that occurred.

A Okay. As it states, a nonconformance report was initiated to resolve this discrepancy. And I see where you got the word "discrepancy."

What that means is, if we consider the problem found or the deficiency found, the discrepancy found, you can use any words you want, some judgment has to be used as to what is the significance of this deficiency.

Is it a departmental problem? Does it cross departmental interfaces? In this case, we felt that the FSAR

which is used by everyone for a reference involves all departments, and therefore, a nonconformance report was written, which requires what we call a technical review group to meet, to resolve this item.

And that requires all involved departments meet or have a representative on that technical review group. And at the time this was written, the resolution which was arrived at was that a procedure had to be developed to control changes of the FSAR. FSAR sections which were still being used had to be reviewed and brought up to current status before they could be released to anyone. And that NCR is still open, pending the completion of the FSAR, which is a very long-term project.

It is my belief, and we have audited this several times, that any information that is now being used from the FSAR has been reviewed by the technical group and brought up to current status.

Q But you're not absolutely certain of that fact?

A I'm certain of that fact, to the extent that it has been audited. And I have seen no deficiencies.

JUDGE BUCK: Excuse me. May I ask a question here?

MR. KAUFMAN: Sure.

JUDGE BUCK: Does that mean you are still, in some ways, using the FSAR as a design document?

WITNESS DE URIARTE: I don't know if it is still being used, sir. I can't answer that.

JUDGE BUCK: But that is not supposed to be used -WITNESS DE URIARTE: When the project started,
when the Diablo Canyon project integrated group started, one
of the first things they went through was developing design
criteria memorandums for all design.

So it's my understanding that they are no longer using the FSAR because design criteria memos have been prepared.

WITNESS SKIDMORE: Dr. Buck, if I could add to that, please.

If reliance is -- for design information, is identified as coming from the FSAR, in all cases that must be verified as to its accuracy before it can be used.

JUDGE BUCK: Verified in what form? By a supervisor, another engineer, or what?

WITNESS SKIDMORE: By comparing it to other documents in the file, the drawings, the as-built condition of the plant, talking to the other disciplines.

JUDGE BUCK: So you are saying that the engineer is not allowed to use the FSAR as a final design document?

WITNESS SKIDMORE: Yes, and then just reference the FSAR and a chapter and page number as his source of information, without additional backup to verify its validity.

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1 JUDGE BUCK: He has to reference those for the 2 backups. 3 WITNESS SKIDMORE: Yes, he does. JUDGE BUCK: Thank you. 5 Excuse me, Mr. Kaufman. JUDGE JOHNSON: Can I follow that, and maybe this 6 7 is -- maybe this question doesn't follow -- but just yesterday 8 we looked at a document which governed the procedures for 9 considering jet impingement. Were you in the audience yesterday? 10 11 WITNESS DE URIARTE: Are you speaking to me? 12 JUDGE JOHNSON: I was talking to Mr. Skidmore, but 13 either one of you --14 WITNESS DE URIARTE: I was not. 15 JUDGE JOHNSON: It was Mr. Skidmore, I think --16 WITNESS SKIDMORE: I was here yesterday morning 17 and part of the afternoon. 18 MR. NORTON: Excuse, Mr. Dr. Johnson. I believe 19 that was the day before yesterday, and Mr. Skidmore was not here that day. I'm pretty sure it was the day before yesterday. 20 JUDGE JOHNSON: Yes, I think you're right. 21 22 But anyway, there was a procedure for carrying out a walkdown to analyze whether jet impingement was to be 23 considered for various pieces of equipment and lines inside 24

containment. And now that document referenced the FSAR at

some point.

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And, in terms of what you have just said, that the project is no longer using the FSAR as a source of design information, would that have been an improper use of the FSAR, or are you so unfamiliar with what I'm talking about that you can't answer, in which case I would say that was a fair answer?

WITNESS DE URIARTE: I'm not sure what you're talking about.

WITNESS SKIDMORE: Let me clarify my previous answer.

I was talking about referring to material obtained from the FSAR, as a sole source, has to be verified. You can't rely just on the FSAR. You have to look at other documentation in addition. It's quite all right to refer to it, because there's a lot of information there.

As to how current it is, in view of the updating effort that is being done within the licensing group, the updating of the FSAR, the current condition of the plant, you can't rely on the FSAR solely.

MR. NORTON: Excuse me, Dr. Johnson. I guess this is an objection to your question.

I think there's a distinction between design information and licensing requirements, however. You said that that reference was to design information. I think there's a

distinction between design information, like how high something is, as opposed to a licensing criteria or licensing commitment, which is not, in my mind, design information.

JUDGE JOHNSON: I accept that as a clarification. of what I was talking about, and I think I have gone as far as I can on that right now.

So back to you, Mr. Kaufman.

JUDGE BUCK: May I just ask one further question?

I gather from all this, that in a walkdown check,
the reviewers in that walkdown are not allowed to use the FSAR
as the document, final document to which they are comparing
the as-built situation? They have to go beyond the FSAR in
saying whether the as-built is correct or not correct.

WITNESS DICK: May I add something there, Steve? WITNESS SKIDMORE: Go ahead.

WITNESS DICK: Yes, sir, Dr. Buck. That's entirely true. Take a walkdown, go through the walkdown process; there's a specific procedure to describe how that's done.

And these gentlemen describing it could reference back to an FSAR criteria or basic requirement. The people performing the walkdown activity would not have the FSAR section --

JUDGE BUCK: Thank you.

BY MR. KAUFMAN:

Q Mr. De Uriarte, in referring back to Arabic 1, when

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was this nonconformance report first opened?

A (Witness De Uriarte) During the look-back review, approximately January 1982.

- Q And again, the FSAR has not been updated --
- A Not totally.
- Q What is the projected completion date for updating the FSAR?

A I'm not sure I can answer that. The licensing group is responsible for scheduling and completing this activity, along with input from all the disciplines. I don't know what the schedule is at this point.

WITNESS SKIDMORE: Excuse me. Maybe I can add to that.

It's my recollection it's a dated requirement, with the initial time is two years after receipt of an operating license. We have one for two weeks, so I think the clock stopped almost two years ago. So it's a moving target, depending on when you get an operating license, is my recollection back over the years.

- Q Mr. Skidmore, is it your position that you don't have an operating licenses for purposes of this commitment?
 - A We have a suspended.
 - Q Could you answer the question, please?
- A I think I did. It's a suspended at this point in time.

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Q So your commitment is suspended, the requirement is suspended?

A I'm trying to add to the answer, to make it as full and complete as I can. As to how that requirement for updating the FSAR, there are others in the room that I think could fill in the details from there on. That's the extent of my knowledge.

- Is your answer that you don't know?

 MR. NORTON: Excuse me. What is the question?

 BY MR. KAUFMAN:
- Q Whether the commitment has been suspended or not; whether you have stopped attempting to try to meet the commitment because of the suspension of the license.
 - A (Witness Skidmore) I can't answer that.
- Q Mr. De Uriarte, I direct your attention to Arabic 2. Could you describe the deficiency noted there?

A (Witness De Uriarte) Okay. What item 2 deals with is the routing of design change notices, not only for review and approval, but for information purposes.

During the look-back, it was determined that design change notices are also routed to the operating department for the plant staff review committee to review. The procedure did not require that. What this is stating is that existing procedures which control the routing design change notices have not been updated to reflect current practices.

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Again, since the plant neared the operating stage several times, the operating department became a functioning organization onsite, the plant staff review committee started meeting regularly, one of their requirements is that they review design changes.

The procedure was never really updated to include them. That's what this is dealing with.

- Has this deficiency been resolved at this time? There's no date indicated on the corrected action that is indicated in the look-back summary.
 - I don't know the answer to that.
- Turning to Arabic 3, again, could you briefly describe the deficiency noted there?

Yes. The design change notice form has a front and a back to it. And on the back, there are various questions dealing with, does this design change affect -- and it has a list of things; for instance, FSAR, seismic criteria, items like that.

The review that it is referring to is that review to determine whether the design change effects, a licensing submittal, or a licensing requirement could have been stated there.

It was determined during our review in Phase II that several forms were found that were blank. They were not checked yes or no, and in requiring those to be re-reviewed

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and filled out completely, we determined that some engineers who are new to the project were unaware of what the licensing requirements may be in that particular area. And what this is identifying is that those engineers were not properly trained to do the review that they were being asked to do.

Q Let's go to Arabic 4.

JUDGE JOHNSON: May I follow up on that? This, then, in fact a training deficiency, as much as it is a paperwork deficiency.

WITNESS DE URIARTE: I guess you could say that. Part of the technical review group's finding was proper training would have eliminated this.

JUDGE JOHNSON: Right. Earlier, though, in this document, you identified a programmatic deficiency in lack of training of PG&E personnel in quality assurance.

WITNESS DE URIARTE: Yes.

JUDGE JOHNSON: You said this was corrected in 1977. Now, these instances in which the design change forms were not properly filled out, did these occur subsequent to 1977?

WITNESS DE URIARTE: These were prior to 1977.

JUDGE JOHNSON: Prior to 1977.

WITNESS DE URIARTE: Yes.

JUDGE JOHNSON: So the training, then, at least in terms of this particular requirement, was effective. Is that

a conclusion you could draw from this? WITNESS DE URIARTE: I don't remember the decails of our investigation on the time break on the DCNs, how far back and how far forward we went. I do recall that the several that I looked at that were blank were pre-1977. They were very early in the project. JUDGE JOHNSON: Would your audits now of quality assurance performance routinely check to make sure that these forms are properly filled out? WITNESS DE URIARTE: The audit that would do that would be a followup audit to closure of this item, and that has already been done. And there were no findings. JUDGE JOHNSON: Thank you. JUDGE BUCK: Isn't there a problem here between training and indoctrination, which I think is a little bit different: you're not training much of engineers to doing engineering, but it's indoctrination to the plant's procedures. I don't know whether this would come under your

training program or something else.

WITNESS DE URIARTE: Yes, sir.

JUDGE BUCK: Does it, or doesn't it?

WITNESS DE URIARTE: The program was called training and indoctrination.

JUDGE BUCK: Thank you.

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Q I'm a little bit confused by your answer to Dr. Johnson's question. Insofar as you said that these problems in Arabic 3, that are deficiencies in Arabic 3, all occurred before 1977, but you have located these problems or these deficiencies as part of the Phase II look-back review, my understanding of Phase II is that this is a period in time subsequent to 1978?

A (Witness De Uriarte) It's seismic activities, post June of '78, and all non-seismic work from the beginning of the project.

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Has this non-conformance been closed?

Yes, sir. It states that in the paragraph. Shortly after this NCR was dispositioned, the Diablo Canyon Project organization, consisting of both Bechtel and PG&E personnel, was formed, and that organization now is responsible for control of DCN reviews. They use a procedure that was developed after the beginning of that project.

My understanding was, the responsibility for the closing out of this item has been delegated to the DCP?

Well, the item was closed, as far as doing the review of DCNs and changing the program to meet the requirement.

What this is stating is that the organization now responsible is the Diablo Canyon Project. They work with a different procedure.

Responsible for closing it out, or responsible --

Responsible for implementing it from when they start it forward.

Q So your organization closed it out at the time it turned the matter over to DCP?

We didn't really turn it over to them. Control of DCNs is an ongoing activity. But the activity now falls under their program.

Turning to Arabic 4, can you describe the deficiency noted there?

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A What this is stating is that the organization had changed. Dealing with the Nuclear Power Generation Department was organized, I believe, somewhere around 1979, 1980, and the Project Engineer, who was in the Engineering Department, then became the Manager of Projects under the Nuclear Power Generation Department.

What this is stating is that organizational procedures failed to update that.

Okay. Thank you.

In your view were the deficiencies noted applicable to seismis as well -- equally applicable to seismic as well as non-seismic design?

MR. NORTON: Excuse me, Your Honor.

I believe we have had at least eleven or twelve deficiencies talked about, and that is, therefore, an eleven or twelve multiple question.

MR. KAUFMAN: Mr. Chairman, if the witness --JUDGE MOORE: It can be answered, however. There is one possibility out of all those, Mr. Norton, and the witness, if he's not going to hit it, let's let him try.

Go ahead, Mr. Kaufman.

WITNESS DE URIARTE: I will answer that. The first section that we looked at --

24 JUDGE MOORE: He's going to specify it for you, 25 Mr. Norton. You have trained him well.

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MR. NORTON: That doesn't make the question any more proper.

WITNESS DE URIARTE: The first section that we looked at here deals with QA Manual deficiencies and implementations. All of those apply to all work.

In the Phase II FSAR sections apply to all work. Some are seismic; some are non-seismic. The control of Design Change Notices applies to all work, seismic or non-seismic.

The last one, dealing with organization, I suppose that deals also with seismic and non-seismic activities.

The problem there was the routing of documents and the reporting of certain information.

BY MR. KAUFMAN:

Q Would it be correct to state that the overall QA program was vastly improved from the Phase I period to the Phase II period?

.. MR. NORTON: Excuse me, Your Honor. I think I understand what he means, but Phase II is the beginning of the project to the end of the project. Phase I is the beginning of the project to 1978, so I have a little problem.

MR. KAUFMAN: That's a fair question. Let me ask this.

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BY MR. KAUFMAN:

Q Was there a vast improvement in PG&E's quality assurance program after 1977?

(Witness De Uriarte) Well, I think as we state in here, our findings in the look-back indicated that implementation of the program was improved in the Phase II period, what we are calling the Phase II period here, which is post-'78.

The program was found to have two deficiencie in the Phase I period. That was the lack of a procedure to require non-conformances to be identified in design activities, and the lack of a procedure requiring strict interface controls with design consultants.

Other than those two items, the program was complete, and in the Phase II period we found less problems with implementation that we did in the Phase I period.

I guess Mr. Norton and I are having the same problem. I picked up on your description --

JUDGE MOORE: You are having problems with the witness' answer. Mr. Norton is having problems with your question.

(Laughter.)

MR. KAUFMAN: All right.

BY MR. KAUFMAN:

I understood you to use Phase I as the period

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prior to 1977 and Phase II as the period subsequent to 1977.

- (Witness DeUriarte) It's 1978.
- It's 1978. But now that Mr. Norton noted that the Phase II review -- and you previously testified that the Phase II review covered all periods of time from --
 - For non-seismic.
 - For non-seismic.

MR. NORTON: Coule we perhaps just use the date and drop the "Phase I, Phase II"?

MR. KAUFMAN: Okay. In the answers, I would appreciate if you would do that. That would perhaps make it easier for all of us.

WITNESS DE URIARTE: Okay. What I stated in my answer was that implementation of the program was found to be better after 1978 than it was prior to 1978.

BY MR. KAUFMAN:

Q Okay, then, directing your attention to Page 7 of the look-back review summary, at the paragraph beginning at the top of the term where you use the term "the Phase II review," are you referring to post-1978 QA activities?

A (Witness DeUriarte) Again, what Phase II is referring to here is the Phase II that was identified in the NRC letter of November 19, 1981, and what that stated was, seismic work post-June 1978 and all non-seismic work from the beginning of Diablo Canyon.

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mgc 5-6 1 Q Okay. Would it be correct to state that there were no programmatic deficiencies in PG&E's QA program subsequent to 1978? A Yes. I believe you testified that there were, however, implementation deficiencies noted subsequent to 1978, and that one of those deficiencies was the interface between PG&E and its service contractors; is that correct? A Did you say "after 1978"? 10 After 1978. No, sir. The interface problem was prior to 12 A 12 1978. O So that subsequent to 1978, there were no 13 deficiencies in the interface between PG&E and its service 14 subcontractors; is that correct? 15 Our audits have not revealed any. Q I have before me a document labled Governor's 17 Exhibit 43. I am going to have that handed to you. 18 19 MR. NORTON: Excuse me. Are you supplying more 20 than just one copy to the panel, because there's four people up there, and the people at the other end can't see 21 22 it. 23 MR. STRUMWASSER: I'm glad you said that. No,

JUDGE BUCK: You can use one of these.

we can't. We don't have them.

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mgc 507 (Documents distributed to Board, parties and witnesses). 3 JUDGE MOORE: Governor's Exhibit 43 is marked for Identification. (The document referred to was marked Governor's Exhibit No. 43 for Identification.) JUDGE MOORE: Proceed, Mr. Kaufman. BY MR. KAUFMAN: Could you identify this document for me, please? 10 (Witness DeUriarte) Yes. This is a Non-conformance 11 A 12 Report. 13 Would you please read the description of the non-conformance noted on that document? Okay. "The URS/Blume quality assurance program 15 for work on the Diablo Canyon Project has not been effectively implemented. See attached program deficiencies, Audit Findings No. 91605-1 through 91605-7." 18 19 Are you familiar with those deficiencies? 20 Somewhat. A 21 And what do they involve?

Well, the Deficiences Nos. 1 through 7 dealt

with different sections of the Blume QA program that had

not been properly implemented by URS/Blume.

Q What were those? 25

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A I don't recall them specifically.

Q Do you recall Item No. 6 on that Non-conformance Report as the cause of non-conformance? Could you please read that to us aloud?

A "Scheduling constraints led to deficiencies in effective implementation of quality assurance programs, and also lack of detail in contract documents with respect to quality assurance requirements."

- Q And when did that occur?
- A This was originated in April of 1979.
- Q So the deficiencies were noted in that timeframe?
- A The deficiencies were noted probably thirty or forty days before that. This would have been written at the time that the report was finalized.
- Q I have before me a document described as Governor's Exhibit 44. I am going to have that handed to you.

MR. NORTON: Your Honor, I believe the Governor -and I can't seem to find that sheet of paper where they
submitted times, but my memory was that it was three or four
hours that they plan on cross-examining the Quality Assurance
Panel. We have now been at it almost an hour and fifteen
minutes, and we haven't addressed any of the contentions
yet. I thought we were not addressing pre-1981 in this
hearing. The question before this Board is whether the
quality assurance program since '81 was defective.

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JUDGE MOORE: Mr. Kaufman, a response?

MR. KAUFMAN: Mr. Chairman, the subject matter of quality assurance prior to 1991 is directly addressed in their testimony on Page 3. They specifically refer to the look-back review, specifically refer to quality assurance 1978. I am merely following up on subject matter that they have opened up by their testimony.

MR. NORTON: Excuse me, Your Honor. That addresses the contention as to whether or not basic causes were looked at. That is the contention of the Governor -- basic causes. They haven't asked a question yet about basic causes.

JUDGE MOORE: Mr. Kaufman, Mr. Norton has a very valid point. Pursuing their testimony is one thing, but do hook it up or move on to another subject.

We are talking root causes here essentially. You haven't hooked it up with anything like that.

MR. KAUFMAN: Well, Mr. Chairman, they say that these were -- that they identified basic causes for all quality assurance deficiencies noted, and that is what we are attempting to identify, whether they really have accomplished that.

(Document distributed to Board, parties and witnesses.)

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(The document referred to was marked Governor's Exhibit No. 44 for Identification.)

BY MR. KAUFMAN:

- Q Do you have the document distributed before you?
- A (Witness DeUriarte) Yes.
- Q Could you read the description of the nonconformance?

A "No clearly defined design interface between Blume and the Engineering Department as required by ANSI N45.2.11 (Sections 2.2 and 5.1). The Engineering Department Manual does not require that design interfaces be identified and controlled between PG&E, Blume and other architect engineers."

- Q Would you read the suggested resolution?
- A "Define the design interfaces between PG&E,
 Blume and other architect engineers, revise Engineering
 Department Manual to require design control measures as
 specified in the ANSI standard."
- Q Could you identify or read the cause of the non-conformance listed?
- A "No requirement in Engineering Procedures Manual."
- Q Do you consider this to be the basic cause of that deficiency?

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mgc 5-11 1 Q Is this a deficiency in design interface control? Yes, it is. Would you then like to change the answer you 3 previously gave that there were no deficiencies identified 4 with respect to design interface control subsequent to 1977 -- '78, I'm sorry? A I'm not sure how to explain the difference between this situation and what was -- what I was talking about before. But the Blume interface is really what brought up the whole problem in the first place. 10 11 Now it could be that our date of 1978 is incorrect; it should have been 1979. But the Blume 12 13 interface is really the interface that was identified as being not controlled in the very beginning. 14 Q So your answer is that you would change your 15 testimony? 16 A I would change the date, yes. 17 18 So your testimony is now that subsequent to May of 1979 -- have I got the date right; May of 1979? --19 no further deficiencies in design interface control have 20 been identified? 21 That's correct. 22

MR. KAUFMAN: Mr. Chairman, I would move that Governor's Exhibits 43 and 44 be admitting into evidence. JUDGE MOORE: Any objection?

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MR. HAVIAN: No objection.

MR. NORTON: No objection.

MR. CHANDLER: No objection.

JUDGE MOORE: Governor's Exhibits No. 43 and 44 are admitted.

> (The documents previously marked Governor's Exhibit Nos. 43 and 44 for Identification were received in evidence.)

BY MR. KAUFMAN:

Mr. DeUriarte, is it your testimony that as of November 1981, PG&E's quality assurance program was in full compliance with all of its quality assurance license commitments and commitments of the -- requirements of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission?

(Witness DeUriarte) Yes.

Would your testimony be the same insofar as the implementation of the quality assurance program is concerned -- design quality assurance?

Yes, I would say so. Implementation deficiencies are found in almost every audit of every activity, but I believe implementation of the program has been effective.

In 1982, did PG&E contract with any independent organizations for an assessment of its then-current

design quality assurance program?

A I'm sorry. I missed the first part of your question.

Q In 1982, did PG&E contract with any independent organizations for an assessment of its then-current design quality assurance program?

A The only one I can think of is the Reedy review.

Q I have before me Governor's Exhibit 35, which I will have handed to you.

(Document distributed to Board, parties, and JUDGE MOORE: Governor's Exhibit No. 34 is marked (The document referred to was marked Governor's Exhibit No. 34 for identification.) Could you identify that document for me? (Witness De Uriarte) Yes. This is a review report, prepared by Project Assistance Corporation. It is a review of the quality assurance program. Have you ever seen this report before? And what period of time does this report cover? Well, it's written at the top May-June 1982, but I don't know whose handwriting that is. I don't really Q Is there any other member of the panel who is 22 familiar with this report, or might have seen it before? 23 (Witness Jacobson) I have not seen it. 24 A (Witness Dick) I have not. 25 Mr. Skidmore? 0

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A	(Witness	Skidmore)	Just	a minute,	please
	I don't	remember se	eeing	this, no.	

Q Let me direct your attention, Mr. Skidmore, to
Roman numeral I, first sentence. That sentence reads that,
"Project Assistance Corporation has completed the quality
assurance manual evaluation portion of contract No. 31-07-82."

Does that indicate to you that this contract was performed in 1982?

A I'm not familiar with how the dates are reflected on the contract numbers. The number 82 appears there, and there is some handwriting at the top of the document that talks about May through June '82.

A (Witness De Uriarte) I can answer your question. That is correct.

Q Thank you.

Would you turn to page 3 of that report, under paragraph D --

MR. NORTON: Excuse me, Your Honor, maybe I missed something. Did somebody verify this document? Has there been any foundation laid for this document?

JUDGE MOORE: No, Mr. Moore, there hasn't.

MR. NORTON: May we ask some foundation be laid before we cross examine on this document? I thought I heard everybody say they hadn't seen it.

JUDGE MOORE: If that's an objection, it's

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sustained.

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MR. KAUFAMN: Mr. Chairman, I believe Mr. De Uriarte indicated he had seen this report and he had reviewed this report.

JUDGE MOORE: I'm sorry. I understood him, a moment ago, to say he had seen it. I hadn't understood him to go any further than that.

> Would you go ahead and lay the foundation for it? BY MR. KAUFMAN:

Do you recognize this document as one from PG&E's files?

- (Witness De Uriarte) I have seen it before. A
- 13 Do you know where you saw it? 0
 - Yes. I was given a copy of it. A
- 15 By whom? 0
 - By the senior engineer in charge of program A management at that time.
 - When was this? 0
- 19 I have no idea; sometime in the last couple of 20 vears.
 - Is that at PG&E?
- 22 A Yes, sir.
 - MR. NORTON: Counsel, I have a blank page. Does everybody else have a blank page?
 - MR. KAUFMAN: Where is the blank?

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MR. NORTON: Third from the back.

JUDGE MOORE: That's correct, Mr. Norton.

MR. NORTON: I guess my problem is, I don't know whether I've got -- whether you've got a complete document, an incomplete document. Mine also has words circled and little deletion lines on it, and stuff like that. That's why I'd like some foundation.

MR. KAUFMAN: Let'se see if we can straighten that out. There are numbers marked at the top of the page. Let's go to the first page. That is ZMP 0056399.

BY MR. KAUFMAN:

Mr. De Uriarte, do you recognize that as a PG&E numbering system?

(Witness De Uriarte) I believe that's a microfilming A identification system.

- From PG&E?
- It could be from PG&E.
 - Have you seen PG&E microfilm documents before?
- Yes.
- Do you know what the letters ZMP stand for? 0
- No, sir, I don't. A

MR. NORTON: Counsel, perhaps I can clarify for you. That number is a document production number. That means the document was produced by PG&E pursuent to your request for production in the bundle of some 40,000 documents that we

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produced for you. But that doesn't mean that I or any of these witnesses know anything about the document. All that number tells is we produced it pursuant to one of your requests for production.

MR. KAUFMAN: This document has remained untouched by the Governor. I would note that, dealing with page 6 --MR. NORTON: It's not the Governor I'm worried about.

> MR. KAUFMAN: We're dealing with page 6 --JUDGE MOORE: Continue, Mr. Kaufman. BY MR. KAUFMAN:

Let's go to page 6. The number is at the -- it the top of the page, is 0056404, is that correct?

(Witness De Uriarte) Yes, sir.

If we turn to the next page which is blank, the number is 0056405, is that correct?

> A Yes.

And if you turn the page, the number is 0056406, is that correct?

> A Yes.

So that the pages are consecutively numbered, right?

A Yes.

MR. KAUFMAN: Mr. Norton, if you have a problem with the authenticity of this document, we would be happy to have you produce what you thought you produced to us before,

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which may be different.

He's apparently not questioning the authenticity of this document.

JUDGE MOORE: Well, he hasn't yet, directly.

I believe he is waiting.

Continue, Mr. Kaufman.

MR. KAUFMAN: I would move that Governor's Exhibit 35 be admitted into evidence.

JUDGE MOORE: Any objection?

MR. HAVIAN: No objection.

MR CHANDLER: Yes, sir.

MR. NORTON: Yes, Your Honor.

MR. CHANDLER: Mr. Chairman, I have a little bit of difficulty in that I, too, have a blank page and, albeit the numbering system at the top as well as on the side appear to be consecutive, there is reference in here to a number of attachments, at least one I believe to an attachment 4, attachment 6. I presume I will find other attachment numbers referenced in here, although I haven't had an opportunity to review this in any depth.

When I turn to what appears to be an attachment, I find a blank page, with I think the words, "Attachment" Roman numeral "III." It's hard to make out.

And then I find miscellaneous pages following it. This appears to be an incomplete document at best,

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Mr. Chairman. I would object to it on that basis.

MR. NORTON: I have a much more basic objection than the fact that it not only appears -- it is obviously, on

an its face, an incomplete document because it certainly does

refer to all kinds of attachments that are not attached.

more importantly, these witnesses cannot testify to the

authenticity of this document or anything else about it.

No foundation has been laid.

MR. KAUFMAN: Mr. Chairman, Mr. De Uriarte has testified that the pages that he's looking at are consecutively numbered. There's no omissions in the pages that we are dealing with.

MR. NORTON: I'll stipulate they are consecutively numbered, for whatever that's worth.

MR. KAUFMAN: You've also indicated these documents are from your document production.

MR. NORTON: We stipulate to that.

JUDGE MOORE: Mr. Kaufman, the document has not been authenticated, and therefore the objection is sustained. And if you would like to, at the upcoming recess, approach Mr. Norton and see if you can get a stipulation of counsel to somehow get it in, then I would suggest you do that. But you have failed to either authenticate the document -- I would point out to you, the mere fact that they produced it means absolutely nothing as to your ability to authenticate it and

get it in the record.

The objection is sustained. Move on.

MR. KAUFMAN: Mr. Chairman, may I ask the Board what foundation it would require of us?

JUDGE MOORE: Yes, Mr. Kaufman, you may. Proper foundation. It is now 10:30. We will take the mid-morning recess. We will reconvene in 15 minutes and go until lunch. (Recess.)

End 6

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JUDGE MOORE: Come to order, please.

Mr. Kaufman, continue with your cross-examination of this panel.

BY MR. KAUFMAN:

- Q Mr. DeUriarte, you previously testified that you looked at this report before.
 - A (Witness DeUriarte) I said that I had seen it.
- Q You testified that it had been handed to you by a PG&E Vice President?
- A No, sir. I said it was handed to me by the Senior Engineer in Charge of Program Management.
 - O And who was that?

JUDGE MOORE: Mr. Kaufman, are you now attempting to lay the foundation that you didn't lay previously when I sustained Mr. Norton's objection and wouldn't admit your proposed exhibit into evidence?

MR. KAUFMAN: Yes, I am, Mr. Chairman.

JUDGE MOORE: Why didn't you do this when you had the opportunity to do it? And why didn't you do it when you were given the opportunity?

MR. KAUFMAN: Mr. Chairman, I didn't understand that I hadn't laid a proper foundation, and being advised that I hadn't, I am attempting to rehabilitate the matter in that regard.

JUDGE MOORE: Mr. Kaufman, I will be very

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generous this time and permit it, but when you seek to lay the foundation for a document in the future, do it at the appropriate time when you are given the opportunity, so we don't have to be repetitious.

Go ahead. See if you can lay the foundation now.

MR. KAUFMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

BY MR. KAUFMAN:

- Who was that individual, Mr. DeUriarte? 0
- His name was Frank Dodd. A
- To your knowledge, is he still at PG&E?
- No, sir. He is no longer with PG&E.
- 0 Who else at PG&E has seen this document, to your knowledge?
 - I'm not sure. A
 - Have you read this document before?
- I don't recall reading it, no. At the time he handed it to me, I recall him asking me if I had read it, and I said, "No, I haven't seen it." He said, "I laid it on your chair."

If you see my office on a normal day, I am in and out about four hundred times, and I often take things that are laying on my chair and throw them in the in-basket and read them sometimes a week later. I don't recall ever really reading this document in detail.

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This was the document that was on your chair? 0 I really don't recall that. A 3 Are you familiar with Mr. Dodd's handwriting? Yes, .I am. Let me direct your attention to the May --June 1982 written across the top of the first page. Does that look to you to be Mr. Dodd's handwriting? That does not look like his handwriting. Does this look like your handwriting?] No, sir. I print. If an independent audit were conducted of the PG&E quality assurance organization, who would participate in an exit interview with that outside auditor? Probably myself -- well, probably the Manager and all of the senior people. In the May-June 1982 timeframe, who would those individuals have been? That would have been myself, Frank Dodd, Warren Raymond, the QA Manager, possibly Dick Twiddy, who was the on-site QA supervisor at that time would have sat in such an exit interview. Did you, in fact, sit in on an exit interview with Project Assistance Corporation in 1982? 24 No, sir. This was not an audit. 25 Did you attend any meetings in 1982 with 0

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Froject Assistance Corporation?

A No, sir.

JUDGE MOORE: Mr. Kaufman, I would suggest you move on.

BY MR. KAUFMAN

Q Mr. DeUriarte, to your knowledge, has anyone identified in the 1982 period that PG&E's quality assurance program failed to adequately address the requirements of ANSI Standard -- ANSI standards and regulatory guides to which PG&E was committed?

JUDGE MOORE: Excuse me. With the interruption of the airplance, I don't think the witness probably heard that question. I had some difficulty. Would you please repeat it?

BY MR. KAUFMAN:

Q Let me direct your attention to Page 3 under Roman Numeral III, Arabic 1.

Would you please read the paragraph?

MR. NORTON: Excuse me, Your Honor. You can't get a document into evidence by asking the witness to read it when the Court has ruled that it is not admissible in evidence.

JUDGE MOORE: Sustained.

MR. KAUFMAN: I want to use it as part of my question. I can read it and ask him -- I'll do it.

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JUDGE MOORE: You are limited.

BY MR. KAUFMAN:

Let me read your statement to you, Mr. DeUriarte:

"Forty-six instances were identified in which the Quality Assurance Manual failed to adequately address the requirements of an ANSI standard and/or regulatory quide to which PG&E is committed. In thirty-six of these instances, the requirements did not appear to have been addressed at all. In the remaining ten instances, it appears there was an effort to address the requirement, but it had been done in such a manner that compliance with the requirement could not be assured."

Have you ever heard that criticism made of the PG&E quality assurance program for the period 1982?

(Witness DeUriarte) No, sir.

MR. NORTON: Excuse me, Your Honor. I object. It's multiple.

JUDGE MOORE: It is a multiple question. Make it uncompound.

BY MR. KAUFMAN:

"Forty-six instances were identified in which the Quality Assurance Manual failed to adequately address the requirements of an ANSI standard and/or regulatory quide to which PG&E is committed."

Have you heard any criticism of the PG&E

mgc 7-6 1 quality assurance program for 1982? (Witness DeUriarte) No, sir. 2 3 0 Mr. Skidmore, the same question? (Witness Skidmore) No. sir. A Mr. Jacobson? 5 (Witness Jacobson) No, I haven't. A Mr. Dick? 0 (Witness Dick) No, sir. A Could you read the remaining portion of that paragraph to yourself, Mr. DeUriarte? (Witnes DeUriarte) Okay. 11 Have you ever seen any of those criticisms made, 12 or have you ever heard any of those criticisms made of 13 PG&E's quality assurance program for 1982? 14 MR. NORTON: Object. Multiple question. 15 MR. KAUFMAN: I'm just asking for "any." 16 JUDGE MOORE: All right. If you don't specify, 17 it leaves the record vague. That's the whole point of the 18 multiple question objection, that one reading a transcript 19 can't then determine, because a literal truth can be given 20 which is misleading, so break it apart and ask him part by 21 22 part. BY MR. KAUFMAN: 23 24 For the second sentence --25 MR. NORTON: Excuse me, Your Honor. We do have

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a problem. I think this document is not in evidence, and I think the examiner has to ask the question, or the reader of the record doesn't know what the sentence says.

JUDGE MOORE: It is marked as an exhibit, and it stays marked as an exhibit, Mr. Norton.

MR. NORTON: But the reader of the transcript is going to have a heck of a time finding it.

JUDGE MOORE: We will leave that to the reader of the transcript, Mr. Norton, since you are looking at him. (Laugher.)

MR. CHANDLER: I do have yet an additional problem. In response to the prior question asked to each of the individuals on the panel, with respect to the first sentence in Arabic No. 1, each individual denied any knowledge of anything in that regard.

I think I have a foundational question -- problem, then, with respect to each of the following sentences, which Mr. Kaufman has now launched into.

JUDGE MOORE: You are probably right, Mr. Chandler, but let's let him probe it, because I frankly don't remember the prior question, and I don't want to take the time to have it read back.

Continue, Mr. Kaufman.

BY MR. KAUFMAN:

O For the first sentence -- second sentence in that

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paragraph, Mr. DeUriarte, have you ever heard that criticism made of the PG&E quality assurance program?

- A (Witness DeUriarte) No, sir, I have not.
- Q Would you read the third sentence to yourself?
- A Yes, sir.
- Q Have you heard that criticism made of the PG&E quality assurance program?
 - A No, sir, I have not.
- Q Is it your testimony that none of these criticisms of the PG&E quality assurance program in the 1982 timeframe are valid?
 - A In my opinion, they are not valid.
 - Q Turning to Page 4 --

MR. NORTON: Excuse me, Your Honor. I am going to object to the continued use of this document. I don't know who wrote it. It says "Review of the PG&E QA Manual for Nuclear Plants, Summary Report." I don't know if the secretary reviewed a report and wrote this summary. I don't know if the bottom man on the totem pole did it.

JUDGE MOORE: He has adequately -- I am giving him about two more questions. He is unable to establish anything about this document with these witnesses, and he is coming very quickly to a conclusion of this line of questioning using this document.

MR. KAUFMAN: Mr. Chairman --

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mgc 7-9 be quick about it. 3 4 7 Be quick about it, Mr. Kaufman. 8 BY MR. KAUFMAN: 10 11 12 him about 2. 13 14 Mr. Chairman. 15 JUDGE MOORE: I apologize. 800-626-6313 16 17 2 through 5 with him on Page 4. REPORTERS PAPER & MFG. CO. 18 19 20 21 22 23

JUDGE MOORE: Go ahead and ask the next two, but MR. KAUFMAN: At this point, I am asking the

witness questions about -- I'm making statements about the quality assurance program and asking him whether they are --JUDGE MOORE: I understand what you are doing.

Paragraph 2 on Page 4 -- Arabic 2 on Page 4, could you read that to yourself and tell me --

JUDGE MOORE: Mr. Kaufman, you already asked

MR. KAUFMAN: No, I didn't. We are on Page 4,

JUDGE JOHNSON: Mr. Kaufman, you just went through

MR KAUFMAN: No, I didn't, Dr. Johnson.

JUDGE MOORE: I'm sorry. I think I lost track.

I'm sorry. But go ahead. But be brief. Let's be on with this. We are wasting an awful lot of time.

MR. KAUFMAN: Dr. Johnson, --

JUDGE MOORE: Proceed, Mr. Kaufman.

MR. KAUFMAN: I asked the question of

Mr. DeUriarte whether he agrees with the conclusion

mgc 7-10 1 expressed in that paragraph. WITNESS DE URIARTE: No, I don't agree with that 3 paragraph. BY MR. KAUFMAN: Paragraph 3, do you agree with the conclusion? MR. NORTON: Excuse me, Your Honor. That's not a conclusion. That's a statement of fact by some unknown person, thing or whatever. MR. KAUFMAN: If it will help, Mr. Norton, I will make that a statement. JUDGE MOORE: That's correct. Ask the question in that form. BY MR. KAUFMAN: Do you agree with the statement stated in Q Paragraph 3 on Page 4, Mr. DeUriarte? (Witness DeUriarte) Okay. JUDGE JOHNSON: I'm not sure we understood your answer, Mr. DeUriarte. WITNESS DE URIARTE: What was the question.

JUDGE MOORE: I will ask it, because it will be

quicker.

He has asked you whether you agree with Statement No. 3 on Page 4 of the document in front of you WITNESS DE URIARTE: No, sir.

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BY MR. KAUFMAN:

Q The statement in Paragraph 5?

MR. NORTON: Which one?

MR. KAUFMAN: I'm sorry, Paragraph 4 on Page 4.

MR. NORTON: What is the question?

MR. KAUFMAN: Whether he agrees with the

statement expressed there.

WITNESS DE URIARTE: No, sir.

BY MR. KAUFMAN:

Q Would you turn to Page 5, please. Look to the first full paragraph on that page, beginning with the word -- the two words, "first problem."

Could you read that to yourself, please?

- A (Witness DeUriarte) All right.
- Q Have you ever heard that criticism, the criticism expressed in that paragraph, made about the PG&E quality assurance program in 1982?
 - A Yes, I have.
 - Q And who made that criticism?
- A I believe something very similar to this statement appeared in the Reedy Phase I Report.
- Q And what did Reedy do in response to identifying that -- making that criticism?

MR. NORTON: Excuse me, Your Honor. May I have a repeat on that question? What did Reedy do?

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JUDGE MOORE: Yes. The question, I don't think was phrased so that it was understandable.

MR. KAUFMAN: Okay. I agree, Mr. Chairman. It was awkward, if not ambiguous.

BY MR. KAUFMAN:

Q Could you read that paragraph aloud, please?

MR. NORTON: Same objection, Your Honor.

JUDGE MOORE: Sustained.

BY MR. KAUFMAN:

Q Having read that paragraph to yourself, you testified that this problem was identified by Reedy.

Could you state what -- how Reedy expressed the criticism?

A (Witness DeUriarte) I'm sorry, I can't. I don't recall the Reedy wording.

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report.

0 Would you turn to page 6, please, second paragraph on that page, beginning with the words "second problem." 3 Could you read that paragraph to yourself, please? A All right. 5 Would you tell the Board whether you ever heard 6 that criticism made about the PG&E quality assurance program 7 before? 8 A Yes, I have. 9 0 Was that with respect to the program as it existed 10 in 1982? 11 A Yes, sir. 12 And who made that criticism? 0 13 I can't identify a person who made that criticism. 14 This is a criticism I have heard of our program several times. 15 0 From whom? 16 I can't identify an individual. 17 0 Was that within the PG&E organization itself? 18 Yes, sir. A 19 Was it external -- from individuals or organiza-0 20 tions external to the PG&E organization? 21 I believe Mr. Reedy also touched on this subject. 22 When Reedy touched on the subject, could you tell 23 the Board how he phrased that criticism? 24 I'm sorry; I can't remember the wording of his

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Q Do you agree with that criticism for the 1982 period?

A Well, there's really two parts to this statement.

Q Which part of it -- well, I think at this point, could you tell us which part you have read that you would agree with?

Ment is supposed to report to a level of management sufficiently independent to keep it separate from any operating or functional responsibility. Since the nuclear power generation department has been formed, we have reported to the Vice President of Nuclear Power Generation, and that individual is also responsible for the operation of Diablo Canyon Power Plant.

And so, on the face of that requirement, many reviewers of our program have made the comment that there is a conflict of interest for that individual to be over both the quality assurance program and the operation of the facility.

In fact, when you asked me do I agree with the statement, in point of fact, in my experience in the department, we have had more effective response from management from that position than we had before. And I believe that's the reason why the Company did not ever change that organization.

Q In the PG&E quality assurance structure, there is an overall corporate organization which supervises quality assurance programs of the various individual disciplines

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within PG&E; is that correct?

I'm sorry; could you restate that?

Q In a PG&E quality assurance structure, there is first a corporate quality assurance organization which is an umbrella organization for all the quality assurance activities in design, for example, that are undertaken by the various subparts of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company organization; is that correct?

Well, there is one quality assurance department.

There are, though, various sub-departments within Pacitic Gas & Electric Company; is that correct?

Not that are part of the quality assurance department. No.

Well, does engineering, for example, have a quality assurance function?

No, they do not. They have a quality control organization.

Q Well, engineering quality control has a quality assurance function; does it not?

It implements parts of the quality assurance program, yes, in its daily activities.

Does it have its own set of quality assurance program procedures?

A Engineering quality control department operates under a manual called "The Engineering Quality Control Manual"

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or "The Engineering Department Manual." I'm sorry. O Is this manual developed independently of the overall corporate quality assurance department?

Well, I'm not sure what you mean by "independently." It was written in the 1977-1978 time frame. The organization or the committee that prepared drafts that were reviewed by management consisted of a discipline member from each engineering discipline, plus a quality assurance member.

We were, I guess you could say, a party to the writing of that manual.

Does corporate quality assurance have the right to review and overrule procedures that engineering quality control has adopted?

A Yes, sir.

Is engineering quality control required to comply with the corporate quality assurance organization's recommended changes?

A Yes, sir.

And when did the corporate quality assurance 0 organization first have that authority?

We have always had that authority.

Mr. De Uriarte, I have before me Governor's Exhibit 36, which I will have handed to you.

(Document distributed to Board, parties, and witnesses.)

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BY MR. KAUFMAN:

Q Could you identify that document for me, please?

JUDGE MOORE: Governor's Exhibit No. 36 is marked for identification.

(The document referred to was marked Governor's Exhibit No. 36 for identification.)

WITNESS DE URIARTE: How do you want me to identify it? Do you want me to read the title?

MR. NORTON: Excuse me. I think that question was to the Board. I don't think it was to a witness.

JUDGE MOORE: I'm sorry, Mr. Norton. There was an extraneous noise from the back.

MR. KAUFMAN: I had the document handed to Mr. De Uriarte, and I've asked him to please identify it.

WITNESS DE URIARTE: How would you like me to

17 identify it?

BY MR. KAUFMAN:

O What is it?

A (Witness De Uriarte) I've never seen it before.

Q Has any member of the panel seen this document

before?

A (Witness Skidmore) No.

A (Witness Jacobson) I have not.

A (Witness Dick) May I see it, please? No, sir,

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Mr. Kaufman, this is the first time I've seen it.

JUDGE MOORE: Will all counsel approach the

bench?

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(Bench conference.)

JUDGE MOORE: Mr. Kaufman, you may proceed.

BY MR. KAUFMAN:

Mr. De Uriarte, have you ever heard the criticism made that the procedures that PG&E was using in -- that quality assurance was using in 1982 were inadequate with respect to reporting nonconformances and discrepancies insofar as the reporting documents were at such low level that it was difficult for the auditing -- PG&E auditing organization to uncover major trends and deficiencies and nonconformances?

(Witness De Uriarte) No, sir; I have never heard that, and I disagree with that.

Have you ever heard that the criticism expressed of the PG&E quality assurance organization, that the training of personnel was weak or inadequate in the 1982 time frame?

No, sir; I have not heard that.

And you do not believe that to be the case; is that right?

> A No, sir.

With respect to criticisms of the engineering department manual, have you ever heard the criticism made that interface controls between various departments within PG&E

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were inadequate?

- A Internal interface controls?
- Q Yes.

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- A No, sir; I have not.
- Q Did you ever hear the criticism that they were not well defined?
 - A What time frame?
- Q 1982.
 - A No, sir; I have not.
 - Q Did you ever hear a criticism made of the engineering department manual in the 1982 time frame, that the training of personnel with respect to quality assurance requirements was inadequate?
 - A The engineering manual?
 - Q Right.
- A No, sir; I have not.
 - Q Did you ever hear, again with respect to the engineering manual in 1982 time frame, that design control procedures were inadequate?
 - A No, sir.
 - Q Again, with respect to the engineering manual, did you ever hear a criticism that the document control and records procedures in that manual were inadequate?
 - A In the engineering manual?
- 25 Q Right. 1982.

1	A I don't recall ever hearing that.
2	Q Thank you.
3	Do you disagree with that?
4	A Yes, I do.
5	Q At the risk of having a compound question, do you
6	disagree with any with all the statements that I asked
7	you to address?
8	MR. NORTON: Excuse me, Your Honor. He's been
9	cross for 2-1/2 hours. That's impossible to answer.
0	BY MR. KAUFMAN:
1	Q Since the bench conference, with respect to either
2	the corporate organization criticisms or the engineering
3	manual criticisms. I just want to save some time. I don't
4	want to go back one by one.
5	JUDGE MOORE: I understand that. Can the witness
6	answer the question?
7	WITNESS DE URIARTE: Yes, sir. I disagree with
8	all of those.
9	BY MR. KAUFMAN:
0	Q Thank you.
1	Mr. De Uriarte, interface control has been a
2	deficiency which has been a problem in the PG&E quality assurance
3	organization in the past, has it not?

A (Witness De Uriarte) As we stated before, interface

control between PG&E engineering departments and design

I would like to go to Mr. Jacobson. Has the Diablo Canyon Project developed procedures for design control?

- (Witness Jacobson) Yes, we have.
- As part of the effort to develop a procedure to assure proper interface control, has the Diablo Canyon Project developed several specific procedures?
 - What was the subject area? Design control?
 - Right. Interface.
- A Interface? Yes, we have developed at least one that I can recall.

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Q I have before me a document marked Governor's Exhibit No. 37. I am going to hand that to you.

(Document distributed to Board, parties and witnesses.)

Mr. Jacobson, I would like you to look at the signatures at the top of the page and ask you if your signature appears on that page?

- A (Witness Jacobson) Yes, it does.
- Q That is your signature?
- A Yes.
- Q Can you identify this document?
- A That is Project Engineer's Instruction No. 5, Revision 0.
- Q Let me ask you to look at Paragraph 4.0, entitled *Procedure." Could you read for us -- for the Board the Paragraph labeled 4.1.1, please?
- A "The internal design interfaces and responsibilities are documented in Attachment A."
- Q Could you tell the Board what the effective date of this procedure is?
 - A August 10, 1982.
- Q Could you turn to Attachment A, please?

 MR. CHANDLER: Mr. Kaufman, the copy I have does
 not appear to have an Attachment A. Is there a different
 copy?

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BY MR. KAUFMAN:

Q Mr. Jacobson, you are familiar with this document, are you not?

A (Witness Jacobson) Yes, I am.

Q Do you see Attachment A to this document?

A No, I don't see anything labeled Attachment A.

If I could explain, Attachment A was added in later
revisions. It is a matrix presentation of design interfaces
and responsibilities. This is a methodology that Bechtel
has used to summarize which groups are responsible for
performing work on the project. It is, if you will, an
after-the-fact summary of that information in the PEI No.

5. We require that written work requests be prepared as
the interface is identified, and they define the interface,
the responsible people, and those requirements.

MR. CHANDLER: Mr. Chairman, I am going to object to any further use of this document, unless the parties are provided with a full and complete copy of the exhibit to which he is referring.

JUDGE MOORE: One moment, Mr. Chandler.

Mr. Kaufman, I am a bit confused. The witness, when you spoke of Attachment A, gave you a full -- what appeared to be a full recitation of what Attachment A was.

The document that you handed me as Governor's Exhibit No. 37 is noted at the top that it's a two-page

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document, and I have Revision No. 0, but there are three pages to the document, the third page having the title "Design Responsibilities."

MR. KAUFMAN: That's correct.

JUDGE MOORE: That does not appear to be the same document to which this witness just referred.

MR. KAUFMAN: The point I was getting to was to ask him whether this last page is the Attachment A which has the design matrix.

JUDGE MOORE: Fine. With that understanding, I will overrule Mr. Chandler's objection.

Go ahead.

BY MR. KAUFMAN:

Q Mr. Jacobson, would you turn to the last page, please?

A (Witness Jacobson) Okay.

Q Does that have the design matrix on it of Attachement A?

A It has a matrix on it which is incomplete.

As I stated the matrix was developed as the interfaces were defined. And it was put in a subsequent revision of the procedure.

Q This is the way the document was distributed in August of 1982; is that not correct/

A I don't recall for sure.

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Mr. Dick, do you have any other knowledge? 0

(Witness Dick) No, I don't have any specific knowledge of that, except I would point out to you that that blank matrix that you were just discussing has labeled -in its several rows as examples, and that is clearly -- that was clearly the initial issue of what was subsequent issues in the revisions, because those interfaces are evolved as the project evolves.

Q Well, the evolution of that process, the status of the evolution of that process, then, as of August 10, 1982 was that none of this had been worked out at that time; is that correct?

No, I can't make that as a statement. I'm just making an observation of a specific piece of paper.

MR. NORTON: Excuse me, Your Honor. This is a procedure for Unit 2, is what I think it says on it -okay, Project Engineer, Unit 2, signed it.

What I don't understand --

MR. KAUFMAN: There is Unit 1 right at the top of the page.

JUDGE MOORE: However, it is signed by both the Project Engineer for Unit 1 and Unit 2, as well as by Mr. Jacobson.

MR. NORTON: I guess my problem is, these people -- these documents were produced in May and June

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hearing in November puzzles me. 3 JUDGE MOORE: Your puzzlement is noted. Mr. Kaufman? 5 BY MR. KAUFMAN: 6 I have before me Governor's Exhibit No. 38 which I am going to have distributed to you. 8 MR. CHANDLER: Mr. Chairman, while that process 9 is ongoing, was this ever noted for the record as being 10 identified, the earlier one, as Governor's Exhibit 37? 11 JUDGE MOORE: I believe you are correct, 12 Mr. Chandler. Thank you for keeping me up to date. 13 Governor's Exhibit No. 37 is marked for Identification. (The document referred to 15 was marked Governor's Exhibit 16 No. 37 for Identification). 17 JUDGE MOORE: And Governor's Exhibit No. 38 is 18 marked for Identification. 19 (The document referred to 20 was marked Governor's Exhibit 21 No. 38 for Identification.) 22 (Document distributed to Board, parties and 23 witnesses.) BY MR. KAUFMAN:

Mr. Jacobson, looking onto the cover page, the

and why we were doing deposition-type discovery at this

top of the page? 3 (Witness Jacobson) Yes, it is. Q Could you identify this document for me, please? 5 A This is Project Engineer's Instruction No. 5, Revision 1. 7 O What was the effective date of that instruction? 8 A The effective date shown is October 29, 1982; however, it was not approved until November 16th, so it 10 would not have gone into effect until after that date. 11 O Okay. Can I ask you to turn to Page 2 of 12 that document? Could you read Paragraph 4.1.1, please? 13 A "The int rnal design interfaces and responsibilities 14 are documented in Attachment A." 15 Would you turn to the last page of that document? 0 16 Yes. A 17 O Is that page identified as Attachment A? Yes, it is. A 19 O Is that the attachment that went with this 20 revision? A I'm not sure. I would have to go back and look 21 22 at that. 23 O Mr. Dick, are you aware whether this attachment 24 is the matrix which went -- was the attachment that went 25 with this instruction?

first page of that document, is that your signature at the

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A (Witness Dick) No, sir, I am not. I would have to make the same comment on this as I did on the previous document.

Would I be correct in concluding, then, that the design responsibilities for design interface had not been worked out as of November 1982?

No, I don't think you would be correct in concluding that.

> 0 Why not?

A I don't believe there is sufficient information here to say.

Q But this was the instruction -- this instruction was sent out in November 1982, was it not?

A (Witness Jacboson) Yes, it was. The way this was done was, as off project entities were identified to perform work on the project, the scope of their work, the criteria, and the quality assurance requirements were identified in a written Work Request, and as those were accumulated, we later incorporated that information into the matrix, which was Attachment A to subsequent revisions.

Q I have before me Governor's Exhibit 39, which I will have distributed to you.

(Document distributed to Board, parties and witnesses.)

JUDGE MOORE: Governor's Exhibit No. 39 is

marked for Identification. mgc 9-8 1 (The document referred to was marked Governor's Exhibit 3 No. 39 for Identification.) BY MR. KAUFMAN: 5 Mr. Jacobson, is that your signature at the top of the first page? (Witness Jacobson) Yes, it is. Would you identify the document for me, please? 0 This is Project Engineer's Instruction No. 5, 10 A Revision 2. 11 What was the effective date of this document? 12 0 March 11, 1983. 13 A I would have you turn to Page 2 of that document 14 and read Paragraphs 4.1 -- read Paragraph 4.1.1, please? 15 A "The internal design interfaces and responsibilities 16 for Unit 1 are documented in Attachment A." 17 Would you please turn to the next page? 0 19 A Okay. Is that Attachment A? 20 0 Yes, it is. 21 A Does that indicate a matrix of the final decision 22 as to design responsibilities for this interface instruction? 23 I believe these were the ones for Unit 1. 24 O Isn't it true that this was the first time a 25

Identification were received

in evidence.)

mgc 9-9 1 complete matrix indicating the design responsibilities were distributed with Instruction No. 5? A Yes. This was the summary of the interfaces that had been previously defined in the Work Requests that 5 we had issued. Q Can I have you please turn back to Page 2 of the document? A Okay. Could you read Paragraph 4.1.2, please? 10 "The internal design interfaces and responsibilities 11 for Unit 2 are documented in Attachment B (later)." 12 Q So it is true at this particular time -- point --13 at this point in time, you did not have a design interface 14 matric for Unit 2? 15 A That's correct. 16 MR. KAUFMAN: I move Governor's Exhibits Nos. 17 37, 38 and 39 be admitting into evidence. 18 MR. NORTON: No objection. 19 MR. CHANDLER: No objection. 20 MR. HAVIAN: No objection. 21 JUDGE MOORE: Governor's Exhibits No., 37, 38 and 22 39 are admitted. 23 (The documents previously 24 marked Governor's Exhibit 25 Nos. 37, 38 and 39 for

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BY MR. KAUTMAN:

Q I believe it is you, Mr. Jacobson, who testified at page 23 of your testimony, that Bechtel San Francisco Power Division did a management audit of the DCP quality assurance program. Is that correct?

A (Witness Jacobson) Yes.

Q What period of time did that audit cover?

A That audit was performed in December of 1982, and it covered the time period since the project QA program started, which was August 1982.

Q I have before me Governor's Exhibit No. 33, which I will have handed to you.

(Document distributed to Board, parties, and witnesses.)

JUDGE MOORE: Mr. Kaufman, this is No. 33, and I just admitted 37, 38, and 39. Is this that gap problem we ran into?

MR. KAUFMAN: That's correct.

JUDGE MOORE: And are these filling in that gap?

MR. KAUFMAN: That's correct; this one is.

JUDGE MOORE: All right. Governor's Exhibit
No. 33 is marked for identification.

(The document referred to was marked Governor's Exhibit
No. 33 for identification.)

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BY	MR.	KAL	FMAN	

Q	Could	you	identify	this	document	for	me,	please?
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(Witness Jacobson) This is a report of the OA management report of the Diablo Canyon engineering. It's --I don't see the audit number.

Q In the top righthand corner, there is a small print file number, and under interoffice memorandum, it's OE-317. Is that the audit number?

No. The audit number is on the third page. It's QA management audit report No. 317.

Okay. Is this the document referred to in your testimony on page 23?

A Yes, it is.

Have you read this document?

Yes, I have. A

MR. KAUFMAN: I would move that the Governor's Exhibit 33 be admitted into evidence.

MR. NORTON: No objection.

MR. CHANDLER: No objection.

MR. HAVIAN: No objection.

JUDGE MOORE: Governor's Exhibit No. 33 is admitted.

(The document previously marked Governor's Exhibit No. 33 for identification was received in evidence.)

BY MR. KAUFMAN:

Q At pages 1 and 2 of the audit, the audit findings are summarized, are they not?

A (Witness Jacobson) Is this the audit finding action schedule? Is that what you're looking at?

Q The first page, third paragraph, which reads, "The findings for your action are summarized as follows," and continuing to the end.

A Okay. I'm there.

Q Do you agree with these findings?

A I don't recall our answers to them. But I think that we did agree with all these. Yes.

Q Do you agree with the report's conclusion that an effective quality assurance program was in effect from August 20, 1982 to December 28, 1982?

A Yes, I do.

Q Directing your attention to, again, the third paragraph, which begins, "The findings for your action are summarized as follows," the first -- I guess we'd call it a paragraph, with a hyphen in front of it -- could you read that for me, please?

A Three civil calculations out of a sample of 11 were not listed in the civil calculation index.

Q Could you please tell me why civil calculations are required to be listed in a civil calculation index?

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A The main reason is to provide an organization to the process, so that the number of calculations that have been generated are identified. It also shows their status, as to whether they're preliminary calculations or final calculations.

Q Is that an important procedure?

A Well, it's part of the quality assurance program.

I think it's important in terms of making sure that the process is being carried out properly.

Q The audit report indicates that three of those calculations, out of a sample of 11, were not listed. Is it your opinion that such a result indicates that this procedure was being effectively implemented?

A We had previously documented this on a project audit report. So we were in the process, at that time, of developing calculation indexes for all of the designs. This was something we noted when the project was formed that should be done, and we went ahead and did that.

Q My question was whether such a sample result indicates that this procedure was being effectively implemented. Could you answer that question, please?

A (Witness Dick) May I give Mr. Jacobson a moment here? I would like to point out the nature of what you're asking him about is an audit report to which a rather -- to which a comprehensive response has been made in writing. In

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other words, you have only got half of the story here. You've got the findings, but you don't have the response by the project to these findings. To ask Mr. Jacobson to search his memory on those is quite a chore. Q When you have a procedure that is established, you expect that procedure to be implemented, do you not? A (Witness Jacobson) Yes, we do. And that procedure is established for a specific reason, is it not? A Yes. Q And then the procedure isn't followed in the sample nearly 30 percent of the time. And my question to you is, does that indicate that the procedure is being effectively implemented? A Well, it indicates that in that one area of the procedure, that there is some action required. I would certainly agree with that

Is that procedure being effectively implemented with that kind of sample result?

You mean at the time frame of this audit?

Right.

For that particular attribute, no. I would say that means that some action would be required.

So the answer is that that sample indicates that 0

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the procedure was not being effectively implemented. Is that correct?

A No. The procedure on preparation of calculations includes many things, this being one of them. So my opinion is that the overall procedure was being effectively implemented, but some actions were required here.

Q Let's go to the next paragraph. Could you read that for me, please?

A "Five preliminary piping stress calculations out of a sample of nine did not indicate preliminary status on the cover sheets, as required."

Q What is the purpose of that requirement?

A I think the purpose of the requirement is to identify the calculation as to its status; whether it includes preliminary information or not.

Q Is that important?

A It really depends on what the calculation is being used for. It's important that you keep track of which ones are preliminary and which ones are not.

A (Witness Dick) Let me add something to that,
Mr. Kaufman. What Mr. Jacobson said is certainly correct. It
is to indicate the status.

There are other means of indicating the status or segregating preliminary from complete or different types of status. And, for example, we segregate them according to

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different binders. In many cases, you may find that the calculations are just work in progress. It's difficult to say, on the basis of a short summary statment here, that there was an inadequate implementation of the procedure. You have to get the complete report.

Q Well, Mr. Dick, could you tell me if there is anything in the body of this audit report that would render this conclusion inadequate or incomplete?

A Without examining the report in some detail, I couldn't say so.

MR. NORTON: May I ask a clarification on which conclusion we're talking about -- Mr. Kaufman's or the report's statement of fact?

MR. KAUFMAN: The report's conclusion. "Five preliminary pipe stress calculations out of a sample of nine did not indicate preliminary status on the cover sheets, as required."

BY MR. KAUFMAN:

Q Is there anything in the body of this management report you can point to, Mr. Dick, which would indicate that that is not an accurate statement as to the status of the implementation of that procedure?

A (Witness Dick) You want me to examine the report now?

Q I'm asking if you know anything in the report --

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JUDGE MOORE: He previously answered that he would have to examine the report.

MR. KAUFMAN: All right.

BY MR. KAUFMAN:

Q Mr. Jacobson, does this finding indicate to you that this procedure is not being -- was not being effectively implemented in that time frame?

A (Witness Jacobson) Well, this finding is dealing with a procedural requirement to mark the status of the calculation on the cover sheet. And that is one step in the procedure.

I don't recall -- it may well be -- that it's very evident that the calculations are preliminary in the body of them. So all I can really say is that this one element of the procedure was not being carried out in the sample that they looked at.

Q Well, is it your conclusion that the procedure was or was not being effectively implemented -- the basis of this finding?

A Well, I can't really draw that conclusion just from this finding, because, as I said, there are many elements in the procedure for preparation and control of calculations.

And I don't think the ones here were indicative of that procedure not being effectively implemented.

Q What is your answer based on?

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A My answer is based on the audit report and my attendance at the exit interview, and response to the auditors at that time.

Q Can you point to a portion of the audit report which indicates -- would support what I take it is your conclusion that this may not be an accurate summary of the manner in which this procedure is being implemented?

MR. NORTON: Excuse me, Your Honor. That misstates the evidence. He didn't say that.

MR. KAUFMAN: If he didn't say it, the witness can tell me.

JUDGE MOORE: Restate the question. I'm afraid that I missed it as stated.

BY MR. KAUFMAN:

Q My understanding of your previous testimony was that you could not answer my question as to whether this sentence would give you any indication as to whether this particular procedure was being effectively implemented; that there was something else in the audit report which would help you reach that conclusion.

And my question to you was whether you can point to the portion of the audit report, the body of the audit report, which would enable you to give me an answer to my question.

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A (Witness Jacobson) Well, the only thing in the report that I can go on is the conclusion in the report, coupled with the amount of information that they looked at.

You are asking me about the effective implementation of specific pieces of the calculation procedure, and I would agree, on these two items that they have identified, that we needed to take further action.

But I don't agree that the procedure for preparation of control calculations was not effectively implemented.

Q Let me ask you to skip down to the second item from the bottom, which begins, "The construction drawing index..." Could you read that out loud for me, please?

A "The construction drawing index (CDI) did not indicate the current revision status of eleven drawings out of approximately eighteen drawings scanned on the CDI."

Q What is the purpose of that requirement?

A The purpose of that requirement is to provide a list which would indicate the current revisions of all drawings.

Q Is that important?

A Yes, I think it's important that that be readily available.

Q Why?

A So that those who need to use the control documents

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can be aware of the current revision status.

Q In reviewing this finding, it would be your opinion that this procedure -- that the results indicated there would show that this procedure was not being effectively implemented?

A Well, what we found was that the construction drawing index was out of date with respect to the revised number of drawings, and the construction drawing index was a document that had been in use prior to the formation of the project team, and our action here was to enter the revision status of drawings into the records management system, which would then provide that index.

And so I guess I would agree with you, that construction drawing index was not effective for this task, and we replaced it with a records management system.

Q Do you believe that new records management system to be an effective resolution of this problem?

A Yes, I do.

Q Would you turn to the next page, please? Could you read the finding on the top of the page, please, beginning with "Record filing"?

A "Record filing, indexing and control of engineering materials memorandums and specifications per EMP-11.1, Rev. O had been discontinued under the premise that the records managment system had become fully

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operational, when in fact the RMS is approximately seven months backlogged for EMMs and specifications are not fully operational."

Q So is it still your testimony that the new system is an effective resolution of the concern raised in that previous finding?

Yes, it is. It, of course, took some time to enter the drawings in the records management system, but in addition, the mechanisms for handling of the two documents are different, and the drawings are entered in very quickly.

This was a separate problem.

Q All right. Does this finding indicate a failure to effectively implement this requirement?

MR. NORTON: Excuse me. Which requirement?
BY MR. KAUFMAN:

Q The requirement in the finding at the top of the page on Page 2, EMP-11.1, Rev 0 -- sorry -- the records management system.

MR. NORTON: Excuse me, Your Honor.

JUDGE MOORE: Ask the question again.

BY MR. KAUFMAN:

Q Okay. Does this indicate that the records management system was not being effectively implemented in this timeframe?

A (Witness Jacobson) No, it does not. It indicates

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documents into the system. That's only one part of it. Is it a necessary part? 4_ This requirement is dealing with records retention 5 of the engineering material memorandums. Yes, it is necessary that records be kept of those, 7 and the purpose of this requirement was to enter them into 8 the long-term record storage system. Why is that? 10 I dont' understand. 11 JUDGE MOORE: I don't understand the question, 12 either. 13 MR. KAUFMAN: Never mind. I don't understand it, 14 either. 15 JUDGE MOORE: It is now noon. How much further 16 questioning on this document do you have? 17 MR. KAUFMAN: I'm done with this document. 18 JUDGE MOORE: I think it's probably --19 MR. KAUFMAN: I want to make sure that I entered 20 this document into evidence. I believe I did. 21 JUDGE MOORE: You did. 22 MR. CHANDLER: I believe it was only marked for 23 Identification, Mr. Chairman JUDGE MOORE: No, it was moved into evidence. 25 I admitted it.

one aspect in which we were having difficulties in getting

mgc 11-5 We will recess at this time, but before we 2 formally recess, I would like to speak to all Counsel to 3 get some notion of where we are going and how long it is going to take. 5 So Mr. Kaufman, how much further corss-examination 6 do you have of this panel? 7 MR. KAUFMAN: Two, perhaps three hours. JUDGE MOORE: Mr. Havian? MR. HAVIAN: I believe three hours, Mr. Chairman. 10 JUDGE MOORE: Mr. Chandler, you have just turned 11 color on me. 12 (Laughter.) 13 MR. CHANDLER: No, sir. What color was that? 14 Very little, Mr. Chairman. 15 JUDGE MOORE: Very pale. 16 Mr. Norton, have you recovered? 17 MR. NORTON: No. 18 JUDGE MOORE: We will reconvene at 1:15 today 19 in an attempt to move it along. 20 MR. NORTON: Excuse me, Your Honor. The Joint 21 Intervenors projected two to three hours, and after six 22 hours by the Governor, I don't understand how they can still 23 have the max of what they projected last --MR. HAVIAN: When we made the time --24 25 JUDGE MOORE: Mr. Norton, I am sure that after

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the completion of the Governor's cross-examination,

Mr. Havian will not have that much remaining. He, of course,
has no way of knowing what subjects are going to be -presumably has no way of knowing what subjects are going to
be covered.

We will recess until 1:15, and I would like to see all Counsel, once again.

(Bench conference held) .

(Whereupon, at 12 noon, the hearing was recessed to resume at 1:15 p.m. this same day.)

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AFTERNOON SESSION

(1:15 p.m.)

Whereupon,

CHARLES W. DICK

MICHAEL J. JACOBSON

STEVEN M. SKIDMORE

THOMAS G. DE URIARTE

resumed the stand and, having been previously duly sworn, were examined and testified further as follows:

JUDGE MOORE: Mr. Kaufman, proceed.

CROSS-EXAMINATION (RESUMED)

BY MR. KAUFMAN:

Mr. DeUriarte, at Page 13 of your testimony, you testified that the PG&E Engineering Manual sets forth the PG&E engineering procedures; is that correct?

- (Witness DeUriarte) Yes, that's correct.
- What is the purpose of this manual?
- The PG&E Engineering Manual contains procedures which control the activities of the Engineering Department personnel for activities concerning the design of Diablo Canyon. Some of the procedures also cover design activities for other projects.
 - Does this manual serve an important function?
- Yes, it does. The manual is intended to also describe for Engineering Department personnel how they

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implement the requirements of the Quality Assurance Manual and quality assurance program.

Was an audit of the control of this manual conducted in 1983 by PG&E?

A I'm not sure of the year. Manual control or document control is one of the things that we audit routinely on a calendar basis. It may have been covered in 1983.

O I have before me a document labeled Governor's Exhibit 40, which I will have passed to you.

(Document distributed to Board, parties and witnesses.)

JUDGE MOORE: Governor's Exhibit No. 40 is marked for Identification.

> (The document referred to was marked Governor's Exhibit No. 40 for Identification.)

BY MR. KAUFMAN:

Q Could you identify this document for me, please?

(Witness DeUriarte) Yes, I can. This is an audit performed by Engineering Quality Control personnel who are part of the Engineering Department. This is Audit No. EQ-8303, and the subject was "Procedure 5.1, Engineering Department Manual Control."

Q Have you read this document?

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A I probably did at the time it was issued. I don't remember it specifically.

Q Mr. Skidmore, have you had an opportunity to read this document in the past?

A (Witness Skidmore) No.

Q Mr. Jacobson, have you had an opportunity to read this document?

A (Witness Jacobson) I think this is the Tirst time I have seen it.

Q Mr. Dick?

A (Witness Dick) I haven't seen the document.

Q Mr. Skidmore, would it be an ordinary occurrence for you not to have seen all audit reports of this nature?

A (Witness Skidmore) Well, I think we need to clarify one thing that might lay this at rest with respect to me. The date of the document is April 21, ±983. My tenure as Manager of Quality Assurance stems from May 18, 1983, so this audit was done and the document produced prior to that point in time.

Q Okay. And at the time you assumed responsibility for the quality assurance organization, you did not look back at any of the past practices or audits that were conducted of the "G&E organization, quality assurance organization?

A Let me answer it this was. There are some fifty

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people in the Quality Assurance Department, counting permanent employees and outside contractors hired to do some work.

I don't work in a vacuum. I rely on the expertise of the persons that are in there. As such, I provide direction and management interfacing with senior management in directing the Department's activities. I don't review each and every document ever produced back to Day One, no.

- So the answer to my question is no, right? 0
- A That's correct. It's no, not necessarily.
- (Witness DeUriarte) May I add something to that?
- Sure.

A As I pointed out, this is an audit report issued by Engineering Quality Control. They are not part of our department. We would get a copy of this audit for information, but the people who are reporting to me on the audit program did not perform this audit.

(Witness Skidmore) Let me further clarify. The Department Manager at that time, Mr. Warren Raymond's name is on "Distribution," had as his superior Mr. Warren Schuyler, Vice President of Nuclear Power Generation.

So they had that document in their possession when that was issued back in April.

So you recognize this as a document that has been in PG&E's files; is that correct?

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purposes, we have no objection to his document. 3 MR. KAUFMAN: I move that Governor's Exhibit No. 40 be admitted into evidence. 4 5 JUDGE MOORE: Any objections? MR. HAVIAN: No objection. 7 JUDGE MOORE: Governor's Exhibit No. 40 is admitted. (The document previously 10 marked Governor's Exhibit 11 No. 40 for Identification was 12 received in evidence.) 13 BY MR. KAUFMAN: 14 Q I have also before me a document labeled 15 Governor's Exhibit 41 -- I'm sorry -- 42. 16 (Document distributed to Board, parties and 17 witnesses.) 18 JUDGE MOORE: Governor's Exhibit No. 42 is 19 marked for Identification. 20 (The document referred to 21 was marked Governor's Exhibit 22 No. 42 for Identification.) 23 MR. NORTON: Excuse me. May I ask Mr. Kaufman 24 if he has -- this appears to be, looking at document numbers, 25 the last three digits, the one that just went into evidence

MR. NORTON: If these are for foundational

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was 517, and this appears to be 519, and I am wondering where 518 is?

MR. KAUFMAN: This is a document which is part of a larger document, but we are not offering the document in its entirety. This is an attachment to this particular audit. In the interest of saving time of going through the entire document, we are offering this particular portion of it, as well as the lead portion of the audit, because it is pertinent to the subject matter that we want to address.

JUDGE MOORE: But do you have the entire document, so that Counsel and the witnesses and we can understand the context on which you are proceeding?

MR. HAVIAN: Mr. Chairman, I would note for the record, this does say it is Page 1 of 1, so at least we know the entire Attachment B is here.

MR. KAUFMAN: Mr. Chairman, we have the entire document, a single copy of the entire document. We would be happy to give it to Counsel for PG&E to determine -or to the panel to determine whether they need the rest of the document.

JUDGE MOORE: Mr. Kaufman, would it be profitable to proceed to some other line of questioning that you have, and while you are doing that, to have one of your associates round up sufficient copies of that document, so you can come back to it later today?

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MR. KAUFMAN: I think I have lost all my associates.

MR. NORTON: If I could take a look at it,
I might not have any objection at all, just the selective
process --

JUDGE MOORE: Let's take a few minutes right in place, and let us take a look at the document all the way around. Let me see it a minute.

(Discussion off the record.)

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1	JUDGE MOORE: Mr. Norton, this is apparently						
2	Governor's Exhibit No. 24 is Attachment B to Governor's						
3	Exhibit						
4	MR. KAUFMAN: Excuse me, Mr. Chairman. It's 42.						
5	JUDGE MOORE: 42 is Attachment B of Governor's						
6	Exhibit 40, I believe.						
7	MR. NORTON: Yes. And if you look at all the						
8	documents that are attached to it, that were produced with						
9	it, to show all the corrective actions and so on and so forth,						
10	then I guess the Governor doesn't want that in evidence, so						
11	I don't have any real problem. He wants the errors and not						
12	the corrective action in.						
13	JUDGE MOORE: You, of course, can put it in,						
14	Mr. Norton.						
15	MR. NORTON: Yes That takes twice as long.						
16	JUDGE MOORE: Go ahead.						
17	MR. KAUFMAN: If counsel have no objection, I move						
18	Governor's Exhibit 42 be admitted into evidence.						
19	MR. NORTON: No objection.						
20	MR. MC GURREN: No objection.						
21	MR. HAVIAN: No objection.						
22	JUDGE MOORE: It's admitted.						
23	(The document previously marked						
24	Governor's Exhibit No. 42						
25	for identification was recieved						
	in evidence.)						

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BY MR. KAUFMAN:

Mr. De Uriarte, would you please read the second sentence in the second paragraph -- well, actually, the second, third, and fourth sentences in the second paragraph that appears on page 1 of Governor's Exhibit 40, please.

(Witness De Uriarte) Are you talking about the cover letter?

> Q Right.

The second, third, and fourth sentences did you say?

Yes. The sentence that begins with the word "unfortunately."

> A "Unfortunately --

MR. NORTON: Excuse me, Your Honor. Is it necessary to read exhibits out loud that have been admitted into evidence when there is no question pending? It just takes time. It doesn't serve any purpose. It's in evidence.

JUDGE MOORE: Mr. Norton, that's the way he wants to proceed. He received my admonishment earlier about I would put a time limit on him if he doesn't speed it up.

BY MR. KAUFMAN:

Could you please read those three sentences?

(Witness De Uriarte) "Unfortunately, the audit also revealed that an excessive number of manuals had missing, misfiled, or out of date procedures. In fact, 48 percent of

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the 66 manuals inspected were found to be deficient in some way. This failure to keep our engineering manuals up to date appears to run uniformly across the engineering department."

Would you read the next sentence?

"Obviously, it is very difficult for us to maintain that we have a controlled quality program in the engineering department when nearly half of our engineering manuals are not maintained by their owner."

As a QA professional, would you agree with the conclusion expressed in those sentences?

Well, I don't know anything about the numbers. The statement that it is difficult for us to maintain that we have a controlled quality program is really someone's opinion.

I would maintain, as the supervisor of the audit program, that I would rely on my audit results rather than the fact that some people have their manuals out of order.

If you look at the details of this audit report, it states that some of the discrepant manuals, as they are characterized, were people who had received updated procedures, but had not properly filed them in the manual. That doesn't mean that they didn't have them in their possession or that they didn't know what they contained.

(Witness Skidmore) Let me add a further clarification. There are several things in looking at the situation

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of a manual being out of date and a broad-brush statement such as the ones that you asked Mr. De Uriarte to read.

You have to ask how overdue were those changes and how significant were the changes. To talk about just a discrepant condition is really very vague. You have to really get into it, to see if there is a real significant situation that exists.

Q Mr. Jacobson, could you look at Governor's Exhibit 42, please?

A (Witness Jacobson) Yes, I have it.

Q On the lefthand side of that document, there is a column labeled "Department" or "Project." And if you go down one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, you get to DC Proj, which I take it is Diablo Canyon Project. Would you agree with me that that is a characterization of the Diablo Canyon Project?

A Yes, I think so.

Q If you read across the line under the category manuals visually inspected by audit team, you get 33 manuals; is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q And the next column, manuals found deficient, you have the figure 18, which they describe asbeing 55 percent of the manuals; is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

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Q In the final column, they have a figure that is the average discrepancies per visually audited manual. That comes out to 16; is that correct?

A Yes.

Q Would you say that the design control procedures for the engineering manual were being effectively implemented?

MR. NORTON: May we ask where?

JUDGE MOORE: Specify, Mr. Kauiman.

BY MR. KAUFMAN:

Q In the DC project.

A (Witness Jacobson) Okay. I would answer by saying, first of all, this audit, as Mr. De Uriarte stated, was done by PG&E engineering quality control, which is totally over and above the Diablo Canyon Project QA program.

So as I read the report, what they were effectively doing is coming in and looking at the controlled manuals on their own, to see if they were okay, and to make any corrections.

I think that was a very good thing for them to have done, and I think it would contribute to us complying with the program.

Q Are you disturbed by the fact that your program apparently missed these deficiencies?

A I'm actually pleased that engineering quality control did the review and found these misfiling errors, or whatever they are, before my auditors came in and found them.

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Q Did you undertake any investigation as to why your auditors had failed to detect these deficiencies?

A No. As I stated, this was an effort done by PG&E engineering internally. I was aware that this review was done, but this is the first time I've seen the report. So, as I say, I was pleased with their efforts.

JUDGE JOHNSON: Is the upkeep of these manuals required by the project quality assurance program? Do these appear in the controlled documents in the DCP quality assurance program?

manual. That's a part of the program. We would expect them to be kept up to date. However, with the number of manuals on the project, it does not surprise me that there are some inconsistencies found. There are so many procedures in each manual, many attachments.

JUDGE JOHNSON: But would not your normal project quality assurance audit routinely determine whether these things were being kept up to date? In other words, suppose engineering had not run their own audit; how long would it have taken before the discrepant conditions that were indicated here to have been determined and located and corrected by your own audit procedures?

WITNESS JACOBSON: This particular area is addressed through the management audit program and also through monitoring

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activities of the project QA group.

So the management audit is at least once a year, and we were talking about that this morning. It occurred in December. And monitoring activities are really on an asneeded basis.

JUDGE JOHNSON: I am sure I understand exactly why a manual -- I mean, you're talking about 214 manuals that are in the hands, presumably, of the people who are actually doing the work, and where then mistakes can be made. It's not a management function. You don't have 214 managers down there. This is in-the-trenches sort of work, it would appear to me.

I have a little difficulty seeing how some 50 percent of these things could be discrepant and your normal auditing procedures not be aware of it and not picked it up.

WITNESS JACOBSON: Well, I think it's a situation that changes over time. There are a lot of revisions to the manual that come out, and we may look at it at one point in time and it would be perfectly okay, and a month later there might be some discrepancies.

JUDGE JOHNSON: Well, had you looked at it -- I mean, when the previous management audit had been performed, was this aspect of the program inspected and was it determined * to be adequate?

WITNESS JACOBSON: I believe it was.

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JUDGE JOHNSON: Do you have an audit record to demonstrate that?

WITNESS JACOBSON: Yes. That was the management audit. That was not done by my group. But there are records that show what was reviewed in that audit. And it would have been in their scope.

JUDGE JOHNSON: And is it your testimony that the engineering manuals were determined as a result of that audit to have been kept up to date properly? And I don't mean 100 percent of them.

MR. NORTON: Excuse me, Your Honor. One of the problems is the rest of the document talks about the kinds of findings and so on and so forth -- discrepancies -- excuse me -- which makes the questioning and the answers which this gentleman has said he's never seen the document before, very difficult. But we're, apparently, not to be favored with the rest of the document at this point in time.

We will provide it on redirect. But I don't know how they can answer your questions without the rest of the document.

JUDGE MOORE: Mr. Norton, we will have to put up with the inefficiency, since that's the way they have chosen to proceed. And you'll pick it up on redirect, and we can then do it.

MR. NORTON: I suspect it will be rebuttal, because

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we're going to have to go -- they would not favor us with the fact they're going to use this document. We produced 40,000; I did not bring them in my briefcase; we'll have to get it down here.

JUDGE MOORE: Okay.

JUDGE BUCK: May I ask a couple questions here before you go on?

Mr. Jacobson, do you normally get copies of these management audits, or only if they think they're unsatisfactory? WITNESS JACOBSON: The management audits, I would get all reports, yes.

JUDGE BUCK: But you haven't seen this one? WITNESS JACOBSON: No, I'm sorry. The management audit that was done was the one that we were talking about this morning. I have that report here. It's Governor's Exhibit 33.

JUDGE BUCK: But you hadn't seen it previously? WITNESS JACOBSON: Yes, I have seen that. The one I have not seen is Governor's Exhibit 40, which was an audit done by the engineering quality control department that's within PG&E.

JUDGE BUCK: You would not normally receive that report?

WITNESS JACOBSON: No. This was something that they did on their own, which is totally outside the scope of the

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Diablo Canyon Project QA program.

JUDGE BUCK: What's the purpose of it?

WITNESS JACOBSON: I think the purpose of it was for them to control their own work in the engineering department.

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JUDGE BUCK: So you are saying this is an internal report of that particular department?

WITNESS JACOBSON: Yes.

JUDGE BUCK: Okay.

Now each one of these manuals is given out to an engineer; is that correct?

WITNESS JACOBSON: Yes, an engineer or a group leader or a group supervisor.

JUDGE BUCK: Do they all use all parts of the manual in their work, or do they normally --

WITNESS JACOBSON: No, I think some procedures are used much more frequently than others. If a designer is doing certain design analysis, he will probably be using one or two procedures much more than any of the others.

JUDGE BUCK: All right. Thank you.

JUDGE JOHNSON: I think I still have a question.

JUDGE BUCK: Excuse me a moment.

WITNESS DICK: I was just going to try to add something, because I don't think it's come out in the discussion here.

I also get copies of the changes. I review them quickly, although they don't directly affect me. And subject to correction by the other members of the panel here, it is my perception that there have been no significant changes in that Engineering Manual here in

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recent months. They have refined it, they have updated it to reflect such things as organizational changes and that sort of thing, but no conceptual changes.

So I think that puts the significance of this in a little different perspective than just reading the raw numbers.

JUDGE JOHNSON: I'm not sure I understand that,
Mr. Dick. If there haven't been any changes, why was it
that the manuals were not up to date?

WITNESS DICK: I'm sorry that I didn't make that more clear, sir. What I was intending to convey was that there were no major significant changes in the concepts of how we do our work, as is reflected in that Engineering Manual. That was my perception of the state of the manual.

We did make some fairly signficant changes when the project was formed. Since then, it has been an evolutionary updating type of thing, but nothing, as I characterized it earlier, of a conceptual nature.

JUDGE JOHNSON: I think that deals with the significance from the engineering results standpoint.

WITNESS DICK: Yes, sir. That was my intention.

JUDGE JOHNSON: I was thinking of it from the standpoint of attention to quality assurance requirements by the individual engineers' standpoint.

In other words, of the 214 people responsible

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for keeping these manuals up, apparently 55 percent of them, if you take a random sampling example, had not kept their manuals up in accordance with procedures.

WITNESS DICK: That seems clear from this point, yes.

MR. NORTON: Excuse me, Your Honor. I think you are misreading the numbers off of the chart. I think you've got to read the headings a little more carefully than Mr. Kaufman asks the questions, perhaps.

They've got "Manuals Assigned," then they've got "Manuals Requiring Updating," which is only 51, not 214.

JUDGE JOHNSON: I said there were 214 manuals out in the field and that 55 percent of them were found to be deficient, and that is directly off of the column, next to the last on the right, Mr. Norton.

If I am somehow misreading that, I would be glad to find out how I am doing it.

MR. NORTON: Excuse me. I am just looking at the same chart that you are. The first column gives the number 214. The next column gives manuals requiring update per manual-holders. It says 51, which equals 24 percent. I'm not sure what that means. I'm not sure that means that 24 percent of those 214 needed updating, or whether -- I don't know how to read that.

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JUDGE MOORE: Mr. Norton, we are going to have to wait until either your rebuttal or your redirect for you to sort it all out for us.

MR. NORTON: Okay.

The examiner is assuming something from the document that isn't evident to me.

JUDGE MOORE: Mr Kaufman, proceed.

MR. KAUFMAN: Okay.

JUDGE MOORE: Unless, of course, you would like to put the rest of that document in, and we can get it all taken care of in half the time.

MR. KAUFMAN: We only have -- I don't have eleven copies of it at the present time, Mr. Chairman.

Dr. Johnson, did you have a question?

JUDGE JOHNSON: My question again to Mr. Jacobson was, was the subject of these manuals included -- was the status of these manuals one of the items that was included in the management audit which we have seen as Governor's Exhibit No. 33?

WITNESS JACOBSON: Yes, I believe it was.

JUDGE JOHNSON: And is it your understanding that this audit found no deficiencies in the status of these Engineering Manuals?

WITNESS JACOBSON: Yes, that's my understanding.

JUDGE JOHNSON: Okay. I have no further questions,

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Mr. Kaufman.

BY MR. KAUFMAN:

Q Mr. Jacobson, could you point to any portion of the Bechtel Power Corporation audit, management audit, Governor's Exhibit No. 33, upon which you relied for your last statement?

A (Witness Jacobson) On the Audit Finding Action Schedule, Page 1, about the fourth page back under Audit: Subject I, --

MR. NORTON: The number, I think, is 0044731 at the top of the page.

WITNESS JACOBSON: This audit area concerned engineering program control, and it did include control of EMPs, Engineering Manual Procedures.

BY MR. KAUFMAN:

Q So are we to conclude from this fact that either that the auditor was unable to detect a deficiency, or that the deficiency occurred after the audit? Which?

A (Witness Jacobson) As I stated earlier, I think these things change over time. My conclusion would be that it was satisfactory at the time of the audit.

Q But you didn't conduct an investigation to determine that that was, in fact, the case; is that correct?

A No, I had no reason to. The management audit team had already done an extensive review. It was one

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of the areas they looked at, and that was found acceptable.

Thank you.

Mr. Jacobson, you would agree, would you not, that in general quality assurance auditors for the DCP only check to see that the engineering process procedures have properly been followed? In other words, they do not generally check to see if the design criteria had actually been met; is that right?

In some cases, we review the translation of the design input into an analysis, but that is very much on a sampling basis. In general, I would agree with your statement. We are auditing for implementation of procedures and effectiveness of the procedures.

And isn't it the case that quality assurance auditors are not competent to make such determinations in most cases?

A In most cases, it is not part of their job to make engineering judgments on the adequacy of design.

So these quality assurance auditors do not audit the DCP design product for compliance with design criteria; is that right?

That's not completely correct. We will audit to see that a design input has been properly put into the calculation, as an example. It is not our job or function to redo the design. It is our job to selectively review

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that the procedures are being implemented. We do check those kinds of inputs to give us one more indication that the process is working.

But the auditors do not check to see that the individual normally assigned the job of verifying the design product has, in fact, done his job correctly; isn't that true?

A I think most of the time that would involve making an engineering judgment and doing a complete recheck of the calculation, and that's not what an audit program is intended to do.

You are familiar, are you not, with Criterion 18 of Appendix B to 10 CFR Part 50?

Yes, I am. A

I will let you be given a copy of Criterion 18. 0 (Document handed to witness.)

Could you read the first sentence of Criterion 18,

please?

The first sentence: "A comprehensive system of planned and periodic audits shall be carried out to verify compliance with all aspects of the quality assurance program and to determine the effectiveness of the program."

Is one aspect of the quality assurance program design control?

> A Yes.

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Q And design verification is an aspect of the quality assurance program; that's also true?

> Yes. A

But you just testified, did you not, that the Diablo Canyon quality assurance auditors do not audit for design verification, didn't you?

I don't think so. We do audit for design verification. We audit to make sure that the procedure for design verification is complied with.

Didn't you say you audit for the process and not the product?

A Yes, I think so.

JUDGE JOHNSON: May I step in here?

What you are saying, is it not, is that the program requires that there be design verification. That is a quality assurance program requirement. And what your auditors do is go in and make sure that that requirement has been fulfilled by those people who would do design verification. Is that it?

WITNESS JACOBSON: That's correct.

JUDGE JOHNSON: So George does a design, Frank verifies it according to the procedures, and your auditor goes in to make sure that Frank did the job he was supposed to do with George's design. Is that what you are saying? WITNESS JACOBSON: Yes, that's right.

JUDGE JOHNSON: I think I understand it now.

Mr. Kaufman?

BY MR. KAUFMAN:

Q But he doesn't make sure that -- now I've forgotten the name -- whoever the person doing the review did his job correctly. The review only involved determining that a review is done; is that correct?

A (Witness Jacobson) Yes. He does not go through and recheck the calculation. That's correct.

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Q	When a	reviewing	engineer	verifies	tha	it the	
originating	engine	er has met	design	criteria,	he	isn't	per-
forming an	audit f	unction, i	s he?				

A No, he is performing a verification function, if you will, part of the quality control measures that engineering is implementing.

Q An engineering chief doesn't perform an audit function when he does a surveillance of the originating engineer's work or reviewing engineer's work; isn't that true?

A I would refer to it as a design review, and not as an audit.

Q Does engineering quality control, in performing surveillance activities, do an audit of whether design criteria have been met? The design product -- my question is, the design product.

A Are you speaking of the Diablo Canyon Project now?

Q That's correct.

A The review that they do is characterized as a surveillance; it's not characterized as an audit.

Q You're familiar with construction quality assurance programs, are you not?

A Yes, I am.

Q These construction quality assurance programs have to meet the same requirements of Criterion 18, as do

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design quality assurance programs, don't they?

A Yes.

Q QA auditors for construction qualification do verification of the construction product, do they not?

A Again, they are auditing for compliance to the procedure, and the effectivenss of the procedure. And that may, at times, include looking up hardware to see that it matches a drawing on a sampling basis.

That's very similar to what I described previously, where we may look at a design input number, if that's very clear, and look at the analysis to see if it was transcribed.

Q It's your testimony that quality assurance auditors who are auditing construction quality assurance, look at the project, the construction product in the same way that your quality assurance auditors look at the design product?

A I don't think you can really compare the two programs directly. There are some similarities, as I have described.

Q In the DCP quality assurance organization, who are the individuals responsible for -- to assure that the engineering process has been followed? In other words, for example, correct data, input that have been received; and by individuals, I mean generically, their occupational role within the quality assurance organization.

A If I understand your question correctly, there would

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be many individuals who would be responsible for and take part in that process -- the originating engineer, the checking engineer, other engineers who may perform design verification work, as well as chief engineers that may review the work.

Then, in addition, engineering quality control and quality assurance, who may have occasion to look at the work.

Q And in the DCP organization, who is responsible for verifying that the design product produced meets the design criteria established for it?

A I would say primarily two individuals: the originator of the analysis and the checker of the analysis.

Q Okay. With respect to the process, if it were subsequently determined by an outside auditor that, for example, incorrect data was utilized and this fact had gone undetected by the DCP quality assurance organization. This would be a failure of all the people you mentioned who had responsibility to do their job correctly. Is that right?

A No, not necessarily. I think in most cases, it would not be. The design process is structured that the various reviews I described are aimed at the imortant elements of design. Design verification, for example, is performed of the overall system or structure design, to see that it all fits together.

The reviews by the chief engineers are selected

design documents which they feel are most important, that they would like to review.

So all of those would not necessarily have occasion to have looked at this particular input.

Q Let's take a significant data input, something that you would characterize as a significant data input.

And it was subsequently determined by an outside auditor that none of the people responsible for assuring that the correct data was provided had detected the fact that incorrect data had been provided.

Would this indicate to you that there had been a failure by all these individuals to do their job correctly?

MR. NORTON: Excuse me, Your Honor. I'm very familiar with this line of questioning, having listened to it for two days in depositions. I have the same objection now as I did then.

You have to give a specific hypothetical.

JUDGE MOORE: The only thing is, we weren't there for two days during the deposition.

MR. NORTON: You were lucky. The problem is, there is no example given, and obviously the range of answers can be from A to Z, depending on what the facts of the hypothetical are. All we have is an error, and that's it. And there's no way to answer those questions unless you say what kind of an error.

So it just goes around and around in circles without that.

MR. KAUFMAN: Maybe I can help him out -JUDGE MOORE: You might have noticed that the
witnesses are not agreeing with your generalities, and so
you ought to -- to get the record you're attempting to build,
you ought to zero in on it as quickly as you can and be
specific.

BY MR. KAUFMAN:

- Q If I make it an example, where we have an Error A -- are you familiar with the term Error A, as used in independent design verification program?
 - A (Witness Jacobson) Yes, I am.
- Q If the failure to include this designed data input has resulted in Error A, and none of the individuals you indicated were responsible for assuring that the correct data were provided, would you consider that to be a failure by these individuals to have done their job correctly?

A I think you have to go back and look at the specific situation and where the problem arose. An Error A may still be very minor in terms of significance, and it may have arisen in one sp along the way of the analysis. For example, the verifier may have done his verification by using an alternative calculation which had good agreement, and yet there could be an error in there that would slightly exceed

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criteria and become an Error A.

So I think you have to look at the specifics of each case.

Q Would you investigate why these individuals -- can you envision circumstances under which you would investigate why these individuals failed to detect a design input error?

A Yes. 10 CFR 50, Appendix B, in our QA program, requires to investigate and determine the cause for significant conditions adverse to quality. So if there was a significant problem, we would go back and review it and determine the cause.

Q In conducting this review, would you investigate why each one of these individuals had made -- had failed to detect this incorrect data?

A I think what we would do is investigate the problem thoroughly until we understood it and how it arose, and that could touch upon any one of the steps. I think you would have to discontinue with your investigation until you understood what the cause was.

Q Would you agree with me that it's possible that each individual who failed to detect this error could have done so for a different reason?

A I guess that's possible.

Q So would you agree with me that if such different reasons existed, there would then be multiple causes for the

undetected error?

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A Well, I think I would state it a little differently. I think the cause could have several elements. You would have to look in different places to make sure you understood what had happened. The cause could have been related to a QA procedure, or it could have been related to just an individual making a mistake.

I think you would just have to review that to find out.

Q If you made the determination that there were, in fact, multiple causes, you would then have to consider whether each of these individuals had made similar errors in different areas of their endeavors. Isn't that true?

A I don't think I would agree with that completely.

For example, a person that made an error, and it was the only

time he had ever made one, to your knowledge, I wouldn't really

see a justification in going back through all of his work.

JUDGE MOORE: Mr. Kaufman, what point are you trying to drive at? I'm a bit lost here, at what you're trying to get at, what the relevancy is of this line of questioning.

MR. KAUFMAN: This deals with the root cause contention, and we're trying to understand -- well, I have just been pointed to page 6 of the PG&E testimony.

JUDGE MOORE: Be a little more specific in

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responding to me, please.

MR. KAUFMAN: They testified -- they're answering the question on that page: Does the finding of a single design engineering error really mean that s econd error was made in the quality assurance program in failing to detect the design error?

And their answer is no.

I'm trying to --

MR. NORTON: Your Honor, I might point out, just about every question that was asked in the last half hour is answered on page 7, 7 and 8.

MR. KAUFMAN: I think I have demonstrated the relevance.

JUDGE MOORE: You are about out of time with this line of questioning. Move it along.

JUDGE BUCK: I'm not sure of even what your hypothetical has been, Mr. Kaufman. I don't know what you have demonstrated here because I don't know what your examples are. They are all speculative examples with no statement of how many people are involved in the chain, if more than one; whether they're involved in separate branches of the chain, or what.

So I can't tell what you're doing.

MR. KAUFMAN: Let me see if I can fill you in with some examples from the IDVP's EOIs.

BY MR. KAUFMAN:

Q Could you get a copy of EOI 1124 from your staff, please, Mr. Jacobson?

MR. NORTON: Could you give us all the EOIs so we can pull all of our teeth at once?

MR. KAUFMAN: Sure. 1124, 1126, 1138, 1133, and 1141.

MR. NORTON: Your Honor, it's going to take a couple of minutes to dig those out.

JUDGE MOORE: Fine. Why don't we take five minutes so you can do that?

(Recess.)

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JUDGE MOORE: Come to order, please.

Have the parties received copies of this?

MR. STRUMWASSER: Yes, everybody except

Mr. Axelrad.

JUDGE MOORE: Mr. Kaufman, before you proceed, it looks to me like you have had better than three nours of cross-examination at this time, and in light of the fact that it appears to us that a great deal of it has been unfocused, some of it quite repetitive, I think I am going to, at this time, impose a time limit. Wrap up your cross-examination in the next hour, and we will see where we stand then.

And if you are able to -- if you want any further time, you will have to demonstrate that it is both focused and non-repetitive.

Continue, please.

MR. KAUFMAN: Mr. Chairman, I don't expect it will take more than another fifteen or twenty minutes.

JUDGE MOORE: Continue.

BY MR. KAUFMAN:

Q Mr. Jacobson, would you take a look at EOI-1124, please? Could you briefly describe for me what the concern identified by the FDVP in that EOI was?

JUDGE MOORE: Excuse me, Mr. Kaufman.

Mr. Norton, would you be so kind as to provide

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the Applicant's Exhibit Number on this EOI?

MR. NORTON: That's not an exhibit.

JUDGE BUCK: They are in the ITRs.

JUDGE MOORE: Aren't they in the ITRs for the

5 reference?

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MR. NORTON: Not an EOI filed -- not the EOI filed in the ITR.

Also, I will tell you what another problem is. I'm not sure the questions can be answered. The questions -certainly that question that is going to be asked isn't necessarily going to be in the EOI file. It may well be in another document. You might want to ask some foundation questions as to where -- what document that information that you're asking is, because I don't know that it's in the EOI file.

JUDGE MOORE: Mr. Kaufman, proceed, but let's lay all the foundation that is necessary to get it done.

BY MR. KAUFMAN:

Mr. Jacobson, could you identify the document that you have in front of you, please?

(Witness Jacobson) I have here the Open Item Report File No. 1124, Final Revision 0.

Q Could you please identify for me the concern addressed by the IDVP in that document?

The description of concern is, "Design analysis,

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finite element model of the control room slab used to generate the HOSGRI response spectra does not agree with the field verified location of the supporting walls."

MR. NORTON: For the Board's information, I think that EOI is in ITR-55, and I don't know off the top of my head what our exhibit number is on that.

JUDGE JOHNSON: I think it is 145 PG&E Exhibit

BY MR. KAUFMAN:

Q Did the DCP reach a conclusion as to the root cause of that error?

A (Witness Jacobson) Let me explain what is done. For each of the EOI files, a review is performed to determine if it is a significant condition adverse to quality or if it represents generic concerns. That review was performed on this file, and they did not find it to be a significant condition or to raise generic concerns.

Q Well, my question was -- let me ask one question first.

What did the IDVP classify this error as?

A I believe it was finally classified as an Error B.

Q Did your organization determine why this particular error occurred?

A Engineering certainly did review that and

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determined why it occurred in order to arrive at their conclusions. I don't have the answer to that. I would have to go back and read the ITR or perhaps ask someone from Engineering.

As part of its effort -in determining the root cause of this error, did your organization determine why the DCP quality assurance organization did not detect that error?

No, we do not do that, since this did not appear to be a significant con dition adverse to quality, where we would go back and convene a technical review group and evaluate the problem.

Q I have asked you to look at EOIs -1126, 1138, 1133 and 1144.

Would your answer to me be the same -- I'm sorry --1141.

MR. NORTON: Excuse me. They have not looked at all of those. They were just handed those when they came back from the break. You are going to have to take them one at a time.

MR. KAUFMAN: I'm sorry.

JUDGE MOORE: Slow up, Mr. Kaufman.

MR. KAUFMAN: I'm trying to get this thing over in fifteen minutes, Mr. Chairman.

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BY MR. KAUFMAN:

- Could you please take a look at EOI-1126 and 1138?
 - (Witness Jacobson) Yes.
- What was the concern identified by the IDVP with respect to those EOIs?
- The concern in general is the use of stress intensification factors in piping analysis.
- Would you please tell me what a stress intensification factor is?
- A Well, I'm not a piping designer. I really couldn't define that with precision.
 - How is this error classified by the IDVP?
- A I believe it was ultimately classified as an Error Class C.
- Q Did the DCP quality assurance organization attempt to determine why this error was undetected by the quality assurance organization originally?
- Well, this is not something that would normally be detected in a quality assurance audit. This is a technical detail which had actually an insignificant effect on the final analysis. We reviewed all of these corrective action program EOIs, if you will, and we did see that there were several on stress intensification factors, but we also found Engineering had initiated a discrepancy report

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to go back and review all the analyses for this and correct the use of the stress intensification factors.

A (Witness Dick) I would like to add something to Mr. Jacobson's comments there. Something seems to be recurring here. It deals with the recurrences which require quality assurance to investigate the causes of deficiencies

The standards and interpretations of Appendix B and good quality assurance practice calls for quality assurance to investigate the cause of significant and recurring errors. It does not cause -- it does not call for quality assurance to investigate each and every minor deficiency that comes along, but "significant and recurring" are the operative words.

- Q Both of those factors are necessary?
- A Significant or recurring.

break location review."

Q Let me, Mr. Jacobson, ask you one more before I move on -- one more EOI. That's 1141.

Would you tell me please what the concern identified by the IDVP was with respect to that EOI?

A (Witness Jacobson) Well, let me read it.

"Diablo Canyon Project Procedure P-11,

Revision 4, does not include Line Nos. 26 and 1040 through 1043, high energy lines outside containment, for postulated

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mgc 16-7 1 Q How did the IDVP classify that in its error classification?

> A I believe this was ultimately combined with EOI-1098, so that the IDVP could review it as a part of their overall process fo closing the piping analysis work.

Your organization did not attempt to determine why the quality -- the DCP quality assurance program failed to detect the fact that these high energy lines had not been identified; is that correct?

A We reviewed this EOI and also the project's response to it, and we looked at the relevant procedures. This was really a case where Procedure P-11 was not the proper reference. There was a Piping Instruction being developed that listed the actual lines that had to be considered. So there really was no error here. It was the use of a procedure for a purpose for which it was not intended. The P-11 procedure was intended to remind the piping designer to be aware that these were high energy lines.

0 Am I to understand from your answer that you disagree with the IDVP's classification?

A This was --

MR. NORTON: Excuse me, Your Honor. Object.

JUDGE MOORE: Grounds?

MR. NORTON: There is no foundation as to what

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the IDVP's classification was.

MR. KAUFMAN: He just testified to it.

MR. NORTON: I believe he did not. I said, I

believe he testified that they combined it with EOI-1098.

JUDGE MOORE: I don't recall the previous

answer.

MR. KAUFMAN: I'm sorry. You're right.

BY MR. KAUFMAN:

Q Do you know now how the IDVP classified this EOI?

A (Witness Jacobson) I believe it is classified as a Closed Item, since it was combined with the other EOI.

Q Okay. Thank you.

In your testimony, you state that the Diablo Canyon -- DCP quality assurance program did not begin to cover ITP work until August 20, 1982; is that right?

A Yes, that's correct.

Q It is also stated that safety-related design modifications performed by the DCP from November 1981 to August 20, 1982 were performed under the PG&E quality assurance program with PG&E personnel; is that correct?

A That's correct.

Q Is it also true that Reedy's review of the DCP quality assurance program did not cover the QA program

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in effect prior to August 20, 1982?

A Yes. I think they were intending to verify our corrective action program, and a part of that was to see that the QA program that we were going to use for that, which was an expanded program over what we started with, was effective.

So they looked at the project program, which had been developed to cover that ongoing work.

Q Isn't it a fact that Reedy's organization was specifically instructed not to look at the quality assurance program prior to August 20, 1982?

I don't know. I'm not aware of that.

Well, it is a fact that the IDVP did not verify that an effective QA program was in effect from November 1981 to August 20, 1982; isn't that true?

Well, the IDVP looked at PG&E's QA program in their Phase II review. Some of that work may have been -well, I'm confused. I'd have to look at the ITR. But that's the only source of review that I am aware of.

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MR. KAUFMAN: Thank you. I have no further questions.

MR. HAVIAN: Mr. Chairman, I know we just had a break a moment ago. In order to expedite my questioning, however, I would like to first of all take a little bit of time to delete from my questioning a number of the areas that the Governor has already gone over sufficiently, and also I would like to take this opportunity to ask the witnesses to please review Governor's Exhibits 35 and 36. Those are the two reports that were not admitted this morning -- just to review them briefly with an eye toward any conclusions in there which would require or would have required corrective action, assuming those conclusions or statements were true.

It doesn't have to be in any level of detail, because I'm not going to ask detailed questions about it, but the documents can be skimmed with the exception of those particular sorts of conclusions.

JUDGE MOORE: Okay. If Mr. Norton has no objection, I think that's probably a fine idea to speed things along.

It would be appreciated if the witnesses would do that. Is 10 minutes sufficient for you?

MR. HAVIAN: The limiting factor is really the length of time it would take them to go through. I guess the main difficulty would be, as I understand it, they only have one copy. So as quickly as they can get through it, I

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can be ready to go.

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MR. NORTON: I suspect they can share. I have a copy that I will give two of them, and the other two can share the other copy.

MR. HAVIAN: Fine.

JUDGE MOORE: Let's take 10 minutes, then.

(Recess.)

MR. NORTON: Your Honor, we have a stipulation, I think, if I can state it correctly. I think the other parties will agree to it. The Governor's exhibits -- I gave my copy up there -- 35 and 36 -- we're going to stipulate those into evidence, with the understanding that this panel has already testified that they are not familiar with the factual content of those documents, and that we will do one of two things between now and the time of rebuttal. We will either get one or more of the panel members educated on the factual content; they'll go back to PG&E and talk to the people that did it, and so on and so forth, and get educated on the factual content, or we will bring someone else who is, and I don't think there is any objection from any of the parties that that would be somebody that may well not have been previously identified, and that Mr. Havian is not going to examine them on the factual content of those reports at that time.

MR. STRUMWASSER: And then we withdraw our subpoena applications.

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JUDGE MOORE: Mr. Havian?

MR. HAVIAN: Yes, we agree with that.

MR. CHANDLER: We agree with that as well.

JUDGE MOORE: Fine, gentlemen.

MR. NORTON: We should take more and longer breaks.

(Laughter.)

MR. STRUMWASSER: So are those two exhibits in evidence, Mr. Chairman?

JUDGE MOORE: Governor's Exhibits No. 35 and 36 are admitted pursuant to the stipulation of counsel, just stated in the record by Mr. Norton.

(The documents referred to, previously marked for identification as Governor's Exhibits Nos. 35 and 36, were received in evidence.)

JUDGE MOORE: Mr. Havian, proceed with your cross examination.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. HAVIAN:

Q Would you please turn to page 2 of your testimony? Which of the panel members is responsible for Answer No. 3?

A (Witness De Uriarte) I am.

Q Mr. De Uriarte, how did you arrive at the conclusion that the causes identified in that answer were, in fact,

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the basic causes of the design errors?

A How did we arrive -- how did we arrive at the conclusion that these are the basic causes?

Yes.

I'm not sure why I find that a very difficult question to answer. The look-back review took several months to perform, and each and every piece of it was reviewed by several different tiers of management. And the items that are stated here as basic cause were a consenus opinion.

Q I think that gets part way to what I want. I'm really going after the methodology.

Okay. You want to know what did we do in the look-back review? What was our method --

Q Not that broad. I want to know what you did when you sat down to decide what are we going to put in this answer? In other words, what things were the basic causes when you decided you had to reach that conclusion. I'm tyring to find out what was your methodology after you had gone and gathered the raw data.

A As we went through the look-back review -- let me look at this question a second.

As we performed the look-back reviews on each service contractor, the group that did the review wrote a preliminary report or an interim report, if you want to use that term. And in each case, they used terminology much like

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what you see there, right there in front of you, to describe what they found. In other words, if they were unable to find all of the records they expected to find, they had a statement about record disposition. In summarizing those interim reports into this final report, it was a matter of making sure that I included all of the things that they recorded.

If you read the look-back summary, it states that -I would have to get it out. It does a breakdown of the
categories that fall into these particular basic causes.

Q Mr. De Uriarte, did you do anything to try to take those causes that were identified by the various persons doing the review, and determine whether there might be some even more basic causes underlying the ones that were identified?

A Yes, we did. When I referred to the various tiers of management, the look-back review interim reports were reviewed by several members of management, and there were several meetings held on going back through, No. 1, the development of the QA program procedures to identify was a particular control required, and if so, did it appear that the finding represented someone not doing the job properly?

And that review went on continually through the look-back review, both on internal work and the service contract work.

Q And this was PG&E management that was going through and trying to make this assessment?

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1 A Yes. MR. HAVIAN: Mr. Chairman, I have Joint Intervenors 2 3 Exhibit 129 in front of me, and I will give a copy to the panel. Unfortunately, I only have one extra copy. 4 5 JUDGE MOORE: Joint Intervenors' No. 129 is marked for identification. 6 (The document referred to 7 8 was marked Joint Intervenors' Exhibit No. 129 for identifica-10 tion.) 11 MR. HAVIAN: I believe all counsel already have 12 copies of this exhibit that we passed out initially during the proceedings, and I have provided the Board with three 13 14 copies. 15 MR. NORTON: Excuse me. May I see that document, 16 please? 17 WITNESS SKIDMORE: This is Governor's Exhibit 34, 18 the one we just got. 19 MR. NORTON: It is certainly different than the 20 one I've got in my hand. 21 MR. HAVIAN: I apologize. I handed you the wrong 22 one.

(Laughter.)

(Documents exchanged.)

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BY	MR.	HAV	IAN

Q	Do	any	of	the	members	of	the	panel	recognize	that
document?										

- A (Witness De Uriarte) I do.
- Mr. De Uriarte, can you tell me what that document is?
 - This is the program review report, Phase I, conducted by R. F. Reedy, Incorporated.
 - O Is that document a true and correct copy, as far as you can tell?

MR. NORTON: We'll waive any foundation on this. This is the Reedy early report. We'll waive foundational questions on that.

MR. HAVIAN: Fine. I would move that this document be admitted in evidence as Joint Intervenors' Exhibit 129.

JUDGE MOORE: Does Staff have any objection?

MR. CHANDLER: No, sir.

JUDGE MOORE: Governor?

MR. KAUFMAN: No.

JUDGE MOORE: Joint Intervenors' Exhibit 129 is

admitted.

(The document previously marked Joint Intervenors' Exhibit No. 129 for identification was received in evidence.)

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MR. HAVIAN:

Mr. De Uriarte, I direct your attention to page W-3 of Joint Intervenors' Exhibit 129, the last sentence on the page. Can you read that out loud, please?

(Witness De Uriarte) Implementation deficiencies, item 1?

That's correct.

"PG&E management did not review and assess the effectiveness of the quality asssurance program."

Now, over on page W-4, the second bullet from the top. Can you please read that paragraph?

"Management review committees only reviewed plant operational considerations and experiences from the Humboldt Bay Plant. They did not reivew the QA program for design and construction of the Diablo Canyon Plant."

Would it be fair to characterize those two conclusions as stating that management -- lack of management commitment was one of the causes of the design deficiencies discovered by R. F. Reedy?

A I'm sorry; I'm going to have to ask you to repeat that.

Would it be a fair characterization of those two sentences, or the sentences you have just read, that one of the causes of the design deficiencies discovered by Reedy was lack of management commitment?

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A I suppose a person could draw that conclusion from reading those two statements.

Q Would you draw that conclusion from reading those two statements?

A Reading those two statements, without knowing any other information, I might also draw that conclusion.

Q Do you believe that that was one of the causes of the design errors discovered at Diablo Canyon?

A No, I do not.

Q I also presume that the management review that we discussed earlier with respect to Answer No. 3 also concluded that that was not one of the basic causes of the design errors; is that correct?

A I'm sorry; I don't know what you mean by "Answer No. 3."

Q I mean Answer No. 3 in your testimony where you discuss the basic causes.

A Okay. Could you repeat your question?

Q Is it also true that the management review that you discussed earlier to determine basic causes likewise concluded that lack of management commitment was not a basic cause for the design errors?

A Yes, that's correct.

I would like to make a comment about the sentences that I read out of the Reedy report. The Reedy report does

problem.

not elaborate on its sentences. For instance, the one I							
read about PG&E management did not review and assess the							
effectiveness of the quality assurance program; the reason							
that's there is because it was an undocumented review, and							
Reedy could not find any evidence that the review took place.							
However, his interviews of people indicated from							
every source that, yes, management did review and evaluate the							
program.							
Q What do you base that conclusion on?							
A My involvement in the Reedy review.							
Q Did Mr. Reedy tell you this directly?							
A No, sir. I was present at several meetings where							
this was discussed.							
Q Did someone else in his organization tell you							
this?							
A Tell me what?							
Q The conclusion that you just reached, that the							
reason							
MR. NORTON: Excuse me, Your Honor. That's twice							
a statement of fact has been characterized as a conclusion.							
I think that's a confusion in the question.							
JUDGE MOORE: Specify it, and we can avoid that							

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BY MR. HAVIAN:

Q Mr. DeUriarte, you said these statements had to be read in a particular context, correct?

A (Witness DeUriarte) Yes, sir.

Q And that the reason Mr. Reedy concluded as he did was that there was no documentation of PG&E management involvement; is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q And that the people he interviewed did, in his view, express a commitment to quality assurance; is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now what I am asking you is the basis for those conclusions, and you said Mr. Reedy didn't say that to you personally.

Did Mr. Reedy state that in a meeting?

A Okay. As I recall, there was a meeting with NRC, -and I believe it was held April 1, 1982, in which PG&E was asked to respond to the Reedy report to NRC, and Mr. Reedy was present at that meeting and made several statements. And I believe that if my memory serves me right, that is one incident where he made that statement. Members of his organization who performed the audit also made those statements to me during the review.

A (Witness Skidmore) If I may, I would like to

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add something to Mr. DeUriarte's answer.

At the meeting, the exit meeting where Reedy was discussing the audit he did on our quality activities prior to June '78, several people were there, both the Reedy people, the project people, including Bechtel, PG&E and several members of the NRC, and we made a comment on this implementation finding, the finding being PG&E management did not review and assess the effectiveness of the quality assurance program.

Our comment at that time, which was later expanded upon in an affidavit by Warren Raymond and Charlie Dick,

I believe that affidavit was in 1982 --

A (Witness Dick) Yes, July.

A (Witness Skidmore) -- the comment went that PG&E senior management has always received and reviewed copies of audit reports by this process. The overall quality assurance program has been continuously assessed during both Quality Assurance Department and NRC reports as input.

As discussed above, the changes to the policy section of the Quality Assurance Manual required the review and approval of senior management.

Further, oral reports regarding the status of the quality assurance program were given to the Quality
Assurance Director or given by the Quality Assurance

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Director to the Executive Vice President. At that time, that was Dean Worthington. The report mentions a program review by Energy, Inc. in '75. We submitted that Energy, Inc. review as an important example for senior management review and assessment for functioning.

Q Mr. Skidmore, can you tell me what that has to do with what Mr. Reedy concluded? That was simply something that was written by PG&E personnel unilaterally, correct?

Am I correct?

A Mister --

MR. HAVIAN: Will the Board please instruct the witness to answer my question yes or no.

MR. NORTON: Which question? He asked three?

MR. HAVIAN: I said that was something unilaterally written by PG&E.

BY MR. HAVIAN:

Q Was it not?

A (Witness Skidmore) That's correct.

MR. HAVIAN: I would move that Mr. Skidmore's remarks be stricken as non-responsive to my question, which was, does Mr. DeUriarte have any reason to know why Mr. Reedy concluded as he did?

Mr. Skidmore's remarks were simply an extemporaneous soliloquy on PG&E's quality assurance program.

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WITNESS SKIDMORE: I was commenting --

JUDGE MOORE: I'm sorry, Mr. Norton. I can't

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hear you.

MR.? NORTON: I had asked if they had substituted the latest draft, and they have not.

BY MR. HAVIAN:

- Does the panel have a copy of that document? 0
- A (Witness Skidmore) Yes, I do.
- Mr. DeUriarte, I would like you to look at Page 6 of that document, please.
 - (Witness DeUriarte) Right.
- Can you read from the first paragraph, about a little more than halfway down, starting from, "A contributing factor ... "?
 - How much of it do you want me to read?
 - To the end of the paragraph, please. 0
- "A contributing factor may have been that many of the licensee's top management had come out of the engineering function. They had confidence in it and did not impose the management controls required by the nuclear process. Their attitude seemed to be that the engineering organization was comprised of professionals capable of doing what is right without overlaying a quality assurance program on them."
- Mr. DeUriarte, do you believe that that statement can fairly be characterized as stating that management did not have a sufficient commitment to quality assurance?

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A I do not agree that management did not have a --

No. I asked you, is that a fair characterization 0 of what you just read?

MR. NORTON: Excuse me. Is what a fair characterization, Your Honor?

MR. HAVIAN: What I asked him originally.

JUDGE MOORE: His prior statement, Mr. Norton.

But repeat it again, so that the witness understands.

BY MR. HAVIAN:

Is it a fair characterization of the passage you just read that PG&E management did not have a sufficient commitment to quality assurance? Is that a fair characterization?

(Witness DeUriarte) I suppose it could be.

Do you have an alternative characterization that you think is more accurate?

A Well, first of all, I don't know what it is speaking about. The sentence starts, "A contributing factor may have been ... "

I have to read the rest of the paragraph to know what the factor is that he is dealing with.

O If I told you that that sentence was referring to a factor for the design quality assurance deficiencies discovered at Diablo Canyon, and asked you the same question

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about the characterization, is that a fair characterization of this passage?

MR. NORTON: Excuse me. Is that a question?

JUDGE MOORE: I think it was, Mr. Norton. I
think the witness can understand it.

WITNESS DE URIARTE: Reading only the passage,
I believe that I would agree with you.

BY MR. HAVIAN:

Q Are you familiar with the Case Study C team that went from the NRC Staff, that went to Diablo Canyon to prepare this report?

A (Witness DeUriarte) Am I familiar with the team?

Do you mean, do I know about the study, or do I know the team members?

- Q Why don't you answer those questions one at a time?
- A I don't know any of the team members. I do know that the study took place.
 - Q How familiar are you with the study?
 - A Not familiar at all.
- Q Does your familiarity go beyond the fact that you knew it was done?

A No.

Q I "hink you have already answered the question of whether you agree with the conclusion or not. I take it you do not agree with this conclusion?

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A No, I do not.

Q Assuming that conclusion were true hypothetically -MR. NORTON: Excuse me, Your Honor. What
conclusion are we talking about now?

MR. HAVIAN: The one he just said he didn't agree with.

MR. NORTON: And which conclusion was that, Your Honor. He keeps saying "conclusion," but I don't see a conclusion.

JUDGE MOORE: For completeness' sake, Mr. Havian, repeat it.

MR. HAVIAN: The conclusion that PG&E management was not sufficiently committed to quality assurance.

MR. NORTON: Your Honor, may I ask where that conclusion is set forth in the report? That's my problem.

MR. HAVIAN: Mr. Chairman, the witness agreed that that was a fair characterization of the passage he reld, which was in the report.

JUDGE NORTON: Give Mr. Norton the page once again, please.

MR. HAVIAN: Page 6, Mr. Norton.

MR. NORTON: Your Honor, my problem is, it says "may have been." That is just a possible interpretation of that. That is Mr. Havian's conclusion. The words of an exhibit speak for themselves.

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JUDGE MOORE: Mr. Norton, the witness agreed both with -- after having read it -- with the characterization in the report and with Mr. Havian's characterization that it was a fair characterization, I believe.

MR. NORTON: That's not a conclusion, Your Honor. That's my problem. The report -- there is no conclusion there at all. But this may be, and that may be.

JUDGE MOORE: Your objection is his use of the word "conclusion"? .

MR. NORTON: That's right.

MR. HAVIAN: Fine. I will make Mr. Norton feel better and use the word "statement."

BY MR. HAVIAN:

Let's assume hypothetically that that statement is true. Is it possible that PG&E's lack -- PG&E's management's lack of commitment to quality assurance could be an underlying cause of the causes that you set forth in Answer No. 3, if it were true?

(Witness DeUriarte) No, I don't believe so, because again we found that the problems existed in the interface between seismic design consultants and PG&E Engineer Design Groups. There was not a similar problem found with internal design interfaces, nor with non-seismic design groups.

If management control -- or management attention

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mgc 18-101 was a basic cause, I believe the discrepancies or deficiencies would have been found in all areas.

- O You don't believe -- do you believe it's possible that in the other areas, the individuals who were closer to the work were simply more attentive to quality assurance matters?
 - No, sir, I don't believe that.
 - Is there a basis for your belief?
- I believe that the company assigned the very best people they had to the nuclear and to the seismic area, and I don't believe that your characterization of individuals having more motivation or more sense of responsibility is accurate.
- Am I to understand from that answer that the people who were in non-seismic were less capable, since you said the people in seismic were the most capable?
 - No, sir. That's not what I said.
- MR. HAVIAN: Could have the Reporter read back his last answer, please?

JUDGE MOORE: For what purpose, Ir. Havian? MR. HAVIAN: He said that was not his prior answer. I believe it was.

MR. NORTON: Excuse me, Your HOnor --JUDGE MOORE: That was characterization. There is no need to read it back.

Continue.

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BY MR. HAVIAN:

Q Could you please turn to page 5 of your testimony, Answer No. 5? Can you please read that; just to yourself is fine.

Mr. De Uriarte?

- A (Witness De Uriarte) Yes?
- Q It says in lines 19 through 21, "These basic causes were not strictly related to design quality assurance, but were factors related to the design engineering process.

Now, the conclusions, or rather the basic causes identified on page 3 of your testimony, were related to quality assurance. Isn't that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q So isn't it correct that, as a result, or as basic causes of one set of design errors, you actually found two separate sets of causes, one relating to engineering, and one relating to quality assurance?

A I believe the Section 1.8 of PG&E's Phase I final report offers several possible factors. As I read this, it says, "These basic causes -- excuse me, I am misreading.

You will have to state your question again.

Q Isn't it true that your testimony essentially states that the design errors uncovered were the result of two separate groups of basic causes, one set related to quality assurance, and another set related to engineering?

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A Related to technical issues other than quality issues, yes.

Q I would like you to turn to page 9 of your testimony, PG&E -- isn't it true that PG&E had a quality assurance program already in place as of November 1981 which was approved by the NRC?

- A Yes, that's correct.
- O Do you believe that program was adequate?
- A Yes, I do.
- Q Isn't it also true that Bechtel Power Corporation and PG&E are both members of the Diablo Canyon Projec"?
 - A Yes, that's correct.
- Q Why was the decision made to -- strike that.

 Isn't it also true that the DCP decided not to use PG&E's quality assurance program?

A As I recall, and I was not part of the meetings where that decision was made, but as I recall, the reason for using the Bechtel topical report and their nuclear quality assurance manual as the upper tier document, and using the PG&E engineering department manual as one of the lower tier documents was a decision based on the amount of time that it would take to get people acclimated to different sets of procedures.

So a mix was decided on.

O Isn't it true that there were members from both

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organizations which comprised the DCP?

That's correct.

So wasn't it going to be inevitable that members from either PG&E or Bechtel would have to become accustomed to the other's quality assurance program, depending on which one you chose?

Maybe Mr. Dick would like to answer that.

(Witness Dick) I would like to comment, yes.

Your comment is correct, Mr. Havian, but the decision that was made was a judgment call, you might say. On the one hand, we had the PG&E program which managements of both companies felt was adequate, and for the reasons Mr. De Uriarte indicated were valid.

On the other hand, we had the Bechtel program which was a topical program which had been accepted by the NRC. It was based on proven concepts, had been used elsewhere. Further, the joint project was to be essentially under Bechtel management for completion of the work.

And it was the judgment of the managements of both companies that the best course to pursue would be to adopt the Bechtel topical quality assurance program.

Now, within that umbrella, we decided that we would also use the PG&E engineering procedures. Those procedures were modified slightly in order to reflect different organizational matters and to adapt to the unique features

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of the requirements of the Bechtel program. So we really had a combination of the two. But throughout, there was no consideration -- I mean, there was no conclusion reached, nor should there be any implication that we felt the PG&E quality assurance program was inadequate.

Q Mr. Dick, I would like to follow up on a couple of those reasons. As I heard you, in your discussion of Bechtel's program, you said there were basically three factors that I heard: (1) it had been accepted by the NRC; (2) it was based on proven concepts; and (3) Bechtel was going to be the head of the project's completion team.

A Yes, sir.

Q Is that a fair summary of what you had said?

A Yes, sir; those were major considerations.

Q Let me go through those. Wasn't it also true that PG&E's QA program had also been accepted by the NRC?

A Yes, it was.

Q Is it also true that PG&E's QA program was based on proven concepts?

A We believe it was, but we felt that at the time, that the Bechtel program would have better acceptance, considering the circumstances under which the project was formed.

We felt the program -- using the Bechtel program would be more readily accepted.

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Q Would you please expand on what you said by consider the circumstances under which the project was formed?

A Well, the license had been suspended, and the quality assurance activities of Diablo Canyon Project was suspect. It's a matter of record.

It was a question of the environment in which we were operating at that time, is what I am trying to communicate to you.

Q I would like you to turn to -- I guess for you,
Mr. Dick, this question would be then -- Joint Intervenors'
Exhibit 128.

A What is that?

Q Case Study C, Draft Case Study C.

A I have one version of this. I'm not sure it's the same as yours, so please bear with me.

A (Witness Skidmore) Are you talking about the one dated August 2nd, this year?

Q There's a cover letter dated September 2, which covers the entire document, and then the actual working paper itself is dated July 1983.

A (Witness Dick) Mine is the more recent version, but I'll try to work with yours.

Q I don't think the more recent version is going to work very well, Mr. Dick.

JUDGE MOORE: Would you provide the witness --

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MR. HAVIAN: Mr. Chairman, I only have o a copy. 2 I understood the panel did have a copy. 3 WITNESS SKIDMORE: I loaned him my copy. 4 WITNESS DICK: I may have it here, yes. Which 5 page, sir? BY MR. HAVIAN: Page 7. 0 (Witness Dick) I have it. A Will you please read from the top of the page, 10 secondary root causes, and read through the first two sentences 11 following that phrase? 12 This is item 2A? 13 Yes, starting with the number 2. 0 14 "Failure to understand --A 15 MR. NORTON: Excuse me, Your Honor. He has now 16 got him starting in the middle of a sentence. 17 MR. HAVIAN: I asked him to start with the number 18 2. 19 JUDGE MOORE: That's correct, Mr. Norton. 20 MR. NORTON: Fine. 21 BY MR. HAVIAN: Mr. Dick, start with the word "Secondary." 22 23 (Witness Dick) "Secondary root causes included 24 the following: Item A: Failure to understand and appreciate the potential merit of a formal institutionalized QA program.

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This is borne out, in part, by the fact that the project completion team adopted the AE's quality assurance program, even though they were concerned about imposing a new system on the project at a late date. (The Licensee's procedures were maintained, however.)"

Q All right, Mr. Dick, assuming that the AE referred to there is Bechtel --

A Yes.

Q And that the Licensee is PG&E, do you agree with the conclusion that this was the reason why Bechtel's quality assurance program was imposed?

A Absolutely not.

Q Gentlemen, I would like to direct your attention to page 10 of your testimony, lines 5 through 10. Please tell me which one of you can address the statements contained in that passage.

- A Could you reference the lines again, please?
- Q Lines 5 through 10.
- A (Witness Jacobson) I believe I can address those
- Q Mr. Jacobson, are you familiar with the Reedy audit of the DCP QA program?
 - A Yes, I am.
- Q And isn't it true that Mr. Reedy found that as of early December 1982, the DCP QA program had not yet been fully implemented?

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Q Did Mr. Reedy find any discrepancies in the DCP QA program?

A He did not find anything that he categorized as a finding. He did find 24 conditions, I believe they were referred to, that required further work.

Q And didn't he conclude that those 24 conditions had occurred because the QA program had not yet been fully implemented?

A That's not my understanding of the conclusion of the report. I think what was said was, the report was fairly early in the project, and the things that were found were due to incomplete documentation or things that were being worked on, and really hadn't had a chance to be completed yet.

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mgc 20-1 1 Q Can you please explain to me how that is different from the program not yet being fully implemented? I think that the work was in progress, and I think that if Mr. Reedy had concluded that the program was not fully implemented, then the conclusions of the report would have said that, rather than saying that it was effectively implemented. Q Didn't he really say it was effectively implemented as far as it had gone, but that it was too early for it to have been implemented fully? MR. NORTON: Excuse me, Your Honor. Are we referring to an exhibit or what? Or are we arguing with the witness? MR. HAVIAN: We can go to the ITR. It's going to take a little while. I can pull it out. Frankly, I'm surprised by his answer. JUDGE MOORE: Go ahead and do it. MR. HAVIAN: Do you want to take five minutes here or even two minutes?

JUDGE BUCK: What ITR is it?

MR. HAVIAN: ITR-41.

JUDGE MOORE: We will just wait in place.

BY MR. HAVIAN:

Mr. Jacobson, do you have ITR-41? 0

A (Witness Jacobson) Yes, I do. mgc 20-21 Will you turn to Page 2 of that ITR? 0 Okay. A 3 The first paragraph, which is not a full 4 paragraph, on the page. 5 Α Yes? Can you read the last sentence of that paragraph? 6 7 "These conditions were determined to be due to 8 incomplete documentation because this audit was performed in the early stages of the DCP QA program implementation." 10 O Is it a fair characterization of that statement 11 to say that Mr. Reedy concluded that the DCP QA program was 12 not yet fully implemented? 13 I would not characterize it that way. 14 A (Witness Dick) I think -- may I add to Mr. Jacobson's response, please? 15 Q Mr. Dick, I think I am satisfied with his 16 17 response as it is. 18 I don't think it's complete. 19 Mr. Jacobson can inform me, if that is his belief, but I want to move on. 20 21 JUDGE MOORE: Continue, Mr. Havian. BY MR. HAVIAN: 22 23 Gentlemen, Page 11 of your testimony, who will 0 24 speak to Answer No. 4? 25 A (Witness Dick) I will try it.

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Q Mr. Dick, would you please tell me what you mean when you say, "A significant majority of the safety-related work performed by the ITP was performed under the DCP QA program"?

What I want you to tell me is, what do you mean by the words "a significant majority"?

A Well, it's very difficult to measure how much -it's very difficult to measure quantities of engineering.

There are various measures in terms of documents or man-hours or even dollars, if you wish to measure it that way.

The thrust of our statement here was to indicate that far and away the greatest part of the safety--related work being performed under the -- as part of the ITP, was done under the project program. Some people might quantify that as something on the order of 80 or so percent, maybe more.

Q Do you believe, just taking your numbers
hypothetically then, do you believe that the remaining 20
percent of the safety-related work which was not done under
the DCP QA program would be considered insignificant?

A No, sir. However, I hasten to add that that work was done under what we regard as an adequate and functioning program, which, as we also indicated in our testimony, was that PG&E program.

Q Was there a sort of transition period between the

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PG&E program, if you will, backing out and the DCP program coming on line? In other words, I understand that on August 20th, the DCP QA program was formally put into effect.

Yes, sir.

Was there a transition period put in there somewhere?

No. One day we were functioning under one program, and the next day the other program was functional.

(Witness Jacobson) I would like to supplement that a little bit.

Go ahead.

There was, of course, a period when the procedures that would be used for Diablo Canyon were being prepared, reviewed and approved, and that all went on in the period prior to August 20th. So in that sense, there was a time period, as the requirements were being assembled and approved.

Q Can you tell me what the range of that time period was in terms of dates?

Probably starting from about May of '82.

May of '82 until August 20th? 0

A Yes.

If any corrective action regarding PG&E's quality assurance program had been taken in the past year mgc 20-5 1

of a significant nature, would any of the members of the panel be aware of that?

JUDGE JOHNSON: I have a problem with your question, Mr. Havian. You used the words "corrective action." "Corrective action" has a specific meaning here.

Are you talking about corrections taken in the quality assurance program or corrective action covered by the PG&E quality assurance program?

MR. HAVIAN: The former, Dr. Johnson, corrections made to the program or its implementation.

JUDGE JOHNSON: Okay.

MR: NORTON: Excuse me. All of a sudden now we are talking about corrections made to the program as opposed to -- does that include improvements to the program which are -- maybe you might consider them corrections, but correction implies that there was something incorrect, as opposed to something that is improved upon.

JUDGE MOORE: Is that an objection to the form of the question?

MR. NORTON: It's asking for a clarification, because we now have the word "corrections." It was Dr. Johnson's request for clarification.

MR. HAVIAN: Let's just start, then, with modifications.

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BY MR. HAVIAN:

Would any of you know, have there been any significant modifications to PG&E's QA program in the past year?

> A (Witness Skidmore) Yes.

Mr. Skidmore, you would know? 0

A Yes.

And have there been any significant modifications 0 to PG&E's QA program during the past year?

> A Yes.

Can you tell me what they have been?

One thing I mentioned earlier, as we began our testimony today, was a change in the reporting line of the Manager of Quality Assurance from what exists right now, as I explained again. That's a change in a technical specification, so that change has to await approval by the NRC.

Excuse me. So that change hasn't yet taken effect; is that correct?

The appropriate documents to effect that change are waiting -- we are waiting for approval of tha tech spec changes. So things don't happen instantaneously, okay, but the paperwork to effect that is there, and that is the change in reporting from the Vice President, Nuclear Power Generation to the Executive Vice President, Facilities,

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Resources and Development. That is a substantial change.

Q And I know that your answer is not complete yet, but let's take it one step at a time.

What prompted that change?

A I believe it was -- well, let me lay some background.

Q Make it brief, please, Mr. Skidmore.

A All right. This would be the fourth change in reporting over the history of the QA program. It started off reporting to an Executive Vice President and later to the President, then to a Vice President and again to a different Executive Vice President. It is a part of reflecting how QA is bing implemented in the company as to both nuclear and non-nuclear projects. It's the way the organization has evolved internally and the people assigned to various functional positions within the company.

Q Okay. As I understand it, what you have told me is essentially that the process has evolved, and you have described how it has evolved, and I am really asking you, why has it evolved?

A Because a quality assurance program is a dynamic evolving program by its very nature. It adjusts to meet the demands that are placed on it, to meet the requirements of Appendix B for a nuclear power plant.

Q Do you believe that prior to the change that

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you just described, the program did not meet the requirements of Appendix B?

- No, I don't agree with that.
- Why did you make this specific change?

I think it is a further strengthening. It is a line demonstrating an increased level of commitment to a person, Mr. George Maneatis, who has essentially assumed the position of Project Manager for this entire effort. It reflected a change of line authority for Mr. Maneatis' reporting for Diablo Canyon purposes directly to the Chairman of the Board. It's a very substantial difference.

Why wasn't this demonstration of commitment made two years ago, after the discovery of the design errors and quality assurance deficiencies?

At that time, after the look-back reviews were done and the Bechtel PG&E project was formed, a design effort was placed, of course, in the Diablo Canyon project under the Bechtel program, as discussed by Mr. Dick.

Consideration was then given internally as to what to do for the future implementation of the program, once the design effort came back from the integrated project, back in the PG&E throes.

In other words, it takes time to make these changes and decisions, and we had a viable, effective means, and so we had time to consider what the appropriate line

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of reporting should be.

Q You considered the old system, prior to this change you have described, then, to be adequate, and this change was, if you will, further assurance. It wasn't necessary but desirable.

A Further strengthening is the way I characterized it.

Q Have there been any other significant changes or modifications to the QA -- to PG&E's QA program or its implementation in the past year?

A In the past Year? Well, I can speak most specifically about the ones since last May. At this time there is a Quality Task Force that is comprised of members from the affected departments that have responsibilities under the PG&E QA program to once again sit down and review, in light of the design, quality assurance, quality control concerns that we are discussing this very day -- what should be done to preclude further reoccurrence of this situation in the future. And that body is meeting now under a charter approved by the affected Vice Presidents.

Q You said "this situation." What did ou mean by "this situation"?

A Well, we are here to litigate deficiencies in design quality assurance, and I am talking about, what do you do for the future to let the program evolve to

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preclude the occurrence of that, which is right in line with complying with Appendix B.

O So you essentially have somebody studying the problems, is what you are saying; is that correct?

A group of people, yes.

Are there any other modifications in the past year of which you are aware that are significant?

A The ones -- the significance of them is being determined at this point in time, so that's what I have in mind at this point.

Q Mr. DeUriarte, do you have anything to add?

(Witness DeUriarte) No, I don't.

Would you be familiar -- Mr. Skidmore said he would be most familiar with modifications since May of this year.

Would you be familiar with any significant modifications which occurred prior to May?

A Yes, I would. There were no others.

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design consultants?

m 1	Q Thank you.
2	I would like you to turn to Governor's Exhibit 34.
3	A (Witness Dick) Would you identify that subject,
4	please?
5	Q As soon as you find it, Mr. Dick, I will.
6	Okay, it is Look Back Summary.
7	A (Witness Skidmore) Excuse me, are we talking about
8	the one, the internal Look Back Review?
9	Q Yes. It should be marked on the covery of your
10	copy as Governor's Exhibit No. 34.
11	A I don't have a copy that has that marked on it.
12	Is that the one that
13	Q It is dated November 2, 1982, with a cover letter
14	from Mr. DeUriarte to Mr. Raymond.
15	MR. NORTON: I think you have it. The second
16	page is the report itself dated October 22, 1982.
17	WITNESS 3KIDMORE: That is correct.
18	BY MR. HAVIAN:
19	Q Mr. DeUriarte, would you please turn to page
20	5, number one. I believe we went over that this morning.
21	A (Witness DeUriarte) Yes.
22	Q Did you establish the root cause of this deficiency?
23	A This is the problem concerning implementation of
24	the requirement to apply quality assurance requirements to

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That's correct.

Let me ask the question a little differently. Strike the last question.

The last sentence of the first paragraph, number one. says, "Consultants were somehow not included as suppliers of nuclear safety related 'services'."

Does use of that word somehow imply that you did not ascertain the root cause of this deficiency?

I believe we concluded it was an evolving situation. The project started with all work totally being done in house. And, as the project broadened with further requirements and further industry standards being issued, we began to use some consultants to assist in the design work. At that time those consultants were used primarily to offer consultation, give opinions of criteria, but did not work that ended up to a finished drawing issued to the field. So, they were not producing a design product.

As the use of consultants expanded some design consultants started being given pieces of the design work. Many times it was not clear in our Look Back Review at what point the consultants started going from the consultant phase to the designer phase. And, in going through the files of some of those contracts, we found some contracts were identified by the responsible engineer, or the engineer administering the contract, that the scope of work for his

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consultant, had gone beyond what he originally started with, and he then applied the requirements for quality assurance program to the design consultant.

In other cases, that was never identified. And when we say "somehow" in this sentence, I guess in the summary we were trying to avoid going through a lengthy discussion of all the different variations of that that we ran across.

Q So, is your answer you really were unable to establish a particular cause of this failure?

A Well, the cause was attributable to several different things; one of them being the length of time involved—we are talking about several years here, where a contract was ongoing, a consultant was doing one piece of work as a consultant or an adviser, and later work was added to that contract for him to then help out on some work.

And then later, he was asked to just do part of the work.

Again, in some areas of the plant -- and I am sorrry I can't give you a specific example because I just don't remember them, requirements were changing and work had to be redone, and in redoing it you would then seek extra bodies to help out.

Q Did it ever occur to you that this may have been

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caused by a lack of commitment to quality assurance?

- A No, sir.
- Q You never thought about that as a possibility?
- A No, sir. As I said, the engineers who realized that their contracts had reached that stage, did request that their contracts be changed.

Another thing that we ran across was several contracts involved several different departments. And a piece of work assigned by one department, say the mechanical piping group as an example, may have been given to a contractor who was specifically doing, or who was originally doing Civil work. And the Civil person was acting as the interface and was not aware of some of the assignments that had been made. And again this goes back to what we identified as interface control.

Q And you don't think it is possible that the cause of that situation occurring was a lack of management commitment to quality assurance?

- A No, I don't.
- Q Will you please turn to Joint Intervenor's Exhibit 129, again? That is the Reedy Report.
 - A All right.
- Q As I understood your earlier testimony you said that Mr. Reedy made the statements appearing at the bottom of page 3 and the top of page 4, because there was

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insufficient documentation? A Yes. Q Is it your belief that Mr. Reedy included these 3 statements in this report in spite of the fact that he did not believe that they were true? A He included them because as an auditor, he has to base his conclusion on objective evidence. Q Wouldn't it have been possible for him to say that there was no documentation that management did review 10 the effectiveness of the quality assurance program? Couldn't he have said that? 11 I believe he could have. 12 O Do you know why he didn't say that, if that was 13 14 his intent? A I believe you would have to ask him. I believe 15 he said that on April 1, 1982 when he appeared in the 16 meeting I referred to before. 17 18 What was his explanation? 19 I don't recall. Does anyone else on the panel recall Mr. Reedy's 20 explanation at that time? 21 (Witness Dick) Would you be a little more 22 23 specific, Mr. Havian, I may be able to help you. 24 O I am afraid it is Mr. DeUriarte's conversation, 25 and I am really not --

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MR. NORTON: Excuse me, your Honor. He said does anyone else on the panel know about the reasons for that conversation.

MR. HAVIAN: No, I asked him is anyone else familiar with what Mr. Reedy said in that conversation.

JUDGE BUCK: I thought this was a meeting?

MR. NORTON: It was, it is an NRC transcript.

MR. HAVIAN: I'm sorry, in that meeting.

JUDGE MOORE: Gentlemen, we can't all talk at once, even though we are trying very hard to do that.

Mr. Dick, would you go ahead and attempt to respond to the question.

BY MR. HAVIAN:

Q Mr. Dick, let me just ask you preliminarily -unless you are about to address the specific meeting to
which Mr. DeUriarte referred, I don't want you to respond.

A (Witness Dick) I am going to address the meeting of April 1, 1982 when Mr. Reedy made certain statements.

Q Fine.

A I have a statement here which I believe is relevant, but I wanted to be sure before I took the time of the group.

Q Let's take a second.

Mr. DeUriarte, is this the meeting to which you were referring?

A (Witness DeUriarte) Yes, it is. Mr. Dick, I believe, was there also.

Q Go ahead Mr. Dick.

A (Witness Dick) Mr. Reedy, when questioned about some of his findings, and in that meeting, made the following statement which appears in our affidavit of July of 1982.

He said, "I have to agree with you that the strict interpretation that we used was completely unfair. The order to me, did not seem to be fair to begin with and I made a comment at the time that the evaluation should be done to the criteria that was in use at the time this ½rpgra, was accepted by the N C and audited by the NRC. But, we did not go back and say we will accept what the NRC audited, or whether they accepted it. We will use the criteria in the order. Now I don't think that was fair, but that is what we did."

And that appears in the transcript.

Q Mr. Dick, doesn't that refer to the strict interpretation of the requirements of 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix B?

A I am sure it includes that, and the interpretations thereof.

Q Is the degree of an gement involvement in quality assurance something which has manged during the past ten years as it is required by 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix B?

A I think expectations of management involvement have changed, yes. 2 Q And you think Mr. Reedy was reviewing this 3 particular aspect, if you will, management commitment, 4 according to current standards only? Is that true? 5 A I believe he was influenced by current standards, 6 yes. The degree to which he was influenced, you will have 7 to ask him. 8 A (Witess DeUriarte) Mr. Havian, I have another 9 quote from this same document. 10 Q This same document -- is this a transcript, or 11 is this an affidavit? 12 A (Witness Dick) It is an affidavit, sir. 13 MR. NORTON: Which is quoting from the transcript. 14 WITNESS DICK: It is an attachment to an 15 affidavit which has been submitted in evidence. 16 BY MR. HAVIAN: 17 Is that what you are about to read from, 18 Mr. DeUriarte? 19 (Witness DeUriarte) It is the same one which 20 Mr. Dick had. 21 Q Could you please identify the transcript that you 22 are reading? 23

MR. NORTON: I believe he testified he is reading

from an affidavit which quotes the transcript of April 1,

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1982, which was a transcribed meeting before the NRC. MR. HAVIAN: I am asking him to identify --

WITNESS DE URIARTE: I don't have a cover sheet.

BY MR. HAVIAN:

Can you tell me what the identification is of the transcript being quoted here? There is a transcript which is about to be quoted. I would like it identified.

(Witness Dick) It is a transcript of the meeting of April 1, 1982.

Q Do you have a copy of the transcript? Mr. Norton?

A Not the full copy. No. I have excerpts which we quoted in our affidavit of July 1982.

Go ahead, Mr. DeUriarte.

(Witness DeUriarte) I also have only a part of it. These are Mr. Reedy's words. He satated: "We felt that our work could be audited by anyone, and the only way you could audit what we did and conclusions that we drew was on the basis of controlled documented evidence. piece of paper pulled out of someone's file that shows a certain bit of information to me is not a controlled document, and we based our conclusions and things in the report on those documents that were officially controlled."

Do you believe that it is possible to reach any conclusions at all about management commitment to quality assurance solely from controlled documents?

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A Yes, I do.

Q Can you explain to me how that can be possible?

A Well, we showed Mr. Reedy the fact that our distribution of audits all went to members of management. They go to all the senior levels of management of all the departments.

He did not accept that as evidence that management had rad and reviewed those audits, and as an auditor I would have to agree with him, there was no evidence, there was no signed copies by them that yes, I received this and I have read it. That was what he was looking for.

And I think the answer to your question is yes, if you find proper documented evidence you can determine that.

Q Yet, Mr. Reedy didn't put any of the statements that you just attributed to him in his final report, did he?

A No, he did not.

JUDGE JOHNSON: Mr. Havian, there may be some misunderstanding here.

In the portions of the Reedy Report which you are using as a basis for your cross examination, in particular PG&E management did not review and assess the effectiveness of the quality assurance program, I think that is the one item that has formed the basis of most of this, and that is not a commitment statement, that is a review and assess

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statement.

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Now to me, my understanding of quality assurance, PG&E management or me or whoever, who reviews and assesses something in the context of quality assurance, that should be documented.

What the gentlemen, the witnesses have been saying is that Mr. Reedy's inclusion of this was because there was no documentation of that.

But, you keep using the words "management commitment," and there isn't any in this particular statement which I thought was what we were talking about. "Review and assess" is there as a failing, but I don't see any commitment in that particular statement.

MR. HAVIAN: Dr. Johnson, I used that term because again when I originally read those statements I asked the witness if that was a fair characterization of those statements, that there was a lack of commitment by PG&E management to quality assurance, and the witness said based on those statements, yes, that was a fair characterization.

JUDGE JOHNSON: I was not aware -- you had talked about other documents and characterizations of statements in other documents which were characterized as commitments, but I don't recall this particular one being set up as a commitment document. I may be wrong.

MR. HAVIAN: I think the transcript will reflect that.

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I'm going to move on in any event.

BY MR. HAVIAN:

Q Is it permissible -- I forget which one of the panel memb rs testified about this particular subject but --

JUDGE MOORE: Excuse me, Mr. Havian. Before you move on, in light of the fact I think I'm not the only one who is excessively warm, it might be wise to take a break.

But could you tell us how much longer your questioning will be? If it's just going to be a few minutes, we can probably --

MR. HAVIAN: No, I think it will be substantially longer than a few minutes.

JUDGE MOORE: Let's take a short break, ten minutes, and then get right back.

(Recess.)

JUDGE MOORE: Back on the record.

Mr. Havian, proceed.

BY MR. HAVIAN:

Q I have a few other questions about Governor's Exhibit 34, the look-back summary. Would you please turn to page 6, conclusion 4?

MR. De Uriarte, could you tell me if you established the root cause of this deficiency?

A (Witness De Uriarte) This deals with the memos and documents that were issued in the various discipline

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departments to describe how to meet program requirements.

Q Have you completed your answer?

A No. The root cause that we attributed this to was the fact that the document control requirements in the quality assurance manual were not properly implemented by te engineering personnel who initiated and issued these documents.

Q Do you know why they weren't properly implemented?

A I don't know why an individual didn't recognize that the document should have been a controlled document.

No, I don't know why. I could attribute that to lack of training, which was another one of our findings.

Q Maybe I misunderstood you. Was this one individual, or was this the result of the actions --

A No, there were several -- several group leaders involved.

Q At first, you said you didn't know what the cause was. Then you said it may have been lack of training.

A I said I could attribute it to training.

Q Did you actually go through that analysis previously to decide whether it was attributable to lack of training?

A Well, as I explained before, we felt that the categories of basic causes that we concluded within the report covered all of these areas.

Q Will you look at No. 7 -- I'm sorry, page 7, No. 1?

A Yes?

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Q Did you establish the root cause for that deficiency?

A Again, I think we covered this earlier. The FSAR was not intended to be a design document and in most cases was not used as a design document. I believe, in the instances that we identified, where sections of it had been extracted and given to someone as a system description to refer to, it was really a misunderstanding on their part, that what they were doing was providing design inputs to a consultant, and that's the reason it was not identified as a design document by the program.

Q Is it permissible currently, under DCP or PG&E procedures, to rely solely on the FSAR as a document establishing licensing criteria, without the further confirmation of another or other documentation?

- A I don't personally know an answer to that question.
- Q Does anyone else --

JUDGE JOHNSON: Mr. Havian, can I give you some advice that was given to me a little bit earlier today? The use of the FSAR to establish licensing criteria is different from using it as a design document.

MR. HAVIAN: Yes. That's why I'm asking specifically licensing criteria this time, as opposed to design.

JUDGE JOHNSON: I just want to make sure everyone

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was aware of the distinction now being made.

MR. HAVIAN: Thank you, Dr. Johnson.

BY MR. HAVIAN:

Can anyone on the panel answer that question?

(Witness Dick) Would you repeat the question, please?

Is it permissible, under current DCP or PG&E procedures, to rely solely on the FSAR to establish licensing criteria without the further confirmation of some other document?

(Witness Jacobso:) Well, no, it's not, because there are other licensing commitments that need to be consulted in terms of other submittals to the NRC. When we're speaking of licensing commitments, you have to go through and determine what they are, and then use them.

Would it be permissible in a design criteria memorandum to provide a proposed criteria, and simply reference the FSAR without more as the source of that criterion? I mean, permissible under DCP procedures?

MR. NORTON: Excuse me, Your Honor. This is a quality assurance panel. Mr. Moore was up there for several days as a witness we offered on the procedures of the engineering procedures, and so on. Mr. Moore is sitting behind me, and if the Board wishes, or Mr. Havian wishes, he can get up and answer those kinds of questions. But this is a

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quality assurance panel.

MR. HAVIAN: I have no objection to Mr. Moore answering this particular question.

JUDGE MOORE: Mr. Havian, I was wondering, isn't it repetitive of what was already asked of Mr. Moore when he testified two days ago?

MR. HAVIAN: Are you referring to the jet impingement issue, Judge Moore? I don't believe that I asked Mr. Moore whether simply referencing the FSAR, without an additional -- this is a result of Dr. Johnson's questioning this morning which, in my mind. raised a concern as to whether that is permissible.

JUDGE BUCK: I'm concerned about repetititon of this morning. It's an exact same question asked by the Governor's counsel.

MR. HAVIAN: Dr. Buck, I think that was just brought up by Dr. Johnson. He asked a question of whether it was permissible for design purposes.

JUDGE MOORE: Perhaps in the heat, our memories have gotten a bit --

MR. NORTON: Probably it would take a lot less time to just have Mr. Moore answer the question.

JUDGE MOORE: I think you're probably right,
Mr. Norton.

Whereupon, 1

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resumed the stand, and, having been previously duly sworn, 3 was examined and testified as follows:

MR. NORTON: Could you repeat the question,

Mr. Havian? 6

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BY MR. HAVIAN:

Mr. Moore, is it permissible under DCP procedures to rely solely on the FSAR for the establishment of licensing criteria, without further confirmation?

A (Witness Moore) No, it isn't. I agree with Mr. Jacobson's earlier answer, in that you must consult other documents than just the FSAR to determine licensing criteria.

And would it be improper if, in a design criteria memorandum, a criterion was supplied, and the only reference in the document was to the FSAR?

It is --

I didn't hear you.

A It is improper to do that. I will not sign a design criteria document that makes a direct reference to the FSAR. I require the criteria to be stated in the design criteria memorandum.

I do allow reference to the FSAR in terms of referencing a source for that data.

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Q And is it permissible to reference the FSAR as
a sole source for that data, providing you set forth the
data in the DCM?
A If it happens to be the sole source

Thank you.

MR. HAVIAN: I think Mr. Moore can retire.

WITNESS MOORE: Thank you.

MR. HAVIAN: You're welcome.

(Witness Moore excused.)

JUDGE MOORE: Proceed, Mr. Havian, so the rest of us might also.

BY MR. HAVIAN:

I would like you to turn to Governor's Exhibit 33, which is the Bechtel QA management audit. With respect to the finding relating to the construction drawing index, I believe Mr. De Uriarte, were you the one who testified about this earlier?

(Witness De Uriarte) No, I was not.

0 Who was the one?

(Witness Jacobson) I think I was. A

0 I'm sorry.

Mr. Jacobson, you testified that you changed this procedure. Is that correct? Or that this procedure was changed?

I think what I said was that the construction

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drawing index was phased out and we used the records management system to control the drawings.

- Q And what was the reason for that change?
- A That was the quickest way to get all the drawings on to a current revision status register.
- Q Did you believe that the use of the construction drawing index was inadequate?
 - A I'm having trouble with that question.
- Q Let me make it more specific. As a result of this finding, indicating that the current revision status of 11 drawings out of 18 was not indicated, did that lead you to conclude that the CDI was inadequate?
- A It led us to take the corrective actions that I've described.
 - Q Okay.
- A But I think one thing needs to be borne in mind is the modifications that we issued for Diablo Canyon were controlled in a different way. So this particular index, although it was important, was not the primary control on the design documents that were being issued to the field.
- Q Were those 18 drawings a sample of the total drawings indicated on that index?
 - A yes.
- Q Did you systematically check to see whether
 similar errors were made on all of the other drawings on

the index? I'm sorry -- other entries in the index?

A I'm sure we did that in the process of reviewing the finding and determining what action we would take, but

I can't give you the specifics of what we found.

Q I would like to go to Governor's Exhibit 40.

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Mr. Jacobson, do you have the exhibit?

A Yes, I do.

O Who is C.E. Ralston?

A I'm probably not going to get the title right, but he is with PG&E.

Q Let me refresh your recollection. Turn to Page2 of the document at the bottom.

A Okay. He's the Chief Engineer for PG&E for Engineering Quality Control.

Q Would it be the normal procedure that when an audit is done that the nature of the findings would be discussed with Mr. Ralston and the auditors when an audit of this nature is done?

MR. NORTON: Excuse me, Your Honor. I'm a little bit puzzled. Would it be discussed by whom?

MR. HAVIAN: I will repharse the question.

BY MR. HAVIAN:

Q Would it be the normal procedure when an audit of this type was done, that the auditors would discuss the nature of their findings with Mr. Ralston?

A (Witness Jacobson) I would have to go back and look at the procedure that they did this with. This audit was not done by my group.

A (Witness DeUriarte) I can answer that.

O Go ahead, Mr. DeUriarte.

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Yes, that is part of the procedure. A

Mr. Skidmore, with respect to Governor's Exhibit 40. I believe you stated earlier that you cannot just simply go by the fact that a certain percentage of the manuals contained iscrepancies, .but you had to look at the nature of each discrepancy in order to draw any conclusions.

Is that a fair characterization of your testimony?

- (Witness Skidmore) Close, but not quite.
- Would you please tell me just the areas that you think my characterization was inaccurate?

A The latter vpart. What I talked about was the significance of what was found as to the discrepant conditions.

I guess maybe for clarification reasons, I might come up with an example. I am aware that Gary Moore's manual. as the Unit 1 Project Engineer, had two things found about it, one on Friday before the audit, this audit that we're talking about actually occurred. He received a procedure. The audit started on Monday, and one of the discrepancies they discovered was that he hadn't put his procedure in his book over the weekend.

That doesn't seem to be overwhelming to me.

The other thing they found was that he had some miscellaneous papers in his manual. That was another deficiency. Again, that doesn't seem tremendously significant.

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I think you have to look at you what you really -- get down to the detail and not just look at raw numbers.

Q Mr. Skidmore, did you look at the detailed -JUDGE MoORE: Excuse me, Mr. Havian. With
regard to your prior question, you reference, I believe,
Governor's Exhibit No. 40.

Aren't you speaking of Governor's Exhibit No. 42?

MR. HAVIAN: Mr. Chairman, I believe they go
together.

JUDGE MOORE: But they are separate exhibits.

MR. HAVIAN: I understand. I actually was -it doesn't really matter. This document generally is what
I had intended.

BY MR. HAVIAN:

Q Mr. Skidmore, did you look at the nature of the discrepancies bidentified in Governor's Exhibits 40 and 42 in the manner you have just described would be appropriate?

A (Witness Skidmore) As I also testified earlier, this audit report came out a month before I transferred into Quality Assurance.

Q So your answer is no?

A During -- Well, I bring out this example to clarify the answer I gave earlier.

Q Mr. Skidmore, did you review these results,

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these discrepancies, or did you not?

- A No, I did not.
- Q So you don't know the significance of the deficiencies or discrepancies found that are described in these exhibits; isn't that true?
 - A Outside of the example I gave, no.
- Q Mr. Jacobson -- I'm sorry -- Mr. DeUriarte, you were the one who said that Mr. Ralston would normally sit down with the auditors and discuss their findings?
 - A (Witness DeUriarte) That's correct.
- Q Is it reasonable to believe that Mr. Ralston has questioned the auditors about the nature of the discrepancies shey found?
 - A Yes, it is.
 - May I clarify something about this audit?
 - Q No. I prefer that you just answer my questions.
- A All right. Yes, it is.
- Q So isn't it probably that Mr. Ralston had the benefit of the auditors' comments when he wrote this letter, which is identified as Governor's Exhibit 40?
- A Yes. The author of the letter is indicated on the lower left corner.
 - Q Thank you.
- Mr. Skidmore, I believe you testified earlier

 that although the quality -- the boudn volumn of the Quality

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Assurance Manual might not have been updated, it was quite possible that the engineers had reviewed the pages that were to supplement the bound volumn, even though they hadn't vet inserted them into the bound volumn.

Do you recall --

- (Witness Skidmore) I testified to that? A
- (Witness DeUriarte) I said that. A
- I'm sorry. I didn't mean to misattribute the statement.

Mr. DeUriarte, you said that?

- Yes, I did.
- Did you mean to suggest by that that it was not important that the engineers actually insert the updates into the bound volumn?

A I don't know what the Engineering Manual requires. If you read the conclusions on Page 2, it states, "The audit results indicate that the elements of the procedure are satisfactorily being implemented."

- Excuse me. Where are you? Page 2? 0
- Page 2 of 2. A
- Are you on Governor's Exhibit 40 now? 0
- Governor's Exhibit 40, yes. A
- Go ahead. Where are you?
- Paragraph 8.2. It states, "The audit results A indicate that the elements of the procedure are

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satisfactorily being implemented."

I guess if you go back to the "Scope" paragraph on Page 1, Paragraphs 1.1 and 1.2, "The audit was performed to verify that controlled copies of the manual are being maintained in accordance with Paragraphs 4.6, 5.1 and 5.2 and procedures are being developed, revised, reviewed and issued in accordance with Paragraphs 4.2 and 4.7."

And what Paragraph 3.2 is saying on Page 2 is that the audit results indicated that all of the elements of that procedure are satisfactorily being implemented. And it goes on to say, "However, engineering manuals are not being kept current and/or correctly maintained by manual holders."

And I believe my reaction to this audit, when I read it -- and I don't recall the specific date that I read it -- when you get down to Paragraph 3.7, it says, "A discrepancy report was issued against Engineering Quality Control to perform a follow-up audit in order to verify that the various engineering departments have taken the necessary actionto have manuals brought up to date."

And what that indicates to me is that Mr. Ralson, as the Chief of Engineering Quality Control, felt that the findings that were presented to him were extremely minor in nature, because he did not issue a discrepancy report to any of the departments to do something

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about their individuals. He issued a discrepancy report to his own department to remember to do a follow-up audit on the same subject.

Q Mr. DeUriarte, earlier Dr. Johnson expressed concern about the failure to update these manuals from the standpoint of attention to quality assurance requirements.

Do you share that concern?

A Yes, I do.

MR. HAVIAN: This is the last series of questions I have, Mr. Chairman.

BY MR. HAVIAN:

Q Could the panel again refer to -- would you please turn to Joint Intervenors' Exhibit 128, which is Draft Working Paper, Case Study C.

Would you please -- I think these questions will probably be directed to Mr. DeUriarte.

Mr. DeUriarte, do you have a copy of that in front of You/

- A (Witness DeUriarte) Yes, I do.
- Q Would you turn to Page 9, please?
- A Okay.
- Q Would you read out loud the last paragraph, the second sentence in that paragraph?
 - A Starting with the words, "The large..."?
 - Q "The large amount..."

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A "The large amount of rework resulting from constantly changing requirements, coupled with turnover in personnel and increased facility costs, increased the real (or felt) pressure to complete the facility."

Q Read the next sentence, please.

A "As the facility nears completion or is in a pre-start-up condition (as the licensee's station was in the mid-1970s) and new or changed requirements arise, there is an ever-present tendency to shortcut procedures and to formalize actionlater."

Q Do you agree with that statement or those statements as a general matter?

A I don't agree or disagree with them. They are someone's opinion.

Well, I'm asking you if you agree or disagree with them as an opinion.

JUDGE MOORE: I think his answer is, he's ambivalent.

BY MR. HAVIAN:

- Is that your answer, Mr. DeUriarte? 0
- I believe it is. A
- 0 Can you explain to me why you are ambivalent? MR. NORTON: Object, Your Honor.

JUDGE MOORE: Move on.

MR. HAVIAN: Mr. Chairman, I frankly don't

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understand what there is to be ambivalent about, but I will move on.

BY MR. HAVIAN:

Do you believe that this statement is accurate as applied to the current situation at Diablo Canyon?

MR. NORTON: Excuse me. May we have them one at a time? Which statement?

MR. HAVIAN: Actually, I think they go together as a whole. I think one follows from the other.

MR. NORTON: Excuse me, Your Honor. I don't believe there is any foundation that we have constantly changing requirements today, for example.

JUDGE MOORE: Mr. Norton, he -- I believe it was clear, but just because it is getting late, and we're all getting tired, break it down. Take it one at a time.

In other words, give him the statement, and then ask the question.

BY MR. HAVIAN:

Mr. DeUriarte, do you believe that the current level or the level of rework that has occurred over the past year at Diablo Canyon has ,increased the real or felt pressure to complete the facility?

MR. NORTON: Your Honor, relative to when and who? JUDGE MOORE: He said, I believe, in the last year, Mr. Norton.

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MR. NORTON: He said there's been a lot of work in the last year; has that increased the pressure to finish the work/

MR. HAVIAN: Over what was prior.

MR. NORTON: As to what time period and to whom?

JUDGE MOORE: Are you objecting to his failure

to lay a foundation, I assume?

MR. NORTON: That's correct. Also --

JUDGE MOORE: Of course the problem is, the statement that he is referring to has no reference.

MR. NORTON: I understand that.

JUDGE MOORE: And it's obvious what the timeframe is, in my opinion.

But just because it's getting late and I want to finish up, give him the timeframe specifically, Mr. Havian.

BY MR. HAVIAN:

Q Mr. DeUriarte, the timeframes I am comparing are the past year at Diablo Canyon during the time of the most intense modifications.

A You are asking me if employees working on the project feel pressured to complete the project? Is that what you are asking me?

 $\ensuremath{\mathtt{Q}}$ I think my question would be broader than that -- employees and management.

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mgc 23-11 A I can only answer that as an employee. I have
not felt any pressures put on me to do anything about my
schedule in relation to the project.

Q Do you believe that pressure has been felt by others as well as yourself?

MR. NORTON: I am going to object, Your Honor.

MR. HAVIAN: In addition to yourself.

MR. NORTON: He has just said he can only speak for himself.

JUDGE MOORE: Move on, Mr. Havian. Sustained.

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BY MR. HAVIAN:

Would you please turn to page 10, same document? Mr. De Uriarte, would you please read the last sentence of the first paragraph?

(Witness De Uriarte) "The Licensee and its consultants and contractors were just far enough removed from the customary level of informality to promote the possibility of error and misunderstanding.

Q Do you believe that that was one of the causes of the design errors that occurred at Diablo Canyon?

A This particular sentence refers to the situation that we identified in the look-back review, that applies to the URS/Blume organization. I do not agree with the sentence in its broad statement that the Licensee and its consultants and contractors. We had many consultants and contractors who are not located in San Francisco.

Q Turn back to page 9, please, under paragraph A, the first paragraph, the last phrase, "an atmosphere of contention between engineering and quality assurance."

Do you believe that such an atmosphere of contention existed duirng --

- Excuse me. I haven't found the sentence yet.
- I'm sorry; under A, primary root cause, the first paragraph -- the last sentence is rather a long sentence.

And just to avoid reading the whole thing, I thought I would

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just get at the part I'm interested in.

Do you believe that one of the causes of the design errors at Diablo Canyon was that there was an atmosphere of contention between engineering and quality assurance?

A No, I do not. The atmosphere of contention between engineering and quality assurance was something that was prevalent in the industry in the early '70s. I believe anyone from any project can talk about that.

The error that was identified occurred in the late '70s.

- Q So you believe that there was no such atmosphere of contention in the late '70s?
 - That's correct. A
- Q Do you believe that there was such an atmosphere in the early '70s?
 - A In the very early '70s, '70, '71.
- Q Would you turn to page 12, please, the last paragraph on the page, about midway through the paragraph, the sentence starting with, "The Licensee had a false sense of security."
- Will you please read that, down to the end of the page?
- "The Licensee had a false sense of security with respect to its engineering capability. As previously stated, the Licensee was successful with the various types of

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generating projects. What had worked for those projects was assumed to work for its first (in-house) nuclear project, and thus the project was fitted into an existing structure which carried with it practices not appropriate to nuclear work.

Do you believe that this was one of the causes for the design discrepancies discovered at Diablo Canyon?

I have no opinion on that.

If this were true, could it be one of the more fundamental underlying causes which resulted in the causes identified by you in your testimony in response to Question No. 3 of that testimony?

JUDGE MOORE: I'm sorry: I'm going to have to ask you to repeat that question.

MR. HAVIAN: Okay.

BY MR. HAVIAN:

Turn to page 3 of your testimony. Now, that's the part where you have identified basic causes of design QA deficiencies.

My question is, assuming the statement you just read out loud is true, isn't it possible that that was a more fundamental cause of the causes that you have identified in your answer to No. 3?

- I'm sorry; I don't see a relationship at all.
- Will you turn to page 13, please?

MR. NORTON: Of what?

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BY MR. HAVIAN:

Q Of Joint Intervenors' Exhibit No. 128. I'm sorry, page 14, not 13.

First paragraph, I think the third sentence from the end of the paragraph, "New QA/QC requirements were accommodated."

Do you believe that one of the basic causes of the design errors at Diablo Canyon was that QA/QC causes were accommodated?

- A (Witness De Uriarte) Causes?
- Q Excuse me. Requirements were accommodated -
 MR. NORTON: Excuse me, Your Honor. That tone of

voice of the question is incredible when one reads the words preceding and following that sentence.

JUDGE MOORE: Mr. Norton, if that's an objection to the tone of voice, it's overruled.

Continue, Mr. Havian.

BY MR. HAVIAN:

- Q Mr. De Uriarte, do you understand my question?
- A (Witness De Uriarte) Would you repeat it, please?
- Q Do you believe that one of the causes of the design errors discovered at Diablo Canyon was that new QA/QC requirements were accommodated?
- A I don't know what the writer of this document meant by the word "accommodated."

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O Assuming that he meant that they were not wholeheartedly embraced, but were tolerated as a necessary evil, would you agree that that was one of the causes of the design errors?

MR. NORTON: Object.

MR. CHANDLER: Object.

MR. NORTON: Absolutely no foundation for that assumption whatsoever.

JUDGE MOORE: He has provided the interpretation, and he has asked for an opinion. It's innocuous, Mr. Norton. Answer the question.

WITNESS DE URIARTE: I'm sorry; you'll have to ask it again.

BY MR. HAVIAN:

Do you agree -- using the characterization I just gave of accommodating, would that be one of the basic causes for the design errors at Diablo Canyon?

(Witness De Uriarte) I really don't see that as a basic cause.

Will you turn to page 17 of Exhibit 128? Will you read the sentence in the third paragraph, the third sentence from the end, which starts out, "The QA guidelines had seemed. . . "

Just read that one sentence, please.

"The QA guidelines had seemed to restrict the A

conduct of assuring quality, and thus it was resisted." Q Do you believe that that statement is true, as it applies to Diablo Canyon before 1981? 3 I don't understand the statement. 4 Would you read the sentence that precedes it? 5 "They started with a few of the required procedures 6 and then flooded the place with records, without having people 7 to take care of them." 8 Does that clarify the meaning of the following 9 sentence for you? 10 Not for me. 11 Page 24, the third paragraph on the page. Will 12 you read the sentence -- the two sentences beginning with the 13 third line of that paragraph, "Further, a study team --14 "Further, the study team made the comment that 15 it appeared to them that the Licensee's engineering organization 16 appeared as prima donnas. This was not disputed by the 17 Licensee's upper management." 18 Do you believe that the engineering organization 19 appear as prima donnas at Diablo Canyon? I --A 21 (Laughter.) 22 I would love to say yes. 23 (Laughter.) 24 Maybe we should all go home now. Does this

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1 statement --MR. NORTON: Excuse me. Was there a record 3 answer? JUDGE MOORE: The answer was, "I would love to 5 say yes," and then he said "Yes." WITH ESS DE URIARTE: No, I did not say "Yes." 7 JUDG. PORE: Thank you, Mr. Norton. I was looking 8 right at him. BY MR. HAVIAN: 10 Mr. De Uriarte --11 (Witness De Uriarte) I do not have an opinion 12 that that. They do not appear as prima donnas to me, and 13 never have. 14 So is it you don't have an opinion, or you disagree 15 with it? 16 I'll say I disagree with it. A 17 Will you turn to page 1 of Appendix A of Exhibit 18 128? Will you please read the first two sentences in that 19 paragraph? 20 A Paragraph A? 21 I'm sorry; the third paragraph on the page. 22 "Many of the management decisions over the years 23 indicate an attitude of 'do anything and everythin to 24 expedite bringing the plant on line. " 25 Q Why don't you stop there, just for a moment?

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Do you believe that that statement is true as it applies to Diablo Canyon?

A They're talking about people's attitudes. I can't comment on people's attitudes.

O Continue.

A The current independent design verification program, and establishing in 1982 the project completion team under an architect engineer's direction, reflect this attitude.

Q Okay, stop there. Do you believe that the establishment of the IDVP and the Diablo Canyon Project reflect the attitude of "do anything and everything to expedite bringing the plant on line"?

MR. NORTON: Excuse me, Your Honor. Stopping there is okay, except it's in the middle of a sentence.

MR. HAVIAN: I'm trying to make it easier.

MR. NORTON: If you read the last part of the sentence, it certainly changes the meaning.

MR. HAVIAN: I'm just asking him if that part of it follows.

WITNESS DE URIARTE: Not for me it doesn't.

JUDGE MOORE: If the witness isn't going to give me time to read it, Mr. Norton, the answer stands.

BY MR. HAVIAN:

Q Mr. De Uriarte, will you read from there to the end of the sentence?

(Witness De Uriarte) "However, the extent to which A these changes reflect a real commitment to assuring quality, 2 rather than providing 'cosmetics' is not totally clear." 3 O Do you agree with that? 4 A I don't agree or disagree with it. It's someone's 5 opinion on something they reviewed. I really don't see any 6 relevance in it, in my own mind. Will you read the last sentence, please? "The apparent imbalance between construction and engineering in assuring quality is considered to reflect 10 some lack of commitment at the top levels of corporate 11 management." 12 13

O Do you agree or disagree with that statement as it applies to Diablo Canyon?

A Well, I don't know what they mean by the "apparent imbalance."

O If I were to tell you that they mean the imbalance between the quality assurance program applied to construction and the quality assurance program applied to engineering, would you agree or disagree with that statement, as it applies to Diablo Canyon?

We have discussed all day the deficiencies in the design quality assurance program which were limited to two area. The same program was applied to construction, except that those two areas were not missing. I don't see the

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relevance of the statement by whoever wrote it. I just don't see it.

Will you turn to page 2 of Appendix A, please? JUDGE MOORE: Are you almost finished with this, Mr. Havian?

MR. HAVIAN: Yes, Mr. Chairman. I think I just need about 10 or 15 minutes and I'll be finished completely with the entire cross examination.

> JUDGE BUCK: Continue on this type of thing? MR. HAVIAN: Yes.

JUDGE BUCK: I'm sorry: I just think we're reading a bunch of sentences out of context, through a document that is useless. Frankly, I just think it's a waste of time.

MR. HAVIAN: Dr. Buck, I'm asking him if he agrees or disagrees with those sentences and the context is here in the document. And the document will be introduced in evidence, as I had stated earlier. So I don't understand that there is difficulty with context.

JUDGE MOORE: Go ahead, Mr. Havian, but please be brief.

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BY MR. HAVIAN:

Q Mr. DeUriarte, would you please read the sentence, the third sentence starting with "Corporate OA does audit."

MR. NORTON: Excuse me, your Honor. Could I ask that we guit reading the sentences, at least out loud. That would probably cut the time in half.

JUDGE MOORE: There is probably really no need for it since we are going to have a Staff witness on subsequently and this document is going to come in.

Why don't we do that, Mr. Havian. Would that be all right with you?

MR. HAVIAN: I feel like it is preferable for him to be reading -- I will read it out loud if that is preferable.

JUDGE MOORE: We would just like to speed up, since there is grave doubt as to the usefulness of this line of questioning in the Board's mind.

MR. HAVIAN: May I proceed?

JUDGE MOORE: Certainly.

BY MR. HAVIAN:

Mr. DeUriarte --0

(Witness DeUriarte) Do you want me to read the A sentence?

Yes, please. 0

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"Corporate QA does audit facilities on a mm 2 A 2 periodic basis. However, general understanding by upper 3 management would indicate that they would not see the need to 4 audit from a management standpoint." 5 Is that sentence true of Diablo Canyon today? I don't really know what they are talking about here. 7 "Ceneral understanding by upper management," I don't know what 8 that means. Mr. Skidmore, do you agree with that statement as it applies to Diablo Canyon? (Witness Skidmore) No, I do not. 11 12 Let's go to page A-4, please. The sentence on 13 paragraph b. The third sentence starts with, "The engineering 14 manager's philosophy." Read that, Mr. DeUriarte. 15 (Witness DeUriarte) "The engineering manager's 16 philosophy is that the people responsible for the task are the only ones capable of really getting it done." 17 18 Do you know the engineering manager who is at 19 Diablo Canyon, on the Diablo Canyon project today? 20 A Engineering manager, I believe, is Dick Anderson. 21 Do you agree with this statement as it relates to 22 Mr. Anderson? 23 MR. NORTON: Excuse me, your Honor, is there any foundation that the engineering manager they are referring to 24

here is the present engineering manager?

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JUDGE MOORE: No, there has not been. mm 3 MR. NORTON: I object to that question. 2 JUDGE MOORE: Sustained. Why don't you ask him --3 MR. HAVIAN: That is my next quetion. 4 JUDGE MOORE: Generally if you ask it first, we 5 won't have the objection. Go ahead. BY MR. HAVIAN: How long has Mr. Anderson been the engineering 8 manager? (Witness DeUriarte) To my knowledge, during the 10 whole project. 11 (Witness Skidmore) I believe since April of '82. 12 MR. HAVIAN: It says in the report, Mr. Chairman, 13 earlier on it does say that this report was conducted in 14 January of 1983. You can take the time to look through and 15 find out --16 MR. NORTON: I understand all that, your Honor, 17 but this is the licensee, talking about PG&E. Mr. Anderson 18 is the Diablo Canyon project engineering manager, and I am 19 not sure at all from reading this whether they are talking 20 about an engineering manager historically at PG&E; whether 21 they are talking about the project. But, it looks like it is 22 23

a historical reference. It is not clear and there is no foundation.

MR. HAVIAN: It does say "the engineering manager's

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philosophy is," not was.

MR. NORTON: In the preceding sentence is "many people were put into quality functions," so --

MR. HAVIAN: That is the preceding sentence.

MR.NORTON: That ismy objection to this document, incidentally. We don't have anybody here to tell us what was meant.

JUDGE MOORE: That is going to happen, Mr. Norton. As we are all aware, you will be given full opportunity.

JUDGE JOHNSON: Mr. Havian, I have a question. I thought the case study referred to the quality assurance problems that arose at PG&E are those which brought this hearing about, and I did not realize that it pertained to the Diablo Canyon project as it is now constituted.

MR.HAVIAN: Dr. Johnson, I can understand that lack of clarity, but the document if you read it in many portions does refer to the current organization. For example, the reference to the IDVP and the project completion team.

There are numerous references of a similar nature which indicate that parts of the document do cover the period since 1981.

MR. NORTON: Excuse me, your Honor, the water torture is effective and I will let him answer the question with the clear understanding that it is not clear at all who is being referred to. He can ask whether he thinks Mr. Anderson is

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that way or not, I don't care.

JUDGE MOORE: Mr. Norton, it is obviously the document that has that vagueness in it. But, for it to have any meaning you are really going to have to pin it down.

BY MR. HAVIAN:

Mr. DeUriarte, do you know who the engineering manager at PG&E was in January 1983?

A (Witness DeUriarte) We don't use that job title at PG&E.

Is it your opinion --0

JUDGE MOORE: Do you want to keep going, Mr. Havian?

MR. HAVIAN: That is the answer I expected, since he said it was Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Anderson works for the DCP.

BY MR. HAVIAN:

Do you believe that sentence is true of 0 Mr. Anderson, that his philosophy is that people responsible for the tasks are the only ones capable of really getting it done. He refuses to accept an independent organization watching his activities, he doesn't understand the concept?

(Witness DeUriarte) If that is talking about Mr. Anderson, no I don't.

Will you turn to page 8 of the body of the document -- I'm sorry, 8 of the Appendix, paragraph A. Will you read the second sentence.

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A "The engineering problems which have been so costly appear to have resulted at least in part from very heavy schedule pressures."

Q Read the next sentence, please.

"This was extended to the initial efforts at a design verification program which produced an additional set of problems."

Q Do you believe that heavy schedule pressures contributed to the design errors discovered at Diablo Canyon?

I don't have any evidence to base that on.

Does that mean you do not believe that to be the case?

That means I do not believe that to be the case.

Do you believe that heavy schedule pressures produced a set of problems with respect to the initial efforts at a design verification program?

I would have to know what the set of problems are that they are ref erring to.

One last question. Turn to page 17 of the body of the exhibit, first paragraph. The parenthetical at the end of the paragraph, will you please read that.

"He commented on a number of problems, mostly personnel related that had arisen as a result of this integrated matrix organization."

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Q Has the DCP experienced personnel problems as a result of the integrated organization?

A Not that I am aware of.

MR. HAVIAN: I have no further questions.

JUDGE MOORE: Mr. Chandler?

MR.CHANDLER: We have no questions, Mr. Chairman.

JUDGE MOORE: Mr. Norton, redirect?

MR.NORTON: It is five after five. I would like to confer with my panel to determine whether or not I am going to do any redirect. I have an awful lot of notes to go over.

JUDGE MOORE: Why don't you confer and give us an estimate if you have any redirect, of how long it will take.

Take five minutes --

MR.NORTON: The real problem is, if I have any it will take some time. The question is whether or not I am going to have any. I know if I do it will take some time.

JUDGE MOORE: Fine. If you do, can you determine within the next five minutes whether you will have any?

MR.NORTON: I think I can, sure.

JUDGE MOORE: And then you can give us some idea of how long it will be?

MR. NORTON: Yes.

JUDGE MOORE: Thank you.

(Recess)

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JUDGE MOORE: Mr. Norton, do you have any redirect?

MR. NORTON: I have a problem that I would like to ask the Board's indulgence.

We've got an awful lot of documents that were presented to us that we had not reviewed in terms of the cross-examination before today.

The panel wants the opportunity, and I, too, want the opportunity to look through these documents and look through our notes to determine whether we do want to do redirect, and if so, to at least focus it rather than -- there's been about ten to fifteen exhibits introduced by the two parties, and we just need the time to do that.

JUDGE MOORE: How about 9:00 o'clock tonight?

I just like to see people's faces.

(Laughter.)

MR. NORTON: That's sufficient time. We'll be here if you are.

I think it's safe to say that Dr. Johnson -- you should have seen his face!

(Laughter.)

You were looking in the wrong direction.

JUDGE MOORE: I could feel it.

JUDGE BUCK: As a matter of fact, I suggested earlier today that we start these hearings at 4:00 o'clock

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and run until midnight. It wouldn't be so hot. And I think Johnson was thinking that I had convinced Mr. Moore of that.

JUDGE MOORE: We understand the situation we are in, and it would be best, then, to have any redirect and very limited recross on that redirect first thing in the morning.

That should not in any way interfer with your preparations, since you have already filed the same document with the Commission, as indicated by the cover letter you provided us in your transmittal of that Stay Motion to the Commission.

So we will be prepared on November 8th to rule on your Stay, immediately upon our receiving word of the Commission's decision, if there is any.

MR. HAVIAN: Mr. Chairman, is there a need for us to renew the Motion formally, or can we just assume that -JUDGE MOORE: No, no. There is no need to renew

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it formally at all. We will rule on it -- we will wait until it becomes ripe, and then we will rule on it.

> Do you have something to add, Mr. Norton? MR. NORTON: Not about that specific thing.

But I could tell the discussion about putting something over the overhang out there, that is not where the glare comes from. The glare comes off the water.

JUDGE MOORE: We will stand in recess.

(Whereupon, at 5:15 p.m., the hearing was recessed to resume at 9:00 a.m., Friday, November 4, 1983.)

CERTIFICATE OF PROCEEDINGS

This is to certify that the attached proceedings before the NRC COMMISSION

In the matter of: Pacific Gas & Electric Co.
(Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant)

Date of Proceeding: Thursday, 3 November 1983

Place of Proceeding: Avila Beach, California were held as herein appears, and that this is the original transcript for the file of the Commission.

Mimie Meltzer
Official Reporter - Typed

Official Reporter - Signature

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