ED STATES OF AMERICA NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

in the matter of.

COMMONWEALTH EDISON COMPANY

(Byron Nuclear Power Station, Units 1 & 2)

Docket No. 50-454 OL 50-455 OL

Location: Rockford, Illinois

Pages: 8049 - 8181

Date: Wednesday, May 30, 1984

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

BEFORE THE ATOMIC SAFETY & LICENSING BOARD PANEL

In the matter of:

COMMONWEALTH EDISON COMPANY

(Byron Nuclear Power Station,
Units 1 and 2)

50-455 OL

: Docket Nos. 50-454 OL

Courtroom 270
Federal Building
211 South Court Street
Rockford, Illinois

Wednesday, May 30, 1984

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

BLFORE:

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

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

APPEARANCES: 2 Appearing on behalf of the Applicant: 3 MICHAEL I. MILLER, ESQ. BRUCE BECKER, ESQ. 4 ALAN BIELAWSKI, ESQ. Isham, Lincoln & Beale 5 Three First National Plaza Chicago, Illinois 60602 -and-7 JOSEPH GALLO, ESQ. Isham, Lincoln & Beale 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 840 Washington, D.C. 20036 10 11 Appearing on behalf of the NRC Staff: 12 RICHARD RAWSON, ESQ. STEPHEN LEWIS, ESQ. 13 Office of the Executive Legal Director U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission 14 Washington, D.C. 20555 15 Appearing on behalf of the Intervenor: 16 JANE WHICHER, ESQ. 17 DIANE CHAVEZ BETTY JOHNSON 18 Business and Professional People for the Public Interest 19 109 N. Dearborn Street, Suite 1300 Chicago, Illinois 60602 20 21 22 23

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PROCEEDINGS

JUDGE SMITH: All parties appear to be present and it is the appointed time, so we will begin.

You have noted, I am sure, the absence of Judge Cole. He will be a full participating Board member in this reopened hearing, and he had hoped to be here today, but he has a conflict in another hearing, the Limerick operating license hearing, and he felt that he could not miss very important testimony transpiring this week.

We have consulted at length with him about our preliminary view of the scope of the remanded issues, and he will participate on formulating the Board's position on the final issues.

MS. WHICHER: Your Honor, if I might interrupt for a moment, does that mean that you will not be ruling from the bench today or tomorrow on the scope?

JUDGE SMITH: We will try to give as much guidance as we can. However, we could not cover every conceivable aspect, and we need advice from the parties, too. But we have arranged to have prompt consultation with Judge Cole. But it's going to be more like a -- perhaps more like a veto, you know, things he might find objectionable or things that perhaps we have overlooked he would want to add.

But we have a fairly good idea of his views on what the scope of the -- but we will try to give as much guidance this afternoon as we can.

I do have a report. It seems to be public information, that the Commission has decided that financial qualifications will not be heard in hearings before the issuance of an operating license. That was informal information from the General Counsel to the Boards, and also was in one of the trade papers, so apparently that is the case.

The order is in preparation. I know nothing more about it except that is the conclusion, and the order has not issued because there is at least one dissenting Commissioner who has to prepare a decision.

MS. WHICHER: Judge Smith, I am sorry to keep interrupting, but --

JUDGE SMITH: Please, if it is relevant to the subject.

MS. WHICHER: I'm wondering. I had not heard this. The last I heard was from Mr. Rawson, and it was completely to the contrary.

JUDGE SMITH: Is that right?

MS. WHICHER: Yes. And I have not seen anything in any trade papers, but then again I don't read them on a regular basis, as I am sure you do. So I must admit it seems to me to be a 180 degree reversal from what --

JUDGE SMITH: Yes.

MS. WHICHER: -- what I had understood the

Commission had in fact voted on. And while I realize that such meetings are not citable as authority, Mr. Rawson in fact read me the paragraph that he was -- this has taken us completely by surprise, and I am wondering --

JUDGE SMITH: I am getting the impression Mr. Rawson has more specific and therefore more reliable information.

MR. RAWSON: Judge Smith, I'd be happy to try to clarify the situation.

When I spoke with Ms. Whicher and Mr. Miller, as well, it was approximately three weeks ago. At that time it was, as I recall, shortly after the oral argument before the Appeal Board and we in ELD were given to understand from the Office of General Counsel that there was a draft policy statement which the Commission had in fact voted on and approved which, as Ms. Whicher points out, did take the opposite position with respect to the effect of the decision of the Court of Appeals.

We understood at the time also -- and I also informed Intervenor and the Applicant of this -- that the actual language of the policy statement was still being worked out by the Commissioners and that it would be available shortly.

Since that time, we have been in a state of -in the dark, in essence, on the position being taken down

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at the Commission, and I learned late yesterday from the Office of General Counsel, Mr. Schlage, as your Honor has indicated, that in fact the Commission has reversed its earlier indication and has adopted the position which the matter will not be litigated in pending cases.

I understand again that the actual language of the policy statement, as you have just indicated, is still being worked up, that there is a matter of a dissenting Commissioner's opinion being prepared, and that that paper will be issued, again, shortly.

So when I found out was late yesterday, and I have not had a chance to convey that to the other parties.

JUDGE SMITH: All right. Thank you.

I note that Mr. Lewis, Steve Lewis, of the Office of Executive Legal Director, has joined the proceeding, and I understand will be with us for some time and that Mr. Rawson will be leaving.

Whenever it is, it will be soon, and it seems like the fact is the Commission has decided not to require hearings.

We asked the participants who were doing the emergency planning work to be prepared for a report this afternoon and I see that they are present.

Who would make that report?

MR. BIELAWSKI: On behalf of the Applicant, your

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up.

Honor, I'd be more than happy to present my views and if Ms. Chavez and Mr. Rawson would like to add to them, they can do so.

The resolution process, as I think you have been informed through copies of the correspondence to the Intervenors, is ongoing. The company sent its view that it has met five commitments about two or three weeks ago, and is sending another letter today, in fact, with respect to the school commitments, Commitments A through E, and it expects to have completed its submissions with respect to all of the commitments by June the 13th.

We have used the issuance of the supplement to the Safety Evaluation Report by the Staff which was sent to the Company on May the 23rd as the document which triggers the company's responsibility to have demonstrated the commitments have been met within 15 days of the issuance of the Staff's statement endorsing basically FEMA's view with respect to the status of emergency planning at Byron.

That is essentially it. If you'd like me to go into any detail with respect to --

JUDGE SMITH: I don't believe it's necessary.

Ms. Chavez, do you have anything else to report?

MS. CHAVEZ: No. I think that pretty much sums it

JUDGE SMITH: Could you just generally express

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your summary view? Do you believe that the commitments will be acceptable to the Intervenors?

MS. CHAVEZ: At this point in time, the commitments that we have received, we feel that although there is some dispute about them, that in the long run that it will be resolved satisfactorily.

With respect to the upcoming commitments we really can't say, because --

JUDGE SMITH: Certainly.

MS. CHAVEZ: The only thing we can say is it looks like those are more likely to require more time.

JUDGE SMITH: Certainly.

MR. BIELAWSKI: Your Honor, if I may just add one statement with respect to Ms. Chavez' remarks. We have been meeting over the past six to eight months relatively regularly with the Intervenors, to try to give them a sense of how the company was going to be resolving the commitments, so it is not as though they are totally in the dark with respect to our approach on the commitments. It is simply that they have not received the final letter which states the manner in which the commitments will be resolved.

JUDGE SMITH: Is there any further preliminary business?

MR. MILLER: Judge Smith, I have one preliminary matter. In the first conference call following the issuance

of the Appeal Board's decision in this proceeding, I informed the Board and the parties of the change in Commonwealth Edison Company's estimated fuel load date for Byron Unit 1 and promised that I would document it.

I would like to pass out to the Board and the parties a communication or letter from Mr. Cordell Reed of the Commonwealth Edison Company to Mr. Harold Denton, dated May 21st, 1984 which discusses the change in fuel load date.

JUDGE SMITH: You will be serving this in the case, or is this --

MR. MILLER: This is by way of information, sir. If additional copies are required for any party, we will be happy to provide them.

(Pause.)

MS. WHICHER: Judge Smith, I have one preliminary matter.

JUDGE SMITH: Please.

MS. WHICHER: I received in my mail this morning at my office a copy of a letter from Mr. Spessard, Director of Division of Engineering of Region III, dated May 25th, 1984. I have made copies sufficient, I hope, to serve on the Board andthe parties, and ask that you consider this to be our McGuire notification, because apparently neither Edison nor the Staff consider it to be of sufficient significance to be such notification.

Apparently there has been a 50.55(e) report issued at Byron. The details of the report are not clear. The first indication we received of this was from Mr. Spessard's letter this morning. I did not have time to prepare a McGuire notification letter nor service certificate. I can do that when I get back to my office.

I must say I am shocked that the Intervenors and the Board were not notified of the 50.55(e) report of deficiency.

The letter accompanying Mr. Spessard's letter from Mr. Farrar of Commonwealth Edison -- it's impossible to tell from that letter the details of exactly what the problem is. It appears to be in the electrical system, in the splicing of electrical cables.

We don't know the contractor involved, we don't know the nature of the problem, but I think that the Applicant and the Staff owe this Board and Intervenors an explanation as to why this has not been in the McGuire document. The original notification was made to Mr. Hahns on May 10th, 20 days ago.

JUDGE SMITH: Any other business, preliminary business?

I propose a discussion or an agenda roughly in the following sequence:

That we begin with a general discussion as to the

scope of the remand, followed by an issue-by-issue discussion, and then followed by a discussion of the schedule for the evidentiary hearing.

With that, then, we will call upon counsel for Commonwealth Edison to give us their views as the general scope of the remand.

MR. MILLER: Judge Smith, I want to start by saying that Commonwealth Edison stands prepared to present evidence on whatever issues the Board believes are necessary or appropriate for it to consider in order to make a determination as to the reasonable assurance finding regarding construction of the Byron Station.

We suggested in our letter to the Board, dated May 9th, 1984, denying the issues, as some of them were quite specific, some more general, as can be seen by the submission made by Intervenors. They do not purport to be exhaustive in any way.

I regarded them simply as a way, if you will, of stimulating everyone's thought processes on what the scope of the hearing might be, and I want to say I did not intend them to be limiting, nor did I believe them to be required for your consideration. But they are simply matters which we put forward based on our analysis of the initial decision of this Board as matters that might be of interest to the Board in the remand hearing.

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It seems to me that under the Appeal Board's decision, the Board has virtually carte blanche as to the issues which it is going to consider.

JUDGE SMITH: That seems to be the case. I was hoping, however, for some particular guidance as to what you believe is the required scope of the remand. We can take the authority given to us in Footnote 72, which I agree is quite broad with respect to issues, particular issues, but I would like to have the view of the parties as to what the parties believe to be the intent of the Appeal Board -- well, let's see. It's on page 27, Footnote 62 on that page. Let me read it so it's in the record now, and for the public observers.

On page 27 of the remand order, the Appeal Board stated:

"As matters now stand, not only is the Applicant's final report on the reinspection program on file, but in addition the Staff has concluded an appraisal of the program and its results."

Footnote, which is not especially relevant. Then the next sentence is:

"In the totality of circumstances, the appropriate course is a further hearing, to permit a full exploration of the significance of the program, in terms of whether there is currently reasonable assurance the Byron facility

has been properly constructed."

The program referred to, in context, is the reinspection program, I would think you all would agree.

This is followed by a footnote, Footnote 62, which I will quote:

"To avoid any possible misunderstanding, we stress that this conclusion rests entirely upon the particular circumstances of this case, as discussed in the text. In sum, it seems to us that the public interest would be ill served were final judgment to be passed on the operating license application without a full evidentiary consideration of the reinpsection program and its results."

Now, I would read from that that we have to receive evidence not just on the three contractors which were referred to as the minimum that the Appeal Board said we must consider, but every contractor which was the subject of the reinspection program. At least that is our feeling.

However, looking at the ALAB in its entirety, you might draw another inference. I am not sure that it is clear one way or the other from the entirety of that just what our requirements are, what we are required to do. Not what we think we should do, but what we are required to do by the Appeal Board, and that is the language that is troublesome to us.

MR. MILLER: Judge Smith, the final sentence in

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that paragraph that begins on page 27 and continues over to page 28 does seem to indicate that it is -- there is at least a suggestion of a limitation to Hatfield and Hunter.

JUDGE SMITH: Okay, let's read that, too.

"Stated otherwise, the focus of the inquiry should be upon whether, as formulated and executed, the reinspection program has now provided the requisite degree of confidence that the Hatfield and Hunter quality assurance inspectors were competent, and could be presumed to have uncovered any construction defects and possible safety consequences."

I agree with you, if that sentence is intended to be an alternative statement of the sentence before it, which it purports to be, that would seem to limit it.

MS. WHICHER: Judge Smith, I don't know if you wanted to make this more of a round table discussion or a formal argument by the parties.

JUDGE SMITH: I would prefer to have it informal and round table, unless it becomes necessary to be more formal.

MS. WHICHER: Well, I have a comment at this point. Mr. Miller -- I believe Mr. Miller signed this letter, this letter of May 25th, concerning additional information on the Systems Control Corporation situation, and it appears to me -- and I just received the letter

recently -- that given the facts disclosed in this letter, the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratories ought to be the subject of the litigation in the remanded hearing.

I believe that PTL was one of the contractors that was subject to the 82-0519 reinspection program.

It appears that they were not doing their job, from Mr.

Miller's letter of May 25th.

I think that given the facts disclosed so far in the Systems Control and PTL's involvement with the inspection of Systems Control, ought to give this Board plenty of reason to extend, if in fact Mr. Miller's view prevails in that only Hunter and Hatfield be litigated -- I think the facts disclosed in this letter ought to give the Board reason to include PTL with Hunter and Hatfield.

JUDGE SMITH: Did you mean to omit Systems
Control?

MS. WHICHER: No, no, I think that is unconnected with the reinspection. I am arguing now only about the reinspection portion of the remanded proceeding. I assume that Mr. Miller is also.

JUDGE SMITH: Do you go any farther in your position?

MS. WHICHER: Of course, I agree with the Board's original reading, that the reopened hearings ought to include every contractor, and I do that particularly

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with respect to whether this program has validly shown what it intends or purports to show.

We have already received some documents through discovery, and although our analysis of those documents is not complete, and neither is Mr. Miller's production, we believe that there are problems with the implementation of the program with respect to contractors other than Hunter and Hatfield.

We don't believe we should have to meet any special sort of requirements in order to bring those problems to the Board's attention. We would like this Board to hear every piece of evidence about the reinspection program.

We are concerned with the safety of the entire plant, and because Edison puts forth this reinspection program as demonstrating the safety of the entire Byron Plant, we believe that that is what this hearing ought to include, and it ought not to be limited to Hunter and Hatfield.

MR. MILLER: Judge Smith --

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MS. WHICHER: My understanding and my position is that we don't yet have reasonable assurance on the record.

And, I think the Appeal Board agrees with me and I think the Staff agrees with me. And, to the extent Edison has new evidence that gives us that reasonable assurance that evidence exists -- at least part of it -- exists in the reinspection program. And, I believe that entire program should be litigated.

The focus of the remanded hearing should be on reasonable assurance and whether that assurance exists now and what has happened since the close of the hearings in August to provide the assurance that has been missing.

JUDGE SMITH: Ms. Whicher, that is broader than your position on appeal, however, isn't it? I mean, on appeal hadn't you somewhat narrowed your position and agreed in some instances with the Board that even though there may be concerns about other contractors they were not really the subject of the hearing, the litigation, and as such were not really within our jurisdiction to decide.

MS. WHICHER: I don't believe it was a concession of no jurisdiction, Your Honor. In our appeal we supported the Board's decision with respect to Hunter and Hatfield but I don't believe that we took a position with respect to the Board's decision that -- and, correct me if I am wrong -- I don't believe I brought the briefs with me -- that Systems

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Control, or not Systems Control, the contractors that were subject to 100 percent reinspection such as Reliable Sheet Metal were beyond the jurisdiction of the Board or properly delegable to the Staff.

JUDGE SMITH: No, no, we never felt that that was the case either. There were some, however, which the reinspection program simply was not litigated and was not raised as an issue. Those are the contractors that I am referring to. Reliable, certainly, we made full findings on Reliable and we said that it was a matter that was delegable. I am talking about those which did not rise to the level of being a matter litigated by us.

MS. WHICHER: Well, Your Honor, you, as I am sure you will recall, limited the reopened hearings to Hatfield Electric Company. And, it was only evidence about Hunter that came out inadvertently in the form of Mr. Stanish's audit that resulted in findings with respect to the reopened phase about any contractor other than Hatfield. So, there was at a time when we moved to reopen the record, based on Mr. Hughes' testimony, and Edison and the Staff resisted that motion on the grounds that the reinspection program would resolve any outstanding deficiencies.

The record was reopened and then at Edison's request the reopening order was n rowed to Hatfield Electric only. So, we have never taken the _ ition, and did not take

jt-3 1 it at the time we presented Mr. Hughes' testimony, that Hatfield Electric was the only contractor with whom we had 2 3 concern. JUDGE SMITH: Then you are saying that my memory 4 of your position before the Appeal Board is apparently faulty? 5 6 MS. WHICHER: Your Honor, I --7 JUDGE SMITH: And, I think it is relevant what your position was before the Appeal Board because that might give some insight to what the Appeal Board was deciding too. MR. MILLER: Judge Smith, I was just going to --10 11 MS. WHICHER: Well, if I --MR. MILLER: Are you finished? I don't have the 12 13 briefs either. MS. WHICHER: I don't have the briefs here either. 14 15 JUDGE SMITH: All right. 16 MS. WHICHER: Maybe the Staff does. MR. RAWSON: I do but it may take a while for the 17 18 parties to dig that out. I will be happy to lend them to Ms. Whicher. 19 20 JUDGE SMITH: It might be a matter that we can 21 come back to. 22 MS. WHICHER: Fine. Perhaps we can take a break

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this afternoon.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes. I wouldn't stop now. 25 MR. MILLER: Judge Smith, as I recall the scope of

with the reinspection program and the recertification of quality control inspectors really arose from the Licensing Board's own consideration of the prior record before it and the references to that program generally in the testimony of Mr. Shewsky and a reference to it in the Staff's first prefiled quality assurance testimony.

The intervenor's position, at least in moving for the reopened hearings was limited to Mr. Hughes and his alleged faulty training and certification by Hatfield Electric Company. It is correct that at our request the scope of the reopened hearings was limited altogether to Hatfield Electric. But it was never the intervenor's that raised an issue generally about the scope or the propriety of the reinspection program. And, it seems to me that the Board has made findings with respect to such contractors as Powers Azco Pope, Johnson Controls, Blount Brothers and so on, the ones that were not actually litigated in terms of the reason for or the findings of the reinspection program as to those contractors.

Once again, if the Board believes that the scope of the hearing should be --

JUDGE SMITH: No.

MR. MILLER: No, no, no.

JUDGE SMITH: I want to separate that.

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MR. MILLER: Okay. I think that we are obviously prepared to present evidence. There is one other matter that I would just like to respond to quite briefly. Ms. Whicher suggests that PTL should be a subject matter of litigation on the reinspection program because of the Systems Control situation. I would like to point out that the activities of Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory with respect to Systems Control involved source inspections at the plant of Systems Control in Iron Mountain, Michigan. That is a very different function from Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory's activities on site which were the subject of the reinspection program.

I don't necessarily disagree that the question of what Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory did with respect to Systems Control products is not something that ought to be explored in the remanded proceedings, but I don't think that -- I think that it stands on its own as the Systems Control piece of the reopened hearing rather than somehow coming in on the reinspection program aspect.

MS. WHICHER: Well, Judge Smith, if I might respond to Mr. Miller's latter point, if PTL inspectors were doing inspections, no matter whether they were doing them at the plant or they were doing them in Iron Mountain, Michigan, and PTL was the subject of the reinspection program and the reinspection program purports to show that everything that PTL did was just fine, well, I think Mr. Miller's own letter

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shows that not everything PTL did may have been so fine. And, for that reason alone, I think that the results and the conduct of the reinspection program with respect to Pittsburgh Laboratory is a perfectly appropriate item for adjudication in this remanded proceeding.

If PTL's performance at Systems Control

Corporation is any indication of their performance at the

Byron site, I think that is something the Board ought to know about.

JUDGE SMITH: Mr. Rawson.

MR. RAWSON: Judge Smith, it strikes me that the starting point for an assessment of what the scope of the proceeding ought to be in the remanded proceedings really has to be the Board's -- this Board's -- initial decision. And, it is my understanding of that decision that the flaws which caused the Board to deny the license in the first instance related to the performance or the lack of reasonable assurance with respect to Hatfield and Hunter.

Now, that was certainly the focus of the Appeal Board's decision and I think that the Appeal Board's paragraph that you and Mr. Miller had discussed, in its entirety, supports that view, that they are talking about the reinspection program as it relates to Hunter and to Hatfield.

Having said that, I recognize that this is an entire program which took into account inspectors, or rather

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contractors, other than Hunter and Hatfield. Judge Wilbur, during the appellate argument, asked me directly the question of what the scope would be with respect to the reinspection program. And, it is my recollection that I answered as I have here, that the focus ought to be Hunter and Hatfield because those were the contractors as to which the specific problems were identified which caused the Board to deny the license.

However, I also told Judge Wilbur, as I recall, that there may be specific pieces of evidence which the Board or the intervenors will want to inquire into concerning the performance of the reinspection program as it relates to one of these other contractors for some flaw that that episode identifies in the methodology of the reinspection program, again, because it would be a flaw which casts doubt on the ability of the Board to draw reasonable assurance with respect to Hunter and Hatfield. But I think the starting point is Hunter and Hatfield.

JUDGE SMITH: So, your point is if, for example, the reinspection program should be demonstrated to be unreliable with respect to, say, another contractor, that would be an area in which reasonable inquiry would be made because it might indicate an unreliability with respect to Hunter or Hatfield.

MR. RAWSON: I guess it really depends on the

reasons, Your Honor. If there is a methodological flaw in the program which becomes evident through discussion of the program as it relates to Johnson Controls, just as an example, a reasonable inquiry might be raised as to whether that same methodological flaw causes the Board to doubt the results of the program with respect to Hunter and Hatfield.

However, I don't think that we ought to be undertaking wholesale litigation of the reinspection program as it relates to each and every one of these contractors.

As you pointed out earlier, the Board's findings with respect to Johnson Controls and Powers Azco Pope were that they were not significant issues in the proceeding. The Board did not lack reasonable assurance on the record as to those particular contractors.

With respect to Blount Brothers, the Board found that the applicant had prevailed. I see no reason for going back into those matters absent a sharply focused inquiry, for example, line of cross-examination by the intervenor into a methodology concern which can be connected to a flaw which relates to Hunter and Hatfield. I think the use of cross-examination plans, for example, will facilitate the Board in being sure that that sort of narrow distinction can be followed.

MS. WHICHER: Well, I think that Mr. Rawson has essentially admitted my position. Using Mr. Rawson's own

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hypothetical, let's say that the intervenor's find a flaw in the methodology that was used with respect to Johnson Controls and that flaw cast doubt on whether Johnson Controls or the program with respect to Johnson Controls can provide reasonable assurance. Now, the fact that this Board's decision, this Board's prior initial decision, was focused on Hunter and Hatfield ought not to preclude it from making a similar finding with respect to Johnson Controls in the remanded proceeding.

And, until we have the latitude to take discovery on other contractors and do cross-examination on other contractors, we cannot answer that question as to whether it provides reasonable assurance with respect to every contractor. I don't intend to pursue contractors as to whom I am satisfied the program was well carried out and the results are valid and the program proves what it purports to prove.

However, I believe that the intervenors ought to be given the chance to show -- if Mr. Rawson's hypothetical is correct -- that there indeed is no reasonable assurance as to that contractor, that the reinspection program does not provide reasonable assurance as to contractors other than Hunter and Hatfield.

MR. MILLER: Well, Judge Smith, I guess I am a little bit puzzled now because I thought that the original premise of Ms. Whicher's argument was that other contractors

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would have a bearing here because of some methodological flaw which would indicate that the approach or results for Hatfield and Hunter were somehow suspect. I think everyone, all the parties, are agreed that the Board should consider Hatfield and Hunter.

I think everyone has been exposed to the reinspection program documents at this point in time to know that it is a program that was applied consistently to each of the site contractors. The methodology did not vary from contractor to contractor. But, it seems to me, if intervenors believe that to be the case, I agree with Mr. Rawson that that would be a legitimate subject for cross-examination with respect to the presentations that are made on Hatfield and Hunter.

But to expand the scope of the hearing to consider -- and, you know, if they are right, if the premise of the cross-examination is right, perhaps it does call the entire program into question. If that is so, obviously the applicant has a problem that goes beyond H tfield and Hunter. But at the outset of this hearing to simply say, well, let's litigate each contractor or each contractor that the intervenors feel like litigating is an unnecessary and unwarranted expansion of the scope of the proceeding.

JUDGE SMITH: I think that I had indicated language or I had identified language which I thought raised a

reasonable argument or would support a reasonable argument that the Appeals Board intended that the entire reinspection program be the subject of the reopened hearing.

Mr. Miller then pointed out the following sentence which would seem to qualify that language. And, I think there are other bases upon which we can conclude that the Appeals Board intended only the three contractors which they specifically named.

Going back to our initial decision, we did not find one way or the other that there was reasonable assurance or lack of reasonable assurance with respect to Johnson Controls and Powers Azco Pope. We just simply said that on the face of it there are circumstances there that could be as bad or even perhaps even worse than Hatfield, but it was not a part of our litigation.

We also pointed out in the introduction to the initial decision that the status inspection program is a very big one relative to this hearing and that they might be inspecting for matters of even much more significant safety or even greater safety significance than when it was litigated. The Appeal Board did not disturb our reasoning or the Appeal Board did not disturb our finding that Blount, for example, that that was a litigation as to which the intervenors lost and that with respect to the reinspection program it did not rise to the level of an issue in our

hearing. It did not disturb our finding with respect to Johnson Controls and Powers Azco Pope. They did not say we erred there, that we should have expanded the proceeding to incorporate those.

They specifically focused on the two contractors that we affirmatively found had failed to demonstrate a correct and reasonable assurance, and they focused on what they perceived to be an error in our decision with respect to Systems Control. I think that the better reasoning, the way we sit here, without a final Board determination on it, but I think the better reasoning is that the Appeal Board expected us or required us to look at the three named contractors and the reinspection program with respect to them and permits 3 to do anything else we feel is necessary to appropriately resolve the quality assurance issue.

But as far as being a mandatory requirement of the remand, I believe that we are only required to look at Systems Control, Hatfield and Hunter. There is another reason for that. Footnote 72, which gives the Board very broad authority, and let me read that — footnote 72—although the hearing must address those specific questions alluded to in part II(c) of this opinion, the Licensing Board is free to include any other question relative to the reinspection program or otherwise as it deems relevant to the ultimate issue of whether notwithstanding quality assurance

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deficiency reasonable assurance exists at the prior facilities that have been properly constructed.

The reason I read that -- did I misstate it, Ms. Whicher?

MS. WHICHER: (Nodding head side to side.)

JUDGE SMITH: The reason I am reading that now is if the Appeal Board had intended part II(c) of their decision to be as broad as you urge, why then would they feel it is necessary to give the Board additional authority in footnote 72? All of these factors put together has led the Board up till this afternoon, with the exception of that troublesome language which I read at the beginning, to the preliminary conclusion that we are required to look at the three named contractors.

I might say that as obvious as it might seem now, reading that paragraph beginning on page 27, the simple phrase following the last sentence -- as stated otherwise -- simply escaped me when I read it. I mean, to me, it seems to be quite clear now that they are describing the program which has to be the subject of a hearing as being the Hatfield and Hunter quality assurance. Then they get to Systems Control in a separate section.

That was a preliminary determination of the Board from reading the Gremant (phonetic) decision. Our final determination of course would depend upon the arguments

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presented today in consultation with Judge Cole. Is there anything else on this subject?

MS. WHICHER: I take it, Judge Smith, that given the fact that apparently we are going to be dividing up into things that must be litigated under the remand and what this Board desires to do in its discretion to litigate under the remand that there would be no difference in the way those would be litigated?

JUDGE SMITH: Not unless -- I am not aware of what the difference would be. I don't see any difference in burdens. I think that the parties, if we raise an issue which we do not feel is a required issue, I think the parties would be well justified to inquire very carefully of the Board as to what kind of evidence we want on it, you know. But the problem that the applicant has complained about I think would be present there.

MS. WHICHER: Well, I --

JUDGE SMITH: Let's say, for example, you convinced us that PTL shouldn't be a subject. I think that the other parties should say okay, if you insist, all right.

Now, tell us what you want to know about PTL.

MR. RAWSON: Judge Smith, if I might --

JUDGE SMITH: Yes.

MR. RAWSON: -- one thought occurs to me in terms of differences that might exist between what the Board must

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take up under the Appeal Board's remand and matters which the Licensing Board may take up permissively. If the intervenors, for example, came upon information which led them to want to relitigate, for example, the question of the reasonable assurance which the Board found with respect to Blount Brothers, it seems to me that the Licensing Board certainly can take up that sort of matter but it also seems to me that it would be incumbent on the intervenors in such a situation to meet the traditional tripartite test for reopening the record.

It seems that the record on Blount is a closed matter. And, if the intervenors seek to relitigate that, it would be only after meeting a reopening standard. So, that is one procedural area in which there might be a difference in approach depending on whether the Board has been ordered to take something up and may take something up.

MR. MILLER: Well, with all due respect to the Staff's position, I disagree. I think that footnote 72 of the Appeal Board's decision really encourages the Licensing Board, to the extent it sees iit, to identify issues. And, then it is the applicant's view that once those issues are identified, while we appreciate the opportunity to be able to inquire of the Licensing Board the precise scope of any such issues so that we can shape our evidentiary presentation to be certain that we meet the Board's interests, I don't

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believe that any party would then be required to make some sort of showing about reopening the record.

JUDGE SMITH: As I understood Mr. Rawson was saying that -- were you saying that -- well, do you agree?

MR. RAWSON: If there are areas, Judge Smith, in which the Licensing Board believes it needs additional information, I think that the parties all agree that footnote 72 gives the Board a blank check in that regard. What I am suggesting is that that doesn't necessarily mean that we are going to embark on a relitigation of everything that came before. And, if in fact there is new information that the intervenors but no one else on first glance think should be a part of this litigation, there may be something akin to a reopening test that ought to be satisfied under those standards.

JUDGE SMITH: All right. You are suggesting then, if I may state it my way, you are suggesting then that before we exercise the authority of footnote 72 in a manner which does not arise from us or is not sua sponte within the scope of the remand by the Board, we should require the intervenors to meet the three part test.

MR. RAWSON: I guess what I am suggesting as a preliminary thought, Judge -- I was trying to think of a situation in which there might be some difference between the situation of mandatory versus permissive authority to take a

matter up. Once we have agreed upon the issues here, and the Board has indicated the matters that it wants to have heard, if there comes to anyone's attention a matter which is not within the scope of those issues, even though it may be within the scope of this contention broadly, it may be that something akin to the reopening test is appropriate.

But it is a preliminary thought and perhaps we are best off just leaving it for a concrete situation.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes, I think that would be better.
All right.

MR. MILLER: Well, Judge Smith, I would just like to add for the benefit of the Board really and the parties, there are certain suggestions in the intervenors letter that seem to me to go so far beyond any issue that was considered by the Board previously that we don't think it is appropriate for the Licensing Board to consider them. And, we will take that position when the time comes. But if the Board is persuaded otherwise, then I think that you will respond appropriately with evidence on those subjects.

JUDGE SMITH: Okay. If that concludes our arguments on the general scope, may we move now to an issue by issue discussion beginning with the -- let's begin with the applicant's proposals.

MS. WHICHER: Judge Smith, I would like to make a statement about the applicant's proposals. In my view

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Edison is doing two things in its proposal. First, it is asking this Board for an advisory opinion as to what evidence it believes would mandate a finding of reasonable assurance. I don't know of any precedent for advisory opinions in any judiciary body including the NRC. I think it is entirely inappropriate for Edison to make such a suggestion. They are not doing it explicitly but implicitly, in my view, they are asking for an advisory opinion, what will it take for us to convince you to issue a license. I think that is inappropriate.

Secondly, they are attempting to relitigate certain findings that are adverse to them. To the extent they litigated in March and April and in August, they had every opportunity to put on a full evidentiary presentation. They had an obligation to do that. We assume that they did that. We believe that any evidence Edison puts on ought to be limited to evidence that is truly new, that has truly come about since the close of the hearing. For example, the reinspection report.

To give an example of what I mean, Edison's number eight, Commonwealth Edison Company's general control of its site contractors. Well, that was clearly in issue during the quality assurance phase of these hearings. And, if it failed to put in evidence on that issue, it ought not be given a third chance to do so. And, by asking this Board to allow

it to do that, it is first asking this Board to advise it will this suffice. And, secondly, to litigate for a third time.

JUDGE SMITH: Let's follow your second point.

I hear your first point, but let's come back.

We'll follow your second point. Let's say that there is no new evidence. There simply isn't any.

MS. WHICHER: Are we talking about No. 8?

JUDGE SMITH: Well, you are talking about the general scope of the Applicant's -- let's just use that as our basis for our discussion.

MS. WHICHER: Fine.

JUDGE SMITH: Let's say that there is no new evidence, that the only information that they have available is information that existed before the close of the record.

MS. WHICHER: Right.

JUDGE SMITH: And let's say that they believe if we had had the whole story, in their view, our result would have been different. And let's say -- let's make it even worse. Let's say that they didn't ask for reconsideration, and here they sit.

Does that mean that if our decision was wrong, that they are forever stuck with it?

MS. WHICHER: No, your Honor, it means the same thing that I think if you allow Commonwealth Edison to litigate something of this nature, you have to allow the Intervenors to litigate the Johnson Control situation, because we did not put evidence in on that the first and

second round of hearings. And Edison is asking now to put in evidence that they did not put in before. They want to litigate a new issue. If you allow them that courtesy, I believe you ought to allow Intervenors the courtesy of litigating the reinspection reports to all contractors.

It is the same principle. We chose not to put in evidence on Johnson Control. We chose not to examine on Powers, Osgood, Pope, or why the Hatfield --

JUDGE SMITH: Yes, but you are a voluntary participant. The Licensee has no choice but to be a party to the hearing.

MS. WHICHER: But we have full rights in this hearing, your Honor.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes, you do.

MS. WHICHER: And to the extent that Edison is allowed to introduce or to litigate issues that it could have litigated in March and April and August, we believe that the Intervenors ought to be allowed the same courtesy, and I think the Johnson Control situation or the Reliable Sheet Metal situation are perfect examples of that.

JUDGE SMITH: Of course, the question we'll put to everyone is why didn't you litigate those people -- why didn't you litigate those contractors.

MS. WHICHER: At that time we had no whistleblowers for those contractors, and our evidence was

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program was required.

essentially --

JUDGE SMITH: Nor did the Board.

MS. WHICHER: Our evidence was essentially limited and focused on the evidence that we presented in our direct case to the Board through our whistleblowers from Blount and from Hatfield, from Hunter.

JUDGE SMITH: Well, what do you want to litigate about those contractors, for example, now?

MS. WHICHER: What? Reliable Sheet Metal?

JUDGE SMITH: All right, take Reliable Sheet

MS. WHICHER: Why no 100 percent reinspection

JUDGE SMITH: You knew that at the close of the record and you didn't seek to litigate it then.

MS. WHICHER: Edison knew that its general oversight of contractors was an issue and it did not seek to put in evidence then. I think the same principles ought to apply to the Intervenors' case that do to Edison's case. I don't think Edison ought to be allowed any special privileges.

It is true we are here because we want to be here. We have concerns about the safety of Pyron.

JUDGE SMITH: Is it that you are having second thoughts now about your ligitation that you had last May

and August?

MS. WHICHER: Your Honor, we believe we can put on an even stronger case at this point than we could last August.

JUDGE SMITH: Is that what you want to do?

MS. WHICHER: We will put on as full a case as the Board allows us to.

JUDGE SMITH: What type of case? I mean you can't -- that doesn't make any sense. You'll out on as full a case as we allow you to do. You can't create facts because we allow you to create facts. I mea. Decause we would allow you to.

MS. WHICHER: Your Lonor let's back up for a minute.

The focus of these quality assurance hearings all along has been reasonable assurance, and to the extent we can show lack of reasonable assurance in, for example, Johnson Controls or Reliable Sheet Metal, Intervenors believe we ought to have that opportunity. And even if that evidence depends solely upon our cross examination or our expert testimony concerning the reinspection report, then we ought to be allowed to put that evidence in.

JUDGE SMITH: Mr. Miller, do you agree?

MR. MILLER: No, I don't.

JUDGE SMITH: I thought your silence was an

indication.

(Laughter.)

MR. MILLER: Well, let me just start off by saying that we are not asking for an advisory opinion. What we attempted to do in my letter to the Board and the parties of May 9th is to set forth issues as to which the Board expressed some concern in its initial decision, and the issues ran the gamut from very specific questions concerning the procedures under the reinspection program to concerns expressed about the quality of the company's evidentiary presentation on such matters as alleged fraudulent conduct.

I think that we do stand -- that the Applicant does stand in a different position in these hearings than other hearings, and that is expressed in Appendix A to Part 2, which talks about the -- if you will, the last chance that the Applicant gets to present evidence sustaining his burden of proof. As everyone in this room knows, these are very peculiar proceedings. While the Applicant is somewhat in the nature of a defendant, in that it is responding to contentions that are put forward by Intervenors, it has the burden of proof, and very often that burden involves proof of the negative, which is a very difficult burden to discharge.

So it seems to me that just on the terms of

Appendix A, Part 2, that we do stand in a somewhat different position.

JUDGE SMITH: Well, it's even the law in this case, isn't it?

MR. MILLER: I was just about to say in this case alone, in specific you made quite clear in your initial decision that your findings would not be regarded as collateral estoppel or res judicata, and you specifically contemplated the possibility that remanded hearings might take place.

Really, Judge Smith, at the risk of repeating myself, I have different views about each of the issues that are identified in my letter, but I put them forward not to say please let us relitigate that issue, but if the Board believes that further evidence with respect to any one of these issues will be of use to it in making a determination as to whether or not reasonable assurance exists, it seems to me that the Board is free, under the expressed reservation in your own initial decision and in Footnote 72 of the Appeal Board decision, to call for additional evidence.

These are not trials in traffic court, where you put on your witnesses, the judge decides, and if you think about something as you walk out of the courtroom, that's tough luck.

the record inadequate.

JUDGE SMITH: All right. As to her first point, though, there is no purpose in belaboring it any more. You are not asking for an advisory opinion. You have perceived some problems that the Board had, and you are trying -- and you understand that we could give you all the guidance you seek today and it still could be possible we would find

MR. MILLER: That is understood. That's the essence of the overall litigation process. But we are, I think, entitled, generally and specifically in this case, to guidance from the Board as to matters as to which the parties ought to address themselves in the reopened hearings, and our list and Ms. Whicher's list were designed to stimulate everybody's thinking.

If the Board tells us that they do not wish to hear anything further on one or all of the issues we suggested, obviously we will abide by that.

MS. WHICHER: Judge Smith, if I might just sum up our position:

We are concerned with the safety of the Byron Plant. Our concern does not end with Hunter and Hatfield.

We believe that this Board ought not to think of this proceeding in terms of limiting evidence, but I think that it must give some consideration to the fact that Edison has come before it twice trying to prove that reasonable assurance.

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JUDGE SMITH: Well, Ms. Whicher, if this Board were to sit in full continuous session for the foreseeable years, the three of us would never arrive at a decision to the effect that reasonable assurance has been presented that the Byron Plant can be operated safely. Because there is so much about the inspection of that plant that is beyond the purview of this Board, and beyond our abilities to hear from the point of view of time, technical competence, and everything else. We would look at the issues, the issues litigated, the issues either raised by you or those that we may select. But we cannot be the substitute of a very large inspection staff, and I am making this point now -- I think you understand it, but I also think that the public in this area should understand, too. And we said in our initial decision that we do not make the final determination, nor can we make the final determination the Byron Plant is safe to operat . That is beyond the scope of our jurisdiction, unless it's raised in all of the issues, and it is beyond any human abilities that two or three people can bring to it. It's a large operation, as you know.

Now, would you address that? Do you disagree with what we do here? And for that matter, is Jane Whicher competent of making that judgment?

MS. WHICHER: Your Honor, I am here to put Edison

to its proof. I am not here to make judgments about the safety or not of the Byron Plant. I am here on behalf of my clients who are concerned about the safety and who want to put Edison to its proof that Byron is a safe plant, and Edison has not been able to make that proof thus far. I think the record is clear, and we ask this Board to hear more evidence with respect to every contractor that was subject to the reinspection program, in order to make that finding a reasonable assurance.

We are not asking that this Board find that
Byron is 100 percent safe. We don't think that kind of
finding can ever be made about anything. But reasonable
assurance is where we ought to focus our energies. And to
the extent that, for example, Johnson -- the reinspection
program with respect to Johnson Controls cast a cloud over
the reasonable assurance of Johnson Controls' work, we
believe the Board ought to hear evidence on that. We
believe that is the Board's duty.

But to the extent Edison wants to put in general evidence on its general control of site contractors, it's had its chance to do that twice.

JUDGE SMITH: All right. Now let's wait until we come to that issue.

In the first place, in your first point, you've prevailed. They are not seeking an advisory opinion of what

it takes to get the license wrested from our control, so that part is done.

Now let's take the relitigation issue. I see no reason, no logical reason, why we would be required to ignore evidence or facts or information that existed prior to the close of the record in August if it is relevant to the issues identified on remand.

I mean you are asking for an unreal circumstance.

MS. WHICHER: No, your Honor, we are asking for proof through this reinspection program of reasonable assurance of Byron's safety. And I think that to the extent this Board allows Edison to introduce evidence that existed at the close of the record that it did not introduce then, it ought to at least give this Board and the parties and the Commission some explanation why it did not do that.

As this Board said, it was nearly in default in its evidentiary presentation in August. I think it owes the Board and the parties an explanation.

JUDGE SMITH: That, in our view, was in a very narrow area we felt they were in default. Now our purpose now is not to belabor that or belabor the initial decision at all, but our purpose now is to determine which issues have to be litigated and when that determination is made, I see no reason of having an artificial cut-off time, nor do I see necessarily a logical connection between your

asserted right to relitigate whatever you choose with the need that the utility has to present a full record on those issues that will be heard here. I mean, they will be required, whether the information is old or new, they will be required to give a full presentation. The Appeal Board said so. We would insist upon it, anyway. But the language I quoted earlier is clear about that, that they want a full evidentiary presentation on the reinspection program, at least with respect to Hunter and Hatfield. If it's old information or new information, it must be full and complete, and there is no logical reason.

MS. WHICHER: I agree with that. I agree with that. My problem, your Honor, comes with suggestions such as No. 8, where there appears to be no new evidence.

JUDGE SMITH: Well, let's wait until we come to No. 8.

MS. WHICHER: Now with --

JUDGE SMITH: No. 8 is very broad, too, I agree.

MS. WHICHER: Your Honor has made a point that he believes that there ought to be no artificial cut-off time with respect to the Applicant but apparently from what I understand, you don't agree that that ought to be the case with respect to Intervenors.

JUDGE SMITH: There is certain law as to what is required to reopen an evidentiary record. Now the Appeal

Board has determined that in this instance it is our 2 responsibility to hold the record open and that we erred in failing to do it, so the Applicant does not have to demon-3 strate -- nor am I convinced that the same test would even 4 apply, but that's a different matter -- but the Applicant 5 does not have to demonstrate that the three tests for 6 reopening an evidentiary record are met. It is open. 7 MS. WHICHER: I agree. JUDGE SMITH: And they have to come out with a 10 full presentation on those issues. MS. WHICHER: What I am unclear on, and perhaps 11 it is a misunderstanding on my part and not a disagreement, 12 concerns the artificial cut-off factor that your Honor 13 14 mentioned. 15 Now it seems to me that if, for example, -again I return to No. 8 --17 JUDGE SMITH: Well, my sense of neatness likes 18 1 through 7 to be considered first.

(Laughter.)

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MS. WHICHER: Maybe I can make the point in a more abstract way.

We believe that to the extent Edison is allowed to put on evidence that existed at the time the record was closed, that it chose not to put on --

JUDGE SMITH: All right.

MS. WHICHER: -- Intervenors must also be allowed to put on evidence that meets that same standard. It can be in existence --

JUDGE SMITH: Unrelated evidence?

MS. WHICHER: Unrelated to what?

JUDGE SMITH: Let us say that the Applicant failed to put on evidence of apples. As a matter of judgment it did not believe that it was necessary to present apples, and now they believe that to respond to the Appeal Board order and the scope of the remand as we define it, that apples are relevant. You indeed, then, would put on bananas?

MS. WHICHER: If we believed that putting on bananas as well as apples are required. If evidence as to apples and bananas -- I have always done it apples and oranges -- are both required for finding of reasonable assurance, then, yes, we believe that apples, bananas and oranges ought to be heard.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes, I understand your position.
Mr. Rawson.

MR. RAWSON: Judge Smith, I think our position on this issue -- and I guess we will get back to it when we get up to No. 8 again -- is set out in the letter which I filed with the Board on May 23rd, commenting on the list of possible issues which the Applicant had tossed out for

consideration.

I think the focus is on what the Licensing Board believes it needs in order to make a reasoned decision on the full record on the issues before it. And if the Board feels that there is an inadequate record, that it needs to have the record supplemented or added to with respect to an area such as general oversight of contractors, then the parties would be required to address that.

But I think that the focus of the remand is the reinspection program and the fact that the reinspection program is what I think the Appeal Board is contemplating at this point will provide whatever may have been missing before. It is the focus of the investigation at this point.

MS. WHICHER: To that extent, I must say I agree with Mr. Rawson that the focus of this remanded proceeding ought to be on whether this report provides the assurance that has been lacking. I think that is the overall focus of this hearing, this remanded proceeding.

MR. RAWSON: The first part of my point, however, was that if the Board finds that some aspect of the existing record requires explanation or supplementation in the Board's view, then the Board ought to make that known and the parties have to address it.

JUDGE SMITH: Well, may we begin, then, with the numbered issues presented by the Applicant?

Number one question, I would call it, rather than an issue, you suggest that the Board might have is the Staff's acceptance of the reinspection program. The Intervenors have taken a position that to the extent Edison wishes to relitigate the Staff's final views of the reinspection program and how and why the views changed in the course of the program, we believe this to be appropriate as a part of litigating a reinspection program generally.

The Staff's initial acceptance or nonacceptance has already been ruled on by the Board and essentially need not be relitigated.

Well, I think that that tends to be a quibble. I don't think there is going to be any difficulty in arriving at a consensus on this being an appropriate issue. The Board does have some concerns that we expressed in our initial decision about the reinspection program and in this instance I think this would be a good time to go over them and permit you to talk about them and ask for further guidance.

The one that was the most noticeable, I believe the one that you have complained the most about, was the adequacy of the sample, and indeed I believe that -- the Board believes there should be evidence as to why the Staff and the -- I think we should, under No. 1, where you have

Staff acceptance, this would be a good caption to look at the Board's concerns about the reinspection program, too.

So I believe that both the Staff and the Applicant should present evidence as to why they believe that the sample is adequate.

I am not suggesting that we believe or thought that the sample was inadequate. We are speaking here largely in a statistical sense. What is there about one out of five, for example? That happened to be hit upon. But anything else that might suggest the inadequacy of the sample would be appropriate.

But we were commenting in the initial decision as to what we view as to a void of evidence as to inadequacy of the statistical -- I mean -- I'm running in a circle.

My difficult is a sample is by definition, as I understand it, a selection of statistically sufficient specimens to reflect the whole.

MR. MILLER: But, Judge Smith, I think perhaps if I might just suggest a possible distinction. Obviously we looked at less than all of the inspectors and less than all of the inspectors of the inspectors that we looked at. If I understand the Board's inquiry, it is whether the sample that we selected was based on a rigorous application of statistical methodology, or whether there were other factors that led to the sample selection that actually took

place. Is that --

JUDGE SMITH: Well, I guess it's not exactly that. Looking at your sample, it seems to be logical, one out of five of the inspectors, chronologically, in the date that they're hired, or certification. That seems logical. The first months of their work, that's when there's more likely to be inexperience. That seems logical.

Normally when I have heard about samples, one out of five would be a lot, but it depends upon the universe, I guess, whether one out of five is a lot.

MR. MILLER: I think that's what the problems are that we tend to address in our evidentiary presentation, is that statistics tend to speak in terms of confidence at a certain reliability level, 95 percent confidence, or 95 percent reliability level, or 99 percent reliability level. And while those statistics have been accumulated in the reinspection report, I think it is fair to say there is a large dash of judgment -- judgment in the first instance by Commonwealth Edison Company as to how extensive an investigation was required, and later supplemented by the Staff's evaluation of Commonwealth Edison's judgment in deciding the sample size. And we are never going to be able to demonstrate, I don't think, that if you talk about the science of statistics, with its requirements of homogenous samples -- homogenous populations, rather, that

we need a statistically rigorous test.

But we would be prepared to discuss at length what it was that led us to determine the sample that we did select gives us confidence about the population as a whole which is, after all, as you pointed out, the essence of a sample selection.

But I don't want to misrepresent to the Board or the parties that somehow we are going to be able to rigorously apply statistical methodology and satisfy what a statistician applying pure statistics might believe was required in sample selection.

MS. WHICHER: Well, if I understand what the Board's proper role is here, as I see it, it would be not to answer Mr. Miller's question, but merely to indicate to Mr. Miller that it wishes to be convinced that the sample that was chosen was a representative sample, and not to tell Mr. Miller whether it considers that certain types of statistical evidence is required or is not required.

But that is a choice for Commonwealth Edison. And the more detail Mr. Miller wants, the more and more this is looking like an advisory opinion.

JUDGE SMITH: I didn't hear any remarks from Mr. Miller which led to that view in my mind, nor in my discussion. I think he simply has a right to know what our reaction to it was.

The basic problem was that there was nothing in the direct testimony which addressed it. It is suggested that we prevented you from cross examining on the point of sample adequacy. A reading of the transcript might very well suggest that. That, however, was a communication problem.

What my remark at the time -- which I recall
was somewhat irritable -- was, you were, I thought,
belaboring the obvious, and a sample is not 100 percent, and
I thought that you were quarreling. I see that you
perceived it to be otherwise, however.

Be that as it may, we don't know from the record as it exists how it was determined, if it was, that the sample was reliable, and we are not suggesting what has to be shown. We don't know.

MS. WHICHER: As long as the record is clear here today that this Board is not in any sense suggesting to Commonwealth Edison what is sufficient, what it considers to be a sufficient sample or how it might go about demonstrating that.

JUDGE SMITH: You haven't heard us say that, either. But I also think it is fair for them to know that we did not find the sample to be inadequate.

MS. WHICHER: No, I agree with that, and that is helpful for Intervenors as well.

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JUDGE SMITH: Mr. Rawson?

MR. RAWSON: I don't have anything further to add, Judge. I think this is one of the issues specifically focused on by the Appeal Board and clearly something we ought to take up.

(Board conferring.)

JUDGE SMITH: Also, if it turns out that we simply did not understand the evidentiary record as it existed, and you can point that out to us -- don't even do it gently, just say, "Well, you know, dummies, you don't understand what we were telling you."

I recommend that you don't put it exactly that way.

(Laughter.)

The second item I had under the reinspection program is, what was the basis, if any, of determining that the 95 percent and 90 percent levels were adequate levels; and what is the basis -- conversely, what is the basis for concluding that the 5 and 10 percent do not present a problem?

I am referring here to the passed rates for subjective and objective attributes in welding inspections, particularly welding was in our mind.

Any questions on that point?

At the time of the close of the record, there was

still an open matter as to whether the Staff had worked out with the Applicant a definition of what is a subjective attribute, and whether indeed a subjective attribute was one that didn't carry with it safety significance. That, we believe, is a matter of update, but we want to know how that came out.

MR. MILLER: Excuse me, Judge Smith, at that point I'm afraid I am a little puzzled as to your comment about safety significance.

MS. WHICHER: I also didn't understand it.

there were two closely related points, and you may recognize it as one point, and I believe it was in the testimony of Mr. Forney who was explaining that although Region III had accepted the basic premise of the reinspection program, that there were still -- it was until the reinspection program was completed that they came to the final determination, and it wasn't simply a matter of a statistical result, but there was still an open item as to what was and what wasnot a subjective item and there still, I believe, was somewhat of a difference of opinion as to whether a subjective item was one that was without safety significance.

Is there a difference in those ideas, or is there not?

MR. MILLER: Well, let me see if I can clarify it,

and I think I am getting the thrust of the Board's inquiry.

As I recall the cross examination of Mr. Forney on this subject, there was some discussion of various visual weld attributes, as to whether some of them were cosmetic only, and others of which -- such as undercut and overlap -- had safety significance. That was discussed, and I think it was addressed in the reinspection program.

He also discussed the question of whether certain visual weld attributes were properly characterized as objective or subjective attributes. Weld length, for example. That was an open matter, and one that was under discussion, and something that is addressed in the reinspection program. We would be prepared to do that, as well.

JUDGE SMITH: Ms. Whicher?

MS. WHICHER: No, my understanding was that everything that the reinspection program looked at was of potential safety significance; otherwise, it would not have been looked at in the first place.

MR. MILLER: Well, that simply is not the case, but that is something that is going to be addressed in our evidentiary presentation.

JUDGE SMITH: That was the issue.

Anything else on item No. 1?

(No response.)

Item No. 2 is to quote, the basis for determination of inaccessible and nonrecreatable inspection attributes in the reinspection program. Intervenors and Staff both agree that that is an appropriate issue and, of course, the Board does.

The Board has two questions, subquestions, under that issue:

One is, is there a special case for inspection methodology, or inspection theory present where workers and the inspectors know their respective work and inspection will be covered up and not recreated -- recreatable -- I mean not accessible or recreatable?

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Is there a special industrial concern for that circumstance? For example, let's say that you have a welder who is welding some matter, some reinforcement materials, and he knows that the following day there will be concrete put over it, and the inspector knows that too, is that circumstance one that the science of inspection takes into account when they address the significance of inaccessible and unrecreatable inspections?

(Brief pause.)

I think the record would be well served by demonstrating whatever the basis there may be for believing that there is no problem or the problem is not likely to be a significant one, inaccessible and unrecreatable attributes. Although I believe that we are not faulting the record as it is now, I think that the invited inference is that it is a statistical matter.

However, I think there should be a full showing of whatever evidence is available on that point. All right. Any comments?

MS. WHICHER: Your Honor, I had understood you, when you began your discussion of this point, that the Board had two questions on the point of acceptable and non-creatable.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes.

MS. WHICHER: And, I am not sure that I have the

second point.

JUDGE SMITH: Well, the first point --

MS. WHICHER: The first point, as I understand it, is whether there is a special concern when an inspector knows that, or a worker and then subsequently an inspector, knows that his or her work the next day will be covered over by concrete, for example, is there some kind of industrial concern?

JUDGE SMITH: Yes.

MS. WHICHER: Okay. Have you gotten to the second

JUDGE SMITH: Yes.

MS. WHICHER: Okay.

JUDGE SMITH: The second point --

MS. WHICHER: The second point I missed. I'm

sorry.

point?

JUDGE SMITE: Yes. Separate from that is there any basis other than the inference to be drawn from sampling that there is no -- or has any judgment been made other than the inference to be drawn from sampling that there is no problem, safety problems, in inaccessible and unrecreatable inspection attributes. That is the second.

MS. WHICHER: Yes, thank you. I understand now.

JUDGE SMITH: All right. Now, of course, as we go over these we welcome explanations, questions, whatever

the parties wish.

MR. MILLER: Judge Smith, one point of clarification that goes to your discussion of point number one of my letter as well. It may not fit exactly but I assume until the Board rules otherwise that a limitation of Ratfield and Hunter is what is contemplated in our responses or our evidentiary presentation on these points as well?

JUDGE SMITH: Until we rule otherwise.

MR. MILLER: All right.

MS. WHICHER: Judge Smith, in what context do you foresee such a ruling?

JUDGE SMITH: Well, I would like to wait until this session is over. Maybe something will occur to us. I will also consider the possibility of making a ruling and referring. I don't know.

MS. WHICHER: All right. It is a matter that I would like to give some thought to and see whether it is a matter that we believe we may want to submit some evidence to the Board on in the form of evidence in support of a motion to expand the litigation of the reinspection program beyond Hatfield and Hunter. I would like to give that some consideration and review some evidence that I have in my office.

JUDGE SMITH: All right.

MR. MILIER: Well, Judge Smith, excuse me. It

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seems to me that if there is a ruling that limits the scope of the reopened hearing to Hatfield and Hunter that -- I don't know whether the motion would be classified as a motion to add a new contention or to reopen the evidentiary record, but it would be something apart from the process that we are

JUDGE SMITH: Well, perhaps not, but in the meantime I would like to proceed on some type of recognizable organization. We can't discuss every aspect with respect to every issue. For now we will take up what we believe to be the mandated issues. And, within those mandated issues, what are the sub issues. Then we will come to your day. We haven't come to that yet.

MS. WHICHER: All right. Okay.

MR. MILLER: All right.

MS. WHICHER: I had thought we had come to it and passed it.

JUDGE SMITH: No, it began with the utility. For your -- well, we will come to yours.

(Brief pause.)

engaged in this afternoon.

All right. I invited any comments. Again, I don't wish to suggest that by asking these questions, particularly this last question, do we believe that the inference to be drawn from sampling is necessarily inadequate, but it is just that that is one area where there should be a full evidentiary

presentation. Well, do we believe one way or the other that the sampling inference is inadequate, but we just want all there is. Well, take that with a bit of judgment too. Okay. Anything more on the second issue?

(No response.)

All right. The third issue is the relationship of deficiencies identified during the reinspection program through a trend analysis. We have already ruled on the intervenor's position which is "While unclear, intervenors assume that this is an item Edison wishes to explain in greater detail than it bothered to in August and, as such, is not an appropriate topic for relitigation."

I see that the staff believes it is an appropriate sub issue. I see from monitoring the arguments on appeal that the applicant believed — counsel for the applicant believed that we had confused a formal trend analysis, which was alluded to during the evidentiary hearing, which I hesitate to describe, but as I recall it was a formal way to identify problems which may arise in construction, as compared our concern that documentation practices may have interfered with a trend in the reinspection program. And, in that sense, we simply meant a trend is a trend, as you might find it in the dictionary.

If you would have a situation, for example, where an inspector's work is being reinspected to determine whether

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he meets the pass rate for the period of time, and if the documentation as to the results of that reinspection is not reliable you have a reliable trend of that inspector's work. Maybe it's a bad word but we didn't mean that much by it. It is just that --

MR. MILLER: Yes, sir. I think the reason that I included this as a possible subject for a reopened record was the statement that is found in the initial decision which referred to the documentation practices of Hatfield, and perhaps Hunter as well -- I am looking for it but can't find it right now -- said that that would defeat the trend analysis which I believe the Board believed to be the main purpose of the reinspection program.

JUDGE SMITH: All right.

MR. MILLER: I think those were the words that were used in the initial decision.

JUDGE SMITH: Well, on page 247, paragraph d.3.1.4, we stated that as we have noted throughout this decision a system of maintaining documentation of nonconforming conditions is central to the reliable tracking and trending of nonconforming conditions. Is that the statement?

MR. MILLER: No, sir. Let me see if I can't find it quickly.

(Brief pause.)

It is found at the bottom of page 275, sir. It is

finding d.3.8.0.

(Brief pause.)

JUDGE SMITH: All right. Yes, we did use the word trend analysis. And here you wish to explain that trend analysis, as that term was used in the evidence in this case, was not the objective of that inspection program.

MR. MILLER: I would just -- let me clarify.

Deficiencies that were observed during the reinspection program itself, there were at least two paths that they followed. In each instance there was a nonconformance report issued and that nonconformance report got into the overall quality assurance trend analysis program. In addition, the individual deficiencies that were found in the reinspection program were reviewed, and I don't know whether you call it a formal trend analysis program or not, but they were reviewed to see if there were trends, if you will, that suggested areas for further exploration.

We would be happy to present evidence on both subjects if that, you know, is what the Board was concerned about.

JUDGE SMITH: I'm sorry. I will just ask you to repeat your statement. Just say it again.

MR. MILLER: The deficiencies that were identified during the reinspection program followed two paths. In one path a formal Commonwealth Edison Company NCR was issued to

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track the deficiency. And, it was then -- it then became a part of the overall quality assurance program trend analysis.

JUDGE SMITH: That is one purpose of it.

MR. MILLER: That was one path that was followed by the deficiency. That was not the main purpose of the reinspection program.

JUDGE SMITH: Right.

MR. MILLER: In addition, the deficiency --

JUDGE SMITH: The trend analysis in that sense

made a management tool for construction purposes --

MR. MILLER: Right.

JUDGE SMITH: -- in quality assurance?

MR. MILLER: Which encompassed many more deficiencies observed during construction than simply those that came up during the reinspection program.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes.

MR. MILLER: All right. In addition then, the deficiencies that were identified during the reinspection program were analyzed by the responsible individuals to see if there was -- I don't know -- some sort of widespread and recurring type of deficiencies which indicated that further investigations ought to be taken within the scope of the reinspection program itself. I don't know whether you call that a trend analysis or not but, as I say, we would be prepared to address both subject matters assuming that that

is what the Board or that that is what was troubling the Board when it authored paragraph d.3.3.0 of its initial decision.

MS. WHICHER: Your Honor, I must repeat that this particular paragraph, as I recall it, has to do with the findings of Mr. Stanish's audit. And, the fact that Hunter and Hatfield were not issuing appropriate documentation. And, it was not getting into any trend analysis. So, I think Mr. Miller's testimony about trend analyses is simply beside the point. The fact that that was at issue was that Mr. Stanish had audited the program and he found problems with what Hatfield and Hunter were doing with their documentation.

Now, to the extent that Mr. Miller wants to introduce evidence about how that deficiency was corrected, I don't have any objection to that.

JUDGE SMITH: Okay. I think maybe perhaps the discussion itself indicates the need to clarify it but I will tell you what the Board's particular concern is. Whether you use the word trend or not it was that did unreliable documentation, if such situation existed, as we found that it did, interfere with reliability of the inspection program as it demonstrated the skills of the inspectors.

And, of course, there was another purpose too.

And, that is the Staff viewed the reinspection program as
not only a test of the inspectors but also a test of the work.

Now, the evidence is not perfectly clear that that was an essential ingredient of it, but they were using it for that purpose too.

MR. MILLER: With that statement I think that I understand what the Board's interest is and would be prepared to present evidence on that subject.

JUDGE SMITH: All right. Anything further on that point?

(No response.)

Item number four, "A number of Hatfield inspectors required recertification and retraining at the inception of the recertification program." The intervenor makes the same objection. The Staff says that that is an appropriate issue. It certainly is one with the Board. I will point out, however, that this goes beyond the required. Unless I have overlooked it I see nothing in the remanding order of the Appeal Board which requires us to inquire into the recertification program.

MR. MILLER: Well, I did not propose, unless the Board wishes to hear evidence on it, to go back over the details of the recertification program, although there is an Appeal Board question which deals with a time interval --

JUDGE SMITH: Oh, that is correct.

MS. WHICHER: Yes, Your Honor.

MR. MILLER: -- between the time the recertification

JUDGE SMITH: That is correct.

MR. MILLER: Perhaps this point number four is not very artfully stated. It really is the relationship between the number of Hatfield inspectors requiring recertification and retraining as that relates to the reinspection program.

That is the issue that --

MS. WHICHER: The number -- I'm sorry -- made no sense to me -- whether Mr. Miller is backing off his position since the Board indicated that it didn't view the recertification portion of the reinspection program --

JUDGE SMITH: Well, I was wrong. I can see quite clearly on page 29 the Appeal Board -- midway down the first partial paragraph -- the Appeal Board stated that inasmuch as the reinspection program only covered inspectors certified up to September, 1982 and the recertification program was not completed until early 1983 has the applicant insured that inspectors certified between these dates are capable of performing their tasks.

MS. WHICHER: Your Honor, I don't see the relationship between that statement and suggestion number four by Commonwealth Edison. Now, suggestion number four, they have already put on evidence probably half and about half required retraining and recertification. The statement by the Appeal Board on page 29, in my opinion, refers to the

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argument made in the intervenor's brief about the number of inspectors who seem to slip through the cracks of the recertification program.

I don't see that number four in Edison's list is related to the slipping through the cracks argument that we made in our brief.

MR. MILLER: No, I didn't mean to suggest that it was, Judge Smith. I was really trying to pick up on a concern expressed by this Board in its initial decision on page 300 in paragraph d.4.3.6. And, I will state that the concern in the initial decision is somewhat obliquely stated but it comes in a discussion of the Board's conclusions with respect to quality assurance and the Board's conclusions regarding the reinspection program. In that sense, when reading the initial decision for the first time, the concern expressed about the number of Hatfield inspectors that were found to require retraining and retesting seemed out of place. And, the reason for including this item number four was to try and make a determination as to whether further explanation of the relationship between the number of inspectors that required that retesting and retraining and the reinspection program itself was necessary.

I should state that the underlying premise of the reinspection program is that Commonwealth Edison Company and its contractors was unable to demonstrate to the satisfaction

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of the staff that any of the inspectors were properly certified. The premise of the reinspection program is that the qualifications of each inspector was indeterminate. And, it was for that reason that we went back and looked at their work prior to the date when the recertification was accomplished.

The reason for including item number four was to, if the Board wished to hear evidence on this, clear up the relationship between the need for recertifying inspectors and the reinspection program which assumed that none of them had been properly certified.

MS. WHICHER: Well, Your Honor, then if indeed Mr. Miller's description now of what number four means is why at least half the Hatfield inspectors were found to need retesting and retraining and their work was not included in the reinspection program, if he means to explain why that fact happened, then I agree that evidence should be heard on that fact.

MR. MILLER: I don't believe that there is any evidence of record nor is it a fact that those individuals' work was excluded from the reinspection program.

MS. WHICHER: But not all of these inspectors -
JUDGE SMITH: No, the statement is that they were
not included or I mean not specifically included.

MR. MILLER: Not specifically, that is correct.

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MS. WHICHER: I would like to hear evidence on that. I think that is a perfectly appropriate --

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JUDGE SMITH: Well, not only would you like to hear evidence on it but you did hear evidence on it because you cross-examined on that point during the hearing.

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MS. WHICHER: But not quite -- there was no evidence given as to why they were not included. As I recall there was no specific reason. They just weren't.

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JUDGE SMITH: The testimony as to how they were selected was quite clear and not much in dispute, including Mr. Forney's addition to the sample. And you cross-examined I know -- I wouldn't estimate how much -- but you cross-examined significantly establishing the point that the sample did not necessarily include those who weren't qualified. And, you briefed it at length.

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I think we know the answer to the question. It was not the basis for the sampling. If Commonwealth Edison wishes to present evidence on that point I think they should be permitted to. I don't see that the Board requires it. I think that the record is clear on how the sample was selected. I also think that you framed the issue here, the number of Hatfield inspectors requiring recertification and retraining, about half or almost half. I don't know. If you are going

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to change it to 40 percent or 60 percent I don't know if that is going to be any big deal. The significance to the Board was twofold.

One, it did seem like large numbers. And, two, it seemed significant that -- oh, what is the man's name -- MS. WHICHER: Stanish.

JUDGE SMITH: Mr. Stanish did not have that information more exactly. We would hear evidence on it if you wish to present it pursuant to our discussion and put a particular or for a particular interest would be with respect to the contractors who would be the subject of the reinspection program is that where inspectors failed in the reinspection program, if any did, did they go back to the certification package to see if the certification package was accurate.

That is a very narrow point but is a point of interest that occurred to the Board. Is that helpful?

MR. MILLER: Yes, sir, although I will state for the record that I do not believe that any inspector from any contractor -- well, I can't say that -- but certainly none from Hatfield or Hunter failed to meet the 90 or 95 percent pass rate in the reinspection program.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes. You might expect in this reopened hearing that we have not absorbed the Board notification. I mean we have all read it but we are not

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competent and it will have to be explained to us in the reopened hearing. I understand generally the last report was that both Hatfield and Hunter did not have any that failed to meet it.

MS. WHICHER: After six months.

JUDGE SMITH: But that has got to be subject to litigation. Is there anything else on item number four?

(No response.)

Item number five is Hunter documentation practices regarding discrepant conditions identified during the reinspection program. That is a good issue and we have got to hear about it, notwithstanding intervenor's objection to it. The Staff agrees that that is a good issue or a satisfactory issue. Any questions on that?

(No response.)

(No response.)

No. 6 is further evidence regarding possible fraudulent practices by contractors in certification of quality control and quality assurance personnel.

MR. MILLER: Judge Smith, let me just -- I don't mean to interrupt, but I believe that a fair reading of the Board's findings on that issue is that Commonwealth Edison Company prevailed. Nonetheless, the Board was obviously troubled and dissatisfied with the content of the evidentiary presentation. This is an issue where as far as Commonwealth Edison Company is concerned, we are content with the evidentiary record, we are content with the Board's findings with possible further review by the Appeal Board and the Commission, or review by the court.

But having said all that, if there remains concern that perhaps it rises to a greater level than is expressed in the decision, we would be prepared to address that concern, if you want us to.

JUDGE SMITH: You say you prevailed on that issue, and as I recall our initial decision, you pointed out that in our clarification order for the reopened hearing, that we said that no new inspections need be conducted. That is to be distinguished between our comments that the evidence, I guess, is in dispute -- don't hold me to too precise a memory of it -- it has to be distinguished between the

finding that Commonwealth Edison had made no inspection for fraudulent practices.

MS. WHICHER: Neither found nor looked for.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes, right.

MR. MILLER: There is an earlier section in your finding where you discuss Mr. Shewsky's testimony about general inspections that were conducted in the contractor certification practices. So there is evidence in the record that no one had examined Mr. Shewsky on that, and as I say, I think that the ultimate conclusion of the Board with respect to fraudulent conduct was that you did not find that any existed.

JUDGE SMITH: That is correct, that is what we found. I just did not accept your characterization that you had prevailed on that issue, and I don't know if our decision can be dissected quite that clean, Mr. Miller. You know, prevailed or didn't prevail.

I thought it was significant that Mr. Stannish -it was his testimony which is cited there in the initial
decision -- did testify that other than auditing, I think,
some training classes, that that is about what the company
did. Whatever our finding says, it speaks for itself. I
don't want to try to rewrite or redefine our initial
decision.

I think you would do well to add evidence on

that issue. The question would be with respect to which contractors. I think that any evidence of fraudulent quality assurance practices, if any exist, must be weighed or must be looked at, in addition to a reinspection program. It would be difficult to explain a concrete nexus in a vacuum between the reliability of the reinspection program and the existence of fraud in a vacuum.

But, logically, it seems to me that both of those factors should be looked at.

MR. MILLER: Judge Smith, it is certainly possible, albeit not likely, that my definition of fraud and yours may not coincide. I take it in the legal sense of the word a misrepresentation of a material fact made with intent to deceive.

If something more expansive than that definition is contemplated by your use of the words "fraudulent conduct," that will shape the scope of our evidentiary presentation as well.

JUDGE SMITH: I think we are getting to the area here as to which Ms. Whicher has been warning the parties. I know what fraud is. I think you have described the way we would understand it, and I would say if you have some evidence, that you'd better bring it out.

MR. MILLER: Yes, sir.

JUDGE SMITH: Because I do think that there is a

logical connection, if there is any fraud, between the reliability of the reinspection program, assuming a factual connection.

That doesn't really say what I am trying to express. It is difficult to express it in a void unless it is in context. If the reinspection program somehow depends in whole or in part on fraudulent records, then you'd wonder if the reinspection program is valid.

Do we have a situation where the quality assurance manager cheats on his travel voucher? I mean, now, really -- I don't know. You are going to have to look at the context of the facts. The question is which contractors? And I would say whether it is a factual nexus between fraud or any record on reliability and the reinspection program -- I'm broadening it now, you'd better pay attention.

Excuse me. Do you want an opportunity to consult?

MR. MILLER: May I, for just a second?

(Counsel conferring.)

MR. MILLER: I'm sorry, Judge Smith. Excuse me.
You said there was something I ought to be paying attention
to, and I wasn't. I apologize.

JUDGE SMITH: You asked earlier if we viewed fraud as being something broader, and I certainly described circumstances in which I believe fraud could be related to the validity of the reinspection program. But then the

same logical procession would take you to any unreliability in records which you are aware of, which would affect reliability of the reinspection program would be germane.

So I don't know where we've arrived at. I don't know if I can give you any more guidance.

MS. WHICHER: Judge Smith, is it my understanding that the scope of this proceeding would include, based on your last comment, any unreliability of any record dealing with the reinspection program, no matter what contractor?

JUDGE SMITH: The Appeal Board has mandated a full evidentiary hearing on the reliability of the reinspection program. Certainly reliability of documents upon which the reinspection program is grounded would be relevant to that issue. Fraud would also be relevant to it, if it is relevant.

Couldn't somebody help me?

MS. WHICHER: Your Honor, let me try it. Let me try it.

If the fraud relates to an aspect of the reinspection program on certification of an inspection or a worker or a welder, for example, then that type of fraud would be relevant to what the Board wants to hear.

However, using your example, if a quality assurance manager cheats on his travel vouchers, that is completely unrelated, as far as I know, to the reinspection

program and need not be presented. Is that --

JUDGE SMITH: That sums up my view, yes.

MS. WHICHER: Okay.

JUDGE SMITH: I don't know why, but I am concerned that I have caused a problem or left a void or something here. I need some reassurance that I haven't.

MR. MILLER: Well, I think Ms. Whicher's formulation really broadened the scope of what we have been discussing earlier, in the sense that she included certification packages, I believe, and welders' records, when really the scope of the reinspection program, as I said, assumed that the certification of everybody subject to the program was indeterminate.

JUDGE SMITH: That's right. We know what the relevance of the certification program was within the relationship.

MS. WHICHER: Your Honor, I put in that point specifically -- and I'm not trying to trick anyone -- but if in fact, as I believe part of the reinspection program included not only were the inspectors doing their j.b, were they able to do their job, but were there trends in some particular workers who were not able to do their job well, I believe that that is a fruitful inquiry for fraud as well. If a welder consistently fails -- consistently miswelds or has consistent bad welds, failing welds, then perhaps that

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welder's certification package has been fraudulently put together.

MR. MILLER: Excuse me, but we've never represented that the reinspection program had anything to do with the crafts people, and there was no representation ever made that there would be a check of those certification packages or that the work of a particular welder would somehow be singled out. It was only the inspectors that were subject to the reinspection program.

MS. WHICHER: I understand that. But. your Honor, my understanding was that the Region considered that the inspection program went beyond that and would in fact look at crafts people that it felt were not up to snuff.

JUDGE SMITH: That was our finding, except that we found somewhat in a different direction; that is, allegation as to poor craftsmanship might be resolved by the reinspection program.

MR. MILLER: There were three objects that were described in the initial decision and by the Appeal Board as well in terms of what the reinspection program was supposed to accomplish:

First of all, it was supposed to demonstrate that inspectors were qualified.

Secondly, it would permit some conclusions about the quality of the work generally.

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And, third, it would be used by the Regional Staff to dispose of certain allegations. But that is a far cry from saying that it was to check the certification packages or, indeed, the qualifications of any specific craft people or welder of any sort.

MS. WHICHER: Well, Mr. Miller has overstated my case. If you look in the second two examples, the quality of the work and being used by the Staff to dispose of allegations, if in fact the quality of the work shows that particular welders were consistently failing, then that to me would be a fruitful area for Commonwealth Edison to inquire as to whether that welder had been fraudulently certified.

I am not trying to make the statement that the reinspection program demanded recertification or review of certification packages of crafts people.

JUDGE SMITH: I wonder if all this discussion is necessary. I think we are talking here about the reinspection program. We did not litigate -- I agree with Mr. Miller, we did not litigate any aspect of checking the credentials of welders. I don't see that even as a practical direction to go in. I don't think you do, either.

MS. WHICHER: Well, your Honor, I would like to have the Region's view, particularly Mr. Hayes, because I believe that is where I got that idea. And if I am

mistaken, I take back what I have been saying. But my belief was that the reinspection program results were to be used to check on the quality of work and to see if there were trends in certain crafts people whose work was consistently below quality.

JUDGE SMITH: The point that I thought Mr. Miller was making, and with which I agree, is it may very well be that may be another issue, and that is worker allegation issues and that type of consideration. We haven't come to that yet, but with respect to the reinspection program, I don't see -- with respect to that narrow area, I don't see any point in inquiring into worker certification packages. I just don't think it is practical. It was not a part of the original litigation, it was not a part of our initial decision. But the more we talk about it, the more I think that we are analyzing it too finely.

I think that when the Appeal Board remanded to us the issue of the adequacy and reliability of the reinspection program, I think that it has become your responsibility then not only to tell us about the reinspection program, but also to come forward with any evidence that you have which would indicate that the inspection program is not reliable, be it fraud, be it sloppiness, inaccurate records, or whatever.

MR. MILLER: I understand that.

Excuse me. I didn't mean to cut you off.

I really, just for the sake of the record, have to say one more thing in the nature of the reinspection program. Individual crafts persons' deficiencies probably never surfaced because, by nature, they were inspected once, and then passed, presumably they were rectified, and they were reinspected. And the whole program was organized around inspectors, not around individual crafts people.

JUDGE SMITH: As I recall -- yes, ma'am?

MS. WHICHER: I think the Region can answer this.

JUDGE SMITH: And if I forget, I am sure I can count on you to remind me.

MS. WHICHER: I'm sorry, your Honor, I didn't mean to be rude.

JUDGE SMITH: As I recall, there was a considerable amount of difficulty, at least with respect to Hatfield, because of the recordkeeping on identifying which inspectors did the work.

MR. MILLER: That is correct. That is correct.

JUDGE SMITH: Let alone who the welder -- although that may have been a different problem. As I recall, that was unrelated. That was followed according to the type of work.

All right, with that observation, then you want to hear what the Staff has to say on this point?

MS. WHICHER: Yes, because if I am mistaken, I will withdraw my comments. I believe I got that impression

from Mr. Hayes and Mr. Forney.

MR. RAWSON: Mr. Hayes and perhaps Mr. Forney as well gave testimony on the record before the Board last summer to the effect that the reinspection program would provide a wealth of data on the certification of the inspectors, but also on the quality of the work. And what Mr. Hayes testified to -- and I'm sorry, I don't have the record transcript at my fingertips -- was that the Staff would be examining that data and, if in fact there were indications that there were problems with the crafts people's work -- welds, for example -- the Staff then left open the possibility that it would examine further whether a pattern existed as to a particular welder.

But I don't think Mr. Hayes ever got into the question of going back into certification packages of welders and things of that sort.

MS. WHICHER: I'm not saying that hedid. And Mr. Rawson's recitation of the testimony is exactly what I was referring to. And I repeat again, I am not claiming that there was any inference that crafts people's certification packages were to be reviewed as a result of the reinspection program.

JUDGE SMITH: Ms. Whicher, I am afraid I have

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lost the track of your argument now.

To retrace it, we said a moment ago that we are overanalyzing this Item No. 6 by selecting, for example, fraudulent practices. But the responsibility now will be upon the Applicant and upon the Staff when they present evidence on the reinspection program to present also evidence as to reasons why the reinspection program does not accomplish what it was intended to do, and what the Staff expected it was going to use it for. If it includes welders, that is fine.

Does that satisfy your scope of No. 6?

MS. WHICHER: Yes.

JUDGE SMITH: Anything further on No. 6?

(No response.)

No. 8.

MR. MILLER: Did we pass over No. 7?

JUDGE SMITH: Yes, I have it. Disposition of allegations as of August 10th, 1983. Intervenors would agree that it is appropriate, but should not be limited to the disposition of allegations, nor to those open as of August 10, 1983.

MR. MILLER: Judge Smith, excuse me. The reason for including that was the statement in the Board's initial decision that the existence of the open allegations was a matter of added concern. I believe those are the

Board's words.

Once again, as the Staff points out, and quite correctly, virtually all the allegations except those that are within the purview of OI, have now been dispositioned. This is like No. 6. If the Board believes that further evidence on what has happened to those allegations since the Board heard about them last August is appropriate, then there ought to be additional evidence in the record.

MS. WHICHER: Your Honor, I have two points:

First, I don't believe that the disposition of the allegation is what ought to control this particular issue. And, as the Board noted in its initial decision, there in fact were allegations by workers that ought to have been substantiated by the Staff and in fact were not, and I refer --

JUDGE SMITH: Wait a minute. Would you restate that, please.

MS. WHICHER: Yes. That there were allegations, worker allegations, that ought to have been substantiated by the Staff that were not substantiated by the Staff, specifically Mr. Smith's tabling allegation is a case in point.

I believe the fact that the Staff has substantiated or not substantiated an allegation, while relevant, ought not to govern whether that allegation is the subject of

further litigation.

JUDGE SMITH: So what do you want? Just --

MS. WHICHER: I don't think that it ought to be limited to the disposition of the allegations, whether the

Staff has substantiated or not substantiated it.

Secondly, I don't believe it should be limited to allegations that were open as of the close of the record. There are allegations that have come in, in the meantime, and those also ought to be the subject of litigation and we will be getting to those, I think, when we get to my list.

MR. RAWSON: Judge Smith, I have some additional words as well, unless you have something specific.

I think that we were quite clear in our May 23rd letter on our position with respect to these allegations. The Board, after hearing the information it could last summer, said that these matters ought to go through the normal Staff inspection process and the investigation process, and they should be dealt with as new information on a case-by-case basis, as the reports became available to the parties.

Now in the April 16th, 1984 motion of the Staff for protective order and for release of portions of in camera transcripts in this proceeding, the Staff supplied an affidavit of Kevin Connaughton, one of the resident

inspectors at the Byron Station. And in that affidavit we set forth the status of all of the allegations that were in the Staff's hands for inspection that were open as of the close of the hearing last year.

We identified the disposition of those matters.

We identified the inspection reports in which those matters were to be found. Those inspection reports have been served on all the parties.

It seems to me that rather than articulating a broad issue such as all allegations or all allegations that were open at the close of the hearing, the thing the Board ought to be asking the parties is that they review that material, and if there is a specific allegation as to disposition that a party believes ought to be litigated that is within the scope of the proceeding or not, the party ought to be bring it forward and let's talk about whether the specific allegation and the specific disposition ought to be litigated, rather than trying to articulate something in general. The information is in the record and we ought to deal with it as information, rather than as some general class of "allegations."

Now, one additional comment I should have mentioned at the outset as a preliminary matter, with respect to those that are in the hands of the Office of Investigations, you will recall that I informed the Board

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and the parties during our prehearing conference telephone call about three weeks ago, that I had been informed by OI that the investigation report would be out within two weeks.

I was informed this morning by Roger Fortuna, the Deputy Director of the Office of Investigations, that the report will be out early next week. I will see that the parties get it.

JUDGE SMITH: Okay. Well, our last ruling was that we would take allegations on a case-by-case basis. I see no reason to change that. I think that about the most guidance the Board can provide is that we don't want any raw allegations unless they are serious or have safety significance and they are a matter of concern to the Staff. But we certainly don't want a listing -- I don't know what has happened at Region III, but a simple listing of allegations will be of no value to the Board or the parties or the record. Uninvestigated and uninspected allegations.

Inspected allegations and investigated allegations I assume will continue to be provided to the parties under the Board notification procedure. With respect to those, the Board will see if we believe that we want to have evidence on them, and I think previous guidance given to Intervenors is still valid. We will take it up on a case-by-case basis.

Now what better guidance can we give you as to

those open as of August 10th? We are going to have those, I believe, in due course.

MR. RAWSON: I'm sorry, Judge, I missed the last comment. I apologize.

JUDGE SMITH: I'm wondering what better guidance the Board can give.

MR. RAWSON: Judge Smith, the question about something you just said. I apologize. Was the Board indicating that the Board is not interested in receiving Board notifications from the Staff, for example, about uninspected allegations unless they are serious?

JUDGE SMITH: Yes. Right. We do not want raw uninspected allegations.

MR. RAWSON: Even on a Board notification basis?

JUDGE SMITH: Well, Board notification basis with respect to raw allegations is a very complicated problèm, and the various components of the Commission are now trying to resolve just what there might be -- the standards might be. It is being left up to individual Boards. As I understand it right now, the Staff has a very low threshold for forwarding worker allegations to Boards, and in some cases it may forward all of them.

MR. RAWSON: Yes, sir. I guess I am stating we take a broad view of our responsibilities to notify, and we try to err on the side of notification.

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1 JUDGE SMITH: The point that this Board is making is the mere fact that an allegation has been made 2 3 does not place a duty upon the Staff to bring it to our attention. The mere fact of an allegation. There has 4 to be a threshold somewhat higher than that. We don't want any frivolous allegations. If you believe that they 6 meet the traditional Board notification standards, and that is they have -- they are a concern of the Staff and they have potential safety significance, I guess you will have 10 to bring them to our attention. We should not receive allegations that have -- you need not send them that say --11 they're cumulative and they've already been inspected and 12 found not to be a problem, they're too general to be of any 13 14 use, or even if true, they're just not important. I mean you can use some judgment. That is with respect to 15 uninvestigated and uninspected allegations. 16

We would expect the Board notification procedure as to inspected and investigated allegations to continue.

I think I have digressed from the guidance asked for on this issue, however.

MR. RAWSON: Well, it is useful to us, sir, and we appreciate it.

MR. MILLER: Judge Smith, I have got a question about a comment that you made before you addressed the question of raw allegations, as you characterized it.

Did I understand you, sir, to say that the

Board would be considering itself the investigated allegations
and advising the parties as to whether there were any on a

case-by-case basis, as to which it wished to hear evidence?

JUDGE SMITH: Yes. We have been reading the inspection reports as they come in, and we will reread them, I hope timely. We haven't seen the Office of Investigations we have not -- we don't know what significance those might have, but we do not foreclose the possibility of the Board seeing an inspection report on an allegation and asking that it be the subject of a reopened hearing.

MR. MILLER: Thank you.

JUDGE SMITH: As to the Intervenor, however,
Intervenor has already been given guidance, and I just don't
see any reason to change that guidance, Ms. Whicher, that
you do it on a case-by-case basis.

MS. WHICHER: The problem the Interveors have is that we are not privy to the Staff's investigation, and if we believe the Staff's investigation technique has precluded the Staff from substantiating an allegation that would ordinarily be substantiated, we have no way of even delving into that. Therefore, the bare inspection report does us no good. We have to wait until the Staff witness is on the stand.

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JUDGE SMITH: I'd help you if --

MS. WHICHER: No, I am talking -- let's separate this now into the case-by-case, which is my understanding -- correct me if I am wrong. The allegations that were open as of August 10 that have now all been inspected and investigated, except for the OI allegations. Intervenors have no way of taking the Staff's I&E reports that either substantiate or do not substantiate tose allegations and making a judgment on the basis of that report alone, whether we feel it is an item that ought to be litigated, without taking the deposition or cross examining the investigator.

JUDGE SMITH: Well, isn't that the nature of all of the adjudications, litigations of the NRC? I mean you have different problems, different levels of discovery rights as hearings progress, as time goes on. How is this different from traditional NRC practice?

MS. WHICHER: All right. Well, then, I guess at this point I would move the Board for leave to take the deposition of theinspector on all the inspections that have been completed on the allegations that were open as of August 10th.

JUDGE SMITH: Just blanket leave?

MS. WHICHER: Yes, to depose --

JUDGE SMITH: No, you are going to have to -this is an ongoing practice. These men are professional

investigators, professional inspectors. They inspect daily, all the time. They produce reports in the matter of due course in their business. You look at those reports, and if those reports justify further inquiry, you have to make your case.

MS. WHICHER: Would the Board be willing to give me some guidance as to what type of case --

JUDGE SMITH: Certainly not. Just as we won't tell Mr. Miller what he has to do to get the ticket, we are not going to tell you what you have to do to keep him from getting it.

MS. WHICHER: Well, your Honor, I believe that the Board is coming awfully close to giving Mr. Miller advice or opinions, and I hoped for the same type of guidance from this Board as to what sort of showing --

JUDGE SMITH: How can I? How can I? I don't know what the allegation or inspection report is going to say. What kind of advice could I conceivably give you? Suggest some guidance.

MS. WHICHER: See, the problem we have with the reports, your Honor, is that very often they are so sketchy that we cannot tell what type of investigation was done.

Now if we submit to you the report and say we cannot tell what type of investigation is done, we would like to depose the investigator, then that is --

JUDGE SMITH: I don't think we have the authority to do that. I think you have to make a showing on a case-by-case basis. That's the --

MS. WHICHER: But, you see, Your Honor, we are limited by what is in the report.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes, that's right. This is the duly constituted NRC Staff who has the statutory duty of inspecting these places and making reports on them. The discovery rules provide the basis for your inquiry into the Staff's activity, and others.

We simply cannot, even if we were so inclined, which we are not, give you the blanket authority to depose Staff inspectors as to their reports. You have a showing to make.

In the first place, we have the Executive Director for Operations who has the right to designate who the Staff witnesses for a hearing and depositions would be, and you have to make a deposition under 2.720 that you need the deposition of a named person before you have that right.

And the Board has no right to give you the blanket -- to waive -- we have no right to make a blanket waiver of the Staff's prerogatives under the discovery rules. Those discovery rules are well thought out, but even if they're not, we are bound by them.

MS. WHICHER: Would the Board then allow

standard.

interrogatories to the Staff, so that I may at least discover the identities and basic information about the scope of the Staff's investigation of these allegations?

JUDGE SMITH: If we had allegations, one of them popped up, I remember it, it sticks out quite well -- what is it, this plant is going to be another Zimmer.

MS. WHICHER: That's not the type of -
JUDGE SMITH: That is exactly the point. That's
exactly the point I'm making. Now you can give us a

MS. WHICHER: That is not the type of allegation
I am interested in pursuing, your Honor. I have limited
time constraints as well.

JUDGE SMITH: Well, I don't see any possibility of us giving you a blank check. I don't see any possibility of us giving you a standard. I just can't think of any. If you want to give it a try for a standard, I don't recommend that you do it, but we'll listen. But we cannot do it in advance. I think that you know that. I'm certain that you are very well versed in Commission disdovery law. I think you should recognize as a matter of practicality we can't.

We will leave this discussion with the observation that you are invited to provide a standard.

Have we given sufficient guidance on that? I believe we have. We have given a lot.

(Pause.)

I guess there is no further discussion on No. 7.

No. 8, Commonwealth Edison's general control of its pipe contractors. This I am sure you can see if the Board should accept that, I am sure you can see perhaps history revisited. You remember the testimony of Mr. Stannish who described the general inspection program and then we had the problem of, well, if he testified about that, Intervenors can address it in its entirety, and I don't think that is where you want to go. Nor does the Board.

MR. MILLER: Judge Smith, what I was particularly referring to in suggesting this as a possible topic for the reopened hearings was the observation that the Licensing Board made in its initial decision that Commonwealth Edison has freely availed itself of its prerogative to delegate quality assurance functions to its contractors.

However, the company has not overseen the activities of those contractors the way it should, and then the Board made the further observation that as the hearing was coming to a close, you observed that the company was beginning to catch up in terms of its oversight of contractors.

Once again, this is one as to which we do not advocate that the Board receive further evidence, only inquire as to whether you wish further evidence on the subject.

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MS. WHICHER: Then I would move that it be withdrawn. The Board has heard evidence on it. That's what the QA litigation was all about.

JUDGE SMITH: Well, then, you and Mr. Miller are in agreement?

MS. WHICHER: That's right. I think you will find that he is trying to relitigate what has already gone on.

JUDGE SMITH: He doesn't want this.

MS. WHICHER: I don't know why he put it in his list, then.

MR. MILLER: Well, I thought I made it very clear why I created this list, and if there is, as there was with respect to the issue of possible fraudulent conduct by contractors, continuing concern on the Board's part as to which additional evidence would be appropriate, we would be prepared to present it.

JUDGE SMITH: The Board has no desire to relitigate the whole issue. We want to focus on the three contractors, unless there is a specific exception which we will discuss later. You can present testimony and I think it would be helpful if you would bring us up to date as to your delegation of quality assurance functions to those contractors and your oversight of them. I think that would be an appropriate area to go into.

As to your general practices, that I don't believe

1 is necessary. We stated the reason why we believe that 2 your controls were deficient in the initial decision. 3 No. 9. 4 Is there any more on 8? 5 No. 9, supplemental evidence regarding Hunter tabling practices and any pattern of nonconformance by 6 Hatfield. The Staff says, well, that is not necessary, because the reinspection program will take care of it. 10 Intervenors object for the continuing reason that it is an 11 attempt to relitigate. We think that that is important 12 information that the Board should have. 13 14

We are speaking -- we have -- No. 9 relates to the reinspection program -- no, no, No. 9 relates to pattern of tabling during construction -- during construction inspections, and No. 5 relates to the reinspection program.

MR. MILLER: Yes, sir.

JUDGE SMITH: No. 9 relates to, I think, our partial initial decision, page 176, according to my notes.

MR. MILLER: Yes, sir, that is where the discussion of Mr. Smith's allegations about tabling begin. JUDGE SMITH: Well, No. 5 would relate to 179,

page 179.

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MR. MILLER: Yes, sir. Finding D.1.45.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes. I think that I described an

important matter.

My notes also say look at Footnote 63 with respect to this issue, and I don't recall why.

Oh, all right. Look at No. 63. It gives us guidance, of course, if you haven't already looked at it. Footnote & says with regard to identified deficiencies in Hatfield and Hunter document control, the finding as a result of the reinspection program that the quality of work performed by these contractors is acceptable would indicate that these deficiencies did not adversely affect the quality of the product.

Well, that can pretty well apply across the board to most of these issues.

All right, is there anything further?

MR. MILLER: I'm sorry, sir, perhaps I just didn't catch it. Did you say that you wished supplemental evidence on the topics in --

JUDGE SMITH: I think so, yes.

MS. WHICHER: Your Honor, it seems to me that Footnote 63 indicates that such things as Hunter tabling practices ought not to be relitigated.

JUDGE SMITH: That's right. I don't think it says ought not to be, but could render those matters irrelevant. I think that is how I would read Footnote 63. I think Footnote 63 simply is a recognition, which we also made, of a

valid reinspection program is a demonstration that the
work was all right, and the record was all right -- the
records were all right, that everything was all right,

production was all right.

MR. MILLER: Judge Smith, just for further clarification, if I understand your comments, it really is that we should relate this subject matter to the findings of the reinspection program, and that is the evidence that you are looking for; is that correct?

MS. WHICHER: The tabling issue?

MR. MILLER: Well, that was a documentation deficiency.

JUDGE SMITH: I think -- yes, I think that

Footnote 63 is logical also. It is a command, too. It

tells us that even if there was an unacceptable tabling

program, that if the reinspection program demonstrates

that the work was -- the inspections were adequate, then

the tabling allegation becomes irrelevant. But, nevertheless,

I think that if your concern is that we didn't understand

the tabling practice, it would still be relevant. I don't

think things always fall so clean one way or the other.

MS. WHICHER: I take it, then, Your Honor, you wouldn't allow Intervenors to put in evidence on the tabling issue as well?

JUDGE SMITH: Anywhere the evidence goes, you may

follow it as a general rule. I'm trying to think of the 1. exceptions you are allowed. 2 3 (Laughter.) MS. WHICHER: I'll be thinking of some tonight. 4 JUDGE SMITH: Considering the relative burdens 5 and other controls. All right, is there any further guidance on items 7 1 through 9? 8 We haven't had a break. It's ten till 6:00. Shall we adjourn for the evening at 6:00? So obviously 10 we will have to come back tomorrow. 11 MS. WHICHER: It's ten to 5:00. It's a different 12 time schedule. We are willing to stay with you. I am 13 willing to go on Eastern time for this session if you like. 14 JUDGE SMITH: Well, let's work until 6:00 o'clock. 15 How about a five-minute break? Until 6:00 o'clock, central 16 time, Central Daylight time. 17 MS. WHICHER: All right, so we will be going 18 another hour. Fine. 19 (Recess.) 20 21 22 23 25

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JUDGE SMITH: May we resume, please, ladies and gentlemen.

Now we will begin with the Intervenors' list of proposed issues. The first item is protective information. I don't know how we can discuss it on its merits this afternoon, but we can discuss under the assumption that all participants are familiar with it.

MS. WHICHER: My understanding is that there will be some inspection reports out shortly. Perhaps the Staff could give us an update.

MR. RAWSON: Judge Smith, I would be happy to address the status of those in a general sense, given the parties are all aware of the -- certain of the parties are aware of the specifics, in terms of the status of them. However, in respect to dealing with them as one of the Intervenors' suggested issues, it seems to me that the Board's suggestion or ruling with respect to the allegations that were open as of August 31st of last year -- the principle involved there really ought to govern the disposition of these matters as well.

These are allegations which are in the process of being inspected. When the results become available, they will be provided to all parties and can be dealt with as new information at that time.

Having said that, let me tell you about the status.

There were two sets of allegations discussed in the April 11th Board notification from the Staff. As to the second set of those, those inspections have been completed and the Staff has reported on the results of its inspection in Inspection Report 84-19, which I understand has been released just in the last few days. Perhaps Intervenors --

MS. WHICHER: We have not received it.

MR. RAWSON: They should be receiving it shortly. We will be providing it to the Board very shortly. Since it is in the inspection report, I can give further specification and say those are the allegations relating to Johnson Controls. That is a matter of public record at this point.

With respect to the other set of allegations discussed in the April 11th notification, the Staff is working on those matters and it expects to take approximately another month in its inspection process.

MS. WHICHER: Your Honor, may we approach the bench?

JUDGE SMITH: Yes.

(Bench conference, off the record.)

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JUDGE SMITH: Ms. Whicher, would you care to make your statement?

MS. WHICHER: Yes. Well, I was requesting from the Staff a statement on the record as to when the inspection reports on the allegations that are presently under protective order are expected to be issued publicly.

MR. RAWSON: Judge Smith, we have provided in camera Board notifications to the Board on April 11th and April 16th of this year. Certain of the allegations discussed in those notifications have already been inspected, and the results of those inspections reported in Inspection Reports No. 84-13 and 84-19.

With respect to the remaining allegations, the matters discussed in the Board notification of April 11th, the Starf at the present time expects to take approximately another much in inspecting and analyzing and resolving those and pregring a report on those allegations.

With respect to the allegations which are the subject of the April 16th Board notification, the Staff -- the best estimate the Staff can give at this point is that we expect to have the matter reviewed and reported on in the July time frame. That is the best we can do on those at this point.

JUDGE SMITH: I guess we can return to the agenda

then.

Therefore, Issue No. 1, as proposed by the Intervenors, we cannot simply rule on it as an issue of the Board's making, of the Board's initiative until we have the reports, completed investigation reports.

As to whether Intervenors may make it an issue, we will just have to fall back on the previous guidance. You must convince the Board that it should be added.

Item No. 2 is an open matter, public matter.

MS. WHICHER: Your Honor, this is a motion to reopen the record that was never ruled on, I assume because the responses did not come in until shortly before -- in fact, I think I received the Staff's response the day after the initial decision was issued.

It is a motion that Intervenors filed December 22nd entitled "Motion to Reopen Record and For Order Imposing Commitments."

I have dropped the portion of the motion regarding imposing commitments. I understand the Staff's position on that.

The Staff's position on the remainder of it appears to be that it has been overtaken by events. My main concern that I am raising with Item 2 in my list concerns the Board notification filed by Commonwealth Edison concerning Mr. Koka, and to the extent that the Board agrees

that that is within the scope of the reinspection program,
since Mr. Koka did testify about the program to a certain
extent, I then believe it is encompassed within the Appeal
Board's order.

MR. MILLER: Excuse me. Just for the record,
Mr. Koka offered no testimony on the reinspection program.

He did speak to the recertification program and generally -and at Hatfield and to Mr. Hughes' certification specifically.

MS. WHICHER: And to the fraud issue, I believe.

MR. MILLER: But not as it related to any inspection data, only as it related to --

MS. WHICHER: But as it related to Mr. Hughes' certification.

MR. MILLER: That is correct.

It seems to me that this issue, once again, was thoroughly discussed in submissions of all the parties to the Board. It is our position that adding to the remanded hearing an issue as to the circumstances of Mr. Koka's termination at Hatfield Electric Company is not going to add anything to the record on quality assurance, and simply discusses a tangential issue as to which there has been no showing, or even a suggestion that it goes to his credibility as a witness before the Board.

MS. WHICHER: To the extent that Mr. Koka was in charge of the reinspection-recertification program at

Hatfield, until the time of his termination, I think it is very relevant, that issue.

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JUDGE SMITH: What type of evidentiary showing would you want?

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MS. WHICHER: Well, I have some discovery outstanding about this very question, and I would like more information as to the reasons for Mr. Koka's termination from his position, and would attempt to develop, if possible, any evidence as to exactly what effect he had on the program, any bad effect, if you will, before his termination. And

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whether that has been remedied.

don't want to put it on direct.

stances of Mr. Koka's termination.

want to put this as a --

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JUDGE SMITH: You want that as a port of the utility's showing?

discovery and cross examination, I'm -- you know, if they

Exactly what would you like for the Board to do? Do you

encompassed within the reinspection program, the circum-

MS. WHICHER: Just merely that this is

MS. WHICHER: Well, to the extent I get it on

JUDGE SMITH: Would you be more practical?

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JUDGE SMITH: I think that your *esponse,
Mr. Miller, misses the thrust of it. You argue that there
is nothingabout his separation which would go to his

credibility as a witness during the hearing. That may be the case, I don't know. Then you argue that his testimony was more narrow than the reinspection program, which comports with our memory. I think that we commented, actually commented on the scope of his testimony, knowing that it was particularly to Mr. Hughes and recertification.

However, those events do not take away the fact that he was directing quality assurance official for Hatfield at the time.

MR. MILLER: I am not certain that that is accurate. There was a quality assurance manager above Mr. Koka at Hatfield.

JUDGE SMITH: Well, that is the point that I thought the record was a little bit confused on. So, therefore, if there is relevance to Mr. Koka's competence, to the reinspection program, why it seems to me something you would have to address.

MR. MILLER: If that is the Board's ruling, why, then, we will.

JUDGE SMITH: And that would have fallen in a broader request earlier, too, I believe. But it doesn't seem to me that if the reinspection program at Hatfield is an appropriate issue, that the Intervenors, as I recall the motion that Mr. Koka was -- as a matter of fact, his duties were changed, but it was at the instance of the NRC

Staff.

MS. WHICHER: I have the Board notification here,
your nor. I could read from that.

JUDGE SMITH: They were concerned that he had not established a good working relationship with the inspectors, and there was a morale problem.

MS. WHICHER: His ability to function effectively.

JUDGE SMITH: That's right, and the -- his ability and their abilities to function correctly. I think it is related to their efficiency and effectiveness in the reinspection program.

MR. MILLER: As I sit here today, I am not clear myself about Mr. Koka's role in the reinspection program itself.

JUDGE SMITH: Okay.

MR. MILLER: And I think I understand what the Board's interest in the circumstances of Mr. Koka's termination is. They are limited to any relationship that that termination, and the reasons for the termination may have to the implementation of the reinspection program at Hatfield.

Have I characterized that properly?

MS. WHICHER: Could you repeat that?

MR. MILLER: Why don't we let the reporter do it.

JUDGE SMITH: All right, would you read it back.

(Whereupon, the reporter read from the record, as requestel.)

JUDGE SMITH: This is an area where the potential for Mr. Koka to have information or to have a role relevant to the reinspection program is very substantial. He was the chief inspector, I guess, the highest one that we know about, and I also understand that he was -- held that role during a significant part of the reinspection program. I think under his direction they were actually performing some of the reinspections.

MR. MILLER: As I sit here, I cannot recall

-- his title changed at some point. He was quality control
superintendent, and then he was quality assurance superintendent
I simply don't know, as I said, what his role is. It is true
that in one sense he was --

MS. WHICHER: Quality assurance supervisor?

MR. MILLER: Quality assurance superintendent.

MS. WHICHER: According to your letter.

MR. MILLER: Yes.

JUDGE SMITH: And then he was the manager, subsequently. He testified he was the --

MR. MILLER: I believe that it was Mr. Buchanan, the gentleman whose qualifications were found to be lacking, who was the quality assurance manager, who was at the top of the hierarchy at Hatfield.

Well, I don't know quite what the role was, but we will find out and we will address the issue.

JUDGE SMITH: In any event, I do not believe that our discussion should lead to the conclusion that you will bring Mr. Koka here, or anybody else here, and explain why he was fired or reassigned, whatever the case was.

However, I believe that it is an area where Ms. Whicher should be allowed to inquire and find out.

Does that satisfy you, Ms. Whicher?

MS. WHICHER: Yes.

JUDGE SMITH: Is that agreeable to everyone?

Is that -- does anyone object to that approach?

(No response.)

Okay, preoperational testing results of NRC inspections.

MS. WHICHER: Judge Smith, if I might make some general remarks about Nos. -- I believe 3 through -- well, at least 3 through 10, which stemmed from the informal discussion that Intervenors and the Staff and attorneys for Edison had last week.

As I understand Mr. Miller's position, he believes that these are all beyond the scope of the Appeal Board's ruling. My position is that -- and I think the Board and Edison and the Staff will agree with this premise -- that events in the life of construction of a nuclear plant

cannot be frozen in time, and that new evidence is new evidence.

To the extent that the Appeal Board ruled that this Board erred by not leaving the record open, I believe the record should have been kept open to receive any new evidence that occurred from the date of the August hearings, when the record was closed and should not have been, until this date, and that is what is encompassed in the following items in my list.

Some of them are Board notifications, some of them pertain particularly to Hatfield Electric, and non-compliances against Hatfield for overstressing of cables, and for that reason, if for no other, we believe that because it is new evidence going to the quality assurance of Byron, it ought to be allowed in this remanded proceeding.

That position applies to the remainder of the items on the list on page 3 of my letter to the Board.

JUDGE SMITH: Your position you have taken, you are drawn in by the same -- well, let's hear from Mr. Miller.

MR. MILLER: The written materials that are referred to in paragraphs 3 through 10 are a stack probably about 18 inches high. They relate to a variety of subjects. Some of them relate, arguably, to the scope of the reopened hearings. Many do not. And I had understood at the

Ms. Whicher was going to reconsider these and try and sharpen up the precise issues that she wished to have the Licensing Board consider as candidates for litigation.

That hasn't been done, obviously. What we are told is that it all somehow relates to the quality of the plant, and therefore since they are new evidence you should consider them.

That sort of a shotgun approach really is going to lead us nowhere. I would just observe that the same inspection reports, for example, are referenced in more than one paragraph of her submittal, and there has been absolutely no discrimination exerted in trying to determine what issues might be relitigated and be within the scope of the Board's interest, nor is there any clue to the Licensing Board.

We are left to sift through, as I say, 18 inches of paper as are you, to make some sort of reasoned determination.

I don't think that this is of assistance to the Licensing Board at all in determining the scope of the reopened hearings, and really the approach that the Intervenor is taking is you might as well just look at paragraph 12 which says any evidence newly developed by the Intervenors or the Staff.

That kind of says it all. Let's just keep this

hearing open, and as new evidence is created in the form of inspection reports or whatever, keep the hearing open, and let's talk about it. That, I don't believe, is the way -- is what the Appeal Board or this Board contemplated for reopened hearings.

MS. WHICHER: Your Honor, to the extent that this Board erred in not keeping the record open, then it also erred -- it would err in excluding any evidence that developed while the record was erroneously closed. That is my position.

The Appeal Board did say that we erred in closing the record, but the reason that they asserted for that we alluded to the reinspection final report down the road. Our decision found that the Applicant was not institutionally incapable of running their quality assurance program, that a reinspection program could be the assurance which is needed, and they said that as long as knew that information was coming and was on its way, we should have kept the record open.

They did not say that the record should be kept open for all purposes. You could read into the Appeal Board's decision that the record should have been closed, if we did not have some assurance down the line that there would be more information on the inspection program.

end 8

EVENING SESSION

(6:00 p.m.)

JUDGE SMITH: (Continuing) You did not suggest

-- they did not suggest at all that we had an incomplete

record. To the contrary, they remarked in the ALAB that it

was a large record and it was a large decision, and the

criticism of the Board was that we didn't give the Applicant

a chance to come in with its reinspection program results.

So I don't think your argument there is valid.

I think that you have issues which will have to rest upon the three-part test for a reopened record.

Assuming even that we had jurisdiction under that -- which is another matter, but -- I guess we do --

MS. WHICHER: Your Honor, my position is to the extent that Edison is allowed the third opportunity to come in here and show reasonable assurance, we also have an opportunity to show that assurance does not exist, as part of our evidence.

JUDGE SMITH: Argue with the Appeal Board. Argue with the Appeal Board.

MS. WHICHER: Will you certify the question?

JUDGE SMITH: No. I don't mean that seriously.

You argued with the Appeal Board, you had your opportunity.

You see what their decision is. They told us why we erred,
and now we are here to correct that. They didn't suggest

in the slightest that we erred in turning down another motion. We denied one of your motions for reopening.

As a matter of fact, it was an preoperational testing and results of the NRC inspection.

MS. WHICHER: That's right. And more evidence has come out since the decision on the denial on that very issue.

JUDGE SMITH: You will just have to go ahead and file your motion for reopening the record. This is not the other side of the coin of the remand advice.

MS. WHICHER: Excuse me just a moment. May I consult?

(Counsel conferring.)

MS. WHICHER: Your Honor, in my opinion, your rulings - which I realize are not final until you have had an opportunity to consult with the third member of the panel -- you have allowed Edison to go beyond the reinspection report. My objection is that you do not appear to allow Intervenors that same opportunity.

I believe you are applying a double standard. I don't believe that is fair. I don't believe you are treating us equally. I admit Edison wants a license. I admit we are trying to make sure the plant is safe before the license is granted.

I think that this Board is under an obligation

to allow us to present evidence of no reasonable assurance to the same extent it allows evidence from Edison beyond the reinspection program dealing with the issue of reasonable assurance, and I think that any other ruling by this Board is applying a double standard.

JUDGE SMITH: Well, I disagree.

MS. WHICHER: Would you certify that question to the Appeal Board?

JUDGE SMITH: You will not be precluded in demonstrating that the reinspection program with respect to the two contractors that are involved, Hatfield and Hunter, is inadequate, is not reliable. It is not a double standard.

MS. WHICHER: No, that's not --

JUDGE SMITH: We are going to permit the Applicant to come in with information as to whether the reinspection program provides reasonable assurance, and we are going to permit you to come in with information as to why it does not. It is not a double standard.

MS. WHICHER: That's right, your Honor, but in my view, you have in your ruling on Edison's list of issues gone beyond the reinspection program, yet you refuse to go beyond the reinspection program with respect to the Intervenors' proposed issues. That is where I see the double standard.

I understand that we will be allowed full

cross examination rights and right to present evidence on the reinspection program. But to the extent that your ruling on Edison's list of suggested issues encompasses facts and events beyond the reinspection program, then that is where the double standard comes in.

JUDGE SMITH: Everything that we have allowed as an issue is one way or the other related to -- with a reasonably close nexus, is related to the reinspection program.

For example, the tabling practice. You asked what does it have to do with the reinspection program. To the degree that the reinspection program offers assurance that Hunter's work is adequate, the other aspects of the adequacy of the work is also germane.

For example, if we should find that there really was not a tabling problem, as we found, if we should find that that was not as bad as it seemed, or were mistaken about it, or whatever, then what the reinspection program has to accomplish by way of reassurance is somewhat diminished.

Take, for example, Blount. I suppose that's pronounced "Blunt." You lost on that issue almost completely. We don't even know why there is a reinspection program for Blount. We don't have any evidence why Blount was brought into the program, except apparently some of their inspectors fell into that category.

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MS. WHICHER: Your Honor, you limited us in the reopened procedure to Hatfield Electric. That is why there was no evidence about the reinspection program to Blount.

JUDGE SMITH: I didn't make my point. My point is -- let's assume we had a contractor like Blount before us now, which we don't, but we have no evidence to begin with to indicate that the reinspection program was necessary for any purpose. Therefore, whether a reinspection program with respect to Blount is reliable or not in our view would be irrelevant. And that is the point I am trying to make with respect to Hunter.

MR. MILLER: Judge Smith, just so the record is clear, I do not believe that Ms. Whicher, the Intervenors, or any party, was deprived of an opportunity to cross examine witnesses about all the contractors that were subject to the reinspection program.

Applicant's Exhibit No. 8 was introduced by us in the May quality assurance hearings. That is the reinspection -- the inspection report by the NRC Staff which deals with reinspection program, and each of the contractors -- Blount, Powers, Asgood, Pope, as well as Hunter and Hatfield -- are discussed. The opportunity for cross examination of Staff and Applicant witnesses was there and was not availed of. So it is a tangential point, but it seems to me that is a mischaracterization of the way

this proceeding unfolded, to say that the Intervenors were somehow deprived of their opportunity to cross-examine on contractors other than Hatfield and Hunter.

MS. WHICHER: The reason the record was reopened on the reinspection program was because its significance initially escaped the attention of the Board, and I confess that initially it escaped the attention of the Intervenors as well. It was limited to Hatfield Electric Company. Therefore, our cross examination as to the details of that program was limited to Hatfield Electric Company. By this Board's own order. We had no choice.

That is why we were unable to develop any information about the reinspection program with respect to any contractor other than Hatfield. The only reason that Hunter came up was because of Mr. Stannish's audit.

JUDGE SMITH: Be that as it may, our initial decision and our ruling in that regard survived appellate review, as I understand the Appeal Board decision. You are arguing those matters on appeal. You see the remand and that is what you have.

MS. WHICHER: Your Honor, to the extent that any inspection report dealing with Hunter or Hatfield has been issued by Region III, is it this Board's position that that inspection report is irrelevant to the remanded proceedings?

JUDGE SMITH: I'm sorry, would you say that 2 again? MS. WHICHER: I'll put it in hypothetical terms: 3 4 An inspection report is issued by Region III that concerns a violation by Hatfield Electric Company. Is 5 it this Board's view that my cross examination of a witness 6 7 on that report would not be allowed? JUDGE SMITH: Not necessarily, no. If the question is does the reinspection program provide reasonable assurance that the Hatfield work is adequate and you have evidence 11 that it is not, obviously it is relevant. 12 MS. WHICHER: That the Hatfield work is inadequate. 13 irrespective of the reinspection program. 14 JUDGE SMITH: The relevance of the reinspection 15 program, as I understand our decision and as I understand 16 the Appeal Board's decision, is that a reinspection program 17 can provide reasonable assurance that the Hatfield work is adequate, and that is an issue that we are bound to decide, 18 19 is the reinspection program -- does it provide adequate 20 assurance. If, indeed, the work is not adequate, then the 21 22 reinspection program would never provide assurance that it is adequate. 23

Isn't that a truism?

MS. WHICHER: I imagine it's a truism.

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question to the Board is trying to get at whether we are limited in our cross examination to reinspection report -- I&E reports that concern only the reinspection program.

MR. MILLER: Excuse me. I have heard a lot about advisory opinions, and that seems to me to be truly one. I think we have switched from what should be theissues of the reopened hearings to what the permissible scope of cross examination on issues that everyone believes are within the scope of the remanded hearings are. Those are two very different questions, and there is no indication in the list submitted by Intervenors that they wish to litigate as an issue or believe that this Board should litigate as an issue an inspection report or any other document that deals with discrepant conditions for Hatfield and Hunter. There is simply no indication of any such document in this list, and if there was such, we'd all be much more able to address the specifics of the issue.

JUDGE SMITH: I think she switched gears on us. Didn't you, Ms. Whicher? Now you are looking at some of these more recent inspection reports, finding some other problems with Hatfield. Isn't that what you are claiming the basis for?

MS. WHICHER: Yes.

JUDGE SMITH: So you are through 3 through 10 now?

MS. WHICHER: No, it relates to 3 through 10.

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3 through 10 all relate to developments since the initial decision.

JUDGE SMITH: No. 6, for example, is that what you are after, the overtensioning?

MS. WHICHER: No. 6 is a good example.

JUDGE SMITH: I don't know, I just have to wait until you try to do it in context.

MS. WHICHER: So I must prepare my cross examination on every document and then wait for an objection?

other than to repeat the advice I gave you in chambers, and that is select your issues carefully. Do not dump on the Board every conceivable issue you can think of and expect us to untangle it. We can't do it. And that is the tendency of your litigation. Throw it in, see what happens, see if the Board will pick it up and run with it. It is not going to work. You be your own litigator.

I restate that advice. I think the best you can do for your clients, the best you can do to assure that the reinspection program is reliable, and the best you can do to assure, if you wish, that the Byron Plant is safe within the scope of the issues we can consider, is to select carefully your issues. Just don't dump them on us. We are telling you that we are not capable of what you are asking us to do.

Not only that, but we are not authorized to do what you are asking us to do.

MS. WHICHER: My position is the footnote in the Appeal Board authorizes the Board to go well beyond the reinspection program, and I am asking this Board to consider all the evidence on inspections at Byron that have occurred since the close of the record.

I think that the Board certainly has jurisdiction to do that under the footnote in ALAB. I am asking the Board to do that.

JUDGE SMITH: I agree. We will look at them and we will decide if they move us to take them up.

MS. WHICHER: I would like an opportunity to brief that issue in writing, if I might, so that I can point to the Board what I feel are the significant safety issues that have come out in inspection reports since the close of the record.

JUDGE SMITH: When do you want to do that?

MS. WHICHER: I will do it next week.

JUDGE SMITH: The difficulty is, Ms. Whicher, in this reopened hearing, the Board is going to concentrate on issues that we believe are important. We are not going to concentrate on any more things, I'll tell you that, in the series of allegations that you carried to the last minute, you have never dropped one of them. We are going

to decide what is important. We will listen to your advice, but we are not going to get bogged down with a lot of paper.

You told the Appeal Board and you told us, and I believe you, that you are not interposing this intervention for delay and you have not acted in a delaying way.

MS. WHICHER: And I don't intend to.

JUDGE SMITH: But you know we are three people here. We cannot take every issue you decide to dump on us and analyze it. We are not inspectors, we are not Region III engineers, we are adjudicators, and that is exactly what we are going to be. And this time you are on warning that you will have to act as a litigator.

MS. WHICHER: That is why I am offering to brief this issue for the Board.

JUDGE SMITH: As a practical matter --

MS. WHICHER: I don't know what more I can do.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes, what more you can do is to make your arguments today or tomorrow. But we are going to look, whether you will allow us or not, but on behalf of your clients, we are going to look at the safety issues that are within our jurisdiction, and we are not going to look at a lot of junk that you dumped on us the last time.

MS. WHICHER: Your Honor, let me state for the record --

JUDGE SMITH: And this is our responsibility.

This is our responsibility and this should be your responsibility. And I want to ask you this:

I want you to consult with your clients and discuss with your clients the Board's admonition to you and discussion with you, and you come back here tomorrow or whenever you have had that opportunity, and tell me what your position is.

MS. WHICHER: Your Honor, let me state for the record what my position is. My position is I have never dumped on the Board a lot of junk. I have taken the witnesses that have come to me and presented them to the Board as they have asked me to. I cannot --

JUDGE SMITH: You are not going to do it any more.

MS. WHICHER: I cannot control the evidence of workers at the plant. I cannot control what they say. I do not necessarily vouch for the truth of everything they say. I can only facilitate their bringing their concerns to the Board.

JUDGE SMITH: Then, Ms. Whicher, I agree that that is the correct rule, that you do not have to vouch for their credibility when you bring them here. But if you are not prepared to filter your allegations and filter your issues, ther the Board must do it for you, and by golly we will.

MS. WHICHER: Your Honor, I am offering to do
that filtering process in writing with this list. I am sorry
I do not have these inspection reports with me. I cannot
do it this evening. I will do it --

JUDGE SMITH: The difficulty is you brief this, they will respond, then the Board is looking at paper again. We are looking at papers and pleadings and that is not what we want to look at. We want to look at safety issues and the inspection report. We want to look at the hardware problems, not your papers.

We will give you full opportunity, but this is what a prehearing conference is for. This is what it was noticed for today, to discuss the issues and the subissues.

You have had the remand now for what, three or four weeks. I think this is your opportunity. I thought there was a good chance of winding up tonight, but we will continue to tomorrow and let you make your arguments as to why the Board should exercise its discretion.

Other than that, you are going to be back to the standards for reopening the record.

MS. WHICHER: Just so I am clear what your Honor desires of me tomorrow, do you desire a presentation on each one of these tomorrow?

JUDGE SMITH: No, it's not that I desire anything from you. It's just that we will give you that opportunity

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tomorrow. I do not wish a brief.

MS. WHICHER: Your Honor, let me reiterate. I do not have these inspection reports with me. I did not bring them from Chicago with me. You're asking me really to do the impossible.

MR. MILLER: I'll facilitate it. We have them with us. We will turn them over to you overnight.

MS. WHICHER: Fine. Fine.

MR. MILLER: I might add, Judge Smith, I had understood this was something that was going to be done between last Thursday and today so we wouldn't be faced with this kind of vague --

MS. WHICHER: Well, I'm sorry, you were mistaken.

JUDGE SMITH: Ms. Whicher, then we are asking that you give serious consideration as to what your position in this case is, what your clients want, and how we should proceed. And if this is really what you want, if your clients really want every issue that you are alleging to be litigated in full, and if they are satisfied, having read that initial decision, if they are satisfied, if the League of Women Voters is satisfied with having presented Mr. Stitts in this proceeding to this Board, and if that is the kind of litigation you want in a reopened hearing -- I just want that to be a considered position.

MS. WHICHER: Your Honor, as I understand it,

tomorrow I will present you with a full explanation of what we intend by our listing of actions that have been taken since the close of the record August 10th that we consider to be valid prospects for litigation in this remanded proceeding.

Is there anything further that the Boardwould like me to present it with tomorrow morning during that presentation? I will be glad to, whether it is the views of my clients as to the adequacy of my legal representation, I'll be glad to provide that also; or if you would like to talk with my clients personally about that --

JUDGE SMITH: No, no, absolutely not. I would not suggest that you are not capable of representing your clients. You are very capable. But having-seen our initial decision, knowing what our reaction is to the long list of issues you have now, knowing what the admonition of the Board is to you, or the advice, I should say, as to how you can be most effective in this hearing, in gaining greater assurance that the plant is built safely, I ask you to consider it carefully, discuss it with your clients, and determine whether or not you should not be focusing on the issues that can make a difference.

You recognize that we cannot hear all those issues, that we cannot do it.

MS. WHICHER: Might I ask why not?

JUDGE SMITH: Because if you follow your previous track record, you will not see them through. We are not a grand jury, we are not investigators. We are adjudicators, and that is exactly what we are going to be in this reopened proceeding, and I am going by your track record, your proposed findings and your briefs.

MS. WHICHER: You are not referring it, I take it, to the time constraint?

JUDGE SMITH: I am referring to -- never mind.

Our initial decision stands for itself. I am not going to defend it and I am not going to quarrel with you any more.

I think we have given you fair admonition and good advice.

You can accept it or not. If you don't accept it, we will exercise our own discretion and control.

MS. WHICHER: I will make my presentation to the Board first thing in the morning.

JUDGE SMITH: Anything further this evening, or we will adjourn.

MR. MILLER: Judge Smith, I just have one suggestion:

My letter of May 25th regarding Systems Control tries to deal in two pages with a complex subject matter, and I would just like to urge the Board and the other parties to look at my letter so that perhaps tomorrow we can discuss what the views are on the scope of the Systems

Control Corporation issues. It's just that there are a lot of different aspects to it, and once again we are looking for, if you will, a round table discussion as to where this might go.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes. This is an issue where the advice will come the other way, because it is not an issue that we recognized in time, and then you have given us information we had not been aware of. So we really don't know. So it will in fact be a round table discussion. We will be sitting around the table.

Anything further this evening?

MR. LEWIS: What time are you reconvening tomorrow morning?

JUDGE SMITH: 9:00 a.m.

All right. We will adjourn for this evening.

(Whereupon, at 6:30 p.m., the prehearing conference was adjourned, to reconvene at

9:00 a.m., Thursday, May 31, 1984.)

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REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

held before the NRC Commission

In the matter of: Byron Nuclear Power Station

THIS CERTIFIES that the foregoing proceedings

Location:

Wednesday, May 30, 1984

Date:

Rockford, Illinois

is a true and accurate transcript of said proceedings.

an They

Ann Riley

John Trowbridge