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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

In the matter of

TEXAS UTILITIES ELECTRIC COMPANY, et al

Docket No. 50-445 50-446

(Comanche Peak Steam Electric Station, Units 1 & 2)

Deposition of: C. Thomas Brandt

Location: Glen Rose, Texas

Pages: 45,000-45,238

Date: Wedneaday, July 11, 1984

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

BEFORE THE ATOMIC SAFETY & LICENSING BOARD

In the matter of:

TEXAS UTILITIES ELECTRIC COMPANY, et al.

(Comanche Peak Steam Electric Station, Units 1 and 2)

: Docket Nos. 50-445 : 50-446

Glen Rose Motor Inn Glen Rose, Texas

July 11, 1984

Deposition of: C. Thomas Brandt called by examination by counsel for taken before Mimi Meltzer, Court Reporter, beginning at 9:15 a.m., pursuant to agreement.

APPEARANCES: 2 3 FOR THE APPLICANT: 4 M. WATKINS, ESQ. Bishop, Reynolds, Cook, Purcell & Liberman 5 1200 17th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036 7 FOR HE STAFF: GEARY MIZUNO, ESQ. Office of the Executive Legal Director 9 U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Washington, D.C. 20555 10 11 FOR THE JOINT INTERVENORS: 12 ANTHONY ROISMAN, ESQ. 13 Executive Director Trial Lawyers for Public Justice 14 Washington, D.C. 20036 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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	THE BELLEVIN.		
1		I N D E X	
2	WITNESS:	EXAMINATION BY:	PAGE:
3	C. Thomas Brandt	Mr. Roisman	45,004
4	(Resumed)	Mr. Mizuno	45,172
5		Mr. Roisman	45,201
6		Mr. Watkins	45,211
7		Mr. Mizuno	45,217
8			
9			
10	EXHIBITS:	IDENTIFICATION	EVIDENCE
11	Brandt-1	45,007	45,007
12	Brandt-2	45,094	
13	Brandt-3	45,095	
14	Brandt-4	45,106	
15	Brandt-5	45,151	
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PROCEEDINGS

Whereupon,

C. THOMAS BRANDT,

resumed his testimony as follows:

MR. ROISMAN: On transcript Page 36,631, there was a question asked of the witness who was Mr. Vega regarding the existence of documents related to the implementation of the ombudsmen and hotline programs at Comanche Peak. He indicated that there was some documents and that they had been compiled. We requested Mr. Watkins if he would provide us with those copies of such if he hadn't already. If we hadn't already gotten them, he indicated he would do that. We have now received filed material from him as of last evening, which consists of eleven pages. The file is entitled QAI program. Mr. Watkins has represented to me that this is responsive to our request. I'm acknowledging now on the record that we have received this and that the request therefore been responded to.

MR. MIZUNO: The staf also requested a copy.

MR. WATKINS: And we have a copy for the staff.

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(Document handed to staff Counsel.) 2 3 MR. ROISMAN: For the record, I think we should indicate who is present here today. 4 My name is Anthony Roisman and I am Counsel for the Intervenor case. MR. MIZUNO: I am Gary S. Mizuno; I am acting as Counsel for the NRC staff. MR. WATKINS: I'm McNeill Watkins, 10 law firm of Bishop, Liberman, Cook, Purcell & 11 Reynolds appearing for Applicants. EXAMINATION 12 BY MR. ROISMAN: 13 Mr. Brandt, at an earlier hearing in 14 15 this proceeding, you were asked to submit and did submit your statement of educational, 16 professional qualifications, which were 17 Attachment A to Applicant's Exhibit No. 141-A. 18 I'm going to show you a two-page document which 19 is marked in that way in the upper right-hand 20 corner, and ask you if that in fact is a copy 21 of that document? 22

MR. WATKINS: Point of clarification.

I believe the document itself is Exhibit 141-A.

His testimony was Exhibit 141.

MR. ROISMAN: Okay, good. Thank you.

(Document handed to

witness.)

THE WITNESS: Yes, it is.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

- Q. I just want to ask you a few questions about this. Maybe if we keep it here between us, we can both go through it. Under the education line, you reference all course work complete for MA Zoology, 1976, University of Missouri. Did you receive an MA degree or was just the work completed?
 - A. I did not receive a degree, no.
- Q. What was it that you needed to do in order to have gotten a degree? Had you finished all requirements for the degree?
 - A. I had not completed oral examination.

MR. WATKINS: Mr. Roisman, we will object to this line of questioning as cumulative. Mr. Brandt has twice been subjected to voir dire before the Board and in addition, Case has supposed to have extensively queried him on his qualifications.

MR. ROISMAN: Your objection is noted.
BY MR. ROISMAN:

1	Q. Has this changed since the timesince
2	the exhibit was filed in the proceeding?
3	A. No, it has not.
4	Q. Is there anything in your background
5	or experience as indicated there that indicates
6	that you have in fact engaged in construction
7	work as such or is it related to the quality
8	assurance/quality control aspects of construction
9	work?
10	A. Other than the residential construction
11	and commercial rent maintenance positions that
12	I held while I was in school indicated on Page
13	2, it's all associated with quality assurance
14	and quality control.
15	Q. Are there any changes that should
16	be made on this resume to bring it up to date
17	to today from where it is at that time?
18	MR. WATKINS: Perhaps I can
19	simplify this, Mr. Brandt. I hand you this
20	document and ask you if you can identify it.
21	(Document handed to
22	witness.)
23	THE WITNESS: This is my most recently
24	prepared resume.
16	DY MD DOTCMAN.

1	Q. Can you tell me, what is the
2	date of its preparation? In other words, what
3	is it current as of, as of today?
4	A. It's current as of today.
5	MR. WATKINS: Could I ask the
6	reporter to identifyto mark this document
7	for identification as Exhibit 43-1.
8	(The Brandt Exhibit No. 1
9	was marked for identification.)
10	MR. WATKINS: Let's go back on the
11	record. We have agreed that exhibits for Mr.
12	Brandt's deposition will be marked commencing with
13	Brandt-1 which is his current experience summary,
14	and I will ask that that be bound into the
15	transcript.
16	MR. ROISMAN: Are you offering it?
17	MR. WATKINS: Off the record.
18	(Discussion off the record.)
19	MR. WATKINS: Yes, we will offer that
20	into evidence.
21	MR. ROISMAN: No objection.
22	(Brandt Exhibit No. 1 was
23	received into evidence.)
24	BY MR. ROISMAN:
25	Q. Mr. Erandt, regarding this updated
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version of your resume, is it still the case that your actual construction experience is limited to your experience that was identified previously in your testimony, with respect to your earlier resume?

- A. Are you referring to my experience in commercial and residential construction?
 - Q. Yes.
 - A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. Thank you.

1	Q Mr. Brandt, would you describe your
2	responsibilities in your present position with
3	TUGCO?
4	MR. WATKINS: Mr. Roisman, Mr. Brandt
5	is not employed by TUGCO.
6	MR. ROISMAN: I realize he's employed
7	that he gets paid by EBASCO. My understanding was
8	that he reports to TUGCO.
9	MR. WATKINS: Why don't you ask him.
10	MR. ROISMAN: All right.
11	BY MR. ROISMAN:
12	Q Mr. Brandt, I'm not interested in who
13	pays your salary for the moment. Who are you
14	responsible to? Who must you report to?
15	A On the Comanche Peak project, Texas
16	Utilities.
17	Q Would you please describe what your
18	responsibilities are in that position?
19	A My current position?
20	Q Yes.
21	A I report to Mr. Ron Tolson, who is the
22	project manager of the licensing support task force
23	We are working full time in licensing supporting.
24	Q And when did you commence that position?
25	A I believe in March of this current year.

1	Q And what was the position that you held
2	immediately before that with reference to the
3	Comanche Peak site?
4	A I was a staff engineer on the site,
5	QA supervisor's staff.
6	Q And your position immediately before
7	that give me the time frame of that one, too,
8	also, please.
9	A That was roughly in November 1983 until
10	March 1984. Previous to that I was the non-ASME
11	QA/QC supervisor. Held that position from March
12	of 1983 through November of 1983.
13	Q And prior to that date?
14	A I was a non-ASME mechanical/civil QA/QC
15	supervisor.
16	Q And the periods of that?
17	A February 1982 through March 1983.
18	Q And before that?
19	A I was a staff engineer on the site QA
20	supervisor's staff
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22	Q Is that the same position you held from
23	November of '83 to March of '84?
24	A The same position description, yes, sir.
25	Q What was your period for that that earlier

time?

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A With the exception of a one-month period from mid-August through mid- to end September, 1981, in which I served as a consultant to Philippine Power Corporation giving a seminar in the Philippines, I was in that position from September 1980 through February 1982.

Q And prior to that?

A I gave a one-month-long seminar in South
Korea for Hyundal Construction Company, Limited.

Q And when did you first have an association with the Comanche Peak project?

A September of 1980.

Q It's my understanding from just looking at your resume that you have had extensive experience at a number of nuclear plants of which this is but one. Is that a fair statement?

A Yes, sir.

Q And based on that experience, has it been your experience that a person with your kind of qualifications who is employed by a company like EBASCO and then essentially assigned to work at a particular plant would work in so many different jobs for the periods of time that you worked, or is it more typical that you would have worked in one

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position for an extended period?

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A Comanche Peak, the relationship between

Texas Utilities and EBASCO is an atypical situation

from my experience, in that we are not -- EBASCO

serves no defined role other than a provider of

personnel. From my experience, it's more customary

to find an architect/engineering firm supplying people

to a project to work in their own program.

Q In other words, the fact that EBASCO is not itself retained to be an architect/engineer at the site is unusual, from your experience?

A The contractual relationship is one much more of a consulting type role than a defined responsibility type.

Q In your opinion, or if you know as a matter of fact, what is the reason why you left your position as staff engineer on site QA supervisor's staff in February of 1982?

A There was a reorganization of the TUGCO construction QA organization and a more clearly defined division responsibilities between non-ASME activities and ASME activities than has been occurring previously.

And I was essentially chosen to fill one of the two key slots in that new organization.

Q Now, when you left that position in March, that new position, the non-ASME mechanical/civil QA/QC supervisor in March of '83, what do you understand or what do you believe was the reason for that change?

A Once again a reorganization of the program to essentially put all the ASME QA/QC activities under a single -- excuse me -- to put all the non-ASME QA and QC field activities under a single entity rather than having electrical activities under one person and civil and mechanical activities under another.

Q In that new position, did you then have working under you someone who had responsibility for mechanical/civil QA/QC and another person who had responsibility for electrical QA/QC in the non-ASME area?

A I had people responsible reporting to me, responsible in mechanical areas, the civil areas and the electrical areas. As I say, one person was responsible for mechanical

Q Okay, then, what transpired in March of 1983 -- I'm sorry, excuse me, in November of 1983 that resulted in your transfer back to staff engineer

?

to the site QA supervisor?

A Once again the organization was reorganized to support the building management organization concept that currently exists and the position of a non-ASME QA/QC supervisor was eliminated.

Q Could you explain that a little bit more, the new concept, building management concept?

A It's a matrix organization to where each building is virtually self sufficient and that there is a building manager who has reporting to him an engineering supervisor for that building, a construction supervisor for that building, and directly coordinates activities with a QA supervisor -- QA/QC supervisor for that building.

However, the QA/QC supervisor for each particular building reports back to the site QA supervisor rather than reporting to the building manager.

Q Now, did that mean that with regard to any particular building, the QA supervisor for that building would have under him or her these -- in the non-ASME area for the moment, the three components, mechanical, civil and electrical, that you had has on a sitewide basis in your immediately preceding position?

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Q And in that position that you held from March of '83 to November of '83, what was the difference in your responsibilities at that position as compared to your responsibilities in the position that you held beginning in November of 1983?

A I'm not sure I understand the question, Mr. Roisman.

Q As I understand it, from March of 1983 to November of 1983 you were the non-ASME member QA/QC supervisor for the site, and then beginning on November of 1983 you became staff engineer to the on-site QA supervisor. And I'm trying to understand what the difference in your responsibilities were between that earlier position and the later position, just those two positions.

A The earlier position that you referenced I was responsible for all QA/QC activities in the non-ASME area for the entire site.

In the latter position, I was more of a consulting type role to the site QA supervisor performing assignments and tasks as directed by him into --

Q Did you have different authority in the area of your ability to terminate or recommend termination of employees in your position when you were in charge of the site non-ASME OA/OC than you did when you were the Staff Engineer for the on-site QA supervisor? A I'm not sure I know what you mean by the term "authority." O Well, let me just withdraw the question for a second, and I'll ask it in a different way. 10 When you were the site QA/QC non-ASME 11 supervisor, did you have the authority to have individuals who were under your supervision fired if you believed 13 that they should be fired? 14 I did that and currently do still possess the 15 authority to fire any EBASCO employee. 16 What about employees other than EBASCO? 17 In the current position I have no 18 responsibility for any employees other than EBASCO 19 employees. 20 O I'm sorry. When you say "current," are you talking, as I understand it -- in March of 1984 you had 21 22 yet another change? 23 I'm sorry. 24 O The position I'm interested in for the moment

in comparison is November --

A Staff engineer position, I had no responsibility for any non-EBASCO employees.

Q In the position that you held from November of '83 to March of '84, did you have potentially what ever authority Mr. Tolson would choose to delegate to you that he himself possessed?

A Yes, I did.

Q Now, going back to the time when you were the non-ASME QA/QC supervisor for the site, did your responsibilities, as distinguished from authorities, include making recommendatins regarding the continued employment of individuals who were under your supervision, even though they were actually employed by persons other than EBASCO?

A Yes, it did.

Let me clarify that. By "continued employment," I only had responsibility for making recommendations for continued employment at Comanche Peak. I had no responsibility for other contractors' employees, should that contractor choose to remove that employee from Comanche Peak.

O I understand.

MR. ROISMAN: For the record, Mr. Tom Carpenter, who is an intern working with CASE, has just arrived and is sitting with me. I think he is like Mr. Brandt; he is assigned to CASE, but they do not pay his salary -- not

to say that Mr. Brandt is assigned to CASE. I meant by analogy only. MR. WATKINS: Does Mr. Carpenter have a salary? 3 MR. ROISMAN: Yes. Doing justice is his reward. MR. WATKINS: That, of course, is the goal of all these proceedings. BY MR. ROISMAN: In your position -- I think I want to focus for a moment on the position that you held in February of '82 to March of '83. I'm just trying to keep the transcript 11 shorter, if it's all right for us to refer to the time 12 frames, and if you, Mr. Brandt, know what particular job 13 I'm talking about, we'll do it that way. If any confusion develops, let me know; and 15 I'll rattle off the particular title of the position at that time as he has given it to me. 17 MR. WATKINS: Your next series of questions 18 will address that time period? MR. ROISMAN: Yes. If I change or want to 20 address a different time period, of course, I will tell you 21 that. 22 BY MR. ROISMAN: 23 Mr. Brandt, looking at the time period of 24

February 1982 to March of 1983, in your position did you

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have any job description that had specific goals or description of your responsibilities that you were supposed to carry out that you would be measured by to determine how well you were performing your function? MR. WATKINS: May I ask a question for clarification? MR. ROISMAN: Yes. MR. WATKINS: Do you mean TUGCO guidelines, EBASCO guidelines, site guidelines? MR. ROISMAN: I'm interested in both, until 11 I know from Mr. Brandt whether he had them at TUGCO or not; so, yes, let's start and you tell me where you had 13 them. Then we'll focus down on it. THE WITNESS: The position description was 15 described procedurally in TUGCO's QA procedures; 16 responsibilities and authorities were outlined in that procedure. 18 BY MR. ROISMAN: 19 Is that an identifiable document? Does it have

a name?

I believe the title of the procedure is "Site OA Organization."

Q Now, does that describe in general terms what your responsibilities were in that particular position? Or would you say it was a fairly detailed description?

A "Detailed" and "general" in respect to a job description, in my opinion, are very subjective terms.

For example, one phrase was "carry out the day-to-day activities of the non-ASME mechanical and civil QA/QC group." That's a general statement, but it's very descriptive. What happens from day to day varies widely, and I think it would be impossible for anyone to describe.

I don't mean to evade your question, but I have a hard time expressing what's general and what's specific.

Q All right. I think you've done a moderately good job, at least in that particular example. Let me go on and see if I can give you more specific questions with regard to that.

Did that job description, as it appeared in the site QA organization document, did it tell you the specific standards by which your performance would be judged?

Did it say, "You've got to be here at least X number of days, or else that will be treated as a non-performance of duty, or that you must be available to work whenever asked by certain identified people"?

In other words, did it have that level of specificity?

A No, it did not.

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Q Did you know when you took that position what you would have to do in order to perform satisfactorily for purposes of the people who would be reviewing your work at whatever time those reviews took place?

A The answer to your question is yes. But I think it's worth clarifying that there are actually two different groups of people that evaluate my work.

Q Okay.

A One is Texas Utilities, and the other one is my employer.

Q Let's just look at Texas Utilities for a second. Did you know whether if you were absent without cause or prior notice for one day, that would result in your being fired, or TUGCO saying they no longer want -- telling EBASCO they no longer wanted your services?

A I don't really understand your question, Mr. Roisman.

Q Well, if you woke up one morning, you're getting ready to go to work, and it's just one of those days in which for whatever the reasons -- if everything else were equal, you just wouldn't go to the office that day.

Did you have any idea what the consequences would be to you if you just didn't go in that day? You didn't call anybody; you didn't show up down at the office; nothing.

You just didn't go there, and the next day you just showed up at work like nothing had happened.

Did you job description or your knowledge of what your performance criteria were give you any indication of what would be the result of that?

A My experience in the industry and with several different employers in a professional type position mandates that it's a professional courtesy to your employer and/or a client that you are representing, that if you're not going to be there, you call them and let them know, or let them know in advance that you're not going to be there.

In that sense, it's never an issue. If I wasn't going to be there, I'd call or let them know.

If your question is whether there were written guidelines saying you could miss one day without calling in without being terminated, two days or ten days or twenty days -- no, sir, that was not identified.

Q Now, how about while you were in that position, your own criteria with respect to persons who were working for you, when would you consider it appropriate to recommend that they be terminated, if they didn't call in and tell you that they weren't going to be there on a particular day? Did you have any criteria for that?

A At that time the two major supplier personnel

sir.

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were EBASCO Services and Brown & Root. Both companies had personnel policies that state if you're not going to be at work, that you shall call in.

Q Do they state what the consequences are if you don't do that?

Brown & Root's do. EBASCO's do not define any specific disciplinary action for failure to call in.

And what does Brown & Root prescribe?

I do not know without looking at the policy,

In the job description -- We're still talking now about the period of February '82 to March of '83. In the job description that appeared to you, is there any indication of whether you would be judged on how you dealt with employees who you felt needed to be disciplined?

In any supervisory position I have ever held, I felt going into it that I understood what was expected of me. As far as directing subordinates' activities in both assigning daily work activies and administering disciplinary action.

Q And what was your understanding of that then with respect to your employment for the February '82 to March '83 time period at Comanche Peak?

A I was to administer discipline sufficient to ensure an efficient operation of the OA/QC group, and to

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maintain a professional type atmosphere within the group itself.

Q And what was your understanding of what would the consequences be to you if you did not fulfill those responsibilities in a single instance? In one instance you did not fulfill that responsibility, one employee.

A That question is almost impossible to answer because it would depend greatly on the incident, the situation surrounding the incident and the type of action I took.

Q Looked at now from your perspective, are you saying that going into the incident, you would not have been able to predict with any certainly what management's response would be to the particular conduct that you were about to engage in?

A No, I'm not saying that at all.

Q Would you have been able to predict with a fair degree of -- high degree of confidence?

A Yes, sir.

Q What would be the basis for your ability to make that prediction?

A My experience in supervision, my familiarity with this utility itself by that point.

Q At this time, in February '82 to March of '83, were you assigned to TUGCO or were you assigned to

TUGCO, or were you assigned to Brown & Root?

A I was assigned to TUGCO.

Q What did you believe would happen to you if you were to approach an employee who had -- who was under your supervision and threatened that person with taking away their certification to be a QC inspector if they did not quit writing NCR's that you believed were inappropriate? Did you have an opinion as to what you thought would be the consequences, if any, if you were to do that?

A You have put so many conditions in your hypothesis, Mr. Roisman, it's tough for me to answer. I need to know, before I can answer the question -- I would need to know what the instance was that the NCR was written, how many times NCR's without merit had been written by that specific individual -- several other -- I would need to know more of the surrounding circumstances before I could answer your question.

Q Let's see if we can try to fill those in for you. Let's assume it was the first time, and that it was an NCR on electrical cable tray that the person found a separation between the cable tray and another cable tray that in his judgment did not meet the specifications; in your judgment it did.

He was going to write up his NCR, and you then made the comment I previously referred to to this person.

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A Number one, given that circumstance, to make the assumption I would threaten anyone with pulling their certifications -- I think was the term you used -- is a false assumption because it just doesn't happen.

Q I'm sorry. I wasn't making it as an assumption. I was giving it to you as a hypothetical to test your understanding of what consequences might flow to you were you to do that.

A I never considered it, and I still wouldn't consider it as a hypothetical because it's just so farfetched. It's hard for me to imagine that I'd ever do that.

Q All right. Let me ask you at what point in the relationship between you and this hypothetical person who's writing NCR's that you think are not appropriate would you in your judgment feel that it was an appropriate - that it was appropriate for you to say, "If you do one more of those, I'm going to have your certification taken away," or "I'm going to seek to have it taken away."

A Once again, I have a hard time imagining that I would have threatened the individual with more of these -- "I'll pull your certification" type statement.

In my position then I was certified as a Level

3. A Level 3 position, as described by ANSI N45.2.6,
is to assure that personnal operating under him are

properly certified and qualified. If an inspector kept making -- or made redundant errors in judgment on the same issue, I would certainly as a Level 3 have to evaluate the need for additional training.

In the period that that additional training was conducted, pulling his certification -- to use your terminology -- would be certainly a consideration taken; rather than threatening -- once again using your term -- the inspector with "One more of these and I'll pull your certification." It would have been much more like my mode of operation to sit down and talk to him and ask him why he felt it was a problem, try to figure out where he was coming from and try to talk to his supervisor about his apparent misunderstanding in a given area.

If he continued to make the same mistake or in what my judgment appeared to be a mistake -- as I said, as a Level 3 I'd certainly have to consider the need for retraining and recertification in that particular area.

Q Do you have any idea of what consequences might flow to you -- or did you have any idea of what consequences might flow to you when you were in the period February '82 to March '83 position, if you did not follow the proper procedure with respect to the treatment of employees under your supervision, in terms of giving them criticism and attempting to make them act

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in a professional manner.

MR. WATKINS: You haven't established that there is a procedure for doing that.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

- Is there a procedure for doing that?
- What do you mean by "procedure"?
- Is there an accepted approach -- accepted course of conduct for you to take for disciplining employees under your supervision who are not performing in the way that you believe they should?
 - There is an approved approach, yes, sir.
 - And is that a written or an oral?
- If you're taiking strictly about technical job performance, it's a regulatory requirement, as I stated earlier. If you're talking about job behavior or administrative type policies, it's written for some contractors and understood for others.
- Q What was it for you when you were in this position for TUGCO -- written or understood entry?

A I don't understand whether your question refers to discipline that I administered or discipline that would be potentially administered to me.

Q No, I'm talking about discipline that you would administer.

A As I think I stated, Mr. Roisman, maybe we're misunderstanding each other, if I were to administer discipline for technical or a poor job performance in a technical sense, that requirement is mandated by regulatory requirements.

Q Which is the requirement that's mandated by regulatory requirements, how you exercise the discipline or what constitutes the improper conduct?

A How discipline is to be exercised certainly isn't.

Q That's the only part I want to focus on for a moment. I don't want to focus on he question of whether in the particular instance some discipline was appropriate or not. I only want to focus on for you, what were the procedures that were available to guide you in determining how to impose discipline with respect to conduct of a person under your supervision who you believe was not performing their job?

A Performing their job correctly in a technical sense?

Q Either. In any way they're under your supervision, you are responsible for them doing their job right. How do you know what discipline to impose on them is they aren't doing their job right? If it's important to your answer, tell me whether it's

drunk on the job, whatever you want to do.

A If they made a technical mistake, it was my responsibility as a Level 3 to continually evaluate their job performance and be sure that they had proper training and sufficient training to adequately perform their job.

that they made a technical mistake or that they were

As far as what I did as a disciplinary act, it was a judgment call based on my experience as a Level 3. To say that absolute disciplinary requirements such as if you make three technical errors, you get your certifications pulled, or if you make thirty technical errors, you get your certification pulled, that's not defined anywhere to my knowledge. As far as administrative type errors, as far as using the reference, using the example you referenced, drunk on the job, those types of things are prescribed.

Q The disciplinary action to take is prescribed?

A Yes, sir.

class?

Q And what are the particular acts of misconduct for which disciplinary is described?

We've talked about drunk on the job. Are there others, or is that a sub-class of some larger

A I don't have the document in front of me. Some examples I can think of off the top of my head are fighting, alcohol or drug usage on the job, under the influence of drugs or alcohol on the job, security violations, are reasons for immediate termination. There are reasons listed for suspension without pay, and then there are other examples that are if first-time offenses, stipulated as reason for formal counseling.

Q And what is the document in which this is set forth? Does it have a name?

A For Brown & Root employees, it's N -- I don't know the name of the document. It's a series of personnel notes that's essentially the job rules.

Q How about TUGCO?

A TUGCO's are essentially the same. I have not seen a formal document stating the same. Those are all understood. But the same types of violations are reason for immediate termination.

And how are the employees made aware of

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these? I think it depends largely on who the employee is paid by and the types --3 Q Let's start with TUGCO. How does a TUGCO employee know? A In the orientation they receive from Texas Utilities. 7 And a Brown & Root employee? I believe every Brown & Root employee is required -- is issued a copy of what Brown & Root 10 calls the job rules, and they should sign a copy of 11 that when they are initially employed at the site. MR. ROISMAN: Off the record a second. 13 14 (Off the record.) MR. ROISMAN: Might we get a copy of the 15 Brown & Root job rules? 16 MR. WATKINS: It's possible. I'd like 17 you to reduce that request to writing. 18 MR. ROISMAN: I thought I'd like to have 19 it for this afternoon's session with Mr. Brandt. I 20 don't have any way to reduce it to writing short of 21

MR. WATKINS: I can try to arrange that now. Would you like to take a recess?

MR. ROISMAN: Sure, if you want.

writing it on a yellow piece of paper.

MR. WATKINS: Off the record.

(Recess.)

MR. WATKINS: If we could go back on the record. Before the recess, Mr. Roisman requested that we supply him with certain Brown & Root personnel policy notes. I'm not sure that's what the name of these documents are. My understanding is that these documents have been produced to Case in connection with the licensing proceeding at some point. We are trying to get a copy here, Mr. Roisman, in time for lunch and we will supply you with them then.

MR. ROISMAN: I appreciate the courtesy, thank you.

MR. WATKINS: May I ask whether you are also interested in TUGCO and/or Ebasco disciplinary documents?

MR. ROISMAN: I'm not interested in Ebasco, particularly. But the TUGCO ones would be helpful. I believe the witness's testimony was that the Brown & Root and TUGCO were essentially the same, and he wasn't sure about that. If there's any question, Mr. Brandt, say so now, and we should have them now.

THE WITNESS: The rules, themselves, are essentially the same and are contained in

the same document.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

- Q. I understand that. But if we ask you questions about the rules and what we're looking at is the Brown & Root rules. Would we be essentially getting information that would be equally applicable to the TUGCO employees to the extent that we're--
- A. The method of application of disciplinary actions is different for TUGCO employees than it is for Brown & Root, which I think is natural for any two different contractors or a utility and a contractor.
- Q. Is the method for application something that is part of the documents or is that a matter, the practice of the individuals applying the rules in the documents?

MR. WATKINS: If I could interpose, not really an objection, but to ask for clarification. Perhaps you should ask whether any TUGCO employees are QC inspectors and if so, how many in the non-ASME QA/QC organization.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

Q. That sounds like a good question.

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Consider that asked, Mr. Brandt. The answer is yes, there's one. He is a receiving inspector. But there are many others who are QC in the ASME area, correct? 5 TUGCO? A . Q. Yes. 8 A. None. Q. None in the ASME area and only one in the non-ASME area? 10 A. (Witness nods head affirmatively.) 11 12 MR. WATKINS: Again, we're referring to the period covering 1982 to March, 1983? 13 MR. ROISMAN: Yes, but as I understand 14 it -- correct me if I'm wrong. The document in 15 16 question is one that is current today? The one that you're trying to get is not one that stopped 17 being current in March of '83--excuse me, November 18 of '83? 19 MR. WATKINS: One of the problems 20 we're going to have in dealing with this document 21 is -- I have no idea; I will try to find out 22

MR. ROISMAN: All right.

have been made.

whether it's a living document and what changes

BY MR. ROISMAN:

Q. But in your position beginning in November of '83 through March of '84, when you were working as the staff engineer for the site QA supervisor, would there be TUGCO individuals who would have been if Mr. Tolson had chosen to delegate the authority to you under your supervision who were QC personnel?

- A. At that time, I believe there were a--in March of 1984, they had just brought in five additional TUGCO people.
- Q. I've got a simpler way of dealing with this. Later on I'm going to talk to you about the T-shirt incident. Were there any TUGCO employees who were wearers of the T-shirt or otherwise QC inspectors that were involved in that?
 - A. Not to my knowledge.

MR. ROISMAN: But I don't think we'll need the TUGCO one. That's the only one that's going to come up in the subsequent period when he would have had that responsibility. Thank you, Mr. Watkins, for clarifying that.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

O. I will just move off of that area

for now, and we'll come back to it when we've got the document in front of us. I want to go back again to this question of how your performance was rated. First of all, what is the difference, if there were any, between the rating criteria that Ebasco used and rating your performance while you were assigned to the Comanche Peak project and the rating performance that you got from the organization to whom you were assigned at the Comanche Peak—

MR. WATKINS: Objection. Mr. Roisman, you haven't established that there is a rating system.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

- Q. Were you in any way evaluated in your job by Ebasco?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Were you in any way evaluated for he performance of your job by the organization to whom you were assigned on the Comanche Peak plant site?
 - A. A formal evaluation?
- Q. Anything that Live you some specific feedback as to whether you were doing a good job, doing a bad job, or gee, you're kind of a little

of both.

A. Let me try to use an example to clarify your question.

- Q. All right.
- A. If you're working for me, I contract you to mow my front yard, and you do it weekly, and I say--
 - Q. Is that with two e's?

(Laughter.)

- A. Yes. I say, Mr. Roisman, you didn't do a very good job last week, you know, you missed trimming around these trees; is that an evaluation?
- Q. Yes, it's a feedback; it's a way that you know your job--
 - A. The answer to your question is yes.
- Q. All right. My question to you then is: With respect to your evaluations in this job, what were the differences between the types of things for which you were being evaluated by the people to whom you were assigned at Comanche Peak and the types of things for which you were being evaluated by Ebasco? What I'm really interested to know is did Ebasco attempt to evaluate you on how you performed particular

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Well, the person who you were assigned to on the site said you were doing--and if that person reported back to Ebasco and said this is the best guy we've ever had, that's what

duties on the site? What do they evaluate on?

independently trying to figure out, did you do a good job of supervising this particular

Ebasco was evaluating you on or were they also

OC job?

A. That's a pretty complex question, and I'll try to give you as simple an answer as I can. Essentially, the last, next to the last suggestion you made in your question in that Ebasco's evaluation was based on input they received from how well I was doing my job at Comanche Peak from my supervisor at Comanche Peak. In addition to that, Ebasco's review was a little bit more inclusive in that Ebasco also considered how it was implementing Ebasco's adminstrative policies, which are sometimes outside the scope of TUGCO's review.

Q. Were those administrative policies relevant to people who were employed by Ebasco who were under your supervision who were at this plant site; is that what you're talking about

in terms of administrative? Yes. Α. Q. Is it your understanding that the 3 persons to whom you were assigned at the Comanche 4 Peak site organizations to whom you were assigned, made written evaluations of your performance back to Ebasco on some kind of a regular basis? No, they did not. A . Do you know how they communicated your evaluations? 10 Orally. Α. 11 Q. Were you made aware what was 12 communicated? 13 A. Yes, I was. 14 Were you in attendance when the Q. 15 oral evaluation was done? 16 No. I was not. 17 Who reported to you on what those 18 evaluations were? 19 On what was reported to Ebasco? A . 20 Uh-huh. Q. 21 My supervisor who was at Ebasco. A . 22 And that was? Q. 23 Terry Hoops. A . 24 MR. WATKINS: Could you spell Hoops 25

for the record?

THE WITNESS: H-o-o-p-s.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

- Q. At the time that you were transferred from or moved from you position as the non-ASME QA/QC supervisor in November of 1983, to the position staff engineer for the site QA supervisor, do you know if an evaluation was done of you that went to Ebasco?
- A. Once again, Mr. Roisman, I don't understand specifically what you're asking.

 There was a constant--I don't mean daily--but there was a rather free-flowing information between Texas Utilities and Ebasco.
 - O. Regarding your performance?
- A. Regarding my performance. Not on a daily--probably not even a weekly basis, but my boss with Ebasco and the supervisor to whom I was assigned at Texas Utilities, Mr. Tolson, had frequent communication.
- Q. Prior to the November of 1983, are
 you aware of any adverse--strike the word
 adverse--are you aware of any reports that
 were made on your performance by the TUGCO
 personnel to Ebasco that indicated any dissatisfaction

with the work that you were doing?

A. The only report to which I'm aware that could be contrued as even moderately negative was I was working so many hours in the summer of 1983 that Tolson called Hoops and stated, you know, he's got to get off the site for a week and give him a break. He is just worn out. It was never a problem for Ebasco when I took vacation. It was more of a case of supply and demand for the utility. To me, that's not necessarily negative when you are going sixty and seventy hours a week on the site, and around the high-pressure job as well as commuting ten to fifteen hours a week and spending probably five to ten hours a week working, you get worn out. If that's negative, that report was communicated to Ebasco.

Q. Are you familiar with a document which I am now going to show you just marked as Exhibit 45-1, a type of report on allegations of cover up and intimidation by TUGCO. Does quality assurance by--when there are two individuals, then approved by a third individual, dated August 19, 1983. Let me make clear for

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the record that the document that I am showing you is a santitized version of what is -- there's a substantially more complete version of this that is contained in a proprietory record. MR. WATKINS: Mr. Roisman, to whose 5 deposition does this belong? MR. ROISMAN: That exhibit number and that document is to the deposition of 8 Mr. Tolson, which was taken yesterday. Now, 9 the nonexpurgated version is appended to the 10 depositions of Mr. Keeley, Spangler and Kahler, 11 who are the authors and approvers of the document. 12 MR. WATKINS: Have you offered this 13 document? 14 MR. ROISMAN: No. This document has 15 not been offered. It has just been marked. 16 (Document handed to witness.) 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

THE WITNESS: No, I've never seen the document.

Now, state the question.

BY MR. ROL MAN:

Q Okay, has anybody ever talked to you about the contents of the document, to the best of your knowledge?

A No.

Well, rather obviously, if I've never seen it and the length of the document, I haven't read the document.

Q No. That's correct.

But to the best of your knowledge, no one ever talked to you about an August 19, 1983 report on --

A No, sir.

Q Do you have a recollection of being interviewed or talked to by either Messrs. Keeley, Spangler, or Kahler with respect to the subject matter of the document, which is a report on allegations of cover-up and intimidation?

A No, I do not.

Q Let me ask you to direct your attention, if you would, please, to page 5 of the document and look at the paragraph numbered 3 -- and particularly the last three lines thereof and see if that helps refresh your memory about whether you may have had any communication with these individuals while they were preparing the document.

I recall the incident involved.

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Q I'm sorry. When you say "the incident." which are you referring to?

The incident of the communication between the audit team and myself.

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As far as discussing the incident with any of the three gentleman mentioned on the cover, no, I have never done that.

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Now, the audit team that you're talking about -- just so that there's not any confusion -- is not the audit team that is preparing this report, but the audit team about whom this report is being prepared; is that correct?

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> Yes, sir. A

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At the time of the -- and we'll come back to this later. For the moment, my interest is only in the question. Do you know whether anyone at the TUGCO -at TUGCO, communicated to EBASCO anything regarding your participation in this give-and-take with the original audit team that was looking at the question of whether a particular NCR had or had not been properly written?

I'm quite confident that it has not.

I would also like to add at this point that I think had any of the three gentleman preparing the report discussed this incident with me, it would be

reported in a much different context than it is.

Q Is Mr. Tolson the person who, during your entire assignment at the plant, at Comanche Peak, would have been the person through whom reports on your performance would go to EBASCO?

Or are there other people who might also have been making reports to EBASCO?

A I think it's reasonable to believe that Mr. Tolson would have always done it.

Q And that is still true in your very current position as well?

A I think that's the highest likelihood. No one below Mr. Tolson's level would have ever done it.

The position I am currently working in, I work almost on a daily basis with vice presidents and executive vice presidents. And knowing the personalities involved, they certainly have no hesitation to pick up the telephone if they're upset about something.

Q Are you fairly confident that you have been made aware by your employers at EBASCO of the substance of the communications that took place between Mr. Tolson and EBASCO regarding your performance at this plant?

A Yes, I am.

Q Are you aware of any incidents in which
Mr. Tolson expressed any dissatisfaction with or concern

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A Yes, I am.

Q Are you aware of any incidents in which
Mr. Tolson expressed any dissatisfaction with or concern

about your performance of your duties while assioned to the Comanche Peak plant for the whole period now, not limiting it to any one of them?

A Other than the, I think, somewhar humane concern that I previously described during the summer of 1983, that I get off the site for a week and take a vacation -- that's the only one of which I am aware.

Q Now, let's turn our attention to your performance as evaluated on the Comanche Peak site.

And I think we will need to go to the particular time period -- well, perhaps I should ask a preliminary question.

At the time that you were working at Comanche Peak, from the very beginning on, was the person who would be responsible for giving you an evaluation of your work at TUGCO always Mr. Tolson?

A Yes.

Q Were there ever any other people who did give you an evaluation of your work who were in a position to supervise you?

I understand your coworkers might have told you a few things, but that's not what I'm talking about.

Anybody in the supervisory capacity that you can remember?

A When I was originally assigned -- for

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approximately three months, I guess, in 1980 -- we were assigned to Mr. Tolson. However, he had us working -- there was only two EBASCO employees at that time -- had us working very closely with the quality engineering supervisor at that time.

In one sense, I guess you could say that person supervised us. We were more of an independent entity,

At that time, we were given a project, put in a trailer, and said, "Get this done." It was a very specific, very well-defined project that we were sent there for originally.

We made daily progress reports on those to the quality assurance supervisor at that time, rather than directly to Mr. Tolson.

Other than that approximately three-month period, I've always reported directly to Mr. Tolson.

Q Okay.

Now, how did Mr. Tolson communicate his evaluations of your performance to you? In what ways did he do that, if he did it at all?

- A Orally.
- Q And did he do it at specified times?
- A Just about every day.
 - Q Was there any point in the course of the

year, or whatever -- the six-month period -- when there was sort of a summation, when you would be called in by 3 Mr. Tolson, he'd say, "Let's go over your performance for the last six months"? A No. Never a kind of summary of it? A Not -- no, not by Mr. Tolson, no. Who other than Mr. Tolson? 0 No one at TUGCO. A 10 That would get us back to EBASCO, I assume? 0 11 Right. A 12 Can you remember, in the course of those 13 communications, any incidents in which Mr. Tolson expressed 14 dissatisfaction with or concern about your work at the 15 Comanche Peak plant to you? 16 MR. WATKINS: Objection. 17 How is all of this relevant to the issue at 18 this stage of the proceeding, which is the alleged 19 intimidation of QC inspectors? 20 MR. ROISMAN: There's a whole bunch of people who said Mr. Brandt was doing just that. 21 I'm trying to find out whether or not Mr. Tolson, 22 23 who was often made aware of that, ever said anything to 24 Mr. Brandt about it.

I referred here to just one such example. And

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I'm merely trying to determine whether or not Mr. Brandt
was ever instructed in this regard or given any guidance
or told that's not right with respect to any of these

activities of which he has been accused.

MR. WATKINS: Your question was did he ever express any dissatisfaction with Mr. Brandt's work.

Would you like to limit it, then, to that subject matter?

MR. ROISMAN: First, I want to know if he did. Then, I want to ask him about those particular things.

If I didn't do that, you'd say to me, "We don't know that he ever had any dissatisfaction."

You know, Mr. Watkins, we can play thie game, and you and I can spend the rest of our lives in Glen Rose.

I'm trying to ask the witness questions that he will understand that are not going anywhere. When I'm two minutes into the questioning and you think he was off on a tangent, that's fine to get in. When I'm just starting it, I think we both would get along a lot better if you would control that natural tendency to interrupt and let me and Mr. Brandt get to where we're headed.

I'm not trying to ask questions that are

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irrelevant. I'm just trying to lay foundation. So far, all your objections have been "You 3 didn't lay a foundation. You never asked him if he got evaluated." So, now I'm asking him if he knew of any instances. Okay? BY MR. ROISMAN: Mr. Brandt, would you like it repeated? Q. Yes, please. 10 Q Okay. 11 My foundation question to you is: Do you 12 13 you any dissatisfaction with your performance or any

recollect any instances in which Mr. Tolson indicated to you any dissatisfaction with your performance or any concern about the nature of your performance of your responsibilities while you were under his supervision?

A I think it's natural to assume that whenever

A I think it's natural to assume that whenever you have somebody supervising another person, unless that is the only person he supervises and the only thing he does, there's going to be things that the supervisor would have done differently than the subordinate.

And certainly the subordinate is going to do things that the supervisor does not understand at the time.

In that context -- I won't say daily, but

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regularly -- Tolson and I had conversations with -
"Brandt, I don't understand what you did here, both on

technical and administrative issues. Why did you do this?"

And we'd sit down and talk about it.

There were also issues to where he disagreed with what I did. Those we also talked about.

Some, after our discussion, I agreed with him I probably should have done differently. Some, after our conversation, I'm sure Tolson thought that I did the right thing.

If we're going to get down to each daily event for which those conversations -- those type of conversations occurred, you and I will be at Glen Rose for the rest our lives.

have no intention of doing that.

I wanted to get exactly the answer that you gave. I wanted to know sort of the nature --

A It was a daily interface-type thing. Everything Tolson did I didn't understand. Everything I did Tolson didn't understand. We were both very busy -- still are, for that matter.

And when he does something that I don't understand where he's headed or I do something that he doesn't understand where I'm headed or why I'm doing it, we sit down and talk about it.

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Q Do you remember any instance in which the result of the discussion left the two of you still in disagreement?

Neither of you persuaded the other?

A Oh, yes.

Q Now, let's just start with that latter subgroup for a moment.

In any of the other instances in which you and he were in disagreement, did any of those relate to ways in which you handled the disciplining or correcting the conduct of people who are under your supervision?

A No, not that I can recall.

Generally, our disagreement were over procedural or administrative-type matters or technical matters.

Q I think I understand technical matters. But could you just tell me, by example or otherwise, what do you mean by "procedural" or "administrative"?

A I'll give you an example that still sticks in my mind.

In 1983 -- and this is probably a poor example, but as I said, it sticks in my mind. In 1983, a parking lot was moved. Salaried employees had always been permitted to park in a different parking lot than the craft personnel. They moved the parking lot down the hill, to where it was a much smaller lot and could accommodate fewer cars.

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Tolson made the decision that all QA/QC personnel who didn't have gate access or ability to drive on the site would park in the craft parking lot.

I didn't particularly like the decision then or the decision now. That was one matter that we definitely had a disagreement on.

He decided that's the way it was going to be. It was his call to make. I accepted that, and I implemented that decision.

By no means does it indicate that I agreed with the decision.

But that's an example of what you would call an administrative --

Yes. Or amounts of overtime work by any one individual or any one group -- those types of discussions.

As far as how I disciplined people, I don't ever recall an occasion to where we had a disagreement or misunderstanding that resulted in us parting still at opposite ends of the spectrum.

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Q When Mr. Tolson was giving you your evaluations of your performance periodically -- almost daily I think you testified -- would you have considered it to be reasonable that part of what he would evaluate you on is how you did deal with the question of disciplining individuals under your supervision?

A Yes, sir.

Q Mr. Brandt, I'm now going to give you that opportunity that you seem to feel that the people who did the August 19, 1983 report never gave you. I'm going to let you tell your side of this incident involving the NCRs. So I'm going to ask you if you need to, to refresh your memory either to look at those several pages of the report or if you remember the event that was being investigated there adequately, we can get down to the specifics that I'm concerned with, which is that portion in paragraph 3 on page 5 of the document previously marked as Exhibit 45-1.

A Okay. And I hope we're limiting the scope of this answer just to this specific incident. I assume that's the case. This incident surrounded an audit performed --

MR. ROISMAN: Excuse me, may I just say one thing?

Are you aware that there are certain names and details of
the particular incident which have been deleted from the
document we're discussing in order to protect certain
individuals? If not, maybe we should postpone this until

Mr. Watkins -- I do not want to put this in camera, and I don't think we need to have that level of detail to have our discussion. But I don't want the witness to inadvertently discuss things if he's not aware of what the protective order limitations are.

MR. WATKINS: He can testify without mentioning the names of individuals involved, so long as you understand who they are. Would you?

MR. ROISMAN: Although I've signed the protective order,
I don't know who they are either. It's not relevant to this point. I'll
match that up later. What I didn't wart to have happen was, I didn't want
his testimony to end up disclosing one of the things the
document contains is portions of the specific incident have
also been deleted in order to prevent people from knowing
who the person was.

I just want to make sure the witness is comfortable, and you, Mr. Watkins, are comfortable that the witness knows what to talk about in order to avoid making that disclosure occur inadvertently.

MR. WATKINS: Could we go off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

BY MR. ROISMAN:

Q The next line of questioning I want to deal with,
Mr. Brandt, is how you perform your job of disciplining
individuals whose conduct you feel is not appropriate. And

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let's go back to an earlier statement that you made. You defined the general responsibility that you have in seeing to it that people do their job, is seeing to it that they carry out their jobs in an efficient way, I believe you said, and in a professional way.

A I think that was in response though, Mr. Roisman, to a discussion of job behavior. I previously discussed that they had certain regulatory requirements to meet in performing their jobs.

Q Yes, I'm sorry. I'm focusing only now on that aspect of it. Can you tell me, what do you mean by efficient and professional? What do those terms mean to you?

A By efficient I mean getting the job done correctly, meeting all requirements of the job and yet doing it in a reasonably expeditious fashion, not always taking the most -- or not always taking the extremely well-defined route to completion, but at least heading in the direction of completion rather than circumventing the issue.

And professional -- by the term professional I meant in conducting one's own demeanor in a manner that is commensurate with the position in that you wouldn't expect -- I wouldn't expect a QC inspector to behave on the job like -- I don't mean to be demeaning to anyone, but I would expect a little more out of the QC inspector than I would the average craftsman.

Q When you speak of demeanor, what you are talking about? You mean how they're dressed?

A No.

Q The language they use?

A The language they use, the way they conduct themselves, being able to just sit and discuss something, discuss a problem they had. For example, with either their supervision or with construction or construction's supervision in a logical, calm fashion. And not when they have a disagreement wanting to pick up a piece of rebar and go after somebody in primitive style fashion, or yelling and screaming at someone.

Q Would you feel that that -- what you described there. Let's talk about the yelling and screaming at someone, that that might be the demeanor that one would consider more normal among craft than among the QC? Was that the contrast you were seeking to make?

A As I stated, I don't mean to be demeaning to anyone. Everybody has a job to do. But I think you will agree with me that there is behavior that would be accepted in a construction environment out paving a highway, for example, that would not be considered acceptable behavior in IBM's corporate office.

For example, if you wanted someone -- and this is a ridiculously simple example -- if you wanted someone on a

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highway construction project you might say "hey" and just scream at them. You wouldn't do that in an office environment. Professional is a weird term. I've never been asked that question. I've never been asked to define it.

But maybe the term in a more refined fashion is what I'm trying to say Not refined to the level of being a stiff-shirt type performance or a white-collar type performance. Certainly with total lack of respect to how they're dressed, because to me if you have an office job you dress much differently than if you're out crawling around under equipment all day.

Q Why is this important? Why does it matter whether your QC inspector shows up and has the demeanor that's more appropriate to the construction site than to the office? What does that have to do with them doing a good job in your judgment?

A It has more than anything, I think, once a QC inspector loses credibility I think his job performance is automatically going to go down because he is working essentially in an adversarial role. His job is much like a policeman, although I don't like the term policeman for a QC inspector because that's not really his job. But that's the way most craftsmen view it. He's out here checking my work. He will write me a ticket, as such, if it's unacceptable, being an unsatisfactory inspection report or

make me fix it if it's wrong, or make me more conscious of what I'm doing wrong.

And to me, I think a key to getting along, a key to completing the job is the ability of the craft and engineering and the quality assurance personnel to work together. And to minimize the adversarial effect that they have on one another, particularly when you're working in 135 degree heat, 50 and 60 hours a week. And I know if I was a craftsman and the QC inspector walked up to me and said -- and belittled me for doing a poor job and laughed and made a mockery of the job, it would tend to raise my anger a whole hell of a lot quicker than if he said, Mr. Brandt, you have a problem here and you have some undercut on your welding. You need to repair it.

Q What about the reverse situation? Your QC inspector is a model of what you have described as your goal, and a craft person is belittling and insulting to the QC inspector.

A That's an unacceptable situation as far as I'm concerned.

Q Why?

A Everybody out there has a job to do. I think's it's equally as unacceptable for a QC inspector to belittle the craft. As the craft does not functionally report to me or report to a QC supervisor, the QC supervisor cannot

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possibly discipline them directly. What has to be done is through their supervisory chain, a contact be established to say that we're not going to accept such behavior.

Q What is the belittling was wholely justified? Your OC man really had -- just had a whole series of hypertechnical and erroneous objections stated in a very proper and appropriate manner to this craft person. And this craft person had "had it up to here" and just let go. I just mean with verbal abuse.

Would that still be unacceptable in your judgment, for the craft person to have done that?

It's a less seriou offense in my judgment, but it's still unacceptable. They all have a job to do.

What did you consider your responsibilities to be if such an event should occur and the craft person was the one who was at fault, since as you just pointed out they are not directly under your control? What did you perceive to be your responsibility in that case if it was reported to you by your inspector?

A I would generally go to what I consider the appropriate level in that craft person's supervisory chain, describe the incident to him, sit down, talk to him about it, ask for any mitigating circumstances, try to figure out what caused it. And if it was, as I had been reported, or as it had been reported to me, notify him that we're not

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going to accept such behavior and that happened.

Of the me the instant or instances in w

Q Give me the instant or instances in which that happened, if you can remember.

A It happened with some civil engineering people over span and capacity calculation of conduit supports.

- Q The civil engineering people were craft or --
- A Engineering.
- Q Okay.
 - A It happened in the mechanical area on a couple of occasions.
 - Q First of all, did any of it happen involving a craft person on the one hand a QC person on the other, that you know of?
 - A I don't understand the question, Mr. Roisman.
 - Q Was there ever a situation in which a craft person acted in a manner toward one of the people whom you supervised that you thought was inappropriate and you had occasion and go and talk to the appropriate level of supervisory person in their chain?
 - A That's what I was describing.
 - Q I wasn't clear when you said it was in civil engineering.
 - A Oh, if you're talking specifically about craft, it's happened in the mechanical area.
 - Q Can you relate the particular or a particular

example for me?

A It happened in an iron worker's fab shop with an inspector and a general foreman arguing over procedural requirements in which the foreman or general foreman, I don't remember which, got in an inspector's face and was shaking his finger in his face. That was stopped.

Q Tell me how you dealt with that. First of all, how did you learn about it?

A It was totally resolved by one level lower than me, before I ever became aware of it. The incident happened, my mechanical supervisory contacted the assistant general mechanical superintendent and the specific hanger superintendent that was in charge of the activity and told him that that was unacceptable behavior. It had to stop.

And further, we either immediately or a day or two after transferred the inspector out of the fab shop, at his request, to eliminate any further personality conflicts.

Q What steps did you -- or did the person who was under your supervision recommend, if any to the craft person's supervisory regarding what should be done to the craft person involved?

- A The craft person was counseled on his behavior.
- Q Was that a term of art? That is, does it describe a particular set of procedures, or is it just a large word for they talked to him?

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A I believe in this specific instance he received a written warning. 2 When did this happen? 3 Last summer or last fall. It was while I was still the non-ASME QA/QC supervisor. 5 O And can you tell me who the inspector and foreman were that were involved? A I don't remember the foreman's name. The inspector's name was Hal Wade. Q In your judgment, did that particular event represent 10 -- and I will use a term of art -- an act of harassment of 11 the QC inspector by the craft person? 12 A I guess before I can answer that question you're 13

going to have to define harassment for me.

Q I'll let you define it by the incident. In your judgment, you see, not my definition, your understanding. Would you call that harassment?

A I think harassment is a state of mind. If it had happened to me, if I had been the inspector, no, I wouldn't have been harassed by it. I'd have considered it just a day in which somebody's temper was a little bit shorter than normal. Tempers flare.

Q As long as we're getting our definition through, what is your understanding of the concept intimidation, as contrasted to the concept of harassment?

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A Once again, I think intimidation is a state of mind, depending a lot on individual personality. For you to do one thing to me, I may not feel -- I may not perceive that I was intimidated. A person of different personality characteristics might perceive the very same act, if directed toward him as intimidation.

Q Would it be fair to distinguish -- for you and for our further discussions between harassment and intimidation, that harassment is the action taken, and intimidation is the effect received?

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A I'd have to think about that a long time before I could make that stipulation.

Q In the particular incident, that we were just talking about, involving Mr. Wade, is it your testimony that based upon your general knowledge of the kind of people who are QC inspectors at the plant, and have been over the last years that you have been there, that the conduct would not under any circumstance -- that particular conduct would not, with respect to any particular inspector, have been harassing? It's just not the kind of thing that rises to a level of being harassing?

A Mr. Roisman, you have just asked me to speculate on how 450 people would have perceived a single action. I don't think I can do that.

Q You are saying that for Hal Wade it wasn't harassment, in your judgment?

A I don't think Hal Wade thought he should have to put up with it, but I also don't think he really thought it was the degree of severity that is normally associated with the term harassment.

Q Are you speculating about that or did you and Mr. Wade have occasion to discussion it?

A We have discussed it. I've never specifically asked him that question.

Q If one of your employees were to tell you that

intimidate them, how would you deal with that? Would you accept that statement from them and say okay, that's all I have to know? Or would you independently look to determine whether it seemed to you reasonable that it should have been harassing?

- A I would choose the latter course.
- Q Why would you do that?

A Understanding people, I guess, the way I do, having worked around construction, nuclear construction, and with various contractors, subcontractors, AEs, many different locations. You run into different personality types. For a strong-willed person, who takes a lot to harass him, for them to feel harassed. So somebody who has worked in construction for 25 years, and has been around, using a term that is commonly used, and often misused I guess, they're not nearly as easily harassed as a person who is basically even insecure in his own personal life.

I guess what I'm trying to say is it depends.

Harassment and intimidation, as far as I'm concerned, are much more of a perception. Or at least it depends on the perception that is taken by an individual on the receiving end.

Q But then explain to me, why don't you simply accept the statement at its face value, from the person making it, rather than independently evaluate it, as you say you would

do?

you accept?

A Do I accept everything I'm told on face value, in a supervisory position? I would not be a very effective supervisor.

A Let me finish, please. Because for every person there is instances where you have personality conflicts between two QC inspectors where one might feel, or could conceivably feel he's being harassed by the other inspector, you supervise both people. One feels he's harassed, the other one definitely feels he didn't harass him. Whose word do

That's not my question. I'm just asking --

Q Let's probe that a second. Whose feelings are important in this regard? Is it the inspector who is attempting to do the inspection, who says I feel harassed? Or is it the Craft who says look, I'm just doing my job and I wasn't harassing anybody? Whose feelings? Just looking at the feelings question from the perspective of your job responsibilities? Whose feelings are the important ones?

A As far as I'm concerned?

O Yes.

A The QC inspectors.

Q Now the QC inspectors told you I feel harassed and intimidated. And the Craft man says I didn't harass or intimidate anybody. Okay now, we have the situation you

posited. And you say who should I believe. And I'm asking you the question who should you believe.

A No, that's not the question I posited. The example I was using were two QC inspectors, if you wish to go back to the Craft and QC inspector example. I never stated that I would ask the QC inspector did he feel intimidated and then go to the Craftsman, who supposedly did the intimidation and simply ask him did you intimidate my QC inspector.

I think there's many more ways of evaluating the situation than just talking to the two people who were directly involved.

Q Well, we were talking about the situation in which a QC inspector comes to ou and says I feel that I am harassed or intimidated. I gave you two options. One, you accept it at face value? Or two, do you independently determine whether you think that was reasonable? You said you would choose two.

I'm not trying to find out why you choose two.

I want you to try to again explain to me, when your QC inspector comes to you and says I believe I have been harassed and intimidated by the conduct of X Craftsperson. Why do you feel that you need to go behind that to determine the question, has this person been harassed and intimidated?

A I think for two reasons. Number one, it's certainly possible that the QC inspector overreacted to the situation. I think that's a constant possibility, just as

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if the QC inspector were "harassing" the Craftsman, that the Craftsman might have overreacted.

As I said, from my experience, people that work in the construction industry don't expect to be treated as they would in nursery school. There's a certain amount of confrontation you're going to have with people on the job.

I'm not saying you have to accept anyone making your job unnecessarily hard for you. I think that is certainly the first option. The second option is if any group of people, be it QC inspectors, Craft, or Engineering, knew all they had to do was to make a complaint about something and that complaint would be accepted on face value and action taken, I think you'd be in a state of anarchy.

Q So that when the issue is harassment and intimidation, you would presume that it had not happened, until you had some basis to believe that it had?

A I did not say that.

Q Well, tell me.

A I stated that I would evaluate -- and it was your words. I don't remember what they were exactly, but I would essentially evaluate the situation surrounding the incident before I determined that harassment or intimidation had occurred.

Q And if, when you completed that evaluation, your QC person continued to say I don't care what you believe, I'm

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telling you what I felt, and you believe that that person
had overreacted -- to use one of your options -- you would
then treat it as not having -- as there not having been any
harassment and intimidation?

A That's correct.

Q Is there a policy that you were aware of, against harassment and intimidation of QC inspectors at the Comanche Peak site?

A Yes, there was.

Q There was? Has that changed now?

A No, I'm only speaking in the past tense, because I assumed we were speaking of the time that I was a QA/QC supervisor. That's true in the past and present tense.

Q Is that policy, as long as you have been associated with the Comanche Peak site, always been the same?

A As far as not accepting harassment and intimidation?

Q Uh-huh.

A Yes.

Q Has that policy ever, to your knowledge, ever contained any articulation of what should be deemed to be harassment or intimidation?

A I don't really know how to answer your question.

I think I previously stated, in my opinion, it's a state

of mind, depending on individual perception of the action

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itsel?. I guess, in that standpoint, it has not been formally defined by anyone.

- Q When you say state of mind, state of whose mind?
- A The receiving --
- Q Person?

A The person to whom which the intimidation or harassment was directed.

Q What is your understanding of why there is a need to worry about that, as part of the job requirements of the site? In other words, why should there be a policy on harassment and intimidation?

A To assure that the QA organization operates with sufficient independence to assure that their prescribed function is ultimately achieved and that their prescribed function is to assure that the design, as set out by the engineer, is completed correctly by the construction.

Q How would harassment and intimidation prevent them from doing that?

A It could conceivably -- and I emphasize conveivably -- force them to accept, in an intimidated or harassed state, something that they may not accept or indicate is satisfactory in the absence of such intimidation or harassment.

Q Do you think that that would happen -- let's set aside, let's take out of the harassment intimidation area, actual physical violence, beating one of your QC inspectors

into submission, until they have signed th ir name, okay?

Or holding a gun to their head, or any such acts. And let's leave it only with words, threatening words, loud abusive language. You used the example with Mr. Wade, sticking your finger into somebody's face, threatening them with a variety of different job actions, the sort of construction equivalent of "I'm going to tell your mommy." Whatever.

That class of harassment and intimidation.

In your judgment, would a QC inspector ever -- let's strike ever, it is such a forever word. Would it be at all likely, in your judgment, to take a very objective determination he had to make, and make it incorrectly because of that? And I'll give you an example that has been discussed previously, separation of certain items, let's say electrical cable. And the requirement is very clear, these have got to be 12 inches apart. And your inspector shows up at that particular spot, he takes out his tape measure and it's 10 inches. You can measure it any way you want, it's 10 inches.

And the Craft guy who, for whatever the reasons are, really begins to lay into your guy about getting ready to write up his NCR, proposed NCR, with regard to that particular item.

In your judgment, is it at all likely -- no matter how much that harassment might occur -- that the person would

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actually not write up the NCR, when it really was 10 inches and was supposed to be 12?

A Are you using the term "write up an NCR" as synonymous with report the condition unsatisfactory?

Q Yes.

A I don't think it's at all likely that it would occur in that instance. Typically, where your disagreements -- and I use the term disagreements as a softer, if you will, term than harassment --

Q Okay, fair enough.

A -- tend to come about, are your more objective type inspections where judgment is required.

Q Objective or subjective?

A Objective, to argue with someone that something is 12 inches instead of 10 inches is a rather ludicrous argument. I mean, it's so easily proven otherwise, it's just not likely to occur. Whether you argue that, for example, an indication in a weld is undercut or lack of fusion, for example, to whereas if it was undercut it would be acceptable. And if it was lack of fusion, it would not be.

Those are typically your areas where disagreements come about between Craft and QC inspectors.

Q In your judgment, would those also be the areas in which the effect of an actual harassment and intimidation event might force the QC inspector or make the QC inspector

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exercise his or her judgment differently than they would have exercised it if the harassment intimidation were not occuring?

A If we can hypothesize, or if you are hypothesizing that his judgment is altered, I am saying yes, it's more likely to occur on these objective type inspections than the subjective type inspections.

To use another example, it's much more likely for -- just using the same example I used -- for an inspector to feel pressured or harassed or intimidated into accepting a weld that has an indication which is questionable, whether it's lack of fusion or undercut, the likelihood of that occurring in my mind anyway is significantly greater than an adverse situation of disagreement or harassment, as you have termed it, to occur on whether a weld is 7/16ths of an inch or 1/2 inch.

MR. ROISMAN: Can we go off the record for one second?

(Discussion off the record.)

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MR. ROISMAN: Back on the record. BY MR. ROISMAN: 3 Mr. Brandt, did you want to make a clarification? Yes, I do. I was using the terms, I think, "subjective" and "objective" erroneously. What I meant was the instances -disagreements or harassment could occur are more likely on the events of the subjective-type decisions, than 10 the objective, to where some judgment is required to make 11 the inspection, as opposed to a simple measurement, for 12 example. 13 And is it also your testimony, to complete the clarification, that it's also in those instance where if 15 harassment or intimidation is likely to alter the judgment 16 of a quality control inspector, it would be in those 17 subjective instances, rather than the objective 10-, 18 12-inch disagreement? 19 Yes, sir. A 20 THE WITNESS: Can we take a break for a couple 21 of minutes? MR. ROISMAN: Absolutely. 23 (Recess.) 24 MR. WATKINS: On the record. 25 With respect to the protective order and the

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with the exhibit that's been designated 39-1, which is a report prepared by Kahler, Keeley, and Spangler and relates to their deposition, Mr. Brandt can testify, we believe, as to the facts and circumstances of his involvement without having to go in camera -- that is, without identifying the individual that was involved.

MR. ROISMAN: Perfect.

MR. WATKINS: Let me make clear for the record that there were two persons that I believed originally requested confidentiality or didn't say they would waive it.

One of those persons, Mr. Tolson, has waived confidentiality. Is that understood?

Did you know that?

MR. ROISMAN: Yes, I did.

What I was unclear about was how many -- there were blanks in there. You couldn't tell from reading it how many people's names those blanks represent. I couldn't tell whether it was two or more than that. But in any event, I did know that Mr. Tolson's name was not under the protective order.

MR. WATKINS: The second matter is -- involves the Brown & Root Personnel Manual.

May I assume you just want those parts that

deal with employee disc'pline? MR. ROISMAN: Yes, you are correct in your 3 assumption. MR. WATKINS It's a fairly large, looseleaf binder. MR. ROISMAN: Okay. Are we ready to continue? BY MR. ROISMAN: Mr. Brandt, I believe you have testifed that you were the staff engineer to the on-site QA supervisor 10 from the period November 1983 to March of 1984; is that 11 correct? 12 To the best of my recollection, yes, sir. 13 And just before that, you were the non-ASME 14 QA/QC supervisor for the site; correct? 15 A (Nodding affirmatively.) In either of those capacities, did you have any 16 role to play, either as someone who is conconsulted or 17 submitted comments on or helped frame the policies that 18 resulted in the creation of a site ombudsman and a hotline 19 at Comanche Peak? A Please repeat your options as far as my 21 22 participation. Q Were you a participant in the formulation of 23 24 the policy? 25 Did you submit comments on it?

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Or were you in any other way consulted with regard to it? 3 A No. Did you have any connection to it other than learning --A I was aware that it was under formulation. 7 That's why I asked you to repeat. Q Do you have any opinion as to whether you believe that there was some benefit to be gained by 10 implementing those two measures? 11 A Yes. sir. 12 Does that opinion relate to any benefit to be gained with respect to your ability to fully carry out all 14 of your functions and to see to it that the work that 15 you had to supervise was done properly? 16 It's a difficult question, I guess, for me to 17 answer, because I didn't really supervise anyone after the 18 development of the ombudsman program, I don't believe. 19 Q Well, insofar as your opinion as to whether it 20 would be useful for those persons who --21 A For a supervisor? That's right, who would be in a comparable 23 position -- that you had just before this policy went --

A It provides an extra avenue for personnel to

describe their concerns to.

1	Q In your judgment, as you reflect on it, as of
2	November of 1983, do you feel that there was any need for
3	an extra avenue for persons to do this?
4	A In my opinion?
5	Q Yes.
6	A I guess I'd like to answer that question by
7	saying I don't really feel it's necessary, or I didn't
8	feel it was necessary.
9	But I think affording the people every
10	opportunity possible to vent their concerns, frustrations,
11	or whatever is a good idea.
12	Q I want to test the limits of that statement.
13	What about a hotline that went to the offices
14	of CASE as another way of the employees venting their
15	concerns? Would that fit into every possible way of
16	venting their concerns?
17	Would that also be, in your judgment, a good
18	idea, although unnecessary?
19	A No.
20	Q Do you want to qualify your statement about
21	giving every opportunity possible?
22	A No.
23	Because from my experience, CASE does not
24	possess the expertise to resolve their problems.
25	Q So, the Hevery opportunity possible" isn't

just to vent their concern, but also to have some resolution reached? 3 Right. Q Have you had any opportunity to evaluate any of the QAI or to even read any of the QAI reports that 5 have come out of the ombudsman's program since that program has been put into place? Only one. And which one was that? An incident involving John Winckel. 10 11 Why did you look at the Winckel one? Q 12 Winckel was an EBASCO employee. A 13 MR. MIZUNO: Could you spell his name for the record? John Winckel. 14 15 THE WITNESS: It's W-i-n-c-k-e-1, I think. 16 BY MR. ROISMAN: 17 He was a QC inspector? He was a QC inspector employed by EBASCO 18 19 services. Were you satisfied with the way in which the 20 process worked -- that is, I'm talking about the ombudsman 21 QAI process -- worked, in terms of dealing with the problem 22 that involved Mr. Winckel? 23 24 Yes, sir, I was. As you looked at the whole situation, did you 25

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have any misgivings about seeing the problem being resolved through Mr. Boyce Grier, rather than whatever mechanism 3 would have existed prior to the existence of the ombudsman program? Please repeat the question. Whether you saw advantages to the --7 In that specific incident? Yes, that's right. We, got really. 10 In your judgment, whether there had been an embudsman program or net, you feel that the problems that have been twined would have been resolved equally well? 13 Yes. Because in this specific instance, I was contacted prior to Boyce Grier by Mr. Winckel. He contacted first his immediate supervisor and then contacted 17 Excuse he. He contacted his immediate supervisor, who contacted his supervisor. And then I was 18 contacted -- as I recall, three-part memo on request to discuss it immediately with some official at Texas 211 Utilities.

Q Is it your understanding of the ombidsman policy that there was an obligation when you learned of this incident, that Mr. Winckel was concerned with, that it go to Mr. Grier?

Or could it have been dealt with without his 2 intervention at all? Just a matter of policy I'm talking 3 about. The term "policy" confuses me, Mr. Roisman. 5 I'll try to answer your question. You tell me if I answer it --Would "procedure" be a better word? I wanted to know if that was a requirement that Mr. Grier --10 A No, there was no requirement. 11 0 All right. 12 Why didn't you simply resolve it in the same 13 way that you would have had the event occurred and there 14 was no ombudsman program? 15 Had I still been the non-ASME QA/QC supervisor, 16 I probably, even in the existence of the ombudsman program, 17 I would have offered Mr. Winckel one of three options: 18 One, I would completely stay out of it and let 19 Mr. Grier handle the situation -- if he would talk to 20 Mr. Grier. I would work on it by myself, at resolving the 21 22 problem to Mr. Winckel's satisfaction, without involving 23 Mr. Grier. Or I would have worked jointly with Mr. Grier 24

and let Mr. Winkel make the decision on how he wished it

to be resolved.

And why, in this instance, did you not -strike that.

Did you ask the person who was in charge of the non-ASME QA/QC at that time to adopt that recommendation that you have just outlined that you would have followed yourse .?

- No, I did not.
- Any particular reason?
- His specific request to me --
- I'm sorry. Would you identify "his"?

Mr. Winckel's specific request to me was to talk to a TUGCO official, in that -- I assume Mr. Winckel understood that I was an EBASCO official.

I didn't feel that that was really responsive to his request.

And the fact that his immediate supervisor -excuse me, his ultimate supervisor, if you wish -- you used the term "QA/QC supervisor" -- that wasn't his title, but that's essentially the same role he was playing == at the time was a Brown & Root employee. Mr. Winckel and I were both well aware of that fact.

I as med his request to be -- maybe preemptive of a choice that I would have given him, and the fact that he wished to discuss with TUGCO rather than

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his employer or his immediate supervisor.

He had already discussed it with both his immediate supervisor and his QC supervisor when it was brought to my attention.

Q My notes on the particular incident don't reflect this.

Do you remember whether the incident occurred after you had made the transfer to your current position?

- A Yes, it did.
- Q It did after you were in your current position?
- A Yes, sir.
- Q So that your line authority with regard to QA/QC matters on the site had essentially ended by the time --
 - A It was totally zero by that time.
- Q And that's the only one of the QAIs that you've had occasion to read?
 - A Yes, sir.
- Q Can we just get clear for the record and make sure that I understand this?

The hotline is a telecommunications connection between the plant site and Dallas TUGCO, and the ombudsman is a mechanism for addressing concerns that employees have when either the employee requests it or when it appears in an exit interview and the rerson in charge of looking

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at those determines that it should be looked at or whenever Mr. Grier is requested by someone at the plant in a supervisory position to do an investigation.

understand correctly --

That's essentially the difference, yes, sir.

The hotline is actually controlled by the Director of Corporate Security, and the ombudsman is personified by Mr. Grier, who is on-site. His purpose on-site and function while he's on-site, occasion on-site, those type of things, has been widely publicized, what he's there for.

During the time that you were at the Comanche Peak site, did you become awars of any incidences in which, in your judgment, a quality control inspector or a QA auditor was harassed and/or intimidated, using your understanding, not my understanding, of those two terms?

MR. WATKINS: We'll object on the basis that it will elicit hearsay testimony by others.

MR. ROISMAN: Not the answer to my question, whether he's aware of any, won't.

MR. WATKINS: All right.

THE WITNESS: Your purpose to your question is utilizing my own definition as -- harassment or intimidation as a perceived state of mind on the receiving end.

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BY MR. ROISMAN:

- Q We've had, as you know, an extensive discussion --
 - A I understand that.

5 I'm trying to understand your question,

Mr. Roisman.

Q I want it to be your definition.

A There have been instances when people felt intimidated.

I am aware of no instances of QC inspectors to where, after investigation, I thought it was reasonable for that person to feel intimidated.

- Q Or reasonable for them to feel harassed?
- A I'd say that's true.
 - Q You limited your answer to QC inspectors.

Do you have no personal knowledge about the QA auditors?

A I'm sorry. It wasn't a deliberate omission.

I do not -- excuse me. I'll clarify that.

There is one instance of which I am aware -- that I became aware of much, much after the fact, that a QC inspector

probably was harassed.

However, in continuing on with my answer to your last question, I did not mean to exclude QA auditors from the question. I'm not aware of any cases to where it

1 was reasonable to assume that the audit personnel with either harassed or intimidate. 3 Q Is your one recollection on the QC inspector an event that occurred before you were employed at the site? A No, it's not. Q Did it occur to a QC inspector who was under your supervision at the time of the event? A Yes, it did. Q Did you have occasion to be asked to intervene 10 in the matter at the time of it? 11 A No, sir. 12 As I said, I became aware of it probably at least a year after it happened. 13 14 O Do you know how it was dispositioned? A I don't know, until the time that I received 15 the complaint, that the inspector involved had ever even 16 complained about it previously -- had never complained of 17 it, at least to anybody at my level or higher that I am 18 19 aware of. Q And you became aware of it in the form of a 20 complaint that was made to you? 21 A I became aware of it in a discussion with the 22 23 inspector.

Q The particular inspector to whom the event had

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occurred?

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A Right.

Q And what did you do when you --

A The individual involved was no longer employed at Comanche Peak.

It was, you know, a year after the fact. And the specific individual involved having left the site, there was little that I saw that I could d.

Q And what was the event that you feel fit your definition of being -- I think you said one instance of harassment; is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

MR. WATKINS: I'll object, because that question does elicit hearsay.

MR. ROISMAN: What I'm attempting to do is to get the witness to use the example to help us put a parameter on his understanding of the concept of harassment. It is not being done for the purpose of inrroducing an incident into evidence.

MR. WATKINS: Or the statement will be truthful as to whether the incident took place.

MR. ROISMAN: That's right, it will be truthful as to whether or not communication was made to Mr. Brandt.

THE WITNESS: I'd like to make a clarification for the record, Mr. Roisman. I have not discussed -- as the individual who purportedly performed the harassment is gone, I have not discussed the incident

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with him. I have no basis for believing it occurred or did not occur, other than talking to the inspector to which it was directed at.

BY MR. ROLSMAN:

Q Is it fair to say that what you're testifying to, you're going to say "that if what that inspector told me is correct, then, in my judgment, this would be an incident of harassment"?

A It certainly borderlines on it.

MR. ROISMAN: Does that, Mr. Watkins, deal with all of your concerns?

MR. WATKINS: Yes.

MR. ROISMAN: Go ahead, Mr. Brandt.

THE WITNESS: The incident involved a QC supervisor while observing an inspector perform a coin test to determine degree of cure of zinc primer, grabbing his arms physically and saying, "This is exactly how hard I want you to rub with the nickel."

There's a thousand other ways to perform the same instruction that he gave the inspector. At least in my opinion most of them more satisfactory than physically grabbing someone's arm and saying, "This is how hard I want you to rub."

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THE WITNESS: I used the term "grab" specifically because that was the term used by the inspector to whom the harassment was directed, as opposed to saying "he held my arm and demonstrated to me how hard I was to press on the nickel." Using the term "grab" is a more aggressive act.

MR. ROISMAN: I think every other area I am getting ready to get into is a lot more than 10 minutes.

Shall we just take this time to break, rather than break in the middle of some area?

MR. WATKINS: That's fine.

MR. ROISMAN: Okay.

(Whereupon, at 12:20 p.m., the hearing was recessed to resume at 1:30 p.m., this same day.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

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(1:45 p.m.)

Whereupon,

C. THOMAS BRANDT

resumed the stand and, having been previously duly sworn, was examined and testified further as follows.

MR. WATKINS: Mr. Roisman, I have learned that a four inch thick package of documents of the surveys that Mr. Brandt conducted will be produced to you.

My problem right now is finding a xerox machine that works.

MR. ROISMAN: Texas heat and xerox do not match.

MR. WATKINS: If on the basis of your review of those documents you would like to further cross-examine Mr. Brandt on those documents and on the survey, we will of course make them available so that you can use them.

MR. ROISMAN: Okay, I'll ask him a couple of questions here when we get started so that I will have a basis for making that judgment after I see them.

MR. WATKINS: Second item is your request for certain of the documents. I am going to give you a three page package of documents that I have been told is given to each employee on his first day on the job -- that is for Brown & Root employees.

(Document handed to counsel.)

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MR. ROISMAN: Okay.

MR. WATKINS: The second document is an inter-office memo to distribution from Gordon Purdy dated July 19, 1982, dealing with Brown & Root departmental policy for disciplinary action.

(Document handed to counsel.)

MR. WATKINS: Mr. Roisman, I have no way of knowing whether that document was changed, whether it has been replaced, because I have not reviewed the file, so I can make no representations as to it.

You might ask Mr. Brandt whether he recognizes it and what it means to him.

MR. ROISMAN: Okay, I will do that.

Why don't we ask the reporter to mark these?

The first one -- a three-page document that represents the Brown & Root statement that is given to the employees when they first go -- when they first come on the job site -- should be marked as Exhibit Brandt-2.

(The document referred to was marked Brandt-2 for

identification.)

MR. ROISMAN: On the one that is inter-office memorandum for distribution, that also has Brown & Root on it, called Interoffice Memo, signed by Mr. Purdy, be marked as Brandt-3.

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(The document referred to was XXX marked Brandt-3 for identification.) 4 MR. WATKINS: And if I may offer at this moment to 5 make xerox copies available for Mr. Mizuno, is that acceptable? MR. ROISMAN: Yes, yes, of course. 7 Why don't we start with finding out about the 8 survey material? MR. WATKINS: Why don't you identify your new colleague for the record? 10 1 MR. ROISMAN: I am sorry. Sitting with me is 12 Marina King, who is one of the people assisting us during the XXX depositions this week and Mr. Carpenter has also joined us. 13 14 BY MR. ROISMAN: 15 Mr. Brandt, there has been reference to a set of documents which are described as survey that was conducted 16 17 by you. Would you just give me a brief description of what 18 this was, when it occurred and what does it mean "conducted 19 by you" or is that an improper designation for it -- so we 20 will know what it is we will be seeing when we get a copy of 21 22 it.

A It was a questionnaire sent to all the non-ASME QC people, essentially asking them what they perceived their job to be, how their perceived their job conditions, what

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they thought of their supervisor. It contained about 15 questions plus an additional page for any comments or concerns they wished to express.

It was done at the suggestion of one of my subordinates, a person I have grown to have a great deal of confidence in as far as establishing an anonymous forum --

Q Did you say "an anonymous"?

A Anonymous -- for inspectors to voice concerns, make suggestions about their daily activities in such a fashion that they could do it in total anonymity and possibly obtain information that I wouldn't have obtained by any other means due to their hesitance to come discuss those problems with me.

It was conducted during the summer of 1983.

Q So that the documents that we are to receive are the survey questionnaires that you received back in response to this?

A Yes, sir.

Q I take it from what you just said about anonymity that the questionnaire does not disclose the name of the person?

A That's true.

Q Is it set up in such a way that no one except the person who filled it out knows who they are unless they chose to put their name on it?

A It was set up so I could tell what group it came

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from because as some of the questions were directed at their impression of their supervision, I could use it as a tool to evaluate my supervisors, people who reported directly to

It was a very subtle difference. There is a word change typically in a couple of the 14 or 15 questions. They are in the same order. For you to pick it up and take a quick glace at it and look at all 15 questions, you would not notice the difference.

Q Was it -- was the questionnaire sent out by you with some kind of a memorandum or instruction?

A There was a cover sheet to the questionnaire which essentially describes the purpose of the questionnaire, says that it is anonymous, describes what I was doing with it, giving them a chance to voice their concerns, telling me how I can make their job easier for them.

I can tie it to group by the questions are worded, as I said. In no case can I tie it to an individual.

- Q How many of these were sent out, roughly?
- A Ballpark -- 150.
- Q These were to the non-ASME QC people, essentially people who worked for you at that time?
 - A Right.
- Q Did it get sent out in a way that indicated that you expected everyone to return it and there was a time by

which it was to be returned?

A It is not clear from reading the cover sheet. It was delivered to the groups by the person whose idea it was.

Q By the way, who was that?

A Mike Warner, W-a-r-n-e-r. He explained to them what the purpose was, explained to them -- it was their chance of getting an anonymous but direct line of communication to me. There was no way that -- since it was anonymous, there was no way to check to see if everybody had returned them or to ding the people who hadn't returned them, but if they wished to return them they should return them by a certain date. After that we weren't to look through any submittals.

Q What number did you get back out of the total number you sent out, roughly?

A The overwhelming majority of them.

Q When did you get the survey answers back? When did they come back to you, roughly?

A That is a question I have been asked by my own counsel, Mr. Roisman and I don't honestly remember the exact date.

The sequence of events was they were passed out, they were given a week to 10 days to complete them, they came back to Mr. Warner, who essentially collated or tabulated results.

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Most of them are yes - no answers to where I got sheets back that say, for example, "Supervisor X" and then a blank questionnaire with scratch marks tallying the yes answers and the no answers. That took some amount of time.

The closest I can tie it down is late Spring or Summer, 1983 it was sent out. It was probably two to three weeks, maybe a month after I sent it out that it reappeared on my desk with the results tabulated.

- Q Did you have in addition to the tabulation of the results any memorandum evaluating the results or any opinion expressed, either by Mr. Warner or anybody else?
 - A Nothing in writing.

Mr. Warner and I discussed it.

- Q Did you do anything after you got those results?
- A Supervisory changes, yes, sir.
- Q What was it that you did?
 - A I reassigned some of the supervisors.
- Q I guess we can see for ourselves when we get it, but since we are right at the point, did the answers to the questionnaire enable the person if they wanted to say Supervisor -- and name somebody -- has been doing something wrong?
- A Yes. As I said, there was essentially a yes no type answer, I believe, and I am speaking from memory now.

Most of them were not even a definite yes or a

definite no. I think the choices were mostly yes and mostly no. With each answer there was a couple of lines provided 2 for any kind of narrative comments they wanted to add in 2 addition to basically the entire last page with any other comments you would like to make at this time. 5 Most of them have comments on them. Was the reassignment a decision which you have the 7 authority to implement yourself or merely that you had to 8 recommend to somebody to implement? That was solely my decision. 10 Did you memorialize the reasons for the reassign-11 ments in some document? 12 No. 13

Q Do the people who were reassigned -- were they told by you why they were being reassigned?

A In only one case that I can remember did I explain to that supervisor distinctly why he was being reassigned.

I take it back -- in two of the cases.

One of the reassignments involved a transfer offsite.

Q Now were these reassignments that were made made within the organization that you had the responsibility for, the non-ASME?

A Right.

Q So it is like moving a supervisor from mechanical to electrical or something like that?

A Exactly.

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Q And were there any other actions that you took based upon the answers that you got from the survey?

A I can't think of any right now, off the top of my head. Mr. Roisman. I might be able to provide more input if I had them in front of me.

Q We'll probably all have that chance at some later time. Did you, either before you initiated the survey, or subsequent to the time you initiated, have occasion to discuss the idea of doing the survey and/or the results of the survey with any of the people who you reported to, like Mr. Tolson or Mr. Chapman?

A Tolson and I discussed it.

Q Was all the communication between you and Mr. Tolson on this also in writing -- also oral?

A It was also oral, to the best of my recollection, yes sir.

Q Do you remember whether Mr. -- Mr. Tolson -- did you discuss with him before you did it?

A Yes.

Q Did you go to him to seek his concurrence for doing it, or just to advise him that you were doing it?

A I think it would be fairer to describe my going to Mr. Tolson as a sounding board, if you will. Hey, Tolson, do you think this is a good idea? I certainly didn't need his concurrence to do it. I didn't really, I guess,

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even need to let him know I was doing it, just a day to day operation. But it was a different type approach. I had never done it before and I wanted to bounce the idea off of him. He thought it was a reasonably good idea.

Q Did he have any suggestions for you on ways to improve it or do it differently?

A Not that I remember.

Q Then did you go back to him, after you got the survey results back, and discuss with him again?

A In general, yes. We didn't sit down and read through every single -- excuse me. I say we didn't. I did not sit down with him and peruse each individual response. I discussed the general overall results.

Q Did you discuss with him the actions that you were planning to take, or if they were already taken, that you had taken in light of the survey?

A Let me clarify, at this point, the personnel decisions were not as an absolute result of the survey.

Certainly the reassignments were affected by the results -- or my decision to make the reassignments was affected by the results of the survey. But to say that the survey was an absolute-type document, that's not true.

In answer to your question, though, I did discuss the reassignment of the personnel with Mr. Tolson.

Q Was that in order to seek his concurrence or,

again, as a sounding board?

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A It was more of -- partially a sounding board, partially keeping him apprised because I wasn't moving lead inspectors or things like that. I was moving, you know, people immediately under me at that point. It was more of a keeping him apprised of what I was doing type situation.

Q What was it in the surveys, if you remember, that contributed to your decision to make the particular reassignments? And let me just stop you. We're going to see these things, and you've already said that it's hard to remember without them. If you'd rather answer these questions with them --

A I'd rather answer them with them in front of me, Mr. Roisman.

Q That's fine, all right. With the exception of yourself, Mr. Tolson, and Mr. Warner, and of course the people who actually filled them out, are there any other individuals who you consulted with or who would have a basis to have any knowledge about the content of these surveys or the actions that you took, in part, in light of what you learned in the survey?

A Mr. Warner had assistance from an individual in collating the results.

Q Who was that?

A Mark Welch. Excuse me, if I can clarify myself,

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I didn't really mean collate, in the typical sense. I meant more of a tabulation. It wasn't a matter of sorting sheets of paper. It was an exercise in tabulating results.

Q Was it, in your judgment, purely clerical, or did it require the exercise of some judgment?

A No, it was more clerical-type function.

Q At the time that Mr. Welch assisted Mr. Warner in doing this tabulation, where was he employed at the plant site? Was he working for you?

A He worked for me, yes, sir.

Q I'm just trying to get clear on Mr. Welch's -- is

Q I'm just trying to get clear on Mr. Welch's -- is this the same Mr. Welch who, at some time in 1984 -- early 1984 -- was also the acting site supervisor for engineering, Quality Control engineering? Does that ring a bell with you?

A I think we're talking about the same person, but
I don't ever remember him being a quality engineering
supervisor -- yes, he was.

Q Acting?

A Yes, he was, for a short period of time.

Q The job now held by Mrs. Bielfeldt?

A Right.

Q And the one who, at some even subsequent time to that was put in charge of the electrical inspectors in the safeguards building?

A Same person.

Q And what functions was he performing for you at the time he and Mr. Warner did the tabulation?

A He was on my staff as a staff assistant.

Q What did that mean? He wasn't a supervisor and not an inspector?

A Non-supervisory, non-inspector, non-Quality
Engineering. He was essentially special projects coordinator,
if that term means more to you. He did essentially what I
assigned him to do.

Q Okay, so he was a special assistant that you called on when you wanted somebody to do something that you yourself didn't have the time to do personally?

A Exactly.

Q And did he have any substantive input, other than doing the tabulation? Did you sit with him and Mr. Warner when you consulted about what the survey results might mean or whether you should do the survey at all?

A I did not discuss, to my recollection, doing the survey with Mr. Welch at all. I did sit and briefly discuss the results with Mr. Warner and Mr. Welch, when they brought them back to me. I don't recall any substantive type of information exchange that occurred at that meeting.

MR. ROISMAN: Okay, I think that gives me enough information. Let me just say, on the record, that it does not sound, from what I've heard, as though there would be

any reasonable doubt but that our discovery request would encompass -- I'm not talking here about sanction or anything. I just want to be clear, on the record, that my interpretation of our discovery request would say that this information would clearly fit it and be appropriate. I just want to make that statement on the record.

MR. WATKINS: If I then could also make a statement for the record. Mr. Brandt, when did you realize that you had these documents and give them to your lawyers?

THE WITNESS: Monday, July 9th, 1984.

MR. WATKINS: Were you out of the country for the week preceeding Monday?

THE WITNESS: Yes, I was.

MR. WATKINS: Mr. Roisman, I don't want to argue about whether they were subject to disclosure or not. I'm not that familiar with the request for production in the first place.

MR. ROISMAN: Okay.

I want to be very clear. I don't think there's any question. I would like the witness to look at a document, which I'll ask the reporter to mark as Brandt-4.

(The document referred to was marked as Exhibit No. Brandt-4 for identification.)

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BY MR. ROISMAN:

Q Mr. Brandt, I'm going to have you just take a look at this document, which is an office memorandum from Mr. Vega to Ms. Bielfeldt, dated March 21, 1984. It's entitled Inspector Interviews.

The reason I'm asking you to look at it is do you have any reason to believe that that is referring to the surveys that you did?

(Document handed to witness.)

It's definitely not responsive to the survey that I did. It's not even clear to me, from reading it at this point -- and I might add, it's the first time I've seen this document -- what interviews Mr. Vega is talking about. But it's also, to the best of my knowledge, Ms. Bielfeldt and Mr. Vega. At this date, I'm not even aware that the surveys I conducted were conducted.

Q I wasn't asking with the expectation that it was.

I just wanted to be clear that this was yet another group of interviews and not another memorandum about the surveys that you had done.

MR. ROISMAN: I'm not using it for any purposes other than that. I don't know if you want a copy or not.

MR. MIZUNO: I would like that to be bound into the transcript, even though you're not effering it for evidence, simply because we'll have it there.

(The document referred to follows:)

BY MR. ROISMAN:

Q During the lunch break, did you have an opportunity to look at this document that we talked about before the August 19, 1983 report, or even maybe earlier than that? The report on allegations of cover up and intimidation? And to discuss the question of particularly Paragraph 3 on Page 5. It's exhibit 45-1.

A Yes, I did. Excuse me. My copy is marked 39-1.

Q I believe that what you have is the document designation, the one that is in camera. Although I can see, by looking over there, that yours has all the spaces in it. I don't know whether that's a confusion in the other transcript or not.

But for clarity purposes, since I know that the one that is marked 45-1 has no non-disclosable items in it -
MR. WATKINS: Why don't you let the witness use yours then?

MR. ROISMAN: Okay, that's fine.

(Document handed to witness.)

BY MR. ROISMAN:

Q I'm going to do something, Mr. Brandt, I don't usually do. I'm going to ask you go ahead and tell me your story. You obviously wanted to do that earlier. You felt like the auditors hadn't given you the chance. I don't want you to say the intervenors didn't. There was a reference

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to you, at the bottom of this Paragraph 3. Tell your story and then we'll ask a few questions about it.

MR. WATKINS: Could we stipulate that, just in the event that he accidentally mentions the name of the person, that is confidential? We can ask the reporter to strike the name and leave a blank in the transcript.

MR. ROISMAN: Yes, but I can't waive what I think is the Applicant's right to take whatever punishment it wants to take against him for breaching the protective order made for his benefit.

MR. WATKINS: Understood.

MR. MIZUNO: Excuse me, can you identify the page and paragraph?

MR. ROISMAN: Page 5, paragraph 3, end of the paragraph.

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THE WITNESS: Let me first state, Mr. Roisman, when I first read this this morning when you handed it to me I was a little more upset about it than I am now, simply because in reading it this morning and reading the paragraph out of context, it appeared to me to be a conclusion drawn by this report. In effect, it's a statement of the allegation made, not any conclusion drawn by anybody. The way I read it.

But I would like to briefly describe for the record just what happened.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

Okay.

A team of auditors was at the site conducting an audit. They described -- they had a problem much as identified in the paragraph 3 on page 5. The morning that I was approached with this problem I was physically in my truck leaving the site to catch an airplane to fly to Atlanta, Georgia to conduct some preliminary examinations on the Unit 2 hot shutdown panel, which was ultimately going to be seismically qualified by actual physical test in Wiley Laboratories.

I was actually driving from my office to the gate, and ultimately to the airport when I was stopped by one of the auditors. This auditor described to me that they had this problem.

By this, you mean the problem that is described in

paragraph ..

A Described in paragraph 3. I said I was on a short fuse, meaning that I didn't have much time, but I'd be glad to come in and talk to him about it. I stopped, got out of my truck, walked into an office where they were discussing this problem with one of my QC supervisors.

The problem as stated in paragraph 3 is a little bit misleading in the fact that the problem -- well, the paragraph leads you to believe the audit team felt the disposition was improper. In reality that was not the case. Their problem with the NCR disposition was that the NCR referenced at that time was closed. It was being used --

MR. ROISMAN: Excuse me, I don't want to interrupt. I've asked him to do this and I'm glad to have him do it, but we both understand that what he's now doing is testifying to hearsay. His understanding what the audit team said.

THE WIT ISS: That's not hearsay, Mr. Roisman. They described their problem to me.

MR. ROISMAN: I'm afraid that's --

MR. WATKINS: Your objection is noted.

MR. ROISMAN: I'm not going to stop you from saying it anyway. It's just that the Board has talked about hearsay.

THE WITNESS: I understand what you're saying.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

Q All right.

A At any rate, their problem was the fact that we were using the closed nonconformist report in referencing this ongoing inspection report. Philosophically, I didn't agree with their approach. I tried to explain why I didn't agree with their approach. They still refused to accept my position.

- Q Is this why you're still in the truck?
- A No, I'm inside now in my QC supervisor's office.
- Q But still in that time frame when you're on the way to the airport.
- A Still in a hurry to get to the airport to catch a plane.
 - Q Okay.

A Admittedly, I was probably somewhat frustrated by their inability to understand what I felt was a pretty clear issue, and the conversation ended with my asking one of the two auditors what I could do to resolve this problem. And I suggested writing another NCR stating essentially the same thing as the first NCR stated, dispositioning it exactly the same way but leaving it open until all inspection work had been completed.

Therefore, he would be referencing an open NCR on an inspection report, which is completely consistent with

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the procedure they felt they had problems with. Both auditors at that time indicated that they had no problem with that. That would resolve their concern.

I directed my QC supervisor to write the NCR to get with engineering and get the NCR dispositioned and I left in a hurry. I was gone for three days, returned to the site Monday morning, was called by my supervisor Mr. Tolson into his office and stated that he had a problem. I said, what's your problem. He said, Vega thinks you beat up on one of his auditors. Not meaning physically, but whipped up verbally on him.

And I said, what? And he exp'sined the situation. And I said, no, that's not the way it happened at all. I said, let me explain to you what happened. I'm just totally blown away by the fact that anyone's upset about it because when I left I left under the impression that everyone was happy with what had taken place, much less that anybody felt that I had harassed them or whipped up on them.

He said, well, call Vega. So I called Tony. Tony and I discussed it. I told him exactly what had happened. He said, I agree with you. He said I'd be astonished at this point. He said it appears to be just a miscommunication.

I said, if the auditor involved was upset at all he did not express any amount of concern to me, indicated that my proposed solution was acceptable to, for that matter

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both of the auditors. And quite frankly, I considered the issue closed. I assumed that he would resolve it at his level. I'm further amazed in the report that this incident is specifically mentioned, and yet I wasn't -- no one ever contacted me as far as interviewing me.

Q Was there a time subsequent to that when you and Mr. Tolson met with the auditors for the purpose of further discussion of this after your return from the trip?

A After I returned from the trip, both auditors involved, Mr. Tolson, myself and the audit group supervisor met on the site.

- Q Who was the audit group supervisor? Is that --
- A She's not protected, Debra Anderson.
- Q Okay.

A On the site with an effort to clear the air, to indicate that there was no hard feelings on our part -- by our I mean Mr. Tolson and I guess the auditor that I was just totally blown away by the fact that I was uncooperative or harassing them in any manner. The fact that I had explained to them that I didn't have any time to spend with them, it should have been evident by the fact that the auditor that stopped me, stopped me in my truck driving out the gate, that I was in a hurry.

And if I was abrupt with either of the auditors,
I was sorry about it. It wasn't intentional on my part.

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Q Were these auditors also present at this little meeting?

A Yes, they were.

Q And did they express to you any reaction to what you had said?

A One of them started reading one particular criterion of Appendix B to both Mr. Tolson and myself. I don't even recall which criterion it was, which in a meeting geared to be a reconciliation type meeting, reconciliation of personality conflicts, such an action I thought was quite --

Q Harassing?

A Harassing for lack of a better term. Counterproductive at best. And the meeting ended at that point.

Q Was it your impression at that point that that particular auditor, at least the one who had read that, had not fully accepted your explanation?

A It was at that point, yes, sir. But to this date I don't know why. It's inconceivable for me, for a man to say yeah, that will work and then come back two days later and decide, not only was that not what occurred but that I tried to whip up on him, is to me just astonishing at best.

Q I gave you one more chance to get it off your chest, Mr. Brandt. I don't know that anybody's going to give you another chance.

A Thank you.

As a supervisor of QC personnel, do you have any particular either procedures or approaches that you draw on to communicate your views on the inappropriateness of harassing an intimidating action on the one hand against your personnel and your support for your personnel as a countermeasure to reduce the impact of any harassing and intimidation on the other?

MR. WATKINS: We are again looking back to the time that Mr. Brandt was non-ASME --

MR. ROISMAN: During the time when QC inspectors were under his supervision, yes, correct.

THE WITNESS: Other than directly telling them and emphasizing in group meetings that were held with, I guess virtually all groups I supervise that I did have an open-door policy, that I wanted to hear from them. If they wanted to talk to me, they could come see me.

The issue came up during early summer.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

Q Of --

A '83, of inability to catch me. The comment was made, there's not many telephones in the field. I'd say early summer. It might have been spring. It was warm, it's my recollection when it was done.

I had a gatetronics which is the plant public address system mounted on my office wall with the speaker so

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not only did they have telephone access to me, they had gatetronics access. It was inside my office. And I assured all of them that had expressed any concern over intimidation that I would come personally and resolve any problems they had with intimidation or harassment.

During the summer of 1983 Mr. Krisher also emphasized the same thing to groups of QC inspectors on more than one occasion. They also saw me respond to their requests to come both by construction and by QC. Construction would come in and complain that an inspector acts and is just being overly ridiculous. Most cases where I went to the field at construction's request the inspector was right. The inspector was correct in doing what he had done.

In all cases -- I won't say in all. In the overwhelming majority of cases the inspector involved was with me at that time and saw me direct the craft on what we would accept and what we would not accept.

Q So that you demonstrated your support in the field?

A At least from my perspective I think I demonstrated good faith in showing support for them whenever they needed it. I took every measure that I knew of to provide them access to me personally.

I don't ever recall an occasion where my office door was even closed unless there was a meeting going on inside my office. They were all well aware of the fact where

my office was. Most of them knew me personally. They had telephone access and plant PA system access.

I don't know what more I could have done.

- Q In fact, isn't it true that subsequent to this early summer of '83 you did do something more? Isn't that when you decided to go with the anonymous survey?
- A That really was not geared in any way toward harassment by the craft.
- Q But it was geared to your general concern -- maybe concern is too harsh a word -- but your general interest in seeing if I provide a mechanism with complete anonymity will I get some more information about how my people feel about their job and what they were doing than what I was getting otherwise.

A Right.

Q Had you had ny experiences or any events that had occurred that made you think that if you did such a survey you would be likely to get any information that you weren't already getting?

A No, there was a number of factors, I guess, that contributed to my sending out the survey. I was very busy. It wasn't unusual for four people to be standing, and I had an extra office -- where my secretary sat, four or five people literally waiting to stand to talk to me. That can be frustrating for an inspector to stand around waiting to talk

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to someone. That was one factor.

Some people, I don't think, no matter how strong their personality or how meek their supervisor's personality would feel comfortable coming in and telling their supervisor that they had a problem, particularly in the area of really just a personal gripe about something. Not even so much as a work related problem, but something they'd really like to see changed that would make their life a whole lot easier.

There was also some concern, I guess, on my part that I was playing a site role and not an Ebasco role, and not a Brown & Root role. But that everybody had equal access. I was really just trying to make every effort possible to give everybody any chance to say anything they wanted to to me personally. To say that there was really anything that really led up to that survey is probably erroneous. Just to me it was something that, as I said, one of my key people came up with as an idea that I thought was a reasonably good idea and I implemented it.

- Q In your judgment, do you feel like now in retrospect that it was a good idea?
 - A Yes, I derived some information from it.
 - Q Some information that you weren't otherwise getting?
- A That's probably true to an extent. I also solidified some opinions that I had made. Also negated some other opinions that I had. So from that standpoint, it

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end 12.

provided me a broader perspective of what was happening down at the first line and inspector level.

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Q When you would have occasion to take a disciplinary action against one of your inspectors or supervisors and inspectors, when you were in this role, with the QC inspectors working for you, was it your approach to identify to the person explicitly what it was that they had done or not done that was the basis for the disciplinary action you were taking?

I'm asking that in light of your earlier testimony about the reassignment of some supervisors, which I'm not trying to presume was disciplinary, that some you had told why and others you didn't say anything to. What was your normal approach?

A As far as discipline of people?

Q Uh-huh. When you were doing something that, in your judgment, you were doing it for disciplinary reasons.

A In 100 percent of the cases, they knew exactly what I thought the problem was.

Q And was it your recollection that in most or all or just a handful of those cases the thing == the item that you were identifying as the basis -- or items for the disciplinary action was something that was reflected in some written procedure or document which the employee could readily know of and realize, when you said "This is why I'm doing it," that there was something that they should have known from reading it that they should have known from

A I would say in most of the cases that was the case, they should have known, or there was something available 3 to them to indicate they were doing wrong. O Mr. Brandt, if you would take a look now at what has been marked as Brandt Exhibit 2, which is the Comanche 5 Peak Steam Electric Statement issued by Brown & Root, three-7 page document, laying out on the second page their basic safety rules, which I believe you testified was given to all the Brown & Root employees as the first entered the site. 10 MR. WATKINS: I believe I stated that on the 11 record. 12 MR. ROISMAN: Okay. 13 I made the foolish assumption your counsel knew 14 what he was talking about. 15 BY MR. ROISMAN: Would you bail him out by saying that he did know 16 17 what he was talking about, confirm what it was? MR. WATKINS: The reason I said it was that is 18 19 my understanding -- I do not know --THE WITNESS: That's my understanding, also, 20 21 Mr. Roisman. 22 BY MR. ROISMAN: Q Can you tell me, does this list here represent 23 the place where one would go to look to find the specifically 24 articulated conduct which would form the basis for 25

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disciplinary actions if you were a Brown & Root employee now?
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             It provides some of them.
3
               And where would the employee who wanted to have
4
    them all available -- where would the employee go to find
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    those?
         A I don't think there is a single document that
7
    lists what you're asking for.
              Would you think it's in two other documents or
    ten other documents?
10
              Do you have an estimate?
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              For Q/C personnel?
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         0
               Yes.
13
               Brown & Root QC personnel?
         A
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               Yes. Let's just limit it to that.
         0
15
               I would say in one other document that I can think
16
    of.
17
         Q
               Okay.
18
               And what would that other document be?
19
               The document you have sitting in front of you.
        A
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     Q
               The one marked as Brandt Exhibit 3?
21
               Yes, sir.
         A
22
               Am I correct -- are both of these documents given
23
    to the employees when they first commence employment at the
24
    plant site -- at the Comanche Peak plant site?
25
        A It's my understanding that the document that is
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marked Brandt No. 2 is given to all Brown & Root employees
upon entering the job site.

Q Right.

A The document labeled Brandt No. 3 is an internal QA policy. It is part of Brown & Root's QA policy notes that is administered by Mr. Purdy, who is the Brown & Root site QA manager. And exactly how he implements distribution or transission of the information contained in this memorandum, I do not know.

Q As far as you know, other than what's listed in the two documents, are there any other bases for disciplinary action against QC inspectors at the Comanche Peak site who are Brown & Root employees?

A Without specific instances, Mr. Roisman, I would have a great deal difficulty answering that question due to the great deal of room for interpretation, particularly the items listed in item B of the exhibit marked Brandt-3.

For something I considered not capable of performing, assigned work, you may not consider the same.

So, to make a blanket statement that you just made would be very difficult for me.

MR. ROISMAN: Let's go off the record for a second. (Discussion off the record.)

MR. ROISMAN: Back on the record.

MR. WATKINS: By the way, Mr. Roisman, you were

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using our copies of Brandt 2 and 3. So, I have taken them back.

The reporter has your copies.

MR. ROISMAN: Back on the record.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

Q Mr. Brandt, I would like to talk with you about what is known as the T-shirt incident.

Does that have a well-enough-established definition that we know what we're talking about?

A Yes, sir.

Q As I understand it, the T-shirt incident began, in terms of its most noticed form, when some eight QC electrical inspectors showed up on the site one morning wearing these T-shirts which had on them words to the effect that "Our business is picking nits," or something like that.

Can you tell me, referencing that day now, when did you first become aware of the fact that there were people on the site wearing such T-shirts?

A I was somewhere in the Administration Building.

Q And how did you become --

A I came back toward my office, which was, at that time, directly across the hall from Mr. Tolson's.

I simultaneously ran into my own administrative assistant, who indicated to me that Mr. Tolson was looking for me and --

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Q Who was that person?

A Tony Pereria, P-e-r-e-r-i-a.

Me indicated to me that Mr. Tolson was looking for me. And as I said, simultaneous to running into him, I ran into Mr. Tolson. Mr. Tolson was quite upset, indicated to me that -- that there were some people, some QC inspectors who had shown up wearing what he considered offensive T-shirts. He considered it reverse intimidation, one of those people was employed by EBASCO, and that he would be sending him to me to talk to.

Q What did you understand that he meant, or what do you mean now by the phrase "reverse intimidation"?

A It was an effort on the QC inspectors' part to personally harass Mr. Tolson.

Q Is that reverse intimidation -- is that your recollection of his words? Or is that your interpretation of his words?

A I'm not quoting Mr. Tolson, Mr. Roisran.

To the best of my recollection, that was his words, if it was not his exact words. It's certainly my interpretation of what he said.

Q Roughly, what time was this?

A I would say approximately 9:00 o'lock. That's probably plus or minus an hour, one way or the other. I honestly don't remember. It was early in the day.

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Q Did you have any further conversation at that time
    with Mr. Tolson?
    A I asked him what the T-shirt said. He said,
    "You'll see when Pitts gets here."
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        Q Pitts being your person?
        A (Nodding affirmatively)
             Yes, sir.
             And other than that, did you have any discussion
        0
    with him?
      A Not that I recall.
             What was your next connection with the T-shirt
11
    incident that day?
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        A Mr. Pitts arrived at my office.
13
             Was he alone at the time?
14
        0
             Yes, he was.
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     A
              Now, your office, you said, was across the hall or
16
    down the hall from Mr. Tolson?
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     A Directly across the hall from Mr. Tolson's.
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     Q And when was that, roughly, in terms of how long
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    after you just had your --
20
        A Several minutes.
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22
             And what happened then?
             1 talked to Mr. Pitts.
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        A
        Q And what was the conversation -- what was your
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    side of that conversation? Did you start the conversation
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with him? Or did he start it with you when he came ip? A If you're asking as far as exchanging pleasantries, 3 I don't remember. 4 If you're asking who started any substantive 5 conversation, it was me. 6 0 Okay. 7 So, what happened? 8 I told him I considered his wearing of the T-shirt 9 that he currently had on unprofessional and, as far as I was 10 concerned, it was unacceptable attire. 11 And why did you feel that way? 12 To me, it was poking fun at what was a very -- an 13 already sensitive issue, could easily have aggravated or 14 aroused the craft people. 15 I'm not so sure that I wouldn't have been personally 16 aroused myself if I had been a craftsman. 17 Give me a little of that history, if you would. 18 What was it about -- before you answer that, do you know what 19 a nit is? 20 In the real world, do you know what a nit is? A small detail. 22 MR. WATKINS: How are you spelling "nit"? 23 Mr. ROISMAN: N-i-t. 24 THE WITNESS: The terminology that I'm familiar 25 with, used to represent, is of a small minute detail.

BY MR. ROISMAN: 2 And the term "nitpicker," as you understand it? 3 It's a slang expression used typically by 4 construction when they feel the QC inspectors are being 5 overbearing. 6 Did the phrase have a history at Comanche Peak, as 7 such? Had it arisen in any --8 A Not too much prior to that, the Ft. Worth Star 9 Telegram ran an article concerning an ex-QC supervisor who 10 had purportedly made the statement -- and I'm not quoting, 11 once again -- if you guys don't stop nitpicking, I'm going 12 to run you off, something to that extent. 13 The word "nitpicking" was used in the byline of 14 the article. 15 O And who was that person who was alleged to have 16 made that statement? 17

Harry Williams.

And at the time that that appeared in the newspaper, like how long was that before this T-shirt incident?

A I don't remember, Mr. Roisman.

Was it like years or weeks? 0

Shortly before, I think is what I said. A

Q Yes.

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If you're going to ask me to distinguish between

two and five weeks, that would be tough. 2 No, I'm not. It would be a matter of weeks. 0 Weeks as opposed to months? Right -- to the best of my recollection. 6 Do you have -- you expressed, I believe, your 0 7 view that when you saw the T-shirt and saw what it said on 8 there, you had a concern as to the impact that it might have on the craft if they saw people wearing those T-shirts? 10 Right. 11 And what was the basis of that concern? What 12 had occurred about this concept, nitpicking, that made you 13 worry that there might be some sort of reaction from the 14 craft? 15 A Well, actually two-fold. Most QC inspectors wouldln't be proud of the fact if someone accused them of 16 17 being a nitpicker. A nitpicker implies lack or reason, an 18 unreasonable person. 19 Most QC inspectors like to think of themselves as 20 being reasonable people. I wouldn't have been proud to have been one of 21 their fellow inspectors. If someone was accusing me of being 22 a nitpicker, I wouldn't take that as complementary at all. 23

As a craftsman who makes his living doing the best

25 he can at what he knows how to do and someone is proud of the

fact and advertising the fact that they are out looking for the smallest little detail to bust him, that would probably aggravate me pretty well, too.

QC inspector and someone said of you that you were a nitpicker or accused you of doing nitpicking work, that that would probably itself be inflammatory to the QC inspector?

A I don't know -- "inflammatory" is a pretty strong word. It would be -- it certainly wouldn't be a complimentary remark. It would be a degrading remark.

Q In this instance, you have testified that you were actually concerned about some physical reaction from the craft as a result of these eight people wearing the nitpicker T-shirts; is that correct?

A That was a concern, yes, sir.

Q So that you felt that at least in this context this was maybe more appropriately called inflammatory?

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A Potentially inflammatory, yes, sir.

Q Do you think that that was because of the prior history of the nitpicker concept on the site, or do you think if this had occurred and the allegations about Harry Williams had never been made that you would have felt the same way? Just one day a group of inspector show up with that --

A I'd have felt the same way. I may not have felt as strongly about as I did, but you pick asite where there's QC and Construction working together to try to accomplish the same goal and use the word "nitpicking" in association with QC inspectors or have QC inspectors demonstrate the fact that they are proud of the fact that they're nitpickers, I don't think you're going to get a positive reaction at all.

Q When you saw the article that appeared in the Fort Worth newspaper that alleged that Mr.

Harry Williams had used this phrase with respect to -- was it with respect to QC inspectors thast he was alleged to have used it?

A Yes.

Q Did you know whether, in fact, any such thing had happened?

A I have no firsthand information whether it occurred or not.

Q Did you, at the time of the newspaper mgc 14-2 1 article, make an effort to find out whether it had 2 3 occurred? A I had already completed my investigation 4 by that time. 5 What did you conclude in your investigation? 6 I have no reason to believe that Mr. Williams 8 did not use the term "nitpicking." Q I'm sorry. I think only a lawyer, to this moment would I have thought, could have said 10 that. 12 (Laughter.) Are you saying that you believe that he 13 did. 14 15 A To me, it says the same thing. Yes. If you're more comfortable with me saying --16 17 I'm always a little nervous with double 18 negatives, but okay, go ahead. 19 A His use of the word, the context in which he used it, I thought was extremely poor judgment 21 on Mr. Williams' part. Did you take any action after you had 22 reached that conclusion with regard to either

Mr. Williams or the QC inspectors or the craft in

general, to deal with any problems that you thought

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might have been created by its use?

- A I replaced Mr. Williams.
- Q And when did that happen?
- A The decision made, or when he was actually --
- Q First the decision and when --
- A The decision was made the last week of July.

Q Of?

A Of 1983. I put someone working directly with him to get as comfortable a feeling as he could with what Mr. Williams' daily activities were. Mr. Williams departed the site the last week of August 1983.

Q And the T-shirt incident occurred between those two dates?

A No. The T-shirt incident occurred, my best guess is March 1983.

MR. WATKINS: 1983?

of this year. I can give you an exact date by checking some documents, which I don't have in front of me.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

Q I'm a little unclear. I thought we were -when we discussed this before and I was trying to
pin down when the nitpicking statements had appeared
in the newspaper, you indicated a few weeks, maybe

measured in weeks, before the T-shirt incident.

Is it the case that the newspaper article came substantially after the actual event? Is that it?

A Yes.

Q Was there much reaction on the site at the time of the Williams event?

MR. MIZUNO: What Williams event?

MR. ROISMAN: When Mr. Williams allegedly used the nitpicker phrase.

THE WITNESS: I did not become aware of the fact that Mr. Williams had used the phrase that was quoted in the newspaper until roughly six months after it happened.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

Q I'm havingsome difficulty here. When did the event in which Mr. Williams allegedly made the nitpicker speech, just to give it a title that we can refer to, when did that happen, as you understand it?

A January 1983.

MR. WATKINS: Let me not a standing objection. This is going to be based on hearsay, Mr. Brandt's testimony about the event.

MR. ROISMAN: Correct. I am not trying to get him to tell us the substance of the event.

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I am trying to use the event to measure actions by.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

Q Between that time and six months. After that time roughly, there was no -- no information came to you that indicated that -- was Mr. Williams a QC supervisor; is that what his role was?

A Yes.

Q That a QC supervisor, someone working for you, had told some of the QC inspectors that they should stop nitpicking or they would be out the gate or something to that effect; is that correct?

A I'm sorry, Mr. Roisman.

Q I'm trying to understand that from the time of the event that Mr. Williams was allegedly involved, it actually occurred around January 1983.

It was about six months before you, who was his superivisor, and the personnel that he spoke to were under your general supervision, before any of that information actually reached you.

A Six months had elapsed; yes, sir.

MR. WATKINS: Excuse me. What information exactly are you talking about? The events of the meeting of January or the use of the word "nitpicking"?

MR. ROISMAN: The use of the word "nitpicking"

by Mr. Williams.

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THE WITNESS: That's the way I understood the question. Six months.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

Q Did that bother you at all? Did you find that disturbing that no --

A Yes, I did.

Did your investigation into the matter include an effort to find out why that had not come to your attention earlier?

A I asked the very person who told me why he hadn't brought it to my attention earlier.

Q And who was that person, and what did he tell you?

A Mickey Finn. We talked about the incident in which it occurred, and he said, "Harry called the guys, and he said, 'You guys don't stop that nitpicking, and I'm going to come behind you and run you to the gate, " or something to that effect.

That's no effort on my part to quote what happened.

Q I understand.

A That information was provided to me in late June 1983.

Q And Mr. Finn, when you put to him the question, "Why are you telling me now, and why didn't

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I hear about it before"?

A He didn't have a good answer.

Q Was he one of the people who purportedly heard the statement? It was made in part to him?

A Yes, sir.

Q What was your understanding of how many people were present when the statement was made? I don't mean an exact number. Are we talking about a few or twenty?

A Probably less than ten.

Q Did you ever find out the answer to the question of why didn't you learn until roughly six months after the nitpicker statement was allegedly made that it was allegedly made?

A Why such a time span lapsed?

Q Yes.

A No, I did not. I have attempted to find out why no one came in and described the incident to me, but I have not come up with any concrete answer.

Q Did you talk to the QC inspectors who were present at the time that Mr. Williams was purported to have made the statement?

A Yes, sir, I did.

Q Did they indicate to you that they considered this statement one that really upset them?

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A They thought it was inappropriate.

Q I'm sorry?

A They thought it was inappropriate. I guess that's the best way to describe it.

Q Did they indicate to you a reaction to it that was consistent with what you have indicated to me when we were discussing earlier how you thought this phrase, "nitpicker," might strike either a QC inspector accused of it, on the one hand, or a crafts person who was being told that QC was going to nitpick them on the other?

A Please repeat that question.

Q I'm trying to find out whether they expressed to you a reaction to the alleged charge about nitpicking at the level of intensity that you have previously testified you would expect to occur if one were to use that phrase, either with reference to a QC inspector or that a QC inspector might use as saying to craft, "This is low I am going to inspect your work."

A Well, I know for a fact at this point that it upset a person who wasn't even there to the extent that they went to Region IV with a complaint.

Q Do you know whether that occurred after the time that you had learned of it or before the time you learned of it?

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A It was before the time I had learned of it

- Q Shortly after the event actually occurred?
- A To the best of my recollection; yes, sir.
- Q Was that person who went to Region IV someone who also worked for you another QC inspector?
 - A Yes, it was.
- Q And so in the intervening period, maybe now four and a half months between when this person went to Region IV about it, Region IV also did not give you any indication that there had been an event in which some of your people had been allegedly accused of being nitpickers.

I was aware through Region IV, through

I&E people who came to investigate the technical substance

of the complaint, but I was unaware of the adverse

reaction that the QC inspectors had to the phrase

used by Mr. Williams until I was -- until I was notified

by Mr. Finn inJune.

Q But were you aware from the I&E people at Region IV that the phrase "nitpicker" had been used with reference to your people?

- A Definitely not.
- Q So they didn't share that piece of information
 MR. MIZUNO: Objection. It hasn't been

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established that the I&E people at Region IV knew about the phrase "nitpicker."

BY MR. ROISMAN:

Q Mr. Brandt, was it your understanding -- you said you subsequently learned that someone went to Region

IV. How did you learn that somebody went to Region

IV with allegations?

- A He admitted it in the labor hearing.
- Q Which hearing was that?
- A Dunham.
- Q And who was the person who made that?
- A Bill Dunham.
- Q Were you present or did you subsequently read the transcript of the deposition? How do you know that that took place at DOL?
 - A I was there.
- Q Was there a time when Region IV communicated with you regarding the completion of their investigation into whatever the allegation was that Mr. Dunham made with regard to this event with Harry Williams?
- A Do you mean of the substantive matter,
 Mr. Roisman, or of the investigation of the adverse
 effect it had on the QC inspectors?
- Q Well, if it was at two different times, give them to me.

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A It was two different inspectors or investigations.

MR. MIZUNO: Let me interrupt at this point. There were two separate portions, I guess. One was the technical look at the technical allegations which were received by Region IV from Mr. Dunham, and those, I think, are what Mr. Brandt has been talking about when he talks about technical concerns.

I understand that Mr. Dunham also made -and I don't know whether this was separate and apart from him technical concerns -- he also expressed his concern about the Harry Williams incident and the "nitpicker and being walked out the gate," his termination, and that was actually carried out by a different part of NRC. That's the OI investigation report.

THE WITNESS: Exactly.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

All right.

I don't know if I could continue from where I was at before Mr. Mizuno verified that. I don't know whether it was investigation or separate investigations. All I'm saying, I'm under the impression that the two portions of that investigation or the two investigations were concluded at separate times.

Q Let's go back to the T-shirt event itself.

On the morning when you met with Mr. Pitts in your office and you indicated to him that you thought the wearing of the shirt represented unprofessional conduct, I believe you said -- correct me if I'm wrong -- that you wanted him to take it off.

Did you and he have any further discussion? Was that the end of the matter?

- A I asked him why he did it.
- Q And what did he tell you?

A He described that he was the only EBASCO person in a totally Brown & Root group, that he did it in an effort to try to fit in, that he felt in retrospect that it was poor judgment on his part and assured me that it would never happen again.

- O Were you satisfied with that?
- A Yes. I was satisfied with the sincerity of his response.
- Q Did you have a comparable conversation with Mr. Williams about the use of the "nitpicker" phrase after you learned about it; that is, where you expressed your feelings about the appropriateness of him having used it?
- A I told him to the best of my recollection, I thought it was incredibly poor judgment on his part.

	Q And did he at that time give you his
2	evaluation of your evaluation?
3	A I don't honestly recall, Mr. Roisman.
4	Q Did you decide on the basis of that very poor
5	exercise of judgment on his part that that was the reason
6	to terminate his work for you?
7	A That was a contributing factor. That was not
8	the sole factor, no, sir.
9	Q What were the other factors?
0	A He had totally lost the confidence of the group
1	he was supervising,
2	Q Was that second consideration or second
3	stated one, was that the more prominent or was it the
4	other, or were they just a combination?
5	A By "second stated reason," you mean the loss
6	of confidence?
7	Q Trat he had totally lost the confidence of the
8	group he was supervising.
9	A I would say it was a combination of all factors.
20	I don't know that one was predominantly more important.
21	Q Was the fact that the NRC was investigating the
22	matter, including OI, and was probably going to issue a
23	report about it in any way a factor in your decision?
24	A Absolutely not.
25	Q Am I correct that the individuals who were

involved in the T-shirt incident were not themselves involved in the earlier event with Mr. Williams? It was a different group of QC inspectors?

A A totally group of people, yes, sir.

Q After you finished your conversation with Mr.

Pitts on this subject, was that the end of your involvement with the T-shirt event that day? First of all, did you have anything more to say to him, other than what we have already communicated?

A He asked me if he could take the shirt off and turn it inside out, if that would be acceptable. I said -- I responded that the Utility was making up their mind on what they wanted as a course of action.

As far as I was concerned as his employer, that was unacceptable to me, and that in the event that they had concerns to express they were offered the opportunity to talk to Mr. Boyce Grier, and they were sent down to a large room where they were being housed -- I guess -- for lack of a better term -- waiting to talk to Mr. Grier.

I told Mr. Pitts that I would get back with him when the Utility made a decision on what they wanted to do.

Q That was the end of your conversation?

A That was the end of my conversation with Mr.

Pitts.

Q What was your next involvement on that day, if any, with the T-shirt incident?

A I was informed at roughly 11:00 that the disciplinary action that the Utility wanted to make was to send them home. They were to remove the T-shirts. If they wished to return the next day, they made; and they would be paid for the remainder of that day.

Q So if I understand correctly, they would be given the remainder of the day off with pay?

A Yes, sir.

Q And given the option of coming back to work the following day, assuming they weren't again wearing the T-shines; and that that was to be the end of the matter?

A Yes, sir.

Q Maybe I'm being foolish, but I don't understand where is the disciplinary action in that?

A The disciplinary action that I took was my counseling of Mr. Pitts as far as unprofessional and unacceptable -- unprofessional conduct in wearing the shirt itself and inappropriate attire for work.

Q I'm sorry, I was referring -- You had indicated that the Utility decided that the disciplinary action that it was going to take was, and then you ticked off these items to me. I'm asking what part of that was disciplinary.

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A Texas Utilities considers a verbal discussion or a counseling session, even if it results in being sent home with pay as a disciplinary action.

Q Is that equally true at Brown & Root and EBASCO, as far as you know?

I ask that only because you made the statement that identified Texas Utilities.

A In my own personal and professional opinion, sending a person home with pay is in no way disciplinary.

Q And it's your understanding that the employees were told -- Well, strike that.

Did you have any -- How did you know that this was a disciplinary action that was being recommended by the utility? What was your source of information?

A Mr. Tolson.

Q And is it your understanding that they were free to come back if they wanted to, or that there was some option on the company's part for them not to be able to come back?

A They were free to come back if they wanted to.

As a matter of fact, the counseling session -- the

written counseling report I gave to Mr. Pitts clearly

indicates that he was welcome to return to work at 7:00

the next day, if he so chose.

Q You say the written counseling report. Is

that something that was prepared after you did the counseling?

A It was typed after the counseling occurred, describing the events that took place during the oral counseling session, which Mr. Pitts signed acknowledging receipt of the counseling.

Q Is that a standard procedure that was used at the plant site, or was that a unique EBASCO procedure?

A It's a procedure that I utilize for the EBASCO people It's not a form; it's just a letter.

MR. ROISMAN: Mr. Watkirs, I don't believe we have that. I can double check my T-shirt file, but I don't remember us having -- We have virtually no documents produced that were documents other than TUGCO documents or Brown & Root documents, and would request, if it's available, that we have a copy of it; and assuming I don't have any questions about it, which it is quite possible I do not, then we agree that the reporter can give is a number which we will now discuss and that it can be attached here. I'm not offering it in evidence.

MR. WATKINS: Did you retain a copy of this document, Mr. Brandt?

THE WITNESS: I think it was provided.

MR. ROISMAN: Do you think it may already have

been?

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THE WITNESS: I think so. If not, I still have a copy of it, if that's the question.

MR. ROISMAN: When we take a break sometime this afternoon, if we've got it, I'll bring it in; and then we can mark that one. If not, perhaps we can work out an arrangement together when we take a break.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

Q Did you have occasion to speak to Mr. Pitts yet another time that day after you learned from the Utility -- from Mr. Tolson what the Utility's policy was going to be on this matter?

A I talked to Mr. Pitts twice. Once was the counseling session I described.

O Right.

A The second time I called him back in, I told him what the decision was as far as being sent home with an option to come back without the T-shirt. He signed the letter that I wrote to him describing the counseling session and describing what his options were as far as coming back the next day.

Those are the only two occasions that I talked to Mr. Pitts on that day.

Q And who else did you talk to that day with regard to any disposition or development of policy or implementation of policy on this matter with the T-shirt

incident?

A I don't really understand what you mean by "development of policy."

Q Well, I guess what I'm trying to do is to have you not tell me about some -- for lack of a better term, what I'll call what you might have had at lunch -- but other conversations with Mr. Tolson or other QC inspectors that were designed to either develop a position with regard to "What are we going to do about this T-shirt situation," or to implement some decision that had already been reached?

A The only discussions I had regarding the implementation of any action regarding the T-shirt incident were with Mr. Tolson.

Q And your conversations with Mr. Tolson, at least so far -- first, is the one where he said, "I'm going to be sending somebody to you." Second was the one where he quoted to you what the resolution was by corporate management and TUGCO on what to do with it?

A Right.

Q Was there yet another?

A There was an additional that I remember. He asked me if I talked to Pitts and what Pitts' response to me was, what the results of our conversation were. I explained essentially what had happened in the counseling

session.

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Q If you had had the decision to make all on your own or had chosen to make it all on your own, what would your disposition have been beyond what you did with Mr. Pitts, or different than what was done with Mr. Pitts?

A The only different thing that I would have done was as I stated just a few minutes earlier -- to me sending someone home and paying them is not discipline at all.

I would have probably had Mr. Pitts go home, take the shirt off. If he wished to return the next morning, that was fine. But I would have paid him only through the time that he left the site that day.

Other than that, I would have done nothing differently.

O Mr. Brandt, I am going to --

MR. ROISMAN: First, let me ask the reporter if she would mark what I am now handing her. I'll identify what it is as Brandt Exhibit 5.

(The document was marked for identification as Brandt Exhibit No. 5.)

BY MR. ROISMAN:

Q Mr. Brandt, I have just asked the reporter to mark -- and again I'm not offering this into evidence,

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but I want us to have a reference to refer to -- a document which is actually a part of a much larger document. It is page 24 of a document entitled "Report of Investigation, Comanche Peak Steam Electric Station, Intimidation of Coatings QC Personnel."

It is put out by the Office of Investigations, Field Office, Region IV, dated August 24, 1983.

The page, you will see, has a number of whitedout sections. It is a public version of a report prepared by the Office of Investigations. The page in question is a page that refers to an interview with you.

I'm going to ask you to take a look at it. There's a statement here -- if you will just read the third paragraph down, beginning "Brandt stated that" --Don't read it into the record. Just take a look at it.

(Document handed to witness.)

(Continuing) Mr. Brandt, this refers to -- or it says here that you stated that you had interviewed all of the coatings QC inspectors and learned Williams had thre tened to fire inspectors, et cetera.

Is it correct that you interviewed all of the coatings QC inspectors sometime around June of 1983?

> No, sir. A

Did you interview any of them, other than to have the conversation that you have previously discussed

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with me, with Mr. Mickey Finn -- or is that Ms.?

A Mr.

I interviewed a large portion of the coatings QC inspectors. The only part of this statement which is incorrect is the term "all."

Q Was that interviewing done after Mr. Finn had come to you, and you had learned about this?

A Mr. Finn was one of the inspectors I interviewed.

Q What was it that caused you to have any interview with these coatings inspectors?

A A discussion I had had with Dunham on June 14th.

Q Was that a discussion which he or you had initiated?

A He had.

Q And what was in that discussion that made you decide to interview most of the other coatings inspectors?

That's where I learned of the grabbing of the arm that we discussed earlier. He also made the statement that Mr. Williams had -- I think using his terms, and I'm not trying to quote, just the concept -- chewed him out, disciplined him in front of craft which he didn't think was too cool.

In our probably half-an-hour conversation, it was obvious that he was upset with Mr. Williams'

performance. I assured him at that point that I would look into his specific allegation and would talk to some people and see what was going on.

Q And the conclusion of that whole process of talking to these people and the like, was your decision later in the summer that you were going to terminate Mr. Williams' employment?

A It led to my decision that Mr. Williams had totally lost effectiveness as a supervisor.

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MR. WATKINS: Mr. Roisman, what's the date of this report of which this page is a part? 2 3 MR. ROISMAN: As I indicated before, it's 4 August 24, 1983. Now, that's not the date -- There's 5 nothing here that indicates the date on which --6 I'm sorry. It does. The page does purport to indicate the date on which Mr. Brandt was interviewed. 7 BY MR. ROISMAN: Q Prior to the date of your interview with 10 OI, were you aware that OI was conducting an investigation of this particular incident involving Mr. Williams? 11 12 Yes, sir, I was. 13 And how did you become aware of that? 14 A OI was on site interviewing coatings 15 inspectors. And you put two and two together? 16 17 Yes, sir. 18 When Mr. Driscoll interviewed me, he told me I 19 was the final interview that would be concluding his 20 investigation. 21 And at the time of that interview with Mr. 22 Driscoll, had you already decided that you would be 23 terminating Mr. Williams? 24 Yes, I had. 25 Q And did you tell that to Mr. Driscoll?

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A I don't know that I came out and as much said,
"Don, I am going to replace Harry," or "Don, I'm going
to replace Mr. Williams." He did ask me why it took me
so long to do something about it. I distinctly remember
that question.

I indicated that I had just found out about it during the set of interviews that I conducted, and that I already had corrective action planned. He didn't pursue it much further.

I think he understood from the context of my discussion what was going to happen.

Q When he asked why it had taken so long to do something about it, did you interpret that to mean that he thought that you had known about the Williams' event from virtually when it occurred?

A I think -- to use a coloquiali: . -- I think
he was fishing for information and trying to figure out
exactly how long I had known about it.

I indicated to him the process that I had gone through in talking to Dunham, assuring Dunham I had talked to other people -- talked to other people. Mickey Finn told me what statement had been made through these interview processes. It was evident that Mr. Williams had lost effectiveness,

It wasn't really until the conclusion of the

interview that I had -- until I was really convinced. I guess there was just no way of rehabilitation.

- Q Did Mr. Dunham mention the "nitpicker" statement to you when he talked to you back in June?
 - A No, sir, he did not.
- Q And was the only coatings inspector who mentioned it to you Mr. Finn?
 - A Yes, sir.
 - Q Does that surprise you at all?
- A Subsequently I went back and asked -- you know, was this the terminology that was used. There were different versions, but each of the versions had the term "nitpicking" in it.
- Q I think earlier today we discussed the question of whether a particular part of the responsibility of your QC inspectors, when you had supervision over the QC inspectors, was to do their job efficiently.

And I think you indicated some things -- and I'm clear about that.

My question to you is: When you observed in ir judgment that one of your employees was voting to slowly -- in doing a job that you thought they should do and could do and ought to be able to do more quickly than they were doing it, did you have any particular way or technique that you used for expressing your opinion

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that they should move it along a little bit?

A Typically what happened -- and by efficiently completing an inspection, I didn't necessarily mean the speed at which an inspection was completed. I think I indicated approaching the problem head on, rather than just absolute speed of inspection.

But typically what would happen, if I was concerned about the speed at which a person was working, I would approach their supervisor and ask them to evaluate it on a more detailed basis and see what their problem was.

I don't ever remember approaching an inspector directly and saying -- asking the question, "Hey, what's taking you so long?"

THE WITNESS: Could we take a five-minute break, Mr. Roisman?

MR. ROISMAN: Yes.

(Short recess.)

MR. ROISMAN: Back on the record.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

Q Mr. Brandt, with regard to the T-shirt incident, I just want it to be clear that you did not have any direct involvement in, nor were you consulted with regard to the question of whether the individuals wearing the T-shirts should be held at one place or another

place; is that correct?

A That's true, sir.

Q Did you have any participation in any decision -- assuming one was made -- with regard to searching their belongings, or gathering the materials that were in their desks, or anything like that?

A No.

Q And that includes also the EBASCO employee, if anything was done with regard to him? That was not through consultation and agreement by you?

A I played no part in that decision.

Q All right. I assume you're aware of the requirement of 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix B, regarding the separation between the scheduling and financial considerations on the one hand, and QA/QC work on the other -- I mean, in a general way? Are you aware of that such exists?

A Yes, sir.

Q And with the exception of the procedures and requirements that are set forth in the quality assurance plan for this plant, what particular procedures are you aware of that are designed to implement that separation?

A The organizational structure itself. No one performing inspection at Comanche Peak reports at any

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level short of the president of Texas Utilities Generating

Company to any person in common -- any person who has

any responsibility for cost schedule construction activity.

That's a completely separate arm of the Utility.

Q Do you have any -- Strike that.

Should the -- Should someone from the construction side -- let's say relatively your level on the construction side --

- A You mean the level I was at?
- O Yes, that's right.

day and in a completely friendly chatty sort of way say to them, "Fellows, I just came out of a meeting with the top brass in Dallas, they are really concerned about how long it has been taking this plant to get built. And it's costing the company tremendous sums of money every day.

I'm just hoping -- and I have no reason to believe that it's not so -- that you are doing your work as expeditiously as you possibly can," and he walks away.

One, if that should happen, would you think that that was inappropriate that it would have happened at all? Would it be violative of the separation?

A Before I would even pass judgment, I would have had to hear the tone in which it was expressed by this construction fellow. I think you used the term that

he used.

Q Assuming it was completely conversation, he wasn't threatening. He wasn't saying, "Guys, I'm really expecting you to do over anything."

A I don't think that's out of line.

Q So, in your judgment then, it wouldn't be inappropriate, even for you, assuming again you were saying, "I have some information I want to give all of you that I have just learned today," and just pass the information on, that that also would be okay?

A Before I agree to that, Mr. Roisman, please repeat the phrase that I'm supposed to be passing on?

inspectors, you would simply -- you would tell them that you have been made aware of the fact that the top management of the company in Dallas is concerned about how long it has taken to get the Comanche Peak plant built, and that it is costing a substantial amount of money to the company which means ultimately to its ratepayers; and that you hope that everyone is doing their job correctly and as expeditiously as possible, consistent with doing it correctly.

A No, sir, I don't think that would be appropriate at all.

Q Would it be any more appropriate if it were

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said, instead of by you, by someone on the construction side, but also again in a very casual, just "I'm giving you guys some information that I heard today"?

A These questions that you're asking are very speculative in nature. My response is: It's speculative.

I think that would depend on what level that person in construction is at. If a welder said, "Hey" -- to a welding inspector, for example, "Hey, Texas Utilities is really concerned about how much this place is costing. We ought to really hang in there together and get it done. Get it done right, but get it done as quickly as we can."

That would take a very different connotation in my mind than someone in a supervisory position trying to make somewhat of a policy statement and passing it on.

Maybe even if they weren't trying to make a policy statement, it could be perceived as a policy statement.

Q Is your understanding that the requirement that there be this separation between scheduling and cost considerations on the one hand, and QA/QC on the other, is intended to prevent, one, an organizational reporting that would require a person who has responsibility with QA/QC to be, in effect, reporting to someone who had a responsibility for cost and scheduling, thus making them subject to that person's cost and scheduling agenda;

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and, two, to try to take out of consideration in the QA/QC area any consideration by the QA/QC personnel of the cost and scheduling concerns?

Does it have both policies, both the structural one and, if you will, a more functional substantive one?

I don't know whether it's intentional or not, but you have just changed gears, so to speak, in paraphrasing Appendix B.

You are now using the term "organizational freedom," which I believe is exactly what Appendix B requires.

Before you were saying -- and I don't mean to quote you because I don't remember either -- but freedom from pressure, freedom from concern.

To me the regulatory requirement is meant to provide a regulatory guideline to assure that the people inspecting or performing quality assurance/quality control functions of the construction of the plant are free from any unnecessary pressures related to costs and scheduling.

Q I guess my question is -- without trying to not -not to get into this paraphrasing problem -- my question is: In addition to arranging the structure of the plant personnel so that you con't have cost and scheduling

people with direct supervisory control over quality assurance and quality control people, is there also another aspect of this requirement, which is that the costs and scheduling considerations are not to be brought home to or communicated to the QA/QC personnel as well?

A I'd answer that question yes, but in the vein that I answered the question a couple of questions ago, in that I think it's the intent not to portray it as policy.

I don't think there's any way that you could write any regulatory requirement, any procedure. law, guideline or otherwise, that would prohibit casual conversation between a craftsman and a QC inspector.

Q But isn't that also true, that you couldn't write a regulatory requirement that would in so many words articulate exactly what was going to be harassment and intimidation, but you could say, "It's not to happen," as Mr. Clements, for instance, has said on a number of occasions?

A The only point I'm trying to make, Mr.

Roisman, is I think I agree with the statement you're

trying to get me to agree with. But I agree with it not

from the standpoint to try to attempt at all to prohibit

casual conversation regarding costs and schedule, but

something that is meant as policy or something coming from the supervisory personnel that could be construed as policy.

Yes, I agree that's part of the intent.

Q Do you in any way feel that your job performance at this site is affected by how quickly in a lawful manner you can get -- or could get when you had the supervisory authority quality control inspections completed with regard to items that they related to?

A No, sir. I think quite to the contrary. I think my performance was more judged on the adequacy of the inspections we performed. The fact that the inspections were valid inspections, they were correct, and inspections were done only once, rather than to have to come back and reinspect items. Maintaining a high level of efficiency within the QC ranks I think was a greater concern -- or a greater measure of my job -- of my job efficiency, than to the absolute speed in which I could get inspections performed.

Q When an inspector working for you would perform an inspection and indicate a nonconforming item or in some other way indicate that he thought something was wrong, and, in fact, in your judgment the inspector was wrong and the thing that he had said he thought was defective was not, what part of your job responsibility was it that

End 16 bm would make you correct the inspector; and if he persisted in it, perhaps take disciplinary actions with respect to it?

this morning, and that it's a Level 3's responsibility to assure continued competence in QC inspectors. If, for example -- and we use the same example I used this morning, there was a questionable call to where the inspector thought a linear indication in a weld was lack of fusion and in my cpinion it was undercut and thereby acceptable rather than rejectable as the inspector had reported, it's my function as a Level 3 to make that call.

All right. My question to you -- let's stick with your example, although I don't pretend to have any expertise in this area of welding.

But if the inspector kept making that call what you believe and had concluded as a Level 3 was an undercut, he kept saying was a lack of fusion, and assuming that no one corrected him on that, I take it the consequence would be that the welder would have to come back and rework the weld to some extent to remove what was, in your view, an innocuous undercut and in the inspector's view, a lack of fusion.

A Exactly.

Q Would the weld be less safe if that was done, more safe, or would it be irrelevant?

A It's irrelevant.

Q So it's not safety that would be the justification for taking disciplinary action against an employee who persisted in the face of your saying to him, Joe, you are calling them wrong. You keep saying that that's a defective weld, but it's an undercut. And you tell him once and you tell him twice, you tell him three times, and each time he kee,'s writing the nonconforming reports on comparable situations, not because of safety. What is it then? What is the reason why Joe should be disciplined because he keeps calling these undercuts lacks of fusion?

what the designer intended was incorporated into the physical plant by the constructor through physical inspection. No more; no less. It would be physically impossible or financially economically impossible for you and I to pay electric bills or, to use another example, water bills or pay insurance rates, if we had to construct insurance buildings to absolute perfection. The designer goes into his design philosophy with a certain factor of safety in mind. For example, when he specifies AWSD-11 for structural welding, there's certain types of discontinuities that AWS accepts. It states that there's no

need to repair these types of discontinuities.

To force a contractor into perfection is not the intent of the designer, and consequently not the charter of the QC inspector.

- Q And what does TUGCO lose as a result of that happening? What is the down side to TUGCO?

 Is this an abstract point of philosophy or does it have a practical impact on TUGCO?
 - A A single incident of it?
- Q No, you've got several welders who are going around and they're doing this in contravention of your judgment that these undercuts -- and they're telling everybody it's lack of fusion.

A You're talking about welders or welding inspectors?

- Q I'm sorry, welding inspectors who are then, of course, requiring welders to do that.
- A It's loss of -- an unnecessary loss of time and money.
- Q Are these items that we're now talking about the very one here, the undercut versus the lack of fusion going back to our discussion this morning? Is that one of those places where we're dealing with subjective judgment or is it one of those places like whether it's ten inches or

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twelve inches?

A The specific incident we're talking about?

O That kind of --

I was about to make the distinction. To me, a person who, for example, using the same example we've been talking about, fails to realize an undercut is actually undercut and continues to call it lack of fusion, is a much more salvageable case than an inspector who shows a lack of proficiency in using a steel tape measure. The ten inch versus twelve inch we talked about this morning, to me if the guy—if an inspector can't properly distinguish the difference between ten inches and twelve inches and repeatedly has these problems, he's probably not worth trying to selvage. It's just a very simple observation. There is no judgment involved at all, that is how far is it.

I would ten to see his future as an inspector with much less favor than I would a person who just has problems, for example, in the subjective areas, such as undercut versus lack of fusion.

Q That was my point. It is to some extent one of those subjective judgment areas as opposed to

EXAMINATION

BY MR. MIZUNO:

Q Mr. Brandt, in your previous employment at other construction sites have you -- were you in a position to review the personnel policies for various constructors or contractors with regard to termination policies or an imposition of discipline on the workers?

A I guess I don't understand your question, Mr.

Mizuno. Let me ask a clarify question of you, if I may. Are
you talking about in a position of evaluating policies other
than my own company, or of my own company in particular?

Q Of other companies.

A On one occasion, yes.

Q Before I follow that up, were the -- are the personnel policies of Ebasco consistent from job site to job site?

A There's job site variations, but the basic philosophy is the same.

Q In that one instance where you had an opportunity to compare the personnel policies, do you believe that the standards or the various measures or items which may be cause for the imposition of discipline to be relatively the same or drastically different from those of Ebasco or Brown & Root?

A I think with slight variations, they are basically

all the same.

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MR. ROISMAN: Excuse me, off the record for a moment.

(Discussion off the record.)

BY MR. MIZUNO:

Q With regard to the level of specificity of the procedure to be taken for disciplining an employee, do you find that there is a substantial difference between this other company that you had an opportunity to review their personnel policies and Ebasco's?

A Let me say for the record, Mr. Mizuro, that the company that I had an opportunity to personally formulate the personnel policy was a foreign company.

Q I see.

A In that sense, it's not a real good example because there's different labor laws, different customs, everything else.

Q Okay, Ist's end our further discussion on that.

Earlier this morning you indicated that a threat to "pull certificates" which I assume to mean to require a QC inspector to undertake retraining, you consider that to be a disciplinary action which you would not impose if it was the first incident of an inspector writing an incorrect NCR; is that correct?

A Yes, sir, I do.

Q Do you think that this would be the case for other supervisors? In other words, is your personal standard the same as would be expected for other supervisors in your

A To the extent that they wouldn't pull certifications for one error, I think that's fairly standard.

Q Okay. We discussed the hotline program and the ombudsman program at some measure this morning, and you indicated that the hotline was instituted to, one, to allow an avenue for QC inspectors and other people to vent their concerns in a certain manner, another channel. And also, to reach a resolution on those concerns.

Does the hotline program provide for the results of the company's resolution to be communicated back to the persons who originally made the concern?

A Provided that the individual gives the company either the tape on the hotline or the director of corporate security enough information to recontact him with that resolution. Yes, sir, in all cases.

Q Asseming that a person gave sufficient identification so that the company could contact the original person making the concern, do you think it is the advisable thing, or desirable thing for the company to do so?

A Yes, sir.

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It's my experience with many of the concerns or allegations that are made on this and other projects that ofttimes the allegation itself is due to a lack of understanding of either the process involved or the regulatory requirement imposed. By going the additional step to go back to the person who voiced the concern, it's more of a training process as well as, I think, the final step in any investigative process of closing out your investigation.

Q Now this -- your belief. Is that your own personal belief, or do you also believe that is a company policy which has been expressed in one document or another?

It's at least my own personal belief. I am not sure whether Texas Utilities has a written policy statement on the subject or not.

Q Okay. With regards to the ombudsman program, I guess I have the same question. If a person makes an allegation or expresses a concern to the ombudsman, which is currently Mr. Grier?

A Yes, sir.

Is there a method for the company to get back to the original alleger once the company has resolved the concern, or come to a conclusion about the --

It's my understanding that Mr. Grier has gotten back with the expressor of the concern, yes, sir.

> Can you identify the QAI number for the Winckel Q

incident?

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A No, I cannot.

Q You indicated some time this morning that you were aware of incidents involving complaints by QC inspectors of intimidation or harassment, or events which QC inspectors considered themselves to be considered to be intimidation and harassment. Can you describe those incidents, or is there --

A I could describe incidents that I remember right off the top of my head, if that's what ou're asking.

Q Apart from the ones we discussed on the record here involving Winckel, Dunham and the T-shirt incident, are there any others? Can you identify -- well, can you tell me whether they were the subject of some company investigation?

MR. WATKINS: I will object on the hearsay grounds, unless you're asking for incidents that he has personally observed.

MR. MIZUNO: No, incidents that he knows about. The only reason is, I want to --

MR. WATKINS: You're not seeking --

MR. MIZUNO: This is discovery.

MR. WATKINS: This is an evidentiary transcript.

You're not seeking to prove or disprove that incidents took

place. If you're seeking to establish whether the alleged

incidents came to Mr. Brandt's attention --

MR. MIZUNO: And I want to know precisely were

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I'd say it has a mixed evidentiary, discovery label on that.
But the Board has indicated that we're not having desegregated transcripts.

MR. WATKINS: I understand. The Board has indicated though with respect to the specific incidents of alleged harassment and intimidation, it's not interested in learning about those incidents via hearsay. You're asking Mr. Brandt to tell you on a hearsay basis about precisely those incidents.

MR. MIZUNO: I'm asking Mr. Brandt for the purpose of knowing what incidents came to his attention. Not for the purpose of proving that those incidents, in fact, occurred. The reason for asking Mr. Brandt, or finding out about Mr. Brandt's knowledge in this area is because I want to follow up and determine what Mr. Brandt did in response to his knowledge of those incidents. And I do not want to have a general discussion of incidents. I want to specifically define each incident, since Mr. Brandt may have pursued different resolutions for each of these incidents.

MR. WATKINS: On that basis then, we understand each other. And if Mr. Brandt remembers incidents, he can tell you.

THE WITNESS: We discussed a Hal Wade incident this morning.

end 18.

mgc 19-1 1

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THE WITNESS: I think I sufficiently described what happened there. There was an incident involving a coatings inspector by the name of Lanette Adams and a coating superintendent by the name of Junior Haley, H A L E Y (spelling).

Ms. Adams had performed an inspection.

Junior observed her performing the inspection and wanted to know the results of the inspection and chased her through the building to find out these results. She came to me and told me she felt scared just from Mr. Haley's physical size and her physical size and the comparison in sizes, and I said I'd look into it.

I had talked to Mr. Haley about the incident. He admitted that that had happened. That he was in no way after her, other than to find out information, and I instructed Mr. Haley that if he wanted information, he could go through her supervisor and obtain it, that the next time I found him chasing one of my QC inspectors through the building, we were going to have major problems.

BY MR. MIZUNO:

- Q Junior Haley was a coatings supervisor.

 In other words, he was a crafts supervisor.
 - A Craft supervisor.
 - Q Did you inform Ms. Adams of your talk with

mgc 19-2

Mr. Haley?

A Yes, I did. And I assured her that it would not happen again.

Q Did she indicate any dissatisfaction with your actions in that regard?

A No, she did not. There was an incident with a Class 5 hanger inspector. I don't remember exactly which one. And a combination of pipehanger/superintendent by the name of Ronnie Johnson and a General Foreman by the name of Forrest Dendy, D E N D Y (spelling), to which Mr. Dendy, Mr. Johnson and the inspector involved and myself all sac and discussed the situation. I think we jointly reached the conclusion that it was a misunderstanding on everyone's part, and both Mr. Dendy and Mr. Johnson were apologetic that the misunderstanding occurred. The inspector understood, seemed happy with the resolution, and the meeting adjourned.

There was an incident --

Q Before you go on, let me ask you about the two incidents we have talked about so far.

First of all, did you make any kind of memorandum or other kind of written document?

A No, I did not. In no case.

Q Okay, fine. Okay, go on to your next incident.

mgc 19-3

A There was an incident to where the night shift General Superintendent wrote a letter to the General Civil Superintendent questioning my night shift supervisor's certification and basically ability. I was brought a bootleg copy of the letter the next morning.

Q By whom?

A By someone who I would rather remain nameless.

Q Was he a craft person?

A Yes. It was given to me under that understanding. I told him I would look into the situation at 5:00 p.m. that day when the night shift General Superintendent came in -- excuse me -- I'm not using names -- Jim Sandlin was the night shift General Superintendent; the General Civil Superintendent on the day shift was a gentleman by the name of Billie Ward.

Those two gentlemen, Mr. Foote who was my night shift superintendent -- F O O T E (spelling) -- and I sat down and had a discussion. I told --

Q Before you go on, was this

letter which was sent from the night shift General

Superintendent to the General Superintendent, was a copy

of that letter also given to your night shift QC

supervisor?

A No, it was not.

mgc 19-4 1

Q He never knew about it?

A No, sir.

MR. WATKINS: Mr. Foote was the person about whom the letter was written; is that correct?

THE WITNESS: Mr. Foote did not receive a copy of the letter.

BY MR. MIZUNO:

Q Do you think because of that Mr. Foote could have been intimidated by the letter, since he never knew about it.

A Mr. Foote was not really intimidated, but there were inspectors on the night shift who were aware that the letter was written, which was what my concern was.

Q I see.

I explained to Mr. Ward and Mr. Sandlin that I didn't need any of their letters. I'd be glad to discuss any of my personnel certifications with them, if they wished to discuss it. I didn't think we needed to get into a letter writing mode, criticizing each other's personnel in essence, explained to them to their satisfaction that the concern they had raised in the letter was not a concern, and told them -- essentially made Mr. Ward an offer that if we wanted to get into a letter writing contest, we could start at any time he wished.

mgc 19-5 1

I think Mr. Ward understood my dissatisfaction with the practice. I think he understood why I was concerned and the effect it could have, the negative impact on the QC people working for Mr. Foote, and both Mr. Sandlin and Mr. Ward agreed that if they had any problems in the future, we would all be aware of what each other's problems were without writing nasty memos back and forth.

Q Okay. Now Mr. Foote was at that meeting, right?

A Yes, sir, he was.

Q Now you indicated that part of your concern was because it may have a negative effect on the QC inspectors, the line QC inspectors.

Were the results of this meeting somehow transmitted back down to the QC inspectors, the line QC inspectors?

A Yes, I believe it was.

Q Did you do that yourself?

A No, I believe Mr. Foote did. I believe two inspectors were aware of it. It was over a questionable call in the coatings area on night shift that Mr. Foote had made as a Level 3. Mr. Sandlin had gone to the Personnel Records Section of the permanent plant records vault, looking for Mr. Foote's coatings certification, as

mgc 19-6

Mr. Foote was certified as a Level 3, as opposed to a Level 1 or 2. It was not in the area of the vault in which they looked. Consequently, they questioned Mr. Foote's ability or certification status to make the call that he made.

I explained that Mr. Foote was a Level 3, a certified Level 3, and that there were certification records in the vault and on file. That seemed to solve Mr. Ward and Mr. Sandlin's concern. As I said, I don't even remember which two inspectors were involved, or if it even was two. It was one or two inspectors. But I believe Mr. Foote had passed the message on down to him that Mr. Ward's and Mr. Sandlin's concern had been rectified.

Q Did Mr. Foote tell you that, that he had told the QC inspectors?

A I don't remember. I have reason to believe he did, because I would have no reason to believe that that had happened, had he not told me.

Q Okay. Is that it?

A That's all I can think of.

Q Thank you on that.

End 19

Q We spent some time talking about a survey that you did where you handed out a questionnaire to your QC inspectors and you indicated that there is a section, or with each section there was a space for the QC inspectors to submit some narrative comments as well as checking off yes or no.

In those comments, did you -- before I go to that, first, were there any questions in the survey that specifically asked the QC inspectors whether they had been harassed, intimidated or prevented from doing their job or --

A Mr. Mizuno, I have not looked at the survey recently.

I found them by accident. I wasn't looking for them. I was
looking for something else and ran across them. I provided
them.

There was a stack of documents approximately that high (indicating). I picked them up out of the credenza that is behind my desk and handed them to our attorney.

Q So you can't even recall the comments --

A I can't even recall what the questions re, much less the comments.

Q Right.

Now you indicated that based upon the survey or after the survey I should say and based in part upon the survey, you reassigned a number of the QC inspector supervisors, is that not correct, and you indicated that at least -- well, you told two of them the reasons for their reassignment?

A Right.

Q How many supervisors were reassigned at that time?

A I don't mean to be vague, Mr. Mizuno, but reassigned is a somewhat -- reassigned to you might mean something that it doesn't mean to me.

There was a division of responsibilities. If I could describe and answer your question, I think that is probably the most expeditious fashion.

I moved C.C. Randall from night shift to assume electrical conduit and cable tray support QC supervision.

I moved Mike Foote from supervising electrical conduit and cable tray and Hilti bolts to night shift. Hilti bolts was transferred under the supervision of Mr. William Lawrence and Mr. Harry Williams was transferred off the site.

Q Okay. I guess I heard four names there, four people totally involved in this.

A That is why I say the number of reassignments might vary depending upon the definition of the term.

Q Okay. I believe I heard you say, though, that all of the inspectors knew the reasons for their "reassignment," is that true -- even though you might not have told them explicitly?

Or was I recollecting --

A All the inspectors or all the supervisors?

Q Supervisors.

A I think you are recalling incorrectly.

Q Do you think --

A It would be speculative at best on my part, Mr. Mizuno, to suppose that.

Q Okay.

Do you think that the reassignment of a supervisor without telling him the reason for his reassignment -- and I am putting reassignment as whatever action that you mean as far as moving them from one position to another or transferring them out -- without giving them a reason, do you think that that is conducive to the supervisor's evaluation of his quality of work?

MR. WATKINS: Objection. What does this have to do with harassment, intimidation of QC inspectors?

If you are suggesting that Mr. Brandt cannot transfer a supervisor from one job to another I'll suggest first of all that that would paralyze him as a manager and secondly it has nothing to do with the issues in this proceeding.

MR. MIZUNO: One, I am not suggesting that

Mr. Brandt does not have the authority or the responsibility

to do that. Rather I am trying to determine whether actions

in which people are transferred or other personnel action

taken against them without any reasons being given to them

may be perceived by a reasonable person as being intimidation.

harassment or some -- not necessarily being effective in getting them to do their work properly.

And I would assume the QC supervisors are -- while not specifically QC inspectors, that they fall within this range of affected people, which the Board has said we are interested in looking in their possible intimidation and harassment.

Do you disagree with that?

MR. WATKINS: I think it is irrelevant, but perhaps it would be faster if Mr. Brandt answered the question.

THE WITNESS: I think, number one, it is only counter-productive, Mr. Mizuno, if it is done for disciplinary reasons. Only one of the transfers was really done as any kind of disciplinary measure.

Mr. Randall was moved off night shift simply because he had been on night shift too long. I worked night shift myself. You tend to lose touch with what is going on in the project simply because you are so isolated.

In the event that disciplinary action was -- if you interpret Mr. Williams' transfer off the site as discipline --

Q I guess before you go into that, do you consider
Mr. Williams' transfer offsite to be disciplinary?

A No, I don't.

Q Was one of the reasons for transferring Mr. Williams offsite his handling of the "nitpicking" incident?

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A Let me clarify that it was not my decision to transfer Mr. Williams offsite.

It was my decision to move in a direction to replace Mr. Williams. Mr. Williams' employer, Dravo Utilities, constructors, transferred Mr. Williams.

Q Did you have any part in recommending to his employer that he be transferred offsite?

A No, I did not.

Q Let me understand, then. You were in the process of trying to reassign Mr. Williams for whatever reason, disciplinary reasons, but prior to that, before the time when you could actually do that he was transferred offsite by the company independent of your supervisory actions?

A Before I ever had to formally remove Mr. Williams from any position, he was notified that he was being transferred to another project.

Q I see. Okay, fine.

Do you recall your testimony on the report of the investigation of intimidation and coverup on the part of Dallas QA management, paragraph 3, I think on page 57

A Yes, I do.

Q Can you tell me which NCR number that was that was involved there?

MR. WATKINS: Could we hold on just a second.

Off the record.

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(Discussion off the record.)

MR. MIZUNO: I have withdrawn my question regarding the identification of the NCR number identified in that portion of what I will call the Spangler Report, because Mr. Brandt indicated off the record that he did not know the NCR record.

BY MR. MIZUNO:

Q However, I would like to continue the examination by asking Mr. Brandt whether he knows whether the concern that this NCR had been "dispositioned improperly" had been finally resolved by the QA/QC management at Comanche Peak?

A It was never a concern to my knowledge that it had been improperly resolved by QA/QC management on site. It was a concern possibly of the auditors, which I believe that report reflects.

Whether they have finally closed it out, I have no idea.

Q Would you have expected them to have informed you that --

A Mr. Mizuno, I have already testified that I have never even seen the report.

Q That is a different question though. The question is whether you would have expected -- even though they did not show it to you, whether you would have expected someone to inform you about it?

A No. They were clear on what my position was.

End 20.

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Q You indicated that you went out -- there were incidences where you went out to the field because you were called out to the field by various QC inspectors because of a problem, a disagreement, with the Craft. And in those instances, where the inspector was correct, as a general matter -- if you can -- can you tell us what you did, as regards to following this up on the Crift side?

A The question is so general, Mr. Mizuno, I'm 'going to have problems.

Just, when you looked at a problem, determine that the inspector was correct in the field? Did you just explain to the particular Craft person in the field, at that point, or did you also go to his supervisor or did you send a memorandum, or did you do anything else to assure that -- I guess, higher Craft supervisors were aware of this incident, where there was a disagreement, and that your inspector was correct?

And also, as a separate question, do you think that that is a necessary procedure to undertake?

A The action I took, depended on the nature of the disagreement. If it was purely a technical disagreement, I explained to both sides what my decision was. If the inspector concurred with me to the point that he was comfortable in signing the inspection report, I dropped

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it at that. If he wasn't comfortable signing the inspection report, I signed the inspection report as Level 3, explained to the Craft why I made the decision I made, explained to the QC inspector why I made the decision I made, and moved on.

If the disagreement -- I think using your term -was other than technical nature, if the disagreement
involved a confrontation between the QC inspector and the
Craftsman, I don't remember in any cases where I approached
the Craftsman directly. It's not so much true on Comanche
Peak as it's a non-union job. From my experience, the
quickest way to get in trouble on any construction site is
to direct a Craftsman to do anything, in the event that it's
a union job.

From that training, and from just using a little bit of common sense, in all cases it was my practice to go to at least the man's supervisor, in some cases one or two levels higher than that, and discuss the problem, what I thought the problem was, and explain that I would not tolerate it anymore if the inspector was right.

- Q Okay, and the inspector knew that you were doing that?
 - A Yes, indeed.
- Q When did you -- and I know we're plowing old ground here -- but I'm just unclear yet. When did you first

find out about the fact that Mr. Williams had this meeting with QC inspectors, where he talked about don't nitpick.

And I don't want to know the time when you first found out that he used the word nitpicking. But I understood there was a difference. You might have known that there was a meeting.

Later on, there was a length of time, and then you found out that he used the word nitpicking at the meeting. Is that true?

A I knew the meeting occurred on the day it occurred.

Q And Mr. Williams told you that about the meeting?

A Yes.

Q What you found out about -- that Mr. Williams actually used the words "nit-picking" from the QC inspector that told you that, did you do anything to inform your higher supervisor, Mr. Tolson in particular?

A Yes, I did. I told Mr. Tolson.

Q And what did Mr. Tolson tell you? What was the substance of your discussion?

A I just told him that the interviews I was conducting had led me to what had happened at the meeting and I thought Mr. Williams had used an incredibly poor judgment in describing what he was trying to portray.

1	Q Did Mr. Tolson have any reaction at that point
2	A I honestly don't remember.
3	Q Did you recommend any disciplinary action be
4	taken against Mr. Williams at that time?
5	A Mr. Tolson was aware, in that time frame, that
6	I was considering replacing Mr. Williams. It might have
7	taken the context of discussing replacement. However,
8	I had not make a final decision at that time.
9	MR. MIZUNO: Can we have a short break at this
10	point?
11	MR. ROISMAN: It's okay with me.
12	MR. WATKINS: That's fine.
13	(Recess.)
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Q #3-1 7/1,
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C THOMAS BRANDT

SITE QUALITY ASSURANCE SUPERVISOR

EXPERIENCE SUMMARY

Over seven years experience in Quality Assurance, Quality Control and nuclear licensing, including technical and administrative supervision/management of inspection and testing personnel, procedure and Quality Assurance program development, administration of contracts/subcontracts and preparation and presentation of expert testimony in nuclear licensing.

Responsible for preparation of Quality Assurance manuals for entire programs for ASME Section III and ASME Section XI (both preservice inspection and repair and replacement). Have developed programs to implement requirements of various IE Bulletins (79-01B, 79-02, 79-06, and 79-14) and Branch Technical Positions (ETSB 11-01).

Developed computer programs for heat number traceability, welder qualification, non-conformance report trending and preparation of ASME N-3 and N-5 Code Data Reports.

Served as a consultant integrated into a utility's organization in the areas of nuclear licensing.

Served as the ucility's representative in the ASME survey of their contractor and supervision/oversight of that contractor's activities.

On two occasions, responsible for preparation and presentation of formal training seminars; one on mechanical/welding inspections, one on welding and NDE.

REPRESENTATIVE EXPERIENCE

Client	Project	Size	Fuel	Position
Union Electric	Callaway Unit 1	1150MW	Nuclear	Lead
Louisiana Power & Light	Waterford Unit 3	1165MW	Nuclear	Support
Comision Federal de Electricidad	Laguna Verde Units 1 & 2	635MW ea.	Nuclear	Lead
Florida Power & Light	St Lucie Unit 1	777MW	Nuclear	Support
Hyundai Engineering & Construction, Ltd.	Kori Nuclear Units 5 & 6	900MW ea.	Nuclear	Consultant/ Instructor
Philippine National Power Corporation	Philippine Nuclear Project	620MV	Nuclear	Instructor
Texas Utilities	Comanche Peak Units 1 & 2	1150MW ea.	Nuclear	Lead/ Consultant

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

1978 - Present
1983 - Present 1982 - 1983 1980 - 1982 1978 - 1980
1978
1977 - 1978
1978 1977

EDUCATION

University	of	Missouri	-	BA	Biology					1974	
University	of	Missouri	-	A11	course	work	complete	for	MA	Zoology	

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

American Welding Society - Member

Current or Previous Certifications

ANSI N45.2.6	Level III	-	All Inspection Disciplines
SNT-TC-1A	Level II	-	Penetrant Testing
SNT-TC-1A	Level I	-	Magnetic Particle Testing
ANSI N45.2.23	Auditor		

7/11/84 Brandt # 2

Brown & Root.Inc.

BROWN & ROOT, INC. JOB #35-1195

COMANCHE PEAK STEAM ELECTRIC STATION * S-T-A-T-E-M-E-N-T *

IT IS AGREED BY THE UNDERSIGNED THAT EVEN THOUGH THE EMPLOYER PROVIDES PARKING FACILITIES WHERE POSSIBLE, I WILL USE SUCH PARKING FACILITIES AT MY OWN RISK AS TO ANY PAINT SPRAY OR OTHER DAMAGE RESULTING BY REASON OF THE CONSTRUCTION PROJECT.

SIGNATURE:	FIRST	MIDDLE	LAST	
BADGE NO.				
DATE:				

BASIC SAFETY RULES Job #35-1195

The Basic Safety Rules to be followed by all Brown & Root, Inc. employees as well as employees of Subcontractor's on this project are the following:

- 1. Violations of Company, Federal and State Regulations is cause for immediate termination.
- 2. O.S.H.A. approved hard nats will be worn by all employees on the project site.
- For personnel wearing prescription eyeglasses, the use of eyeglasses with a safety-type lens is recommended. Eye protection will be worn by <u>ALL</u> personnel in designated areas.
- Approved hearing protection will be worn by all employees in designated high noise level areas.
- 5. Approved respiratory protective devices will be worn in areas designated as areas of high concentration of dusts or dangerous atmospheres.
- 6. Clothing must give adequate protection to the body. Shirts with sleeves must be worn at all times and shirt tails must be worn inside the trousers, except in the case of welders and burners. Footwear must give adequate protection to the feet. Steel toed shoes are recommended. No loafers, canvas or suede shoes will be allowed. Footwear must be a well constructed, construction type snee or boot, number type soles (No leather soles). No Tennis snees allowed.
- 7. Housekeeping is an intergral cart of every job and each employee will keep his work area clean. A clean job is a safe job.
- 8. Compressed air will not be used to dust off hands, face or clothing. .. -
- 3. Nothing is to be placed in drinking water containers for cooling. The toos of drinking water containers shall not be removed to obtain ice.
- 10. There will be no running on the job site.
- 11. No class bottles, cameras, firearms, soft drink cans, alconolic beverages or drugs, other than those legally purchased or prescribed by a physican or a project parametic are allowed on the job site.
- 12. "HORSEPLAY" on the job site is strictly prohibited. Violation of this rule is cause for immediate termination.
- 13. All job related injuries will be reported immediately to the Safaty Department or First-Aid facility. The safety Department or the employee's immediate supervisor must be notified before going to a doctor for a job related injury.

The above Basic Safety Rules are for the benefit of each employee assigned to this project. Failure to apide by these rules will be considered grounds for immediate termination.

You are advised that in the case of Safety Rule No. 11, assurance of compliance will be made by means of periodic inspection of vehicles, lunch toxes, and clothing.

Your signature indicates that you have read and understood the Basic Safety Rules and that you accept these and all other safety rules as a condition of amployment.

SIGNATURE DATE

In addition to the 13 Basic Safety Rules to be followed by all Brown & Root employees, the following rules are also strictly enforced on this job site:

SAFETY BELTS

1. A safety belt, consisiting of the belt and a lanyard attached to the D-ring by at least one snap, must be worn and used when an employee climbs to any height exceeding six feet. If and when the employee stops his travel for any reason, he must attach his lanyard to a substantial fixture, such as a pipe, hanger, or steel beam. 2 X 4 wooden handrails are not desirable to tie the lanyard around.

Never detach the lanyard completely from the belt itself. When this is done, the belt becomes nothing more than a tool telt.

DOUBLE EYE PROTECTION

2. When an employee's duties cause him to create any airborne, flying particles, then double eye protection must be worn. Double eye protection consists of a face shield and monogoggles. Some of the jobs requiring this protection are grinding, using flapper wheel on grinder, a steel brush on grinder, pencil grinder, Hilti drilling above waist high, chipping concrete, using blow pipe on air hose, water blasting and any use of bench grinder or carbon saw.

BARRICADE TAPE

3. A. Black and yellow tape, stretched approximately 42" high and parallel to the walking surface, is placed there to inform you that beyond the tape is a possible hazard to the employee. There is possibly a scaffold being wrecked, concrete chipping in progress, or a heavy lift being made. Yellow and black tape must not be used as a physical barrier for a fall hazard. Do not cross the black and yellow tape. Seek another route for your travel.

B. Yellow and Magenta (pinkish-purple) tape, either with or without Radiation "Keep Out" sign attached, is placed in an area in such a manner as to block entrance, to inform employees that a pipe or weld is being x-rayed with radiation. Crossing this tape could result in senseless exposure to the radiation which can have very adverse results to the employee. Any employee must not, for any reason, cross this yellow and pink tape. To do so may result in termination.

TAGS

Blocking, lock out, and unsafe tags, in many various forms, are used on many systems, panels, and pieces of equipment. Employees should read tags that are attached to items in their work area so as to be aware of what is happening. These tags must not be removed, defaced beyond legibility, and above all, must not be ignored. To do so can result in termination.

Your signature indicates that you have read and understood the above Safety Rules and that you accept these and all other safety rules as a condition of employment.

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Brown & Rooting.

7/11/84/Brandt#3

INTEROFFICE MEMO

TO:

Distribution

DATE: July 19, 1982

FROM:

G.R. Purdy

SECTION XIV, R.O.

SUBJECT:

35-1195 CPSES

Departmental Policy For Disciplinary Action.

In order to ensure that fair and consistent decisions are made by Quality Management regarding disciplinary action, the following policy is being implemented:

A. Immediate Termination

- · Use of alcohol or narcotics on site
- · Fighting on site (all parties involved)
- ' Stealing/theft on site
- · Horseplay on site
- · Sleeping on site
- · Falsification of records
- · Walking off job
- · Failure to return (after 3 days without call-in)
- · Destruction of company or project property
- B. At the discretion of the supervisor or his superior, the following items are subject to disciplinary action including termination:
 - · Refusal to do assigned work
 - · Insubordination
 - · Failure to report
 - · Loafing on job
 - · Failure to obey instructions
 - · Negligence
 - · Not capable of performing assigned work
 - Failure to obey safe instructions Safety Department may at any time, terminate personnel that violate safety rules.

C. Absenteeism

Note: The employee's immediate supervisor shall determine the validity of the absence as to excused or unexcused.

- · Unexcused Absence First offense, Employee Counseling Report; second offense, the employee will receive three (3) days off without pay; third offense will result in immediate termination.
- Excused Absence (6 absences within a 6 month period without a doctors excuse) Supervisor should initiate a Counseling and Guidance Report.

When an employee is terminated the immediate supervisor shall obtain any copies of Employee Counseling and Guidance Reports from the QA Administrative Assistant, take them to the Time Office for attachment to the Assignment Termination Form H-12 (attachment 2), and sign and date same.

G.R. Purdy

Site QA Manager

GRP/bm

TEXAS UTILITIES GENERATING COMPANY

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Bielfeldt Glen Rose, Texas March 21, 1984

Inspector Interviews

CONFIDENTIAL

Subject

This will confirm my request that you review the attached report. These items confirm our previous discussions that we need to further emphasize the following:

- TUGCO management is totally dedicated to a quality plant in full compliance with all applicable requirements.
- TUGCO management is totally dedicated to a strong and effective Quality Assurance/Quality Control program at Comanche Peak.
- 3. Organizing Quality Engineering at Comanche Peak under your responsibility with you reporting to the Manager, Quality Assurance provides an additional measure of independence from Site Quality Control. As such, you are independent of Site QA/QC in assuring that inspection procedures and instructions accurately reflect design requirements. Our decision to systematically discuss procedure revisions, specifically when the inspection requirements are deleted or relaxed to explain engineering or programmatic justification, directly addresses their most serious concern.

I believe the above actions will address the procedural and management concerns expressed. I would like to discuss with you any suggestions you might have relative to training although this does not appear to be a matter of concern. I intend to request surveillance action to address the documentation concern.

I would like to meet with you prior to March 23, 1984 to finalize our plans to address the Quality Engineering related issues in this report.

A. Vega

TUGCO Site QA Manager

AV/b11

cc: B. R. Clements

Down .- Chapman

B. H. Grier

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BY MR. MIZUNO:

Q Let's talk about the T-shirt incident. You indicated that the electrical QC inspectors that were involved in this incident were given the option of coming back to work the next day. Were they told that -- was it conveyed to them that their jobs were guaranteed that their jobs would be there? Or were they told that they could come back and see if their jobs were there?

A Mr. Pitts was told his job was secure. Mr. Pitts is the only one of the eight that I talked to.

Q Okay. Who informed the other seven inspectors of the company's decision?

A Mr. Purdy.

Q Now I understand that the counseling session with the electrical inspectors was separate from the point in time when the inspectors were informed of the company's decision.

MR. WATKINS: Objection. Mr. Brandt has testified Mr. Pitts was the only employee for which he was responsible, and that he conducted a counseling session with Mr. Pitts.

MR. MIZUNO: Eight?

MR. WATKINS: That he conducted a counseling session with Mr. Pitts. The only employee for which he had responsibility. You were saying inspectors.

BY MR. MIZUNO:

Q Is that true?

A Yes, sir.

Q You did not conduct any counseling session with any other employee?

A No, sir.

Q We spent some time talking about whether you received information on schedule or cost consequences flowing from delay in construction and inspection activities. And we spent much time talking about hypothetical situations. I would like to know whether you recall any instances where you were -- where either -- where you were directly approached by higher management, either higher QA/QC management or people from the construction side. And specifically for the purpose of talking about delays in inspection and effect on cost with delay.

A As far as being approached by anyone as far as delays in inspection and delays on cost, the answer is no.

Q Okay. Have you told any supervisors or line inspectors that they ought to hurry their inspections or conduct their inspections in a manner -- in the most expeditious manner possible because there is a concern with cost?

A No, I have not.

Q Has any QC inspector or supervisor indicated to you that -- this is not for the truth of the matter asserted, because we are getting into the hearsay problem here -- but has any QC inspector or supervisor, QC supervisor approached

you and said that he was approached by someone either a manager or some other person talking about costs effects of delays in QC inspections on the cost of the plant, or delay in getting it licensed and online?

A Not that I recall. No, sir.

Q Returning to the Williams, Dunham matter, are you aware of a meeting that was arranged between QC inspectors in the coatings area and two corrosion engineers?

A Yes, I am.

Q Did you direct that that meeting be held?

A I arranged for it to be held. I was approached by Mr. Kelly who was one of the corrosion engineers, asked if -- he thought it would be a good idea. I concurred, and I set up the meeting.

Q Why did you think it was a good idea?

A Because the spec and construction procedures had received substantial changes and it was an education process as informing the inspectors as to why the procedures were changed.

Q Were you aware of any complaints by either your supervisors or QC inspectors under you in the coatings area that they were unclear as to the requirements of the procedures, inspection procedures?

A I don't understand the question, Mr. Mizuno, at that time?

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Q Yes. Prior to setting up the meeting with the

A That wasn't the purpose of the meeting. The purpose of the meeting was to assure that they understood from the people who made the changes what the purpose of the changes were, and what the justification for the changes were.

- Q Were you at that meeting?
- A No, I was not.
 - Q Did you assign anyone from your staff to attend that meeting?
- 12 A Yes, I did.
- Q Who was that?
- 14 A Mr. Krisher.
 - Q Did Mr. Krisher report ba ' to you as to what occurred during t' meeting?
- A Yes, he did.
 - Q And can you summarize what he told you?
 - A In briefest summary form, Dunham had been a disruptive force, refused to let the meeting achieve its intended purpose that I had a problem with Dunham and we needed to do something about it.
 - Q Did Mr. Krisher express any concern with any other QC inspectors at that meeting?
- A No, he did not.

1	Q	After Mr. Krisher told you this, what did you do?
2		MR. WATKINS: Is the question what he did regarding
3	what Mr. Ki	risher had told him?
4		MR. MIZUNO: Yes, as a response to that
5		THE WITNESS: I ultimately decided we should counsel
6	Dunham on h	his attitude and give him three days to think about
7	it.	
8		BY MR. MIZUNO:
91	Q	What is the method for counseling Mr. Dunham,
10	counseling	any QC inspector?
11	A	What's the method?
12	Q	Yes.
13	A	I don't understand what the question means.
14	Q	Is there a specific form that you fill out?
15	A	For Brown & Root people there's a specific counseling
16	form.	
17	Q	Did you fill that form out yourself?
18	A	No, I did not.
19	Q	Did you direct anyone to do that?
20	A	Yes, I did.
21	Q	Who was that?
22	A	Mr. Krisher.
23	Q	After Mr. Krisher filled out the form, did you
24	review wha	t he wrote down on that form?
25	A	Not before it was discussed with Mr. Dunham. No,

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I was not on the site.

- Q Was that a normal procedure for Mr. Krisher?
- A For me to not be on the site?
 - Q No, for you not to review a counseling form prior to it being discussed by the counsellee.
 - A The show goes on when I'm not there. Mr. Krisher had full authority to act in all matters in my absence.
 - Q Are you familiar with the document entitled TUGCO QA management review board? I guess I should show this to you. Actually, there's several documents in this. It has been identified earlier as Purdy -- Exhibit Purdy 42-1. Have you seen this?
 - A No, I have not.
 - Q Maybe you should thumb through some of those because this is actually a compilation of various documents.

MR. ROISMAN: Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

BY MR. MIZUNC:

- Q Have you ever seen this document?
- A No, I'm not familiar with it at all.
- Q That ends that unfortunately. The fact that you haven't seen this document, does that indicate that you have never heard of this document before I showed this to you?
- A I'm aware the inspector interviews took place. I have never seen nor discussed that document with anyone.

end 22.

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Q You've never discussed the results of that
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     document either?
         A No, I have not.
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               MR. MIZUNO: That ends my examination at this
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     point.
               MR. WATKINS: I have five questions for essentially
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     clarification.
               MR. ROISMAN: And I have a few based upon what
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     Mr. Mizuno said.
              MR. WATKINS: Would you like to go first?
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             MR. ROISMAN: If you'd like me to, fine, I'll be
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     glad to.
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EXAMINATION

BY MR. ROISMAN:

Q Mr. Brandt, you were just testifying -- I believe it was correct -- that Brown & Root had a form, a counseling form, that was prepared in advance of the counseling of Brown & Root employees?

A Not always in advance, no, sir.

Q But that with regard to the conseling of Brown & Root employees, there was always a form, either before or after prepared?

A Any formal counseling session of Brown & Root employees resulted in preparation of this form.

MR. ROISMAN: Mr. Watkins, just for the record, if we have not received those counseling forms, as they relate to the witnesses who we had identified in our initial listing, I would think it fits squarely within our request. I'm stating this for the purposes of the record. Could you undertake to determine whether it has been interpreted by the people who were giving us our information, that we were to get that counseling form?

MR. WATKINS: Have you received that counseling form?

MR. ROISMAN: To the best of my knowledge, we have received no counseling forms for any people. I certainly have not seen anything that looks like a counseling form.

MR. MIZUNO: You must have seen the one for Dunham. MR. ROISMAN: I have not been doing the Dunham, so it's possible that the one for Dunham is in, through 4 the DOL procedure. 5 MR. MIZUNO: Dunham, Atchison, it's also I believe attached to the OI report, too. I've received 7 several different documents. 8 MR. WATKINS: Let me understand --MR. MIZUNO: Also the Vega report on that subject. 10 11 MR. WATKINS: I'd be astonished if you did not 12 have a copy of the Dunham counseling report. But I'm 13 more interested in your thoughts, as to whether you 14 think your request for documents would have covered all 15 counseling reports? MR. ROISMAN: No, only the ones that related to 16 our identified individuals. Mr. Belter had, on a number 17 of occasions, said I'm not going to search all the files 18 to determine everybody. 20 MR. MIZUNO: Here's Dunham's counseling report, 21 which was attached to the Vega report, which I think you 22 got. 23 MR. WATKINS: It's entirely possible, with respect 24 to a number of individuals on your list. They were never

counseled.

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MR. ROISMAN: That is quite possible and as long as we are clear that for all of those who were counseled we have the form, then I don't have any -- I got no problems.

THE WITNESS: If I led you to believe, Mr. Roisman, that that form is used by other than the QA personnel within Brown & Root's organization, that was unintentional. I have no knowledge of what construction uses, as far as documenting counseling sessions.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

Q No, nor was I asking about them, beyond that, in any event. I was limiting it to Brown & Root QA/QC. Well, maybe the one to ask is Mr. Belter.

I don't have any more question about that. I just want to make sure that that's happened.

MR. WATKINS: I suggest you take it up with him. BY MR. ROISMAN:

Q You indicated that you had told Mr. Tolson that it was your judgment that Mr. Williams had used poor judgment in the way he handled the meeting with the paint coatings inspectors, in roughly January of 1983. Is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q Did you tell Mr. Tolson what you thought the implications or consequences were of that poor judgment, what you believe would flow from that? Not what should

happen, but what did you think were the implications of it? 2 Not that I recall, no, sir. Did you have a view, as to what you think the 4 implications of it were? 5 I think, wore than anything, it probably just caused a continuing degradation of the working relationship 7 between Mr. Williams and the people he supervised. And what, in your judgment, is the consequence of that degradation? 10 Ineffectiveness as a supervisor. 11 Does it have, in your judgment, any impact on 12 the performance of QC inspections? 13 A No, sir. 14 I'm sorry? 15 In this case, no, sir. As far as your concerned, there's nothing from 16 17 the performance of Mr. Williams, that you found, that had 18 any impact -- adverse impact -- on the performance of the responsibilities of the QC inspectors who he was supervising? 20 Adverse impact is an incredibly broad term. If you're talking about adverse impact on the plant, or 21 22 adverse impact on the inspectors. I'm talking about adverse impact on the performance 23 24 or their job. A No. Even though, I think the answer is no.

related to him?

Q What, if any, disciplinary action did you take
against Harry Williams after you had completed your
investigation into the nitpicking speech and other matters

A I had decided that he needed to be replaced.

Q I may be mistaken, but I thought you testified to Mr. Mizuno, just a few moments ago, that you did not view that as being disciplinary action.

A No. I said I didn't review his transfer. I had decided, when I moved Everett Mouser into the group, that I was going to replace Mr. Williams. I didn't care what TUCI -- or for that matter, Texas Utilities, did with Mr. Williams, but I was going to replace him as someone who is responsible for supervision of protective coatings, QC inspections. That decision was made the last week in July, 1983.

Q And that decision to replace was the disciplinary action that you --

A We might be getting hung up on the term or the semantics of the term "disciplinary action." I prefer the term corrective action, if that answers your question.

Q We've been using it a lot this morning, and I asked you about it --

A I understand, but I have a problem with the term in reference to what happened there, Mr. Roisman, because

it didn't really affect Mr. Williams. He is still receiving the same monetary remuneration for his services. He is still employed. He was transferred, by his company, before I was forced to do anything with him, as far as disciplinary.

Q All right, but you're -- did you have some kind of limit on what kind of disciplinary actions you could take against him, because he was not an employee of EBASCO or TUGCO, or Brown & Root? Is that where the problem comes for you, in answering my question?

A No, just the term disciplinary action, I guess.

And maybe it's just a philosophical difference we have,

or a lack of communication.

Q Let me try it a different way. After you completed your investigation of Mr. Williams, and the allegations that have been made against him, was it your judgment that disciplinary action should be taken against him?

A No, for one reason. I don't believe, to this day, Harry Williams actually thought he was doing wrong.

Q Okay.

A As I've told OI, and I think you earlier today, or Mr. Mizuno, whoever asked me the question, I think it was incredibly poor judgment on his part. I think it was an incredibly poor choice of words to use in discussing a

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problem with QC inspectors. But you have the disadvantage of not knowing the man, and I don't really believe there was any intent on Harry Williams' part to knowingly do wrong.

Q After your counseling session with Mr. Pitts, did you believe that there was any intent, on his part, to do wrong in wearing the t-shirt?

A No, sir. I viewed it then, and I view it today, as an effort by Mr. Pitts to try to fit into the groups he was working in. He was being singled out, by the Brown & Root inspectors, as being the only non-Brown & Root inspector in the group. In that essence, he was receiving a lot of peer pressure.

I think he was trying to conform and show them that he was one of the guys.

O You testified, in answer to Mr. Mizuno's question, that you had known that Mr. Williams' had had a meeting with the point coating inspectors. I think your words are something like the day that it occurred. Am I correct that you had learned of it from Mr. Williams?

That's right. He told me it had occurred.

What did he tell you had occurred? What were you advised of at that time?

That he had taken him down and shown him all --I think he had all the day shift inspectors that were

certified to inspect concrete, because that was the issue, concrete coatings. And he had shown him what he considered to be acceptable -- the real issue was essentially three issues.

One of the issues was they had accepted some items which were unacceptable. Secondly, they had rejected items that were not rejectable. And third, and probably most important, the room was a very small room, proabably the size of -- just to give you an idea -- maybe the kitchen in this room.

MR. WATKINS: Could you give us the dimensions?

MR. ROISMAN: That's right. Unfortunately, we won't have the kitchen with us.

THE WITNESS: It's not bindable in the transcript?

MR. ROISMAN: Six by six?

THE WITNESS: Eight by ten. We're talking ballpark figures. A small room. They had an incredible of noted rejections and the nature of marking rejections on concrete coatings involves the application of a small piece of duct tape, drawing an arrow on the duct tape on top of the coatings indicating that the rejectable area is.

I think Mr. Williams was more upset that they had spent an incredible amount of time performing this inspection, rather than going in and finding the excessive number of rejections, I guess, is as good a way to put it

as any, and just categorically rejecting the whole operation, telling construction to rework the area.

Q Did he, in any way, indicate to you that he had been critical of the QC inspector's work or what tone he had used, or how he had communicated his concerns?

A He made no indication to me at all, as to the tone of his discussion with the inspectors. He did indicate to me that he had covered the areas to which they had accepted, which were unacceptable, and had covered the areas to which were acceptable, yet they had rejected.

Q And was his reporting to you that he had that meeting a normal thing? I mean, would you normally expect any of your supervisory personnel to report to you if they had such a meeting?

A For a meeting of that nature, yes, sir.

Q And would you normally simply accept what they have told you about the meeting, and not ask how did it go?

Did you get any backtalk, or anything like that? Or would you probe and try to learn more about the nature of the meeting?

A I wouldn't, as a matter of course, ask other than the supervisor who had conducted the meeting. If you're asking, you know, did I ask those questions of Mr. Williams, I honestly don't remember, Mr. Roisman.

end23 25

Q Lastly, in the current position that you hold now, are considerations of cost and scheduling appropriate factors for you to be influenced by in attempting to do the work that you are now doing along with, I believe, Mr. Tolson?

In other words, are you now out of the QA/QC limitation and into the side where that is an appropriate consideration?

A I think I can answer your question in two ways,

Mr. Roisman. I think from a regulatory standpoint, I think

I am now free of the requirement to be organizationally

independent enough to provide judgment because now I work for

the engineering department.

Personally the type of work to which I am now engaged full time involves giving depositions, sworn depositions, providing sworn affidavits, representing material fact in a licensing proceeding and I can assure you I will never personally sign something regardless of any time schedule even established by Judge Bloch that I have any hesitation with at all.

Q But there are other aspects of your work, if I understand, then, the nature of the functions that involve organizing people to get material pulled together.

- A No. sir.
- Q It is only the giving of testimony?
- A My current job description involves 100 percent

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of my time in nuclear licensing support.

Q But my question is, isn't there more to it than just testimony and depositions? I know today that hasn't been the case.

A No, sir, not since I have been in that position. I have provided testimony in licensing hearings. I have prepared affidavits that we have subsequently filed before the Board. I am currently working with various groups for additional affidavits that have to be filed that have not yet been filed.

We have responded to allegations forwarded to us by both Region IV and the NRR. One hundred percent of my work time is devoted to some licensing activities.

Q And do you feel any greater sense of urgency to complete those tasks factually, accurately than you felt before to complete the QC inspection work that you were responsible for?

A No. sir.

MR. ROISMAN: That's it.

BY MR. WATKINS:

Q Regarding the room at which Mr. Williams conducted this meeting, did that room have a name?

A It is termed the "skimmer pump room."

Q Earlier that day, had Mr. Williams come to you to describe anything with respect to that room?

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- A Yes, sir, he had.
- Q What did he tell you?

A That Tom Miller and another inspector who I believe at this point to the best of recollection was Walter Elliott, E-1-1-i-o-t-t, I distinctly remember the fact that Tom Miller was the inspector.

He had another inspector with him. They had spent approximately eight hours inspecting the small room and it has literally covered with duct tape marking defects.

- Q Did you go to see the room for yourself?
- A Yes, I did.
- Q Did you confirm for yourself the three items that you have testified Mr. Williams mentioned, which were -- what were those three items?

A The fact that they had accepted areas which were unacceptable, that they had rejected areas to which I could find no indication of rejectable indication and the fact that they had spent a considerable amount of time in performing a detailed inspection of a room that was categorically rejectable.

- Q Did you form a judgment about these inspectors' performance of that inspection?
 - A I don't understand your question.
- Q Did you instruct Mr. Williams to take some sort of corrective action on the basis of your personal review?

I instructed Mr. Williams to have the meeting. Did you instruct Mr. Williams to have a meeting in 2 3 that room? 4 No, 1 did not. What was your purpose in asking Mr. Williams to conduct a meeting? 6 7 A To demonstrate -- excuse me, let me correct myself. In esserce, although not directly, I did instruct 9 Mr. Williams to have the meeting in that room, in that I 10 instructed Mr. Williams to get the concrete coatings 11 inspectors together and explain the three areas in which I 12 personally am concerned, that being the areas which had been accepted that were rejectable, the areas which had been noted 13 as rejectable which were not and the fact that such effort 14 had been expended on a room that simply needed to be rejected, 15 returned to construction for additional rework. 16 17 Was one of your concerns these inspectors fundamental ability to do their jobs right? 18 19 Yes, it was. Mr. Roisman this morning asked you a number of 20 questions relating to your nuties between February of 1982 21 22 and March of 1983, is that correct? Yes, he did. 23 After March of 1983 and until November of 1983, did 24

you retain your title as non-ASME QA supervisor?

A Yes, I did. Did your basic duties change after March? The basic duties remained the same. The only 3 change that was effected was the addition of all the electrical 4 QC personnel and quality and engineering -- electrical 5 quality engineering personnel. Mr. Brandt, I show you what has been identified --7 a document that has been identified as Brandt-3 --(Document handed to witness.) 10 -- which you discussed earlier. Do you have any way of knowing whether that document has been as of today 11 12 replaced or amended? Do I have a means of knowing or do I know? 13 14 0 Do you know? No, I do not. A 15 Do you know whether during the period February of 16 '82 to November of 1983 that document was changed? 17 Well, it is obviously either been initially issued 18 or changed on July 19th, '82, as that is the date of the memo. 19 Prior to that date -- excuse me, after that date 20 I have no way of knowing whether it was changed. 21 Q Mr. Roisman asked you several questions regarding 22 how QC or QA employees would know what actions would warrant 23 disciplinary action. Do you recall those questions? 24

Yes, I do.

Did you understand his questions to relate to written means of identifying actions and disciplinary 2 responses? 3 A Yes, sir, I did. 4 Are there non-written means by which a QA employee 5 may know whether his actions may warrant disciplinary response from management? 7 Yes, there are. And what is that? Probably the most important of all is common sense. 10 Would you explain that? 11 0 Any professional employee I think has a very good A 12 idea of what will be deemed acceptable behavior and 13 unacceptable behavior on his part. 14 Q Mr. Roisman asked you a number of questions relating 15 to hypothetical situations. In the real world, would your 16 reaction to and your response to any such situation depend 17 18 on all the facts and circumstances? A I think in all the instances that Mr. Roisman and 19 I discussed, the hypotheticals involving discipline, the 20 hypotheticals involving technical issues included would have 21 to be evaluated on their own specific merits of that specific 22 instance before I can apply any concrete rule. 23 24

End 24. 2

Q Mr. Roisman posited a hypothetical in which a QC inspector repeatedly and erroneously identified a discrepant condition.

Do you recall the part of your -- that your response to that hypothetical was that if the weld in question had to be repaired over and over again, it would represent unnecessary commitment of resources?

A Yes, I do.

Q Would it also be true that it was call into question the inspector's basic ability to do his job?

A Yes, sir.

In either case, either the case that we discussed, the objective case of the 10 versus 12 inches in separation violation or the welding violation that we discussed that was a subjective decision, would call into question the inspector's basic ability to do the job.

But as I think I stated this morning, much more so in the case to where he failed to even make correct objective decisions.

MR. WATKINS: That's all I have.

Mr. Mizuno has more questions.

MR. MIZUNO: Not based in this. I'm sorry. I forgot about one more iten here which I would like to question.

MR. WATKINS: Fine.

pagnir first

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MR. MIZUNO: I wanted to hand this to Mr. Brandt. This was identified as Exhibit 45-2. It's dated August 8, 1983. It is a memo which has been variously referred to as the J. J. Lipinsky memo. It's a memo from 4 J. J. Lipinsky, who is apparently an employee with the 5 O. B. Cannon, C-a-n-n-o-n, Company. This is a memo from Mr. Lipinsky to R. B. Roth. (Document handed to witness.) 9 MR. WATKINS: May I ask to whose deposition was this document made? 10 11 MR. MIZUNO: I believe that was Mr. Tolson's 12 deposition. MR. ROISMAN: That's correct. 13 14 Again, not in evidence, but identified and 15 attached to it. 16 MR. WATKINS: Mr. Mizuno, do you intend to offer 17 this document? 18 MR. MIZUNO: Not at this time -- in part, because 19 this is not the proper person. MR. WATKINS: For the record, we will object to 20 the use of this document as represented 21 Also, it hasn't been authenticated. 22 FURTHER EXAMINATION 23 BY MR. MIZUNO: 24 On the first page, there's a section July 27, 1983. 25 Q

Uh-huh. A O on the second paragraph within that category, there 3 is a -- I guess a -- second to the last, of the last sentence there, it says, "C. T. Brandt (Ebasco) volunteered to have 4 5 T. L. Miller (Ebasco) at the airport by three o'clock." Prior to that -- well, the whole paragraph reads: 7 "Also discussed former OBC employees with emphasis on T. L. Miller (Ebasco), R. Tolson (TUGCO) asked JJL if JJL would rehire T. L. Miller (Ebasco). JJL replied 'Depending 10 on circumstances, yes.' C. T. Brand (Ebasco) volunteered to have T. L. Miller (Ebasco) at the airport by three o'clock." 11 12 MR. WATKINS: May I ask you simply ask Mr. Brandt whether he recalls the meeting with Mr. Lipinsky? 13 14 BY MR. MIZUNO: 15 Do you recall this conversation? It's quoted out of context, but that's essentially 16 17 what happened. There are some factual errors in the paragraph. 18 Okay. Can you explain what you meant by that --19 0 what you meant by "volunteered to have" -- well, can you 20 explain -- did you volunteer to have T. L. Miller at the 21 22 airport by 3:00 o'clock? Or did you say --Did I make that statement? The answer is yes. 23 It was said in a joking environment. T. L. Miller 24

does not and never has worked for Ebasco. I have no authority

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I have no authority to transfer T. L. Miller anywhere. At the time, I had not even met Tom Miller, but I had heard bad about Tom Miller from absolutely everyone that discussed him with me.

Tolson asked Lipinsky if he would rehire Miller.

Lipinsky said, "If I had a job for him, yes." Tolson and

Lipinsky were kind of laughing about it, and I added,

jokingly -- at least on my part -- "If that's the case, I

can have him to the airport by 3:00 o'clock."

- Q Okay. Is T. L. Miller a QC inspector?
- A Yes, he is.
 - Q Was he under your supervision at the time?
- 13 A Yes, he was.
 - Q You never had a chance to personally review his work product, go out in the field?
 - A At that time?
- Q Yes.
 - A I had seen the skimmer pump room, which he was the inspector of record.
- 20 In that room, he was the only inspector?
 - A As I said earlier, he had another inspector with him. He was the one that signed the IR for the room, to the best of my recollection. I think he had a trainee with him.
 - Q Other than that particular incident, did you have any other opportunity to view his work product?

A At that time?

Q Yes.

A Not at that time, to my recollection.

Q You indicated everything you heard from everyone said this T. L. Miller was a bad guy or he didn't do very good work.

Can you recall some of those incidents and who tole you that?

A No, I did not say that.

Number one, I think it's a little unfair to ask about a question that was made in a joking manner. It's misquoted and clearly indicates that he's an employee of EBASCO, which he is not and never has been.

But I'll answer the question.

Tom Miller, at the time, worked for C. C. Randall.

C. C. Randall regularly reported to me that he had to

constantly work with Miller to keep him on the straight and

narrow. And I think that's using exactly Mr. Randall's

words.

At that time, I had no intentions of getting rid of Tom Miller or trying to get rid of Tom Miller. Had I had genuine intentions of getting rid of Tom Miller, I would have pursued it. I made no effort to even counsel Tom Miller.

Q Okay. During this meeting that you had with -- well, let me ask you, how many times did you have a meeting

with Mr. Lipinsky while he was on-site for this trip?

MR. WATKINS: Objection -- I'll withdraw the

objection.

THE WITNESS: Joe Lipinsky, on July 26th, 1983, walked into my office, introduced himself, handed me a business card, said "I'm Joe Lipinsky. We're here on a contract for TUSI to look at your coating situation. John Merritt has advised me that you will give me a site tour."

I called Harry Williams. For the time that it took
Harry Williams to walk from his office to mine, which, at the
time, was probably 200 yards, Joe Lipinsky and I sat and
exchanged idle chat. I asked Joe Lipinsky if he knew exactly
what he was going to be doing at Comanche Peak. He said he
had just arrived, had been brassed in.

BY MR. MIZUNO:

Q Brassed in?

A Brassed in, received an ID badge, and had done little more than that and really knew little of what his scope was going to be.

At that point, Harry Williams arrived. Joe Lipinsky and Harry Williams walked out of my office. Maximum total time spent: 5 minutes.

The next day Joe Lipinsky, Ron Tolson, and I made -- it's described in the second paragraph on page 1 -- for, once again, a period not to exceed 10 minutes, discussed

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essentially -- excuse me, "discussed" is misleading -listened to Joe Lipinsky discuss the items that he states on page 1 of his report. And from that point on, I never had occasion to talk to Mr. Lipinsky on the site. Okay. 0

Were you aware of a meeting between Lipinsky and Mr. Merritt, Mr. Tolson, Mr. McBay, and Mr. Crane?

A Yes, I was.

However, I was not on the site at that time.

After that meeting occurred, did any of those gentlemen convey to you the substance of that meeting with Mr. Lipinsky?

MR. WATKINS: Objection. That would be all hearsay.

MR. MIZUNO: I'm not asking him about the content of that. I just want to know whether he was told about the content of that meeting.

MR. WATKINS: Moreover, we'll object on relevancy grounds. Nowhere in this memorandum, this trip report, are allegations of intimidation or harassment mentioned.

MR. MIZUNO: Okay. I will point out -- to paragraph A on page 3 of this document, which indicates, toward the end:

"The fact that management attempts to squash any efforts to point out faulty problems (No NCR's, QC reporting

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to production, etc.) to some extent confirms the above, and
    has led to a morale problem with the inspection staff."
               MR. WATKINS: You are reading from a document that
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    -- the document speaks for itself. If it's going to be
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    introduced into evidence, we'll deal with it. But it is not
    evidence.
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               MR. MIZUNO: So, what is your objection to ask
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    him about meeting?
               We're not talking about the document, we're talking
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    about a meeting which this document happens to memorialize
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    in one sense.
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               I'm asking Mr. Brandt whether he --
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               MR. WATKINS: Heard about the meeting.
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               I inserted a hearsay objection.
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               MR. MIZUNO: That's not hearsay, Mr. Brandt hearing
    about meeting -- whether he heard, whether someone told him
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    about the content of that meeting.
               MR. WATKINS: Your question is did he hear about a
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    meeting.
               MR. MIZUNO: That was a question which Mr. Brandt
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    answered.
               MR. WATKINS: Are you asking him what did he hear?
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               MR. MIZUNO: Yes. I'm not offering it for the
    truth of the matter, asserting the purpose of asking that.
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               And if you want him to state this, if this is your
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concern, the question is if Mr. Brandt did here certain things which related to intimidation or harassment, I would 3 like to determine what Mr. Brandt did, if anything. I think 4 that is clearly within the scope of this proceeding. MR. WATKINS: On that basis, then, 6 THE WITNESS: Is your question, then, have I heard 7 about any contents of the meeting with regard to harassment 8 or intimidation? BY MR. MIZUNO: 10 No. My question is whether you heard about this 11 meeting between Mr. Lipinsky and Mr. Tolson. 12 Let me clarify at that point. I heard about it since it happened. When the meeting happened, I was not on 13 14 the job, I was in New York. 15 Q Okay. Fine. Now, the question I was getting into is whether at 16 some later time, after the meeting occurred, whether you 17 heard -- whether somebody conveyed to you what occurred in 18 19 that meeting? 20 Can I answer the question? 21 MR. WATKINS: Yes. 22 THE WITNESS: I've read the transcript of the 23 meeting. 24 BY MR. MIZUNO:

Was a transcript made of that meeting?

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end 25

A I don't know that you'd call it a transcript, in that it was not taken by a court reporter.

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mgc 26-1 1 MR. MIZUNO: Off the record, please. (Discussion off the record.) BY MR. MIZUNO: Mr. Brandt, can you tell us when you read 5 the transcript of that meeting? In preparation for licensing testimony on coatings in Applicants' counsel's office in Washington, D.C., sometime the first part of this year. I don't honestly remember when. 10 Okay. There was a second meeting that is 1.1 referenced in this document which indicates that there was 12 a meeting between Lipinski and a Mr. Church -- no -- a 13 Mr. Merritt, J.J.N., who apparently is --14 A Jack Norris. 15 0 Were you aware of that meeting? 16 A No. 17 That a meeting was scheduled. 18 Mr. Mizuno, if I messed up at this point, I've just realized something. I've answered your question incorrectly. The meeting that is referred to in 21 that report was more or less an exit meeting when 22 Mr. Lipinski left the site. It was conducted sometime 23 in July or August, I believe. 24 I see. Which meeting? 25 A The meeting that I'm claiming was

transcribed. That meeting, to the best of my knowledge, was not transcribed. I was not aware of the meeting.

I was not at the meeting.

Q Okay.

A Subsequent -- just to make it a clear record to explain my misconception -- subsequent to Lipinski, Roth, Norris & Company leaving the site in August, there was a meeting held with O.B. Cannon in November. That meeting was transcribed.

So that meeting, I was not aware of the meeting. I was not on the site. But that meeting is not refelected in Lipinski's memo, as Lipinski's memo is dated August 8.

I apologize for the incorrect response.

MR. ROISMAN: Just to be clear, you think that meeting was in November?

THE WITNESS: I think, Mr. Roisman; yes, sir. BY MR. MIZUNO:

Q We still have two different meetings that occurred; that is, exit meetings on July 28th.

A I was party to neither one of them. Neither one of them, to the best of my knowledge, have any written record.

Q Were you made aware of what was discussed at either of those two meetings?

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A Only to the extent that the discussions which took place in those two meetings are referenced in the transcription of the November meeting which I have read,

Q Okay. Since I don't know what was ciscussed at the November meeting, let me ask you, were you told or has it come to your attention that one of the subjects that was discussed was management's attempts to prevent -- excuse me -- management attempts to prevent the identification of problems with coatings or to not write NCRs or problems with QC reporting to Production?

MR. WATKINS: Let me explain something.

THE WITNESS: May we go off the record?

MR. WATKINS: No. Stay on the record,

please. This is clearly going to be counsel's statement and not Mr. Brandt's. I am offering it for your guidance, Mr. Mizuno.

Mr. Brandt is intimately familiar with all aspects of Mr. Lipinski's trip report. The reason that he is intimately familiar with it is because he is preparing testimony. He is preparing an affidavit for submittal to the Board in a licensing procedure. The purpose of the affidavit would be to explain whether any corrective action on the basis of Mr. Lipinski's trip report is necessary or appropriate.

MR. MIZUNO: Okay.

MR. WATKINS: If you continue to question Mr. Brandt as to his knowledge and what he has done, inevitably you are going to run up against my claim of privilege on an attorney/client basis, because I have discussed this matter with Mr. Brandt.

MR. MIZUNO: I don't understand how an attorney/client privilege can come into play when we are talking about efforts by Mr. Brandt to address a problem which appears to be concerns relating to compliance with 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix B.

Now as far as your strategy and being involved in how your going to answer that, I would agree. Those particular conversations are privileged.

I am not -- I don't intend to go into that direction. I am looking for substantive information as to what Mr. Brandt's knowledge of Mr. Lipinski's meetings with these people, if he knew that there were concerns about intimidation, harassment, morale or problems --

MR. WATKINS: There's nothing in that document on harassment and intimidation.

MR. ROISMAN: I'd like to just jump in here for a second.

The transcript of the statement taken of Mr. Lipinski by Mr. Hawkins on its cover lists you as appearing on behalf of Mr. Lipinski.

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MR. WATKINS: Yes.

MR. ROISMAN: If that's so, I think you've got serious conflict of interest problems here now, because you are now appearing in a matter in which Mr. Lipinski's memo seems to be relevant. You are appearing on behalf of a party whose interests are not in any way identical to those of Mr. Lipinski.

I raise it only because we seem to be getting deeply into it, and you're starting to raise attorney/client privilege.

I happen to share your ultimate goal here, but for an entirely different reason. That is, I'm inclined to think that Mr. Brandt should be allowed to complete his preparation of his testimony, put it on, and be cross-examined at that time, and say whatever he has to say. But I do think there's a real question here if we're going to get into attorney/client privilege.

Excuse me a second.

MR. WATKINS: O.B. Cannon continues his consultant relationship with Texas Utilities. Mr. Lipinski has been assigned work in the licensing proceeding, also for the preparation of either affidavits or testimony on behalf of Texas Utilities. So there is a relationship both between Mr. Lipinski, to answer his question, and Texas Utilities and Mr. Brandt as a contractor's employee.

MR. MIZUNO: I don't know what your statement in response to -- the conflict of interest concern was raised by the Staff with Nick Reynolds at the time Mr. Hawkins -- we informed Mr. Lipinski that we wanted to take his deposition. We had a long run-around, and I'm not going to repeat it at this point.

The Staff has already indicated that it thought there was a conflict of interest or a conflict of interest problem, and I don't want to pursue that now.

But regardless of that, I can understand what you are saying about the fact that you are preparing an affidavit or testimony on this area. If that is the case, I would conclude my examination of Mr. Brandt at this point, with the clear understanding that I am free to continue my examination regarding this matter on any item involving Lipinski, once Mr. Brandt's testimony or affidavit is filed on this particular subject matter.

MR. WATKINS: What, in your mind, is the relation between the Office of Investigation and the licensing proceeding on the Lipinski trip report matters?

MR. MIZUNO: I didn't know there was one going on.

MR. WATKINS: Why was the interview conducted?

MR. MIZUNO: That was not an OI investigation.

That was an I&E investigation.

mgc 26-7 1 MR. WATKINS: What is the relationship between the I&E investigation and the licensing proceeding? End 26

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Have you read the transcript of the Hawkins/Johnson interview with Lipinski?

MR. MIZUNO: Yes, at some point.

MR. WATKINS: If your concern is with the Applicants' response under Appendix B, then I would suggest that you reread that transcript, because I think you will conclude, at least on the basis of the transcript, that no corrective action is necessary.

MR. MIZUNO: No. I read that, and at the time that I read it, I had serious concerns because Mr. Lipinski represented -- I take that back. I read Mr. Lipinski's memo, and I had what I thought was a clear idea as to what Mr. Lipinski's concerns were.

At the time that Mr. Lipinski's interview was conducted, I read through the interview and I understood that Mr. Lipinski had made essentially a 180-degree turnaround in his evaluation of the coatings area at Comanche Peak. And I'm unclear as to why that turnaround occurred and what was the basis for that, regardless of what Mr. Hawkins asked or didn't ask.

MR. WATKINS: And my answer is, that will be the subject of testimony by affidavit or otherwise in this licensing proceeding.

MR. MIZUNO: Okay. That's fine. And I indicated that I would be willing to reserve my continuing

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examination of Mr. Brandt at that point. But I am trying to respond to your point that says that if I read the transcript, that all my concerns would be allayed. And they weren't.

My specific concern is, which I was attempting to pursue or beginning to pursue was, given the Lipinski memo, whether Mr. Brandt was aware of it or did he become aware of the concerns which were originally expressed in the memo, and then what actions he took to respond to them, and if he felt no actions were necessary, what was the basis for his decision in that regard.

MR. WATKINS: Why don't you ask him, then, when he became aware of it and what he did as a result.

MR. ROISMAN: Just before we offer that, I want to make two clarifying points.

I agree with Mr. Mizuno that the existence of that transcript in which Mr. Lipinski was represented by a lawyer who at that time was not involved in this licensing proceeding, but whose firm was, hardly quells the concerns raised by Mr. Lipinski's memo involving possible harassment and intimidation problems at the site. That's number one.

Number two, the conflict of interest concern that he expressed, I think could have been dealt with at that time, assuming that an appropriate Chinese

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Wall was constructed within the firm. And as I understand the opening lines of the deposition or sworn statement were to ascertain, in fact, that you, Mr. Watkins, were not involved in the licensing proceeding. You indicated at the time that you were not.

So my concern if there is a conflict of interest problem is now, not then.

MR. MIZUNO: Is that it?

MR. ROISMAN: That's it.

MR. MIZUNO: I have agreed to postpone or discontinue my examination of Mr. Brandt on this subject, with the understanding, as I stated before, that I will be pursuing this if I feel that Mr. Brandt's affidavit does not satisfy my need for additional information on the record.

I will also state that as far as the conflict of interest question is concerned, as long as there is clear understanding by -- well, I'll just leave that right now. The Staff is not going to address the conflict of interest question at this point. It's aware that it is there. It has been aware since the time that the Lipinski interview was taken.

MR. WATKINS: Shall we go off the record to discuss making Mr. Brandt available for further examination on the basis of his survey materials, or would

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you rather have that on the record?

MR. ROISMAN: I would suggest that we do it on the record, and I will indicate simply that it's impossible for me to know, without seeing the surveys, what if any further discussion I will want to have with him.

The surveys, as I understand it, were actually -- not signed, but we are seeing the documents that were prepared by other people, not by Mr. Brandt, so that their admissibility is not dependent upon Mr. Brandt. If somebody wanted to put them in, they can go in, because they are -- you all will swear that you give us authentic documents, they're authentic documents. He's talking to me about what they say; that's hearsay. My asking him, "Well, when you read this, what did you think?"; that's not. And that's what I have to look at to see what they say, and I won't know that until I get them and have a chance to study them.

So I can't give him any guidance at this time.

I reserve -- and everybody understood that going in, that
we would reserve.

MR. MIZUNO: I have two comments to make.

One is, based upon the fact that it appears that there was a transcript of the meeting which was not provided to -- Staff was not aware of, even though we

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didn't have a formal discovery request, I'm asking the Applicants whether they would informally provide it to us, or whether they would like that request reduced to writing.

MR. ROISMAN: Let me add onto that my call at the start. I nearly forgot. We do not have and have not received, as far as we determined, any copy of a meeting, although we were aware that there had been a meeting.

Now I don't think any of us were aware that there had been a transcript or whatever it was that was taken of that, and if it exists, we think it's within our discovery request, and we would like to have it if it's available.

MR. WATKINS: I'm not sure it is, but I will certainly get back to you on that.

MR. ROISMAN: Okay.

MR. MIZUNO: And the Staff --

MR. WATKINS: If we serve a copy on CASE,

we will certainly serve one on Staff as well.

MR. MIZUNO: Thank you.

MR. ROISMAN: And vice-versa?

MP. MIZUNO: The second point is that

Staff is -- although we've been talking about hearsay with regards to documents at this point, the Staff wants

mgc 27-6 1 to note right now that although some of the documents we have been talking about have been characterized by 3 various parties as hearsay, the Staff believes that they may be admissible as -- although hearsay may be admissible pursuant to the exceptions of the Federal Rules of Evidence, specifically the business records section. MR. WATKINS: We will take that up whenever you seek to introduce documents. 10 MR. MIZUNO: Right. 11 MR. WATKINS: Does that conclude your 12 questioning of Mr. Brandt? 13 MR. MIZUNO: Yes. 14 MR. WATKINS: Good. 15 MR. ROISMAN: Does that conclude everybody's 16 questioning of Mr. Brandt? 17 MR. WATKINS: I don't know. 18 MR. ROISMAN: All right. Thank you, 19 Mr. Brandt. 20 (Whereupon, at 6:25 p.m., the taking of the deposition was concluded.) 21 22 23 24 C. THOMAS BRANDT 25