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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

In the matter of:

LONG ISLAND LIGHTING COMPANY

(Shoreham Nuclear Generating Plant, Unit 1)

Docket No.50-322-OL-4 Low Power

Location: Hauppauge, New York Pages: 1350 - 1676

Date: Wednesday, August 1, 1984

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TAYLOE ASSOCIATES

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1	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA					
2	NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION					
3	BEFORE THE ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING BOARD					
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5	x					
6	In the Matter of:					
	in the Matter of:					
7	LONG ISLAND LIGHTING COMPANY :					
	: Docket No.					
8	(Shoreham Nuclear Generating : 50-322-OL-4 Plant, Unit 1) : (Low Power)					
9	· (Low rower)					
	x					
10	Court of Claims					
11	State of New York					
	Courtroom No. 1					
12	Veterans Memorial Highway					
13	State Office Building Hauppauge, New York 11787					
14	Wednesday, August 1, 1984					
15	The hearing in the above-entitled matter					
18	reconvened, pursuant to recess, at 9:01 AM					
17	BEFORE:					
18	MARSHALL E. MILLER, ESQ., Chairman					
	Atomic Safety and Licensing Board					
19	Nuclear Regulatory Commission Washington, D. C. 20555					
20	Washington, D. C. 20555					
21	GLENN O. BRIGHT, Member					
21	Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Nuclear Regulatory Commission					
22	Washington, D. C. 20555					
23	ELIZABETH JOHNSON, Member					
04	Atomic Safety and Licensing Board					
24	Nuclear Regulatory Commission					
25	Washington, D. C. 20555					

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APPEARANCES:

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On Behalf of the Applicant:

ROBERT M. ROLFE, ESQ. ANTHONY F. EARLEY, JR., ESQ. JESSINE MONAGHAN, ESQ. Hunton & Williams 707 East Main Street Richmond, Virginia 23212

On Behalf of the Staff:

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On Behalf of the Intervenor, Suffolk County:

KARLA J. LETSCHE, ESQ. ALAN ROY DYNNER, ESQ. Kirkpatrick, Lockhart, Hill, Christopher and Phillips 1900 K Street, N. W. Washington, D. C. 20555

On Behalf of the Intervenor, State of New York:

FABIAN PALOMINO, ESQ. Governor's Office No. 2 World Trade Center New York, New York 10047

1		CON	r e n a	S			
2	WITNESSES	DIRECT	CROSS	REDIRECT	RECROSS	BOARD	VOIRDIRE
3	Anthony Nozzolillo						
4	Brian R. McCaffrey	1416	1439/	1510/	1675		1422
5			1542				
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7							
		L A					
8	Testimony of Anthor	ny Nozzo	olillo		1402	- 1410	
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PROCEEDINGS

(9:01 a.m.)

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JUDGE MILLER: Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. Are we ready to resume?

MR. ROLFE: Yes, Your Honor.

JUDGE MILLER: I thought we had a witness.

MR. ROLFE: We do, Your Honor. Mr. Nozzolillo was or the stand.

JUDGE MILLER: Very good. You may resume the stand, then.

> You were sworn yesterday, were you not, sir? WITNESS NOZZOLILLO: Yes, I was.

JUDGE MILLER: All right. You may proceed.

MR. ROLFE: Judge Miller, at the conclusion of the day, Mr. Nozzolillo was voir dired and he had been accepted as an expert on the areas described, and so to start this morning I would simply ask him to please summarize his testimony.

Whereupon,

ANTHONY NOZZOLILLO

resumed the stand as a witness by and on behalf of Long Island Lighting Company and, having been previously duly sworn, was further examined and testified as follows:

#1-2-SueT 1

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DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. ROLFE:

Q All right.

A My testimony establishes economic benefits in terms of present worth of revenue requirements that would accrue to LILCO's customers if Shoreham were to operate three months earlier.

JUDGE MILLER: Were to commence operation three months earlier?

WITNESS NOZZOLILLO: That is correct.

JUDGE MILLER: And what date do you use for that purpose?

WITNESS NOZZOLILLO: For the purpose of this analysis, I utilize two dates. The earliest date, July 1, 1985, and a later date being October 1985.

BY MR. ROLFE: (Continuing)

Q And, Mr. Nozzolillo, would you please summarize for the Board the conclusions that you reach in your testimony?

A The conclusion that I have reached is that due to a three month earlier operation, it could be economic benefits in the order of eight to forty-five million dollars in terms of present worth revenue requirements.

Q Just so the Board will understand, why did you

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do your analysis in terms of present worth of revenue requirements?

I did them in present worth because when you are analyzing expenditures that occur in different time frames, in different years, the only way you can really compare the expenditures is to bring them all back to a common period or a common point.

And what is the significance of focusing on revenue requirements?

MS. LETSCHE: Judge Miller excuse me. I object. We have prefiled direct testimony by this witness which has already been proffered by Mr. Rolfe.

Normally there is a question asked for the witness to summarize his testimony. But I do object to the additional direct questioning and responses by this witness in addition to the prefiled testimony that's already in.

MR. ROLFE: Judge --

JUDGE MILLER: Overruled.

BY MR. ROLFE: (Continuing)

- 0 Could you answer the question please, sir?
- Could you repeat the question for me, please?
- Yes. Why did you focus on revenue requirements? 0
- Under normal circumstances, revenue requirements are what the customers actually pay.

MR. ROLFE: Mr. Nozzolillo is now ready for

#1-4-SueT 1

cross-examination.

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JUDGE MILLER: Very well. Cross-examination, County.

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MR. SEDKY: Yes, Your Honor.

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to object to this testimony on the same grounds we objected to the testimony of Mr. Iannuzzi yesterday, that any

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benefits that would be obtained by the consumers of Con Ed --

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or LILCO's utility are based upon full power operation and

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not upon benefits to be derived from advanced low power

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operation, and that any benefits are contingent upon full

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power operation.

JUDGE MILLER: We will overrule it, because we --

MR. PALOMINO: May I, Your Honor. I would like

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MR. PALOMINO: Fine.

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JUDGE MILLER: -- believe that there has been

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testimony, and whatever weight there is, a connection between earlier full power if they do some things in the

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interval. We haven't attempted to evaluate that, but --

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MR. PALOMINO: I just wanted to make my objection

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for the record.

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JUDGE MILLER: The record will be protected. Okay. Go ahead.

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CROSS EXAMINATION

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BY MR. SEDKY:

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Q Mr. Nozzolillo --

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43 5 Cuch	1	A Good morning.
#1-5-SueT	2	Q Good morning. How are you today?
	3	1- 11011
		A Fine, thank you. JUDGE MILLER: I like these little pleasantries.
	5 Hal	If an hour later we will review that.
	6	(Laughter.)
	7	continuing)
		that we are all working from the same
	9 ba	the present value analysis base
	b.	asis of knowledge, the product of revenue to a present s what discounts a future stream of revenue to a present
	10 is	date; isn't that correct?
	12	A Yes. Q Given certain assumptions concerning interest
	13	rates; isn't that right?
	15	A Yes. JUDGE MILLER: Is this the present worth of
	16	
	17	future dollars? MR. SEDKY: That's correct, Your Honor. I just
	18	MR. SEDKI: want to make sure that we are all operating under the
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	20	same JUDGE MILLER: I wanted to be sure I was on
	21	JUDGE FILLIBER. Okay. Fine.
	22	the same wavelength, too. Okay. Fine.
	23	BY MR. SEDKY: (Continuing) Now, in fact, your analysis looked at two
	24	Q Now, in fact, your analysts
	25	Q Now, in fact, your different scenarios, July 1, '85 versus October 1, '85, but different scenarios, July 1, '85 versus October 1, '85, but different scenarios, July 1, '85 versus October 1, '85, but different scenarios, July 1, '85 versus October 1, '85, but different scenarios, July 1, '85 versus October 1, '85, but different scenarios, July 1, '85 versus October 1, '85, but different scenarios, July 1, '85 versus October 1, '85, but different scenarios, July 1, '85 versus October 1, '85, but different scenarios, July 1, '85 versus October 1, '85, but different scenarios, July 1, '85 versus October 1, '85, but different scenarios, July 1, '85 versus October 1, '85, but different scenarios, July 1, '85 versus October 1, '85, but different scenarios, July 1, '85 versus October 1, '85, but different scenarios, July 1, '85 versus October 1, '85, but different scenarios, July 1, '85 versus October 1, '85 versus O
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then the July 1, '85 you looked at two different alternatives within that set, did you not?

A Yes.

Q You looked at an alternative that assumed what you characterize as synchronization for federal income tax purposes as of December 31, 1984 and synchronization for federal income tax purposes at a point beyond December 31, 1984; isn't that correct?

A That is correct.

Q So you, in fact, looked at three different streams of revenue requirements in your analysis; isn't that correct?

A Yes.

Now, the July and October dates are for commercial operation; isn't that right?

A That is correct.

And that's different from synchronization dates; isn't that right?

A Yes.

Q Now, synchronization is a term meaning being in-service just for federal income tax purposes; isn't that right?

A That's correct.

Q And your understanding of synchronization is that in effect Shoreham would be producing energy in excess of

enji.

JUDGE MILLER: That it's drawing from the grid?

BY MR. SEDKY: (Continuing)

Q In other words, it takes a certain amount of energy to run Shoreham and that synchronization means that for federal income tax purposes, means that it's making some net output to the grid; isn't that right?

A That is correct.

Now, even as a layman you understand that in order for Shoreham to rate the generators would have to be connected; isn't that right?

A Yes.

Q The range of eight million to forty-five million, that includes, does it not, approximately thirty-seven million attributable to the synchronization for federal income tax purposes as of December 31, 1984?

A I'm not clear on the question, counselor.

Q All right. Perhaps it would be easier to approach it a different way.

What accounts for the range in your analysis between eight million and forty-five million as set forth in your testimony?

A The upper range of forty-five million dollars is caused by the fact that if Shoreham were to be synchronized for federal income tax purposes in 1984, you

would have a tremendous tax savings. So the upper range is due to earlier in synchronization, which is 1924. So, it's really the federal income taxes.

Q And the lower range which is the eight million dollars is if there is no synchronization by December 31, 1984; isn't that correct?

A The lower range is predicated on the unit being synchronized for tax purposes in 1985.

Q That's just another way of saying some time after December 31, 1984, right?

A That's correct.

Q The thirty-seven million dollar difference, by that I mean the difference between forty-five million and eight million, is a one shot benefit. You either get it because you synchronize on December 31, 1984, or you don't get it at all, isn't that correct? Under your analysis?

A Counselor, I never really identified the difference and attributed it to taxes. I took three streams of revenues, and I compared the three streams. If you are saying that the difference between the forty-five and the eight is thirty-seven, that is fine, but I did not do that.

I looked at three different streams of revenues and compared them.

Q But -- you would agree with me, would you not, that if you do not synchronize for Federal Income Tax purposes by December 31, 1984, the benefit that you identify in your testimony, given all the assumptions you make, is only eight million dollars.

A That is right. It is closer to eight, yes.

JUDGE MILLER: I think there was a further question whether that is a one shot operation, like advancing the day people pay taxes. You do it once, and it is over, because you got a new date. Now, the question is the synchronization for Federal revenue purposes, if it occurs prior to December 31, 1984, it has certain fiscal consequences, right?

WITNESS NOZZOLILLO: Yes.

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JUDGE MILLER: What if it doesn't happen then.

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Is it over with as far as that item is concerned in the

future or not?

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WITNESS NOZZOLILLO: It is alower number. Then

that benefit is towards the value of eight, rather than

the forty-five.

BY MR. SEDKY: (Continuing)

Just to make that clear, if it synchronizes not

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on December 31, '84, but on January 1, 1985, your analysis

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indicates that the net benefit is eight million dollars,

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isn't that right?

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That is correct, counselor.

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JUDGE MILLER: Pardon me while I think of it.

MR. ROLFE: Yes, Your Honor. There was a

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Were there any so-called attachments, which I regard as

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exhibits, to this testimony?

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th rteen page attachment which contained all the basic

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assumptions which Mr. Nozzclillo used in his analysis.

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JUDGE MILLER: I just saw that. Have you marked

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that as an exhibit?

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MR. ROLFE: No, Your Honor, we have not.

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JUDGE MILLER: We better, if you want to get it

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in the record.

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MR. ROLFE: I had planned to when we offered the

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testimony at the conclusion. I can do it now, if Your Honor

would prefer.

JUDGE MILLER: Well, it is cross examination. If he is going to be cross examined, he should be cross examined on the whole package. You ought to offer that. You ought to mark it for identification, which would be enough. Hold the offering until you offer all the testimony.

MR. ROLFE: In that case, Your Honor, I would offer the document entitled, Basic Premises and Assumptions, which is Attachment 1 to Mr. Nozzolillo's prefiled testimony, and to which Mr. Nozzolillo referred in his prefiled testimony, which consists of thirteen pages, as LILCO Exhibit LP-4.

JUDGE MILLER: You have a four. Or at least, I have a four.

MR. ROLFE: All right. Five, I am sorry.

JUDGE MILLER: Let me ask counsel, where you have attachments -- as I told you, I have only testimony and I have the attachments in the other room, so in order to avoid confusion, let me know any time there is an attachment, so we can at least make a judgment as we go.

But I think ninety-nine percent of them will be regarded and treated as exhibits.

MR. ROLFE: That is fine, Your Honor. We will

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do that.

JUDGE MILLER: Fine. Thank you. You may proceed.

BY MR. SEDKY: (Continuing)

Q Now, Mr. Nozzolillo, your analysis also shows, does it not, that an earlier in service date; by that, I mean July '85 versus October '85, would require a rather large rate increase, would it not?

A If rates were based on conventional revenue requirements, which was the basis of my analysis, that is correct.

Q In fact, the difference is approximately a hundred and sixty-five million dollars rate increase attributable just to the three months earlier operation, isn't that right?

A Based on conventional ratemaking, that is correct.

Q And, that is -- assuming conventional ratemaking, your analysis indicates that the 165 million dollars would be the value of the rate increase just for that three month earlier operation, isn't that right?

A On that assumption, that is correct.

And whether, and to the extent that that 165
million dollar revenue increase attributable to the three
month earlier operation is recovered downstream is a function
of what happens in the future, including fuel prices,
efficiency of operation, profitability of the company,

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interest rates, and a lot of other assumptions, isn't that right?

Counselor, I had a little trouble with your statement. I think you said whether or not the 165 is recovered. I don't understand what you are saying.

That is just a lay person's way of looking at it. From the point of view of the consumer, from the consumers point of view, having incurred now in the aggregate -- I mean the universe of consumers -- 165 million dollar rate increase, before I see the trickle the effect of that rate increase as having been made up by future savings in the disparity of fuel costs and so forth, that could take quite a while, isn't that right?

Yes.

And in addition, whether I ever see those savings would be a function of a lot of assumptions, including the disparity in fuel prices between nuclear and fuel, interest rates, efficiency of operation, profitability of the Company and so forth, isn't that right?

I cannot agree with that.

You cannot. Well, supposing that the Company's cost of operation increased substantially greater than the assumptions contained in your analysis, wouldn't that mean there would be continued necessity for higher revenue requirements than you have assumed in your analysis?

A I am having a little difficulty, counselor.

Perhaps let me try, if I can.

We are not evaluating whether or not Shoreham operates or doesn't operate. The scenario I am addressing is given that Shoreham operates, goes commercial, is there an advantage to earlier commercial operation.

Once the three months have elapsed, Shoreham is going to be there, and the resulting -- in case it goes in later, it goes in at a higher cost, so that the extent from that point on, the cost will always be higher in the case where Shoreham came in at a later date, regardless of what the fuels are, because they come into both sides of the equation, if you will.

Q My only point is that we know that -- assuming conventional rate treatment -- there is going to be a 165 million dollar increase attributable to the three months earlier versus later startup, isn't that right?

A That is correct, for 1985.

Q For 1985.

A Correct.

Q Now, to the extent that -- I will withdraw the question. Let me approach it in a different fashion.

Let me have marked as Suffolk County LP Exhibit

14 for identification, a three page -- four page document,

the first page of which is a handwritten table, entitled

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cumulative present worth of revenue requirements.

I represent for the record that this is a document produced by LILCO in connection with Mr. Nozzolillo's deposition on -- the deposition was on June 28, 1984.

MR. ROLFE: Your Honor, just for clarification in the record, these documents were not produced as a part of the deposition. They were produced pursuant to document request which had previously been filed.

In other words, they weren't pursuant to any questioning in the deposition, but they were documents that were produced by LILCO.

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JUDGE MILLER: Were they produced at or in connection with a deposition notice or agreement?

MR. ROLFE: They were produced at the deposition, but not in accordance with an agreement that that would be produced at that time. In other words, they had been requested previously and the timing of their production just happened to coincide with the deposition.

JUDGE MILLER: Okay. The record will so reflect.

(The document referred to was marked Suffolk County Exhibit LP-14 for identification.)

BY MR. SEDKY:

Q Mr. Nozzolillo, are you able to identify what has been marked as Suffolk County Exhibit LP-14 for identification?

A Yes.

Q Is the first page of that exhibit in your handwriting?

A No.

Q Do you know who prepared that exhibit?

A Yes.

Q Who did?

A A gentleman that works for me.

Q All right. It was prepared under your supervision and control?

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A That is correct.

Q All right. How about the other pages, do you know what those are?

- A The other pages are output from a PC.
- Q I am sorry, from a what?
- A From a PC, a personal computer.
- Q All right. Was that a LILCO PC or not?
- A IBM.

(Laughter.)

JUDGE MILLER: Give credit where due.

(Laughter.)

BY MR. SEDKY:

- Q A point to you, Mr. Nozzolillo.

 But I mean it belonged to LILCO?
 - A Yes.

Q Would you briefly describe the table that is set forth on the first page of Suffolk County Exhibit LP-14 for identification?

A I believe that the first page shows the cumulative present worth of revenue requirements. That is the summation of the present worth of the discounted amount of each year annual revenues summed up.

Q When you looked at the present value, for example, for the year 1984, were you looking at a horizon of the year 2000, or were you looking at the entire life of the

life of the plant?

A My study period was limited to the year 2000.

Q All right. Just so that the record is clear and we are all operating from the same basis of information, if you look at C.O. 7/1/85, SYNC 1/85, I gather that means commercial operation 7/1/85 and synchronization for tax purposes 1/85; isn't that correct?

A That is correct.

Q Right. And that number, 1473, that is in thousands of dollars, is it not, or millions of dollars?

A Millions.

Q Millions of dollars. So what you are saying in that first line, I gather, is that the present worth of revenue requirements in 1984, assuming commercial operation July 1, '85 and synchronization for federal income tax purposes January 1, '85 is roughly \$1.5 billion, right?

A That is correct.

Q And so on down the table?

A Yes.

Q Now if you look at just the columns that compare commercial operation 7/85 with synchronization January '85 and the column that refers to commercial operation in October 1, '85 and synchronization March '85, the difference on a cumulative basis at the year 2000 is \$8 million, right?

A Yes.

Q And that is the same \$8 million that you are referring to in your testimony; isn't that right?

A It is the same eight. However, it was based on a different run than this.

Q I understand. You made a different run that adjusted for interest rates and so forth, but in substance you ended up with the same conceptual result, didn't you?

A Yes. The results are in the same order of magnitude.

- Q In the same order of magnitude?
- A That is correct.
- Q So for purposes of analysis, it wouldn't be unfair to refer to this \$8 million as being the same \$8 million that you are referring to in our testimony, would it?
 - A Eight million is eight million.
- Q Okay. Now on a cumulative basis then if you look at the second and third columns of the table, isn't it fair to say that on a cumulative basis the benefits to the consumer don't begin to show up until the year 1998?

A It looks more like '97 to me, counselor, but it is in that time frame.

Q Okay. And that is because it is going to take some time to in effect eat up that \$165 million hit that we talked about earlier; isn't that right?

Q Now let's look at the question of the synchronization as of December 31, 1984. How realistic do you think that is?

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A The only thing I could give you, counselor, is my opinion. I am not an expert on that subject.

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Q Right.

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A Based on my understanding, I have been informed that it could be achievable. That is not to say that it will be achievable. My understanding is that it could be achievable. What are the chances of being achievable, I

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do not know.

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Q We have already established I think that the generators would have to be connected in order for there

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to be any power at all out of Shoreham; isn't that right?

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A Yes.

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witnesses have testified that during the entire phase of

Q And you understand, do you not, that LILCO

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low-power testing that the generators will not be connected?

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A I will be honest with you, this is information

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that I have heard from you now and I think I have heard

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it before. If that is the case, that is the case. I don't

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have a personal knowledge of that.

Q Right. Well, on that assumption, Mr. Nozzolillo,

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and I don't think it is in dispute, let me ask you a

follow-up question. Are you aware now of the scheduling that this Board has set for litigating the security issues in this proceeding?

A No, I am not.

Well, by my computation, the pretrial conference would be August 30 and there would be 85 days before there would be submission of proposed findings. I would count that to be about November 30 as the earliest date by which this Board might be ready to make a partial initial decision on the exemption. That would give a month, assuming the utility got the exemption that day, and it still has to go up to the Commission, but given those facts, do you have a view as to whether or not the plant is likely to be synchronized by December 31, 1984?

MR. ROLFE: Objection, Your Honor. I think the question is a hypothetical which includes facts which are not accurate and therefore the hypothetical is irrelevant.

There is no assumption that there will be any security contentions indeed admitted. We are simply speculating on that, and this witness' answer to that kind of speculation would be meaningless.

MR. SEDKY: The fact is that in order to attain the \$45 million of benefit as opposed to the \$8 million of benefit, there would have to be a net plus to the grid

Sim 3-7

end Sim Sue fols out of Shoreham by December 31, 1984; isn't that right?

THE WITNESS: Based on conventional revenue

requirements, you are correct, counselor.

Q Now, whether or not it's synchronized that has nothing to do with revenue requirements, does it? That's a fact; it's either synchronized or it's not synchronized.

A 1984?

Q Right.

A That's correct.

Q Okay. Now, the computer models that you used in arriving at the benefits you identified in your testimony, they made certain assumptions, did they not, they -- let me put it this way.

The computer models included hypothetical balance sheets, income statements and source and application of funds, did they not?

A I have a little trouble with the word hypothetical,

Q Well, they are models.

A I'm sorry?

Q They are models, are they not? I mean, they are based on models?

A Yes, they are models. And the output that it has produced is a function of the input.

Q That's correct. Well, they are hypothetical to the extent, for example, that for 1985 the model assumes short term -- for 1984, the model assumes short term debt borrowing of three hundred seventy-eight million dollars, does it not?

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A I repeat, the model assumes conventional ratemaking. If we had conventional ratemaking that would be the number.

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Q Well --

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A You are saying, is that the real world today?

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Q All I'm trying to establish is that it's not

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the real world today.

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A Yes, that's true.

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Q All right. To your knowledge, is LILCO able to

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borrow three hundred and seventy-eight million dollars

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today?

1984.

some --

A I don't know.

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Q The model also assumes, does it not, that common

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stock dividends will be paid in '84, '85, '86, all the way

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through the year 2000; isn't that correct?

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A That's not correct.

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Q The model does not make that assumption?

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A It makes that assumption from '85 on, not for

Well, I have an entry here that says fifty-four

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A I'm sorry, counselor. You are correct, for the first quarter of '84 only. That's for the first quarter of '84. Those were the dividends that were paid.

point one million dollars from your sheets. Is that just

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All right. But your model assumes dividends will Q be -- would be commenced being paid in January of '85; isn't that right?

That's correct.

And given LILCO's present financial condition, what are the prospects of LILCO resuming the payment of dividends in 1985? January of '85?

I don't know. A

You have no view on it?

My personal view is that that would depend on the resolution of some of the major issues they are in today, which is Shoreham.

Which is Shoreham? It also would be impacted by the ability of the Company to raise money; isn't that correct, in the outside markets?

.hat's correct.

Now, you are aware, are you not, that all of the rating services have decreased very substantially their rating of the Company's securities?

Painfully aware, sir.

And you are aware, are you not, that the Company has stated publicly that it has no access to external funds at this time?

JUDGE MILLER: In what form did that representation occur?

MR. SEDKY: I believe it was stated by Mr. -we've got it, I think it was the white paper that was
filed with Governor Cuomo, Your Honor.

BY MR. SEDKY: (Continuing)

- Q Are you aware of that?
- A I don't think it was stated here, counselor.

 But it was stated during the rate case proceedings.
 - Q All right. But it was stated, to your knowledge?
 - A It was stated. I was there when it was stated.
- Q You are aware, are you not, that there is a ninety million dollar bond payment due September 1, 1984?
 - A Yes, I'm aware of that.
- Q And you are aware that the Company will not have the cash to pay for that unless it obtains some external financing?
- A I have seen Mr. Sederis' exhibits, and that's what it indicates, that there is a cash shortfall.
 - Q As of September 1, 1984, correct?
 - A Yes, that's correct.
- Q In other words, based on present conditions the Company will not be able to make that bond payment September 1, 1984; isn't that correct?
- A I'm really not aware of the present conditions.

 I'm aware that the Company is involved in negotiations with certain banks and other agencies to try to reach -- to try

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to raise the money required. Whether they have reached a settlement, whether they have gotten the money, I am not aware of that. So, I really don't know for sure what the current circumstances are.

Meaning, do we have the money in hand or don't we have the money.

Q Okay. But if present circumstances, if you will permit me to take my definition, which is that you don't have the money in hand. Until you get some additional money, you will not be able to make that ninety million dollar payment will you?

MR. ROLFE: Your Honor, I object to the relevance of this line of questioning. We have let it go a little ways to establish -- Mr. Nozzolillo has admitted that there are certain uncertainties concerning the Company's finances, which may or may not impact upon his analysis.

I think what we are getting into now is an interrogation concerning the Company's financial condition which borders on the -- not borders on, gets directly into the financial qualifications issue, which the Board has already ruled is not relevant and material in this proceeding.

And I don't think the questions have any other relevance or materiality.

JUDGE MILLER: Well, financial qualification, we

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have ruled we are not going to go into that subject for the reasons stated. However, you do have some expert opinion testimony being given here as to financial and economic consequences of certain things. Those are based upon a whole series of assumptions that the witness has described. So, we can't just bind ourselves to what those assumptions are.

We don't intend to get into a long, drawn out audit of the Company's assets and financial position, but I think so far that it's relevant to the opinions and the extrapolations that were made by an expert witness.

So, you may answer. Is there a pending question?

MR. SEDKY: I better have it read back. I'm

sorry, Your Honor.

JUDGE MILLER: You had better rephrase it. It would be a lot easier.

BY MR. SEDKY: (Continuing)

Q I think the question was, Mr. Nozzolillo, and I just don't know if you answered it, without any additional external financing, isn't it a fact that the Company would be calle to meet that September 1, 1984 bond payment that is due?

A That's correct.

Q You are also aware, are you not, that the Company has already instituted an austerity program that is designed

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to save a hundred million dollars a year?

- A A hundred million in cash flow?
- Q I believe so.
- A Yes, that is true.
- And are you aware that the Company has stated in its white paper that further austerity wouldn't help make the Company viable?
- A I don't know if that's stated. I'm not that familiar with the white paper.
 - Q Have you reviewed it?
 - A I've read it.

JUDGE MILLER: We keep having references to a white paper. I suppose at some point somebody is going to pick up that white paper and put a number on it, aren't they, for identification?

MR. SEDKY: We will do it in our case, Your Honor.

JUDGE MILLER: All right.

BY MR. SEDKY: (Continuing)

- Q Are you aware that the Company's austerity program has already resulted in cuts in services to the customers?
- MR. ROLFE: Objection, Your Honor. I don't see that that has any relevance.

JUPJE MILLER: I think you are getting a little

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farther afield than necessary as far as this witness' testimony.

The objection is sustained.

BY MR. SEDKY: (Continuing)

Q You are aware, are you not, also, Mr. Nozzolillo, that on the financial side that the Company's lenders have put the Company on a sort of thirty-day review with respect to defaults on payments for fuel supplies?

MR. ROLFE: Your Honor, I have the same objection.

May I have a continuing objection to this line of questioning.

JUDGE MILLER: Well, I'm going to sustain that,

so you had better have an intermittent series of objections.

MR. ROLFE: Then, I do object on the grounds of relevancy.

MR. SEDKY: Your Honor, this goes to the same issue that we have been inquiring as to before. He makes certain assumptions as to the ability to raise money, the ability to pay common stock dividends.

JUDGE MILLER: We have let you interrogate on those.

MR. SEDKY: Well, but that goes to the same point. If the banks --

JUDGE MILLER: That's cumulative.

MR. SEDKY: Your Honor, if I could just finish

my point --

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JUDGE MILLER: Sure.

MR. SEDKY: -- you can sustain the objection, but I would like the record clear.

It goes to the point that if the banks call in the loans that are outstanding that that would directly impact these forecasts or the assumptions underlying the evidence that is in this record.

JUDGE MILLER: As I already indicated, there are a number of questions involving his assumptions. I think there are a number of questions that the witness has conceded to make the situation clear.

Now, I understood in your own case you were going to go into some of these matters or attempt to. I'm not trying to prejudge --

MR. SEDKY: We are trying to make as complete a re ord as we can. If the Board is satisfied that we have raised the issue to its satisfaction, you know, we will move on to something else.

JUDGE MILLER: I'm not saying who has satisfied what. I'm simply saying that you have been permitted to ma. I think a pretty clear record on the quality of the assumptions which have gone into the conclusions which the witness has drawn, and that he has conceded freely are there.

If you have got anything that you haven't covered,

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we -- but I think this is cumulative.

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MR. SEDKY: This is something we have not covered, which is the status with the banks that we --

JUDGE MILLER: You have covered a lot of threats and what is going to happen, ifs and so forth. I don't think that you have pinned any financial roses on them.

MR. SEDKY: Well, I take that the objection is sustained; is that correct?

JUDGE MILLER: Yes.

BY MR. SEDKY: (Continuing)

Q You understand, do you not, Mr. Nozzolillo, that the Company has ceased making payments on the Nine Mile Point construction?

A It has ceased making direct construction payments on Nine Mile; that is correct.

Q And it has been notified by other co-tenants in that project that they consider the Company to be in default in its obligations?

MR. ROLFE: Objection, Your Honor.

JUDGE MILLER: Overruled. You may answer.

MR. ROLFE: For the record, Your Honor, the grounds of that objection is that it's irrelevant.

WITNESS NOZZOLILLO: I think I have read that in the 10-K.

JUDGE MILLER: You've read it where?

#4-11-SueT1 WITNESS NOZZOLILLO: In the Form 10-K. JUDGE MILLER: Okay. 3 BY MR. SEDKY: (Continuing) 4 That's a Form 10-K, just so the record is clear, 5 filed by the Company for calendar year ending December 31, 6 1983 as filed with the SEC? That's correct. MR. SEDKY: Your Honor, may I have just a moment to confer? 10 JUDGE MILLER: Yes. (Counsel for the Intervenor, Suffolk County, are 11 12 conferring.) 13 BY MR. SEDKY: (Continuing) Mr. Nozzolillo, your analysis assumed, did it 14 not, that starting low power testing three months earlier 15 would be linked day per day with starting full power operation 16 17 three months earlier; isn't that correct? 18 A I don't know if it assumed that. I just assumed 19 two different commercial dates. 20 Q All right. You were just looking at starting commercial operation three months earlier than otherwise, 21 22 right? 23 A That is correct.

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Q Now, you did not give any consideration whatsoever,

did you, to the benefits to anybody, or the detriments to

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anybody, flowing from -- going to low power testing and then not getting a commercial license; isn't that correct?

MR. ROLFE: Objection, Your Honor.

JUDGE MILLER: Sustained. The Commission has ruled on that.

MR. SEDKY: Your Honor, the only question is to make clear that his testimony did not address it. I'm not trying to get into that issue necessarily, just for the record that his testimony didn't address that issue.

JUDGE MILLER: Well, it couldn't and shouldn't address that issue, because the Commission has made certain rulings.

MR. SEDKY: Well, if I could only get it out of the witness' mouth for the record that, in fact, it didn't address it, I'm really not trying to open the door there.

JUDGE MILLER: You had better not even nudge it. The objection is sustained.

MR. SEDKY: Very well. I have no further questions of this witness.

JUDGE MILLER: The State.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. PALOMINO:

Q Mr. Nozzolillo, your assumptions are predicated on the rates being based on the full cost of this plant, aren't they?

u mar a correct	A	That	S	correct
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Q At the present time, there is a prudency hearing application pending before the New York Public Service Commission, isn't there?

- A That is my understanding.
- Q Now, what is the purpose of that prudency hearing?

A I'm not too clear on it. My understanding, it is to address the fact whether or not there were certain expenditures that the Company incurred at Shoreham, whether or not certain of those expenditures were prudently incurred.

Q The cost of construction. And if they were not prudently incurred, then they can't be charged to the rate-payers; is that correct?

A I don't know that. Based on my understanding of ratemaking, and ratemaking really addresses expenditures that are prudently incurred, that would be correct.

Q And isn't it a fact that the staff of the Public Service Commission has recommended a certain amount that should be allowed for the rate base and everything else above that should be deemed imprudent and attributed to LILCO's mismanagement in the construction of this plant?

A That's what I've read in the papers.

JUDGE MILLER: What papers?

WITNESS NOZZOLILLO: I think it was in Newsday or The New York Times also.

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JUDGE MILLER: Is that the sole basis of your knowledge?

WITNESS NOZZOLILLO: Regarding the prudency, that's correct, Your Honor.

JUDGE MILLER: That's not an adequate basis.

BY MR. PALOMINO: (Continuing)

Q And they've never discussed it in the firm and you've never heard anybody mention it?

A I've heard it in the Company. I personally have read it in the papers. I have not seen those documents, that's my point. I haven't seen any papers that --

- Q You don't doubt the accuracy of that?
- A Oh, no, I don't doubt that.
- Q And that would be approximately half the cost of the plant at this time, right?

Two billion one or so?

- A I really don't know what the figure is, counselor.
- Q Well, let me say this. In any event, if they came down with half the cost that would reduce your eight million dollar benefit to four million, wouldn't it?

A I have a problem with that. I have a problem understanding the question, counselor.

Q Well, your rates are predicated on a four billion some plus cost of the plant. If they could only attribute two billion plus to the ratepayers, would that reduce the

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amount of benefit? You have given a certain benefit, from eight to forty-five million based on four billion.

What would it be if it was on two billion? That's the question.

The answer to the question is that it would reduce revenue requirements for both scenarios, either a July in-service date or an October in-service date. But I still feel that the benefit itself -- in other words, both sides would be reduced.

The revenue requirements would go down from the customer's point of view. But I think the benefit would still be in the same order of magnitude.

Q Well, if there is a cap on the rate base, won't the benefit be the same regardless of whether it starts earlier or later?

A I have done that analysis, counselor, wherein I assumed a cap on revenues. What I've really looked at is what we classify as rate moderation plan which says that when Shoreham goes commercial we are going to phase it into rates over a certain period of time.

And I have found that the benefit in that case goes to forty-five million dollars.

Q Mr. Nozzolillo, do you know the cost of the fuel that will be used during a three month testing period if they were to be given a low power license?

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A Are you asking me what is the value of the fuel that is displaced?

Q Yes.

A It's the order of about fifty million dollars, roughly sixteen point seven million per month.

MR. PALOMINO: I have no further questions.

JUDGE MILLER: Staff.

MR. PERLIS: Just a few questions.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. PERLIS:

Q I understand that your testimony was based on an assumption, or two scenarios, one where commercial operation took place -- would take place on July 1st, one where it would take place October 1st.

I'm wondering, if you keep the three month differential but you changed those dates, if you are dealing
now with August 1st and November 1st, and again leaving aside
any taxation benefits, would the eight million differential
be the same or would it change?

A I frankly feel that it would be about the same.

I have not done that analysis. I feel that that three

month spread, whether it's August and November, I think it's

still in the order of about eight million dollars.

Q Okay. Would it be likely to change with the dates of service, again leaving aside taxation benefits, not just

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a one month change now but a greater one?

A I don't know to what extent, counselor. I feel it's going to be in the same order of magnitude.

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Q The second question is. Mr. Sedky questioned you about a number of assumptions that you relied upon, and whether there are questions dealing with those assumptions.

How did those assumptions impact the eight million dollar differential?

In other words, if LILCO did have trouble raising money, would that affect the eight million dollar differential between operation, say, August 1st and operation November 1st?

A I don't believe that they would.

MR. PERLIS: Okay. I have no further questions.

JUDGE MILLER: Any redirect?

MR. ROLFE: Yes, Your Honor.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. ROLFE:

Q Mr. Sedky (sic), in response to one of Mr.

Palomino's questions, you referred to a sixteen -
JUDGE MILLER: You are interrogating the wrong
genzleman.

MR. ROLFE: I am sorry.

BY MR. ROLFE: (Continuing)

Q Mr. Nozzolillo, in response to one of Mr.

Palomino's questions, you referred to a fifty million dollar saving in fuel, or sixteen point seven million dollars per month over the three month spread that you looked at. Can you explain from what that savings derives?

	A	res. That is the cost of the oil that Shoreham
2	displaces.	
3	Q	Now, Mr. Sedky, you were also questioned about
4	your knowle	edge of the PSE
5		JUDGE MILLER: You did it again.
6		MR. ROLFE: I am sorry. Mr. Nozzolillo. I
7	apologize.	
8		BY MR. POLFE: (Continuing)
9	Q	Now
10	A	I don't think he likes me.
11		JUDGE MILLER: I am not going to draw any
12	inferences	
13		BY MR. ROLFE: (Continuing)
14	Q	Mr. Nozzolillo, you also were asked about your
15	knowledge o	of the Prudency proceeding pending in front of the
16	Public Serv	vice Commission of the State of New York.
17		Do you know whether the Public Service Commission
18	has rendere	ed any decision in that case?
19	A	I don't know.
20	Q	Has the PSC's staff recommendation concerning
21	disallowand	e of the cost, or a portion of the cost of Shoreha
22	in the rate	base been accepted by that Commission?
23	Α	I don't know, counselor.
24	0	Now, Mr. Nozzolillo, you were questioned by Mr.
25	Sedky conce	rning certain of the assumptions that you made in

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arriving at your analysis, and you were asked whether those assumptions would be -- how they would be affected by LILCO's inability to get financing and you were questioned about certain problems LILCO faced.

Do you have any opinion as to whether the granting of this exemption would affect the uncertainties concerning LILCO's financial future?

Q I tried to state it before. Obviously, the sooner the financial market gets a signal that the Shoreham issue has been resolved, the sooner the Company would gain access to the capital markets, in my opinion. So it would be a positive signal to the markets out there that the Shoreham issue has been resolved.

So, the sooner we get it, the better it is financially.

Q Well, can you relate that more specifically to the request for exemption which is pending before this Licensing Board in this proceeding? In other words, do you think the granting of this exemption would send that kind of signal?

A Yes. I would say if the three month figure is correct, that would send them that kind of a signal.

MR. ROLFE: I have no further questions.

JUDGE MILLER: Anything further within the scope of the redirect?

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MR. SEDKY: Yes, Your Honor. Just a very few questions.

RECROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. SEDKY:

O I am not sure I understood one of your answers,
Mr. Nozzolillo. With respect to if you assume a cap on what
the PSC would permit as a recovery in your rate base. Now,
isn't it a fact that if there is a cap, the timing of the
revenue requirements wouldn't make any difference.

Because the capital costs would be the same, and the revenue requirements would be the same.

A I miss your point, counselor. I am saying raising the cap on the revenue requirements does not affect the capital cost of the plant. The capital cost of the plant

Q That is not my question. I am talking about put a cap on the rate base. If you put a cap on the rate base -- in other words, that we are only going to let you recover two billion out of the four billion in Shoreham. I wasn't clear on the questions that Mr. Palomino was asking you. If it turns out that you can only recover two billion, then your capital costs, the recoverable capital costs is fixed, as I understand it as a layman, and it shouldn't make any difference then. You are going to have the same revenue requirements. The stream is going to be the same whether

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you look at it in October or look at it in July, in terms of present value.

A But the fuel savings would still be there. The stream of revenue for depreciation of Federal Income Taxes associated with the capital investment itself would be the same if the capital costs was the same, but there would still be that advancement, if you will, of the fuel savings.

Q All right. There would be, in effect, a lower revenue requirement, isn't that correct, if there was a cap on the capital costs?

A There would be a lower revenue requirement if there was a cap, but somebody has to make up the differential in costs, obviously.

NRC Staff, you were talking about some fuel savings. I just want to make a point clear in my mind. When we talked earlier about the difference in revenue requirements for 1985, under your analysis, analysis that compares October with July 1985, we talked about 165 million dollar differential, correct?

- A That is revenues.
- Q That is correct.
- A I the " you were saying fuel.
- Q I just want to make clear in my own mind. Now,

that 165 million differential is already -- accounts for any 1 fuel savings, does it not? For the year 1985? 3 4 Right. On conventional revenues, in that year, that 5 accounts for that, yes. That is included in that figure. So, the fifty million in fuel savings that you 7 were referring to is not an additional benefit in 1985, is it? 9 No, it is captured in that number that you 10 just said, in that delta. 11 12 In that delta, meaning the difference, right? Yes. A 13 Q All right. Now, you also talked about the signal 14 to the capital markets in the event of the resolution of the 15 Shoreham issue. 16 Now, I assume by that you mean that it would be 17 a positive signal only if it would result favorably to LILCO, 18 isn't that correct? 19 Yes, that is correct. 20 MR. SEDKY: I have nothing further. 21 JUDGE MILLER: State of New York? 22 MR. PALOMINO: Yes. 23 RECROSS EXAMINATION 24 BY MR. PALOMINO: 25

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1 Q Mr. Nozzolillo, before you gave the figure 2 of fifty million for -- savings for fuel displaced, is that 3 correct, for a three month period? That is correct. Was that in response to a -- was that based on three months of full commercial operation? Yes, that is correct. I didn't ask you that, Mr. Nozzolillo. I asked you what would be the cost of the nuclear fuel during the 10 three month period of low power testing if the exemption were granted. 11 The cost of that fuel, sir, is reflected in my 12 total capital costs. It is part of the construction 13 schedule. That reflects the cost of the fuel during the 14 15 testing period. But what is it? What amount? 16 17 During the three month period? Yes. 18 0 I don't know. 19 20 MR. PALOMINO: You don't know. All right. Thank you. 21 22 JUDGE MILLER: Staff?

MR. PERLIS: The Staff has no further questions.

JUDGE MILLER: I take it then subject to Board questions we are through the interrogation of the witness,

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1 right? 3 exhibit? 5 6 Judge Johnson? 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 of thirteen pages. 18 MR. ROLFE: LP-5. 20 21

MR. ROLFE: Yes, Your Honor. JUDGE MILLER: What have you done about that MR. ROLFE: Your Honor, I have copies of the exhibits that I have pulled out of the prefiled testimony. JUNGE MILLER: Any questions Judge Bright, (NOTE: No response.) JUDGE MILLER: All right. You may be excused sir, thank you, and we will entertail your Motions. MR. ROLFE: Your Honor, I move to admit into evidence and bind into the record the testimony of Anthony Nozzolillo on behalf of Long Island Lighting Company, and I also move to admit into evidence LILCO Exhibit LP-5, which is Attachment 1 to the prefiled testimony of Mr. Nozzolillo and is entitled, Basic Premises and Assumptions, and consists JUDGE MILLER: What was your number? JUDGE MILLER: LP-5. We will take one at a time.

Are there any objections?

I take it there are not. The testimony, subject to the rulings made by the Board as the witness testified, will be admitted into evidence, and will be not -- and will

be numbered as transcript pages as we previously discussed.

(Testimony follows.)

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Before the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board

In the Matter of)	
LONG ISLAND LIGHTING COMPANY		50-322-OL-4 Power)
(Shoreham Nuclear Power Station, Unit 1)		

TESTIMONY OF ANTHONY NOZZOLILLO ON BEHALF OF LONG ISLAND LIGHTING COMPANY

- Q.1. Please state your name and business address.
- A. Anthony Nozzolillo, 250 Old Country Road, Mineola, New York.
- Q.2. By whom are you employed?
- A. Long Island Lighting Company (LILCO).
- Q.3. How long have you been employed by LILCO and what positions have you held?
- A. I have been employed by LILCO since 1972. From 1972 through 1983, I was assigned to the Company's Planning Department, served as Manager of the System Planning Division, and have specialized in performing economic analyses of alternative engineering and financial

options incident to various aspects of LILCO's operations. I have taught qualified LILCO employees the graduate level course in Engineering Studies of Economy. This is a course taken by engineers dealing with how to evaluate various engineering options from an economic standpoint including, among others, such factors as rate of return, depreciation, federal income taxes, operation and maintenance expenses, insurance and property taxes which are an integral part of the total revenue requirement calculation. In 1983 I became a division manager in the Electrical Engineering Department. In November 1983, I accepted a temporary assignment to the Legal Department to work with the Company's legal staff in the current rate case proceeding. My responsibilities in that respect were to coordinate the development of testimony and preparation of other aspects of the rate case. In April 1984, I was appointed Manager of the Financial Analysis and Planning Department.

Q.4. What are your responsibilities as Manager of the Financial Analysis and Planning Department?

- A. To develop and maintain financial modelling systems.

 In this capacity, I am also involved in the analysis of various system development plans for economic impact on both the Company and its consumers. I also play an active role in the development and analysis of financial options for planning purposes.
- Q.5. Will you please describe your educational background?
- A. I graduated summa cum laude from the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn in 1972 with a B.S. degree in Electrical Engineering. In 1978, I received an M.B.A. degree from C.W. Post Center of Long Island University. In addition, I attended the Company's graduate institute course in Engineering Studies of Economy and have attended various seminars dealing with advanced engineering economics.
- Q.6. Have you previously testified concerning economic matters?
- A. Yes, I have. I testified in New York State Public Service Commission cases 27374 and 27375 on the economic
 and financial impact of the inclusion of Construction
 Work in Progress (CWIP) in LILCO's rate base. In case

28553, I presented the Company's financial statistics and quality indicators which would result from \$281,000,000 of permanent rate relief becoming effective on October 1, 1984. I have also testified regarding the economics of coal conversion for LILCO's Fort Jefferson Units #3 and #4 before the Department of Environmental Conservation.

- Q.7. What is the purpose of your testimony in this proceeding?
- A. My testimony will present the economic benefits to

 LILCO's customers, in terms of present worth of revenue
 requirements, resulting from a three-month earlier commercial operating date for the Shoreham Nuclear Power
 Station which may be achieved if the exemption permitting low power testing is granted as requested.
- Q.8. What do you mean by present worth of revenue requirements?
- A. It is appropriate to look at benefits in terms of
 LILCO's revenue requirements because rates are normally
 set on that basis. In discussing revenue requirements
 over a period of time, it is necessary to discuss them

in terms of present worth which allows a direct comparison of revenue requirements over different periods of
time. I have simply looked at the present worth sum of
those revenue requirements over a period of years during which LILCO's operation will be affected by the
generation of power at Shoreham.

- Q.9. In performing your analysis of potential economic benefit, what commercial operating dates for the Shoreh, plant did you consider?
- A. According to the Company's scheduling estimates, July

 1, 1985 is the earliest date that commercial operation
 could commence if all required permits are granted in a
 timely fashion. The alternate in-service date I considered is October 1, 1985, which represents a threemonth slip from July 1985. For purposes of analyzing
 any potential economic benefit, I have analyzed two
 synchronization dates for the July in-service date.

 Obviously, the dates lack certainty. Nevertheless, my
 analysis using either of these dates gives a good indication of the magnitude of the potential economic benefit if low power testing can be conducted early and
 allow the plant to reach commercial operation sooner.

If the dates were changed, the range of the potential benefit might change, but in my opinion there would still be a benefit if the plant achieves commercial operation 3 months earlier as a result of this exemption.

- Q.10. What are the economic benefits for a July 1, 1985 rather than an October 1, 1985 in-service date?
- A. In terms of present worth of revenue requirements, these benefits are in the range of \$8-45 million.
- Q.11. How did you calculate this range of benefits?
- A. To quantify this benefit, I used two computer programs which LILCO routinely uses in its financial forecasts. To establish an estimate of the total annual revenue requirements for the scenarios outlined above, I used LILCO's Strategic Financial Planning model (SFP). The SFP model is a computer based long-range financial tool for combination electric and gas utilities. This computer model makes financial and revenue forecasts for a utility based on a set of assumptions and/or projections concerning energy demand, capital expenditures, operating costs, and financial and regulatory policies. This model is used by LILCO in its own internal long

range planning and has been used by the Public Service Commission and the State Energy Office. For example, the State Energy Office has used it in matters related to the State Energy Master Plan and for analyzing the Nine Mile Point 2 investment. I utilized LILCO's Planning Production Cost Evaluation Program to estimate total production fuel costs. This program simulates the dispatch of generation (and interchange power availability) to meet the system load. Again, the Planning Production Cost Evaluation Program is routinely used in normal business operation by LILCO. Moreover, the model was reviewed and adopted by the Technical Committee in PSC Case 28252 under the title "Shoreham Nuclear Generating Station Ratemaking Principles." The results of this program were an input to the SFP model.

- Q.12. What are the basic assumptions that you used in performing your analysis?
- A. The basic assumptions are contained in a 13-page document entitled "Basic Premises and Assumptions" which was prepared under my direction and supervision and is Attachment 1 to this testimony. I have reviewed and am

familiar with all of the assumptions. Each is based on information routinely generated by LILCO or on my professional judgment, where such information is not available.

- Q.13. Mr. Nozzolillo, you have stated that the benefits for an earlier in-zervice date are in the range of \$8-45 million in terms of present worth of revenue requirements. What are the significant elements that constitute this economic benefit?
- A. There are several elements. The earlier Shoreham operates, the sooner consumers start realizing the benefits resulting from the displacement of fossil fuel. Also, the sooner the plant goes commercial, the lower the ultimate cost of the facility. A lower total investment translates into lower annual revenue requirements for return on net investment, depreciation, associated federal income taxes and gross revenue taxes, all of which comprise the revenue requirements on the basis of which rates are set. This is a benefit that will continue over the life of the facility.

All of these factors are reflected in my analysis.

- Q.14. Mr. Nozzolillo, why is there such a broad range in the benefits which you have established?
- A. The upper range of \$45 million results from the tax depreciation associated with synchronization of the plant into our system if the synchronization were to occur in 1984. The \$8 million figure assumes a 1985 synchronization date. Another factor that affects the benefits is the timing as to when LILCO can utilize the investment tax credit carried forward as a credit on LILCO's tax returns. After 1984, this amount is well in excess of \$200 million. The sooner the Company is able to utilize this credit for federal income tax purposes, the more beneficial it is for its consumers due to the time value of money.
- Q.15. Please summarize your testimony.
- A. If, as a result of obtaining the requested exemption,

 Shoreham reaches commercial operation three months

 sooner than it would otherwise, LILCO's customers will

 see a benefit of \$8 to \$45 million dollars in terms of

 present worth of revenue requirements. Therefore, from

 the standpoint of economics, expediting the commercial

 operation of Shoreham is in the public interest.

Your Exhibit No. 5, which is Attachment 1 to the prefiled testimony, is there any objection.

MR. PALOMINO: Yes, Your Honor. I object on the grounds the witness stated that for the purpose of discussing the benefit, he just took two different dates for commercial operation, really without any regard to low power exemption.

And for that reason I think it is irrelevant to the issue before the Board, and I renew my objection to strike this testimony.

JUDGE MILLER: Staff?

MR. PERLIS: I will just repeat the arguments

I made yesterday, if the Board wants to hear them again. I

think one of the questions here is whether there are benefits

to accrue from earlier operation, and the correlary of that

would be that earlier operation could occur with an

exemption. I think the testimony is based on that, again,

conditional.

JUDGE MILLER: What are your remarks addressed to?

MR. PERLIS: I believe --

JUDGE MILLER: What are you talking about?

MR. PERLIS: If I understand Mr. Palomino's

Motion to Strike --

JUDGE MILLER: Well, that has been overruled.

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1 MR. PERLIS: I thought he just made the same motion again. 2 JUDGE MILLER: He may have renewed it, but 3 he understands it will be the same ruling. But he made an objection. That is what I was asking you to address. 5 MR. PERLIS: I thought his objection was the same thing. 7 JUDGE MILLER: Well, I don't know. You heard 8 it, so you may do it any way you want. MR. PERLIS: I really have nothing further to 10 add to it. JUDGE MILLER: Anything from LILCO? 19 MR. ROLFE: Yes, Judge. LILCO does not believe 13 the objection is well founded on two grounds, I guess. 14 One, the Board has already ruled on the 15 relevance of the testimony, and denied the Motion to Strike. 16 Once you begin with that premise, what is contained in the 17 exhibit are the basic premises and assumptions which Mr. 18 Nozzolillo employed in arriving at his analysis. 19 So, it is clearly relevant to his analysis. He 20 refers to it in his testimony, and it is necessary in order 21 to let the driver of fact understand the basis for Mr. 22 Nozzolillo's analysis. 23

JUDGE MILLER: And the bases of his analysis or analyses are not evident from his testimony, as testimony?

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MR. ROLFZ: Your Honor, he did not repeat all of these assumptions in his testimony. Instead, for brevity sake, he repeated them all in this thirteen page attachment.

JUDGE MILLER: He was certainly cross examined about some of them.

MR. ROLFE: Yes, he was, which is another additional reason why the exhibit ought to be in, so that one would understand what the cross examination was all about.

JUDGE MILLER: So you are going to proffer that as an additional ground, I suppose.

MR. ROLFE: Yes, Your Honor.

JUDGE MILLER: Let us see the exhibit, please. Overruled. We do believe that the exhibit further explains the bases of some of the witness' testimony, both in direct and also in cross examination. So, we are going to admit the exhibit as an exhibit. It will not go into the transcript. That is LILCO's Exhibit LP-5, is it not?

> (Document referred to above is admitted into evidence as LILCO Exhibit LP-5.)

MR. SEDKY: Judge Miller. Just a housekeeping matter, Your Honor. We marked for identification SC LP-14. I know that it is your practice -- I understand it is your

1 practice to have us move in our exhibits in our case. 2 However, if there are any objections to the 3 admissibility of this exhibit at this time. JUDGE MILLER: We prefer to do so, so we assure the foundation. However, since this is inter-5 6 related, let me inquire, and if there is not objection we would admit it out of order. Is there any objection? 7 8 MR. PERLIS: The Staff has no objection to its admission. 10 MR. ROLFE: LILCO has no objection. 11 JUDGE MILLER: State of New York? 12 MR. PALOMINO: No. 13 JUDGE MILLER: It will be admitted, as I say, a little out of order, but for obvious reasons, at this 14 time. Suffolk County's LP-14 for identification is 15 16 admitted into evidence. XXX INDEX 17 (Document referred to above 18 is admitted into evidence as 19 Suffolk County Exhibit LP-14.) 20 JUDGE MILLER: Okay. Anything further in the way of housekeeping matters? If not, you may be excused, 21 sir. Thank you. 22 23 (Witness stands aside.) 24 JUDGE MILLER: Who is your next witness?

MR. ROLFE: LILCO calls to the stand Brian

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McCaffrey.

JUDGE MILLER: Does Mr. Brian McCaffrey have any attachments to his testimony?

MR. ROLFE: Yes, Judge Miller.

JUDGE MILLER: File it as we go along.

MR. ROLFE: I will do that.

MS. LETSCHE: Could we take a short break.

We are switching sides up here.

JUDGE MILLER: I will be glad to give you fifteen minutes.

(Short recess taken.)

End 5. Mary fols.

Whereupon,

BRIAN R. McCAFFREY

was called as a witness on behalf of LILCO and, having been first duly sworn by Judge Miller, was examined and testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. EARLEY:

Q Mr. McCaffrey, would you state your name and business address for the record, please.

A My name is Brian McCaffrey. My business address is Long Island Lighting Company, Post Office Box 618, Wading River, New York.

Q Mr. McCaffrey, do you have in front of you a document entitled "Testimony of Brian R. McCaffrey on Behalf of Long Island Lighting Company," consisting of 33 pages and four attachments?

A Yes, I do.

MR. EARLEY: Judge Miller, Attachment 1 to

Mr. McCaffrey's testimony is a copy of a document entitled

"Professional Qualifications." Pursuant to our practice,

I will not ask that that be marked as an exhibit.

JUDGE MILLER: That will be regarded as part of the direct examination.

MR. EARLEY: Yes, sir. I request that Attachment 2 to the testimony, which is a portion of the partial

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initial decision issued by the Shoreham Licensing Board be marked as LP Exhibit 6.

> JUDGE MILLER: All right, that will be so marked. (The document referred to was marked LILCO Exhibit LP-6 for identification.)

MR. EARLEY: Attachment 3 to that testimony, which is a portion of LILCO's proposed opinion, findings of fact and conclusions of law in the form of a partial initial decision dated January 17th, 1983, I request that that document be marked as LILCO's Exhibit LP-9.

JUDGE MILLER: It may be marked.

(The document referred to was marked LILCO Exhibit LP-7 for identification.)

MR. EARLEY: And Attachment 4 to Mr. McCaffrey's testimony, which is an NRC order entitled "Order Requiring Diesel Generator Inspection (Effective Immediately) for the Grand Gulf Nuclear Station," I request that that be identified as LILCO Exhibit LP 8.

JUDGE MILLER: It may be so marked.

(The document referred to was marked LILCO Exhibit LP-8 for identification.)

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BY MR. EARLEY:

Mr. McCaffrey, do you have any corrections to your testimony?

No, I do not.

Mr. McCaffrey, is that testimony true and correct to the best of your knowledge and belief and do you adopt it as your testimony in this proceeding?

Yes, it is, and yes, I so adopt it.

Mr. McCaffrey, would you please summarize your professional qualifications for the Board?

Yes. At this point I am Manager of Nuclear' Licensing and Regulatory Affairs for the Long Island Lighting Company. I have held the position with that title since approximately May of this year.

In that position I am responsible for the overall regulatory organization for the company. That has to do with the dealings with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, all incoming regulatory and technical issues the company must address.

I am responsible for the company's assembling of positions on regulatory issues and forwarding that material back to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

In addition, I am responsible for all the Atomic Safety and Licensing proceedings before the various Licencing Boards, including this proceeding.

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My organization also evaluates emerging and evolving regulatory issues as they could impact future operation of the station.

Prior to the position I hold now, I was Manager of Nuclear Compliance and Safety within the Nuclear Operations Support Department of LILCO's nuclear organization. I held that position for approximately two years.

In that position I was again responsible for all the preparation for and conduct of various proceedings before the Atomic Safety and Licensing Boards. I was responsible for developing the long-term licensing support organization for Shoreham's operating phase. I served as board engineer to the Corporate Nuclear Review Board which oversees all operations of the nuclear station.

In addition, I served as Chairman of the Independent Safety Engineering Group, an independent engineering group whose purpose it is to assess issues that have emerged at operating stations throughout the country as provided to us from the Institute of Nuclear Power Operations and to cause those events to be evaluated for potential applicability to the Shoreham Station.

I was also responsible for the corporate emergency planning effort in preparation for the operating phase.

Prior to this position, I served as Manager of

Project Engineering for the Shoreham Project with responsibilities for all licensing and engineering activities for the Shoreham Station. In that position the efforts of Stone and Webster, the architect/engineer, General Electric Company and other technical consultants came under my organization and again in that capacity I was responsible for the licensing of the plant, the ASLB proceedings and the day-to-day interfaces with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Inspection and Enforcement Division of the NRC.

Prior to that position, I was Project Engineer for the Shoreham Station responsible for all engineering and procurement of equipment with General Electric, Stone and Webster and our other external and internal engineering personnel.

Prior to that position, I served as the Project Senior Licensing Engineer for the Station responsible for all the day-to-day licensing activities of the plant, the final Safety Analysis Report and all submittals to the Commission and developing a corporate position on a given regulatory issue.

Indeed, also at that point, again the preparation for the ASLB proceedings.

Prior to that, I was a member of the Power

Engineering Department at LILCO where I served as lead

mechanical engineer for nuclear projects. That covered

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the specifications for drawings and procurement of equipment for the various nuclear projects which the company had underway at that time, including the Jamesport Nuclear Stations and the Shoreham Station.

I also served as Project Coordinator for gas turbine installations with the overall responsibility to manage the schedule, construction, engineering, check-out and operations of the gas turbine projects the company was putting on line in that time period.

I joined LILCO in January of 1973. Prior to that

I was with the Grumman Aerospace Engineering Corporation.

I have a master of science degree in nuclear engineering from Polytechnic Institute of New York. I have a master of science in aerospace engineering from Penn State University and I have a bachelor of science degree in aerospace engineering from the University of Notre Dame.

I am a Member of the American Society of

Mechanical Engineers. I am a member of the American

Nuclear Society, the Long Island Section and am a registered

professional engineer in the State of New York.

MR. EARLEY: Judge Miller, Mr. McCaffrey is ready for voir dire examination.

JUDGE MILLER: Very well, voir dire examination. The County.

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MR. DYNNER: Judge Miller, could I request that counsel for LILCO identify in what respect Mr. McCaffrey is being profferred as an expert in this case with respect to his testimony?

JUDGE MILLER: Yes.

MR. EARLEY: Mr. McCaffrey is being profferred as an empert in nuclear licensing matters. In particular, his testimony will relate to nuclear licensing as it relates to the Shoreham Station. He will be addressing several matters that were raised in the Commission's May 16th order concerning this proceeding.

In particular, he addresses the applicant's good faith effort to comply with the regulation from which the exemption is sought and he will also be addressing the equities of the situation that have arisen due to the lengthy licensing proceeding attendant to trying to license the Shoreham plant.

JUDGE MILLER: You may proceed.

VOIR DIRE

BY MR. DYNNER:

Q Mr. McCaffrey, much of your written testimony has to do with the three emergency diesel generators manufactured by Transamerica Delaval and the way in which those diesel generators were purported to comply with GDC 17 as far as LILCO's efforts were concerned.

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What experience have you had in the design of large diesel engines?

I have no direct experience in the design of diesel engines. My only involvement would have been as Project Engineer and Manager of Engineering and Licensing at the plant where the overall engineering organizations would have come under my general responsibility, and they would have handled the specifications for those diesels.

Well, have you ever participated in designing a diesel engine?

A No.

Did the people at LILCO that you had contact with involve themselves in designing the diesel engine?

Insofar as the specification that was produced by Stone and Webster as requested by LILCO addressed the engineering requirements for those diesel engines, then, yes.

Well, that was a procurement specification, wasn't it, Mr. McCaffrey?

That is correct.

So those people didn't actually design the diesel, did they?

As in the procurement for any equipment for a nuclear power station, one specifies general requirements and acceptable manufacturers and they bid on it and supply that equipment. The detailed design effort certainly lies

with the manufacturer. You specify what criteria he must meet, what loads and what quality requirements, et cetera, and he bids to that specification.

Q So your testimony is that the people at LILCO did not participate in the actual design of the diesel engines; isn't that true?

A Could you define what you mean by actual design?

Q Well, you just defined what you meant by design I think. I mean did they design the diesel engine? Did they parpare the design drawings?

A No.

Q Did they prepare the design concept for the engine?

A Yes, insofar as they have specified the operating requirements for the machine.

Q So the specifications had to do with performance requirements, didn't they, Mr. McCaffrey?

A It was not limited to just performance. A specification typically specifies material properties, NDE requirements and things of that nature.

Q Now what was your involvement, Mr. McCaffrey, in terms of coming up with these specifications?

A The purchase specification for those machines was in the time frame of '73 to '74. So at that time I was not personally involved in those specifications.

Sim 6-10

Q Do you have any experience with the manufacturer of a large diesel engine?

A No.

Q Do you have any experience with the operation of a large diesel engine?

A Yes.

Q Please describe that experience?

A As I said before in my description of my background, I served for two years as Chairman of the Independent
Safety Engineering Group. As such the engineers on my
staff were routinely involved in witnessing and participating
in testing on the TDI diesels throughout the year 1983 and
even following the crank shaft failure in August there was
participation.

I have personally observed the machines in operation and I have stood on top of the machines when they were running. So I have observed their operation and participated.

In addition, in my position as Board Engineer to the Nuclear Review Board, the Nuclear Review Board was always interested in the development of the TDI diesels and routinely would ask for presentations at the meetings on the status of the machines and the company's efforts to bring them into a state of availability.

Q Did you ever personally operate one of the diesels

A No.

Q Now you mentioned that you supervised or had some kind of supervision over some people that witnessed the diesel testing; isn't that correct?

A That is correct.

Q Did you ever personally involve yourself in the actual witnessing of those tests in the same way as the people you supervised as opposed to casual observations?

MR. EARLEY: Objection. I think counsel is mischaracterizing the prior testimony. The witness did not say that he casually observed. He described his involvement.

JUDGE MILLER: Well, that is great, but as an expert witness I am sure he can protect himself.

You may answer.

THE WITNESS: Can I have the question again?
BY MR. DYNNER:

Q Yes. You just testified again that you had some sort of supervision or control over some people that were witnessing the tests, and let me rephrase the question that follows to make it clearer to you.

For what purpose were those people witnessing the tests of the diesel engines at Shoreham?

A There were two purposes. The concept of the Independent Safety Engineering Group, as testified before

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Independent Safety Engineering Group is not only a group that sits in their office and evaluates instarces around the country which are called significant event reports and significant operating experience reports, which we get from INPO, our industry organization for its applicability to the plant, but we have a requirement which is contained in our procedures that that organization must spend a large share of their time out in the plant observing the plant operations, control room operations and any operations.

So in that sense the TDI diesels come under that overview of surveillance as we call it.

In addition, the Independent Safety Engineering
Group participated on shift with the startup organization
and monitored the conformance to the preoperational test
specifications, witnessed the various steps, witnessed the
OQA signoff steps and were intimately involved minute by minute
and hour by hour observing the testing of those machines.

Q All right. Now, Mr. McCaffrey, did you yourself personally engaged in the surveillance aspect of this witnessing by the ISEG group that you supervised?

A Not to the same degree as my ISEG engineers did.

I would routinely meet with them to understand what has

transpired in the days or currently that day. If there was

some issue that I might want to be aware of, or if there

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was something I wanted to go look at in the rooms, I would pass through the rooms to observe that not only my people were performing their jobs in being there, but just the general state of testing and how the testing was coming.

Q And when did this supervision of the surveillance activity take place, beginning when approximately?

A What surveillance are you speaking of? I described two periods.

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The surveillance you just discussed. 0

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I believe I've discussed both, both as a routine matter for the last couple of years and then a period earlier this year which was rerunning the pre-operational test program following the crankshaft failure.

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Well, I haven't gotten to the pre-operational tests. I'm talking about the general surveillance.

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A Well, I was discussing the pre-operational testing.

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Yes. We will get to that, Mr. McCaffrey. But I'm talking about the general surveillance, and you said that you got information from the people that you supervised and you also said that you passed through the room

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once in awhile: is that correct?

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When I spoke to that, I was speaking to the period of this year in the conduct of pre-operational testing prior to the crankshaft failure. I can define that as a general surveillance period. It was a different concept as far as my personal involvement.

I would not have necessarily gone to the rooms

All right. So, prior to 1984 you did not

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actually witness the diesel engine operation for any purpose; is that correct?

to observe any particular testing at that period.

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Not me personally. I would rely upon the

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information from my staff as well as information conveyed to the Company at the Nuclear Review Board meetings.

Q Right. And then in 1984, you say you got involved with the pre-operational tests in terms of passing through the diesel rooms once in a while and getting information from your staff; is that correct?

A Generally correct, although I wouldn't necessarily agree with the characterization as passing through. I was there a significant amount of time.

Q All right. Why don't you describe exactly what you did?

A As the machine was in testing, as I said, our ISEG staff was on shift. So every time, every minute of the day that there was testing going on with the machines the independent safety engineering group was on shift overseeing the implementation of the pre-operational test program witnessing various steps in the process and giving me routine reports back on the safety of the machine.

I would, during that period, at least once every day or two, go to the machines while they were in operation. If some particular difficulty had developed, I was called, if I wasn't at the site at that time, to be appraised of some development that came up during the testing. So, I would consequently be aware of the state of the machine.

And that was necessary in my function as Chairman

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of ISEG to have that awareness.

Q So, in 1984, Mr. McCaffrey, how many times would you say that you personally observed the diesel generators in operation?

Just a rough figure.

- A Twenty-five times.
- Q Twenty-five times? And that was for the purpose of looking at the pre-operational testing of those machines; is that correct?

A That's correct. Following the crankshaft failure, the machines were rebuilt. The Company voided the preoperational testing that had been conducted previously and we ran the pre-operational test program including the integrated logical test this year.

Q All right. Now, Mr. McCaffrey, did you personally test any of the emergency diesel generators?

MR. EARLEY: Judge Miller, at this point I would like to interpose an objection. The line of questioning has gone a long way and is getting into details of Mr. McCaffrey's personal involvement ir various aspects of diesel generators.

As I indicated, Mr. McCaffrey is not being proffered as a diesel generator expert to testify on the details of the TDI diesel generators. His testimony addresses what the Commission indicated they wanted to see addressed,

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the Applicant's good faith effort to comply with regulations. The Commission did not say that we should litigate here whether everything was done right or wrong with the TDI diesel generators. That's the subject of a separate litigation.

We can continue on this line, but I think that we are just spending a lot of unnecessary time.

JUDGE MILLER: What is the purpose of this closer examination?

MR. DYNNER: Yes, Judge --

JUDGE MILLER: You have covered a certain issue. Now, it might be going into unnecessary detail unless you have some purpose.

MR. DYNNER: Yes. I have a specific reason,

Judge Miller, and that is this. From Pages 5 on to Page 17

of Mr. McCaffrey's testimony, his testimony goes into the

details of how LILCO, in his words, the efforts that LILCO

made to ensure that the TDI diesel generators operated

reliably and therefor met the requirements of GDC-17. As

he states in answer to the question on Page 7 of his

testimony.

And Mr. McCaffrey's testimony then goes on to cover specifically the areas of the procurement of these diesel engines. He goes on to talk about the pre-operational test programs that were done on the diesel engines, the C&IO

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testing on these diesel generators. He talks about the problems which arose with respect to the diesel generators on Page 9. He talks about the failures of the crankshaft, and he talks about the steps that LILCO took to address some of the various problems on the diesel generators.

He talks about, on Page 11, what was found during the disassembly of the diesel generators. He talks about, on Page 12, the DRQR program which was designed to respond to problems involving the diesel generators.

And the entire testimony, if one looks at it, is specifically concerned with diesel generators. Now, if counsel is willing to stipulate that Mr. McCaffrey's knowledge concerning the diesel generators is all second-hand, then I can dispense with voir dire as it regards specifically Mr. McCaffrey's personal knowledge of the diesel generator matters.

Otherwise, I think it's imperative because of the testimony --

JUDGE MILLER: I thought you were into the substantive matters. I think there is no question you are far beyond the scope.

MR. DYNNER: Well, call it anything you wish to call it, Judge --

JUDGE MILLER: I call it beyond voir dire and sustain the objection.

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JUDGE MILLER: And I suggest you go ahead because you don't want to get into the details on voir dire. You are quite correct in your summary of the testimony, and we are certainly going to give you ample opportunity to cross-examine, but I think you may be getting much too far --

MR. DYNNER: I have no -- obviously we can put it in any pigeonhole we like. I will proceed if you like.

JUDGE MILLER: Fine.

MR. DYNNER: Thank you.

BY MR. DYNNER: (Continuing)

Mr. McCaffrey, I would like you to turn to Page 5, please, of your written testimony.

(The witness is complying.)

MR. DYNNER: Judge Miller, just for clarification now, we are finished with voir dire and I'm going to begin the general cross-examination.

JUDGE MILLER: Let me, first of all, give other counsel the opportunity. They may have no further but I don't know.

State of New York?

MR. PALOMINO: No voir dire, Judge.

MR. PERLIS: The Staff has no voir dire.

JUDGE MILLER: Okay. We will now -- is there anything you are required to put in the record before we #7-7-SueT 1

go from voir dire into substantive testimony and crossexamination?

MR. EARLEY: Judge, if the Board desires the witness can summarize his testimony. If the Board does not desire, the written testimony speaks for itself.

JUDGE MILLER: I don't think it's necessarily.

Counsel has given it a bird's-eye view.

I don't think it's necessary, but we won't preclude you if you wish.

MR. EARLEY: The witness is ready for cross-examination.

JUDGE MILLER: You may proceed now with cross-examination.

MR. DYNNER: Before we start, I will, Judge
Miller, move to strike this witness' testimony from Pages 5,
that is beginning with the heading "LILCO's Good Faith
Efforts" and continuing to Page 17 where the new heading,
entitled "Cost of the Shoreham Licensing Proceeding" begins,
on the grounds that this witness' testimony deals principally
with emergency diesel generators at Shoreham of which he
has no personal involvement as to the matters he is testifying, but is testifying on the basis only of secondhand
knowledge that he received from his staff or from documents.

JUDGE MILLER: Well, that will be denied.

MS. LETSCHE: Judge Miller, in addition the County

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wishes --

JUDGE MILLER: Now, you know there is a certain practice with counsel. You take one witness at a time or you take one cross at a time. So, I don't think that you are at bat.

MS. LETSCHE: Let me just explain, Judge Miller.

JUDGE MILLER: What are you going to explain?

MS. LETSCHE: I'm going to explain why it is that I'm about to say something --

JUDGE MILLER: Okay.

MS. LETSCHE: -- since I'm different counsel from my colleague, Mr. Dynner.

JUDGE MILLER: Yes.

MS. LETSCHE: Mr. McCaffrey's testimony is, as
I believe Mr. Earley indicated and as Mr. McCaffrey's
testimony itself indicates, a discussion of two subject
areas --

JUDGE MILLER: We know what it discusses. Why are you talking instead of counsel who is cross examining?

MS. LETSCHE: Because Mr. Dynner is going to conduct the cross-examination of the portion of Mr.

McCaffrey's testimony which deals with the --

JUDGE MILLER: We expect counsel who cross examines to conduct the entire cross examination of that particular witness. You can switch around as you wish between or among

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who starts to go ahead and finish it and then we will go
to other --

MR. DYNNER: Let me just make one thing clear, if I may, Judge Miller.

JUDGE MILLER: Yes.

MR. DYNNER: The portion of Mr. McCaffrey's testimony entitled "LILCO's Good Faith Efforts" deals principally, as I've said, with diesel generators.

JUDGE MILLER: Correct.

MR. DYNNER: The portion beginning on Page 17 is entitled, "Cost of the Shoreham Licensing Proceeding" and deals with an entirely different subject matter. And for the convenience and with the Board's indulgence, that we would beg of you, we would like to divide, since those are two very different areas, both as regards subject matter and qualification, we would like very much to divide the cross-examination because those are two separate matters so that I can handle the specific issues concerning Pages 5 through 17 on the diesel generators and GDC-17, and then I would like to ask the Board to permit Ms. Letsche to take up the entirely separate issue of the cost of the Shoreham licensing procedure with your indulgence.

MR. EARLEY: Judge Miller --

JUDGE MILLER: Let me say, first of all, that we

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have been lenient, and we should be, in permitting counsel to take up different witnesses, and as you say rearrange the bodies at the table, and we understand the convenience of that. However, now you are starting to subdivide the rule that we expect.

While you may divide the tasks of counsel, we don't expect to have subdivisions of it. We will think about it, but we are not inclined because we don't want to have this thing proliferating to where you are bringing up a new team first for every witness and then for portions of the witnesses. We think that's really not fair to counsel, who like football games before they permitted specialization you had to have all purpose halfbacks, they had to tackle.

Now, the other counsel aren't similarly situated.

I will hear from them. We will bear in mind what you say.

MR. DYNNER: And I will assure you, Judge Miller, that this is the only instance --

JUDGE MILLER: This is the only one?

MR. DYNNER: -- in this trial, and you don't have to worry about our trying to set a precedent. This is a unique situation.

JUDGE MILLER: All right. If this is the only instance, we will allow then the segmentation to the extent that you have described it.

MR. DYNNER: Thank you, sir.

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MR. EARLEY: Judge Miller, may LILCO put its objection on the record? LILCO objects to double-teaming this witness. It has been the practice in this proceeding and other proceedings to have one counsel handle the cross-examination of a particular panel of witnesses.

County has had the witness' testimony for several weeks, and all counsel have to prepare on many different subjects for cross-examination which we obviously are not experts on. I think the County should be required to have one counsel prepare the cross-examination and cross-examine the witness.

JUDGE MILLER: We understand, both as practicioners, recognize the general rule we don't allow whipsawing. I think that one exception -- only one has been asked for -- on the stated grounds, we will indulge discretion to that limited extent.

Objection overruled. You may proceed.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. DYNNER:

Q Mr. McCaffrey, would you please turn to Page 5 of your testimony?

A (The witness is complying.)

Now, you say, Mr. McCaffrey, that the original design of the Shoreham plant included an onsite power source that was intended to meet the requirements of GDC-17. What

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was the design of the Shoreham plant that was so intended?

A What I'm referring to here is the preliminary safety analysis report which accompanied LILCO's application for a construction permit which specified three onsite diesel generators for the purposes of providing for the required regulatory assumption of loss of AC power.

Q Did that preliminary safety analysis report later become a final safety analysis report with the necessary and appropriate modifications made to it?

A Well, it didn't become anything. One creates a new document called a final safety analysis report when one files for an operating license, and LILCO did so in 1975 roughly.

Q So, is it correct that the three diesel generators to perform the onsite emergency power system were procured under the requirements of the preliminary safety analysis report?

A That would be correct, but one doesn't procure a piece of equipment to the PSAR. One provides a regulatory compliance in the PSAR. The engineering specification for the procurement of that piece of equipment is a document by which one converts the commitments in the PSAR to the equipment one is buying.

Q And that procurement document is a specification; is that correct? Included a specification for the diesels?

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A That's correct.

Q And did that specification relate to the performance requirements of the diesel engines?

A Yes.

Q And were those performance requirements intended to comply with the requirements of GDC-17?

A Yes.

Q All right. Mr. McCaffrey, you testified here as to the requirements of GDC-17. What are those requirements?

A Well, as I currently read GDC-17, it requires that a nuclear plant both have onsite and offsite sources of AC power to protect the core, reactor containment, et cetera.

Q Well, what does it specifically say as to the requirements for the onsite emergency power system?

JUDGE MILLER: Does the witness wish to have a copy of the regulation?

WITNESS MC CAFFREY: That would be helpful.

(Mr. Earley provided the witness with a book.)

BY MR. DYNNER: (Continuing)

Q If you have the same book I do, Mr. McCaffrey, it's on Page 466 if it's the Code of Federal Regulations.

A I have it.

Q All right. Now, that helps to refresh your

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recollection perhaps. What does GDC-17 say about the requirements for the onsite electrical power system?

- A If I could have a moment.
- O Sure.
- A (The witness is looking at the book provided to him.)

Could I have the question?

Q Yes. What does GDC-17 say about the requirements for the onsite electric power system?

A Well, it says here, summarizing, that one has to have an onsite source of AC power. One has to have a means of providing that AC power to the various plant equipment, and that in a nutshell is what it says, in addition to discussion about the offsite system.

Q Let me help you out and point the Board to the sentence that I think is controlling by reading into the record the specific sentence, and that says: The safety function for each system, assuming the other system is not functioning, shall be to provide sufficient capacity and capability to assure that (1) the specified acceptable fuel design limits and design conditions of the reactor coolant pressure boundary are not exceeded as a result of anticipated operational occurrences, and (2) the core is cooled and containment integrity and other vital functions are maintained in the event of postulated accidents. Unquote.

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Now, was it LILCO's intention that these three emergency diesel generators that were procured under this specification that you testified to would assure that the core was cooled under postulated accidents?

- A With respect to the TDI diesels?
- Q TDI meaning Transamerica Delaval, Inc. diesels, right?
 - A Yes.
 - Q Yes, in answer to your question.
 - A And the answer is yes.
- Q All right. Now, in order to meet that requirement to assure that the core would be cooled under postulated accidents, the specification you testified had a performance requirement, didn't it?
 - A Yes, it did.
- Q And what was that requirement as to these diesels?

A There were many requirements but certainly a major requirement is that the machine be capable of generating sufficient electricity to provide the assumed AC power loadings that would be required for the worst accident that the plant could envision. One typically talks about a loss of coolant accident and what would be the attendant loads that would automatically come on to deal with such an event to protect the reactor coolant pressure boundary, et cetera.

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Q Now, the contract specification, in fact, required that the emergency diesel generator units which were procured from Transamerica Delaval be rated at a certain continuous maximum load and overload, didn't they?

JUDGE MILLER: Now, if we are going to get into documents we are going to have to have them identified so the record will be complete.

BY MR. DYNNER: (Continuing)

Q Do you recall whether -- you have testified here that the contract document had a performance spec.

Do you recall whether that was the performance requirement?

JUDGE MILLER: I think the witness is entitled to see the document alluded to if you are going to have any more questions about it.

WITNESS MC CAFFREY: Is there a document available?

JUDGE MILLER: I don't know. I'm going to

inquire if there are any more questions concerning that.

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A I don't recall sitting here exactly the words
that are in the specification for the rating. But I do
know that the final safety analysis report specifies certain

Do you recall what the contract specification said as

required loads for the machines.

I know that the machines had been tested to an overloading rating, a two hour rating of 3,900 kilowatts, and a maximum continuous load of 3,500 kilowatts.

I -- without seeing a specification, I assume numbers like that are in the specification.

Q Well, would the FSAR contain the requirement for the performance rating of the diesels that is the same as the contract specification.

MR. ROLFE: Judge Miller, Counsel is asking the witness --

JUDGE MILLER: Why don't you produce the document. If we are going to have interrogation on documents which are alluded to reasonably in the testimony, the witness should have the opportunity to see them. You will be permitted a certain reasonable amount of interrogation to show what his memory might be on the subject, but I think now if we are going any further we need the document.

MR. DYNNER: All right. Judge Miller, I am going to hand the witness, the Board and the parties counsel

the copy of the Shoreham nuclear power station Unit 1 1 FSAR dealing with the performance requirement for the 2 3 emergency diesel generator. JUDGE MILLER: And that will be for identification Exhibit No. 15. 5 MR. DYNNER: Yes, sir. That will be Suffolk County LP Exhibit 15 for identification. 7 JUDGE MILLER: Okay. 8 (The above referred to document XXX INDEX was marked for identification 10 as Suffolk County Exhibit LP-15.) 11 JUDGE MILLER: Witness will please review it, 12 and you may then proceed with your interrogation. 13 BY MR. DYNNER: (Continuing) 14 For the record, the paragraph number of the 15 FSAR --16 JUDGE MILLER: Is your mike turned on, Mr. 17 McCaffrey, and if so, could you approach it a little more 18 closely. 19 Yes, is that all right. 20 BY MR. DYNNER: (Continuing) 21 For the record, the paragraph number of this 22 FSAR extract is 8.3.1.1.5, entitled, Onsite Standby Power 23 Supply. 24 JUDGE MILLER: Read it first and acquaint yourself 25

with it.

Now, is there a pending question of the witness, or --

MR. DYNNER: I was going to ask him if he had an opportunity to review the document sufficiently.

WITNESS McCAFFREY: Yes.

BY MR. DYNNER: (Continuing)

Q Now, Mr. McCaffrey, you see where it says that the rating of each diesel generator set is as follows:

Continuous 8,760 hours, 3,500 kilowatts.

Now, is that the performance rating of each of the emergency diesel generators procured to constitute the onsite electric power system for Shoreham?

A Yes.

Q And you will see also in the same paragraph it says, Two hours per twenty-four period, 3,900 KW, and then explains the two hour rating in any twenty-four hour period is the rating without reducing the maintenance interval established for the continuous rating.

Is that the rating for overload for the emergency diesel generators at Shoreham?

A Yes.

Q And is that the performance rating that you were referring to that would be necessary to meet the requirements of GDC-17?

A No.

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Q All right. What performance rating requirements would be necessary to meet the requirements of GDC-17, Mr. McCaffrey?

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A I don't read GDC-17 to require any particular performance rating. What GDC-17 requires from my reading of it is that one provide a means of providing AC power to whatever the required loads would be.

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The required loads are less than and different than these numbers in the FSAR. These are simply the ratings of the machine, and don't necessarily correlate to the actual required load to protect the cirteria that was in GDC-17.

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Q Well, the procurement of this diesel engine was to a particular rating, wasn't it?

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A That is correct.

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Q And this is the rating, wasn't it?

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A This is the rating, that is correct, but that does not reflect the Company's judgment as to what would be the connected load necessary to support post-LOCA

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21 AC power requirements.

of GDC-17.

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Q All right. You said in your testimony on page

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5, the original design of the Shoreham plant included an onsite power source that was intended to meet the requirements

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that when one procures a diesel engine, and we are talking back in the period 1973-1974, one is picking the size of the machine that one hopes certainly in the end will bound the necessary load requirements for the plant, and I think the emphasis of our revisions over the years have shown the plant loads have grown, and this rating has allowed the plant to accommodate those increased loads without changing the rating of the machines.

Q Is it your testimony that a lower rated machine would be able to have met the requirements of GDC-17?

MR. EARLEY: Objection. Judge, I don't see the relevance of this line. It has gone on, and we are getting into the details.

JUDGE MILLER: Well, it is your testimony.

It is reasonably related to your testimony on page 5.

MR. EARLEY: Let me state my grounds for the objection for the record. The examiner has been going into the details of the diesel generators, and the rating of the diesel generators. The witness has already indicated LILCO intended to comply with GDC-17. The Commission, in its order, instructed LILCO to address the Applicant's good faith efforts.

It did not instruct the Applicant to go into all of the details of the licensing of the TDI diesel

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generators, and whether every decision made was proper. 1 JUDGE MILLER: The questions aren't along 3 those lines. The questions are structured towards subparagraph one of Answer 9, on page 5, that the original design included onsite power source intended to meet the requirements. What are the requirements as the witness understood them, and he is telling us. We can't say we can't 8 look at it. You can't just put in testimony and then say 9 don't look at the basis of it. 10 11 The objection 3 overruled. Proceed. 12 WITNESS McCAFFREY: I will need the question 13 restated. 14 BY MR. DYNNER: (Continuing) 15 0 The question, as I recall, Mr. McCaffrey, was is it your testimony that a lower performance rating that 16 17 specified in the FSAR would meet the requirements of GDC-17? 18 JUDGE MILLER: You are now referring to the original design and to the scope of the answer, I assume. 19 20 MR. DYNNER: That is correct, Sir. 2: JUDGE MILLER: And your answer may likewise 22 address that particular aspect. BY MR. DYNNER: (Continuing) 24 0 What would be that lower rating, Mr. McCaffrey.

Well, approximately July 3rd or July 4th, Long

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Island Lighting Company sent in a letter to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, under my signature, which provided the Company's rationale for why the machine did not need to be tested at the rating levels that are listed here in this reference to the FSAR, and that is the Company made the position that the maximum anticipated conservative main plate loads for the various pieces of equipment, the pumps and motors that would come on, would justify not testing the machines at levels that approach these numbers because those loads are not required.

So, while the name plate, per se, was not altered, the Company has made an argument that there is no need to even test the machines at these numbers, and in fact, the numbers that were put in changed this FSAR table to reflect 3,475 kilowatt for the 2,000 hour rating, and the 3,9000 kilowatt number has been altered down to 3,500.

JUDGE MILLER: When was this done?

WITNESS McCAFFREY: The date of that letter was approximately July 3rd. It was provided to Suffolk County. MR. DYNNER: 1984, right, Mr. McCaffrey? JUDGE MILLER: July 3rd of what year? WITNESS McCAFFREY: 1984. I am sorry. BY MR. DYNNER: (Continuing)

So, Mr. McCaffrey, that letter that you are

referring to of July 1984, was a statement that you intended to attempt to derate the diesels, isn't it?

A No.

Q Well --

JUDGE MILLER: Now wait a minute now. The line of interrogation that we have permitted refers to the original design to meet the on power source intended to meet the requirements of GDC-17, as then understood.

July of this year is a wholly different matter.

I would rather conclude the examination on that, if we might.

MR. DYNNER: Certainly. The point -- precisely the point I was going to make.

BY MR. DYNNER: (Continuing)

Q The period we are talking about Mr. McCaffrey is what was done by LILCO in the original design of the Shoreham plant intended to meet the requirements of GDC-17, and so I would like you to be responsive to that question rather than to what was done last month.

as to the basis of that answer that I referred to? I don't want you to repeat. On the other hand, if there are other elements of whatever was done on the original design as to the requirements of GD-17 as then understood -- I want you to have a complete record on it, but without repetition. So you may go ahead and answer.

WITNESS McCAFFREY: I would like to respond to that. My position is that the machines that were procurred, were procurred with a name plate rating of these particular numbers, which exceeded conservatively

what the anticipated loads would be.

I answered talking about the recent letter because I thought counsel was talking about do I still believe that is the case.

JUDGE MILLER: I don't know, but we didn't want to get into --

WITNESS McCAFFREY: I believe that the specified ratings for the machine bound in the anticipated loads when they were procurred.

BY MR. DYNNER: (Continuing)

Mr. McCaffrey, if you will turn to page 6 a minute, on page 6 you elaborate on what you said on page 5, by stating that LILCO's original intent as reflected in Section 8.2 of the Shoreham FSAR was to provide fully qualified diesel generators to comply with GDC-17.

A What page are you on?

Q That was page 6 of your testimony, sir.

Did you mean there, or was that a typographical error, that
you meant section 8.3 rather than 8.27

A I don't know without seeing it if it is a typo.

MR. DYNNER: Well, without introducing this whole thing into evidence, Judge Miller, with your permission I can just show the witness a copy of the FSAR, Section 8.3, which is entitled, Onsite Power Systems, and ask him whether that is the section that he really meant to refer to in his written testimony.

MR. EARLEY: Judge Miller, if I might ask if counsel has 8.2 if the witness could look at that. I think this is something the witness can clear up by looking at it. If it is a typo.

MR. DYNNER: Mr. Caruso, I think, has that for you.

JUDGE MILLER: I thought that was what he was looking at.

WITNESS McCAFFREY: No, I don't have 8.2.

JUDGE MILLER: We will get it.

(Document handed to witness)

BY MR. DYNNER: (Continuing)

Q Mr. McCaffrey, you take all the time you want, but if I ca., point out to you and the Board the title of Section 8.2 is Offsite Power System, and the title of Section 8.3 is the Onsite Power System.

A That would appear that that is a typo. I should have referred to Section 8.3, but I would note that there is a reference to the fuel generators under the Reg Guide 1.9

Section of Section 8.2, but by and large it should have been referenced 8.3.

JUDGE MILLER: Let's make the correction then.

Do you wish to correct your proffered written testimony,
at page 6, little more than half way down, where it reads
as follows: LILCO's original intent, as reflected in
Section 8.2 of the Shoreham FSAR, close quote; should be
corrected to change the Section 8.2 to 8.3, is that correct?

JUDGE MILLER: It may be so corrected. Thank you.

WITNESS McCAFFREY: That is correct.

BY MR. DYNNER: (Continuing)

Now, when you testified, Mr. McCaffrey, that
LILCO's original intent is reflected in Section 8.3 of the
FSAR was to provide fully qualified diesel generators,
Section 8.3 contains the rating requirement that I have handed
you in Exhibit Suffolk County LP-15, isn't that correct?

A That is correct.

Q So I ask you again, sir, is that the performance rating that was intended to provide fully qualified diesels to comply with GDC-17? As reflected in the FSAR, as you have testified.

A Wit ,ard to the performance rating, that is correct.

Q Thank you. Now, Mr. McCaffrey, you have testified,

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I think, that you had no personal involvement in the procurement and in the -- in providing for the specifications of these diesel engines, is that correct?

A As the specification was produced in the period 1973-74, I would not have been involved. However, my engineering organization, for the periods 1978 into the 1981 range, since I was responsible for engineering of the plant as well, and since the Stone & Webster, the architect engineer firm, worked under my overall management and control, that engineering organization would have dealt with any matters dealing with the TDI machines.

Q So it is true that you had no personal involvement in the -- in writing this specification or in procuring the diesel engines from Delaval, but you have some second hand knowledge about that, is that right?

JUDGE MILLER: Perhaps second hand might be a little pejorative in this context.

MR. DYNNER: I don't mean it pejorative, sir, at all.

BY MR. DYNNER: (Continuing)

Q Perhaps you could describe what the basis is for your testimony concerning the specification as reflected in Section 8.3 of the FSAR, being intended to provide for compliance with GDC-17.

A Over the years I have read the specification.

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I was responsible for the specification through my engineering organization, and in my job as manager of licensing and various capacities over the years, it has always been my responsibility as part of the corporation to be aware of the Company's commitments, and how we were implementing those commitments.

So, therefore, I have read the specifications.

I have read the pre-operational test program results. I have personally spoken with startup managers, plant managers, and all the people who had a first hand knowledge of all these matters.

So, I don't consider that second hand at all.

JUDGE MILLER: I just don't want any second hand here.

BY MR. DYNNER: (Continuing)

Now, Mr. McCaffrey, you understand, we are talking about the period of LILCO's original intent here now. We are talking about 1973-1974, when they were procuring the diesel engines, and does your answer stand with respect to that period of time, and your knowledge and basis for your testimony about that period of time.

A From my reading of the preliminary safety
analysis report, I believe it was the Company's intent to
deliver such a machine, and certainly since the Company
produced a specification in the 1973 time frame, that is the

End 8. Mary fols. basis for why I believe we intended to do it, or else we wouldn't have bought it.

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Now, Mr. McCaffrey, when you, and I mean LILCO, was in the process of procuring these diesel engines from Transamerica Delaval, what did LILCO do to ensure that those engines would meet this performance rating? And we are talking in the time frame of when the engines were being procured now. We are not talking about today.

A The company did what it does for any equipment which is procured, and that is, one, utilizes the resources of the company's quality assurance organization, the quality assurance programs and the quality assurance organization and programs of the architect/engineer which is kind of a building block approach of quality programs upon quality programs which oversees the manufacturer's quality programs.

Those programs require certain documentation, certain inspections, certain examinations and periodic inspections by those organizations to provide the assurance that the equipment is being delivered in conformance with those prescribed programs.

Q All right. Now let's get specific, Mr. McCaffrey. What specifically did LILCO do to assure that the diesel engines that were being manufactured by Transamerica Delaval were capable of a performance rating of over 8,000 hours of continuous performance at 3500 KW, if you know?

A Well, I certainly don't personally know all

of the elements of what the company did. What I do know is the company implemented its QA program which oversaw that operation.

I know that the machines were run at the Transamerica Delaval factory for an extended period of time to assure their operability in conformance to these requirements.

There were physical inspections by agents of Long Island Lighting Company during that process. Those would be elements of the basis.

All right. How many inspections did LILCO or its agents carry out of Transamerica Delaval to make sure that the rating of these engines was proper?

MR. EARLEY: Objection, Judge. I think we are getting far afield going into the details of how many inspections. The witness has testified that the company applied heir normal quality assurance program.

JUDGE MILLER: Well, the witness doesn't have personal knowledge is the problem, you see. If he doesn't know, that is a perfectly clear answer. If he knows and it is based on whatever it is, he is telling us. So I think he is covering it.

Go ahead.

The WITNESS: Your Honor, all I can testify is that the company implemented its programs in accordance

with the commitments with our architect/engineer.

JUDGE MILLER: Well, that is your conclusion. How do you know that of your own knowledge now and that will include anything you may have read in the company's files. But how do you really know that?

THE WITNESS: One indication of knowing that is that the entire quality assurance program came under 52 days of litigation before another Board.

JUDGE MILLER: Well, we have enough trouble with one Board.

THE WITNESS: What I am trying to do is put in perspective how the programs were implemented.

how you know, either of your own personal knowledge or documents upon which you feel you should be entitled to rely in your company's recordkeeping. If you don't know, say so. If you know because of certain things, tell me, and then let's get on with it. And we are not requiring that you should. I am not impuning your testimony because you don't have personal knowledge at the time you weren't there. But I just want to pick up what we have and go with what we have.

THE WITNESS: I sertainly don't have details of how many inspections or who was there, whatever. What I do know is that I am responsible for the TDI litigation

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effort which will take place in another court and the staff that is preparing for that litigation, all the consultants, all the technical resources, and FAA and TDI are all ---

JUDGE MILLER: In 1974?

THE WITNESS: --- are all consultants to that effort which I oversee.

JUDGE MILLER: In 1974?

THE WITNESS: It goes back ---

Now that was in the beginning. Good faith efforts in the beginning of the GDC 17, as then understood, and I understand there may be some changes, the original intent as reflected in 8.3. Now that is what I am talking about. If you don't know, just say so. If you are going to tell me that a lot of other people know, give me their names. You realize you are opening up -- your counsel may have to get out a lot of subpoenas, but tell me what it is you are basing it on.

THE WITNESS: I have simply been advised by the people that I work with that that program was implemented and the details on it I don't have.

JUDGE MILLER: They didn't tell you the details and you haven't read any of the details such as the number of inspections I suppose. If you have, tell us, and if you haven't, say you don't know and let's go on.

THE WITNESS: In the course of preparing for TDI litigation I have had occasion to read inspection reports, which I don't recall the dates of. I can recall reading NRC inspection reports. To prepare for litigation one has to be aware of the entire background.

JUDGE MILLER: I don't care what purpose. What did you look at that would show in any way or bear upon the number of inspections that were made or whatever the question was?

THE WITNESS: I have read inspection reports by Stone and Webster and Long Island Lighting Company of the Transamerica DeLaval facility.

BY MR. DYNNER:

Q Well, Mr. McCaffrey, you are aware, aren't you, that the NRC Region IV never did a vendor inspection of TDI until 1979; isn't that true?

A I am aware of an NRC investigation in the TDI.

I can't personally attest to that statement.

JUDGE MILLER: Well, now wait a minute. 1979 is a date that is different from that which you testimony talks about, the original intent. Please select whatever time frame you want on the original intent and let's get our dates to where we are going to talk about.

Once again, if you don't know, say so. I think that you feel you are under more of a burden, perhaps,

than you are as a witness.

THE WITNESS: I thought the question inquired as to this NRC report, and my understanding of this report that counsel is referring to is that it is a fairly recent report.

JUDGE MILLER: Well, the question is if the report that is being discussed is 1979, that is not something that would have been contemporaneous with the time that you read whatever report you said you read from which you arrived at an opinion as to original intent.

Now, I don't want to belabor this thing, but we are going to have to have a meeting of minds.

MR. EARLEY: Judge Miller, to clarify things, it might be helpful if counsel for the county has a specific report in mind. I believe counsel for the county referred to an NRC report, and Mr. McCaffrey I believe, and the record will reflect what he said, referred to LILCO and Stone and Webster inspection reports.

of them. What I care about is the date. Original is original. I don't want to go back to the Garden of Eden, but I jolly well don't want this record full of a lot of things. It was '79 or '81 or another hearing.

Now we should be able either to find out what the witness knows or documents he is aware of which bear

upon the original intent, and that has been defined, as
I recall it, back in 1973, wasn't it, when the procurement
documents went out.

THE WITNESS: The best way to answer that is the specifications specified it, the PSAR specified it and there were inspections ---

JUDGE MILLER: As of those dates?

THE WITNESS: As of those dates, and that there were inspections conducted during the period of fabrication and testing which I have had occasion to look at.

JUDGE MILLER: Okay. And what dates were those records covered?

THE WITNESS: I don't recall the date of the document ---

JUDGE MILLER: Approximately.

THE WITNESS: --- but this would have been in the period of '75 maybe time frame, when the machines were in testing. I don't recall the exact time frame when they were in testing.

JUDGE MILLER: All right. Now let's go from there. If you really don't know it, that is all right.

If you can help us by identifying a document, fine. We will try to move now a little mcre swiftly.

BY MR. DYNNER:

Q Mr. McCaffrey, just to clarify, the documents

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you were talking about were inspections of the quality assurance program; is that what you said?

A That is correct.

Q Now I am not talking about the quality assurance program, and I apologize for having perhaps confused you.

I am asking whether in fact LILCO determined how Delaval rated this diesel engine to be able to perform at 3500 KW for over 8700 hours? Do you know how they did that?

MR. EARLEY: Objection, Judge. I don't see how that is relevant, how the vendor determined whether they were going to meet the performance specifications.

JUDGE MILLER: Well, how do you intend to show the bases for the testimony, the conclusory testimony of LILCO's good faith efforts bearing upon the original design intended to meet the requirements of GDC 17? That is just a big, fat conclusion. Either you are going to permit cross-examination or you are going to have to withdraw it. You can't do a little of both.

MR. EARLEY: Judge Miller, I think that testimony has already been provided by the witness. The witness has testified that he has personally reviewed the performance specifications and the ---

JUDGE MILLER: Counsel, this is cross-examination.

It doesn't have to satisfy you or me. Counsel is entitled to a reasonable attitude. I have already suggested that

we are spending entirely too much time, but I can't seen co get the documents, the basis for that conclusion and the witness to address it. He can address it in whatever way he wants.

Your objection is overruled.

Do you recall the question now?

THE WITNESS: No. I need the question.

JUDGE MILLER: Rephrase it.

BY MR. DYNNER:

Q Let me rephrase it. I am going to say a few things which I think are what you have said so far, and if I say something wrong, Mr. McCaffrey, you stop me.

You have specifically testified that LILCO's original intent as reflected in Section 8.3 of the Shoreham FSAR was to provide fully qualified diesel generators to comply with GDC 17.

We then looked at Section 8.3 and we found out there is performance rating, and that performance rating is that the machine has to be capable of operating 2000 8700 hours at 3500 KW.

My question is what good faith effort did LILCO make to ensure that Delaval was producing a machine capable of operating for 8700 hours at 3500 KW?

A There are two things the company did. One, by providing a specification which called for certain

performance standards and, two, by assuring through a pre-operational test program that the machines were capable of running at these numbers. The pre-operational test program that had been run in the past showed the machines are capable of running at those numbers and that is the basis.

Q I am talking about 1973-74. When was the pre-operational test program now that you are talking about performed?

A To provide assurances of compliance with GDC 17 not only does one have to specify it in the purchase period of '73-'74, but then one has to demonstrate it in the installed plant which by definition can't be in the period of '73-'74.

Q Now, Mr. McCaffrey, I am asking you I think a simple question. I am not asking you what LILCO did four years or five years later to test the engine. I am asking you what did LILCO do when Delaval was constructing these engines to ensure that Delaval was giving you an engine capable of operating for 8700 hours at 3500 KW?

And so far you have told me they provided the specification.

A Well, I have added to that. I said also that LILCO implemented the quality assurance program and therefore through the architect/engineer there is a QA and QC organization. The QC organization goes out and periodically

wisits the manufacturing site to observe the status of manufacture. LILCO sent people out to observe the testing of those machines at Delaval before they were shipped. As with any specification or any quality program, one has to sign off certain quality records which demonstrate that all the facets of the specification have been met and the performance standards have been met before the equipment is released to be installed.

JUDGE MILLER: Who signed off?

THE WITNESS: This would have been signed off by our agent, Stone and Webster.

BY MR. DYNNER:

Q All right. And did you know or make an attempt to find out how many hours Delaval tested these engines to see whether they could perform for 8700 hours?

- A I don't know.
- Q You don't know whether you made that effort, or you don't know how many hours it was tested?
 - A I didn't look into it and I don't know.
 - Q You don't know whether the effort was made?
- A Are you talking about in preparation for this here?
- Q You don't know whether the effort was made to determine how many hours Delaval tested the engine? Is that your testimony, that you don't know?

A For what period of time?

Q While it was being constructed before it was delivered.

A While it was being constructed certainly the QA/QC organizations would have made such an effort and so did LILCO.

Q And do you know how many hours it was tested by Delaval in order to see whether it could run at 8700 hours at full power?

A I don't know.

Q Have you found out since in connection --
JUDGE MILLER: I think he has answered he doesn't

know, counsel. That is the state of it.

BY MR. DYNNER:

Q All right. Now, Mr. McCaffrey, you testified on page 9 of your testimony, if you want to look at that, sir, that the crankshaft on diesel generator 102 failed. When did that occur, sir?

A In August of 1983.

Q In August of '83. And did LILCO do anything to determine what the cause of that failure was?

A Yes.

Q What did it do?

A As my testimony supports, LILCO went out and brought in a consultant to work. The Failure Analysis

Associates, which is a renound firm in the area of material properties, was brought in within a couple of days of the event. They were on site and they conducted examinations of the failed crankshaft. They subsequently were asked to do various analytical examinations on the crankshaft. They did torsional testing of another similar crankshaft on the adjoining machine for purposes of obtaining torsional properties of the machine under load. All that background information and inspections during that teardown were brought to bear upon the cause.

FAA finally produced a final report which was submitted to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission attesting to the analysis of the cause of the failure and further demonstrating why the replaced crankshafts should survive their intended service.

Q And what was that cause, Mr. McCaffrey?

A I don't have the report in front of me. My recollection is torsional fatigue.

Q And they concluded that the crankshaft design was definitely inadequate, didn't they?

A Yes.

Q Now, Mr. McCaffrey, going back to the time prior to the delivery of these diesel engines, how did LILCO use its best efforts to determine whether or not the crankshafts in these engines were adequately designed?

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A I don't personally know. What I can say is that any quality program goes in and inspects various facets of a manufacturer's operation and one wouldn't necessarily expect that the quality inspection would pick up such an obscure facet of torsional fatigue in the crankshaft.

Q Did LILCO's attempts to ensure that these diesel engines would meet the requirements of GDC 17 include a review of the design of the crankshafts?

A I don't know.

Q So you don't know whether that was part of your best efforts?

JUDGE MILLER: He has already testified he doesn't know. If he doesn't know, he doesn't know. Don't argue with the witness.

MR. DYNNER: Yes, sir.

BY MR. DYNNER:

Q What did LILCO do in its best efforts after the diesel engines were delivered to determine whether or not the crankshaft's design was adequate or not?

A Following the delivery of the machine, there would have been no basis for questioning the adequacy of the crankshaft. The machines were delivered, were placed in controlled storage on the site and awaited completion of the physical plant before their subsequent installation and testing in the plant.

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DEX

Q When the crankshaft on diesel 102 failed you stated here that that was during the test; is that correct?

A That is correct. The company had essentially completed the pre-operational test program with three machines and in the final stages of testing on the machine there was the failure of the crankshaft.

Q Was that an overload test at 3900 KW, Mr. McCaffrey?

A I am not sure what load it was at at the point of failure.

(Pause.)

MR. DYNNER: Judge Miller, I would like to distribute and have marked for identification as Suffolk County Low-Power Exhibit 16 a letter from Region I of the NRC, signed by Mr. Allan, to Mr. Pollock of the Long Island Lighting Company with its attachment showing notice of violation and proposed imposition of civil penalty and ask the witness to take your time and look this document over and I would like to ask you a question about it.

JUDGE MILLER: It will be so marked.

(The document referred to was marked Suffolk County Exhibit LP-16 for identification.)

JUDGE MILLER: Is there any particular portions of these documents that you wish the witness to look at

a little more carefully?
(Pause.)

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MR. DYNNER: Yes. I think the notice of violation and proposed imposition of civil penalty which is attached to this letter.

(The witness is looking at documents.)

JUDGE MILLER: I think we will take our lunch recess a little early. You will have the opportunity to study this as carefully as you like, the documents.

If there are any other documents that you are going to be giving the witness -- I realize you may sacrifice a little surprise, but it might be efficient if you let him have them over the recess.

We will stand in recess until 1:30.

(Whereupon, the hearing is recessed at 11:42 p.m., to reconvene at 1:30 p.m., this same date.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

(1:30 p.m.)

JUDGE MILLER: All right. Mr. McCaffrey, have

you read Suffolk, for identification, LP-16?

WITNESS MC CAFFREY: Yes, I have.

JUDGE MILLER: All right. Next question.

Whereupon,

BRIAN R. MC CAFFREY

resumed the stand as a witness by and on behalf of Long Island Lighting Company and, having previously been duly sworn, was further examined and testified as follows:

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. DYNNER:

Mr. McCaffrey, this document refers to a preoperational test for Diesel 102 on May 26th, 1982 in which the diesel engine during the overload test was supposed to be run at 3900 KW and it was recorded at 3850 KW.

And it was a notice of violation in that respect, which you have in front of you; is that correct?

MR. EARLEY: Judge Miller, I'm going to object to this line of questioning on the grounds of relevance. This witness' testimony goes to LILCO's good faith efforts.

He has not claimed, or made any statement, that LILCO's QA program or efforts have been perfect. And I think the Board can take notice that the NRC routinely inspects

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utilities and has findings against utilities, and I don't think it furthers this proceeding to go into individual findings that the NRC has made over the course of its inspections of Shoreham.

Also, the matter of quality assurance at Shoreham has been dealt with with another licensing board in detail and, in fact, this particular document formed the basis of a County effort to have the record on quality assurance reopened, and that effort was denied by the licensing board headed by Judge Brenner.

JUDGE MILLER: Well, we are not interested in going to any other Board's proceedings or issues.

What is the relevance or materiality -- it may well be relevant -- to this more limited proceeding?

MR. DYNNER: Yes, sir. The relevance of this is that Mr. McCaffrey on Page 8 testifies as to the diesel generator pre-operational test program in order to demonstrate, as he is attempting to do in his testimony, the good faith efforts.

The particular relevance of this test is that it was an overload test run on the exact diesel engine which approximately eight months later had its crankshaft broken when it was properly run at an overload of 3900 KW, and the purpose is to inquire of the witness whether in his testimony the failure of LILCO to properly test the diesel

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engine 102 at full overload of 3900 KW represents in his testimony a part of the good faith effort of LILCO to assure—assure, that these engines would be capable of cooling the core in a postulated accident.

JUDGE MILLER: Well, how would it make any difference in this proceeding or any other proceeding now?

How is it proceeding-specific?

MR. DYNNER: It's proceeding-specific in that it is a line of inquiry directly relevant to the prefiled testimony of this witness who, he say, on Page 7 in answer to the question, Question 11, sir: Will you please explain LILCO's efforts to ensure that the TDI diesel generators will operate reliably and thereby meet GDC-17?

And as part of the answer, he goes on and talks about --

JUDGE MILLER: Prior to and following crankshaft failure.

MR. DYNNER: And then he goes on to talk about the building block approach of the pre-operational test program, at the top of Page 8. LILCO subjected them to a pre-operational test program. Then, he goes on to describe that.

And what I'm trying to inquire is as to a particular facet of that pre-operational test program that the witness is saying is part of LILCC's efforts to ensure

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that they operated reliably and thereby were in good faith.

JUDGE MILLER: Well, suppose that their testing had been somewhat less than maximum, in your view, would that necessarily show a lack of good faith effort to comply?

MR. DYNNER: No, sir.

JUDGE MILLER: Why couldn't you have good faith efforts that were not of maximum efficacy?

MR. DYNNER: The particular relevance -- I quite agree, that one can expect that a testing program wouldn't be carried on perfectly --

JUDGE MILLER: In other words, I don't want --MR. DYNNER: It could be good faith and sloppy. What we are trying to show here is that this was -- this particular case was so egregious, was such a --

JUDGE MILLER: That's the key. Egregiousness is the key. Now, we are going to let you go on that theory, not too long, and it should be to that aspect, not simply no one is perfect and no company --

MR. DYNNER: Exactly. I will limit myself to a few questions.

JUDGE MILLER: Limiting it to that, we will overrule the objection.

BY MR. DYNNER: (Continuing)

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Now, Mr. McCaffrey, turning once more to this notice of violation, is it correct that it refers to what was supposed to be a test run on May 26th, 1982 at 3900 KW on an EDG, that is emergency diesel generator, 102?

A Yes.

Q And is that the same emergency diesel generator which suffered a crankshaft breaking in two in August of 1983?

A Yes.

Q So that is it your testimony that it was a part of the good faith effort of LILCO, and that there is demonstration of good faith, is that there was a failure to fully test at 3900 KW this particular diesel with this crankshaft that later severed?

A First, I would like to say I don't couple in my mind the crankshaft failure with the events prompting the notice of violation. I think those are mutually exclusive issues.

But speaking to the pre-operational test itself and the notice of violation, from my recollection of the circumstances, at that time the issue was that a particular regulatory guide called for testing the machine to a certain level.

The test engineers had made a certain interpretation of that regulatory guide as it relates to the load swings

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versus, let's say, the average load over the period of time. As this inspection report indicates, that final test data and documentation had not gone through the last two required steps in LILCO's overall management QA program, that being the operating OQA organization review and the review of operations committee, which the plant management group review. So, it hadn't got to those steps.

Nonetheless, there was a difference of interpretation between the Long Island Lighting Company and the NRC inspectors. Our position was indicated in letters which were sent to the Staff, one of which is referenced here, which is -- there was a March 16th response by the Lighting Company to the Staff. And then there were subsequently two additional letters, May 12th, 1984, again presenting the Company's view.

So, I think the point is there was a difference of viewpoint. We don't deny that some of the test data that was taken had lower than 3900 kilowatt numbers associated with them.

Q Well, my question was, Mr. McCaffrey, has nothing to do with quality assurance. I'm not talking about quality assurance.

It's true, isn't it, that the test was not run the full period at 3900 KW and that's what this violation refers to, doesn't it?

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A That's what the violation says.

Q All right. Now, in your opinion, if the test had been run properly at 3900 KW would the crankshaft deficiency have been more likely to have been discovered?

A I don't know.

Q Mr. McCaffrey, I would like to very, very quickly lay a little background here in your testimony, on the top of Page 8. On Page 7, you refer to the purchase -- I'm sorry. I must ask you to forgive me and start at the bottom of Page 7.

At the bottom of Page 7, you refer to the fact that LILCO purchased the three diesel generators from Delaval. Now, when did that purchase take place approximately?

A 1973 time frame.

Q All right. Now, if you will turn the page to the top of Page 8 where you refer to the fact that once the diesels arrived on site, when did they arrive on site?

Approximately?

A Oh, I would say 1975, '76 time frame.

Q And when were they installed in the plant?

A I'm not certain. It was a period of time after that time. I know they were in storage on site. I saw them in storage on site. I would imagine it could have been a couple of years after that.

Q

- A Could be.
- Q And when did LILCO begin to subject them to the pre-operational test program that you referred to on Page 8?

A couple of years in storage?

- A In rough time frame again?
- Q Yes. If you know a specific time, you can certainly give it.
 - A Oh, probably in the late '78-'79 time frame.
- Q Now, you testified that the crankshaft on diesel 102, which is your next sentence, broke. And I think before you testified it broke in August of 1983; is that correct?
- A Yes. It broke in August of '83. I would like to go back to a question that was asked earlier. I'm not sure I answered it correctly.

It was the question as to the pre-operational testing. Was the question when the test program was initiated or when it was conducted?

- Q I asked you when the pre-operational test program you referred to began.
 - A Then, my answer is right.
- Q Thank you. Now, Mr. McCaffrey, did LILCO ever use its best efforts to determine whether or not the crank-shaft of the design that broke had been installed in any other engines by Delaval of exactly the same model as the

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diesel generators, namely the DSR-48 engine?

A For which period are you inquiring as to whether we --

- Q Prior to the time the crankshaft broke.
- A I know of no reason that one would have had to question the adequacy of the crankshaft prior to the failure. When that failure occurred, we were quite surprised.
- Q Did LILCO's agents, Stone and Webster Engineering Corporation, ever have any discussion or correspondence with Delaval regarding the design of the crankshaft in the engines?
 - A I don't know.
- Q Did Delaval ever tell LILCO that the crankshafts in these engines had been found to be unqualified for this engine by the American Bureau of Shipping?
 - A Did TDI ever tell Stone and Webster?
 - Q Or LILCO or anybody else that you know?
- A I'm not certain. There have been recent discussions in connection with the TDI litigation case having to do with certain statements of qualification of the crankshafts to ABS standards. I'm aware of a documentation to the revised crankshafts that have been put in the rebuilt machines.

I'm not aware of documents relating to ABS assessments on the original crankshafts that failed.

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Q Now, I'm going to try to rephrase my question to make it more clear to you, Mr. McCaffrey.

Prior to the time the crankshafts broke, did

Delaval ever tell LILCO or any of its agents or contractors

or representatives that this crankshaft of the type that

broke --

MR. EARLEY: Objection.

MR. DYNNER: May I finish the question? Then, you can object, Mr. Earley.

MR. EARLEY: I'm sorry.

BY MR. DYNNER: (Continuing)

Q Let me start the question over, please. Prior to the time the crankshaft broke, did Delaval ever tell LILCO or its agents, to your knowledge, that the crankshaft of the type that broke had been found by the American Bureau of Shipping to be too small and not qualified for use in this engine model?

A I don't know.

JUDGE MILLER: Wait. Hold the answer.

Did you have an objection?

MR. EARLEY: Yes, Judge. My objection is that counsel for the County has not laid any foundation that ABS provided any information to TDI that --

JUDGE MILLER: You are confusing direct and cross. You don't have to lay a foundation in cross. You

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can shoot from the hip, helter-skelter. You are thinking of direct, I think.

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know.

MR. EARLEY: Well, Judge, I think --

JUDGE MILLER: Unless the witness is beirg confused. Now, the witness can readily tell us that, can tell us whether he is recognizing the basis of the inquiry or not. You can soon tell whether he has any information.

Do you remember the question?

WITNESS MC CAFFREY: Yes, I do.

JUDGE MILLER: Do you know the purport of it, the scope of it?

WITNESS MC CAFFREY: I think I generally understand it.

JUDGE MILLER: Okay. Can you answer it?
WITNESS MC CAFFREY: The answer is, I don't

JUDGE MILLER: Okay.

BY MR. DYNNER: (Continuing)

Q All right. Mr. McCaffrey, do you know whether Delaval, prior to the time the crankshaft broke, ever told LILCO or any of its agents that a new, larger size crankshaft was available for use in the engines of the same models as the diesels at Shoreham?

JUDGE MILLER: Now, hold it a minute. Do you intend to follow up?

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MR. DYNNER: Yes, sir.

JUDGE MILLER: Okay. You may answer it.

WITNESS MC CAFFREY: I don't know if LILCO or any of its agents were provided with information prior to the failure that there was a replacement crankshaft.

BY MR. DYNNER: (Continuing)

Q All right.

A We certainly found that out afterwards. But that was only upon looking into the failure and trying to assess what happened.

Q You have answered my follow-up question without me asking it. Thank you, Mr. McCaffrey.

Did you also determine after the crankshaft broke that the American Bureau of Shipping had found this crankshaft to be unqualified for use in the same model engine on ships?

- A The replacement crankshaft now?
- Q No. The original size crankshaft.
- A I don't know.
- Q You don't know? Thank you.

Mr. McCaffrey, I'm going to move on now to ask you to, if you can, briefly explain whether any problems concerning the Delaval engines at Shoreham surfaced between the time that the pre-operational tests began in 1978-'79 and the time that the crankshaft on diesel engine 102 broke?

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A Yes.

Q Could you briefly describe those problems?

And I might state, in order to help you refresh your recollection --

MR. DYNNER: And this may be the appropriate time, Judge Miller, during the break I supplied to Mr. McCaffrey and his counsel copies of an NRC Region I, Inspection Number 50-322/8307, dated March 24, 1983, so that they could look at it over the lunch break.

I would like to make copies of this available to the Board and patties and mark it for identification, Suffolk County LP-17, I believe.

JUDGE MILLER: Very well.

(The document referred to is marked Suffolk County LP-17 for identification.)

BY MR. DYNNER: (Continuing)

Q In responding to my question, please feel free to refer to the document, and for the Board and other parties reference, I will specifically direct you to pages 6, 7, and the beginning of page 8, of the Inspection Report 83-07.

A As I said at the outset, when one goes to deliver a diesel system, one specifies it initially, one procures it to approved manufacturers, one implements quality programs to ensure the product delivered meets the spec.

The final test is the preoperational test program. This is the shakedown phase. This is when the bugs are supposed to come out, and this is one when one affirms that the unit should be satisfactory for meeting its intended purpose per the FSAR.

What the Company found in the pre-operational test program was a number of problems. That was the purpose of the pre-op program. What we have here in this inspection report is some discussion on some of the difficulties that came up during the pre-operational test program.

Page 7 lists LILCO Deficiency Reports, LDRS.

The LDRs are a document that came out of the LILCO quality assurance program, specifically the OQA program, Operating Quality Assurance, which document a particular deficiency. Ensure that proper mechanical or engineering expertise is brought to bear to resolve it.

So, you have your compilation of the types of things that the Company was dealing with.

This was in the time frame of March 1983. The Company recognized there were a number of problems that had been encountered in the shakedown phase, and the Company instituted in March of '83 a detailed operability review program, as my testimony refers to , which was the subject of an NRC review meeting June 30, 1983, which summarized the basis for why LILCO believed that all these problems in the past, some of which are enumerated here, have been resolved and the machines were ready for acceptable service, and that was approximately June of '83.

Now, Mr. McCaffrey, my question to you if you will recall prior to your statement was can you identify some of the problems which arose in the period between the beginning of pre-operational testing, and the time the crankshaft broke. Could you please answer that question.

A I think page 7 here lists some of those difficulties.

Yes. Were there any others hesides those that are handily listed on page 7 of this I&E report?

A Not that specifically come to mind.

Well, over here -- what does an occurrence mean,
Mr. McCaffrey? This page 7 doesn't really tell you what went
wrong. It just says these are occurrences.

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A That is right. This Table dresn't allow one to determine, for instance, in engine turbo charger area what specifically came up during the pre-operational testing.

And that is why I am asking for your testimony as to what you recall went wrong. You testified now on page 9 that the test program identified problem areas that needed correction. I am asking you can you please help us out by telling us what were some of the specific problems that you recall when you wrote this testimony, what you had in mind here.

A I had in mind issues like engine vibration, which came up as is listed on page 6, of which I was personally familiar with. I can relate to jacket water pumps, and turbo chargers, and issues like that, because in the course of my licensing functions, I would have routinely been talking to people like the startup manager, and would have been aware of these in the period of -- we are talking 1983 here, in the capacity as my ISEG, -- Chairman of the Independent Safety Engineering Group -- I would have had occasion for my engineers to be discussing many, many types of mechanical problems or operations problems that came up in the normal course of implementing the pre-operational program.

Q Did you know that three out of the twenty-four

cylinder heads in the engines cracked and leaked water into the cylinders, for example?

A I know that cylinder heads cracked and leaked water in, and the company implemented a borrowing over procedure, plus changing out the heads.

Now, is it your testimony, Mr. McCaffrey, that all of these problem areas which occurred between the time that pre-operational testing began and the time the crankshaft broke in August of 1983, were normal for the shakedown process?

A My judgment would be that the number of items that came up probably were on the high side of what would be expected.

Q All right. And when you read -- you did read this report when it came out in March of '83, didn't you, Mr. McCaffrey?

A Yes.

Q And when you read that on page 6 of this report, that one of the concerns was the reliability for continuous operation and for standby electric power is questionable at this point, in March of 1983, did you become concerned?

A I would say the Company certainly recognized that concern, and that is why we implemented the diesel operability review program in March of '83, which was aimed at addressing the entire history of problems that arose in

prior testing.

Q And when the -- are you aware that in May of 1983, Suffolk County filed a Motion to admit a new contention on the Diesel problems?

A I don't recall the time frame, but I recall the County filing contentions, yes.

Q And did LILCO say, yeah, we had better look into this, or did they oppose the contention?

MR. EARLY: Objection.

JUDGE MILLER: Sustained. Sustained.

BY MR. DYNNER: (Continuing)

Q Mr. McCaffrey, in connection with this program that you described as addressing these problems, some of which are described in this document, the diesel generator operational review program, did LILCO in using its good faith efforts to find out what the cause of these problems were, disassemble any of the diesel engines?

A Without having the report in front of me, I don't recall whether disassembly was part of it.

Q When LILCO or its contractors, Failure Analysis
Associate, after the crankshaft on Engine 102 broke, disassembled that engine. Did they find any other defects
in that engine?

A Yes, they did.

Q Do you recall what some of those defects were?

A I guess in the course of disassembly they -- one that comes to mind is they probably found some cracking in what is called the camshaft galley area. That is one example.

I don't recall all the details of what was found in that tear down and inspection.

Q Do you remember whether they found that twentythree out of the twenty-four piston skirts had cracks or indications in them?

A I recall there were cracks in the piston skirts.

Q Do you recall whether 'they found that the connecting rod bearings were cracked in some of the engines?

A Yes.

Q Do you recall any other damage that was found, or any defects in these engines besides those, now that you can take your time and think about it?

A Off the top of my head I can't recall. Those are reasonable examples. What was not clear at the time, of course, is how that would have affected the operability of the machine at the time. That certainly wasn't quantified. Whether the defects were there or not, that is a fact. There were defects noted. Their effect upon the diesels performance I don't think was quantified.

Q Well, Mr. McCaffrey, if in August when they disassembled the engines and they found all these defects,

does that lead you to believe that maybe the engines were never disassembled and inspected in the same way prior to August?

A That is correct. They were not disassembled prior to August.

Q They were not; thank you, sir. And did LILCO or its agents find after it disassembled the engines that the crankshafts on engines 101 and 103, that is the other two diesel engines, also had cracks in them?

A What the Company did in recognition of the crankshaft failure, was to decide to embark upon a program to tear down all the machines, to take a look at the machines, to replace any parts that were defective.

So, I think that decision was a good decision.

I think they encountered a number of other areas that
had to be replaced, and the machines were then rebuilt and
the Company continued to try to enhance the reliability
of those machines to bring them to a state of reliability.

Now, let me remind you of the question I just asked you, Mr. McCaffrey. It is, when LILCO or its agents disassembled the engines, did it find that the crankshafts in the other two engines numbers 101 and 103, that those crankshafts had cracks in them?

A They had indication of crack initiation, that is correct.

And in your opinion, Mr. McCaffrey, with your expertise in this area, do you believe that if in response to the NRC's concerns about the reliability for continuous operation and for standby electric power indicated in the March 1983 inspection report, do you believe that if in response to that LILCO had disassembled and inspected the engines, that it might have found these defects and cracks earlier? In your opinion.

A I don't know, because one would have had to have some knowledge about the speed of crack propogation, how long it would take to propogate once you had initiation source somewhere in the device. I don't know.

Mr. McCaffrey, is it your testimony, and do you believe that in response to the warnings raised by the NRC staff about the diesel engines as indicated in this report, that LILCO acted in good faith and used all of its good faith efforts to determine whether or not these matters were significant?

A Yes, I think they did. I think the Company took a look at the entire universe of issues that were out there affecting these machines. Put together a group of qualified LILCO and Stone & Webster engineering expertise, determined what the elements should be of a diesel operability review program, and based upon that background and knowledge, and with the concurrence of the startup manager, we felt that that

1 program was adequate to address any of these concerns. 2 And when the crankshaft failed that was a 3 surprise. 4 And did it turn out that that program was 5 adequate? 6 MR. EARLEY: Objection. 7 BY MR. DYNNER: (Continuing) 8 Mr. McCaffrey, I have only a few more questions. Mr. McCaffrey, at the top of page 7 of your testimony, you 9 say that the diesels are now available to perform their 10 11 intended function. 12 Do you know whether these diesels currently have 13 any cracks in them? 14 Yes. The blocks on diesel 101 and 102, which will be the subject of litigation as one of the contentions 15 16 in the TDI case, there are indications in the block that 17 we have assessed. We have reports from our consultants 18 indicating those cracks have, undoubtedly, grown to the extent 19 they will grow, and that we should expect that they will 20 stay in that configuration, and should not diminish the 21 availability or operability of those units. 22 Now, your Colt diesels, that you refer to in 23 your testimony on page -- bottom of page 13 and beginning of

page 14, what engineering work remains to be done on the

installation of those engines?

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- Q Yes.
- A I believe it is completed.
- Q Is there any additional work -- construction work that remains to be done on the building or its appurtenances before those engines can be ready for operation?
 - A Yes, sir.
 - Q Could you briefly describe that work?

A What is underway at this time at the Shoreham site is the building that will house the Colt diesel generators has been essentially completed. The concrete has been poured. The diesels are being moved into place. At this point, perhaps, all three are located in the buildings. I believe at least one is located in the building.

The fuel oil tank building is an above grade structure, reinforced concrete. The tanks manufactured by Richmond Engineering Company have been delivered to the site, and are installed on the bedding for that building, and the building is now being completed around that.

The duck banks for connecting the Colt diesels to the emergency switchgear rooms are completed. Cable pulling from the Colt building to the switchgear rooms has been -- will soon be initiated. That is the general

overview of the status of construction.

of your testimony that the construction and testing is now scheduled to be completed in May 1985, does that mean, sir, that the Colt diesels will be ready to operate -- could be ready to operate as the emergency onsite electric system by as early as May of 1985?

A With your qualifier, 'could be,' is correct, yes.

Now, you then go on to say that it won't be necessary to connect the Colts to the lant immediately.

Is that premised on the assumption that LILCO will be successful in convincing the other Atomic Safety and Licensing Board that the Delaval diesels are adequate?

A The Company, indeed, has a decision to make.

Your management decision. And that is at the latter part
of this year, the Company will have to make a decision as
to whether we will cut over to the Colt diesel generators,
or whether we will rely upon the TDI diesels for operation,
supporting the operation of the plant.

Our official position at this point is we intend to successfully litigate the TDI diesels before another Judge, and with that, we would not make the final connections of the Colt diesels to the plant until the first refueling outage.

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So, our current management position is to go through the first refueling outage using the TDI diesels.

And certainly, of course, for this proceeding, for low power, we are going with EMDs.

Q Mr. McCaffrey, during the time --- I am going to shift back for one more short line of questioning. During the time that the NRC was raising what I call the warning flags that are set forth in the I&E Report, which is Exhibit 17, did LILCO in its good faith efforts to determine the problems with the diesels, communicate with other owners or operators of Delaval diesels to see whether they were having problems with those engines?

A First of all, I don't agree with the characterization of, 'warning flags,' but it is my understanding that the startup organization, the startup manager had discussions with other owners.

Q Well, do you know whether they did?

A Not for sure. I believe that is probably the case.

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Q So you don't know who they talked to; is that correct?

A That is correct.

Q Mr. McCaffrey, if that is the case, could you please describe for me the basis for your testimony on the bottom of page 12, which states that "As LILCO discovered and reported problems with its TDI diesel generators, other facilities also experienced and reported problems with TDI machines at their own power plants."

A What that means is that I have been aware, because of the TDI litigation front about documents arising out of other plants, Board notifications and the like that relate to difficulties with other TDI machines.

Q So you got that information from documents; is that right?

A Well, in addition to that, of course, as part of the design, review and quality revalidation program, which is described in my testimony, the company joined an owners group of TDI owners to exchange difficulties on the machine and develop a common program to address the mutual concerns.

JUDGE MILLER: When was that?

THE WITNESS: LILCO embarked upon what we define as our DRQR program in the fall ---

JUDGE MILLER: No. When did it join other

utility groups?

THE WITNESS: The official joining was probably around January of '84, and then there was a subsequent TDI owners group document submitted to the NRC in the March time frame.

JUDGE MILLER: Very well.

BY MR. DYNNER:

In fact in your testimony on page 13 you refer to LILCO employees that were part of this owners group program. Were you a part of the owners group program, Mr. McCaffrey, personally?

Not part of the program organization per se, but because of my licensing activities, I was routinely involved in discussions related to LILCO's involvement in the DRQR program. So I was pretty much abreast of the approach they were taking.

Q So it is true, isn't it, that your knowledge about that comes from the documents and meetings rather than direct personal involvement; is that correct?

Well, I did not attend DRQR owners group meetings. I attended meetings with LILCO's participants in the DRQR program, and in that sense I had involvement.

And, Mr. McCaffrey, you also referred to ---

A If I could just supplement that statement, if I could have a moment.

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Q Please go ahead, certainly.
(Pause)

- A No, that is all I have on that one.
- Q All right. Mr. McCaffrey, a few more questions.

 On page 8 you refer to the check-out and initial

operation portion of the pre-opeational testing program.

Were you personally involved in carrying out that program or assigned to that C&IO function?

A No.

Q On page 9, Mr. McCaffrey, you state the following: "I should add that pre-crankshaft failure testing included enhancements LILCO imposed to provide additional measures of their reliability above and beyond regulatory norms."

What were those enhancements?

A As part of a Long Island Lighting Company letter that was submitted to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission on January 6th, 1984, LILCO included in that submittal a listing of the Shoreham pre-operational test program which compared the NRC program requirements to Shoreham's original pre-operational test program and then a third comparison to the expanded recovery pre-operational test program.

That submittal was made by Long Island Lighting Company and I signed it out.

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Q Mr. McCaffrey, you stated that was in January of 1984. Now look at your testimony and the sentence I just read to you.

Your testimony is these are enhancements precrankshaft failure. That means before the crankshaft failed. So that means that you are talking in your testimony about prior to August of 1983, and not really enhancements that you introduced prior to August of 1983.

A Right. The table does address both enhancements after the failure and before the failure. An example of an enhancement that was provided before the crankshaft failure was the conducting of the 72-hour endurance test run which is a test that the joint test group at the station determined that they wanted to see run on the machines to give further assurance of the machine's reliability and availability.

Q Anything else?

A The second item that is listed is a detailed vibration and balance testing. As you pointed out before in the I&E inspection report, the NRC had some concerns about vibration levels on the machines. The company ran detailed vibration surveys and did vibration analyses and ultimately determined that the vibration levels on the machines were within the allowable specifications.

Q So when you said above and beyond the regulatory norms in your testimony there, you didn't mean to -- tell

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me what you meant?

A I meant what I just quatified as those two items.

Q Those two items ---

A The one that we rely upon most heavily would be the 72-hour endurance run.

Q And was the vibration and balance test in response to NRC staff concerns?

A I don't recall whether it was due to their concerns or just a mutual decision to do additional testing.

Q When was that decision made, sir?

A That was in the 1983 time frame. That would have preceded the crankshaft failure.

Q Would that have been after the NRC's I&E report?

A I suspect so.

Q And what about the 72-hour test, do you remember when that was decided to be implemented?

A That had been in there for a significant period of time. That had no bearing upon any NRC request or concern. The company simply decided we would do a 72-hour endurance run.

Ω At what load, sir?

A I don't know what that load profile would be.

I am not sure what that load would be for 72 hours.

Q Well, what problems were disclosed by that test,

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if any?

MR. EARLEY: Objection. I don't see the relevance of what problems were disclosed by a specific test in the test program to LILCO's good faith efforts.

JUDGE MILLER: The witness has testified to it. You can just leave it dangling in the air.

If you know, what is your information?

endurance run showed any problems with the plant because, as we have said, prior to the crankshaft failure the machines had finished their pre-operational testing program and therefore I assume that since that paperwork was signed out that this test would have been successfully completed.

BY MR. DYNNER:

Q You weren't personally involved in that test, were you, Mr. McCaffrey?

A No.

MR. DYNNER: I have no further questions, Judge Miller.

JUDGE MILLER: State of New York on this line of inquiry?

MR. DYNNER: This ---

JUDGE MILLER: I understand, but since you have segmented it, I am giving others an opportunity, if they wish. It is up to them. I don't really care.

Do you wish to examine on this line?

MR. PALOMINO: On the diesels?

JUDGE MILLER: Yes. You may do so. That is your option, Mr. Palomino.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. PALOMINO:

Q Mr. McCaffrey, when you provided specifications to the TDI company for these diesels, what was the horse-power rating per cylinder in those specifications?

A I don't know. One could readily calculate the overall kilowatt rating of the machine and figure the number of pistons and calculate it. I don't know.

- Q You have no idea?
- A Not offhand.
- Q Do you know what horsepower ratings facilities these machines were originally designed for?
 - A No, I don't.
- Q Tell me, do you know whether there was a change in the horsepower rating between the original design and the specifications that you provided?

MR. EARLEY: Objection.

JUDGE MILLER: Overruled.

THE WITNESS: I am aware that the specifications for the TDI machines had been increased in the past from the original size that they were purchased at to encompass

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increased load requirements in the plant. There was a change at some point, but exactly when I don't know.

Q Do you know how much it was? Was it over a hundred percent increase?

> A No.

Do you know whether there was any redesign of these engines, fundamental redesign, thickness of crankshaft, thickness of pistons or cylinder heads, between the original design horsepower rating and what was called for by your company?

A I don't know.

Before you referred to a replacement of parts as they became defective as you found them. They weren't really replacement, were they, but they were redesigned parts, weren't they?

A Certainly any time one is embarked upon replacing a component on the machine, if the manufacturer has a newer model and newer state-of-the-art component, one would install that component at that time.

Well, wasn't it specifically a heavier crankshaft rather than the original size and heavier diameter and larger?

You are speaking to the replacement crankshaft following the failure?

Yes.

A It was a different size and heavier and thicker crankshaft, correct.

Q And they had redesigned pistons after you found that 23 out of 24 failed, didn't hey?

A TDI didn't redesign the pistons after our failures. TDI at the time we were replacing the piston skirts had on the market different replacement components at that point.

- Q Didn't they redesign the piston bosses?
- A I don't know.
- Q You don't know. All right. How about the cylinder heads, they were redesigned, too, weren't they?

A The company had already replaced cylinder heads on the machines, as we discussed with Mr. Dynner before. Recognizing the cracks in the cyclinder heads and potential water in leakage, the company had replaced the cylinder heads with what I believe was a different newer and later design cylinder head.

So the point is that as the machines were going through the pre-operational program and replacement parts were warranted, they were upgraded to the latest model.

Q Thereafter you had some trouble that you didn't mention. After the crankshaft broke and then the pistons had to be replaced and then the cylinder heads cracked, you had the hold-down bolts pulling out and cracking the block,

didn't you?

A No.

Q The hold-down bolts didn't crack the block?

A No.

Q Did you have a redesigned block?

A TDI diesel 103 has at this point a replaced block which is installed in the site at this point and the machine is undergoing pre-operational testing.

MR. PALOMINO: I have no further questions.

JUDGE MILLER: Thank you.

Does the staff have any inquiry on this line of interrogation?

MR. PERLIS: The staff has no questions.

JUDGE MILLER: Is there any redirect on this

line?

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MR. EARLEY: Yes, Judge.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. EARLEY:

Q Mr. McCaffrey, you were asked about LILCO's communications with other owners regarding problems with TDI diesel generators. Are there mechanisms in place for obtaining information about failures of components such as diesels at other nuclear power plants or from the vendors?

A Certainly. There are a number of mechanisms.

One mechanism is the mechanism that I have been involved in

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and am currently involved in, and that is I manage the company's overall effort to receive documents from the Institute of Nuclear Power Operations.

Through INPO we receive routinely significant event reports and significant operating experience reports which my organizzation disseminates throughout the company.

In addition, as the primary NRC contact, I receive all bulletins, circulars and information notices which is another vehicle by which the NRC provides information to LILCO.

The company participates in a Note Pad system which is a computerized terminal system that connects the company to essentially all the nuclear stations throughout the country where one can ask questions, receive answers, et cetera.

In addition, there is a program called NPRDS which allows you to go search out the operating experience on a given type of a pump or valve or whatever.

So those are some of the mechanisms.

Q Mr. McCaffrey, do the NRC regulations have any provisions for obtaining information concerning failures in other plants?

A The NRC regulations require that problems at plants get sent into the NRC through licensee event reports which are required by the technical specifications. It is

INPO that takes the LERs and converts them into significant operating experience reports and feeds those back to the utilities.

In addition, if a utility were to report something under 10 CFR 50.55(e) or Part 21, that would find its way to us through many of the mechanisms that I have mentioned before.

Q Mr. McCaffrey, you were asked when LILCO joined the owners group and I believe you said in January of 1984, and this was the owners group review of TDI diesels.

When did LILCO start its own DRQR program?

A LILCO's DRQR program was started approximately in November of 1983, and in fact became the model upon which the owners group embarked upon its DRQR program, and that is that the LILCO program was the core of the program and everybody else basically rode along on that program.

Q Mr. McCaffrey, just to make the record clear,
I believe in discussing Suffolk County Exhibit LP-16
regarding a notice of violation you said there was a
difference of opinion.

Could you explain that difference of opinion, please?

A Yes. I don't have the letter with me here, but the company responded to the notice of violation and actually as it came out earlier an I&E inspection report.

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The company's position on our interpretation of the regulatory guide was provided in those documents, and that is where the difference of view came in in interpretation.

I can recall at that time discussing this with the Startup Manager and that was his position.

MR. EARLEY: If I may, Judge, I am going to show the witness two documents that I would like to ask him some questions about.

JUDGE MILLER: Are you going to identify them?

MR. EARLEY: Judge Miller, the two documents

are one is a letter from the Long Island Lighting Company

dated May 12th, 1983. It is denominated SNRC-884 and

it is entitled "NRC Enforcement Action 50-322/EA83-20."

We will mark that, if we can, as LILCO Exhibit No. LP-9.

(The document referred to was marked LILCO Exhibit LP-9 for identification.)

MR. EARLEY: The second document that I would like marked for identification is a letter from LILCO dated March 16th, 1983 to the NRC. It is numbered SNRC-859 and it is in regard to NRC Inspection No. 82-35, Shoreham Nuclear Power Station, Unit No. 1, Docket No. 50-322. That would be LILCO Exhibit LP-10.

JUDGE MILLER: What is the date on that one?

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MR. EARLEY: March 16th, 1983.

The document referred to was marked LILCO Exhibit LP-10 for identification.)

MR. EARLEY: For the Board's information, these documents are LILCO's responses to the violation that was inquired into by counsel for Suffolk County. We did not know that they were going to go into these matters, and I don't have copies available for everyone right now. We can make them available. I believe the county has received these responses in the normal course of distribution when they were actually produced.

JUDGE MILLER: Well, that may be, but if you are marking them for identification and propose now or later to proffer them, you will have to conform with our procedure to furnish copies, three to the Board and so forth.

> MR. EARLEY: We will make copies available. (Pause.)

MR. DYNNER: Judge Miller, I have just asked Mr. Earley if he would, he can go ahead and identify it for the record, but I would like to have copies in front of me in the event that it is necessary to do any recross on it, sir.

JUDGE MILLER: Very well.

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BY MR. EARLEY:

Mr. McCaffrey, will you please review the documents that have been marked as LILCO Exhibits LP-9 and 10 and tell me whether those documents were submitted by LILCO in response to the document entitled LP Exhibit 16, or I should say in response to the violation that is described in document LP Exhibit 16, and that is Suffolk County Exhibit 16?

A Yes.

A Yes, they do.

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MR. EARLEY: Judge, I have no further questions.

And do those documents explain LILCO's position

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JUDGE MILLER: Any further recross on this

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MR. DYNNER: Yes, I have a few questions, sir.

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If I may look at the documents that have been proffered

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the witness --

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JUDGE MILLER: Yes. Let counsel look at the

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documents.

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(Mr. Dynner is looking at documents.)

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MR. DYNNER: Judge Miller, I am going to have to

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request that the Board perhaps give Mr. Earley about five minutes to make xerox copies of this document because I

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am going to have a few questions, and I certainly think it

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would be more productive if everybody had in front of them

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these when I ask those questions.

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send out? We will have a recess about 3 o'clock. We have

JUDGE MILLER: Do you have an associate you can

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another segment of examination of this witness. I don't

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want to stop now. But you could have somebody start on

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them.

MR. EARLEY: I will have that done, Judge.

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JUDGE MILLER: All right. When they are done,

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you may have an opportunity to recross.

MR. DYNNER: Thank you, sir. I have a few more questions on recross, and I can either wait and do it all together if you think that would be more appropriate.

JUDGE MILLER: Are they related? Or, can you separate them sufficiently?

MR. DYNNER: They are relatively short. I think it would make more sense to just do the recross all at one time when he gives me the copies.

JUDGE MILLER: You may have leave to do so.

MR. DYNNER: Thank you, sir.

JUDGE MILLER: Mr. Palomino, do you have any questions on recross?

MR. PALOMINO: I would be following him, right?

JUDGE MILLER: Unless you have some of your own not related. It's your option.

MR. PALOMINO: I would rather wait for the documents.

JUDGE MILLER: Staff.

MR. PERLIS: Staff would also like to see the documents.

JUDGE MILLER: The Staff doesn't have a copy?

N.R. PERLIS: No. The NRC Staff did get copies.

We don't have any with us here.

JUDGE MILLER: I understand. All right. Ms. Letsche

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do you want to go into that other segment that you asked leave to handle separately?

MR. DYNNER: Judge Miller, can I suggest in view of this matter that perhaps we take our mid-afternoon break now and then we can resume. I will have, I believe, relatively short cross-examination and then we can go into the other segment.

JUDGE MILLER: All right.

MR. DYNNER: If that makes sense to the Board.

JUDGE MILLER: Let us know in about ten minutes

how you are coming, can you?

MR. ROLFE: Yes, Judge Miller.

JUDGE MILLER: Probably it would take fifteen, but let's have a report on it.

(Whereupon, a recess is taken at 2:35 p.m., to reconvene at 3:00 p.m., this same day.)

JUDGE MILLER: All right. Well, why we are having distribution made, let me state for the record that the Board has requested an opportunity to make a limited view of the site. We wish to do it Saturday. We have limited appearance statements from 9 to 12, thereafter at a convenient tim maybe one o'clock or whenever it is convenient.

The Board would like to view portions of the premises. We will indicate to you now all of the parties

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and counsel are invited to be there. We wish to have no ex parte statements, conversations of any kind, either with the Board or in the presence of the Board. It's strictly a view. We want nothing beyond that.

We have to give the Company several days notice, as I understand, as well as the names and social security numbers of those who plan to attend. So, the Board, the three members of the Board, will give that information now. The rest of you can make your own arrangements if you wish. You are perfectly welcome.

As I say, this is not part of the hearing. We don't intend to have any discussions, but we wanted to view portions of the premises. And I will ask Judge Bright to indicate for all of you which portions. We don't intend to have a complete view of the plant. That's too much walking.

JUDGE BRIGHT: We have no desire to look at the entire plant. I've seen enough plants. Well, I would rather not go into that.

But the one thing that is unusual here, in my
experience, are the emergency diesels and the gas turbine.

I would like to be able to see them so that when I read
testimony or I hear testimony about them, I will have some
way of connecting what you are saying with what I see is
there. The pictures that I received are totally unintelligible.

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So that will be the extent.

JUDGE MILLER: Judge Johnson.

JUDGE JOHNSON: I think Judge Bright has expressed my interest. It is no point in repeating it.

JUDGE MILLER: All right. Does anybody else want to make any statement for the record as to this aspect?

MR. ROLFE: Judge Miller, if I might just make clear that anyone who does wish to attend this tour with the Board ought to give me or one of the LILCO representatives their name and social security number by midday tomorrow so that we can make the appropriate security arrangements.

JUDGE MILLER: All right. We will request everyone -- you know the names of the Board. We have the social security numbers which has been given to counsel I believe.

All right. Are you ready now to, I suppose, cross-examine? Was that it, in view of the LILCO Exhibits 9 and 10 that have been identified and copies of which have now been furnished to counsel?

MR. DYNNER: If I could have about just one more second to look at it, please?

JUDGE MILLER: Yes. Mr. McCaffrey, as I understand it, you have testified that these two exhibits, one appears to be a letter from Long Island Lighting Company, dated May 12, 1983 with a fair number of pages involved, and #13-6-SueT1

the other is also on the stationery of LILCO, dated March 16, is it your testimony that these documents reflect, among other things, the Company's position with regard to the matter which you have previously been questioned on cross-examination?

WITNESS MC CAFFREY: That's correct, Your Honor.

I believe that if one reads the entire record of the inspection report, which we have already been through, coupled with these two responses, you would see the summary of the Company's position on the issue and the basis for any disagreements with any elements of the inforcement action.

JUDGE MILLER: Okay.

BY MR. DYNNER: (Continuing)

Q Mr. McCaffrey, in response to some questions by Mr. Earley, you referred to the fact that LILCO had a mechanism for getting information about other plants. You referred to INPO, I-N-P-O, and to NPRDS.

Did those organizations provide to LILCO all of the information concerning Part 21 reports and 50.55.E reports relating to the Delaval diesel engines at other nuclear plants?

A I don't recall specifically if we got documents on 50.55.E and 21s through INPO or NPRDS. What I'm saying is, those were systems that it is probable that if there were

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major developments like that they would have fed it to us.

I just can't simply sit here right now and say I know I saw
a Part 21 come through the INPO system.

I'm confident that any Part 21 reports have been provided to LILCO and are currently being used in the TDI litigation case.

Q I'm talking about, Mr. McCaffrey, the period prior to the date that the crankshafts broke. Is it your testimony that these INPO and NPRDS programs were in effect at LILCO prior to the time that the crankshaft broke?

A Yes.

Q And --

JUDGE MILLER: Hold it. Could you -MR. DYNNER: Yes, sir.

JUDGE MILLER: I forgot when I was mentioning the other matter. I just had a communication when we were in Chambers during recess that several persons have telephoned saying that they believed, they stated as facts, that two local newspapers are carrying and have carried information that the hearings which are going to entertain the limited appearance statements were Friday.

That's totally erroneous. They are Saturday.

They have always been Saturday. I've just checked our own notice in the Federal Register, which is 49 Federal Register 29341, under date July 19, 1984, in which the limited

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appearance statements have always been scheduled and will be held Saturday and not Friday.

So, if there is any confusion in the local papers -- I don't know the cause of it, but in any event correct it if you have any ability so to do, if you have any inquiries. Now it will be held, according to the notice, at the Office of the County Legislature, County Center, Legislative Meeting Room, Riverhead, New York, Saturday, August 4, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

Thank you. I'm sorry. You may proceed.

BY MR. DYNNER: (Continuing)

Q Mr. McCaffrey, is it your testimony that those programs, the INPO and NPRDS programs, which you say were in effect prior to the date the crankshaft broke, were effective in enabling LILCO to obtain information concerning Delaval diesels at other plants?

MR. EARLEY: Objection. Judge, I think the effectiveness of the established programs is irrelevant to the good faith efforts. The witness has testified these programs that industry has set up, they belong to those programs. Whether or not in hindsight they were effective or not is not particularly relevant to whether LILCO was making good faith efforts.

JUDGE MILLER: Well, it may not be a big issue but I think you brought it up, the mechanism, so if it's

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out, in a brief fashion, what the effect of it was, or the effectiveness of it, and so forth, if the witness knows.

WITNESS MC CAFFREY: The NPRDS and INPO systems, as well as the bulletins and circular systems we talked about, were in effect. We are tied into all the known systems that would provide such information to LILCO.

If INPO came across information of significance, like a Part 21 or 50.55.E on a diesel issue, or any issue, and they deemed that important they would funnel that through the INPO CN program, which is the mechanism that feeds it to us.

So, we were tied into that program. Now, I just can't tell you right here that I know a given issue came through on a given date or whatever. But if it was put into the system, we got it and gave it to our respective organizations.

MR. DYNNER: I would like to have distributed and marked for identification, Suffolk County LP Exhibit 18.

This exhibit consists of a cover page which is a letter, dated February 13, 1984. It is, Subject: Report of Meetings of Representatives of the Transamerica Delaval, Inc., TDI Emergency Diesel Generators Owners' Group, Board Notification 84-020. That document, in the second paragraph, refers to

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the fact that "The Staff provided a brief summary of TDI operating experience for both nuclear and non-nuclear applications." And attached to that letter is that portion of the Board notification which comprises the Staff's written summary.

(The document referred to is marked Suffolk County LP Exhibit 13 for identification.)

BY MR. DYNNER: (Continuing)

Q Mr. McCaffrey, please take your time and look at that document for a minute. I'm going to ask you in a minute whether you have seen it before.

A (The witness is looking at document.)

Now, Mr. McCaffrey, in connection with the mechanism that you referred to in answer to Mr. Earley's question, did LILCO in attempting, pursuant to your testimony, to exercise good faith efforts to find out about problems with the diesel engines at other plants, ascertain the information concerning problems at the San Onofre plant which are listed on the first page of the NRC summary prior to the time the crankshaft broke?

So, we wouldn't be talking about anything on this list that is dated after August of '83.

A I don't know if LILCO was aware of this information. I could point out that, for instance, the July 1981

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event, excessive vibration of lube oil test line, simply is not the sort of an item that would be fed back into a significant industry feedback program.

Q That's a Part 21, a 10 CFR, Part 21 report. Is it your testimony Part 21 reports wouldn't be fed into your system?

A What I was referring to was not the Part 21.

The Part 21 was the December 1980 item, the first item.

I was referring to the second item, July 1981, lube oil leak and fire.

Q Oh, the fire. You didn't know about the fire?

Is that your testimony?

A I don't know if we knew. What I'm testifying is, I don't believe that an item like that would necessarily have been fed back into an INPO program on significant events.

Q Well, Mr. McCaffrey, do you have any personal knowledge at all as to whether these first three items listed under San Onofre were taken into consideration by LILCO in its efforts to determine whether these Delaval engines could be assured to meet their requirements under GDC-17 before the crankshaft broke?

A I don't know. But I also don't know whether the Company's diesel operability review program, which was instituted in March of 1983, picked up some of these elements.

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I don't know.

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You don't know. Now, if you will turn the page, Page 2 is Grand Gulf. And there we have a listing of one, two, three, at least the first ten items, which occurred before the crankshaft broke.

Now, do you know whether LILCO made any effort or found out about these problems with Delaval engines at these other nuclear plants before the crankshaft broke?

I don't know. What I do know is that the independent safety engineering group at the time period that preceded the crankshaft failure had extensive documents related to industry feedback. ISEG engineers had reports. Which ones they were, I don't know.

I know they had an accumulation of feedback type of information, because as I said the ISEG group routinely evaluates industry developments and tries to relate it to the plant. I can't say from which mechanism they arrive.

Q Did you have anything to do with this ISEG
group, Mr. McCaffrey?
A I was Chairman of the Independent Safety
Engineering Group.
Q Now, if they knew about this information, were
or you think they might have known about this information
did they do anything about it?
A What ISEG does is evaluate industry experiences,
and issue recommenations to the plant for the engineering
organizations, where improvements in safety or reliability
are appropriate.
Q What did they do about all this information
here about these problems at other nuclear plants, if
anything? Before the crankshaft broke?
A I don't recall specifically what reports would
have been generated prior to the crankshaft.
Q Well, did ISEG make any recommendations about
any of these matters while you were the Chairman of ISEG?
JUDGE MILLER: What does that have to do with
LILCO?
MR. DYNNER: ISEG, as I understand it, is
LILCO. It is part of the LILCO organization. Isn't that
correct, Mr. McCaffrey?
WITNESS McCAFFREY: That is correct.
MR. DYNNER: I am sorry, Judge Miller. I should

have been more clear, because there are so many acronyms thrown around. ISEG stands for what, Mr. McCaffrey?

WITNESS McCAFFREY: ISEG is the Independent
Safety Engineering Group, which is part of the Long Island
Lighting Company System, and as I described before, its
function is to assess --

JUDGE MILLER: I recall your description before, and I think the term, 'independent' is what led me to believe -- it is independent within LILCO.

WITNESS McCAFFREY: The Nuclear Regulatory

Commission has required that this engineering group be
independent of the operating chain, so they are not burdened
with the pressures of keeping a plant on line. They do
independent assessments.

JUDGE MILLER: I see. Thank you.

BY MR. DYNNER: (Continuing)

Q Now, while you were Chairman of ISEG, to get back to this question, what did ISEG do about all these problems that it knew about, if anything?

A As I said, I don't recall the specific reports
that would have come out. ISEG assesses hundreds of industry
experiences that come in. They compile events from significant
event reports for IMPO. Significant operating experience
reports, related bulletins, circulars, information notices,
searches of licensee event reports. There are tons of

information that comes in and has to be gathered.

What I simply am saying is that I don't recall specifically how that was finally put into a package, and what format a recommendation would have gone out.

Q Do you know whether it did put this into a package while you headed ISEG?

A I don't know.

Q Well, Mr. McCaffrey, we will skip the page 4, which talks about some of the problems at Shoreham for the moment, and I am going to ask you to turn to page 6, and the operating experience of non-nuclear marine applications.

Did LILCO do anything through ISEG or otherwise to ascertain all of these -- what have we got here -- 11 or 12 pages on the NRC summary of problems that occurred on Transamerica Delaval diesel generators?

A I don't know. Again, this compilation was put together by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission following the crankshaft failure, and was intended to compile the available information in the industry.

Q All right. Mr. McCaffrey, I am going to move on to another issue. You, in response to one of Mr. Earley's questions, referred to the LILCO DRQR program as opposed to, I think you testified previously, about the Owners Group DRQR program. Were you personally involved in the LILCO DRQR program?

A I think I have already answered that I was not personally involved as a member of the program staff.

The program has an organizational staff, with an organizational chart, and I was not part of that formal organization.

I did participate as I said earlier in LILCO meetings on elements of the DRQR program, and as I said, what the Owners Group Program was, was what LILCO's program was adopted by the owner's group in early 1984, which LILCO had already enbarked upon in roughly the November 1983 time frame.

So, the point is, while the crankshaft failure was certainly a shock to the Company, the Company took the action to take upon itself complete tear downs of the machines, complete design review, quality revalidation effort, because we thought that was appropriate. And following that, the industry came on board with the same initiative.

Q Did you think that the NRC Staff was going to license this plant after the diesel engines had one crankshaft that broke in two, and found cracks in two others, without LILCO undertaking some kind of program?

MR. EARLEY: Objection. He is asking the witness to speculate about what the NRC Staff did or didn't think.

JUDGE MILLER: He asked what his own expectation was, and the witness has testified he had a significant role

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representing LILCO in a sense, with NRC regulations and procedures. If he knows, he may testify.

WITNESS McCAFFREY: I think the program that was undertaken is a reasonable program that one would think was appropriate considering the failure of the crankshaft.

BY MR. DYNNER: (Continuing)

Q Yeah, but my question, Mr. McCaffrey, is whether LILCO just did this out of their concern and good faith effort about the diesels, or whether they did it because they knew that the NRC Staff wasn't going to allow this to go on line with diesel engines that had broken crankshafts. Do you know the answer to that? Did you have any indication from the Staff of concern about licensing the plant with a broken crankshafts in it?

A Yes. The NRC had expressed concerns about the overall reliability of the machines in its service throughout the country.

The Company recognized that concern. And we think that the program that the Company adopted was responsive to both the Company's concerns and the NRC's concerns and we recognize that such a program would probably be necessary to create the confidence that we felt was necessary for licensing the plant in providing the reliable onsite AC power source that the regulations call for.

Q Mr. McCaffrey, please turn to LILCO LP-9. This

is the letter of May 12, 1983, that I believe -- it is entitled, NRC Enforcement Action.

I think that Mr. Earley asked you earlier whether this document constituted LILCO's response to the notice of violation by the Staff, which was introduced as Suffolk County LP- -- what is it, 16? Is that right? Is that right, Mr. McCaffrey?

A Both of these documents are responsive to the issue discussed in the violation, yes.

Q All right. Now, we are talking about the May 12 letter, Mr. McCaffrey, that is LILCO LP-9. Do you have that in front of you?

A Yes.

Q Does this letter constitute an appeal by LILCO to the violation and fine that was imposed?

A If you will just give me a moment to review it again.

Q Sure.

(Witness peruses document)

A I wouldn't characterize it necessarily as an appeal. What you see here is the Company's continuing effort to put in perspective the circumstances surrounding the testing. The judgments are provided by the test engineer in trying to explain the circumstances, and -- surrounding the violation that was issued.

This is, in fact, the required thirty day 1 response to a notice of violation, isn't it, Mr. McCaffrey? 2 I will point out to you that it is in fact 3 thirty days after the date of the letter of notice of violation. A Yes. This constitutes our thirty day response. 6 This is dated May 12th. We provided additional information 7 previously by SNRC 859, which is LP-10. And I note on page 4 of this letter, the statement that LILCO admits that the facts, including the 10 information provided above may constitute a violation. 11 And then goes on and says LILCO believes these 12 facts provide a basis for reconsideration of the severity 13 of level of violation. Did the Staff reconsider the 14 notice of violation? 15 A No. 16 Did the Staff respond to this letter? 0 17 A I don't recall. 18 19 0 Did the Staff reduce the fine? A No. 20 Did the Staff agree with your explanation in 21 this letter that this was as stated?

I don't know. The fact that the Company got a 23 fine is not atypical for the industry. This was the first 24 and only fine the Company has ever received. Many, many 25

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plants get fines. A level 3 is not the worst level of violation that one can obtain. Level 1 and 2 that precede it.

So, this is the first and only instance of a Level 3 violation that the Company received. We felt at the time that there were circumstances to warrant that being reconsidered to a Level 4, which typically didn't get associated with a monetary fine, and furthermore, the fine level of 40,000 I believe is just about the lowest level of monetary fine that can be imposed for a Level 3.

Q Mr. McCaffrey, this letter represents LILCO's side of the story. What I am trying to get at is it admits the facts, and what I am trying to get at from you is do you know whether the Staff disagreed with you. What you said in this letter.

A I assume they did, because we eventually paid the fine.

Q All right. Now, let's look at LILCO LP-10. This is a letter, SNRC 859, dated March 16, 1983. Was this letter written in response to the concerns raised by the Staff in I&E Report 83-07, which is Suffolk County LP-17?

A Could I have that reference again?

Q Yes. Does this letter respond to the concerns raised by the Staff in I&E Report 83-07, which you should have before you as marked Suffolk County LP Exhibit 17?

	A	This	is	the	March	24th	dated	document?
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Q Yes.

A I have that. This is LILCO's first response to the issue.

I just got confused. I don't think this letter, in fact, can be the response to the Inspection Report 83-07 as I look at it now. It is dated March 16, and the report was sent out March 24, and now I see the title -- I think this is a response to a different I&E Report, No. 82-35, is that correct?

I am sorry. I was not trying to trick you in any way, Mr. McCaffrey. I got confused myself for a minute. This is, in fact, this LP-10 document is, in fact, another response to the violation of the testing requirements for overload, isn't that what it is?

Let me try to sort this out in question form for everybody. As I understand it in looking at this document more carefully, now that I have had a little time, LILCO LP-10 is an initial response to the first I&E Report Number 82-35, which is not -- I repeat, not -- an exhibit in this case.

This document that LILCO has introduced is mentioned in the Suffolk County LP Exhibit 16, which is the letter accompanying the notice of violation. And in the first paragraph it says that LILCO has provided a written

reply to the Inspection Report, SNRC 859, dated March 16, 1983. Do you agree with me, Mr. McCaffrey, now?

A Yes. The dilemma is we are missing a document that LILCO had received an inspection report on the subject of the operational -- preoperational testing load.

We responded on March 16th, prior to the notice of violation, and this was the area where the Company tried to put the facts in perspective on the testing, and why we thought there was a reasonable basis for our position. Then came the inspection report you referred to, which is dated April 12th.

Q We are not missing a document. The only document that we put into -- as an exhibit, was the notice of violation and accompanying letter, and then you responded with the initial response to the inspection report, and then to this other letter. You, in fact, have not introduced any letters concerning the inspection report 83-07, which is Suffolk County LP Exhibit 17, and that is correct, isn't it, Mr. McCaffrey?

A What I believe I said is that in response to the April 12th, 1983 inspection report, that there were two documents that were applicable to that document, and literally yes, one preceded it, and one post-dated it.

Q And in answer to the question that I just asked you, which is that there is no letter that you put into an

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exhibit that responds to 83-07, your answer is: That is correct.

Isn't that true?

MR. EARLEY: Judge Miller, since it was not the witness who was introducing it into evidence, it was counsel, I will represent those are the two documents that I handed the witness, LP-9 and 10. I think we identified them for the record. It doesn't include anything else.

MR. DYNNER: Okay. That is all. Thank you, Mr. Earley. I just wanted to clear up a muddled record.

WITNESS McCAFFREY: May I make a comment?

JUDGE MILLER: Well, what is it in regard to?

WITNESS McCAFFREY: It is in regard to having the Board, perhaps, understand the enforcement process.

It is a two-step process, and that is why it may be important to shed some light on that.

JUDGE MILLER: I don't think we are concerned at the moment with the enforcement aspects, but rather with the notice, knowledge, good faith, and that type of thing.

MR. DYNNER: I have no further questions, Judge Miller.

JUDGE MILLER: Mr. Palomino?

MR. PALOMINO: I have no further questions on the diesels.

JUDGE MILLER: Staff?

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MR. PERLIS: The Staff has no questions.

MR. EARLEY: No more redirect.

JUDGE MILLER: All right. That concludes then that phase of the direct testimony, and the cross examination.

Now , the other aspect is before us I believe, is that correct?

MR. DYNNER: Judge Miller if you think it is appropriate, since the matters and the documents that we have introduced relate directly to the cross examination on this matter and the witness' testimony, if you think it is appropriate, I can move the exhibits No. 16, 17, and 18 into evidence at this point.

JUDGE MILLER: Then are the LILCO exhibits for identification 9 and 10, addressing the subject matter within that group of exhibits?

MR. EARLY: Yes, Judge. LILCO would move in at the same time --

JUDGE MILLER: Is there any objection then to the admission at this point rather than in the case in chief of the County's documents.

MR. EARLEY: No objection.

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JUDGE MILLER: You are offering now Suffolk County
Exhibits LP ---

MR. DYNNER: 16 which is the ---

JUDGE MILLER: Yes, I have it.

MR. DYNNER: All right. 16, 17 and 18, and we have no objection to LILCO's LP-9 and 10.

JUDGE MILLER: Okay. Suffolk 16, 17 and 18 are admitted into evidence.

(Suffolk County Exhibits

LP-16 through LP 18, inclusive,
previously marked for identification were admitted into
evidence.)

JUDGE MILLER: Likewise, admitted into evidence will be LILCO's Exhibits 9 and 10.

(LILCO's Exhibits LP-9 and LP-10, previously marked for identification, were admitted into evidence.)

JUDGE MILLER: Does that complete now the exhibit aspect of this phase of the testimony?

(No response.)

JUDGE MILLER: Apparently so.

All right, you may proceed.

MS. LETSCHE: Judge Miller, at this time the County would move to strike the portion of Mr. McCaffrey's testimony which begins on page 17 with the title or the heading "Cost of the Shoreham Licensing Proceeding," and continues through the end of the prefiled testimony which is on page 33, as well as the documents which were Attachments 2, 3 and 4 to the testimony and which have now been designated as LILCO Exhibits LP-6, 7 and 8 that were going to be offered into evidence along with Mr. McCaffrey's prefiled testimony.

The basis of this motion, Judge Miller, is that this testimony, this portion of Mr. McCaffrey's testimony and the exhibits which are referred to in this portion of his testimony are not relevant to the issues presented in this proceeding.

If I might explain briefly a little further --
JUDGE MILLER: I thought you were going to

cross-examine.

MS. LETSCHE: If my motion is denied --
JUDGE MILLER: The motion is denied. Why don't
you go ahead and get this cross-examination going.

MS. LETSCHE: Judge Miller, would you care to hear the grounds for my motion?

JUDGE MILLER: I might later, but I want the cross-examination because that is what we gave you leave

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to do out of order. You will be given an opportunity, yes.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MS. LETSCHE:

Q Mr. McCaffrey, I would like to direct your attention, please, to page 18 of your prefiled testimony.

Now I am referring to the answer to Question 25. In the second paragraph of that answer you discuss events that took place during the period 1976 to 1979; is that correct?

A Which lines are you referring to?

Q I am talking about the second paragraph and the answer to Question 25. It beings "During the 1976 to 1979 time period."

Do you have that?

A Yes, I do.

Q And I take it that the discussion contained in that paragraph, which is on page 18 and carries over to page 19, deals with that time period; is that correct?

A That is correct.

Q Now this is the beginning of your summary of what has been happening in the hearings relating to the Shoreham licensing proceeding; is that correct? This is the beginning of your chronological summary of those activities, right?

A Yes.

Q Would you direct your attention to the last

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him.

sentence of the preceding paragraph. It says, does it not.
"I will only provide" ---

JUDGE MILLER: He said yes.

MS. LETSCHE: Oh, I am sorry. I didn't hear

JUDGE MILLER: He said it softly, but there is no dispute.

THE WITNESS: Yes. In this paragraph I am describing the '76 to '79 time frame.

BY MS. LETSCHE:

Q And you state about half way down that paragraph that "LILCO without technical justification was consistently held by the staff to a different standard than other plants during the 1976 to 1979 time period," isn't that right?

A That is correct.

Q Now is it your testimony, Mr. McCaffrey, that the staff conducted its review of the documents submitted up till that time by LILCO and made judgments about the adequacy of these submittals by LILCO without any technical justification?

A No.

Q Can you identify for me the standards to which LILCO was held during the time period 1976 to 1979 that were different than other plants without technical

justification by the staff?

A It is not a matter of speaking to standards. The staff had their own internal review criteria and standards which they uniformly applied to 12 plants that came through the review process.

What I am speaking to here is the effect of intervention whereby the staff witnesss in the course of their review would go beyond the norm for the technical review process, and for a very practical reason, recognizing that intervention for this plant was severe and they could expect potentially at some point to have to take the stand much like I am here.

Therefore, their review went to almost preparing themselves for the eventual litigation.

Q Excuse me. Mr. McCaffrey, let me ask my question again, and I would like you to try to answer my question.

Your statement, sir, is that LILCO without technical justification was consistently held by the staff to a different standard than other plants. I would like you to identify for me what standard it is that you meant in this sentence that was different for LILCO than from any other plants and to which LILCO was held during the time period 1976 to 1979 without a technical justification by the NRC staff.

Can you answer that question?

A Yes. What I was speaking to there was that the staff in the course of their review would ask for more questions from LILCO. LILCO would at times provide alternative technical arguments for compliance with a regulatory issue. Where we felt we had a strong basis for that, the staff was less inclined to accept alternative approaches.

We saw in that time period additional review questions which stemmed from intervenor contentions which were added to the review process.

So it is not a matter of adding a new stardard.

What I am talking about is adding new criteria or a new burden of proof that the staff wanted from LILCO and then would have asked for a plant that was not heavily contested.

And the reason for that is that if a utility came in and offered an alternative to a standard regulatory means of complying with a technical requirement, the staff would have been more inclined to have the utility go down the normal road rather than providing alternative technical justification which then potentially could become the subject of litigation in the future and then had to be defended on its own.

So they were more inclined to have LILCO follow the standard review practices, if you will.

Q Now I take it from that answer, Mr. McCaffrey,

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that these things you mentioned that the staff, in your view, would ask more questions or would do additional review or was I believe you said less inclined to accept alternative approaches, and I am not sure I listed everything you said, but in your answer I take it that it is your view that those activities by the staff were without technical justification; is that correct?

A In our judgement that is correct.

Q What did you mean by "our judgment"? Is that your opinion, Mr. McCaffrey?

A The Long Island Lighting Company. Since I was responsible for the licensing program, it was the company's position that we were held to a different standard.

Q Is that your opinion, Mr. McCaffrey?

A Yes.

Q Now I am not quite sure I have yet gotten an answer to my question which was the standard that you believe was different than the standard that you believe other plants were held to during this time yer d.

Are you saying that the end LILCO to a standard that violated the regulatory requirements, whereas other plants were held to a standard which was in conformance with regulatory requirements?

A No.

Q Well, can you tell me what the difference in

is that you are referring to that was different and without technical justification in your view?

A The standard was generally the burden of proof upon the lighting company to make its case, providing technical justification for its positions and we were firmly convinced in this period that the burden of proof we were held to and the conformance to perhaps the normal process for compliance with the regulatory guide was different and therefore the staff was less inclined to want to listen to LILCO's arguments because those arguments in the future potentially would be subject to more investigation through litigation perhaps.

Q Now I take it that this opinion of yours that you just expressed was based upon the fact that the staff rejected some of the alternative approaches LILCO proposed or didn't accept some of the answers without asking additional questions; is that correct?

A Yes. Again, what we are talking about here is the period '76 to '79. What our position is is that the staff recognized they were in a heavily contested case looking toward litigation and the type of review they did was different for this plant than what we had done for a non-contested plant. Unless the review for the non-contested plant met the regulatory requirements, they just increased

the burden of proof for LILCO.

Q And that increase in the burden of proof that in your opinion was present during this time period was without any technical justification on the part of the staff, right?

A That is my view. I can vividly recall an issue having to do with what is called steam bypass, which is a technical issue about steam and a potential loss-of-coolant accident pressurizing the primary containment drywell area and whether there will be any bypass to the wetwell air space and the testing requirements that would be associated with that during the operating phase of the plant to demonstrate the ability of the seals around that floor to withstand such a LOCA condition.

The company made technical arguments for reducing the testing requirements. We believed time and time again at review meetings it was supportable, but we found the staff not inclined to want to go with that approach. I think that was affected by the intervention process.

JUDGE MILLER: You think what?

THE WITNESS: I think that was affected by the intervention process.

JUDGE MILLER: You may complete your answer.

THE WITNESS: Yes. I would like to add to that that I don't believe this is just LILCO's view on this point.

Ii I can ---

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JUDGE MILLER: Well, wait a minute. You are being asked now about your testimony, is your view as a representative of LILCO as well as I suppose individually and professionally, and that is as far as the question has gone so far.

BY MS. LETSCHE:

Q Now, Mr. McCaffrey, during this time period, was LILCO represented by counsel in connection with this prehearing process you are describing?

A Yes.

Q And did LILCO object to these non-justified activities by the staff during this time period?

A Yes.

Q And did you file legal objections, or did your counsel on behalf of LILCO file legal objections?

A No.

Q So you didn't set forth at that point your view or the company's view that the activity of the staff was without techical justification, correct?

A What you have to understand is ---

Q Could you answer my question, please?

JUDGE MILLER: Well, let him answer it.

THE WITNESS: What you have to understand is the regulatory process. What the staff wants in the course

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of doing their review to establish the safety evaluation report, which had to come out, is generally something you have to go along with. You don't have much recourse. You can appeal it at management levels and you can have your vice president call up Mr. Denton and say we disagree with such a thing. We have voiced such things at the management level.

It is not the sort of thing that one files a legal brief and says we object to what you are doing here in this review process.

Q And did you do any of those things? Did your management go to somebody higher up in the NRC staff?

A Yes.

Q You appealed, for instance, to the Director of NRR at this time during '76 to '79?

A In '76 to '79 people like Mr. Wafford and Mr. Burke the Project Manager, and Mr. Wafford was the Vice President, would have carried on such discussions.

Q Well, let me just clarify. You said that you believe these people would have. Do you know whether or not those actions were in fact taken by LILCO?

A Yes. As I have stated in my background information when I began this testimony, I was the Project Licensing Engineer. My involvement in the licensing process goes back to late 1975. So it incompasses this period of time.

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Q Okay. Now when these requests or appeals or whatever we want to call them were made by LILCO management, for instance, to the Director of NRR, which you have just referenced I believe, what was the response?

A Well, what I said was the Director of NRR or other people below him would have been appropriate points of contact for such appeals.

That is the norm in this business, that if one thinks the view process has gone awry or disagrees on a staff viewpoint, one has one's management organization take it up with the appropriate level. It doesn't necessarily have to be with the Director of NRR. It could be strictly at the Project Manager level.

Q Let's get a little more precise here. I think we are both talking in generalities.

What objections are you aware of during the period of 1976 to 1979 that were made by LILCO concerning actions by the staff that LILCO believed were without technical justification?

A The steam bypass issue would be one, and those are documented in LILCO letters to the Commission as well.

- Q Any others?
- A I don't recall.
- Q Who is it who on behalf of LILCO objected during this period to the staff's actions on the steam bypass issue?

end Sim Sue fols A Those objections at a minimum are contained in meetings between LILCO and the NRC staff. When LILCO had its technical consultants from Stone and Webster come down and argue the case on numerous occasions, the steam bypass issue was contained in letters to the NRC. I don't personally recall what management level would have argued that at that point in time.

The Project Manager would probably have signed out such a letter to the Commission.

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Q But you don't really know how any of that was handled; is that right?

A I didn't say I didn't know how it was handled.

It would have been handled by S&RC letters and by the project manager or the vice-president talking to the staff.

Q Okay. So, you are speculating that it would have been one -- in your opinion, it probably would have been one of those individuals; is that right?

JUDGE MILLER: I think we are getting our terminology a little sharpened. You don't have to accuse him of speculating. He is giving his best judgment and his memory.

Now, I don't think you need to characterize one way or the other. I am going to strike the word "speculating."

Go ahead.

WITNESS MC CAFFREY: I'm not sure, was there a question here?

MS. LETSCHE: I'm going to rephrase the question.

BY MS. LETSCHE: (Continuing)

Q Am I correct, based on your prior answers, that those individuals you mentioned probably would have participated in these meetings and preparation of letters? That that is your best estimate at this time of who did that?

A On that particular issue we are talking about, yes. And I personally was involved. I was the licensing

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engineer at that point in time.

Q Okay. Now, who was this objection or appeal, whatever you want to call it, made to at the NRC on the steam by-pass issue?

A I don't recall. When one goes down to a Commission meeting like that, and we had numerous meetings on this particular subject, the project manager would bring in the various technical branches at the Commission. We might have had a branch chief there. I don't recall.

Those are the way one conducts a meeting.

Q Do you recall how the NRC resolved or dealt with the LILCO objection?

Did the NRC change its mind?

A No.

Q So the NRC didn't agree with you that this action, in fact, had been without technical justification; is that right?

A We continued to disagree.

Q Now, Mr. McCaffrey, was the steam by-pass issue that you have just discussed with me and the Staff's handling of that issue, a contested issue in the 1976 to

1979 time frame?

(Pause.)

A I don't recall. It's possible it might have been a sub-part to an overall Mark 2 containment issue concern.

#16-3-Sue'l

Q Okay. Did --

A That's not the point about whether it necessarily was a specific contention. The point is that --

JUDGE MILLER: Would you put that microphone a little bit closer to you? We don't hear you very well.

WITNESS MC CAFFREY: Yes, sir. As I was saying, it's not necessarily the case that I'm relating a contention to a staff question. The fact that there was the presence of having a contested proceeding provided the atmosphere in which the Staff review process was completed. It affected all elements of that review process. That's my point.

BY MS. LETSCHE: (Continuing)

Now, it's true, isn't it, Mr. McCaffrey, that around the 1979 time period there became known to the NRC, as well as to the industry, that there were some substantial problems with the March 2 containment; isn't that correct?

A The March 2 containment issue was identified a number of years prior to 1979.

Q Had those problems or difficulties relating to the March 2 containment been resolved as of 1979?

A No, they had not.

Q Now, you state in the next portion of -- let me ask another question first.

Did the NRC Staff tell you during this time

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period, Mr. McCaffrey, that they were holding LILCO to whatever it required of LILCO on the steam by-pass issue? Let's continue to discuss that.

A Is that complete --

Q No. Even though they were not holding other plants to that standard? Did the Staff tell you that?

A I don't recall that discussion specifically on that point. No.

Q Did the Staff ever explain to you why it was requiring of LILCO whatever it required of LILCO with respect to that issue?

A Not in the course of discussing that issue. As I said already, the point is -- and I have discussed it with NRC personnel in that time frame and subsequently -- that the intervention on Shoreham affected the entire process.

Q But you are not saying that with respect to that one issue that we have been discussing that the Staff indicated to you that they were -- that the Staff indicated to you any reason that they were requiring of LILCO what they did on that issue?

A I don't recall.

Q I take it, though, that it is your understanding, or your belief, that the Staff didn't have any kind of a legitimate reason to hold LILCO to those requirements; is

that right?

JUDGE MILLER: You are characterizing again.

The reasons that he has described could be perfectly

legitimate to the Staff's point of view. It might or might

not be. You are putting one interpretation upon what the

witness has said.

MS. LETSCHE: Well, I certainly didn't mean to.

JUDGE MILLER: Well, you used the word "legitimate" and that has certain unpleasant connotations.

MS. LETSCHE: Well, I think Mr. McCaffrey has certainly demonstrated that he is capable of responding if he disagrees with a statement in the question.

JUDGE MILLER: He is capable, but are you capable of asking a question which does not contain this characterization?

That's really the issue at the moment.

BY MS. LETSCHE: (Continuing)

Q Mr. McCaffrey, I take it that it's your testimony that on the steam by-pass issue, the Staff did not explain to LILCO the reason it held LILCO to the standards that it did, which in your view was without technical justification; am I right?

MR. EARLEY: Asked and answered. I think the witness --

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JUDGE MILLER: Yes, but we will give her one more time.

WITNESS MC CAFFREY: The answer is, we had a technical issue here with two opposing technical schools of thought. The Staff had their position based upon their technical assessment. We had our view based upon our technical assessments.

We continued to object. We continued to believe both that we were in compliance with the regulations. The Staff simply didn't adopt that position.

What I have maintained is the intervention atmosphere contributes to the Staff's lack of willingness to accept an Applicant's different technical arguments in cases.

BY MS. LETSCHE: (Continuing)

Q Now, you state that these standards to which LILCO was held, or the standard on the steam by-pass issue was different than that applied to other plants.

Are you referring there to -- well, what other plants are you referring to in that portion of your testimony, Mr. McCaffrey?

(Pause.)

A I was not aware of other plants that had the type of an argument that LILCO came in with and, therefore, what I'm saying here is I'm assuming that the other plants

followed strictly the Staff's position on this matter.

Q So, you do not know that other plants were held by the Staff to a different standard than was LILCO, right?

A On this particular example that we have been talking about? I'm not certain, that's correct.

Now, I asked you if you had any other examples and you weren't able to give me any. Have you thought of any others?

A No, I haven't.

Q Now, you go on to say that -- on the top of Page 19, that the Staff in your opinion would require more of LILCO than had been judged acceptable for other plants.

And I'm quoting, "All ofthis ultimately contributed to delay in issuance of the SER."

When was the SER issued, Mr. McCaffrey?

A The SER was issued in April of 1981.

Q And when, in your opinion, should it have been issued?

A LILCO was in the process of working feverishly with the Staff during the period of 1978 to 1979 to issue the safety evaluation report.

On numerous occasions we met with NRC management, with our counsel, to urge the Staff to complete the review process, to issue the SER, because the SER was the trigger

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to the ASLB proceedings. We were on notice that those proceedings would be lengthy and, therefore, it was in our best interest to getting the plant on line as soon as possible that we begin the litigation so it could be ended as soon as possible.

The SER was the key document. The SER had to issue before the case could proceed. So, we were working heavily in the '78-'79 time frame with the Staff to get that out.

My point here is that that SER, I believe, could have issued prior to the Three Mile Island incident in early 1979 or late '78 had it not been for the effect of the intervention process.

Q Now, that's your personal opinion; is that correct?

A Yes.

Q Is it your belief that the Staff had available to it in 1979, prior to the TMI accident in 1979, all the information it had requested from LILCO that was necessary to enable it to issue the SER?

A In order to issue an SER, the Staff doesn't require all the information necessary to produce that document. What the Staff does is, when they get the status of the safety review down to a manageable level of outstanding technical issues, they issue the SER. And the SER has in

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front of it, Section 1.7, a section that lists the outstanding remaining items that have to be finalized. So, you don't wait until a hundred percent of it is done.

I believe the Staff had sufficient information in the late '78, very early '79 time period to issue a safety evaluation report. Yes.

Q Now, setting aside the TMI related items that came up after the TMI accident obviously, did the Staff ever indicate to LILCO in late 1978 that it was satisfied with the submittals made to date by LILCO on the issues the Staff was then reviewing?

A The Staff never issues per se a statement to the Applicant, we are satisfied with what we got. What you have is a process where you get questions. You send in answers and someday you get questions back. And you answer the questions.

Unless you get questions back, you assume the review process is proceeding smoothly. So, what was going on in the '78, early '79 time frame was a process on a day-by-day basis where the licensing manager, myself, and the NRC project manager would be exchanging lists of outstanding issues, who's got the ball, who is going to submit what and what date so we can close the remaining issues.

That's the process of completing the final stages

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of the staff review.

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Now, I would like to see if we can shorten this a little bit, Mr. McCaffrey. Maybe you can answer my question yes or no.

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Isn't it true that when the April 1981 SER was issued there were sixty-one open items separate and apart from TMI related items?

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A No.

"Outstanding Issues."

How many were there?

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I believe the -- I don't have the document in front of me. But what I believe is the sixty-one count includes the item encompassing the TMI items.

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So there were sixty, then; is that correct? JUDGE MILLER: I think the witness is entitled

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to see what you are interrogating on.

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MS. LETSCHE: Let me hand the witness my copy of the April 1931 Safety Evaluation Report, and in particular

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to help you, Mr. McCaffrey, I would like to direct your

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attention to Jection 1.7 which you mentioned, entitled

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(The witness is handed the document.)

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BY MS. LETSCHE: (Continuing)

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And after you have had a chance to look at that section, would you agree with me that there were --

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JUDGE MILLER: Let him look at it first.

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(The witness is looking at document.)

WITNESS MC CAFFREY: I've read the document.

BY MS. LETSCHE: (Continuing)

Q Now, would you agree with me, Mr. McCaffrey, looking at Section 1.7 in that April 1981 SER that at the time that was issued there were sixty outstanding open items, setting aside those related to TMI?

A Yes.

Now, I take it that it's your opinion that despite the fact that as of 1981 there were still sixty outstanding items in the Staff's view that the Staff none-theless should have issued a safety evaluation report back in 1978, at least a year and a half earlier than it did; is that right?

A That's correct. It's my understanding from speaking with NRC management that their goal is to typically get the number of outstanding items down in the range of fifty or so, sixty items, and then they are satisfied to issue the SER.

- Q And it's your --
- A What you don't --
- Q Excuse me, Mr. McCaffrey, let me ask the question before you answer.

It's your testimony that as of 1978, the status of open items was the same as it was in April 1981 when the

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SER was issued; is that right?

A Yes. I believe that was the case. And the point I had before, which you don't see here, is the generation of additional Staff questions for issues that arose between the late 1978 time and April of 1981. And what was going on was a process of closing many, many items and, as in any staff, review new issues that would emerge. So, it's tough to relate these sixty to what sixty or so may have existed back in late 1978.

Q Well, is it your testimony, Mr. McCaffrey, that
the process that went on in the interim between 1978, when
you believe the SER should have been issued, and April 1981,
when it actually was, that what went on during that regulatory
process was without technical justification by the Staff?

(Pause.)

A What I'm saying is the Staff review process on these issues continue to be effected by the intervention process, and the burden of proof to LILCO was therefor that much higher and it was more difficult for us to finally wrap up a given issue and close it out with the Staff.

Q You have said that several times now, Mr. McCaffrey, but could you try to answer my question.

My question was, is it your opinion that what happered during that time period, 1978, when you believe

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the SER should have been issued, and April 1981 when it actually was issued, that the activities of the Staff during the course of that time period and that regulatory process were without technical justification?

Can you answer that yes or no?

A No, I cannot.

JUDGE MILLER: I think what you are not recognizing, counsel, as the witness has testified several times he regards the imposition of a higher standard or burden on these matters upon LILCO than others, as he views it, would in and of itself be without technical justification.

Now, that's what you two are arguing about. You are never going to meet because you are going to get the same answers to the same questions.

MS. LETSCHE: Well, Judge Miller, I think I'm on a separate issue right now, which is the issuance or the timing of the issuance of the SER.

BY MS. LETSCHE: (Continuing)

And I take it from your last answer, Ms. McCaffrey, that it is not LILCO's contention that the Staff activities between 1978 and 1981 were without technical justification; is that right?

MR. EARLEY: Judge Miller, I object. The last question was whether he could answer yes or no. not what his opinion was. And he said no, he couldn't answer yes or

no. Now, if she wants to go on and ask the next question, she can do that.

MS. LETSCHE: Well, I just did.

JUDGE MILLER: The question is being asked and he is not being restricted to yes or no.

MR. EARLEY: I think she was characterizing his prior testimony. That's what I was objecting to.

WIT NESS MC CAFFREY: Could I have the question again?

MS. LETCHE: Could I have that read back, please?

JUDGE MILLER: No. It takes -- well, under this system, you can rephrase it.

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Q Is it your testimony, Mr. McCaffrey, that the activities of the Staff during the period 1978 when you believe the SER should have been issued in April 1981 when it was issued, were technically justified?

A Some yes, some no.

Q Why don't you identify for me the ones that you believe were not technically justified?

A In large part on these items, I can't do that.

One that is specifically listed which we have been talking at length about is steam bypass. That is listed as one of these items. Just give me a moment, and I will give you the reference.

This will be Item 26, page 1-8, steam suppression pool bypass issue.

JUDGE MILLER: Pull that microphone a little closer, would you please?

WITNESS McCAFFREY: This would be item 26,
Suppression pool bypass, would be one example. I can't go
down and decide which ones the staff didn't have a technical
basis on.

BY MS. LETSCHE: (Continuing)

During the --

WITNESS McCAFFREY: I would like to add one more example since you are pressing me for it. Item 25, RCIC, RCIC.

JUDGE MILLER: I can't hear you.

Isolation Cooling System. This was an issue having to do with switchover of the RCIC pump from the condensate storage tank which is outside the reactor building, to the suppression pool, which is in the primary containment. The issue here is about whether the plant should have an automatic switch-over feature, where when the condensate storage tank would get to some level where the RCIC System has been used for some accident mitigation, that when it gets down to a given low level that it automatically switch over rather than permitting it to be done through operator action with suitable alarms in the control room.

We maintain that there was adequate time, an adequate basis, adequate operator training to permit the continuation of a manual switchover of the point of suction from the condensate storage tank to the suppression pool, rather than making it an automatic system.

There is another point where we disagreed.

BY MS. LETSCHE: (Continuing)

Q Did LILCO object to the Staff's handling of this RCIC issue you just described during that time period between 1978 and 1981, when the SCR was issued?

A Yes.

Who objected on behalf of the Company?

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I did, among others. 1 A 2 And who did you file your objection with? 3 Our position was well documented in letters to the Commission. 5 0 And --There was the subject of meetings in Bethesda. 6 What the Staff personnel -- just prior to the period of 7 issuance of the safety evaluation report in April of 1981, 8 the Company took up residence in Bethesda to work with the 9 Staff on a daily basis to provide this interaction on the 10 remaining technical issues to try to close them out. 11 12 So, this would have been the subject of discussions 13 at that point in time at least, and subsequently to it as 14 well. 15 Focusing on the RCIC issue which is what I am asking you about right now, did the Staff agree with LILCO 16 that its activities were without technical justification 17 during this time period as a result of your objection? 18 19 I guess they didn't agree, because they required 20 us to put in an automoatic switchover system. 21 And did LILCO also object during this period to 22 the Staff's handling of the steam bypass issue? 23 The answer is yes. I just can't recall when we 24 finally gave up our opposition to it.

But you gave up because the Staff was not changing

1 its mind, isn't that right? A Actually, when one knocks one's head against 2 the wall long enough, you back off. 3 Now, do you know whether the RCIC issue that you just mentioned was the subject of an Intervener contention 5 during the period 1976 to 1979? 6 '76 to '79? A 7 0 Yes. I doubt it. Q Now, you mention at the top of page 20, that 10 Suffolk County and other Interveners filed contentions on 11 hundreds of issues. 12 And then you talk about discovery and responses 13 to those contentions that were prepared by LILCO. 14 Now, these contentions that you are referencing 15 here were filed by the Interveners in the licensing proceeding, 16 isn't that correct? 17 That is correct. 19 And they were filed pursuant to the regulations 0 that govern the conduct of those proceedings, weren't they? 20 21 I believe so. And that proceeding was being conducted, presided 22 over by an Atomic Safety and Licensing Board, isn't that 23 right? 24

That is correct.

Q Now, these hundreds of contentions that you discuss at the top of page 20 were admitted for purposes of litigation by then ten presiding Atomic Safety and

Licensing Board, isn't that right?

A In the period 1977, roughly, when the County and the Shoreham Opponents Coalition were active interveners, there were numerous contentions filed in the case. Through the course of discovery, negotiations, motions, et cetera, various contentions were striken, various contentions were removed by the Interveners. Various contentions were consolidated for purposes of litigation.

Decause maybe we were misunderstanding each other. I am referring to your testimony in the top paragraph on page 20, where you reference in the first sentence contentions on hundreds of issues, and then you discuss the response by LILCO to document requests and interrogatories, responses to the contentions, and the development of materials related to motions for summary dispostion.

Now, isn't it true that the contentions as to which there was this kind of formal discovery conducted, and as to which LILCO filed or intended to file motions for summary dispostion, that those contentions had been admitted for litigation by the then presiding Atomic Safety and Licensing Board?

A I am not sure which contentions you are referring to. When I speak to hundreds of contentions, I am speaking to contentions including the sub-parts, which become hundreds of issues to be litigated. That is what I mean by hundreds of contentions.

Q Well, what I am curious about here, Mr. McCaffrey, is not what I understand to be hundreds of contentions. I am talking about your statement here which says: The Interveners filed contentions on hundreds of issues.

I am not really concerned with the numbers of contentions. My question is: The contentions hat you are discussing, formal discovery concerning, and summary disposition motions concerning, were admitted for litigation by the then presiding Atomic Safety and Licensing Board, isn't that true?

A That is correct.

Now, are you suggesting that the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board improperly admitted those contentions for litigation?

A No, I don't think they improperly admitted them.

I would maintain that the amount of leeway that the Board

granted the Interveners was pretty wide in permitting a

contention to be admitted, but it complied with the rules,

I suppose.

Q LILCO didn't appeal or object to the admission of

those contentions, did it?

MR. EARLEY: Objection. I think we are asking the witness about what legal steps LILCO took. I will remind counsel that interlocatory appeals of contentions that are admitted are not permitted by the regulations.

I don't see the point of going into this particular -- whether LILCO tried to circumvent the NRCs regulations.

JUDGE MILLER: Well, I think we will sustain the objection. The matter has been covered . I think there is enough on the record. Objection is sustained.

BY MS. LETSCHE: (Continuing)

Q Mr. McCaffrey, the contentions that you were discussing here were in the health and safety portion of the hearings, is that correct? They were on health and safety issues?

A No, not necessarily.

Q Did they also cover environmental issues?

A Yes.

Q There has been a partial, initial decision rendered on a large number of the health and safety and environmental issues in this case, isn't that correct?

A I don't recall that the partial, initial decision rendered an opinion on the environmental issues. They were all dismissed through the summary disposition and Board question process, and never got to litigation.

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So, the partial, initial decision that came out in September of 1983 addressed the safety issues, and it was a Board decision on the various safety issues that were litigated.

Now, after that partial initial decision on the health and safety issues care in 1983, did LTLCO appeal the decisions to admit any of the contentions in that hearing?

MR. EARLEY: Objection. I believe the NRC -- again, she is asking about things that are not provided for in the NRC's regulations, since LILCO had won on the substantive issues, I don't believe they are permitted to appeal whether the contention was admitted.

JUDGE MILLER: Sustained.

BY MS. LETSCHE: (Continuing)

Q Mr. McCaffrey, on page 20, in the paragraph beginning: The period from 1979 to 1980 -- 1981, I am sorry. You reference in the last sentence there that this period also saw the development of new contentions filed by SOC, which Shoreham Opponents Coalition, correct, and Suffolk County, on matters related to Three Mile Island.

Do you see that sentence there?

A Yes, I do.

Q Now, isn't it true that the TMI action plan which was issued subsequent to the Three Mile Island

accident, identified several issues in matters that needed
to be evaluated by the NRC staff as a result of the lessons
learned from the Three Mile Island accident?

A Which document are you referring to? Do you

A Which document are you referring to? Do you have a NUREG number, perhaps?

Q No, I don't have it here with me. I am referring to the TMI Action Plan. Are you not familiar with that document, NUREG 0737.

A I am familiar with NUREG 0737.

Q And didn't that document identify a large number of issues and matters to be evaluated by the NRC Staff as a result of lessons learned from the Three Mile Island accident?

A Yes.

Q You are not suggesting, are you, that the contentions that were filed on matters related to the Three Mile Island accident were improperly admitted by the licensing board that was sitting at the time those contentions were submitted, are you?

A No.

Q Now, at the bottom of page 21 of your testimony, you referenced massive formal discovery efforts, and you talk about that subject again, continuing over to page 22.

Now, it is true, is it not, that the discovery that took place in 1982, and we will talk about the first

half of 1982, was conducted pursuant to an Order by the then sitting ASLB governing the conduct of that discovery?

A That is correct.

Q You are not suggesting, are you, that the discovery that was conducted during that time was not conducted in accordance with the NRC regulations, are you?

A No. What I am trying to show here is merely to put in perspective the level of intervention in the case, that discovery while it may have been founded in regulatory practice was, nonetheless, extensive, massive, was a heavy burden to the Company. We produced thousands upon thousands of documents. That is the point of the testimony.

Q Yes. Now, Mr. McCaffrey, I think your testimony makes that point. My question is this: Did LILCO object at the time to the -- I believe your word, and I don't mean to characterize -- but my recollection is that it was massive discovery that took place at that point.

Did LILCO object at the time to that discovery?

Do you know?

Yes, and we object frequently.

Q And were your objections sustained by the licensing board?

A Sometimes yes; sometimes, no.

Q But in any event, you used the regulatory process

and the rules that governed the conduct of that process to protect your rights in that hearing -- I mean that discovery process, isn't that right?

A That is correct.

Atomic Safety Licensing Board which ruled on the various objections that were made by LILCO during this discovery process erred or somehow improperly ruled on those objections, are you?

A No. I simply maintain that they have provided the Interveners tremendous leeway.

Q Are you suggesting that the provision of leeway, as you term it, by the licensing board is in violation of the NRC's regulations?

A No.

Q Are you suggesting that that provison of leeway is in any way improper?

A No. What I will maintain is that just as the NRC Staff has been affected by the intervention process, so has the Board, and the Board wanted to make every effort to assure that the Interveners were provided every possible avenue to create their case.

- Q And is it your opinion that that is wrong?
- A No. It is simply burdensome to LILCO.
- Q And I take it that your --

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End 17. Mary fols.

A And in addition, extends the litigation process.

Q I take it, Mr. McCaffrey, that your opinion concerning the reasons that the ASLB acted and ruled as it did on LILCO's objections to the discovery process is just that, it is your opinion. You don't have any other information upon which to base that opinion, do you?

A No. It is my opinion.

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Q In other words, no members of any ASLB's have told you why it is they ruled the way they did on LILCO's objections, have they?

JUDGE MILLER: Now isn't that kind of a silly question?

MS. LETSCHE: I think it is an appropriate question in light of this witness' testimony.

JUDGE MILLER: I think it is inappropriate and I strike it, and I direct counsel to stop making remarks of that kind which do have some implications regarding the members of the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board, this and others.

MS. LETSCHE: Judge Miller ---

JUDGE MILLER: If you want to be heard on that in chambers, you may be heard, but I am not going to have any innuendoes flown here now, counsel.

MS. LETSCHE: Judge Miller, if I might, the question was requesting the basis for Mr. McCaffrey's opinion, and certainly no innuendo was included.

JUDGE MILLER: It was asking whether or not any member of the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board had indicated to him why it acted improperly.

MS. LETSCHE: I beg to differ. I don't think that was my question. My question was ---

JUDGE MILLER: You may differ, but the record

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will show.

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You are directed to proceed now and to desist from this line of questioning.

BY MS. LETSCHE:

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Mr. McCaffrey, you particular reference on page 22 a request for quality assurance documents. Do you see

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And you discuss that as an example, I believe, of the county having, to use your words, "used LILCO's

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that reference? A Yes.

filing of testimony as a pretext for additional document requests." JUDGE MILLER: You left out the routinely part

up above it. "The County has routinely used LILCO's filing of testimony as a pretext for additional document requests" is the entire sentence.

MS. LETSCHE: That is correct. I started my quotation with the word "used."

> JUDGE MILLER: Well, I backed it up a little. Proceed.

BY MS. LETSCHE:

Mr. McCaffrey, is it your testimony that the county's request for documents following the filing of testimony by LILCO is not permitted by the NRC's regulations?

A No. Sim 18-3

Q And I take it it is not your testimony either that the ASLB's rulings in granting the county's request for documents following the filing of testimony by LILCO is not in violation of the NRC's regulations; is that right?

A That is correct.

Q And isn't it true that this particular request that you reference here for quality assurance documents in fact was in large part either acceded to by LILCO or granted by the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board?

A The purpose of referring to the transcript pages here I have read ---

MS. LETSCHE: Excuse me.

Judge Miller, I wonder if the witness could be directed to answer my question?

JUDGE MILLER: Well, he is. He apparently is trying to answer you because he is pointing out to you a portion, as I understand it, the transcript.

THE WITNESS: What I wanted to point out is

the transcript pages which are cited there which I have

read provide the company's arguments as to why we opposed

the discovery request and indeed provide the resolution

of the outcome of the documents that had to be handed over

subsequent to the county's request for additional documents

and it is fully contained in those pages. That is my point.

BY MS. LETSCHE:

Q My question, Mr. McCaffrey, is or was isn't it true that the requests that are discussed in those transcript pages you cite were largely either acceded to by LILCO or granted by the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board?

A I don't recall the exact box score. As I recall from my reading of it, the company agreed to produce certain documents and the Board directed certain documents to be produced. I don't recall the exact box score.

Q Now isn't it also true, Mr. McCaffrey, that LILCO routinely uses Suffolk County's filing of testimony as a pretext for additional document requests?

A No, I don't believe so. Generally what I have found over the years, Judge Miller, is that when one gets contentions they are broad and they are general and one generally doesn't know what the core of the intervenor's contention is. And that when one only gets down to the testimony does on really see what the facts are that support it.

So very often we have to then figure out the case based upon the testimony that finally comes in.

Q It is true, is it not, Mr. McCaffrey, that LILCO has on many occasions during this licensing proceeding in which you have been involved for many years, as I understand it, that on many occasions LILCO has requested documents

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following its receipt of testimony by Suffolk County?

Can you answer that yes or no for me?

A No.

Q You are unable to answer that question?

A As to yes or no.

JUDGE MILLER: He is unable to answer yes or no to your question ---

MS. LETSCHE: I was about to finish my sentence, Judge Miller.

JUDGE MILLER: Well, you may be about to finish it or not, but he has already said "No" when you asked him if he could answer it yes or no. Now that should end that question.

BY MS. LETSCHE:

Q Mr. McCaffrey, in your opinion, when LILCO requests documents following the receipt of testimony filed by another party in the proceeding, that is a proper request on the part of LILCO, isn't it?

A I would imagine if we had not been provided with the facts supporting the testimony prior to the receipt of testimony it would be appropriate to ask for the facts afterwards.

Q Now you are not saying, are you, that if the County were in the same position that it needed documents containing facts that it had not been provided before, that

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its request for such documents would not also be a proper action?

A With that qualifier, it could be indeed proper. However, my view is that LILCO has always been aboveboard in responding to discovery and we have provided some much information that the county should have been in large part fully on notice as to the facts. Therefore, when our testimony finally came in, they should have been little need to ask for additional documents.

Q Now that is your opinion of what the county should or should not have done in the past; isn't that right? That is your personal opinion?

JUDGE MILLER: Well, that is his opinion, whether it is personal or professional.

Why do you tediously keep saying is that what you said, did you say it, is that your personal opinion? You are making this unnecessarily drawn out.

Why don't you just proceed along and ask the information that you think you need for cross-examination and not get involved in fencing.

BY MS. LETSCHE:

Q Mr. McCaffrey, the last statement that you made in answer to my prior question concerning what the county should or should not do, is your opinion; isn't that correct?

A Yes. Sim 18-7

Q Now, Mr. McCaffrey, I would like to go back for a minute, if I could, to the area of your testimony back on pages 18 and 19 that we discussed concerning LILCO's belief that without technical justification LILCO was consistently hold by the staff to a different standard than other plants. That is your testimony on page 18.

JUDGE MILLER: Now don't be repetitious. We covered this interminably and we don't want to have reduntant or repetitious questions and answers and so forth.

MS. LETSCHE: I don't intend to do that, Judge Miller.

JUDGE MILLER: Well, you have gone back to that same question this must be the 12th time with the same statement contained in there, the different standard.

MS. LETSCHE: I haven't asked a question yet,

Judge Miller. If you would permit me to ask it, you migh'.

find out that in fact I am not going to repeat.

JUDGE MILLER: I would like to find out that when you preface your questions by a statement and the same statement has been repeated 12 times, that gets repetitious.

Now if you insist on asking a wind-up question like at a Presidential press conference, ask something else and get some other quotation to give it a little variety at least.

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Now proceed and let's not be repetitious.

MS. LETSCHE: I would like to have marked as Suffolk County Exhibit LP-19 a document entitled "SALP NRR Performance Evaluation," a two-page document.

JUDGE MILLER: It may be marked.

(The document referred to was marked Suffolk County Exhibit LP-19 for identification.)

BY MS. LETSCHE:

Q Now, Mr. McCaffrey, in your position with LILCO during the period 1980 and 1981 you were involved in meetings involving the NRC and LILCO on regulatory matters; isn't that correct?

- A That is correct.
- Q And during that period did you participate in meetings related to the systematic assessment of licensee performance program referred to as the SALP program I believe?
 - A Meetings with whom?
 - Q With the NRC staff?
 - A Yes.
- Q And I believe you stated earlier that during the period of time of 1976 to 1981 that you personally participated in several meetings with the NRC staff members concerning their review of the Shoreham plant or the standards

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to which they were holding LILCO in the course of that review; isn't that right?

A I didn't call a meeting strictly to talk about standards. We had meetings, numerous meetings, and sometimes we talked about the staff review on a given issue.

Q All right. Now Jerry Wilson was the NRC Project Manager during the period of 1980 to 1981; isn't that correct?

I believe that is correct.

Now you are familiar with this document which has been marked as Suffolk County Exhibit LP-19, aren't you, Mr. McCaffrey?

I am familiar with the SALP report. I haven't had a chance to look through these two pages yet.

MS. LETSCHE: Well why don't you take a look at them for me.

(Pause while the witness reviews the document.) THE WITNESS: I am ready. But certainly this document is only a portion of the complete SALP report.

BY MS. LETSCHE:

Q All right. But you are familiar with this document, aren't you, Mr. McCaffrey?

Yes.

Q And this document sets forth, does it not, the NRR performance evaluation in a summary fashion prepared

Sim 18-10

by Mr. Wilson, the Project Manager for the appraisal period July 1, 1980 to June 30, 1981 for LILCO with respect to the Shoreham plant?

A It addresses that period.

Q Now isn't it true that in this staff evaluation the staff stated that LILCO's responses and submittals are below average. "The FSAR and amendments provide insufficient information to provide a clear understanding of plant design. The applicant's answers to generic letters and requests for additional information are usually not responsive to staff concerns."

That was the statement made by Mr. Wilson in this evaluation; isn't that true?

A That is apparently what he said.

Q And in addition to that, also rating the performance of LILCO during this time period in paragraph (b)

Mr. Wilson states, does he not, that "During the latter portion of this appraisal period the applicant put in a great deal of effort in responding to open items in the Shoreham SER and the responses usually met our time schedules. However, the applicant's responses were frequently inadequate. Therefore, each open item required several meetings, phone conversations and letters to achieve resolution."

That was Mr. Wilson's statement in this document, wasn't it?

Sim 18-11

A That is his document and we disagree.

Q Now in addition, Mr. Wilson noted in paragraph

(e) in which he is discussing the conduct of meetings with

NRR that "The applicant takes an active role in meetings

although they are frequently recalcitrant," isn't that

correct, that is what Mr. Wilson states?

A Yes, and I believe I can explain the meaning of that and the previous comments.

Q Well, perhaps you can do that when your counsel asks you on redirect.

Mr. McCaffrey, it is also true, is it not, that
Mr. Wilson stated with respect to long-standing open items,
and I quote, "The applicant had many long-standing open
items throughout this appraisal period. Because the applicant
had not neared completion of construction, they opposed
many staff positions in the hope that the staff would back
off."?

A That is what it says.

Q In addition, with respect to specific issues, LILCO's performance on specific issues, Mr. Wilson stated, did he not, that "The applicant has not kept the FSAR up to date and representative of the actual plant. There is poor control of construction activities resulting in every-increasing discrepancies between the plant, the design and the FSAR. The applicant continues to generate E&DCRs on

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the construction of the Shoreham facility which now total 35,000. This is causing the potential for an ever-widening gap between the actual plant and the analyzed and approved design. I doubt that either Stone and Webster or LILCO fully understand the capability of the facility with such a large discrepancy beteen the plant and the A/E approved design."

Mr. Wilson included that in his evaluation also, didn't he?

MR. EARLEY: Judge Miller, if I may object here.

The issue of E&DCRs was litigated before the Atomic Safety
and Licensing Board, Judge Brenner.

This is only a piece of that litigation. The Board ultimately found that the program with respect to E&DCRs was acceptable and adequate.

I think if we get into this here, this particular piece taken out of context, I think it is unnecessary because then it necessitates getting into that whole litigation again.

JUDGE MILLER: Well, you will be given a reasonable opportunity. Overruled.

It's a little late anyway. It has already been read into the record.

BY MS. LETSCHE: (Continuing)

Q Mr. Wilson made that statement in his evaluation, did he not, Mr. McCaffrey?

A He apparently made that statement in his evaluation and, as I said, I have an opinion but I guess I won't be permitted to respond at this point.

Q Finally, in evaluating notable strengths and weaknesses, Mr. Wilson stated, did he not, "This is an active and technically knowledgeable Applicant; however, they lack BWR operating experience and they are frequently recalcitrant."

A Those are in the document.

Now, is it your testimony, Mr. McCaffrey, that Mr. Wilson never expressed the opinions that are set forth in this document that we have just been discussing to LILCO during this time period up to June 30, 1981 or thereafter?

Can you answer that question yes or no?

A Yes. The question was that he made these statements. I believe he made these statements. I don't see the relevance to good faith effort. Nonetheless, those

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statements are there.

MS. LETSCHE: Judge Miller, I don't know if you intend to continue further today. This is a logical point for me to break in my cross-examination. I note it's a little after 5 and --

JUDGE MILLER: We will take a ten minute break.

I want to finish this witness today. We will take a
ten minute break.

(Whereupon, the hearing is recessed at 4:58 p.m., to reconvene at 5:10 p.m., this same day.)

JUDGE MILLER: You may proceed.

MS. LETSCHE: Judge Miller, I would like at this time to renew my motion to strike and be permitted to explain the grounds for my motion.

JUDGE MILLER: Are you completely finished with your cross-examination of this segment?

MS. LETSCHE: No, Judge Miller, I have not. But I would like to --

JUDGE MILLER: Well, we have asked you to complete your cross-examination which is, by leave, out of order for reasons advanced, complete that and then we will permit you to make all the motions you wish.

But we want to have the cross-examination and the redirect and whatever completed. We will then entertain whatever motions you care to make.

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MS. LETSCHE: I understand the Board's ruling.

If I might make one statement --

JUDGE MILLER: Well, if you understand it, it's clear. You are directed to proceed with cross-examination or else terminate it. That's crystal clear.

MS. LETSCHE: And the Board is telling me that I may not state the basis for my motion to strike at this time; is that correct?

JUDGE MILLER: At this time, as we told you before, we let you go out of order on cross. Now, we want to have this witness' cross-examination and everything concluded at which time you will be permitted to argue as fully as you want whatever motions you wish.

MS. LETSCHE: All right. The point I wanted to make is that the cross-examination --

JUDGE MILLER: Proceed.

MS. LETSCHE: -- will be lengthy --

JUDGE MILLER: Now, you are getting contumacious, young lady. I told you to proceed. I don't want any more argument. I want you either to ask this witness whatever questions you have on cross, or you terminate it or I will terminate it. Now, proceed.

MS. LETSCHE: I will proceed, Judge Miller I would like --

JUDGE MILLER: Now, I don't want any argument --

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you.

MS. LETSCHE: -- to object to your referring to me as young lady on this record.

JUDGE MILLER: Well, I will strike the young lady. If you regard that as offensive, I will strike the young lady. What do you wish me to call you? I will do anything that you want on that.

How do you wish to be designated, counsel?

MS. LETSCHE: Counsel is perfectly fine, thank

JUDGE MILLER: All right. Then, I will address you as counsel.

Now, proceed, counsel, with no more arguments and no more demonstrations.

BY MS. LETSCHE: (Continuing)

Q Mr. McCaffrey, I would like to direct your attention to your testimony on Page 26. You state at the top of that page that the County has attempted to litigate the safety of Shoreham in other arenas. And you discuss the Marburger Commission appointed by Governor Cuomo.

Could you explain to me, Mr. McCaffrey, the relationship between the -- what happened at the Marburger Commission hearings and the LILCO request for an exemption from compliance with CDC-17?

A What I'm trying to demonstrate here in support of LILCO's application for an exemption from GDC-17 are

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some of the other factors that are contributed to the drain upon LILCO's resources over the years. And that is, in the Governor's Shoreham Commission, as it was termed, we saw the County routinely attending the sessions, providing testimony before the Commission on some of the very same matters that they were litigating before the Brenner Board, which ultimately came out, of course, in the partial initial decision.

A classic example would be trying to present the same case essentially on quality assurance, quality assurance allegations at the plant, to try to have another arena hear the same thing.

The problem for the Company was that we had to take the same resources, key managers, Director of Office of Nuclear, for instance, Managers of Quality Assurance, senior plant management personnel, and devote those people to defending the Company's position in yet another arena. So, it was a continuing and additional drain upon the Company's resources on many of the same subjects that we saw in the ASLB proceedings.

Now, Mr. McCaffrey, did the Marburger Commission hearings have anything to do with oneite or offsite power at the Shoreham Nuclear Power Plant?

A No.

And they didn't have anything to do, did they.

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with the exigent circumstances that may or may not justify an exemption from regulatory requirements by LILCO?

MR. EARLEY: Objection. She is asking the witness to give a legal conclusion that I'm sure we will argue when she renews her motion.

JUDGE MILLER: Well, I'm sure it will be the subject of argument. I don't know whether it's within the witness' competency or not. He will have to tell me that.

WITNESS MC CAFFREY: I believe it is. I think it is another demonstration of those circumstances, and Footnote 3 to the Commission's Order of May 16th defines what they mean by the exigent circumstances.

And that is hardships, good faith efforts, public interest, et cetera. In support of my testimony on the effect of intervention, what I'm saying here is here is the same intervenors working the same issues in another related proceeding that drains the Company's resources.

And I think that is a contributory factor to the good faith efforts that LILCO has made over the years to continue to demonstrate and defend the safety of this plant before whatever arena we are called to defend it.

BY MS. LETSCHE: (Continuing)

Q Mr. McCaffrey, it's true, is it not, that those

Marburger Commission hearings all took place back in 1983?

Isn't that correct?

- That's correct.
- And whatever went on during that time period -strike that.

In 1983, there was no suggestion by LILCO that it had need of an exemption from Commission regulations in order to operate the plant, was there?

A No.

And the fact that LILCO now seeks such an exemption does not change anything that happened during those Marburger Commission hearings, does it?

The exemption request doesn't change what happened. What happened does bear upon the exemption.

And I take it from your testimony that the mere occurrence of those Marburger Commission hearings is one reason that, in your opinion, LILCO should be granted an exemption from the requirement of CDC-17; is that right?

- It's one contributing factor to our position.
- Now, you attended many of those hearings, did you not?
 - A Almost all.
 - And I take it that you are familiar with the

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reason that that Commission was created by Governor Cuomo?

A I'm not sure I recall his exact reason.

Q Have you reviewed the report of that panel which it issued at the conclusion of its hearing?

A Yes.

Q And did you -- strike that.

I take it that your testimony in this portion of the page, Page 26, is based upon your understanding and personal involvement in those Marburger Commission hearings; is that right?

A I had the corporate responsibility to provide the technical aspects of the Company's position before the Marburger Commission and, therefore, any documents, any testimony, any presentations made before the Commission on matters of health and safety were coordinated and managed and prepared under my supervision and direction.

MS. LETSCHE: I would like to have marked as Suffolk County Exhibit LP-20 a document which is being passed out, which consists of four portions of a document entitled, "Report of the New York State Fact Finding Panel on the Shoreham Nuclear Power Facility," December 1983.

And I will describe for the record what the portions are that have been included in this exhibit. First is the cover page from that report. Second is the covering

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end #19 25 Joe flws letter by John H. Marburger, the Chairman of the Shoreham Commission to Governor Mario M. Cuomo, which is the first document appearing in the final report.

The second section is the introduction to that report which begins on Page 1 and runs through Page 4 in the exhibit.

The third is the section entitled "General Conclusions" which is headed Roman Numeral IV, begins on Page 35 and runs to Page 37 of the report.

And finally -- no, not finally. Then, Appendix 7, Part A, which runs from Pages 7-1 through 7-3, which is entitled "Appearance List" and identified on the cover page for Appendix 7 as appearances before the panel.

Finally is Appendix 8, headed "Catalog of Official Documents, Shoreham Commission" which runs from Pages 8-1 through Page 8-19.

JUDGE MILLER: It may be so marked.

(The document referred to is marked Suffolk County LP Exhibit 20 for identification.)

BY MS. LETSCHE: (Continuing)

Q Now, Mr. McCaffrey, do you recognize the portions of the report of the New York State Fact Finding Panel on the Shoreham Nuclear Power Facility that are included in what has been marked as Suffolk County Exhibit 20?

A I recognize them as exactly that. Portions

-- selected portions of the report. I note that many other
pertinent sections are missing.

Q Now, I take it in your review of the report, that you reviewed the sections that are included in this exhibit, is that right?

A I haven't paged through this document in detail that you have just given me. When the report came out, I read the entire report.

Q I would like you to turn to the fourth page of the exhibit, which is the introduction section, and the page number on the bottom is 1.

A Page 1, introduction?

Q Yes. Okay? Now, do you see the discussion, or the statement in the first paragraph of the introduction section which states: The Panel was formed in May, and met for the first time on June 2nd, when the Governor charged it to examine -- and then lists five items underneath that statement.

Do you see that statement there?

A I see the statement. I further comment that the --

Q Excuse me, just --

A -- the role of the Commission was significantly expanded beyond that at the request of Interveners, and they

got far afield in many issues not provided for in that 1 charter. MS. LETSCHE: Judge Miller, I move to strike 3 the witness' answer, and would request that the Board instruct the witness to await a question from the examiner before 5 commenting. 6 JUDGE MILLER: What was the question? MS. LETSCHE: There was no question. JUDGE MILLER: I thought you asked a question. Q MS. LETSCHE: I asked him if he had the line 10 I was directing his attention to. And I move to strike 11 his statement that followed that request. 12 JUDGE MILLER: I want to get the record 13 straight. What was the question that you asked? 14 MS. LETSCHE: The question was, do you have 15 that sentence in that portion of the introduction. 16 JUDGE MILLER: And the answer was, yes. 17 balance will be striken. 18 BY MS. LETSCHE: (Continuing) 19 Mr. McCaffrey, isn't it true that in the intro-20 duction to this report it states that the Governor charged 21 the panel to examine five particularized subjects? 22

itself, counsel. We have it before us. We can read. It isn't necessary to ask the witness repetitiously does it

JUDGE MILLER: Now, this document speaks for

say a, does it say b, does it say c.

So, we direct you now to proceed and not to rehash what the document says, and you can ask whatever questions you deem appropriate in cross examination.

BY MS. LFTSCHE: (Continuing)

Q Isn't it true, Mr. McCaffrey, that among the subjects that the Governor charged the panel to examine was the nature and manner of assessment of risks associated with the operation of a nuclear power plant, and especially Shoreham?

A Yes.

Q So, therefore, the discussion during the hearings before the Marburger Panel of matters concerning the risks associated with the operation of Shoreham was one of the precise purposes for the creation of that Commission, wans't it?

A That was one of the purposes.

Now, isn't it true that in the course of the hearings conducted before the Marburger Panel, LILCO presented testimony and information to the Commission concerning all of the items set forth on this page 1? Numbers 1 through 5?

A I would have to review the five items.

(Witness peruses document)

These are among the issues the panel engaged.

Q My question was: Didn't LILCO submit testimony

1	and information to the Commission on those five items?
2	A Yes.
3	Q And that was because that was what the Commission
4	wanted information on, wasn't it?
5	A They requested information from LILCO on these
6	and additional matters.
7	Q I would like you to turn to the section of this
8	exhibit which is headed: IV - General Conclusions.
9	And the page number is 35. Do you have that
10	page before you?
11	A Yes, I do.
12	MR. EARLEY: Excuse me. What page was that?
13	MS. LETSCHE: Page 35. It is headed General
14	Conclusions.
15	BY MS. LETSCHE: (Continuing)
16	Q You are familiar with this section of this
17	report aren't you, Mr. McCaffrey?
18	A As I said, I have read it before. I am not
19	currently familiar with it until I read it.
20	Q Well, take as long as you need to review it.
21	I am going to have a couple of questions about it.
22	A Just page 35 that you are going to be speaking
23	about?
24	Q No. I am talking about this section on
25	General Conclusions.

1	A Pages 35 through 37?
2	Q That is right.
3	(Witness reads document)
4	MR. EARLEY: Judge Miller, I realize there
5	is not a question pending. I have a question about the
6	relevance of this particular line, and why we are inquiring
7	into the detail of the Marburger Commission. I realize
8	the Marburger Commission was referenced in Mr. McCaffrey's
9	testimony, and he explained why he included that in his
10	testimony.
11	I just don't see the relevance of going into
12	the detail.
13	JUDGE MILLER: Well, we don't know until the
14	questions are posed. We assume there is not going to be
15	a great deal of rehashing of the Commission. That was
16	mentioned in page 26 of the testimony. Therefore, counsel
17	is entitled to reasonably cross examine.
18	BY MS. LETSCHE: (Continuing)
19	Q Mr. McCaffrey, if you have read the point one,
20	maybe I can ask my questions on that, and then we can go
21	on , how would that be?
22	A I would prefer to read the whole three pages.
23	Q All right.
24	A All right.
25	Q You state in your testimony on page 26 that

LILCO had to devote significant resources to answering the County's baseless claims. And I assume the claims that you are referring to there are those that were raised in the Marburger hearings, is that correct?

A Yes. An example is the rehashing of the entire quality assurance record, which the partial, initial decision bore out was that there was no problem with LILCO's quality assurance program, or the quality of construction of the plant.

That was an example of the type of issue that we engaged before the Panel.

Mr. McCaffrey, we really could go a lot faster if you would try to answer my questions. I think they can be answered fairly easily and shortly. My next question is: Isn't it true that in the general conclusions reached by the Marburger Commission was included the finding that Suffolk County adopted its position with respect to the Shoreham plant after commissioning studies of reasonable quality and that the reports of the County's consultants were not irresponsible, or grossly misleading?

Mr. McCaffrey?

I am not sure I understand the question.

Q Isn't it true that the Marburger Commission concluded that Suffolk County adopted its position after commissioning studies of reasonable quality? Stop it there

1	for a minute.
2	A What is not
3	Q Could you answer my question, please, Mr.
4	McCaffrey?
5	A No, I cannot.
6	JUDGE MILLER: Just a moment, now.
7	BY MS. LETSCHE: (Continuing)
8	Q You can't answer that question.
9	A The reason is
10	JUDGE MILLER: I am not asking you to volunteer
11	and I am not asking you to comment, counsel. Now, let's
12	ask another question and get on with it.
13	BY MS. LETSCHE: (Continuing)
14	Q Isn't it true, Mr. McCaffrey, that the general
15	conclusions of the Marburger Commission included the finding
16	that the Suffolk County consultants are reputable in their
17	fields, and their reports indicate deep and relevant technical
18	knowledge of the issues with which they dealt?
19	A That is what it says, and what one has to
20	understand is that Item No. 1 refers to the issue of
21	Emergency Planning, and not to safety issues.
22	And I would further note
23	Q Mr. McCaffrey, could you wait until I ask a
24	question, please?
25	JUDGE MILLER: He is adding to his answer.

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Be sure, however, the answer is responsive to the question, and not something volunteered.

WITNESS McCAFFREY: Yes, sir.

JUDGE MILLER: All right.

WITNESS McCAFFREY: The answer is that this applies to emergency planning. I was asked the question is this what the report states. If one would look a couple of lines earlier, it says not every member agrees with each point.

As I further stated before, there are elements of this report that are missing. Those elements are the dissenting views, and different views of the various members of the panel. So for a complete record, one has to review all those dissenting appendices to this report. That is what is missing here.

What we have here is a --

JUDGE MILLER: Wait a minute. I think you have indicated sufficiently now. Your answer to be complete points out as you have partially before that there are missing portions, and they are portions of the report which might bear upon the portions quoted to you by counsel.

BY MS. LETSCHE: (Continuing)

Q Now, you discuss emergency planning in your testimony that has been prefiled in this proceeding, don't you, Mr. McCaffrey?

A Yes, I do.

Q And in fact, you have several pages on emergency planning, don't you, where you talk about how there has been discovery in that proceeding, and there are lots of contentions in that proceeding, and lots of depositions, and lots of rulings of licensing boards.

You have all that in your prefiled testimony, don't you?

A Yes, I do.

Q And it is true, is it not, that in the general conclusions reached by the Marburger Commission, they concluded that the position adopted by Suffolk County was based upon studies performed by reputable consultants with deep and relevant technical knowledge of the issues with which they dealt?

JUDGE MILLER: Now, hasn't that been asked and answered? I think the answer is in the record. That is what it states, and the witness acknowledged it as such.

BY MS. LETSCHE: (Continuing)

Q Can you answer my question, Mr. McCaffrey?

JUDGE MILLER: No. I direct him not to.

We don't want repetitious reading of something in a document before us. We can all read. Just refer to it, and you will

be given full opportunity to question, but not repetitiously.

BY MS. LETSCHE : (Continuing)

1	Q Are you familiar with the contentions in the
2	emergency planning proceeding, Mr. McCaffrey?
3	A You are speaking to the contentions that
4	are currently the subject of the Laurenson Board?
5	Q That is correct.
6	A The answer is, yes.
7	Q That is a Phase 2 Emergency Planning proceeding
8	correct?
9	A That is correct.
10	Q And that is one of the proceedings that you
11	discuss at some length in your prefiled testimony, isn't
12	that right?
13	A That is correct.
14	Q And you are familiar with those contentions?
15	A Yes, I am.
16	Q Are you aware of the fact that one of those
17	contentions discusses the credibility of LILCO in
18	implementing an emergency plan?
19	A Yes.
20	Q Would you turn to page 36, please, of the
21	document that has been marked as Suffolk County Exhibit
22	LP-20 for identification?
23	A This is part of Section 4, General Conclusions?
24	Q That is correct. Paragraph 4 in particular.
25	A On page 36 there.
	Q Yes. Would you read paragraph 4, please?

1	A You would like me to read the whole paragraph?
2	Q Yes.
3	JUDGE MILLER: I don't think he has to read
4	the whole paragraph into the record. It is there, and
5	it is marked as an exhibit.
6	MS. LETSCHE: Well, Judge Laurenson, if you
7	are willing to just admit this document into the record,
8	then I don't need to have Mr. McCaffrey read it?
9	JUDGE MILLER: I am not going to pre-judge,
10	but I will let Judge Laurenson answer that question,
11	since you addressed it to him.
12	BY MS. LETSCHE: (Continuing)
13	Q My question, Mr. McCaffrey, is: Since you
14	have reviewed this document, including paragraph 4, isn't
15	it true that the general conclusions of the Marburger
16	Commission included a finding that LILCO still lacks
17	credibility as an operator of a nulcear power plant.
18	A That is what Item 4 says, but what you don't
19	have is the benefit of the other views of the panel
20	members.
21	Q Mr. McCaffrey, let me direct you back to the
22	very first page of the general conclusion section, page 35.
23	In the introductory paragraph there, doesn't it state that
24	the paragraphs which follow are carefully worded to reflect
25	that agreement which presumably refers to the agreement of

the panel members? JUDGE MILLER: Where are you referring to, counsel? MS. LETSCHE: The first sentence on page 35. JUDGE MILLER: Where the panel worked hard, and so forth. MS. LETSCHE: Yes. End 20. Mary fols.

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JUDGE MILLER: Where it says "The panel worked hard" and so forth?

MS. LETSCHE: Yes.

THE WITNESS: I disagree.

BY MS. LETSCHE:

Q You disagree with the fact that this introductory statement says "Panel worked hard to discovery points of agreement and that the following paragraphs are carefully worded to reflect that agreement"?

Doesn't the document say that?

- A It says those words.
- Q And paragraph 4 is one of the paragraphs that follows that statement; isn't it?

Can you answer that yes or no?

JUDGE MILLER: Now just a moment. In framing your questions you have to take the record as you find it. The witness has already told you that in responding any further to your questions on this particular exhibit that there are missing portions and that there are indications that there are other and conflicting views.

So you can't arbitrarily confine him to a yes or no on something without those qualifications. If you want to build them in, fine, or if you don't want to build them in, then you can't require a yes or no.

The objection is sustained.

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MS. LETSCHE: There wasn't any objection.

JUDGE MILLER: You just didn't hear it.

MS. LETSCHE: That is true. There wasn't one.

BY MS. LETSCHE:

Q Mr. McCaffrey, is there anything missing between pages 35 and 36 of this document?

MR. EARLEY: Judge Miller, now I will object.

I don't see the relevance of this point. He has made

clear several times that there are other opinions elsewhere

in the document. Whether they appear between pages 35 and

36 is irrelevant.

JUDGE MILLER: That is true.

The objection is sustained.

BY MS. LETSCHE:

Q Mr. McCaffrey, would you turn to page 37, please, and I would like to direct your attention to paragraph 8 on that page. It is the page after the one we are on.

Now this paragraph 8 also appears in the general conclusions section of this report; isn't that right?

A Yes.

Q Would you agree with me that paragraph 8 pertains to offsite emergency preparedness?

A Yes.

Q And isn't it true that in this paragraph in the general conclusions section it is stated that "The

Sim 21-3

panel does wish to express reservations about LILCO's ability to implement a plan that achieves an adequate state of preparedness without the assistance of County Government"?

A That is what it speaks to, but it doesn't speak to whether that was a consensus agreement by the panel members.

Q It is contained in the general conclusions section, is it not?

A Page 35 of the preamble to this section states
"Not every member agrees with each point and the reader
must consult Section 5."

I would further point out that the letter, which we have not discussed, to Governor Cuoma speaks to this.

We have arrived at a number of conclusions which most panel members support, not everyone. Individual members have also submitted additional views. That captures the point of this report that there may be items here where a number of people may have agreed, but nobody agrees to everything.

Q Is it your opinion, Mr. McCaffrey, that the consensus opinion of the Marburger Commission Panel was that the positions taken by Suffolk County in those hearings were baseless?

A No, I don't believe that was the consensus. The record also ---

MS. LETSCHE: Excuse me. Can you wait until I ask a question.

JUDGE MILLER: You have completed your answer.

BY MS. LETSCHE:

Q I would like to direct your attention to page 25 of your testimony, please.

Now you reference in the answer to Question 28

"challenges to construction permit extension requests." Can
you be a little bit more specific for me. What challenge
or challenges are you referring to there with respect to
construction permit extension requests? Who filed such
a chanllenge? Do you know?

A Suffolk County, among others, probably. I am not sure whether all the parties filed for the construction permit.

Q When was this that this challenge that you are referring to in your testimony was filed?

A The two I recall most vividly would be the current construction permit and going back to when that extension was granted, and then the extension request to the current permit which we have filed for last year sometime.

Q My question, Mr. McCaffrey, is with respect to the challenge that you are discussing in this portion of your testimony. What challenge is it that you are referring to here? Did you have anything particular in mind?

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JUDGE MILLER: One question at a time, please.

THE WITNESS: I am talking the challenges the County made in opposition to the granting of construction permit extensions, shipments of fuel, et cetera.

BY MS. LETSCHE:

- Q Okay. Now you said challenges that the county made. When were these challenges made?
- A The challenges were made at the time that LILCO sought to bring its new fuel on site.
 - Q My question is about a construction permit.
 - A Strictly on the construction permits?
 - Q Yes.
- A They would have been made at the time LILCO filed its application with the NRC for an extension of the current construction permits.
- Q Mr. McCaffrey, your answer is that they would have been filed. Do you know if in fact Suffolk County ever filed a challenge to a construction permit extension request by LILCO?
 - A That is my recollection.
 - Q But you don't know when?
 - A Not for sure.
- Q Do you know the basis for this challenge that you recall?
 - A I don't recall.

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Well, what did you look at in preparing this testimony to lead you to discuss in it a challenge to a construction permit extension request by the county and conclude that it was frivolous? You do conclude that, don't you?

JUDGE MILLER: Now again we are having duplicitious questions. Now which one do you want?

BY MS. LETSCHE:

Q You conclude that some challenge to the construction permit extension request by Suffolk County was frivolous, don't you?

> That is correct. A

Now what did you review in preparing this testimony to determine that a challenge to a construction permit extension request filed by Suffolk County was frivolous?

A I didn't look at any particular documents when I wrote this. What I was drawing upon was my knowledge and background in proceedings and my recollection that there was such a challenge.

But you sitting here today can't tell me when it was filed or the basis for it?

> A No.

0 Were there any hearings held on that?

I don't recall. Again, we are speaking to the A

construction permit now only?

Q That is correct. Do you know what form this challenge took that you are addressing here in your testimony?

A As I recall, the format would have been a letter from Suffolk County to the NRC opposing such a permit extension and providing the basis for it.

Q Is it your testimony that this challenge that you are referring to here delayed the licensing of the Shoreham plant?

A No.

Q You also reference challenges to shipment of new fuel to the site. Is that also something that you believe was filed by Suffolk County?

A Yes.

Q And when was this challenge filed?

A Oh, that would have been the summer of 1983. It was the subject of various motions before the Brenner Board and it was the subject of at least one comference before the Judge and all the parties who are here at this point today.

Q Now I take it that it is your belief or your testimony here that that challenge also was frivolous?

A That is correct.

Q And what was the basis of that challenge to the

shipment of new fuel to the site by Suffolk County that you reference here? Do you know?

A I don't recall the specifics.

Q So you don't know whether or not that challenge was based upon any safety impact of the shipment of new fuel to the site, do you?

A No, I don't, but I am not sure what safety has to do with new fuel. New fuel doesn't generally have much of a safety issue associated with it.

Q Mr. McCaffrey, what did you review in preparing this portion of your testimony concerning challenges to the shipment of new fuel to the site by Suffolk County?

A I reviewed no documents in preparing the testimony.

I am drawing upon my own personal recollection and involvement in that process. Bear in mind, I am responsible for ASLB proceedings and therefore those arguments before the Brenner Board came under my overall purview.

Q What is your basis for saying that these challenges were frivolous?

A Because my recollection going back to that time frame was there was no good basis for opposing it and it was simply another delaying tactic.

But you don't know what the basis was, do you?

A I don't recall.

MS. LETSCHE: Judge Miller, I move to strike

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Answer 28 to Mr. McCaffrey's testimony, in particular the paragraph on the bottom of page 25, on the basis that he has no basis for the conclusory statements in here that certain challenges which he is unable to identify were frivolous and his concusion that any knowledgeable person recognizes construction permit extensions and receipt of new fuel on site have no safety impacts on the public.

Since he does not even know the basis for any such challenges, if in fact they were made, he has not basis for concluding either that those challenges were frivolous or that they had no safety impacts on the public.

I move to strike it as not probative or relevant.

MS LETSCHE: I would like to have marked as Suffolk County Exhibit LP-21 a letter dated March 15, 1983 to Mr. Harold R. Denton which is a three-page letter submitted by the Suffolk County Department of Law and the law firm of Kirkpatrick, Lockhart, Hill, Christopher and Phillips with a five-page attachment.

JUDGE MILLER: Motion denied.

JUDGE MILLER: It may be so marked.

(The document referred to was marked Suffolk County Exhibit LP-21 for identification.)

BY MS. LETSCHE:

Q Mr. McCaffrey, have you ever seen this document

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before?

A Yes.

Q In fact, this was filed in the proceeding that we are in right now, wasn't it, this licensing proceeding?

A That is correct.

Q If you need to review this document to answer the question, you may certainly do so.

A Since it is only two pages, I would like to read it.

MS. LETSCHE: Okay.

(Pause while the witness reviews the document.)
THE WITNESS: All right.

BY MS. LETSCHE:

Now, it is true, is it not, Mr. McCaffrey, that this letter states a basis for the Suffolk County opposition to extension of LILCO's construction permit?

MR. EARLEY: Judge, I object to questions on this particular document first on the grounds of relevance.

I don't see what relevance it has to Mr. McCaffrey's opinion, which he has already expressed. Second, this is a document written by Suffolk County's lawyers and it is being profferred here for a reason that is not yet clear, and we certainly can't cross-examine on this. It is hearsay evidence.

Moreover, it would be improper for the author

Sim 21-11

who was counsel for Suffolk County to testify in a proceeding in which he is also counsel for the parties. I don't see where we are going on this and object to questioning on this particular document.

JUDGE MILLER: That objection will be sustained for the reasons set forth in the objection.

BY MS. LETSCHE:

Q Mr. McCaffrey, is the letter that has been marked as Suffolk County Exhibit LP-21 the challenge to a construction permit extension request that you had in mind in preparing the paragraph of your testimony on page 25 that we have been discussing?

- A Which document have you numbered?
- Q LP-21, the letter dated March 15, 1983.

A Yes. This is an indication of what I mean by the County's frivolous opposition to a construction permit extension.

Q That was not my question. Is this letter the document that you were referring to as a challenge to a construction permit extension request when you prepared this portion of your testimony?

A When I prepared the testimony, I was referring to my recollection of the emergence of this document in the time frame it emerged.

(Pause while counsel confer.)

BY MS. LETSCHE:

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Q Now, it is true, is it not, that this document that you were recalling when you prepared your testimony sets forth a basis for the challenge to the constuction permit extension ---

MR. EARLEY: I object. Excuse me. I did not know you were not finished.

JUDGE MILLER: Well, I was telling the witness not to answer until I heard your objection.

I am sorry. Wasn't counsel through framing the question?

MS. LETSCHE: I think I was through.

JUDGE MILLER: I thought so.

MR. EARLEY: I object to that question in that the witness is being asked whether this document provides certain bases which require going into the substance of the document, and I renew the same objection that I had before that relevance ---

JUDGE MILLER: I think that is correct. I think that the document is a letter by a lawyer ---

MS. LETSCHE: Judge Miller, could I respond, please?

JUDGE MILLER: The letter is by a lawyer, or one of counsel in this proceeding. We sustain any interrogation of the witness concernig it. He has testified that in

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preparing the testimony that counsel has alluded to in direct that it was not based on any documents, but rather upon his knowledge and recollection of the events with he was acquainted as they occurred.

Now this is an effort to bringing in other documents somehow through the back door, but it is not proper and we will have to sustain the objection to it.

MS. LETSCHE: Judge Miller, I am merely trying to understand or obtain on this record the basis for Mr. McCaffrey's conclusion concerning what he just stated was "this document" that he concludes in his testimony was frivolous, and I think I am entitled to inquire ---

JUDGE MILLER: Wait a minute. Let's find out where it is in his testimony that he refers to this document.

MS. LETSCHE: I just asked him that and he answered that the document he was recalling when he wrote this testimony was this document.

JUDGE MILLER: So that doesn't render it admissible and it doesn't render it ---

MS. LETSCHE: I haven't moved it into evidence,

Judge Miller. I am merely attempting to use it to inquire

into the basis for Mr. McCaffrey's conclusion that this

challenge was frivolous.

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And, in fact, I intend to use it through Mr.

McCaffrey to rebut and to impeach his statement that this

challenge was frivolous, because in fact Mr. McCaffrey will

have to admit, if he reads this document, that it does

contain a basis for the challenge.

He has testified that without this document, he doesn't recall what the basis for the challenge was.

JUDGE MILLER: He said there is no basis and hence it was frivolous. That's what his testimony --

MS. LETSCHE: Judge Miller, he did not say that. He said he did not recall what the basis was.

JUDGE MILLER: He also said he thought it was frivolous, that the bases of these various things were frivolous.

Now, there is no sense in you trying to produce a self-serving document, written by a member of your law firm, and then trying to use it to get in to back door evidence. Now, it's not proper, it's not admissible, and it's self-serving. And it is not relevant to this particular line of inquiry.

MS. LETSCHE: Judge Miller, Mr. McCaffrey's testimony is self-serving and not relevant and is conclusory, and he has himself stated he doesn't know the basis for it.

I moved to strike it, and you denied that motion. In light of that, I'm entitled to get into the record the

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opposite side of the story. He can't even tell us the basis for his side. I have the document here which he stated he was referring to in his testimony. If that refreshes his recollection, that's fine. If not, I am entitled to get into the record the facts that contradict and impeach this witness' testimony.

JUDGE MILLER: You are not entitled to get into the record self-serving statements by lawyers, including yourself and members of your law firm.

MS. LETSCHE: This is the document the witness was referring to in writing his testimony.

JUDGE MILLER: I don't care what it was. It's a self-serving letter written by a member of your law firm. It isn't going to be admitted to prove the facts or anything else.

In fact, the question has been raised by counsel that where lawyers attempt to testify, directly or indirectly, it raises questions. I don't want to get into those questions. But I'm certainly not going to allow a self-serving letter by a lawyer to be used as a basis of inquiry of a lay witness.

The objection was sustained. You have had it marked. You have got your record. Now, go ahead and ask something else.

MS. LETSCHE: I would like to renew my motion to

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strike this testimony on the basis that it contains a legal conclusion by a non-lawyer witness as to the nature of the challenge, whether or not the challenge had any basis, in that he asserts that it was frivolous.

I move to strike it. He is not qualified to make that judgment. And the Board has prohibited me from putting in any evidence to try to impeach that statement by this witness.

JUDGE MILLER: The motion is overruled.

BY MS. LETSCHE: (Continuing)

Q Isn't it true, Mr. McCaffrey, that LILCO's request to ship new fuel to the Shoreham site was initially denied by the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board?

(Pause.)

A That's not quite the way it developed. The licensing board didn't deny our request because our request was not processed through the licensing board. They received new fuel under Part 70. It was processed through the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

It was by virtue, as I recall, of the County going before the licensing board and requesting a halting of that shipment. And indeed the shipment was halted until other factors developed after that.

Q That's right. And the shipment, in fact, was not permitted, was it, until security concerns that had been

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identified for the licensing board had been resolved and approved by the NRC Staff?

Isn't that right?

A As I recall, there was a, I will call it, settlement between LILCO and Suffolk County with regard to that shipment. To characterize the Staff as approval is a bit misleading. The Staff didn't require any of those additional security measures. The Company met the security requirements.

The Staff, of course, is always party to all these agreements between the parties, and they concurred with it. More protection is just fine.

Now, in your position with the Company at the time that this new fuel shipment issue was raised, you were involved in the licensing proceedings; isn't that right?

A That's correct.

Q And you reviewed the pleadings and other documents that were filed in the licensing proceeding; isn't that right?

A Correct.

MS. LETSCHE: I would like to have marked as Suffolk County Exhibit LP-22 a document entitled "Confirmatory Order Lifting Interim Order Staying Shipment of Fuel," dated June 14, 1982. It's a two-page Order. It's followed

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by five pages of transcript, which is an attachment to the Order itself.

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(The document referred to is

marked Suffolk County LP

Exhibit 22 for identification.)

BY MS. LETSCHE: (Continuing)

Q You are familiar with this document, aren't you, Mr. McCaffrey?

A Yes.

Q And this is the Order that resulted in LILCO's being able to ship new fuel to the site; isn't that right?

A That's correct.

Q And isn't it true that in this Order the licensing board stated, and I will direct your attention to the last sentence on the first page, that the Board stated on the record at the time: We approved the resolution arrived at by the parties and stated that we would lift the stay if the Staff's review concluded that a lifting of the stay on these terms would be acceptable.

Isn't that what the Brenner licensing board stated?

A That's what it says.

Q And isn't it true that it was a result of the Staff's agreement that a lifting of the stay of the

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shipment would be acceptable following the resolution of the security concerns, as a result of those two factors that, in fact, the shipment was permitted by the Board?

A The point here of --

Q Could you answer my question please, Mr. McCaffrey?

Isn't it true that those two conditions is what resulted in the permission to ship the fuel according to the Board?

JUDGE MILLER: Now, you are asking this witness to express a view as to what caused the entry of an Order from the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board.

MS. LETSCHE: Excuse me. The last part of my question, Mr. Miller, was according to the Board's Order.

JUDGE MILLER: Yes, I understand. But I can read the Order and so can you.

MS. LETSCHE: T want the witness to read it.

JUDGE MILLER: The witness is not the lawyer.

The witness is not privy to what was in the licensing board's mind.

The document speaks for itself. And you've got it marked. You have got your identification number on it. That's sufficient. You can't get any more out of the witness. He can't second-guess the Board or is not qualified, as a matter of fact, to interpret it. And we

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don't want him to speculate.

So you should not properly ask any more questions based upon that Order of this witness.

BY MS. LETSCHE: (Continuing)

You state on Page 28 of your testimony, Mr. McCaffrey, at the bottom of -- the last sentence in the answer to Question 31, that at a time when LILCO was attempting to finish the plant critical personnel were being diverted to the litigation arenas.

Do you see that statement?

A Yes.

At any time during the licensing proceedings, did LILCO ever request a stay of those proceedings so that it could finish the plant?

(Pause.)

No.

I would direct your attention to Page 32 of your testimony. Prior to LILCO's -- strike that.

Mr. McCaffrey, LILCO -- excuse me. Would you give me a moment?

(Pause.)

Mr. McCaffrey, you state in this answer, the next to the last sentence, that the extended hearings have and will continue to delay the plant's fuel load date. Do you see that statement?

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A Yes.

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Q When, in your opinion, was the LILCO plant capable of loading fuel?

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A In the April, early May, 1984 time frame.

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Q Now, assuming the plant was capable of loading fuel in April or May 1984, in fact, that fuel load is dependent upon the issuance of a license by the NRC to do so; isn't that right?

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A That's correct.

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Q And based upon the Commission's Order, because of the failure of the TDI diesels and the non-availability of onsite AC power source that complies with GDC-17, the issuance of such a license must await the issuance of an exemption from compliance with GDC-17; isn't that right?

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A That's correct.

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Q So, in fact, the reason that fuel load did not occur in April or May of 1984 and, in fact, has still not occurred to date is because the Commission has not issued to LILCO a license to do that?

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to Linco a license to do that?

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Can you answer that yes or no?

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A Yes. Yes.

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Q Mr. McCaffrey, on Page 31 of your testimony, in the answer to Question 34, you state, and I'm quoting,

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"The protracted licensing process has created the perception

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that the Shoreham licensing proceeding may never end."

Whose perception are you referring to there?

A The perception of people within the Company, the perception of the nuclear industry, the perception of the general public.

Q I think I know your basis for knowing LILCO's perception. I take it your basis for knowing the nuclear industry's perception is your dealings with other utilities on generic licensing issues; is that right?

A Any regulatory issue, including generic issues.

Q I was just referring to the statement in your testimony here.

A Through my dealings with the people in the industry, in the regulatory industry.

Q Right. Now, what is your basis for asserting that it is the general public's perception that the Shoreham licensing proceeding may never end?

A Two examples specifically. One is the amount of press that has generated over the years as a result of these proceedings, and Shoreham in general. One has only to pick up a daily newspaper, any old newspaper on Long Island, you can read about Shoreham almost any day.

I think that has created and contributed to a perception. In addition, over the years I have participated on the Company's Nuclear Speaker's Bureau. This is a group of some thirty-five or forty nuclear engineers who voluntarily

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end #22 24 Joe flws go out, as requested by the Company, when organizations request presentations on Shoreham-specific, their nuclear power in general, and we go out to public forums, Rotary groups, whatever, any group that will ask for a presentation.

And out of my presentations before those groups, I certainly pick up a flavor of that type of a perception.

Q Now, this, I gather from your answer then, is your perception of the general public perception; is that right?

A Not strictly. The other members of the Speaker's Bureau that we talk with routinely bring back some feedback.

Q You haven't performed any studies or surveys or polls of the general public's perception on when the Shoreham licensing proceeding may end, have you?

A No.

Q And you aren't a social scientist or a statistical analyst who is in the business of analyzing public perceptions, are you?

A No.

Q Now, can you tell me what the fact that the industry or LILCO may perceive that the Shoreham licensing proceeding may never end has to do with LILCO's noncompliance with GDC-17?

(Pause.)

A I think this comes under the exigent circumstances section, where a public perception that the plant may never operate can contribute to that potentially happening, and therefore it is a factor that is relevant to the exemption for GDC-17.

Q Mr. McCaffrey, on page 32 of your testimony
you answer the question: Why are the costs of the Shoreham
litigation pertinent to LILCO's application for an exemption?

And in that answer, you say that the length and the cost of hearings are pertinent because they demonstrate the unusual burdens placed upon LILCO over the years by interveners use of the NRC licensing process, isn't that right? That is what you say there?

A That is correct.

Q Now, your testimony does not address the costs or burdens on any other party that have resulted from the LILCO licensing process, does it?

A Other than LILCO and its consultant personnel, that is correct.

Q In fact, you don't have any way of knowing,
do you, what the cost or other burdens that have been
placed upon the public or others as a result of the Shoreham
licensing process are, or how they compare to those faced
by LILCO?

JUDGE MILLER: That is double-barreled. Which do you want?

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MS. LETSCHF: The first one.

MR. EARLEY: I object to the relevance of the question.

JUDGE MILLER: Overruled.

WITNESS McCAFFREY: There is a burden beyond LILCO's financial and manpower burden, and that has to do with the burden to the taxpayers in Suffolk County, because ultimately the cost of litigation, whether it be expended by LILCO, its consultants, or Suffolk County, ultimately is going to be borne by the ratepayers as it affects the final cost of the plant.

I have routinely attended Suffolk County legislative meetings over the years on the funding of intervention for this plant. I have read resolutions coming out of that, attesting to fairly large sums of money for the County to develop its case.

So, I think one has to look at the total financial burden to Long Island at large, when one talks about costs. And certainly there is a large cost associated with Nuclear Regulatory Commission, which has to, of course, come in as any other party and present its case, and that is an additional cost that is borne by the public.

BY MS. LETSCHE: (Continuing)

Your testimony, Mr. McCaffrey, does not compare, does it, any burdens placed on anyone other than LILCO to the

burdens placed upon LILCO resulting from the NRC licensing process?

A That is correct.

Now, Mr. McCaffrey, throughout your testimony -and I am not going to list all the pages -- but you discuss
the discovery that is taking place in the diesel litigation
and the low power litigation, and the emergency planning
litigation, isn't that true?

A That is correct.

Q Now, you are not suggesting, are you, that any of that discovery was not conducted in compliance with the NRC's regulations?

A I think we talked about this before, but the answer is, no.

Well, I am trying to shorten this, because what we talked about before was just during the time period, I believe, of up to 1982, and only deals with the health and safety issues. I am trying to summarize here with respect to all the other discovery you talk about.

And I take it you also are not suggesting that any of the licensing board rulings on discovery matters taking place in those proceedings; emergency planning, diesel litigation, or low power litigation, were in violation of the Commission's regulations?

A That is correct.

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Q I take it you are also not suggesting that the decisions to admit contentions for litigation in any of those proceedings were in violation of the Commission's regulations?

A Correct.

Q Or that the conduct of any evidentiary hearings during any of those proceedings was in violation of the NRC's regulations?

A That is correct.

Q Basically, you just don't like how long it all took, is that right?

A I feel the process has been overly burdensome over the years. I think the company has had to deal with massive discovery, which we have been responsive to. I think the Boards have gone over backwards to accommodate the concerns of the Interveners, and I think all of that has contributed to a very length, protracted process, which if it doesn't hold the record already for the lengthiest ASLB OL proceedings, we will soon have that record.

MS. LETSCHE: If I could have just a minute, please.

JUDGE MILLER: Yes. Mr. Palomino, will you be ready to proceed upon conclusion of counse)'s cross? I would like to finish this witness tonight.

MR. PALOMINO: Judge, I would prefer not to.

JUDGE MILLER: I understand, but still we have 1 covered a lot, and we would appreciate -- without prejudice 2 to your client -- if you could cooperate, and all counsel, 3 to finish the examination of the witness tonight. We are willing to set over until tomorrow morning such motions as you 5 might have if you want to. We will give you the choice 6 on that. 7 MR. PALOMINO: May I ask this? Could we get 8 an estimate of how much time everybody is going to take, 9 so we might make a decision as to whether to proceed or not? 10 JUDGE MILLER: How much time does Staff have? 11 MR. PERLIS: I have no cross examination 12 of this witness. 13 JUDGE MILLER: How much in redirect, if there 14 be redirect? 15 MR. EARLEY: I can finish my redirect in ten 16 minutes. 17 18 JUDGE MILLER: Ten minutes. MR. PALOMINO: I will be ready to proceed. 19 JUDGE MILLER: Okay. Mr. Palomino, will you 20 bail us out if we get empounded on our car because it is 21 after sunset. 22 MR. PALOMINO: I don't know if I can. I will 23

JUDGE MILLER: Okay.

do what I can.

MS. LETSCHE: I don't have any more questions.

But I do want to renew my Motion to Strike.

JUDGE MILLER: Yes, and we will give you an opportunity, as I promised you, -- we would prefer to do it when all cross has been concluded. You may either do it tonight or you may do it in the morning. You can think it over and you make your choice on that. But you will be given the chance.

Mr. Palomino, please?

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. PALOMINO:

Q Mr. McCaffrey, you said that you believe that the -- it was your estimate that the plant was capable of loading fuel at the end of April or early May this year, is that correct?

A That is correct.

Q Isn't it a fact that you were in a pre-operational testing in the second week of May this year, and the discovered a leak in a pipe that dumped seventy-five gallons of water from the holding tank onto the floor of the -- which building was it -- the waste building?

There was joint in a regenerative evaporator system?

A No.

Q That is not accurate that didn't occur in the

second week of May?

A The event is accurate, but what is not accurate is that it was part of the pre-operational test program.

My understanding is it was not associated with any particular completion of a pre-operational test.

Q Wasn't Mr. Patrone there as part of an inspection on a pre-operational test?

A No. Mr. Patrone is there all the time. He lives on site. He is the resident inspector.

Q He is a resident, but -- let's see. The date was correct though, wasn't it?

A Sounds about right.

Q That is right. And -- where is it. And a week before that you had a power outage for twenty minutes?

MR. EARLEY: Objection.

JUDGE MILLER: Overruled. Give us your best memory on it.

WITNESS McCAFFREY: Yes.

BY MR. PALOMINO: (Continuing)

Q If you will bear with me just a minute. And didn't that leak require them -- the NRC to make a determination whether the regenerative evaporator system was designed correctly, and if the plans were correctly adhered to during construction?

A I don't recall. That sounds reasonable upon

any occurrence at the plant. Such a determination sounds reasonable. 2 Q All right. So, under those circumstances, it 3 wasn't likely that you were going to be capable of loading fuel, was it? 5 A There is no relationship between that event 6 and our ability to load fuel. 7 The fact that you have power outages wasn't 8 relevant? That is correct. A 10 All right. 11 Because of the circumstances on that particular 12 outage. 13 JUDGE MILLER: I couldn't hear you. 14 WITNESS McCAFFREY: Because of the circumstances 15 on that particular outage. 16 BY MR. PALOMINO: (Continuing) 17 What were the circumstances? 18 The circumstances were that the plant was in 19 an abnormal configuration for the purposes of testing the 20 TDI diesels. Various breakers were lined in a position 21 they would not have been in in normal plant operation. As I recall, one of the two main station 23 transformers was tagged out for purposes of that testing, 24 and therefore the plant was on only one transformer, and 25

when the power was lost to the site under those circumstances, the plant was not configured to provide the ability to provide AC power immediately, as it would have been in normal operations.

So, the plant was not in a configuration that the plant would be in operation. Therefore, what happened is not pertinent to operation.

What happend was on one of the substantions that fed the site there was a problem that tripped the feeder to the one remaining circuit to the site, again one circuit was already tagged out and, therefore, both circuits were out. The backup TDI diesels were not aligned in the normal configuration, and those were the circumstances.

- Q It also burned out a connector, right?
- A What did?
- Q The excess current, I assume.
- A No.

Q No? Let me ask you this. You are familiar with the contentions raised in the proceedings, aren't you? That is your function, according to page 2 of your testimony, isn't it?

- A That is correct.
- Q And, there are some contentions that could be dispositive of this proceeding, aren't there?
 - A I am not sure what you mean by that.

1 Well, Contentions 1 to 10 in the Offsite Q Emergency Planning. 2 Let me lay a foundation. The Plan you have 3 submitted for offsite emergency planning provides for evacuation solely by LILCO employees, and supervised by 5 them and their contractors, without any assistance from 6 the County or State, isn't that correct? Without any participation by the County or State? That is correct because of the failure of 9 Suffolk County to provide a Plan, LILCO has been forced 10 to provide its own Plan, utilizing its own workers. 11 And you submitted such a Plan, is that correct, 12 for approval? 13 14 Correct. 15 One of the requirements, according to NUREG --Q you have to show the legal ability to implement the Plan. 16 MR. EARLEY: Objection, Judge. 17 JUDGE MILLER: Overruled. Let him answer. 18 Let's find out what the witness says. Do you have any 19 knowledge on that subject? 20 BY MR. PALOMINO: (Continuing) 21 22 NUREG 0654. I am not personally knowledgeable about our 23 legal rights to implement such a plan. Those rights are 24

currently the subject of --

MR. PALOMINO: Well, I mean Judge Laurenson

ruled that it was one they could not decide the question

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1	Q No, no, I am not asking about the rights.	
2	JUDGE MILLER: That is not what he is asking.	
3	BY MR. PALOMINO: (Continuing)	
4	Q I didn't ask you that. I said as the person	
5	submitting the plan, and the proponent of the plan, and the	
6	group who is going to implement it, you have to show the	
7	legal authority to implement it, isn't that correct?	
8	A Yes, and that is the subject of litigation.	
9	Q All right. Now, and that was raised in the	
10	contentions when they were first filed, wasn't it?	
11	A Yes, they were.	
12	Q And FEMA questioned your authority also, right,	
13	to implement the plan at the time the contentions were	
14	filed when they reviewed them?	
15	A They had questions concerning LILCO's legal	
16	authority, correct.	
17	Q And that went back to last year, didn't it?	
18	Last June, with FEMA?	
19	A That is a reasonable time frame, yes.	
20	Q And during all that time that is an issue	
21	that couldn't be decided in the proceeding, isn't it?	
22	JUDGE MILLER: Now you may be getting him	
23	into legal questions.	

of the authority of New York law, isn't that --1 2 MR. EARLEY: The record in the proceeding will reflect whatever Judge Laurenson happened to say. 3 MR. PALOMINO: Well, if you want to wait until I get the record, we can suspend it until tomorrow. JUDGE MILLER: Do you have any familiarity 7 with such a ruling, which counsel has represented was made in Judge Laurenson's court, without going into any details. I am not asking you to give an opinion as a lawyer. Do you have any familiarity with it or not? 10 11 WITNESS McCAFFREY: Yes. 12 JUDGE MILLER: What is your recollection. 13 WITNESS McCAFFREY: I was there during one session before Judge Laurenson, where in the course of 14 15 trying to deal with these first ten contentions which deal with legal authority, as I recall, he suggested it may be 16 17 appropriate for the Interveners to take their case to a State level, and that is my recollection of how those were moved to a different arena. 19 20 JUDGE MILLER: Were those the questions 21 you were inquiring about? 22 MR. PALOMINO: Just a moment. Did he suggest 23 it was the Interveners who should take it? 24 WITNESS McCAFFREY: Yes.

BY MR. PALOMINO: (Continuing)

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End 23. Mary fols.

Q Did the Interveners have the burden of proving legal authority?

MR. EARLEY: Objection.

JUDGE MILLER: Let's find out -- if the witness doesn't know or remember, he may tell us. We are just trying to find out what he recalls, and we are not making any long or complicated inquiry.

WITNESS McCAFFREY: My recollection is that Judge Laurenson though there may be a question of States Rights here, and perhaps getting the view of the state level would be appropriate to the interpetation of the legal authority for LILCO to implement its LERO Plan.

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And following that, the parties took him up on that suggestion and I understand that we are in State Court now dealing with LILCO's legal authority which is the subject of the first ten contentions in the offsite emergency planning proceedings.

JUDGE MILLER: They are now pending in State Court in some kind of litigation; is that right?

MR. PALOMINO: May I pursue this in an orderly fashion?

BY MR. PALOMINO:

Q The fact is didn't New York State move to dismiss the proceeding on the ground that it couldn't proceed because there was no evidence of legal authority to implement the plan and they pointed out that the burden was on LILCO to establish it in State Court proceedings?

A I don't recall.

Q Did LILCO ever commence a suit in State Court on that issue?

MR. EARLEY: Objection, Judge. I don't see the relevance of this line of questioning.

MR. PALOMINO: Your Honor, may I point out the relevance of it?

JUDGE MILLER: Go ahead. I am letting you ask it. Go ahead and tell us what you recall.

THE WITNESS: Well, I have a question I would

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JUDGE MILLER: Just answer the question. If you can't answer it, just say so.

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THE WITNESS: I can't answer the question.

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MR. PALOMINO: Let me proceed and we will finish

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in a hurry.

they?

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BY MR. PALOMINO:

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Q Mr. McCaffrey, New York State and Suffolk County started a suit to determine this issue in State Court, didn't

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A It sounds right.

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Q And the immediate response of LILCO was to seek an extension of time to answer, which was one and a half times in addition to the legal time they had to answer,

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A I don't know.

wasn't it? They moved for an order ---

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Q --- which delayed the determination of that

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MR. EARLEY: The witness just answered he didn't

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MR. PALOMINO: I didn't realize.

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JUDGE MILLER: What did he answer? I didn't

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get it.

issue.

know.

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What was your answer?

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THE WITNESS: The answer was I don't know.

Sim 24-3 1 BY MR. PALOMINO: Would you say I was incorrect if I said that? MR. EARLEY: Objection. He said he didn't know. 3 MR. PALOMINO: Well, he might not disagree with 4 my correct question? 5 JUDGE MILLER: Yes, that is a possibility. THE WITNESS: I don't know. 7 MR. PALOMINO: All right. You can't say whether 8 I am correct or not. 9 BY MR. PALOMINO: 10 Did LILCO thereafter seek to remove it to 11 Federal Court? 12 A Yes. 13 And the Federal Court found that there was no 14 basis for removing it and they remanded it to the State 15 Court, didn't they? 16 17 A I don't know for sure. It perhaps has been moved back to State Court. 18 And LILCO still hasn't submitted an answer in 19 that proceeding? 20 I don't know. 21 A 22 And the fact is that if are that anxious to get 23 a determination, you could have brought this suit last

year when this question was first raised.

A I think the company was prepared to litigate it

before the Laurenson Board, and it was the parties that took it out of that Board.

MR. PALOMINO: Oh, no. Judge Laurenson recognized that he didn't have the authority to, isn't it a fact, and that he urged the parties at all times to have it determined by a State Court?

MR. EARLEY: Judge, I object to that. Counsel is testifying. He asked the witness a question and the witness didn't know the answer. He didn't like the answer and now counsel is trying to testify.

MR. PALOMINO: I said isn't that a fact.

on this issue which is largely legal. I would like to get it over with for the record.

MR. EARLEY: Judge, I believe there is an order in the case. If he has the order, can we produce the order so the witness can take a look at it?

JUDGE MILLER: You can find it if he is misquoting it. We expect lawyers to quote accurately ---

MR. PALOMINO: Well, then, I will have to reserve on this and bring in a record tomorrow, Your Honor.

JUDGE MILLER: All right. Well, you don't need the witness tomorrow, do you?

MR. PALOMINO: No, I don't need the witness, Your Honor.

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JUDGE MILLER: Because whatever you want, you will be given an opportunity.

MR. PALOMINO: I have no further questions.

JUDGE MILLER: The staff?

MR. PERLIS: The staff has no questions.

JUDGE MILLER: LILCO?

MR. EARLEY: Judge, I just have a few questions on redirect.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. EARLEY:

Q Mr. McCaffrey, counsel for the county asked you some questions concerning the steam bypass issue, and I believe at one point you were asked whether anyone on the staff told you they were holding LILCO to a different standard. And I believe you testified on that issue that you didn't know.

At any other time has the staff told you that LILCO was being held to a different standard?

A Yes.

Q Can you explain the circumstances or describe that, please?

A Over the course of the years in licensing with the NRC I have had occuasion to have discussions with the project management as well as staff personnel who have conveyed to me their recognition that LILCO is indeed held

Q Ms. Letsche also asked you some questions con-

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cerning examples of being held to a higher or a different standard. The questions, as I recall, were limited to a particular time frame. Can you think of any other examples

frame. Can you think of other examples regardless of the

time frame?

MS. LETSCHE: I object. That is beyond the scope of cross-examination.

not limited to, and I believe it was the '77 to '79 time

JUDGE MILLER: I think probably it is. The objection is sustained.

BY MR. EARLEY:

Q There was a discussion in the cross-examination concerning your opinion that the Safety Evaluation Report for Shoreham could have been issued in the 1978-'79 time frame, and I believe you gave some of your bases. Were there any other bases that you did not give during that cross-examination?

A Yes, there is. I have had occasion to read in some part a draft Safety Evaluation Report dated February 1979, which was apparently available to the staff and was on the verge of being released.

Q Mr. McCaffrey, you were asked some questions concerning I believe it was the 1980-'81 SALP report marked

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as LILCO Exhibit LP-19. Do you have that exhibit in front of you?

Just give me a moment.

(Pause.)

Yes, I have it.

Now I believe you were questioned about the statement that appears in that report about the applicant being recalcitrant. Could you give your understanding of what was meant there?

A Yes. I think recalcitrant ---

MS. LETSCHE: Excuse me. Let me note my objection. This witness is not competent to testify as to what the Project Manager of the NRC staff meant by the word "recalcitrant" in the report that that gentleman wrote.

JUDGE MILLER: I think that is correct unless the witness has other information.

THE WITNESS: I do.

JUDGE MILLER: Well, you may lay a foundation then if he is going to testify. I think it is correct on the basis of the document itself that it does not appear that he knows what was in the writer's mind.

Now if you have another source of information, lay your foundation and go ahead.

BY MR. EARLEY:

Q Mr. McCaffrey, do you know Mr. Wilson whose name

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appears on that particular document?

A Yes, I do.

Q And did you deal with him in the course of your duties at LILCO?

A Yes, I did.

Q And did you have discussions with him concerning that particular SALP report?

A Yes, I did.

Q And did you have meetings with him?

A There would have been a SALP meeting held with the staff at LILCO on this particular SALP.

Q And did he discuss with you the contents of that SALP report?

A Yes.

Q And did he elaborate on the meaning of the issues in that SALP report in those discussions?

JUDGE MILLER: Let me ask the witness. Is this one particular conversation or several that you are about to relate?

THE WITNESS: This would have been one particular conversation.

JUDGE MILLER: When did that take place approximately in your best memory?

THE WITNESS: About the time frame that the SALP report was issued.

JUDGE MILLER: What date is that?

THE WITNESS: This is June of 1981

JUDGE MILLER: Where did that conversation take

place?

THE WITNESS: I personally talked to Mr. Wilson

who was ---

JUDGE MILLER: I said where.

THE WITNESS: I don't recall, Your Honor. It could have been on the phone or it could have been in person.

I don't recall.

JUDGE MILLER: Who was present?

THE WITNESS: Myself and Mr. Wilson.

JUDGE MILLER: Besides yourself and Mr. Wilson,

anyone else?

THE WITNESS: No, sir.

JUDGE MILLER: Give us your best recollection of what each of you said as best you recall.

THE WITNESS: What I am trying to put ---

JUDGE MILLER: No ---

MS LETSCHE: Excuse me. Just let me note my objection.

THE WITNESS: Based upon those discussions --
JUDGE MILLER: No. What was said as best you

recall it? He said and I said. I am trying to get the

conversation.

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THE WITNESS: My questions in that time frame were aimed at trying to understand what the staff meant by recalcitrant.

asking you in the traditional style of getting a conversation as best you can recall into the record. I want you to comply with my questions if you will, please. I am asking you after laying the foundation about who, what, where and when it took place, your best memory, and I know you don't remember verbatim, but I want your best memory of what each of you said, and you can start out by saying I said and he said. That is your best way to approach it.

Now do it in that framework, please.

MS. LETSCHE: I just want to make sure my objection is noted to the hearsay nature of this testimony.

JUDGE MILLER: Go ahead.

THE WITNESS: I believe it was on a phone call.

I was questioning the meaning.

JUDGE MILLER: What did you say?

THE WITNESS: I questioned the meaning of the word recalcitrant and ---

JUDGE MILLER: What did you say as best you recall it? He is on the phone. As best you call, what did you say now? I don't want conclusions.

THE WITNESS: I said what does the staff mean

Sim24-11 1

by the word "recalcitrant"?

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JUDGE MILLER: All right, and what did he say?

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THE WITNESS: What was explained was ---

JUDGE MILLER: No, no. Don't use words like

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THE WITNESS: Well, I don't recall the exact words,

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Your Honor.

explained.

JUDGE MILLER: I know that. I am asking your

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best recollection. Now if you don't remember, you can

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tell me that.

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THE WITNESS: The answer was that LILCO in the

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course of its response to various staff questions and during

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the course of meetings and in the course of the final stage

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of the safety evaluation review which was completed in the

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spring of 1981 was in the mode of not ---

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JUDGE MILLER: Remember to use his words to the

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best of your memory.

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THE WITNESS: --- was not in the mode of agreeing

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readily with the staff's position on a given issue and

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that we were consuming more staff resources on the Shoreham

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docket than they would like to have had devoted to Shoreham

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to deal with the remaining technical issues at that point

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JUDGE MILLER: Then what did you say as best

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you remember it?

in time.

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THE WITNESS: As best I remember it, therefore I said well, therefore, I understand that we are not rolling over as readily as the staff would like us to do on a given issue. We are maintaining our position and not conceding readily to the staff.

JUDCT MILLER: And what did he say as best as you can remember?

THE WITNESS: He agreed with that characterization

JUDGE MILLER: No, he didn't agree. He didn't

say ---

THE WITNESS: I am saying it just kind of ended

at that.

JUDGE MILLER: That was it?

THE WITNESS: That was pretty much it.

JUDGE MILLER: As you recall it.

THE WITNESS: That is right.

JUDGE MILLER: Now that testimony recarding the conversation may stand.

Now what was your next question?

MS. LETSCHE: Let me just note for the record that I move to strike that testimony on the ground that the witness started out by saying he did not recall any of the words of the conversation and proceeded to characterize it.

JUDGE MILLER: Overruled. The witness was asked to give his best recollection.

Proceed.

BY MR. EARLY:

Q Mr. McCaffrey, that document also referenced an E&DCR issue. Has the issue of E&DCR been addressed in subsequent SALP reports?

A Yes, they have.

Q And do you recall what those subsequent reports said about E&DCRs?

A Yes. There was a SALP report issued in early 1984 which addressed the prior one-year period, and in that SALP report, which was recently issued, the staff acknowledged their belief in the past about the E&DCP process and conceded that the bottom line was it worked and therefore that was an acceptable program.

Q Mr. McCaffrey, you were asked a number of questions concerning the issue of bring new fuel on site and security concerns. This may be in the record, but I want to clarify it.

Prior to that issue being raised, do you know what the staff's position was on the adequacy of LILCO's security measures for new fuel?

MR. PALOMINO: I object. That is not proper redirect, Your Honor.

JUDGE MILLER: I think the subject was gone into in extensive cross-examination earlier in the afternoon is

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my best memory. What are you addressing it to that came up in cross-examination?

MR. EARLEY: There were a series of questions concerning the new fuel issue and counsel for the county asked a number of questions about whether the souff had to approve the new fuel security requirements after this issue had been raised in front of the Licensing Board, and I am trying to nail down whether this witness knows what the staff's position had been before the issue had been raised.

> JUDGE MILLER: How would he know that? MR. EARLEY: In his position as ---

JUDGE MILLER: I know his position, but how would he know of his own knowledge?

MR. EARLEY: His discussions with the NRC and what the, have told him about the acceptability.

JUDGE MILLER: You are going to have to lay a foundation. They way we do it in court and the way I did it a minute ago, if you are going to rely on a conversation, we want it to be as reliable as possible and you are going to have to find out when it took place, if it id, who was present and what was said to the witness' best recollection. We are not going to take any lower standard of proof now on oral conversations.

Now if you are prepared to do that, that is one

Sim 24-13

thing.

JUDGE MILLER: What was your objection? I am sorry, I didn't get it.

MR. PALOMINO: Your Honor, my objection is that he is asking about the staff's attitude prior to what was inquired into on ---

JUDGE MILLER: Well, let me find out.

What was the period of time that was involved in the prior cross-examination? Let's find out if it is or is not in the same time frame. That is the basis of Mr. Palomino's objection.

MR. EARLEY: Judge, my understanding is that the cross-examination involved essentially the same time period and the issue was resolved over about a three-week or one-month period.

JUDGE MILLER: Well, what time period was it?

MR. EARLEY: I believe that time period would have been late May and June of 1982.

JUDGE MILLER: And is your inquiry based upon the same time frame then?

MS. LETSCHE: Excuse me. If I could interject myself since it was my question that everyone is discussing here. My line of questioning went to this witness' testimony which talked about the challenge to the approval of the shipment of the new fuel. None of my questions dealt

Sim 24-16 1

with anything that went on with respect to the new fuel shipment prior to that request by LILCO for permission to ship it.

My questions went to what happened subsequent 5 to that request and therefore I think Mr. Palomino is 6 correct that Mr. Earley's questions are beyond the scope of my cross.

JUDGE MILLER: Well, limit your questions to the scope of the interrogation on cross-examination.

MR. EARLEY: Judge Miller, the point is that if the county is going to argue that there is some significance to the fact that the staff approved the plans after this issue was raised, it is important for the Board to know whether or not they approved of them before.

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JUDGE MILLER: Who would best know that?

MR. EARLEY: Mr. McCaffrey knows that -
JUDGE MILLER: No. He would only know it if
he has got a good memory and if I can get him to say who
said what.

The Staff would know that, wouldn't they? They are sitting over there --

MR. EARLEY: It may be in conversations. It also may have been in documents.

JUDGE MILLER: It may not have been at all either. I think the best evidence would be to get the responsible Staff personnel or else get a stipulation that is acceptable to the parties.

Proceed.

MR. PERLIS: Excuse me Mr. Chairman.

JUDGE MILLER: Who wants to be excused? You?

MR. PERLIS: I would love to be --

(Laughter.)

JUDGE MILLER: Go ahead.

MR. PERLIS: Just to make the record clear, I would be happy to get this information and provide it to the Board tomorrow.

JUDGE MILLER: All right, provide it to your fellow counsel, however.

MR. PERLIS: I will do that. If I could just

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state my basic recollection --

JUDGE MILLER: No. If you are going to do it, you know, do it that way and then it will be a better record on whatever the answer is.

MR. PERLIS: I will do that.

JUDGE MILLER: As I say now, provide that in some form to all counsel so they will be prepared either to agree of to disagree.

MS. LETSCHE: Let me just again note my objection that that line of questioning is beyond the scope of the cross examination.

JUDGE MILLER: I don't --

MS. LETSCHE: It's also not relevant.

JUDGE MILLER: It might be. I don't know. The transcript will be here at 8:30 or whatever it is in the morning. You will have a chance to check instead of relying on all of our memories.

MR. EARLEY: I have no further questions.

JUDGE MILLER: No further questions. Is there anything further on the basis of redirect?

MS. LETSCHE: Yes.

RECROSS EXAMINATION

BY MS. LETSCHE:

Q Mr. McCaffrey, you indicated in response to some questions by Mr. Earley that you had discussions with

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people affiliated with the NRC Staff other than concerning the steam by-pass issue in which they told you that LILCO was held to different standards.

Do you remember that line of guestioning?

A Yes.

Q Now, in your answer to Mr. Earley, who at the NRC Staff was it that you were referring to that you had such conversations with?

A An example would be Mr. Caruso who was the project manager.

Q Now, Mr. Caruso didn't become the project manager until, I believe, it was 1983; is that right?

I'm not sure that's exactly right. Isn't that true, roughly that time?

A I'm not sure of the exact time.

Q He was not the project me ager during the time period, 1976 through 1981 at all, was he?

A That's correct.

Q Anyone else that you recall having these conversations with that you reference in your answer to Mr. Earley?

A Not by specific name. I can't recall the individual Staff people over the years.

Q When did you have this conversation with Mr.

A As recently as a week ago.

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Q Oh, I see. So that certainly wasn't what you were referring to when you wrote this testimony, was it?

A That was merely confirming another example of my perception over the years that we've been held to a different standard.

Q Okay. Now, getting back to what you wrote in your testimony here, I take it that you are unable to identify any NRC Staff members who told you that LILCO was being held to a different standard than other plants; is that right?

A I've had a discussion with Mr. Tomlinson along those lines.

Q When was that discussion?

A That discussion took place at the day of the demonstration, July 2, I believe, during the EMD diesel demonstration at the site.

Q That's --

A When we were --

That's July 2nd, 1984; is that right?

A That's correct, when we held a general discussion about the hoop, so to speak, that LILCO has to jump through to license the plant and --

Q Was Mr. Tomlinson discussing what was happening back in 1976 through 1981 or '82?

A No.

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Q Now, other than that conversation with Mr.

Tomlinson, do you recall any other NRC Staff members who told you that LILCO was held to a different standard?

A Not by name.

Q And I take it that in your conversation with -- strike that.

You mentioned in response to a question from Mr. Earley that you had seen, I believe you said, a draft SER dated February 1979; is that right?

A That's correct.

Q Do you know why that was not finalized?

A Well, certainly Three Mile Island occurred shortly thereafter, and that put the entire regulatory process into a state of paralysis.

Q Now, this document that you saw that you described as a draft SER, February 1979, how did you come to see that?

A I came to see that document in the course of my preparation for the prudency hearings before the New York State Public Service Commission --

Q And --

A -- in sponsoring Long Island Lighting Company
testimony in the area of regulatory prudence over the
life of the Shoreham station and in the course of preparation
for that case I have had occasion to put my hands on that

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document.

Q Now, after having -- let me see, when was it that you put your hands on this document?

A About two weeks ago.

Q I see. So, I take it that that wasn't something that you had at the time you wrote this testimony, was it?

A That's correct.

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Now, it's true, is it not, Mr. McCaffrey, that in the licensing process, or the Staff review process, let me amend that, that the Staff review goes through a very elaborate review process itself; isn't that right, within the Staff?

A Yes.

And individual evaluations of particular issues or matters end up going through a number of divisions or individuals in a particular staff branch before the review is finalized or is signed off on and adopted as a Staff

position; isn't that right?

A That's my understanding.

Q Now, in response to a question from Mr. Palomino, concerning the emergency planning litigation on the proposed offsite plan submitted by LILCO to the NRC, you stated I believe that LILCO was required to submit such a plan because

of -- I think I wrote it down right -- the failure of

Suffolk County to provide a plan; is that right?

A That's correct.

Q Now it, in fact, is the case, isn't it, Mr.

McCaffrey, that Suffolk County did prepare a draft offsite

emergency response plan for the Shoreham plant, didn't it?

MR. EARLEY: Objection. I think we have gone beyond the scope of redirect, and we are trying to build on Mr. Palomino's questions.

JUDGE MILLER: It's in the record. Proceed.

BY MS. LETSCHE: (Continuing)

Q Let me restate my question so you can answer it for me. And I will ask you to answer it yes or no.

Isn't it true, Mr. McCaffrey, that Suffolk
County did prepare a draft radiological emergency response
plan for the Shoreham plant?

A I can't answer yes or no.

Are you familiar, Mr. McCaffrey, with Resolution

Number 111-1983 adopted by the Suffolk County Legislature

with respect to emergency preparedness to respond to a

radiological accident at the Shoreham plant?

A Yes.

Q Let me direct your attention to what has been marked as Suffolk County Exhibit LP-21, in particular the attachment to that document.

Do you have it up there with you?

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JUDGE MILLER: Now, I think we are beyond the scope of redirect.

MS. LETSCHE: No, Judge Miller. If I may be permitted to continue, I --

JUDGE MILLER: I don't think you are on this line, because I believe you are beyond the scope of redirect.

MS. LETSCHE: I'm pursuing the statement that Mr. McCaffrey made in response to the other examination --

JUDGE MILLER: By whom?

MS. LETSCHE: By Mr. McCaffrey that --

JUDGE MILLER: Examination by whom?

MS. LETSCHE: By Mr. Palomino.

JUDGE MILLER: Mr. Palomino of the State of New York and Suffolk County have expressed very close, if not parallel, views. You are not going to cross-examine on the cross-examination of someone who is on your own side of the issue.

We didn't open it up on that. We only opened it up on redirect. Now, there is no redirect that I'm familiar with that goes into that. So, you are beyond the scope now.

MS. LETSCHE: Well, I'm pursuing Mr. McCaffrey's response.

JUDGE MILLER: No, you are not.

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MS. LETSCHE: Well, that's because you are not letting me. If --

JUDGE MILLER: That's right.

MS. LETSCHE: -- you would permit me --

JUDGE MILLER: No, no, we don't. I think it's beyond the scope.

MS. LETSCHE: I would just like to make a proffer, then, of the evidence that I would --

JUDGE MILLER: Do that in your own case. You don't need a proffer. You can offer it if it's relevant.

You can offer it. If it's admissible it will be admitted.

If it isn't, it won't be admitted then or now.

MS. LETSCHE: I would like to make the proffer of the evidence that if permitted I would establish.

JUDGE MILLER: You can't make a proffer in the other person's case. We have already ruled that. We've also said you can make the proffer in your own case.

MS. LETSCHE: Well, Judge Miller, Mr. McCaffrey is not part of my case. Part of my --

JUDGE MILLER: Not your witness and this isn't your case. You misapprehend the basis of the ruling.

We are ruling that no party can offer into evidence and get a ruling upon exhibits except the person whose case is being put on in chief.

Now, you will get your turn. You will be permitted

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to make your proffer just as everybody else --

MS. LETSCHE: Will the Board rule that Mr.

McCaffrey will be available for recall?

JUDGE MILLER: Well, not necessarily. It depends on the nature of your request and your showing of good cause. No, recall? I would doubt that.

MS. LETSCHE: Then, I need to be permitted to pursue this line now.

JUDGE MILLER: No, you don't.

MS. LETSCHE: Well, then, you are telling me that I can't pursue it.

JUDGE MILLER: You can't prove your case by the other person's witness in the other person's case in chief.

Now, we've ruled that at the very beginning.

MS. LETSCHE: All I'm trying to do, Judge Miller, is cross-examine this witness by following up on an earlier statement that he made.

If the Board has ruled that I'm not permitted to do that, so be it. I just want it clear what it is I am attempting to do.

JUDGE MILLER: We have ruled that your attempts are beyond the scope of the redirect examination. We are restricting recross to the scope of redirect.

It's beyond the scope and, therefore, not proper.

Go ahead if you have anything that is within the scope of

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redirect. That's all that is before us now.

MS. LETSCHE: In view of the Board's ruling that I can't follow up on the other questioning by other counsel, I have no further questions at this point. But I do wish to indicate that I intend to renew my motion to strike and --

JUDGE MILLER: You will be permitted to do that.

MS. LETSCHE: -- that --

JUDGE MILLER: Any time you want. Very shortly, as a matter of fact. We will hear you any time. If you want to do it tonight, you can be heard tonight. If you want to do it in the morning, you will be heard in the morning. So, you have got the choice, counsel.

MS. LETSCHE: I would like to be able to complete what I was saying before I --

JUDGE MILLER: I don't want to listen to a lot of statements that are repetitious and getting us nowhere. Now, please act like a lawyer, counsel.

Do you have any more questions or not?

MS. LETSCHE: I said I did not.

JUDGE MILLER: Then, that's enough. Mr.

Palomino?

MR. PALOMINO: I have no further questions.

JUDGE MILLER: Staff?

MR. PERLIS: The Staff has no questions.

MR. EARLEY: No questions.

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JUDGE MILLER: Then, there is nothing further.

Now, if you wish now to go into your motion, you may. If

you wish to do it in the morning, you may. That's up

to you.

MR. PALOMINO: I would prefer to do it in the morning.

JUDGE MILLER: I think everybody would be fresher, but since she has been wanting to I want to give her the courtesy. I also want to get out of the parking lot.

MR. ROLFE: Judge Miller.

JUDGE MILLER: Yes.

MR. ROLFE: Before we adjourn, let me clarify one thing. I have been told that the word is out somewhere that the site tour, that some members of the public think it's okay for them to go. I -) has in effect full security at the site. And --

JUDGE MILLER: We know that. We have indicated that it is by the Board --

MR. ROLFE: And the parties.

JUDGE MILLER: -- and any of the parties or counsel And that's all. We have also indicated it isn't any hearing; it's no evidence. We don't even want to hear any words.

MR. ROLFE: I just wanted to clarify that.

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END

MS. LETSCHE: I have -- excuse me. I have something else.

JUDGE MILLER: Can't you bring it up in the morning?

MS. LETSCHE: No, because I assume Mr. McCaffrey isn't going to be here in the morning. If he is going to be here, that's fine.

I want to move into -- or indicate that I intend to move into evidence, assuming if my motion to strike is not granted, the exhibits that I have used during this cross-examination.

As we have told you about ten times, please don't argue -
MS. LETSCHE: Excuse me, Judge Miller. With

respect to every other cross-examination that has taken -
JUDGE MILLER: You are arguing, counsel. The

record is closed at this point.

We recess until tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

(Whereupon, at 7:15 p.m., the hearing was adjourned, to reconvene at 9:00 a.m., Thursday,

August 2, 1984.)

* * * * * * * * * *

CERTIFICATE OF PROCERD: 35

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This is to certify that the attached proceedings before the MRC COMMISSION

In the matter of: LONG ISLAND LIGHTING COMPANY

Date of Proceeding: Wednesday, August 1, 1984

Place of Proceeding: Hauppauge, New York
were held as herein appears, and that this is the original
transcript for the file of the Commission.

Garrett J. Walsh, Jr.
Official Reporter - Typed

Official Reporter - Signature

Myrtle H. Traylor Official Reporter - Typed

Official Reporter - Signature

Rebecca E. Eyster

Official Reporter - Typed

Official Reporter - Signature

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