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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

BEFORE THE ATOMIC SAFETY & LICENSING BOARD

in the matter of:

COMMONWEALTH EDISON COMPANY

(Byron Nuclear Power Station,

*84 SEP -6 A10:33

Docket Nos. 50-454 QI 50-455 QI

Courtroom 270
Federal Building
211 South Court Street
Rockford, Illinois

Wednesday, August 10, 1983

IN CAMERA, EX PARTE HEARING WITH THE OFFICE OF INVESTIGATIONS

BEFORE:

Units 1 and 2)

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

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

JUDGE RICHARD COLE, Member, Atomic Safety & Licensing Board.

AFPEARANCES:

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STEVEN GOLDBERG, ESQ. MITZI YOUNG, ESQ. Office of the Executive Legal Director U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Washington, D.C. 20555

Appearing on behalf of the NRC Staff.

NRC PARTICIPANTS:

David M. Galanti

Roger Fortuna

Robert L. Segal

D.W. Hayes

Kevin Connaughton

William Forney

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PROCEEDINGS

JUDGE SMITH: Gentlemen, may I administer the oath to you?
Whereupon,

DAVID M. GALANTI

and

ROBERT SEGAL

were called as witnesses and, having been first duly sworn, were examined and testified as follows:

MR. FORTUNA: I am Roger Fortuna, Deputy Director of the NRC Office of Investigations.

I am here this afternoon because as we all know, this is a matter before this Board and the Commission has taken a considerable interest in it from a generic perspective, in that a task force has presently been constituted so that the Commission can make a policy determination as to how its employees, including the Office of Investigations and the Regions and the Boards and whathave-you, should conduct themselves in the dissemination, review, and what-have-you of material which is presently under investigation and/or inspection, yet of interest to sitting Board or Boards.

As your Honors are certainly aware, this probably won't be resolved for several months; hopefully more quickly. And in the meantime, the Commission, the

Boards, and all of us have to go about our business. But what we are endeavoring to do today is to resolve issues in the meantime.

I am here for several reasons. The first reason I am here is to try to provide the Board, in the best manner I can, information that we think may be relevant to your efforts.

I also wish to let the record reflect that it is up for grabs in the Office of Investigations because we are a Commission office. We are not subject to the judicial oversight of the Boards and Fanels, so that we come here voluntarily today.

We also feel it is important for us to be here today so that if at a later date this matter -- the issues involved -- are sent up topside to the Commission, sent to the Appellate Court, the Supreme Court of the NRC, that they have before them not only the concerns of the Office of Investigations from a theoretical or hypothetical view, but have it from a real-case situation, and by that I mean quite simply in our view going to the Commission with what we view may be potential harm if information is released, even in a restricted disclosure posture. It is much easier to discuss if we have a real-life situation before us.

So the Office of Investigations has struggled

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with this issue and tried to do the right thing, and we believe the right thing to do is take the risk of providing to the Board on this one particular occasion information regarding an investigation which has been recently initiated by this Office, providing this Board with what we have to date in the form of oral testimony or information by the two investigators, Mr. Segal and Mr. Galanti, who are presently assigned to this task, and then urge the Board to carefully weigh and consider their information and carefully weigh this and make a decision that such information need not be provided to the general public under unrestricted disclosure, or even to the parties of this hearing with limited disclosure.

We realize we are running the risk that you may rule adversely on our petition and may make a determination that some sort of unrestricted disclosure is necessary.

We would hope that we could "win at the trial level". If we did not, then we'd have a more expansive record which would allow the Commission to read about what we are doing, and allow them to read it on a real-time basis rather than in the abstract.

So what I am saying is by appearing here today. we do not wish to imply or suggest to the Board or the Commission at the time they make a final ruling about how this may be handled that we will do this today, but we feel

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it is important to do this today, so the Commission has before it a transcript which speaks about real instances rather than hypotheticals.

If it is appropriate before the investigators that are assigned to the case make their oral presentation as to where we are and where we might be going on this particular case, I wish to spend a few minutes with your Honors describing to you what our general concerns are regarding the provision of information related to ongoing investigations to the Boards in camera; and additionally to parties in a restricted or unrestricted setting.

JUDGE SMITH: Certainly we want to hear that. Again, anything that you can tell us which can be told to the general public should be separated, if you can. For example, your reasons for coming here today are really not secret. You know, they are sound management decisions. and we sort of have a commitment to the parties and really to the regulations of the Commission to use this very unusual procedure only where it is essential, to address the problem.

In other words, give us what you wish us to know, but either withhold unnecessary information or be prepared to make public the information which is not secret. We should not be privy to any information from anybody in this session which does not have to be secret.

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MR. FORTUNA: Could you repeat that, your Honor? JUDGE SMITH: This is a rare and unusual procedure where the parties aren't even present and we have to restrict it to only secret information. You heard our conversation

MR. FORTUNA: I think what your Honor is suggesting so far as my general comments regarding the Office of Investigations regarding positions on this generic issue, there are no secrets, therefore let's make sure that when I begin those comments and finish those comments, that I clearly indicate that which we have no concern about release of.

with Mr. Hayes as he speaks about the safety significance.

JUDGE SMITH: Right. And we would like to go farther than that. We would like to explain to the public and the parties that those comments were made. We have promised everybody, we promised the court, the press and the parties when we go into a secret session it will be only that which is necessary to be secret.

MR. FORTUNA: I see.

JUDGE SMITH: We are not supposed to be sitting around talking about lawsuits with people in private. We only do it for the purposes of protecting the information and following the Commission's guidance and following 2.744. It's complicated. You want to give us your background, and it should be. On this point you are correct.

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We also ask when you give us information which does not have to be secret that you also make it public.

MR. FORTUNA: In our view?

JUDGE SMITH: Right.

MR. FORTUNA: But isn't the court going to be making a determination once they accept the information about that which should or should not be?

JUDGE SMITH: The point I was getting at, for example, you are going to tell us generally now why you don't want to reveal to the parties secret information.

MR. FORTUNA: Restricted or unrestricted disclosure?

JUDGE SMITH: I would imagine that information you would not mind having given to the general public this morning.

MR. FORTUNA: I understand, and I agree.

JUDGE SMITH: However, then you might come into circumstances where there are people you don't trust and you have reason not to trust them. That belongs in this room and only in this room.

MR. FORTUNA: I believe, as I understand -- and perhaps as I elaborate on that which I have no concern to share with the world.

JUDGE SMITH: What we might do is when we get done with this in camera session, we will get the transcripts,

you pick out the parts that you think can be made public and simply make them public. That will take care of it.

MR. FORTUNA: Thank you.

Back to my general comments.

Essentially the Office of Investigations'

position, absent guidance by the Commission -- which

hopefully be forthcoming pretty soon, and I imagine it is -
is that we want one thing only, and I will elaborate on it

and approach it from different angles:

Investigations historically are conducted in as private an atmosphere as is possible. On the other hand, the results of investigations, be they hearings, trials, and what-have-you, are conducted according to due process, the Constitution, and the Anglo-Saxon heritage of law that we have in an open and public manner.

The concern that the Office of Investigations has is that information that is collected during the collection process should remain, as much as is humanly possible, within the confines of the investigative -- I don't dare speak for the Region or the Staff -- perhaps the inspection apparatus or function. At such time as an investigative effort is completed, then clearly action may have to be taken by the decisionmakers of this particular agency, including yourselves.

At that point in time the Office of Investigations

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clearly understands and appreciates that the product does no one any good if it's held secretly and can't be addressed and litigated.

So my comments today pertain to information collected, about to be collected, allegations, impressions gained by investigators, directions that individual investigators should be going in during the course of an investigation.

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It's quite simply the position of our office that such information is inappropriate for sharing by boards, parties, what have you, during the ongoing process. And there are reasons for this.

Fi. st off -- and your Honors correct me if I misunderstand the role and the function that we're playing in this settinghere -- I believe it was my understanding that the information that is to be acquired will allow the Board to make a determination as to whether or not you should pursue particular issues that are presently contested or you may reopen and allow to be contested.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes, that's probably the most important purpose, yes.

MR. FORTUNA: So, my argument would be -- or the position that our office is advocating is that perhaps that decision that you make would best be served by the receipt of information in its final incomplete form, and that any information that we can offer you as we progress through a given investigation is, of necessity, preliminary, incomplete, and that there may be other people or other documents to review, and that any impressions, opinions, what have you gained by the particular investigator or investigators who are working on that product may be ephemeral and disappear once all the facts are in.

Now, once all the facts are in -- and I can

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understand how different people feel -- that all the facts are in sooner or faster, depending on the perspective that you have -- we feel it's perfectly legitimate at that point in time to take that product, to look at it and examine it, . question it, what have you.

I'll continue.

JUDGE SMITH: See, the problem, gentlemen -- and not just you, Mr. Fortuna, but everybody -- is what's going to happen if the Byron plant sits there idle while we wait for the results of investigations that come out to be of not much moment anyway -- and what we're trying to find out is isn't it possible that maybe some of these investigations and inspections simply don't matter, and we'd go ahead with our decision anyway.

This is one of the things we're trying to look at. If you're investigating child molesting out there at that plant, or something of that nature, it may be outside our jurisdiction and we'll go ahead with the decision.

On the other hand, if you're investigating deeprooted corruption in the quality assurance program, it may very well be that, notwithstanding the fact the plant will have to sit idle, we'll simply wait and get the results. We have to make some kind of judgment. We have to decide whether the issues that are subject to the pending investigations are so serious that we will take the responsibility of delaying a

decision and keeping the plant idle, if that's where it turns out to be. We will take that responsibility.

Or we can say, "Well, there's a middle ground."

Or we can say, "None of it matters. Just go ahead with the decision."

But we have to look at it enough to know if those circumstances prevail.

MR. FORTUNA: I understand you point.

JUDGE SMITH: And no one, the Commission or anyone, is stepping down and offering to relieve us of that responsibility.

The Commission makes it quite clear: "You decide the issues put before you, and you do it damned fast." That's what they're telling us. And they have not ever said anything to the contrary.

MR. FORTUNA: Moving along in my presentation, your Honors, we have another deep, abiding concern. And that is, quite simply, information which may be relayed, either restricted or unrestricted, that may, for however or whatever reason, make itself known and become aware of, by subjects, the targets, or whatever you want -- people, individuals, corporations, or entities on the wrong end of an allegation.

And we are looking at it from the prophylactic approach, which, quite simply, is if nothing is said about it, then, quite simply, nothing possibly could go wrong to cause --

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nothing could go wrong and therefore jeopardize the investigative process.

From the Office of Investigations' perspective, quite simply, if we can give the decisionmakers in this agency a product which we feel was in no way tainted by the potential for witnesses, subjects, what have you, to have been in a position to tailor testimony, destroy documents, what have you -- well, think dark thoughts for a moment -- then, we think we've delivered a better product.

We also have a concern that if this type of information, in whatever form, that sits way out of the inner recesses, to barely in the recesses of an investigative process, until it's complete, it will be very difficult for you or for us to know whether or not that investigation that we performed was untainted or unharmed.

It's very difficult in many instances to establish that an individual destroyed documents knowing that he or she was the subject of an investigation and perhaps an allegation unless this individual historically destroyed or doctored documents when the investigators arrived on site.

JUDGE SMITH: We think you have just persuaded us of that point of view so thoroughly that -- I mean, we understand that you simply cannot warn the people you're investigating. You just can't do it. We recognize that.

MR. FORTUNA: The point I'm making -- and I'm really

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beginning to focus my energies and my comments on -- for even restricted disclosure is not that there may be anything on the record, not that there may be anything that one could establish that parties under affidavits of disclosure may or may not give out.

What we're saying, quite simply, is: Is it worth running the risk that that might happen even under a protective order, talking sanctions and all those things which may enhance the ability of --

JUDGE SMITH: Mr. Fortuna, do you read our memoranda and order denying the motion for a stay?

MR. FORTUNA: No, I have not.

JUDGE SMITH: The Nuclear Regulatory Commission, in decisions and statements of consideration, is even willing to risk special nuclear material to safeguards -- I mean to protective orders.

We have a body of law and tradition in the Commission, which the Commission is yet to change, which directs boards, directs us. We must comply and assume the protective orders and affidavits of nondisclosure do their job, absent some particular information, even though you're talking about safeguarded information.

MR. FORTUNA: Excuse me. I am familiar with that. When you elaborated, yes, I am aware of what you're speaking to.

JUDGE SMITH: On a need-to-know basis.

MR. FORTUNA: And the only point -- and this is, again, for the record --

JUDGE SMITH: It would be very helpful to us, when you make your arguments to us about the necessity to risk disclosure under protective order, if you recognize the responsibility we have to comply with the Commission's previous orders to even risk special nuclear material.

MR. FORTUNA: I do. And I hear exactly what you're saying.

I believe what you're saying, stating it for myself, very simply, is you work under certain rules and regulations. And until told otherwise, you are obligated, as the Commission implied, to adhere to that.

JUDGE SMITH: I'm telling you we simply don't have the authority to allow you to convince us that, as a general principle, protective orders and affidavits of non-disclosure are inadequate. We don't have that authority to even let you convince us of that, because the Commission has said, in its official rulings, that they are adequate.

MR. FORTUNA: I understand your point.

JUDGE SMITH: And it may very well be that each of us, personally and philosophically, don't believe what the Commission has said. But we are judicial officers, and we have to comply with that anyway.

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MR. FORTUNA: And perhaps, your Honor, I'm speaking to the Commission, rather than you. So, rather than elongate that horrible process, I will direct my comments to you and, more particularly, to the record.

And I'll wrap it up by saying if one does, in the Office of Investigations' view, a cost-benefit analysis, the withholding, if you will -- and that has a negative connotation which I don't agree with -- temporarily of information from a board or parties on either restricted or unrestricted disclosure, it may be, in our view, it's outweighed by the potential for a disclosure, which would compromise the outcome of an investigation and would not give you as good a data base as you otherwise would have.

Quite simply, the tradeoff of a month or two of waiting to get a complete report, in our view, is far outweighed by the potential that -- the occasion that we may compromise.

End of story.

JUDGE SMITH: Now, you're talking to us in language that would be very helpful.

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MR. FORTUNA: In our view again, subject to the Commission wishes, we would argue that the risk is far outweighed by the potential benefit.

MR. GOLDBERG: Roger, before you proceed with your presentation can I address a few remarks?

First of all, Mr. Fortuna's policy arguments parallel those the Staff advanced in its directed certification notion and still adheres to.

Although we have submitted to this procedure, we do not feel that it's an advisable one for reasons which we indicated in our initial motion papers.

JUDGE SMITH: Which procedure is this?

MR. GOLDBERG: The procedure whereby NRC inspectors provide substantive information concerning pending inspections to Boards exclusively or to parties restrictively or the public unrestrictively. There is --

JUDGE SMITH: You've never addressed the procedure we are following today in any papers that I've read.

MR. GOLDBERG: We took the initial position that we should not provide any information at present to the Board regarding the subject of pending inspections and that Board inquiry should and could await the completion of the Staff investifation and report, and only on receipt of the Appeal Board decision and the policy did the Staff alter its position and move for a reconsideration and alternative

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presentation of the information for the Board's exclusive review in camera.

JUDGE SMITH: I am really concerned about what's become a general argument on the merits of the case and I think actually, so far we can probably resolve the problem by simply serving a transcript of this discussion -- and we'll give you a chance to read it -- of this general discussion on the parties.

MR. GOLDBERG: I want to address one or two of the points you have made about affidavits of nondisclosure.

I don't know if there's ever been an instance in which parties to an NRC adjudication have been privy to this type of information regarding pending inspections or investigations.

There certainly have been instances in which parties have been provided safeguards and other types of information under protective order.

One can argue about the character of that information is somewhat static. The plans are as stated in the document. We are talking here about a nonstatic investigatory process from which preliminary opinions and not facts have been drawn and it is that kind of opinion information that may, as Mr. Fortuna indicated, prove ephemeral at the conclusion of the inspection and at least in the case of the identities of confidential informants.

In the South Texas case, the Appeal Board has

concluded that even providing that information on a restricted basis under affidavits of nondisclosure is unacceptable because knowledge on behalf of would-be informants that their identities cannot be confined to NRC sources would have a chilling effect on the access of the NRC inspection to information received in that form.

JUDGE SMITH: I think that's a problem that we certainly would be very sensitive to and we can get around that.

I was think about Mr. Hayes' problem, We can approve a statement how you can either have a situation where you received allegations and you don't mention the informant and this was the result that it may be as Mr. Hayes pointed out, as in the case with that the allegation would identify so that wouldn't work.

So maybe then I would expect that we would approve a presentation that would say -- that would eliminate references to allegations, because allegations become irrelevant when they have been inspected and the results of the inspection are known.

I think we have to take it on a case by case basis, but we are aware of the vital need to protect the identity of informants. And I think we have the authority to go to great lengths to protect informants and I think we can use some imagination on how to go about it.

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And in this particular case I just don't see that there's any problem.

MR. GOLDBERG: I guess we're also suggesting that law enforcement investigative privileges is perhaps of co-equal importance in terms of accomplishing the inspection and enforcement program and function of the Agency that has been entrusted to various other offices within the Agency.

And in no prior NRC case have I seen that privilege asserted and approached as directly as it is in this case.

I understand that these are arguments that probably we will revisit, but addressing myself to the Board's understandable dilemma about its knowledge of a pending inspection and its need to reach a decision, I would say it's probably the rarity in comtemporary NRC licensing that there is not a pending inspection of one type of another regarding a plant nearing completion that also happens to be the subject of a licensing proceeding.

And I think as the Board has correctly indicated and Mr. Fortuna, that it does require a balancing of the need for disclosure regarding the substance of those inspections prior to their completion and the primarily schedular concerns about advancing a decision date if the Board or parties fail, that and an inspection could bear on the outcome of the decision.

Typically, inspections have been reported and

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Boards or parties have -- it has prompted Boards or parties to inquire further. It has not been the case to my knowledge where the pendancy alone of an inspection has led to its pre-completion litigation.

JUDGE SMITH: Its what?

MR. GOLDBERG: Where the pendancy of an inspection has led to a pre-inspection completion litigation of the matters under investigation, as maybe one of the courses under consideration by the Board.

JUDGE SMITH: I really regret the general argument that you are making. The same arguments that were made with the Appeal Board and to us, and we promised everyone involved that this would be a session that deals with secret information. I think it will be harmless when we serve the parts of the transcript of this session that can be made public, but we are somewhat familiar with Commission law and precedent and we are aware of what you're telling us.

MR. GOLDBERG: Your Honor, perhaps at this point in time, it would be appropriate to proceed with the factual presentations or the oral presentation of the NRC Office of Investigation investigators and that we should at this point clearly indicate for the record this would be, as you've dubbed it, the secrecy part of this transcript, okay, with one exception.

JUDGE SMITH: I think that it may very well be possible to tak

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the beginning of Mr., Fortuna's presentation up until this very moment and serve it on the parties except that we have to delete my reference to To honor our commitment to the parties not to go into matters that we don't have to go into, but if you are done, if you are completed giving us a textual background, fine. If you think we have to know more about it, go ahead. But we know Commission law, we've read Commission cases.

We read your briefs carefully before the Commission and I do think that we are required under the circumstances now, to make a preliminary inquiry into the significance of the pending investigation.

So, with that, unless you have anything more to say, let's go into the details or the substance of the information.

MR. FORTUNA: All right, we will now begin our presentation by the investigators but I'll just repeat one more time for the record, so that it's close to the comments that these investigators are about to make, Mr. Segal and Mr. Galanti, that this is a one time thing in our view, and the Office of Investigation's view. Because we're here today does not necessarily mean that in the future we'd be willing to make a similar presentation in the future.

Mr. Segal, I wonder if at this time you could discuss with -- or Mr. Galanti, as you see fit -- what we

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have done to date and where we are.

JUDGE SMITH: Give your full names, gentlemen, would you for the transcript.

MR. SEGAL: Robert L. Segal.

MR. GALANTI: David M. Galanti.

MR. SEGAL: As has been indicated already by Mr. Fortuna, we're basically in a very, very preliminary stage of the investigation.

Basically our investigative activity actually was predicated initially from the allegation regarding what I refer to as cheating on the examination, the Hughes allegation regarding the failed test, et cetera. However, in the time from that allegation two other outgrowths of that allegation have

entered into our area of interest and the Board is very familiar with those.

Basically we are talking about Hughes' allegation that his training did not meet the requirements as indicated in the training records and in the ANSI requirements et cetera at Hatfield and that he was acting as a certified inspector prior to the completion of the certification.

These were the three points of departure that Mr. Galanti and I departed from when we went into -- began our work on the investigation. The actual investigative work was only begun very recently.

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As part of the investigative process, we have reviewed as much of the material as was available to us -- both from the Region and from other sources. That's basically just to get a foundation, so that when we're talkin to people and looking at things, we can have at least as good an understanding as possible about what it is we're looking at, so we can recognize things, et cetera.

There were some related events which occurred

And probably of

significance was an allegation made by an alleger -- I believ

in _____ -- and it regarded the QA program -- it had

failed, and

As a result of that allegation regarding the QA program, the Region did do an inspection and, as best as can discern, that inspection was conducted by Mr. Forney somewhere in the March area and resulted in the relief of the QA manager at Hatfield from his position.

So, he actually confirmed the substance of that allegation.

And at least one other inspector was decertified and required to be recertified again.

The next event prior to our entry which we find

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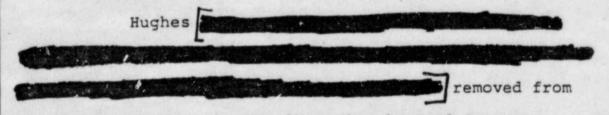
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significant was an allegation received by the NRC by Mr. Gardner on October 29th. That's an interesting date, because that's the date that basically terminates the period of time where allegations are focused -- that is Mr. Hughes came on board with PTL on October 1st last year, actually was physically present at the site on October 4th.

And on October 29th, according to the Hatfield records, he had accumulated all those requirements that were necessary for his certification.

On that same date, contacted Mr. Gardr at the NRC with the allegations regarding not only Byron but another nuclear site that he worked on before coming out there. And why that is perceived as important -- it's important to us, as investigators, in view of those events which followed after it.



Hatfield somewhere in the first few days of January.

Two weeks ago, Mr. Galanti and I were at the site, and we interviewed approximately five or six people, all of whom were principals to the Hughes' allegations.

Every person that we talked to gave no indication of having any problems with Mr. Hughes prior to the end of November. And, in fact, he was dismissed for talking too

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much. That's basically the substance. He was cut loose. He was in gabbing sessions all the time and wasn't paying attention to his job. And it was distracting not only to his performance, but to those people around him.

As an investigator, I find that odd. I find that worthy of looking into in probably a little more depth.

what I find interesting from an investigative point of view is that we have a person who is dismissing for talking too much, which appears to be a problem that management might be able to resolve without dismissing the parties That same person now is claiming, in fact, that he was let contains to the NRC.

And then we have the interviewees at the site, none of them indicating any problem with the individual price to the end of November.

Now, I'm not concluding that any of that is factually significant. All I am saying is that raises or questions in my mind -- or "suspicions" is probably the appropriate word -- that there might be something here wort looking at. That is -- "intimidation," I guess, is the bes word -- that something like this exists. And it's somethin like that that we're interested in looking at.

But that's just an inference on our part. That

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just one of many, many inferences which we are drawing from the facts and circumstances.

I'd like to reiterate this is very preliminary. We have taken no statements from anybody, and we've had very, very limited contact with the people we've talked to.

The same lack of recognition of a problem with Mr. Hughes prior to the end of November that was held by the people at Byron is also the case by the people in the Region. That is, the -- when I talking to people in the Region, they were basically surprised at the existence of that allegation , as opposed to what they thought was the

And it's initial allegation existing on

just --

SEGAL:

JUDGE COLE:

I don't know the answer to that. MR. SEGAL: I do know the people who are conducting inspections regarding the allegations, to the best of my knowledge, found out from

me, just a few weeks ago, that that allegation had been made

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or acted as if they had.

Again, I'm just telling you my reactions to talki with them about that.

JUDGE COLE: You were surprised that they didn't know about it?

MR. FORTUNA: Let me just interject at this point The point is not who told what to whom or how or why. point is we're trying to indicate to you, in the ongoing investigative process, what goes typically through the minda of investigators -- and when they get on things that may or may not be a disconnect, the suspicions they have. That's just a typical example.

I'll let you finish running through those types of examples.

And what I suggest we do, then, is turn to the allegations and advise the Board as to what we've got and where we are and who we've talked to so far, and about what it is that they've given us to date. And then we can go on with whatever preliminary feelings that we have and where we think we're heading.

We're purposely doing this this time, because we want to make sure that we have a record that shows what you get, to be perfectly blunt, when you step into something at the beginning or the middle, but certainly prior to the end MR. SEGAL: If we can address the three allegation

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that I indicated in the beginning -- that is, failure to meet training requirements and the certification -- we have not had a change to talk to Mr. Hughes as yet. In fact, that is scheduled for next week.

The Region has conducted at least two inspections regarding the Hughes' allegations that I am aware of. And I've got copies of those inspection reports.

And to the best of my knowledge and ability to discern, their conclusions in those inspection reports are based a great deal upon review of records held and maintained by Hatfield.

Now, we had reference earlier by Mr. Goldberg to a March 11th document from Mr. Forney. That, to us, is a very significant document, and the contents of that basically report an allegation that Hatfield records were being tampered with -- in fact, were being tampered with by a person who was a witness in front of this Board and a person who was very, very critical to the Hughes' allegations.

Now, as an investigator, again, I just wonder how much cradence I can place upon an inspection based on records which are alleged to be tainted in some fashion? They may not be tainted; it may just be one example. But these are things that are running through our minds. So, we find it necessary to proceed independently and to try to talk to as many people related to these allegations as we can.

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I don't want to mention name, but basically has substantiated the Hughes' allegations. And it's important to us to talk to these people. We don't feel that --

JUDGE SMITH: All of them are --

MR. SEGAL: To as many as we feel critical -JUDGE SMITH: No, you say, has

substantiated Mr. Hughes' allegations.

And I just wondered if --

MR. SEGAL: Just the cheating.

But I find --

MR. FORTUNA: I think the word is "corroborate";

MR. SEGAL: But basically, the three of them sees to fit together, to me, in a -- when you're looking at one, you're going to be looking at the others.

It all seemed to deal with the QA program and the recordkeeping process and the integrity of the program.

When you're looking at one or three, you're look at them basically together, to try to fit the facts togethe If you try to look at them independently, I feel you're probably not addressing the issue in its entirety, as you probably should be.

We're not in a position to reach any conclusions All we are is in a position to know that there is work still

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to be done, and there are necessary statements and interviews to be conducted. And these should be in a great deal of detail.

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I don't know what more I can add to that.

MR. FORTUNA: Let's go into what we have done, who we have talked to, and what we have gotten so far, and as it relates to the particular allegations.

> MR. GALANTI: Can we confer for just a minute? (Parties conferring.)

MR. GALANTI: What I'd like to do at this time -- and again this comes from a little bit of confusion as a result of vesterday when the Office of Investigations learned that this session was going to be held yesterday and we were not prepared to respond at that point in time, so the Office of I&E of Region III was going to basically talk in our behalf due to the fact that we could not respond and come here for this session.

We just have learned that some of the allegations specifically referred to the Office of Investigations have not been presented and what I would like to do is go over each one of these things briefly and also cover the point of specifics as far as what has actually been accomplished to date as far as these allegations.

One of the allegations that the Office of Investigations is in fact responsible for is that weld travelers are being filled out post facto which simply states that all the weld documentations as far as the welding and QC inspections that have been accomplished, the paper

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work that is subsequently prepared after the fact which is, of course, one of the violations.

JUDGE COLE: Is it suggested that the weld travelers are simply made up then?

MR. GALANTI: That is correct. Nothing is, in fact, documented, but these are simply allegations that some of the allegers have presented to us.

JUDGE SMITH: That would be one of your concerns?

MR. GALANTI: Yes. sir.

MR. SEGAL: If I can inject a comment, there is an additional inference and it is just an inference, that's all it is, but when we are talking about the allegation regarding the period of time when Mr. Hughes was actually certified, versus when the records say he was certified, this particular allega ion could have implications on that.

That is, were documents altered to fit the company's certification data?

JUDGE SMITH: Right. That's basically why we reopened the record. We wanted to know if there was manipulation of records, and we were concerned if they would do it for one purpose, they would do it for other purposes.

MR. GALANTI: Continuing on with this first allegation, basically allegation number two -- they go hand in hand together and they deal with welds being accepted

by an individual who was a quality control supervisor from his desk. In other words, he's taking_verbal responses from the welders that all the welds have in fact been completed and in fact just fabricating the paper work.

Another quality control individual has been reported to alter discrepancy reports, basically by adding information after close-out by the inspectors. After the inspectors write up discrepancy reports, this individual will go back, in fact, and make changes, additions or deletions to this report. Again these are simply allegations We do not have any confirmatory information about any of these at this point in time.

Again, the testing. Some Level I inspectors are basically being given the same test several times on the same day until they can pass the test. Failed tests are not retained in the training files. Four names were provided.

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It relates to a previous allegation which

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discussed improper QC certification testing and destruction of required records.

The alleger stated he would gladly provide a sworn statement on this issue and, of course, this is going to be documented next week, in essence when we have the opportunity to talk to him.

MR. CONNAUGHTON: That sworn statement has been The reason taken and that individual those allegations as stated are still considered uninvestigat -- in the one case four names have been provided of individuals who presumably went through repetitive testing subject to until they passed and, of course that same process, and those allegations would be closed on the basis and reasoning that we employed to address that in the

However, since then, with the Hughes depositions, that facet of test procedure involving cheating and providing answers has caused us to keep those items open.

> MR. GOLDBERG: Can we confer for a minute? (Parties conferring.)

(Recess.)

MR. GALANTI: I would like to -- I'd like to clarify one point that I have been referring to, a quality control inspector who basically we are looking at, who has viclations basically been accused of making

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and just identify him as being the same individual, Mr. Allen Koca, from Hatfield. He is the same individual, I have mentioned previously, and that's They are all the same allegation

individual, Mr. Allen Koca.

JUDGE COLE: You identified him as the inspector. He was the quality control supervisor; he is now the quality assurance supervisor.

MR. GALANTI: I'm sorry. That is correct.

JUDGE CALLIHAN: He is the one against whom

allegations are being made?

MR. GALANTI: That is correct.

JUDGE SMITH:



MR. GALANTI: Yes.

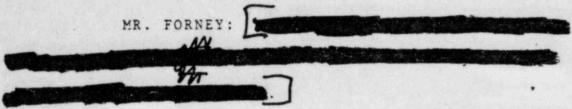
MR. CONNAUGHTON: He does act in the capacity of a Level III inspector and has done so in other areas with previous titles and capacities.

MR. GALANTI: Another area is telephone calls are being in fact monitored by Hatfield personnel to detect communications with Commonwealth Edison and also the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

We also received information that documentation was in fact removed from files during an inspection conducted by Mr. Forney on March 10th, 1983.

MR. FORTUNA: That's not the date of the

00 REPORTERS PAPER & MFG. OR-325 removal, that's the date of the receipt of the information.



MR. GALANTI: I will read this one particular allegation verbatim:

"On March 10th, 1983, W. L. Forney was at
Hatfield Electric Company, Byron site offices, for the
purpose of reviewing training qualification and certification
records of quality control inspectors. In order to
accomplish this task, he would select the names of personnel
from the employee roster, provide the names verbally to
a person who, in turn, would go to their QC record vault
and retrieve the requested records. This process was
utilized in the past for the records to be reviewed.

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MR. GALANTI: In conjunction with that particular point I'd like to go into exactly what we have done in an attempt to resolve these allegations at this point in time. However, please keep in mind that these are simply allegations. We have only received them for about approximately the last month, and some of them will take a considerable amount of time for resolution.

Myself -- well, we went to the Byron site on the 27th of July, and basically we went in under the purview of

just trying to understand what the procedures are.

In other words, we did not let them know that we were coming for, in fact, investigative purposes.

They quickly found out due to the nature of some of the questions we were asking.

We started out by talking to Mr. Robert Klinger who is a quality control supervisor at CECo. We went to him basically for him to set the stage to locate and identify people that were -- in fact we were going to be making preliminary interviews with.

Mr. Klinger also advised that he was overall responsible for monitoring the Hatfield quality control program, or quality assurance program, and we got a brief rundown on their procedures and the procedures that they expected the Hatfield Company to comply with.

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We talked to -- we also talked to Mr. Marvin Tallent, who is the site manager for PTL, and who identified himself as the person responsible for hiring Mr. John Hughes, and also having worked with Hughes once before in the Savannah River Project in August, Georgia.

Mr. Tallent basically stated that Hatfield was responsible for making the overall determination of the qualifications for the personnel, although PTL was responsible for basically hiring personnel to work for Hatfield.

The only time that Pittsburgh Testing Laboratories got involved would be if in fact there was basically a disciplinary problem with an employee that they had sent over to work for Hatfield.

Mr. Tallent stated that Mr. Hughes had made a comment to him shortly after working there that basically he did not understand or basically agree with the procedures and the way Hatfield was running a particular program. However, he did not have any complaints as far as the performance of his work, until about the middle of December, early part of December.

JUDGE SMITH: Tallent did not have complaints about the performance of Hughes' work?

MR. GALANTI: Correct. And this was from talking to people at Hatfield that did not have any

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complaints about his work.

During approximately early to mid-December was the first time that he was in fact notified there was a problem with Mr. Hughes and that he was having a problem. But Tallent said again it was not directed towards his actual work performance, it was on the lines of basically he goofs off on the job, he talks a lot, he disrupts other workers in the surrounding area.

Tallent said he did in fact have three meetings between Hatfield and Hughes and himself, and after the third meeting apparently they received a letter from Hatfield saying that their services were no longer required, Mr. Hughes' services were no longer required.

Tallent said that after they were laid off, if he had had another job for Mr. Hughes at that point in time that he would have given him the job simply because he was a good worker, although he talked a great deal. He did not have any complaints about the quality of the work that he was doing.

MR. SEGAL: If I can interject, that's significant to what I was talking about in the early part of my testimony. That is, here we have a worker who there's no complaints about his work. Mr. Tallent, who was actually his PTL manager, is ready to place him in another job if one was available. That is, it wasn't

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"get out of our sight," it was "I'd like to use you, but I just don't have a spot," and yet the man is discharged for talking too much which just seems curious and worthy of further attention.

MR. GALANTI: We also talked to Mr. James T. Hill who has been with Hatfield for 17 years. Presently he is the QA/QC manager for Hatfield.

JUDGE SMITH: At Byron?

MR. GALANTI: That is correct. He gave us an overall purview of the Hatfield quality control program and the training program, the testing program. Since his promotion to the job on 28 March 1983. So basically the information that Mr. Hill provided to us was information from that date forward.

JUDGE CALLIHAN: Where in this sequence do you believe, if anywhere, your mission, your true mission, was recognized?

MR. GALANTI: It was definitely during the second interview we had with Mr. Tallent. We laid our cards out on the table at that point in time because we got directly to the conversation and the concerns of At that time both myself and Mr. Segal talked to Tallent and believed him to be very honest and straightforward individual.

From that point on, obviously it got around the

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site very, very quickly what we were looking for.

MR. FORTUNA: That's your assumption.

MR. GALANTI: That's correct.

Mr. Hill basically again went over their new established procedures and all the time we were talking with him, it was not like we were prying for investigative type responses from these individuals, but we were talking to them like, "Please tell us how your program works, we need to know," like this.

The only individual we really in fact basically put any questions to, any investigative type questions, was in fact Mr. Buchanan who was the next individual we talked to, and Mr. Koca.

Hill was important because basically he did not have a high regard for Mr. Hughes, and he was the only individual who had anything to do -- any adverse comments at all about Mr. Hughes' as far as the quality of his work, and he simply stated some of his work was not of a workmanship-like manner. But overall he said --

MR. FORTUNA: That's of the individuals spoken to to date. That's the only individual who had any "negative" comment regarding the quality of the work.

MR. GALANTI: That's correct.

JUDGE SMITH: Even the separation letter for Mr. Hughes did not refer to quality of work.

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MR. FORTUNA: If we're providing you with information you are already aware of, we're just not really clear what you've got.

MR. GALANTI: We talked to Mr. James Buchanan who was in fact the main supervisor, quality control supervisor for Hatfield Company at the time Mr. Hughes was hired, and at the time of his termination or his lay-off with Hatfield in Byron.

Mr. Buchanan came across as a very sincere, honest, straightforward individual who talked plainly and gave us information concerning the problems that they were having within the quality control section, such as the reinspection requirement or recertification requirement in which all inspectors had to be recertified by a certain date of 1 November. And he was also an individual that indicated when we asked specifically about whether or not there was any type of cheating on examinations, he stated he has heard absolutely nothing on that particular allegation. However, he said it certainly is possible.

JUDGE COLE: Mr. Buchanan was not in direct charge in administering the examinations?

MR. GALANTI: He was Mr. Koca's supervisor at that point in time.

JUDGE COLE: So he was the QA/QC supervisor over both QA and QC?

MR. GALANTI: Correct.

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JUDGE CALLIHAN: He is no longer there?

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MR. GALANTI: He is in a different capacity. did not meet the qualifications established or set forth and they had to relocate him at that point in time.

There were three other individuals that we talked and Mr. Ramon to; Mr. Allen Koca Quiajones, and I'll let Mr. Segal go into them because they tie directly into basic -- the initial point of the substantiation of some of these allegations. They are basically confirming of these things, that there is something in this area, something in that area which we need to look into.

MR. SEGAL: In the interview of Mr. Koca, we talked to him much like the other people and we asked him what were the procedures that existed, and in fact he gave some confusing answers which he then attempted to set straight.

He appeared a little nervous to us. He then described the procedure and it's interesting because some events have occurred early in front of this Board, I guess early this month there was some testimony by Mr. Koca which is in many parts in direct opposition to what he told us at the interview. There is some significant contradictions in what he told the Board and what he told us

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when we were present.

MR. FORTUNA: That's based on information that you received orally. You haven't read a transcript, nor were you in attendance at that meeting.

MR. SEGAL: No, I wasn't present at that. I have seen a copy of the transcript.

MR. FORTUNA: You have? Okay.

MR. SEGAL: I've seen that copy of the transcript. I'm not talking about today. I guess it's August 1st.

MR. GOLDBERG: Koca has not previously testified. Are you talking about his written testimony before its receipt in evidence today?

MR. SEGAL: I guess that's what it is. I thought that was the transcript of his oral testimony.

JUDGE COLE: It was written some time ago and just given today.

MR. SEGAL: I had a chance to review that this afternoon and have heard descriptions of his testimony that was given today. It's hearsay, basically. I didn't hear it and didn't read it. But from what I understand, one significant point, there was no doubt in his mind when Mr. Galanti and I spoke to him that Mr. Hughes had failed an examination. He couldn't recall which examination, but he had no doubt. It was very, very clear and readily acknowledged that occurred. Yet I understand that may be

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one of the points of contradiction.

However, he described a process -- I asked him what happened with failed examinations, and the process he described basically was this:

He said if a person failed an examination, he would immediately critique the examination, indicate the errors, let the person take the examination back to his desk to review it, and the person would return the examination to Mr. Koca, who would then retain the failed examination until the person, at his discretion, whatever that happened to be, decided that he would like to retake the test.

When the person retook and passed the test, the final test would then be included in the file, and then he would take the failed test and rip it into shreds and deposit it among a multitude of waste baskets, so that people couldn't seekthrough the test for purposes of cheating or reviewing it or whatever. He didn't state that, but that was the obvious implication to us.

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He said one other thing to us when he was taking us back to his area, because we wanted to take a look at some records. He offered -- and it was purely a voluntary statement -- that he had had a chance to look at, read, and review Mr. Hughes' written allegations to the NRC. And I found that interesting.

He didn't indicate where it came for or how he had obtained it, but it was clear that he, in fact, had read, verbatim, the written statements that we had in possession.

And I don't know whether they were made available by the Board or how he got his hands on them.

JUDGE SMITH: Which ones were they?

MR. SEGAL: The July 19th statements that were made -- July 19th of this year.

MR. CONNAUGHTON: He prepared a written statement.

MR. SEGAL: I'm sure it's public.

But what I'm saying is he had access to it and told us that he had read the thing.

JUDGE SMITH: That would have been the statement that we took from him right here in the hearing room.

MR. GOLDBERG: He originated that statement, if that's the one you're referring to.

MR. CONNAUGHTON: Mr. Koca was probably consulted by the Applicant in formulating their response.

JUDGE CALLIHAN: That would have been May 26th of

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this year.

MR. SEGAL: He gave a statement to the Intervenor which was given to the Board, but that's not the statement he was referring to.



MR. GALANTI: Excuse me one moment.

(Parties conferring.)

MR. SEGAL: Anyway, when we got over to the site, we went in. And what we wanted to do was just get a feel for the recordkeeping section and take a look at Mr. Hughes' file.

We did have an opportunity to talk to

there, and Mr. Koca was not aware, to the best of our
knowledge, of Mr. Forney's report regarding the tampering of
files.

We just wanted to find someone who was present at that time, just ask a couple of feeler questions.

The person we talked to was one of the who worked there.

And when we just asked a very, very simple questio regarding possible tampering,

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There was no We had to stop doubt in our mind -- and we did not relate that Mr. Koca, that conversation. All we did was just try to ask some general questions.

And finally, the last thing I'd like to mention is in regard to one other person.

had indicated in his statement to us that there was one particular employee who he had seen in early January being tested in the same manner that he was tested -- that is, the same cheating-type manner, take the test, fail it, take it again right away.

And we talked to that individual, and it was interesting. We just asked him had he taken the test, and he said, "Yes."

And I said, "Have you failed in any test?" And he immediately offered, "Oh, yes. And I retook it two days later." That two-day period fits very, very concisely in th current program -- the current mandated policy at Byron. Tha

mandated policy was just mandated in May of year -- that is some three or four months after this individual had taken the test.

Now, again, he may very well have taken it two days later, but it just appeared strange to us that it was immediately volunteered that "Yes, I took it two days later." And it's something we would like to look into in some more depth.

I said I had one final comment. We've had access to Mr. Hughes' testimony before the Board. We're quite aware of many, shall we say, inconsistencies in his testimony and in his resume -- his use of resumes, falsification, if you will, on resumes. And we're clear that in certain areas his integrity has taken a beating.

However, that does not discourage us from looking into what may still be founded allegations. And basically, we look at it as our job to find corroboration if it exis. And if not, Mr. Hughes may very well be the final, shall we say, target of our work. We have no idea how it's going to wash out.

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MR. FORTUNA: We have no desire -- we're in a confused state ourselves. We have conflicting information that we may be able to resolve at a later date. And I think we're about done with -- oh, excuse me.

I think, Dave, you missed one allegation.

MR. FORNEY: This might be an opportune time for me to interject something.

I know a lot of times there is some question as to the rationale or are all allegations processed. And in that regard, I'd like to add this point. We don't make any judgment when we get an allegation of the validity. We do ge through that process I illuminated yesterday.

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And even having all of this knowledge, we go through exactly the same process. We do not let any of that detract from or give a free opinion as to the validity of any of the allegations.

I just thought this would be a good time to interject that.

MR. GALANTI: It's been pointed out to me when I was going over or making -- basically covering the initial

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That's one additional allegation that we will be making inquiries into.

JUDGE SMITH: I guess I missed the significance of that.

What's NCR?

MR. GALANTI: It's the nonconformance report.

MR. FORNEY: That dovetails with one on DRs that is being superseded and was the cause of our requiring them t go to the hardbound log and the preserialized NCRs and DRs.

MR. FORTUNA: I think that's the end of the story for me -- OI perspective.

Your Honors, just one final comment and I'm finished, unless there's any other questions -- at least I hope we are.

A couple of things I hope -- I don't know if we've been successful in giving you a general overview where we are realizing that we're in a preliminary stage and we're going

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to try to work through this thing as rapidly as we can. I will be perfectly candid with the Board, this was an effort to show you -- I don't know, maybe you know -- if these kinds of things aren't of any value to you, then that's a decision that, I guess, you can make.

Another concern, just from a manpower perspective, OI presently has in its employ a total of 38 people, 20 of whom are assigned to the different regional offices and co-located with the regions, which means that we have minus supervisors in the field -- 20 supervisors. That's 10 teams.

I guess it's not a concern of yours. But for whatever it's worth, I will go to confession to you for a minute. If we're involved in these types of hearings on an interim status basis, it really cuts into our time and is another practical reason why the Office is advocating can you hold up and get it from us in the end and talk to us one time?

JUDGE SMITH: When we ruled on the Staff's motion for a stay, we made it that the efficiency of the inspectors was a legitimate concern and interest. And prematurity is legitmate.

We don't want valueless evidence. Those issues were never put before us before squarely. And we will listen to that, and we want to know about that.

The difficulty that we have this afternoon is -- at

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least as I perceive it -- your investigators have indicated -- and we heard yesterday from I&E that they like to approach these investigations with openmindedness, and they don't assume in advance that somebody is credible or incredible.

And they look at them all.

So, I don't think we can have a discourse with you in which we might express to your people our view of the credibility of any of these people. I don't think that's appropriate.

MR. FORTUNA: I purposely today directed both of the OI staff members to offer up that kind of opinion information, so that, again, if this record is ever certified topside, the people that are in the perilous situation, in the catbird's seat, can see if they like us talking about these things or should we stick with, in our view, fact, fact, fact, fact, fact, fact, and you folks decide whether it's credible or not. And if you really want the ultimate test, bring them in under a subpoena. But that's another thing we've purposely built in this time so we could see what it look like when it went up topside, if it does.

T MR. GOLDBERG: Can we confer before this 2 portion is done? 3 (Parties conferring.) JUDGE SMITH: Anything further? 5 MR. FORTUNA: That's it. 6 JUDGE SMITH: Are you all done? MR. FORTUNA: Yes, your Honor. 8 JUDGE SMITH: I guess I only have one question. I'd like to ask it of the I&E people, too. 10 In your inquiries, have you had the full 11 cooperation of Commonwealth Edison? 12 MR. HAYES: Yes, I certainly have. 13 JUDGE SMITH: Have you seen any signs of any 14 effort on their part to frustrate your inquiry into Hatfield? 15 MR. HAYES: No, I haven't. I have been dealing 16 primarily with two individuals, Dick Tuetken and Mr. 17 Klinger, and I have had full cooperation from both of 18 those individuals. 19 JUDGE SMITH: How about you gentlemen in the 20 Office of Investigations? MR. GALANTI: We have had one contact with Mr. 21 22 Klinger, and he was just simply outstanding as far as 23 cooperation and the support he was giving us in our inquiry 24 to this date.

JUDGE SMITH: Using your intuition or whatever

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facility you bring to bear as an investigator, do you feel that those officials would like to get to the -you know, get this information, coo, or have it developed?

MR. FORTUNA: Do you have enough input to make a conclusion?

MR. GALANTI: Mr. Klinger impressed me as an individual that wanted to get things done and get them done right. He mentioned the fact that Hatfield had had problems in the past. He's glad now to see that they have a good adequate training program, and he hoped they would follow through the that program.

So, therefore, I did have the feeling that they would want to get it resolved.

JUDGE SMITH: Of course, they don't know all the things that you know.

MR. GALANTI: That's true.

MR. FORNEY: May I make some observations?

On occasions when I had referred to about taking a member of the Commonwealth Edison organization with me when I would go talk to the QA manager from Hatfield, that was generally Mr. Klinger. And when I would tell them the NRC position and what we expected should be done, Mr. Buchanan typically would look to Mr. Klinger and say, "Should I or shouldn't I?" And Mr. Klinger would tell him to do it immediately, there was no hesitation.

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I guess the second observation that I would make was when we were -- had advised Commonwealth Edison that there were allegations in the Hatfield area of different ones, and through the process of different inspectors, Mr. Raelove and myself and Kevin looking into them, at one point I think they felt it was Koca who was an alleger. And they hadn't been particularly happy with Mr. Koca's performance, but because there was the possibility he was an alleger and not wanting to be in a position of firing somebody who was talking to the NRC, that was one thing that precipitated Mr. Koca's shift from one area of the OC supervision to another.

And I guess subsequently some number of months subsequent to that, Mr. Tuetken had told me that they weren't particularly happy -- they being Commonwealth Edison -- with Mr. Koca's performance, and had they known that he wasn't the alleger -- because after a while it became apparent that he was not -- they would have let him go, mather than shifting him, they would have fired him.

So I personally believe that, to answer your question, Mr. Klinger and Mr. Tuetken both want to see the job done and done correctly.

JUDGE SMITH: Then there is another area that the Board was discussing. Let's assume that we feel that all of the inspections, or the inspections and investigacions,

or at least the ones we referred to, are premature -- I mean it's premature for us to receive evidence on them, but we feel that they raise issues that are important. Can the technical staff give us what might be a worst case scenario? That is assuming that the allegations are valid, what is the significance of it, and give us a basis, if there is any, to proceed with the licensing, and leaving the whole -- perhaps with a condition -- and leaving the whole matter to ultimate resolution to the Staff?

But we simply don't think we should be in the position of just sitting around waiting for investigations which may not develop into anything and making the utility pay that price when perhaps there is a middle ground.

Maybe we can -- I don't know, just what is the worst that can be evolved?

MR. HAYES: On a time frame?

JUDGE SMITH: No. Let's assume -- the safety.

Is it a seismic consideration?

MR. HAYES: Yes, it would certainly be a seismic consideration. I think that would be the one event that would test the welds the most, that would put the highest stress on them. If they were going to fail, they would fail under those conditions.

JUDGE SMITH: So certainly when we are talking about seismic, we are talking about a long term problem.

You are not talking about any immediate safety concern if we should license the plant or permit the plant to be licensed?

MR. HAYES: Right now our best guess, just finishing the reinspection program and the resampling that has been necessary based on the results so far to date, they have had to resample -- they expanded the sample size and we are not to the end of that with Hatfield yet. They could very well expand to nearly 100 percent, particularly in the weld area.

And then, depending on our evaluation, their evaluation first and our evaluation of the adequacy of their review of it, it could result in a significant number of welds being replaced, which would be a fairly long term job. Months.

JUDGE SMITH: And that would impact upon operations?

MR. HAYES: Yes, it would delay the fuel load and start-up of that plant.

Now, right now, just on the -- what we know today, it appears that they cannot finish all phases of this reinspection program involving Hatfield until approximately December.

Now that may change, you know. It's a moving target we're looking at. Sometimes these things fall away

and sometimes they get bigger. I don't know if it would be appropriate -- you're assuming a fuel load date of December, and I can give you my -- which is -- is not going to be December. I can say that very positively.

JUDGE COLE: Because of the reinspection program or for other reasons?

MR. HAYES: Because of the reinspection program alone, but there is a lot of things yet to be done at that plant, and my best estimate is April to June of next year.

JUDGE SMITH: Would you be willing to make that observation on the record?

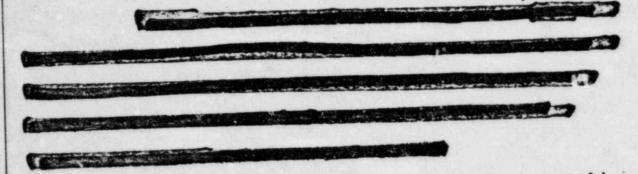
MR. HAYES: I certainly would be. I have made that observation to NRR in a meeting with Commonwealth Edison. They have some control over this, but they don't have all the control, you know. You can throw a lot of people or a lot of workers and move things along, but there is a limit because there is a space limitation. You can only get so many workers in a confined space. And I have supervised the planning group, I have been involved in a number of these caseload forecast panels, and so I am not unexperienced in this area of estimating what it's going to take to finish up.

JUDGE SMITH: We sure thought we saw a lot of people out there when we toured the place.

JUDGE CALLIHAN: Is this reinspection program on a

two-shift basis or one-shift basis now? This thing that you say that is not going to get done until December.

MR. FORNEY: I believe it's six ten. Six ten-hour days. Six days at 10 hour a day shifts.



So definitely I would say the population would significantly increase. When the caseload forecast panel was at the site, the resident officer, as well as Mr. Hayes' observations were we really believed an April-to-June date. That was back in January, I believe is when the caseload forecast panel was there. And since that time there has been even additional problems that have been surfaced: the weld problems found during the reinspection program, which in my estimation makes it look more like June than April.

JUDGE COLE: Maybe that's why Mr. Miller didn't scream too loudly when the possibility of delay was brought up.

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JUDGE CALLIHAN:

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MR. FORNEY:



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JUDGE SMITH: Is this still private information?

MR. FORNEY: Yes, sir.

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JUDGE CALLIHAN: Is this Byron site-specifica within Commonwealth, or have you had this sort of thing at other Commonwealth plants?

> What do they find at Braidwood? MR. HAYES: I missed the first part.

JUDGE CALLIHAN: In this business we have been discussing here of Hatfield, to be specific, is that Byoonoriented, or has Commonwealth Edison run into these problems at, say, Braidwood?

MR. HAYES: Just recently we received allegations concerning Braidwood on the electrical contractor there.

JUDGE CALLIHAN: Different from Hatfield? MR. HAYES: Yes, different from Hatfield. It's Comstock. The gentlemen sitting here have received the allegations.

The duty officer, he called our headquarters, Our phones are diverted to answering in the emergency response center at Bethesda, so he called our phone and it was diverted and in the headquarters emergency response official answers the phone on a 24-hour basis got ahold of the duty officer in Region III, who called me.

And then we made arrangements, because he alleged that wrongdoing was in process. So they immediately turned it over OI and they made the initial contact. All we did was give them the name, the telephone number and the address.

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And that just happened just recently, but that's-we've had a few others but nowhere near the number of allegations we've had at Byron.

But we find that we seem to have a pattern here as we approach the licensing and going into hearings, that these people seem to flush out of the walls and there is advertisements in the paper and things so they are encouraged. And you have to correlate that with layoffs and reduction of workers and things like that.

And so there is always that possibility.

MR. FORNEY: Judge Smith, may I make one more comment, that I didn't quite finish on the schedule?

My belief is that Commonwealth Edison has been less than candid with this Board on scheduling. I believe internally they understood a number of times that they could not meet the schedules, that --

JUDGE SMITH: Are you willing to say this? MR. FORNEY: Yes, sir, I've told it to them. I understand where they are coming from and --

MR. GOLDBERG: You're looking at me. If they are asked under oath, then they give sworn testimony.

MR. FORNEY: I managed the Nuclear Overhaul Subcommitte for a number of years and we used the same scheduling technique. We never told anybody what we really believed because people being what they are, if you say we

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are going to be done in January, people not being a hundred per cent productive, they'll meet January, so you meet a later date, and I believe that's what whey are playing with you.

Staff never was asked directly what our position was relative to their ability to make any of these dates.

JUDGE SMITH: Sometimes it helps us to have a -we have resource problems too.

All right, defer that information and maybe we'll bring it up. In fact, maybe it will come up when you testify.

The Board with respect to Office of Investigations, listening to the nature of the allegations, our own awareness of the allegers and the accused, the state of the investigations; that is, how far along they are -- we don't believe that an evidentiary presentation would be of any benefit to us now. So we won't ask for that unless you want to give it.

You know the Commission's order is -- it goes both ways, if you think it's information we ought to have in public, we'll hear you, but we don't think that under protective order or otherwise that the information that you have is helpful. We don't think that the quality of the evidence that you have to present to us is such that we can use it in our decision-making.

This is not a question of the seriousness of it

or anything else, this is the quality. Because it's premature and because of the nature of it, it's just not concrete enough and we know something about the backgrounds and the way that people talk.

So, as far as we are concerned the Office of Investigation has nothing that they can help us in the Byron case now. Of course, the information that you are developing is important and the conclusions of your investigations should be, if possible, part of our record.

Now, this doesn't mean that maybe six months down the road, we still haven't heard anything and we still have a decision to get out, we may not come back and as you what is happening, but the way, you have presented it to us now, we just don't think that you can be of any help to us.

MR. FORTUNA: Understood, Your Honor.

JUDGE CALLIHAN: This is probably a grossly unfair question, but do you have an estimate of when you might work through this sort of thing?

MR. FORTUNA: I would agree that it's perhaps grossly unfair, but I'll be delighted to offer you, as best I can, judgment, and please -- that's all it is, but I think you also have to understand that my presence here has heightened my interest in the relatively speedy resolution of these allegations because I'm aware now far more

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keenly even then I was this morning of the tremendous burden in responsibilities that you have.

I would hope that we could have this wrapped, based on what we have today, the number of allegations, apparent numbers of people to speak with, and assuming that things don't break and lead us into other areas, which they could, in three months on what we've got today.

JUDGE SMITH: You should not infer from anything this Board has to say that we have a request as to priorities.

We're aware if we ask for a priority here that somebody else suffers and we have no authority nor interest in having you place greater priorities in this case as to another.

MR. FORTUNA: Understood, Your Honor.

JUDGE CALLIHAN. I hope that wasn't implied in my question.

MR. FORTUNA: I don't believe it was, Your Honor.

JUDGE SMITH: I don't believe it was either but we've talked about schedules, schedules, schedules and you might infer from our remarks that we are asking you to hurry and we certainly are nct.

MR. HAYES: We also plan to have our end of it done by December and Kevin and I, even if we have to approach it a little bit differently than we would like tά, are doing a lot of it ourselves and we are going to make every

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effort to get these allegations investigated.

That doesn't mean the corrective action will be done, but we will have investigations so we will know where we are by December.

JUDGE SMITH: Okay, now, one final thing: when you get the transcripts of the <u>in camera</u>, would you go over them and try to make an effort to identify pages of them that can be served on the public record as much as you can?

Anything further?

MR. GOLDBERG: I guess before we conclude, when can we expect a decision on the information given by Region III?

JUDGE SMITH: I think that we'll have to confer but I don't think that we can -- I don't know.

(Laughter.)

We don't know what to do.

MR. GOLDBERG: You have indicated that you would give an opportunity to be heard on your prospective arrangements.

JUDGE SMITH: Realizing that would be the case,

I can't see any possibility that this week we would be asking
you to begin a discussion among the lawyers about how we're
going to approach evidence, even if we should think that
evidence is appropriate, yet. We are still trying to explore
different ways to satisfy- the interest of everybody involved.

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MR. GOLDBERG: There may be another occasion to explore this, but we believe that the present posture of the Region III inspection i; comparable to the posture of the OI investigation and I hope you are able to draw the same conclusions about the concreteness of any evidentiary presentation, that being it would be largely opinion rather than factual and that opinions are subject to change once all the facts are garnered.

And I won't recount other problems I would say
in a present in camera adjudication of the pending inspection
but I would -- I would like to do so if that is a course
the Board seriously is considering.

JUDGE SMITH: Okay.

All right, anything further?

All right, thank you very much. We appreciate your courtesy in coming, gentlemen.

(Whereupon, at 5:50 p.m., the hearing was adjourned, to reconvene in the morning in open session at 9:00 a.m., Wednesday, August 11, 1982.)