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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMBAIS SPORT AND:54

OFFICE OF SECRETARY DOCKETING & SERVICE BRANCH

In the Matter of:

PREHEARING THREE MILE ISLAND

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Date: Monday, September 17, 1984

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

PREHEARING THREE MILE ISLAND

Nuclear Regulatory Commission 4350 East West Highway Fifth Floor Bethesda, Maryland

September 17, 1984

Hearing in the above entitled matter reconvened at 1:05 p.m. pursuant to adjournment.

BEFORE:

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Judge Smith Judge Wolfe

APPEARANCES:

Mr. Goldberg
Mr. Blake
Mr. Trowbridge
Mr. Voigt
Ms. Bernabei
Ms. Doroshow
Mr. Jordan

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PROCEEDINGS

JUDGE SMITH: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen.

I believe we have some new appearances. Mr. Goldberg,
do we have appearances for the staff?

MR. GOLDBERG: Not at this prehearing conference. We've recently filed a Notice of Appearance as well as Finkelstein.

With me today are Mary Wagner, previously filed in Notice of Appearance, and to my right is Jay Goteres (phonetic), Region I regional counsel.

JUDGE SMITH: I see Mr. Lewis is with you. Mr. Lewis.

MR. VOIGT: May it please the court, my name is Harry H. Voigt, I am a partner in the firm of Bucklam, Lifing, and McRay, here in Washington.

Mr. McBride and I previously appeared on behalf of Mr. Pole and Mr. Boyd during the cheating phase of the restart proceedings.

Our firm is here today to protect the interest of certain of our individual clients who have been the recipients of deposition notices issued by TMI alert.

And I have with me today Mr. James W. Muller, an associate of our firm.

JUDGE SMITH: I take it you will participate at the appropriate time. You have no request to make at this

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time? We know everyone else.

We will first begin with the outstanding discovery problems, then move to the significance of the recent Commission rulings.

Beginning with the Decamp mailgram issue, we have...first let me announce that conferences such as this to rule on discovery disputes and other prehearing matters will be held rather regularly.

We probably will be having them often enough so that when a motion is filed for discovery relief, the answer may very well be heard orally in a conference such as this.

Maybe this will save the parties and the board a lot of time and effort if we could move along in this fashion.

Therefore, the first item that we wish to address is the licensee's motion to modify TMI subpoenas along the line of our earlier rulings on the scope of discovery on that issue.

Are you prepared to address that? Do you have any objection to the motion?

MS. BERNABEI: Yes, I do. For the record, my name is Lynn Bernabei, representing TMIA. We had no objection to the second proposed modification, that is, that the individuals not be required to produce any

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documents already produced by GPU.

In fact, that was the presumption of the subpoena. We have no problem with that. Again, as to the first portion, we would object to limitation in the manner proposed by the protective order.

Without wanting to burden you with the same arguments that were proposed before, what I would note is that there have been certain information uncovered during discovery that I think points out the importance of a broader scope of discovery, that is, on conditions other than simply the pressures by the question of hydrogen and/or core damage.

And I'd like to point out one example and sort of point out to the board how I think there was a limitation that was previously imposed, in that the licensee has requested in this instance is really based on a faulty technical judgment by the board.

Recently...

JUDGE SMITH: This will be your second request for consideration on this issue.

MS. BFRNABEI: Well, it's in the context of our response to the request to modify the subpoenas to the individuals.

JUDGE SMITH: However, as far as the principles upon which you are applying, you are asking for the

second time now to reconsider it.

MS. BERNABEI: Well, it's slightly a different argument.

JUDGE SMITH: All right.

MS. BERNABEI: And I'd like to make it. Since again, we did not have time to file a formal written response, in the course of answering questionnaires, certain GPU employees stated that they had documents that were relevant to the pressure spike issues and to the questions asked them on the questionnaire.

Essentially what GPU did, and Mr. Blake can correct me if I'm wrong, is that they sent out questionnaires to their employees which was premised on the fact that only those questions that the board allowed should be answered.

Those employees were asked in the last question whether they had any documents relevant to the questions that they had been asked on the questionnaire, and many of the employees said, "Yes, we do have documents."

Subsequently, some of those documents were produced, some of them were not. In the course of producing documents that either the employees had brought to them or in their own document production, GPU produced a memorandum to Mr. Arnold with several

attachments.

One of the attachments was a set of notes that were taken in Parsippany on the day of the accident, apparently in Parsippany in corporate headquarters.

That indicated information transmitted to corporate headquarters from the site. In those notes, it was indicated that information that there were in-core thermal couple readings of 2500 degrees Fahrenheit, was reported to Parsippany on the first day of the accident.

The NRC has stated in its investigation, that is NUREG 0760, on reporting and information, that if they had information that this information was known on the first day of the accident, that they would conclude from that if there were other confirming conditions also known, that people knew that there had been a generation of hydrogen and serious core damage.

I can refer you specifically to the portion in 0760. And for the record, what will be page 18, and I'd like to read whether it's Mr. Mosley or Mr. Stello, it states that "in retrospect, if all the readings had been available (and they're talking now about the incore thermal couple superheat temperatures) and had been examined, in light of other confirming temperature indications, it might have been recognized that the greater than 2000 degrees Fahrenheit temperatures

indicated the core was within the range in which an autocatalytic exothermic steam reaction could occur."

In fact, that's what these notes represent, that not only did people on-site know the in-core thermal couple readings, but the people off-site, supposedly the people who were talking to Mr. Arnold on the first day of the accident had information which the NRC concluded in its report would be critical to an awareness of hydrogen generation and apparently an indication that there had been serious core damage on the first day of the accident.

Therefore, I think that for this board to say that information on conditions other than the pressure spike, other than the generation of hydrogen and combustion of hydrogen, other than core damage, is really making a technical decision that the NRC, and I don't think anybody in this room, including the licensee, would be willing to make.

In other words, the indication of thermal coupled temperatures in-core of greater than 2500 degrees

Fahrenheit is in itself the same as saying there was a generation of hydrogen, there was serious core damage.

And we have...and so what I would argue, in the context of this motion, but more largely in the context of discovery of this case, that for this board to make

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the technical decision at this point is totally unsupported by the record. It goes against congressional reports of this, it goes against the NRC's own conclusion in its report.

And I doubt if there could be a technical person the licensee could produce that would say that those temperatures are not relevant to determining whether there was the production of hydrogen and serious core damage.

JUDGE SMITH: Mr. Blake?

MP. TROWBRIDGE: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Blake will speak on most of the matters today. I will speak on this one.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes, I'm sorry. I noticed that you were signalling.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Mr. Chairman, I don't want to repeat the argument that we already had and the board has ruled on.

I would simply remind the board again and Ms.

Bernabei again, that the issue in this case is what Mr.

Decamp said, which is interpretation of the pressure spike and the initiation of containment strike in terms of core damage at the time the pressure strike occurred.

And that is the central question, is what did

Decamp say and what did he rely on. The board was correct on ruling on other events which may or may not have been interpreted in terms of core damage.

JUDGE SMITH: Mr. Trowbridge ...

MR. TROWBRIDGE: I would like to say at this point that I do not know and none of us know the document that Ms. Bernabei is referring to.

MS. BERNABEI: I can produce the document, and it was produced to us pursuant to GPU's discovery.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: I don't doubt it.

MS. BERNABEI: And in fact, it was a document that was on distribution to Mr. Blake in September of 1980, so the notes to which I refer were notes provided to Mr. Arnold, pursuant to his request in September of 1980, presumably in preparation for response or interviews for NUREG 07060 investigation.

Mr. Blake was specifically one of the recipients of both the memorandum to Mr. Arnold and to Mr. Blake. We do have extra copies which we can provide.

I think this is a very serious matter and although it isn't relevant to the request to modify, I think there is a substantial question whether Mr. Blake and Mr. Arnold should have disclosed that information to the NRC at the time they realized it.

It is the first information that anyone had, as far

as I know, that there was knowledge outside the site of 2500 degree temperatures of the in-core thermal couple readings that indicated to anyone.

Mr. Stello said that, Mr. Manson said that, Mr. Mosley said it in his report.

JUDGE SMITH: Well, let's assume that that's the case. You are remand to go into that type of information?

As I see it, it is the Decamp mailgram, and only the Decamp mailgram and the particular paragraph cited there.

MS. BERNABEI: I ...

JUDGE SMITH: And I don't understand your argument. I thought you were telling us that the 2500 ... did you say 2500 degrees?

MS. BERNABEI: Yes, I did, sir.

(Laughter.)

JUDGE SMITH: Thermal coupled information was an indication of core damage.

MS. BERNABEI: That's correct.

JUDGE SMITH: If that is the case, then, did they not correctly turn the information over to you?

MS. BERNABEI: No, that's not my point. Let me...

JUDGE SMITH: Okay, then what is your point?

MS. BERNABEI: Let me state the point, because it

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is not attempting to get into the other condition, other than these particular temperatures.

What I am stating to you, and I think we can certainly provide an expert. I think any expert that could give testimony in this would agree.

The readings of 2500 degree Fahrenheit in the core on the first day of the accident indicated the generation of hydrogen, that is, the reaction of the cladding, on the oxidizing of the cladding, so as to produce hydrogen, and it indicated serious core damage.

There is no other way to read those temperatures if believed. The NRC has said it, GPU has said it, Mr. Miller said that, "Yeah, I knew about them." And there's some question whether he believed it.

But those temperatures can mean nothing else.

There is no other technical explanation. If you get those temperatures, you automatically would get the reaction of the cladding to produce hydrogen and serious core damage.

What we now know is that Mr. Arnold had access to that information on the first day of the accident. We have discovery responses from GPU, information that Mr. Arnold talked to Mr. Decamp some time when he was making decisions about a repressurization strategy on the first day of the accident.

Therefore, Mr. Decamp, in this way, could very well have learned of the generation of hydrogen during generation of hydrogen and apparently the serious core damage the reactor had suffered on the first day.

And what I'm pointing out to you, sir, is not ... what I'm pointing out to you is that this is information that is critical to understanding what Mr. Decamp knew.

Mr. Decamp was located in Parsippany or New Jersey for a portion of March 28 and a portion of March 29, and by restricting discovery to the narrow words of the protective order ...

MS. BERNABEI: Ms. Bernabei, we did not restrict discovery to the narrow words. We have a footnote in our order which made it clear that we counted on the licensee not to do exactly what you're saying.

Just exactly what order would you have us issue now?

MS. BERNABEI: What I'm asking you for, and again, it's in the context of the licensee's request to ...

JUDGE SMITH: Yeah.

MS. BERNABEI: ... to modify, that we be allowed to inquire, and I'm talking now about depositions as well as discovery, into other conditions of the reactor.

And I'm using the 2500 degree Fahrenheit as a

rather graphic example, which even the NRC had admitted would be relevant to hydrogen generation.

JUDGE SMITH: You're taking the core temperature, thermal couple readings, as an example of why we were wrong.

MS. BERNABEI: That's correct.

JUDGE SMITH: And I'm saying to you that I don't...that does not demonstrate that we were wrong, because you did get that information.

MS. BERNABEI: But let me say this. It was not produced. I mean, I don't know why or how, or the method by which GPU decided to produce that.

What I'm saying is information of that type, of that genre, that includes conditions other than the pressure spike or hydrogen combustion are relevant, I'm using that as an example.

How we got this particular document, I don't know. But what I'm saying is that your order would not necessarily permit us to get discovery information of that sort.

Because we happened to get this one document, we certainly were pleased we got this document. What I'm telling you is that this is relevant information that GPU should be obliged to produce.

And this has always been our argument, but I'm

trying to give you a graphic example of why, and I'm trying to do it in the context that we really can't argue about.

Mr. Trowbridge really didn't address my central argument, that the NRC in NUREG 0760, that Mr. Stello and Mr. Manson and other statements have said, 2500 degrees Fahrenheit in-core thermal couple readings coupled with other confirming conditions would indicate that generation of hydrogen would indicate serious core damage.

Those are their statements, and so I'm trying to do it in the context in which people are going to argue.

JUDGE SMITH: So you're arguing, really, in an anticipatory breach of our order. You're saying that unless we can do something more, they will not comply with our order, which is to produce information with respect to the generation and combustion of hydrogen and indication of core damage.

MS. BERNABEI: No, sir, I'm not doing that. Let me say first ...

JUDGE SMITH: Assuming you're correct about indications, and I assume you're reading from 0760.

MS. BERNABEI: That's correct.

JUDGE SMITH: Assuming you're correct and you're saying that if we don't do something they're not going

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to comply because they would not give us that information.

MS. BERNABEI: What I am saying is that the licensee, as well as the other parties to the proceeding, in dealing in some depth with the issue, understand that conditions other that believing the pressure spike, stating, "I believe in the generation of hydrogen," or seeing the core damage would indicate knowledge of the generation of hydrogen and serious core damage.

That's what I'm telling you, and I'm saying your order, although you did obviously put a caveat in it, to say we should proceed in good faith, really does not address that problem.

The problem is there are other conditions which indicated to the operators apparently on-site which indicated perhaps to Parsippany, there had been a generation of hydrogen, whether or not it was combustion, and serious core damage on the first day of the accident.

And those conditions we are now foreclosed from inquring into, the fact that we have this one memo that wasn't produced, I assume it wasn't produced because it had this 2500 degree Fahrenheit temperature. It was produced for other reasons.

What I'm saying is that your order forecloses us from getting information which we believe is critical to the issue, and I'm providing a graphic example because the NRC itself has admitted both in NUREG 0760 and in congressional hearings that that is so.

So what I'm arguing for is not just the thermal couple range. I'm arguing for the other conditions, in addition, which GPU now wants to foreclose on...

JUDGE SMITH: All right.

MS. BERNABEI: ...an investigation into. And one of the reasons I'm making the point now is that I assume during the deposition that as appropriate, they will make the objection that we cannot inquire into conditions other than the very narrow conditions of hydrogen generation, the words hydrogen generation, and serious core damage. And I think that limits us.

JUDGE SMITH: You're beating that. If that is the case, then they will not be in compliance with what we understood to be their commitment and what the board understood to be the nature of the inquiry.

I think we should go in, as you're just coming out from another argument that you should have made, that you already had two chances to make.

The example that you give, I don't want to make a technical judgment. Mr. Vendenburger (phonetic) isn't

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here. The example that you give with the support that you give from 0760, it would seem to me as information that should be produced.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Mr. Chairman?

JUDGE SMITH: Specifically.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: I think we are going to have the problem Ms. Bernabei is talking about. As I recall, our conference, as we read the board's order, we were not going to give an over-narrow definition to hydrogen generation or...we'll leave it at hydrogen generation and combustion for the moment.

For example, we said that we would have no trouble answering questions about thugs, even though the word thug wasn't used.

We would have no difficulty answering interrogatories, and we did answer interrogatories about were there instructions not to operate electrical equipment because of the possibility of a spark, ignition.

These kinds of questions. But as to did somebody know that the PRV was open for how many hours and when? And the number of other questions about reactor core conditions, we objected to them, we have not answered them, we have not supplied information in respect to those matters except possibly incidental to supply

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something that was directly relevant to the pressure spike.

JUDGE SMITH: Would you agree with me, Mr.

Trowbridge, that the information just described of 2500 degree temperatures is information that arguably could or should be presented in response to the board's order?

Is that a broad interpretation of what you mean by the breach of it?

MR. TROWBRIDGE: I haven't considered it, but no, I would not.

JUDGE SMITH: Then we do have a pro 'em.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Well, Mr. Chairman, I believe, if I'm not mistaken, that the original interrogatory which we objected, remember the list of conditions...

JUDGE SMITH: Yes, a lengthy list.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Of conditions. I believe they included thermal couple readings.

JUDGE SMITH: I beg your pardon?

MR. TROWBRIDGE: I believe the list included thermal couple readings.

JUDGE SMITH: That's right. The last one before hydrogen, the last ... I don't have the interrogatory here before me, but the last one before they got actually down to the hydrogen, thermal couple readings.

And at least two of the board members, and maybe all three of us, considered the possibility of reaching back up and putting those in there.

Of course, we didn't have in mind a particular language, as she's reporting, from 0760, but we decided, no, we don't want to be going through plant conditions and having the board decide which one is an indication of hydrogen generation and combustion and which ones were not. That is not our business.

And so we pointed out that we considered the fact that Ms. Bernabei, by shotgunning, created a problem of her own making.

You know, you put in everything that you can think of that you didn't get, so we didn't feel like we should sit down and design the interrogatories for you.

You could have very well come back in the argument to say, "Well, all right, I can see that the opening is not sufficiently relevant," or the argument can be made it is not.

But core exit thermal couple of such elevated temperatures are close enough, but you didn't do that, and we did not want to make the technical determination in each instance.

I can see, Mr. Trowbridge, because we did not include that last one, that you might think of that as

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an affirmative decision that we made. That was not our case.

We were trying to imply general...it's exactly correct that we did grant the protective order, but we granted the protective order with respect to those...excuse me. I just have to get the interrogatory.

What was the date that was the ...

MS. BERNABEI: August 31st, excuse me, July 31st.

JUDGE SMITH: July 21st?

MS. BERNABEI: It's dated the 31st, I believe. I have another copy if you need it.

JUDGE WOLFE: Which interrogatory was that again?

MS. BERNABEI: The first set, the first set.

JUDGE SMITH: Well, for example, let's take interrogatory 16. That's not a good example because that's limited to Mr. Decamp.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: If you try document request five, Mr. Chairman, I think ...

JUDGE SMITH: All right, document request...

MR. BERNABEI: The condition.

JUDGE SMITH: Number two. All right, this one differs from others because G is out of place. It isn't G; it's J. I can't get exactly to it.

MS. BERNABEI: Well, there's also interrogatory

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number four. But again, the in-core thermal couple temperature readings are not ... are several above the hydrogen...

JUDGE SMITH: You don't mean number four.

MS. BERNABEI: The interrogatory number four?

JUDGE SMITH: Number four is method of

communication.

MS. BERNABEI: You're right.

JUDGE SMITH: All right. Forty. All right. Forty is a good example because the interrogatory 40-E requests any information that has to do with an excess of 2000 degrees Fahrenheit had been measured on the incore thermal couple.

We granted the protective order, but we did not, and it wasn't requested with respect to an interrogatory 40-I, which is a pressure pulse.

Well, that is correct that Judge Lindburger (phonetic) and I, and I'm not sure that Judge Wolfe was present... yes, I'm sure he was present during one of those discussions, did actually focus on the temperatures in excess of 2000 degrees and considered that that might be so closely associated with the possibility of core damage and the consequent possibility of hydrogen, that perhaps it should be included.

But we made a general motion that we were not going to go through particular plant conditions and make a determination as to nexus or connection, and that it would be up to you, because you did shot gun it, it would be up to you to make sure that you got answers like that.

I think maybe you're doing the correct thing now but in the wrong context, and that is bringing to our attention where our conditions have sufficient relevance to the possibility of hydrogen combustion and should be cleared by discovery.

But the protective order, I suppose, could very well be read that you don't have to ask anything about temperatures.

MS. BERNABEI: Well, Judge Smith, may I just respond to something you said? I could perhaps explain how we did make up the conditions because it wasn't a random sampling of conditions in the reactor.

These have been basic conditions that during the day should have indicated to the operators that there was serious core damage somewhere along the line.

JUDGE SMITH: Well, we disagreed with you.

MR. BERNABEI: No, I understand. I understand. But I'm trying to explain to you that many of these

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are factors that were discussed either in NUREG 0760 or were discussed in the congressional report, the so-called Udall Report on the subject.

And all I'm saying is they weren't a random selection and I think there was a technical decision that was made that perhaps in some respects could not be justified.

What I would perhaps recommend in this particular situation is that those conditions which the board feels are so closely related in their technical judgment that they could be inquired into that perhaps we list, because I think of both the NRC report, that is, NUREG 0760, and in the congressional report, agree that they're relevant conditions, specifically the two that I would point out is, one, the thermal couple temperatures, as you pointed to, and secondly the hot leg temperatures.

Those two are acknowledged by both the staff and in the Udall Report to be conditioned so as to indicate the generation of hydrogen and severe core damage.

And again, I would refer you to the portion of the NUREG that talks about in-core temperatures greater than 2000 degrees Fahrenheit plus confirming temperatures.

And I think in this case the confirming

temperatures would be the hot leg temperatures in excess of 700 degrees Fahrenheit.

And I think that, and ...

JUDGE SMITH: Which two?

MS. BERNABEI: That would be number C and number E.

JUDGE SMITH: C and E?

MS. BERNABEI: C and E. And I would also suggest in addition H, which has to do with the radioactivity measurements, because ... or perhaps a better way of doing it would be radioactive measurements per se.

There is some testimony that radiation checks were made.

JUDGE SMITH: We haven't looked at that one. The only one that we really thought about was the 2000 degree.

I don't recall discussing at all C, the 700 degrees in the hot leg.

MS. BERNABEI: Well...

JUDGE SMITH: Activity about it. I didn't see that. What's the connection?

MS. BERNABEI: I can tell you Mr. Craig was there, and Mr. Goldberg was there also. I did speak to, at your suggestion, we did speak about the discovery request we had made of the staff.

And in that discussion, Mr. Craig and Mr.

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Harvester, who were two of the three primary officers of the NUREG, perhaps two of the four, stated that with regard to ... if there had been a concern about hydrogen, what would the kind of checks would have been made of the reactor.

And both...I believe it's either Mr. Craig or Mr. Harvester said, "Well, the only check we can think of other than to see if the containment has burst apart, would be to determine the radiation level and to take some radiation readings."

Therefore, I think that any indication that the radiation levels had been taken or checked around the time of the pressure spike would be relevant information, as to whether or not the pressure spike was believed.

Of course, we have one shift supervisor, Mr. Schwab (phonetic), says those checks were made.

But I think that's relevant information.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Mr. Chairman, before I react, I would like a clarification. Is Ms. Bernabei suggesting that we now reopen the question of what was done about the interrogatories and depositions?

Do we go back to the 400 people and ask them additional questions? Because we asked the questions that we understood we were supposed to ask.

Or is she talking about only the further depositions? I'm not sure of my response, so I would like to know if she's talking about the deposition to take place hereafter, from here on out, or whether she's talking about going back and redoing discovery.

MS. BERNABEI: I think at a minimum, we should be talking about the document request and the scope of the deposition.

JUDGE SMITH: The document request?

MS. BERNABEI: The document request, of course...

JUDGE SMITH: Your question was interrogatories or both, document request and interrogatories?

MR. TROWBRIDGE: I was separating between the protective order related to document request and interrogatories.

What is immediately before the board now is the question of deposition. We have rulings on the documents, and as far as I'm concerned, the rulings and the documents should be the same for documents produced by subpoena as well as documents produced by request for documents.

I would remind the board of its own instructions to Ms. Bernabei that if she had some factual basis on which she wished to express consideration, that she should do so.

There was no effort to relate thermal couple readings to hydrogen burn. You've got none of that. I think it's too late to go back and reopen the scope that's already been decided.

JUDGE SMITH: Well, that may be. I think a distinction can be made. One thing we haven't talked about today, and that is whatever our ruling is, all of this information, to the extent that it came into the possession of Mr. Decamp, is available to you.

I don't ...

MR. TROWBRIDGE: We had supplemented with respect to Mr. Decamp.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes, I know. So you know, you're not entirely without access to this information.

MS. BERNABEI: Let me ...

JUDGE SMITH: If we had not done correctly and with respect to future discovery we can correct it, I think we ought to look at it somewhat differently rather than make them go back and do the discovery because I put the responsibility directly on you.

If you have this information and you believe that the in-core thermal couples were so directly related to hydrogen, and you had two opportunities to make that argument, point out the basis of it, and seek to get the board's ruling corrected, but you didn't.

However, you are raising it, and it may be timely now with respect to the new discovery.

What's the difference between your document request and your subpoenas for your documents? What's the difference in your discovery approach?

MS. BERNABEI: I assume that some of the operators may have taken documents home with them.

JUDGE SMITH: Oh, I see.

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MS. BERNABEI: And I would assume that they are not therefore subject to possession of control of GPU.

JUDGE SMITH: Well, what should we do? Should we go back...should the board go back and look at the...

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Mr. Chairman, let me remind the board that the original set of interrogatories and document requests didn't just ask for GPU as a corporate body possession.

As for what was in the possession of a number of individuals, and we went to the individuals. We said, "Do you have any documents?" And relevant to the pressure spike or generation of hydrogen. "If so, let me know."

We go was 40 responses, "Yes, we have documents." We get on the phone with these people. Well, some of them turn out that maybe it was the Kemeny Commission Report they had, or other major

pieces that were already in the discovery room.

But where it wasn't that obvious kind of a document, we asked them to let us have copies. And the copies were reviewed and if they were documents not of the character of Kemeny Commission or a major investigative report, we put them in the public discovery room.

No. I'm speaking, Mr. Chairman, secondhand. I did not do any of this, but I got on the phone before it came out with an individual who did run this part of the discovery process, several of the documents, and put them in the discovery package to go into the room.

But I believe the account I am giving you is correct. In other words, this is a repetitive request, one we've already responded to.

JUDGE SMITH: That aspect of it we haven't reached yet, we didn't reach that yet in our discussion.

I was hoping that we could resolve the reach of the request.

MS. BERNABEI: I have no problem, as I stated at first, I have no problem with those operators who are being deposed not producing any documents that GPU has already produced.

I have reviewed all the documents produced pursuant...on the pressure spike, and what I found in

my review is that there were several people that indicated on their questionnaires that they had documents not of a character of public information, that is, Kemeny Commission Report, or things of that sort, but information such as logs.

GPU...I asked specifically what these individuals were talking about on their questionnaire, and I got a short list from the paralegal who was working in the room.

GPU has decided to produce some of those documents. GPU has decided not to produce other of those documents as not relevant.

As an example, one of the things that I thought was quite relevant that they have not produced, and I specifically wrote Mr. Blake a letter about this this morning, were logs that were in the observation center on the first day of the accident.

We think that is relevant information, especially considering the fact that at least one individual on his or her questionnaire stated that the way he knew about the hydrogen ... he said he knew about the hydrogen explosion on the first day of the accident and he learned of it through the observation, something of that sort.

I think that's relevant information. I guess I'm

pointing out to you that I think GPU has made a determination that some of these documents aren't relevant, whereas the operators themselves have not made that determination.

JUDGE SMITH: Can't we keep the two issues separate and just work on one now? Now we're talking about the second one.

With respect to their second request, then, you don't object to it?

MS. BERNABEI: That's correct. That is that they not produce any documents that have previously been produced.

JUDGE SMITH: So that's resolved. And now with respect to the first one, that is that the discovery be limited in the same manner that your interrogatories and document requests were limited, I thought we were almost approaching the solution before we got off on that.

It seems to me that we should not require a new discovery, a new search effort, by utility, but that unless Mr. Trowbridge agrees, the board is going to have to sit down and determine whether, based upon information you gave us from 0760, that the 2500 degree thermal couple information is so closely related to hydrogen explosion and that should be produced.

If we make that determination, Mr. Trowbridge, we're going to rule that that would be consistent with our discovery order and that we do not intend...we refuse to grant the protective order with respect to other plant conditions, we do not intend to forever and ever in the case preclude discovery, because we did not intend to make a judgment, a technical judgment, as to relevancy.

It's just that that information standing alone without some nexus to hydrogen will have to be produced.

MR. VOIGT: I'd like to be heard on that.

JUDGE SMITH: Okay. Why?

MR. VOIGT: Judge Smith, when I originally saw these discovery requests...

JUDGE SMITH: Before you get into any arguments of substance, would you tell me what standing you have to get into this discussion?

MR. VOIGT: I was attempting to address that question, your honor.

JUDGE SMITH: Thank you.

MR. VOIGT: When I first saw these discovery requests, I was very alarmed in the sense that they strongly suggested that these people wanted to relitigate the whole first day of the accident and

perhaps the second and third days as well.

Now, I represent approximately 45 individuals who have testified over and over and over again before the NRC in response to their own company, in the Senate, in the House, the Kemeny Commission, the Regolden Special Inquiry Group.

These men are worn out. They're sick and tired.

They feel as if they're being persecuted five years

later, they're still being reexamined and subject to

inquisition about how they conducted themselves during

these very emotionally-charged and confusing moments of

the accident.

And I can assure you that many of these individuals would have taken individual steps to protest this kind of discovery.

But we saw that the company was making a reasonable request to limit the scope, to confine it to a specific question that the appeal board put on remand, Mr. Decamp's knowledge of specific conditions, not everything that happened that morning.

And we said fine. We don't have to come forward.

We don't have to file on behalf of individual clients.

And I saw the board's...or heard of the board's order,

and I said that's terrific, I don't have the get

involved, because the board, at the insistence of the

companies, has confined the discovery, my clients will not be subject to this kind of repeated inquisition.

Now I hear that the board is retracting...

JUDGE SMITH: You don't hear anything, Mr. Voigt.

MR. VOIGT: Then I'd like to be heard on ...

JUDGE SMITH: I'm going to tell you. We'll hear from you later because I do want to have later on a better understanding or a better effort to place some perspective the scope of this issue.

Right now I'm trying to very narrowly address a very simple technical issue. And that is one thing and that is all, at this point, and that is, is the elevated temperatures so closely related to hydrogen burn that our previous order should have included it.

And I think really...I'm not going to permit you to argue your point at this time. I may or may not give you an opportunity later, I don't know.

Can you give us any information today about the elevated thermal couple readings?

MR. VOIGT: Your honor, that's what I asked to be heard on and you interrupted me and said ...

JUDGE SMITH: Then get to the point quickly.

MR. VOIGT: Sir, I've attempted to answer your question about standing. Now may I address the merits?

JUDGE SMITH: Well, I'll say that on that basis of

standing, I don't believe you should.

MR. VOIGT: Well, then I may have to file my own motions, Judge.

JUDGE SMITH: Well, then you file whatever you want to, Mr. Voigt.

MR. VOIGT: I'm trying to keep it simple, Judge.

JUDGE SMITH: Well, you're not; you're complicating it. We have a simple issue here, and before we go away from it, I want that issue resolved, and that is, is the document that she found and documents of that nature which allude to 2500 degrees Fahrenheit, thermal couple readings on the day of the accident so closely connected to the hydrogen burn and combustion that that should be produced?

Now it's difficult enough for the lawyers on this board to wrestle with these problems, without having you introduce things which are only marginally relevant, if at all.

As you know, throughout this hearing, we have been somewhat sensitive to the problems of the plight of the workers out there.

And I hope you don't think we're being insensitive now, because we have priorities and we have the organization and we're going to follow it.

MR. VOIGT: Judge, I don't disagree with any of

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that. I wanted to give you my views on the 2500 degree temperature reading.

JUDGE SMITH: You're tying that in to the standing of your people to be harassed, and this hearing is such a remote connection, I don't believe we should hear from you.

MR. VOIGT: You're not interested in the significance of the 2500 degree pressure strike, to the pressure stike?

JUDGE SMITH: I am interesting in keeping some kind of organization in this hearing, and that is people don't come in walking off the street and begin give us advice as to the technical issues.

And you're doing it under the aura of representing the interests of some 40 employees who are tired of going through depositions.

That is not closely enough related to this particular factual issue to hear you with respect to that.

If you have information which you believe is so important to the public, health, and safety that we have to hear from you on this, then you make that representation, then we'll hear from you. We can't walk away from it.

But you don't have standing to argue the technical

issues in this case.

MR. VOIGT: Well, reserving the right to disagree with that, Judge, I've been living with this for four years and I think I know something about the record, and I was going to say about one minute's worth on the merits on the 2500 degree reading.

Now you told me you don't want that, fine.

JUDGE SMITH: I said only if you have information which would otherwise have an important effect on the public health and safety.

And unless you have that, you do not have standing to argue the technical issues. And I'm certain that you would not tolerate any of the hearings that you're responsible on in having non-parties come in and argue the technical issues on the showing that you've made.

Now. Mr. Trowbridge.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Mr. Chairman, let me try and answer the question I believe you were putting to me. Let me say first that the licensee would oppose the court order as it understands it as going back and redoing or repeating the discovery that's taken place today.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes, I think you've made a good argument out of that.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: With respect to the present crop

of depositions, I'll have something unrelated to say about them later, but in terms of scope, as to the present crop of depositions and subpoenas for the round coming up, we would not object to including the thermal couple temperatures in the question or document request, providing they haven't already been provided.

But we understand also that what we're talking about will be the knowledge of people on these subjects on the thermal couple or for that matter, pressure spike as well, on March 28, the date of the accident.

JUDGE SMITH: Trowbridge, will you repeat your last statement?

MR. TROWBRIDGE: That to the extent we're talking about obtaining information about what people knew or what documents existed relating to the events, we're talking about the events on March 28 and what people knew on March 28th.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes. Thank you.

MS. BERNABEI: Judge...

JUDGE SMITH: I think ...

MS. BERNABEI: May I just be heard on that last point?

JUDGE SMITH: Yes.

MS. BERNABEI: The last point, I do have a problem with the licensee's production of documents, or rather

the questionnaires because they did limit it to what each of the individual, the question, that would have information knew on March 28th.

I have a problem with that, in that I think it is relevant as to later dates. So we're now talking about what Mr. Decamp knew up through May 8th or 9th when he sent the mailgram.

I think we're talking about what the operators or other people who knew what was going on at TMI knew in the period surrounding the pressure spike, okay, and that occurred, as you know, at 2 p.m. on March 28th.

I think it is relevant to a period around that date, whether it be March 29th or early March 30th, what people knew and how they knew it.

So I don't think limiting it to that one particular date is relevant. Now, GPU has always stated that nobody knew anything until late night of March 29th and early morning of March 39th.

I think at a minimum, we should be allowed to inquire into March 28th and March 29th, since that is close enough in terms of what people knew from the pressure spike, knew from the pressure spike and perhaps from increase thermal couple readings.

That's what we're really talking about. I would object, and I haven't filed objections to what's been

produced...

JUDGE SMITH: We're getting now into the essential issue, which is not yet been perceived, I'm afraid, by anybody in this proceeding, as to how we view it, and where it all came from.

Since the last time this came up, the board members have spent some time going back over the genesis of this issue.

And perhaps it would be a good time to review it and see if we can't put it into perspective and get some forwarning of how the board is going to review it, how we're going to control the presentation of the balance of discovery.

If you remember, there is nobody here from TMI-A that was present at that time. I don't believe you were, Ms. Doroshow, but Mr. Mosley came and was the sponsoring witness for that document.

And one of the parts in there was a statement by the authors of that document that because of the statements of the two control room operators, Mr. Chescuik (phonetic) and Mr. Mayer, I&E made an inquiry as to whether Mr. Decamp had made a false material statement in his mailgram to Mr. Udall.

And I&E concluded that as much as it was not a statement that was required under the Atomic Energy

Act, it was not a false material statement, and that set out, was sharply outlined, in my view, as he made his appearance.

In fact, at this point, I will ask to be bound into the transcript the testimony of February 18, 1981, from pages 13,060 through 13,066.

[Note: The testimony of February 18, 1981, pages 13,060 through 13,066, as requested by Judge Smith, should be inserted at this point.]

In any event, we noticed that the reason that obviously that document had found there was no false material statement was that it was not a statement which was part of the log being made.

And it was that reason, and that is the only reason that exists in my memory to this moment, that I and no one else in that room pointed out to Mr. Mosley that for his purposes, that may be a satisfactory disposition.

But for our purposes, we do not believe that a false statement, if it was false, could be overlooked because it was not one required to be made under law, if you're interested in management integrity.

We received Mr. Mosley's assurance that he believed in his conducted investigation and his contact with Mr. Decamp that the statement was believed to be true.

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TESTIMINY 2/18/81

- 1 they were not required to report accurately?
- 2 A That is a much more -- that is much more
- 3 difficult to address. I think if you say that if they fail
- 4 -- they were not forthcoming, fully forthcoming in these
- 5 concerns with the state that may have misled people.
- 6 C No. I mean -- all right. That is right. I
- 7 thought that the second question would be easier than the
- 8 first, but you have identified that it is better.
- 9 I mean, I compared intentionally withheld with
- 10 intentionally misled.
- 11 A In that case, there was no -- I did not conclude
- 12 that that was notivation.
- 13 Judge Smith All right. Then the letter from Mr. Dieckamp to
- 14 Congressman Udall or the Mailgram has received a lot of
- 15 attention in both the Udall Committee reports and your
- 16 report.
- 17 The IEE people really leave it dangling, and I am
- 18 not criticizing that at all. Your job is to see to what
- 19 extent your regulations are complied with, but as far as the
- 20 Board is concerned, and as far as I would imagine, the
- 21 intervening parties and the public, it seems to me that
- 22 there should be a further inquiry or further explanation.
- As I understand, your committee's report on Mr.
- 24 Dieckamp's letter on page 45, that -- well, let me read your
- 25 conclusion. "The investigators concluded that for a

- 1 statement to be considered a false statement under Section
- 2 186 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, the
- 3 statement must be made in a licensed application or it must
- 4 be a statement of fact required under Section 182 of the Act.
- The Dieckamp Mailgram was neither of the above.
- 6 Therefore, it does not constitute a potential material false
- 7 statement under the Act."
- 8 Specifically -- generally I asked you about Met
- 9 Ed officials. Let me ask you specifically about the
- 10 Dieckamp Mailgram. Under any normally accepted standard,
- 11 was it a false material statement?
- Mr. Moseley:

 12 A Let me develop it just a little bit, if I may.
- 13 If we look at that particular statement -- and I will quote
- 14 it. Cuote, "There is no evidence anyone interpreted the
- 15 pressure spike and the spray initiation in terms of reactor
- 16 core damage at the time of the spike, nor that anyone
- 17 withheld any information."
- 18 If we dissect this statement a little bit, on the
- 19 core damage -- that is, the conclusion, interpretation of
- 20 the spike -- in terms of core damage, our conclusion in the
- 21 investigation was that on March 28, no one related the spike
 - 22 and the spray initiation to hydrogen and the Zirc-water
 - 23 reaction and its relationship to core damage.
 - 24 So we have concluded similarly that on March 28,
 - 25 they did not reach such a conclusion.

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Concerning withholding, that portion of the
2 statement, again our conclusion was Met Ed was not fully
3 forthcoming in that certain things were not passed on to the
4 Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, yet we concluded that
5 information was not intentionally withheld from either the
6 NRC or the State of Pennsylvania.
            So from the standpoint of what I believe to be
8 the intent of Mr. Dieckamp's statement, I think that - I do
9 not believe that it is false, but if we go to a literal
10 reading and we take it to say there is no evidence that
11 anyone withheld any information, then that becomes a very
12 hard-to-handle statement.
          It is so broad and so inclusive that it is almost
14 impossible to say about anything. So if we wanted to go
15 down that road and look at it from the very literal meaning,
16 I think it is open to so many different interpretations that
17 perhaps you may want to pursue with Mr. Dieckamp this.
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18 I personally do not believe it is worth any 19 additional investigative efforts.

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Q This is what I mean. You people have interviewed 2 Mr. Dieckamp and everyone is involved, and I am interested 3 in your opinions rather than the details of it. If Mr. 4 Dieckamp had said -- concluded his statement nor that anyone s intentionally withheld any information you would have had no 6 quarrel at all with his mailgram, is that correct? That is correct. The other part is the no g evidence statement at the beginning -- no evidence that g anyone made this inference. There was some testimony that 10 was collected during the numerous investigations that infers 11 that maybe somebody did make this connection. Cur 12 conclusion is, however, that they did not, and therefore, I 13 do not quarrel with the validity of that part of the 14 statement, in terms of what I think he meant to say rather 15 than what the words actually say. And, of course, our particular interest is not 17 necessarily whether there was evidence that anyone 18 interpreted the pressure spike and the spray initiation in 19 terms of reactor core damage, but whether Mr. Dieckamp 20 believed the statement when it was sent to Mr. Udall. That 21 is our principal concern because we are interested in the 22 reliability of an important management officer in the 23 corporation. That is the view we want. Based upon your 24 investigation, your knowledge, your interview with Yr. 25 Dieckamp, do you believe that as far as his state of mind

- 1 was concerned, that he was making a truthful statement?
- 2 A Yes, I believe so. I think he had an unfortunate
- 3 choice of words, but I believe the basic message he was
- 4 trying to convey he believed, and I believe it was true.
- 5 MS. BRADFORD: Mr. Smith, is it possible for
- 6 someone to be here who was responsible perhaps for the Udall
- 7 since we are getting a very one-sided interpretation here.
- CHAIRMAN SMITH: I do not think so. I do not know
- g if you can -- you can recommend ways, but in the first place
- to it would have to be virtually a voluntary appearance, I
- 11 believe; and secondly, we would not do it unless a very
- 12 specific benefit could be pointed out. But the Board has
- 13 not itself conferred on this, so that is just my impression,
- 14 and we have not evaluated these reports. As we've stated,
- 15 we are just trying to get a briefing, trying to get some
- 16 idea, an overview of it and what it means to us in our
- 17 responsibilities to look at management and emergency
- 18 planning.
- 19 MS. BRADFORD: The reason I say this is that it
- 20 seems to me that the difference in conclusions obviously is
- 21 one of interpretation.
- 22 CHAIRMAN SMITH: It would be very nice to have the
- 23 principal author of the Udall report come and explain to us
- 24 why he believed, as may be the case, that information was
- 25 intentionally withheld. But what we have established I

- 1 believe is that he had the same information base to draw 2 conclusions from that Mr. Moseley did, and his investigators 3 did and that this Board does. So I do not know if he has 4 additional information that leads him to that conclusion. 5 Well, maybe we should find out. But you look through these 6 reports and if you see a basis for us to conclude that 7 somebody has come up with a different conclusion based upon a differing information or an interpretation of information g which may be not be obvious that we have overlooked, you 10 bring it to our attention, then we will worry about it 11 then. But if it is simply that different people arrived at 12 different conclusions from the same information, well, I 13 don't need -- we don't need the view of an anonymous staff 14 writer for Congressman Udall, if that is what it is. 15 However, if he does have better information and it is of a 16 material nature related to our case, well, you point that 17 out to us and we will take it under consideration. I think I have stated it correctly. 18 BY CHAIRMAN SMITH You are not aware of any body of information that 20 € 21 they used which differs from the body of information that 22 you had?
- 23 A You stated it exactly right, yes, sir.
- 24 CHAIRMAN SMITH: But you have your chance to come
- 25 back to us and point out that that is not the case.

- MS. BEADFORD: Fine, thank you.
- 2 CHAIRMAN SMITH: You have any other questions?
- 3 MS. BRADFORD: No, I do not.
- CHAIRMAN SMITH: hr. Adler?
- 5 MR. ADLER: As I understood, Mr. Moseley was here
- 6 for information on LER's, too, is that correct?
- 7 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Yes, but I would like to wind up
- g this part of it.
- 9 MR. ADLER: I just have one more comment, in that
- 10 case. I would remind the Board that the admissibility of
- 11 ANGRY contention 7 relating to the adequacy of NRC emergency
- 12 response capabilities is still pending before the Board.
- 13 And I would also note that this report deals in a number of
- 14 aspects with that very subject, with the adequacies of NRC
- 15 communications and reporting and their response
- 16 capabilities, and the Board may want to take that into
- 17 account in their decision.
- 18 CHAIRMAN SMITH: And we also want to observe from
- 19 this direction to your direction that we will depend very
- 20 heavily upon the Commonwealth to tell us what we should be
- 21 looking at. As we stated before, we have a mass of
- 22 information and events. We are staying even with them but
- 23 we do not have the ability to go through this with the
- 24 thoroughness -- I do not know if you have it either, but we
- 25 need help. We need help particularly from the Commonwealth

And here's where we get a little bit off the track. So we made a finding attempting to capture that exchange.

And on page 14 NRC 556, the board pointed out we could not accept a simple test for false material statement because we were interested in a prior inquiry in integrity.

We went on to say, "Although the statement [referring to the mailgram statement] was literally false, because in fact there was evidence of the pressure spike, I&E concluded that Mr. Decamp believed the statement to be true when made.

Now if I were writing that today, or even writing it with a little bit more opportunity for looking at the issue at more leisure, it would not have been written that way.

We should not have made it a finding that the statement was literally false. There is no evidence that that statement made by Mr. Decamp was literally false.

And I&E concluded that it was, but the board didn't make such a conclusion. It sure seemed like we made that finding.

Somehow, from that point, it has become an unstated

assumption, I mean, unexplained assumption that Mr. Decamp made an incorrect false statement.

And the issue has come down to whether he knew it was false. As much as I've been involved in this case, I don't know yet what the false statement is said to be.

And I don't know yet what are the grounds, what is the exact accusation against Mr. Decamp against which he must defend himself. I don't know.

We better find out pretty soon. Of course, it's our responsibility as much as yours, because the appeal board made it clear that it was our failure, and not the parties, that we did not clear it up.

And this is one reason why we are allowing a rather discovery on it, because I believe that it is time to clear it up once and for all.

But as we sit here today, as one of the original finders of fact in this case, I don't know any reason to this day why Mr. Decamp has to defend himself.

I do not know what it is, and I don't know how it built up. The only thing that we were thinking about is, that since the allegation has been made, we should have perhaps brought him in to deny it, rather than leave it dangling, as we said.

Now, before we go into a very, very large discovery

effort, any bigger than it is, I want a better idea from the people who are claiming that he lied, why they think he lied.

I want to know what it is you have that makes you think that he lied, because I don't know. I don't have any reason to believe that he lied.

MS. BERNABEI: Okay. Can I address that, Judge Smith?

JUDGE SMITH: Well, I would hope that sometime, maybe you'd want to do it in a more considered way.

Maybe you might want to make a written finding on it.

MS. BERNABEI: What we could do is present you with the evidence that we've uncovered so far, if that would be sufficient.

JUDGE SMITH: I would be also interested in what evidence we had even before you started this most recent discovery thing.

But you have to bear in mind that that is part of our consideration when we're not allowing you to go galloping through that plant and having a relitigation of the accident.

And there's another aspect, too, which has to be looked at in focus. The words of the mailgram are somewhat ambiguous, that is, there's no evidence that anyone interpreted the pressure spike and the spray

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initiation in terms of reactor core damage at the time of the spike, nor did anyone withhold any information.

Now, that statement, that clause standing alone would seem to broaden the area which a false material statement perhaps could have been made, that "nor did anyone withhold any information."

But I noticed that the appeal board interpreted that information exactly the way I did, if you get information that he's referring to is information with respect to pressure spikes, spray initiation in terms of core damage, and not information in general about the terms of the accident.

I think you'll agree that that's a reasonable interpretation of it.

MS. BERNABEI: Yes, we have no problems with that.

JUDGE SMITH: And that's what the appeal

board...they used the word withheld "such" information.

Now with that, I think maybe you can understand better

why we believe that if you have a full range of

information at the Decamp capture point, and you have

more specific information available of the other plant

operators, you have all that you need.

And we might not even have gone so far, but the appeal did make it clear that this inquiry should concentrate on anyone in the control room interpreted

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the pressure spike as such.

Now that brings us to the next stage. I see you noticed Mr. Lankford (phonetic) deposition and that you have inquired extensively of Mr. Blake and Mr. Trowbridge into what the people over at Udall Committee had to do with this.

I hope to head off what I perceive as an effort to use this issue and this hearing for purposes that it's not intended for, and we won't allow it to go into it.

You're not ever going to turn any hearing which I participate in to a carnival, I can tell you that.

This is going to be a careful, well-structured, well-defined factual inquiry, and it's going to be nothing else but.

And we can all relax and accept that and we'll go a lot more smoothly, but it's not going to be anything else but that.

So if we're doing talking about...and I believe we are, I think your point about turning on the depositions and subpoenas of the 29th, I don't understand that point.

I don't believe we should allow that. It is specifically the 28th that he was alluding to on that day, and I've read part of his responses to

interrogatories. I just simply don't understand your point.

MS. BERNABEI: What I think we're talking about now is the scope of the depositions, and what I'm saying is that whatever the questions in the interrogatories, I think we should be allowed to inquire as to knowledge on the 28th and 29th, at least up to the period which GPU acknowledges it knew there was a hydrogen explosion.

Let me just...

JUDGE SMITH: I just don't understand why. You know, I just ...

MS. BERNABEI: Let me explain. From the response to our disovery thus far, we have basically from DeCamp, who again is the critical individual in this whole issue, conflicting information about what communications he had, what he knew about TMI-2 in the afternoon of March 28th.

In the first response, we learned that Mr. DeCamp, apparently after he returned to his home in New Jersey from Harrisburg, talked to Mr. Arnold prior to Mr. Arnold's determining a new strategy, sometime in the late afternoon of March 28th.

The second response we got, the so-called supplemental response, the response of Mr. DeCamp

changed.

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Now Mr. DeCamp says he talked to Mr. Arnold after the stragegy had been implemented and it was in the evening, and it was somewhat of a different conversation.

I think this raises some credibility problems of Mr. DeCamp, since these two answers, at least the way I read them, are somewhat different.

I think it's relevant that we know what Mr. DeCamp knew, not only on the evening, but what he knew on the morning of March 29th regarding the pressure spike and potentially serious core damage.

And I would include in that in-core couple reading.

JUDGE SMITH: Another problem that the board has with this issue, is that we do not have a full appreciation and never had a full appreciation of why he was even sending the mailgram.

We don't know what the purpose of it was or much about it at all. I still don't understand your point.

MS. BERNABEI: May I go back just a second to address the larger issue which you presented? Because I think it is an important one.

JUDGE SMITH: You mean, why is he defending himself?

MS. BERNABEI: Right.

JUDGE SMITH: Well, do you really want to do it now? You're welcome to, but ...

MS. BERNABEI: I think it's important in the context since the board obviously isn't familiar with the document produced or the answers, understandably, and I think it's important for us to put it into perspective why we think that this is an important issue and why we're asking the question perhaps as broadly as we are.

JUDGE SMITH: Would you use your microphone, please?

MS. BERNABEI: Certainly. I think there was evidence at the time the appeal board made its decision to reopen on this issue, in terms of ... there was some evidence that people in the control room knew that a hydrogen explosion had occurred.

And I'm referring now specifically to Mr. Mayler and Mr. Schwab's testimony.

JUDGE SMITH: We alluded to that in our initial decision.

MS. BERNABEI: I understand. I think that there is a fair interpretation that the testimony is that they knew that there had been a hydrogen explosion.

At least one of them in one of the testimonies given used the word "hydrogen."

I also say that there is testimony about instructions that Mr. Mayler said Mr. Miller gave him, which would indicate knowledge of Mr. Miller about a hydrogen explosion.

I think there is information...what I'm saying is that in the record prior to the start of discovery that created a lot of controversy as to whether there was some evidence that people in the control room knew that a hydrogen explosion occurred at 1:50 p.m. on March 28th.

What we have discovered in discovery, and I think this would help the board understand again why Mr.

DeCamp is defending himself, what we have uncovered thus far in discovery is first of all, 18 or 19 people, I believe it is, who have answered questionnaires, saying that on March 28th they knew that there had been a hydrogen explosion.

Now, we were rather startled by this information, that 19 GPU employees in the vicinity of the TMI-2, and we don't know their exact locations, although Mr. Blake has been cooperative in trying to obtain that information, that these people said they knew on the first day of the accident that there had been a hydrogen explosion.

We consider that pretty startling information.

If it were common knowledge, at least in the segment of the operating community that a hydrogen explosion had occurred, there is more than some evidence, there is a great deal of evidence that the people in the control room and outside the control room knew about it.

JUDGE SMITH: Knew about what?

MS. BERNABEI: That there had been a hydrogen explosion.

JUDGE SMITH: But isn't the gist of the statement which is under analysis today is what they made with that information, what they did with that information?

MS. BERNABEI: That's correct, and that's my second point. My second point is with the document we received, and again, I just reviewed this Saturday at Shaw Pitman and asked them to make a copy, was this document we know that at least the information about the thermal couples was transmitted to Parsippany.

Mr. Arnold, who Mr. DeCamp has admitted he conferred with on March 28th, Mr. Arnold was making decisions about repressurizing the reactor on March 28th.

He presumably had available to him notes that were taken in Parsippany, notes from either control room one or control room two on the day of the accident when he was making those decisions.

It seems to me that it is possible that Mr. DeCamp, in his conversations with Mr. Arnold, again, Mr. Arnold making critical decisions about the reactor, that he may have well talked about the possible generation combustion of hydrogen and serious core damage.

I think what we've uncovered in discovery indicates that there is more than some evidence, although obviously we need to inquire further.

JUDGE SMITH: Okay.

MS. BERNABEI: And I would also note one other...perhaps somewhat of a different approach as to why we think the issue is important.

You appraised the issue one time as whether Mr. DeCamp lied. I think that's probably not the only issue.

I think correctly in the prehearing conference order, you stated that one of the questions should be whether Mr. DeCamp should have known.

Mr. DeCamp was in a position where he was representing to the NRC, to the PUC in Harrisburg and presumably at some point to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania certain information about the condition of the reactor in the early part of the accident.

He later became more important in terms of providing information to the NRC, the ACRS, and to

Congress.

It seems to me that in that position, he should have been very careful at a minimum, to ensure that he was not negligent in providing false information.

Therefore, I think it's critical as to whether he should have known that there was evidence that people in the control room and outside the control room knew about the hydrogen explosion.

If he didn't take the minimal kind of steps to ensure that he had proper information before wiring Congress, I might note that that mailgram also went to Commissioner Gilinsky, then I think there's a question about his performance.

JUDGE SMITH: Well, you know, I think that you will receive very little in the way of argument from the licensee on that point, and I think that you have the board's agreement in at least three places I know of, at the prehearing conference, at the order filed in the prehearing conference, and perhaps again on the limiting scope of your interrogatories. So I think you've prevailed on that.

Okay. I don't think there is anything for us to rule on in that particular issue right now, except I understand every word you say and every sentence you say, but I still don't know why you need the 29th.

I understand what you said. I just don't put it all together to that conclusion.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: You understand, Mr. Chairman, we've answered that, and Mr. DeCamp, for the entire three days of the accident on up until May 30.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes, I understand that. Yes.

MS. BERNABEI: If I could just...I mean, this again is probably not the proper context...

JUDGE SMITH: Just a moment.

MS. BERNABEI: Again, the question being why we go out to inquire into Mr...well, people's knowledge on the 29th.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes, this assumes that you've established that on the afternoon of the 29th, somebody did indeed interpret it as a core damage, hydrogen, pressure spike core damage.

MS. BERNABEI: And on the questionnaires we received, we received 19 questionnaires. There are actually more, but 19 that we considered, at least on the face, credible.

Nineteen people said they knew about the hydrogen explosion on March 28th. Some of those people answered, "I came on shift at 11:00 p.m. I was informed by my shift supervisor when I came on about that this had occurred on March 28th."

Some people in their questionnaires said, and I'm including these among the 19 because I think they're close enough, some people said, "I didn't go to work on March 28th.

I went to work on March 29th. When I came to work early in the morning, I was told about the hydrogen explosion that occurred the prior day."

I think that is relevant as to information known on the 28th and generally circulating around the site.

JUDGE SMITH: Would you agree with the general reach of discovery as compared to rules of evidence, as I think she made a threat there.

I mean, if one shift reports to the oncoming shift that we had a core damage there because we had a hydrogen explosion, I think she has a right to inquire to that.

But that wasn't the way you cast it to begin with.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: I've lost the thread a little bit,

Mr. Chairman. Is this one shift that reported that

"yesterday we had a hydrogen explosion" and indicated

they knew it at the time?

JUDGE SMITH: Well ...

MR. TROWBRIDGE: That would certainly be relevant.

JUDGE SMITH: Relevant?

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Yes. That would be within the

scope.

JUDGE SMITH: That's what I would think, yes.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: The hypothetical.

JUDGE SMITH: Right.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: That somebody came off shift on the 28th and reported to the next shift the early 29th, "Hey, we had a hydrogen explosion," that would relate to the 28th.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: No question about that.

MS. BERNABEI: But my point is that if somebody on the 29th said, "I can't answer a question about what I knew on March 29th. I didn't come to work on March 28th." What I'm saying to you is if they came to work for the first time that week or the first time in those two days on the 29th and learned at that time from fellow workers or supervisors that an explosion took place, I think that's relevant.

JUDGE SMITH: Apparently. I would think so. We can't lay out all of the rulings that might be made in a deposition.

MS. BERNABEI: That's precisely why I'm asking for the two-day period.

JUDGE SMITH: The two-day period without some limitation, without some connection to the first day,

would be beyond that you could establish a connection, like the example you gave, well, even Mr. Trowbridge admits that that would be appropriate.

So I think you have all the guidance. Then I think we sort of worked out the ruling on this now. We will not enforce the GPU back to the earlier discovery but with respect to the depositions coming up, we would expect that the elevated thermal couple readings would recognize having a sufficient nexus to hydrogen explosion to be included.

Do the parties intend to dispute GPU's interrogatories with respect to the committee members? And if you do, we want to know why you need that information.

We're just trying to head off what could turn out to be a very complicated discovery ruling and try to approach it more in the scope of the hearing rather than discovery matter.

And you intend to dispute the notice of deposition of Mr. Blake.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Mr. Chairman, this is one additional, one quick matter first. I don't want to get into an evidentiary discussion at this point.

I do not believe that the licensee's silence means an agreement that there were 19 people who recognized a

hydrogen burn on the 29th. We were as surprised, probably more so, then MIA to the answer we got to one 3 of the questionnaires, as we've informed them.

We have followed up on that and it's perfectly clear that most, not all, of the individuals misread the question.

The question wasn't all that well put. We got answers from people who weren't there, who indicated that, "You mean, did I know it on the 28th? No. Did I know what happened on the 28th of the hydrogen explosion some time later? Yes."

This will come out in the course of the hearing and can be interpreted.

Mr. Chairman, as to the deposition, Mr. Blake particularly, we have a broader point. We intend to ask that MIA follow the regulations of the Commission, that it supplement its deposition request with identification of the matters on which they wish to depose as well as who's going to take the deposition. This is a formal requirement.

This becomes of special interest to me when they depose Mr. Blake and don't say why.

JUDGE SMITH: And don't say what?

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Don't say why or what matters they wish to depose him about.

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JUDGE SMITH: Yes, since I doubt Mr. Blake was in the control room, I don't see that he's in the scope of it.

But while we're on that subject, what in the world does...what's his name, Myers? Henry Myers. Why do you feel it necessary...are you going to depose that interrogatory?

Isn't that borrowing trouble if you're going to answer those interrogatories?

MS. BERNABEI: I think that most of them are irrelevant. We haven't filed a formal reponse, but we will.

JUDGE SMITH: See, I'd like to take care of these type of matters at this session.

MS. BERNABEI: I'm actually looking for them right now.

JUDGE SMITH: Well, all right. Why do you want to depose Mr. Blake?

MS. BERNABEI: You want to address that one first?

JUDGE SMITH: Yes, let's do it that way.

MS. BERNABEI: There's two reasons. First of all, Mr. DeCamp, and I can find you specific portions of his response that he specifically states that he first knew of certain information, specifically the Mayler and (inaudible) interviews when Mr. Blake and I think Mr.

Wilson told him about it.

As you probably know, Mr. Blake, or you may not know, Mr. Blake did sit in on some of the 0760 interviews.

We believe that there was responsibility of Mr. DeCamp when he learned...

JUDGE SMITH: Please use the microphone.

MS. BERNABEI: I'm sorry. We believe there is responsibility of Mr. ...

JUDGE SMITH: I don't even know if it's working.

MS. BERNABEI: Should I talk louder? Is this working now?

JUDGE SMITH: Yes.

MS. BERNABEI: We believe it is the responsibility of Mr. DeCamp to correct what we believe are misstatements, that there was no evidence of the interpretation of the pressure spike in terms of core damage.

We believe that as soon as he learned of the interviews of Mayler and Schwab that that duty arose.

It is possible, of course, that this could be handled outside the deposition context. I don't know.

But I think that is relevant information. DeCamp specifically stated that he relied on Mr. Blake for that information.

I would note that in this proceeding, there is precedent for this in that in the OI investigation into the reportability of the RHR invader reports, I understand that the office of investigation did depose Mr. Blake as to what his advice was to the corporation, as to whether the report to be disclosed to the NRC.

I think it's a similar situation here where Mr.

DeCamp, the primary individual involved, said he relied on the information given him by Mr. Blake.

The second point I would make is that the document I spoke about earlier, and that is Mr. Arnold's ... the memorandum to Mr. Arnold to the Parsippany notes attached.

We considered that that was an indication to

Parsippany from the control room that hydrogen had been generated and there had been serious core damage.

At this point, GPU has not complied fully with our discovery request, which included a request to indicate the distribution of all documents produced. It has not complied with that.

We don't know to whom that document was distributed in September of 1980 other than Mr. Arnold and Mr. Blake.

It seems to me that that document indicated to Mr. Arnold and to Mr. Blake that people in Parsippany,

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whether Mr. Arnold was in Parsippany at that time, Mr. DeCamp, who spent part of his time talking to Mr. Arnold, on March 28th, I don't know if that information was transmitted to them.

We'll have to inquire in the deposition. But in a minimum, September 1980, it should have indicated that somebody in Parsippany had the information to know that there was hydrogen generated and serious core damage.

I believe at that point and what we want to ask Mr. Blake, is, didn't this document indicate to you on September 1980 when you received this, that people knew on March 28th of what was going on with the reactor.

JUDGE SMITH: What's that other date you'r using other than March 28th?

MS. BERNABEI: September 1980. We do have additional copies if the board would like to read the document.

It is a little confusing speaking about it. The cover memo is September 17, 2980. This document evidently comes from a subordinate to Mr. Arnold, Mr. Waller, licensing manager.

And he basically is attaching for Mr. Arnold's information GPU's knowledge of core damage following the TMI-2 accident.

Attached to the memorandum, and explained somewhat

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in the cover memorandum, are a set of notes that are dated March 28, 1979.

You will note that the notes have on the face of them a notation that they were taken at GPU, at supposed'y GPU service company in Parsippany on March 28, '79.

And then the notation later on about the thermal couple readings greater t an 2500 degrees Fahrenheit appeared on page 6 of those notes.

Now, it would appear to me that Mr. Arnold received this information in preparation for GPU's response to the NUREG 0760 investigation, the investigation of the possible reporting failures.

We know that on September 1980 had the information. Whether he had the information earlier, we don't know. That is, he was in Parsippany and he was making decisions on March 28th, he may well have had access either to these notes or information from these notes on March 28th.

And at minimum, we know that Mr. Blake, who is listed on the distribution list to the September 1980 material, that he knew at least by September 1980 if not before that there were indications that people in Parsippany knew about in-core thermal couple temperatures and possibly hydrogen generation.

It seems to me that at minimum, this raises the question of whether by admission...this raises the question, I think, of preliminarily by omission, that is, by GPU's failure, at least to my knowledge, transmitted, this memorandum or the March 28th notes to the NRC, there was a material false statement made.

But I think more importantly it has to do with the fact that Mr. Arnold perhaps as early as these notes were taken the first day of the accident, knew that hydrogen had been generated, and certainly Mr. Blake knew in September of 1980.

I think at that point there probably should have been some disclosure made certainly to the NRC and some corrections to the mailgram should have been made.

JUDGE SMITH: Mr. Trowbridge?

MR. TROWBRIDGE: I think I'd better let Mr.

Blake...I've lost the thread. I do not understand what
this has to do with the mailgram.

JUDGE SMITH: One of the subissues was that if he learned that the mailgram was inaccurate, did he take any prudent steps to correct any inaccuracy.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: I don't...

JUDGE SMITH: I think that's the thread.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Mr. Blake is being deposed for what purpose?

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JUDGE SMITH: It was copied on the memorandum.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: In September of 1980.

MS. BERNABEI: There was also that he did sit in on the interviews, as I understand it, and Mr. DeCamp specifically relied on information given Mr. Blake in one of the interrogatories.

MR. BLAKE: Mr. Chairman, let me start with the last part first. Ms. Bernabei makes reference to Mr. DeCamp's relying on information which I provided him.

I believe as to pages 48 and 47 in our response to TMI-A's first set of interrogatories, and it's a very specific reference, to quote Mr. DeCamp's answer, "I have a record of having received a copy of Mr. Schwab, May 21, 1979 interview, from John Wilson on January 29, 1981, and at about the same time, I received a copy of an April 25, 1979 GPU interview of Mayler from D. Blake of (inaudible) Trowbridge."

That's it. And Mr. DeCamp, as he went through his own set of documents, determined that I had apparently sent him a copy of that interview in the January 1981 time frame.

And so he said not only when he received it, but also how he got ahold of this information. That was the interrogatory and the answer.

I am hard put to understand why I am to be deposed

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on that. I represent to you that that's the facts.

JUDGE SMITH: My concern, Mr. Blake, was that not whether what you're telling us this afternoon is correct or not, I don't even think we should consider that.

I was more concerned that there seemed to be an excursion outside the scope of the enquiry and perhaps invasion in the lawyer-client relationship.

If they're willing to accept your representation on it, which I would recommend to them, I think that puts an end to it.

I really wasn't trying to get into the accuracy of the facts, but the relevance of the facts.

MR. BLAKE: That is, as I understand it, one of two bases which they cite. The other being the fact that we apparently in the course of discovery production provided a memorandum which they've now handed out which indicates that I was a CC addressee of a November 17, 1980 memorandum.

JUDGE SMITH: Right.

MR. BLAKE: I don't remember the memorandum and I can't speak to that now, but still, I'm not sure why I would need to be deposed or that in fact the deposition would not delve into attorney-client privilege matters.

JUDGE SMITH: Well, as to first if you need to be

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deposed, I don't know if that's appropriately the issue. There is another matter, however.

Were you going to speak, Mr. Blake?

MR. BLAKE: I would start with the reason that I guess I refer to the need is that while communications between TMI-A and licensee have not been the best in the course of this discovery, I quite frankly would have expected that counsel would have made some additional inquiries of me along these lines.

JUDGE SMITH: What ...

MR. BLAKE: Or otherwise in some typically courteous fashion indicated that they might have a desire to depose me.

No such communication occurred.

MS. BERNABEI: If I could speak to that. I certainly agree with Mr. Blake that the relationship perhaps us has not been harmonious, but I would say that the reason I didn't inquire first is because I expected that whatever we asked Mr. Blake would be very narrow.

As the board probably realizes, we didn't know of the board deposition until last Friday, and it was after we knew specifically, basically the two we've outlined, that we wanted to ask questions about it.

This is not a fishing expedition. I would be the

first person, since I've argued this many times myself, that we respect the attorney-client relationship.

I think, though, there is, however, a question, and I think when you're in this particular field, that is, of commercial nuclear energy, there is a serious duty to disclose information, even if it is harmful to your client, if ...

JUDGE SMITH: Let's not digress.

MS. BERNABEI: Okay.

JUDGE SMITH: Just approach this proceeding with the understand that we're not going to talk that way with respect to a narrow issue.

We're going to talk about Mr. DeCamp and his state of mind.

MS. BERNABEI: Okay. And what we had proposed is two issues in which Mr. Blake, one, was informing Mr. DeCamp of information.

He was the source for Mr. DeCamp's information, and I would say that whatever privilege there is, I think, has been waived by Mr. DeCamp by stating this is what my lawyer told me.

Secondly, the second instance would be when, and again this is all in the context, as far as we can tell, the NUREG 0760 investigation.

When Mr. Arnold and Mr. Blake are being provided

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information not for the general perusal, but for help in determining how the corporation is going to respond to specific questioning by the NRC on what they knew about core damage, that's the cover letter to the memorandum.

Now I think that if the corporation...well, we don't know what Mr. Arnold is going to say yet because we haven't deposed him.

However, it seems to me that once the corporation knew in September 1980 about what was known on March 28th, is relevant as to whether or not Mr. DeCamp should have corrected that mailgram, even if it were as late as September 1980.

JUDGE SMITH: I think that the longer the period passes after May 9, 1979, the less is going to be relevant to our idea of the scope, as to whether Mr. DeCamp should have corrected the information by that time.

Will you do it today, for example? I mean, there comes a point when it becomes less relevant.

As people would more or less act upon that information becomes more or less important to that correction, but that's a tenuous connection.

I would not favor deposing Mr. Blake because of the lawyer-client relationship, unless there is a

demonstration that the information is really necessary to your discovery efforts.

I would much rather you work it out with ...

MS. BERNABEI: We're certainly willing to try.

JUDGE SMITH: Try that before you undertake the deposing. How about all your questions to the majority committee's report?

You're going to object to some of those, I suppose?

MS. BERNABEI: Yes, we are. We don't believe
they're relevant at this time.

JUDGE SMITH: Or that they could lead to evidence?

MS. BERNABEI: No. I believe the original set of interrogatories that we did object to was that they may lead to potential witnesses.

We can assure the board that if Mr. Myers or someone else is going to testify that sponsors the Udall Committee report, we will inform GPU. I think at that point certain questions may be relevant.

However, we do regard this as harassment of the organization and presumably Dr. Myers, but speaking for TMI-A, I think most of these are pretty inappropriate.

JUDGE SMITH: You regard this as harassment of the majority staff?

MS. BERNABEI: I can't speak for the majority staff.

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JUDGE SMITH: Who do you believe is being harassed?

MS. BERNABEI: TMI-A.

JUDGE SMITH: Oh.

MS. BERNABEI: And we answered those in response to some of the same questions posed in the first set of interrogatories.

We provided the information. We did our control, we tried to fairly apprise GPU of our case. We believe that most of the information is either on the public record or was in their possession and control.

But I think the kind of inquiry that's been posed here really indicate a motive other than a legitimate interest in discoverable material.

JUDGE SMITH: Judge Wolfe is going to preside over the aspect of the hearing on the motion to compel. I would like to resolve at the beginning that the legitimate right of the adversary in discovery is not to learn information, but to flush out his adversary's case.

And why do you want this information from the Udall Committee?

MR. BLAKE: Mr. Chairman, it may be that this problem has solved itself. I get the indication today from Ms. Bernabei that there is not, as I understand it, a current intention to use either Dr. Myers nor

others.

That may well close all the questions, and we tried to indicate because of the sensitivity, the natural sensitivity here, of inquiring into Dr. Myers' or members of the congressional staff, right up front in our interrogatories, what the purpose was.

That's why we went and had a paragraph introduction to the interrogatories, for example, in this last, I believe there is an introductory paragraph before interrogatories 1 through 18, where we tried to describe why, and it was just for this purpose.

MS. BERNABEI: This somewhat misstates what I said. I did not indicate that I would not depose a TMI-A witness.

What I did say is that at this time he is not, and I assume...

MR. BLAKE: Well, at this time, we have no indication that they won't provide us any information about who their prospective witnesses are.

MS. BERNABEI: Mr. Blake, wait a minute. Our position is that as such time, which I assume would be fairly shortly, we supplemented our response to identify the witnesses, that therefore certain discovery rights would arise.

And that's for Dr. Myers or any other witness.

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MR. BLAKE: Judge Smith, I believe there is specifically TMI-A's answer was that after discovery closed, they would identify their witnesses.

MS. BERNABEI: That's not true.

MR. BLAKE: Well ...

MS. BERNABEI: That's not true.

MR. BLAKE: Well, ...

JUDGE SMITH: I think there has to be some clarification. Let's let Judge Wolfe work on this. (Laughter.)

JUDGE SMITH: With respect to the motion to compel. The September 13, 1984 motion to compel responses to the second set of interrogatories, to find out where we are on this issue.

MS. BERNABEI: I am not prepared to address that.

I did not receive a copy of that motion on Thursday and was unable to review it until this morning.

For some reason, there was a problem in delivery of the motion, and I have been given a copy this weekend of the motion.

So I am not at all prepared to address that. I apologize, but I didn't read it until this morning.

JUDGE SMITH: We received a copy of it the 13th.

MS. BERNABEI: I understand there were a number of documents that I believe were supposed to be delivered

to us that we did not receive.

MR. BLAKE: Yes, I believe there was apparently a goof in one end to Ms. Bernabei only on the 13th. Ms. Doroshow, I believe, received her copy on the 13th.

With respect to Ms. Bernabei, I tracked it and apparently it was an outside messenger service that delivered that one document.

It was sent to 1901 Q Street, which was indicated on the stationary that I had from Ms. Bernabei, which I understand now is an old address and therefore was delivered across the street to the Institute for Policy Studies, an affiliate of some sort with the governmental accountability project.

Miss Bernabei told me she did not get it on the 13th. On the 14th...

MS. BERNABEI: I didn't get the motion...what Mr. Blake is correct, up to the point that we did get what I believe were two other documents.

Perhaps it was GPU's third set of interrogatories. We did get hand-delivered that copy. We didn't get the motion until this weekend, so I am not prepared to address it.

Everything else Mr. Blake said is substantially correct.

JUDGE SMITH: How about Miss Doroshow? You were

MS. DOROSHOW: Yes, I was served, but I think Miss Bernabei is the counsel representing TMI-A who has been handling all discovery material and requests since the beginning of discovery.

It is our position that she should be the one to argue the motion to compel. This basically is asking for a response to a discovery request which she was primarily responsible for appearing.

JUDGE SMITH: Before we just leave this subject, there seems to be two points that are of concern, and in preparing your response, just bear in mind what they are and how the board might look at it.

That is they infer from at least two of your responses that you choose not to respond at this time, that you choose to defer your response until after discovery and if that's a misinterpretation, clarify it.

But that's a reasonable inference. I draw this inference myself. Is that what you had in mind in your interrogatories, I mean, your responses?

MS. BERNABEI: No. In the responses specifically to a number of interrogatories is that we did not currently have the information to answer them, in part because our response is certainly our legal position,

depending on what was produced by GPU.

I might just state it generally in this kind of proceeding I have always been familiar with the fact that the licensee has almost all the information, and that the intervenors have very little other than what previously appeared on a public record.

And I can represent that that is the case in this instance. In terms of witnesses, we will, if we do have witnesses, we will inform GPU as soon as possible.

I would certainly say that given what we know to be the cutoff date now of September 30, there is some inconvenience caused by the fact that we do not give the licensee witnesses until later date.

I have no problem with working out some kind of extension. I understand that is some kind of problem.

But the basic problem is that I'm not prepared to answer what our legal position is.

JUDGE SMITH: Problem? When you use the word prepare as to factual responses, that's what is causing the confusion, the confusion in Judge Wolfe's mind and my mind.

What do you mean prepared? You're not ready?

MS. BERNABEI: I'm saying ...

JUDGE SMITH: Or you don't have it? You chose not to because it does not fit into your plan of

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litigation, or you don't have the information.

If there is a distinction, then you have to keep the distinction sharp.

JUDGE WOLFE: And more specifically, you represent to us at this time that you do not know the identity of any witness that you might call? Is that what you're saying?

MS. BERNABEI: That's corr....the...

JUDGE WOLFE: Answer my question. Is that what you're saying?

MS. BERNABEI: I'm sorry, would you repeat the question?

JUDGE WOLFE: Repeat the question, Mr. Reporter.

MS. BERNABEI: What I'm saying is that we don't have confirmation of the witnesses that we intend to call.

I'm not saying that we don't have any present intention of calling any witnesses. That's not what I'm saying.

JUDGE WOLFE: Is that the sort of information that you would like to have at this time, Mr. Blake, so that you can proceed with your depositions?

Or is this the sort of thing that can be held back at some later date?

MR. BLAKE: No, that's precisely the information

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that we were seeking, Judge.

MS. BERNABEI: We are not prepared to represent that anyone will appear on TMI-A's behalf at this time.

JUDGE WOLFE: I think that Mr. Blake would go along with that if at some later time the witnesses said that they wouldn't want to appear or you advised that they say they won't appear, or whatever.

MR. BLAKE: I have prepared and have in part formed a notice of deposition for Dr. Myers, for example, but there is no way that I can serve that at this point, reasonably, until I know whether or not they intend to use him as a witness, in the event we get an answer to our interrogatory.

If they intended to, then it would be my intention to depose him, but I can't wait until all the discovery is complete and then notice him because it runs contrary to our...

JUDGE SMITH: We understand the principle.

MS. BERNABEI: We have no intention to do that. I mean, we realize that would prejudice GPU. We do not have the intention to state on the last day of discovery who our witnesses are.

We have no intention to do that. We are currently attempting to determine whether or not Dr. Myers will be a witness, and we will inform GPU immediately when

we decide that.

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And we will certainly make any accommodations...

JUDGE WOLFE: You are considering that, putting Dr.

Myers on the stand, is that correct?

MS. BERNABEI: I'm not free to represent that at this point.

JUDGE SMITH: You use words that just leave me very uncomfortable. Prepared to, free to. If you want to litigate this case, you tell us right now what you're going to do and what you think you're going to do.

MS. BERNABEI: I'm saying I don't know at this point. Okay. I am not free to speak for a congressional staff member.

JUDGE SMITH: No, you don't have to. What is your intent? You can't, of course, speak for them. What is your intent?

MS. BERNABEI: We're not going to ...

JUDGE SMITH: Present intent.

MS. BERNABEI: What I am saying is that we would like Dr. Myers to testify if he could be made available. If that cannot be arranged, we are not going to subpoena him to testify at a hearing.

JUDGE SMITH: How about other witnesses?

MS. BERNABEI: We have no intentions of any other witnesses at this time.

JUDGE SMITH: Okay.

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MR. BLAKE: Mr. Chairman, I will have to let the Board know that I will be filing a notice of deposition to take Dr. Myers deposition, and regard that as a permanent...

MS. BERNABEI: Well, I stated what I stated, you can interpret it as you will.

ance of Dr. Myers, all I know is Dr. Myers, I assume it is because TMIA on several occasions requested the Board to bring a principal author of the majority Staff report to the hearing. And on several occasions we said that we would number one, we began on the very date of the transcript I'm alluding to today here on 18th, we first pointed out that, my question whether we could even have subpoena powers to bring him in or whether he'd have to come voluntarily.

Next was the point that seems to be the case that the only information that appeared in the Udal committee report appears to be available to the majority Staff, is information which is derived from other cources and it would seem to me that TMIA was suggesting that the Board would like to hear from someone at that majority Staff how we shall decide this issue. We suggested that they don't know how we could accept testimony of that nature, you know.

We can't have a witness sit here and say well, this is how you should be reading these words. So, I don't see that any of it's changed. I want you to know that unless

your witness is either an expert on the subject matter of possibly false communications, which I doubt if you're has adequately, or can bring us some competent testimony as is some facts, we may have difficulty bringing that type of a witness.

And in that event, I do think it's very sensitive to use our process to interrogate Congressional committee records. I don't like that at all. And I tell you unless there's a clear showing for the need of it, I don't think, I don't know if that's showing's been made in light of the fact we may have all of this deposition and all of the fuss and all of the attendant problems and end up with a situation where the, where Dr. Myers or anybody else would have to make and can give us testimony.

What kind of testimony are you thinking about that he might be able to give us? Is he the only one that you're thinking about?

MS. BERNABEI: That's correct.

JUDGE SMITH: What is it that he can tell us?

MS. BERNABEI: There's basically two things and, again, I'm speaking from somewhat from ignorance of the prior rulings made in the case. But I do understand that there

was a decision made at a prior stage in this case.

JUDGE SMITH: Several times.

MS. BERNABEI: That the Udal report would not be

admitted or the Board would not take judicial notice, even though it did take judicial notice, well, it admitted NUREG 0760, because Mr. Mosely was here to sponsor it. And then it did take judicial notice of several other reports, including the Regovern report, the Senate hearings for central court.

MS. BERNABEI: On reporting of information. That's and again, that may be incorrect, I was not in the proceedings at this time.

JUDGE SMITH: We don't know that that's the case.

But one of the purposes would be to have Dr. Myers sponsor the Udal report. And if I could just suggest, the NUREG 0760 which has been admitted into evidence, is a compilation of certain information that the NRC received. It is given to you in a certain context with certain conclusions drawn.

Dr. Myers' report is, as you said, substantially information from other investigations and information given to the Interior Committee during hearings and during its own investigation into this matter.

There are certain interpretations..

JUDGE SMITH: Did he ever do any investigating of

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MS. BERNABEI: Yes.

JUDGE SMITH: He did.

MS. BERNABEI: There's certain..

JUDGE SMITH: And he's willing to testify on some of his own investigations?

MS. BERNABEI: Yes.

JUDGE SMITH: Okay.

MS. BERNABEI: And I would also state that, and this perhaps gets into the technical areas, Dr. Myers is a physicist and Dr. Myers will be able to testify as an expert.

JUDGE SMITH: Mr. DeCamp's state of mind?

MS. BERNABEI: No, no, as to whether or not any respectable technical person, physicist, engineer or nuclear technician could think that the 2500 degree Fahrenheit temperature meant anything other the generation of hydrogen and serious core damage.

JUDGE SMITH: Well, I guess then, I think it'd probably make appropriate interrogatories, that's what you have in mind. That's somewhat different than the reason he was offerred for before. It was a total failure of appreciation on the part of TMIA during the main hearing that you just don't throw in a document and simply attach, you know, a human body to that document does not make it admissible.

And it was clear before that TMIA had no basis to believe toat Dr. Myers had any information, that he generated on his own, or that he had expert testimony. They were trying to get in a report which was predicated upon, on the same

information that the Staff made its report.

But, all right, I think that's been helpful exchange. I still have doubts about the use of Dr. Myers in the context that you stated. But having represented that he conducted an investigation, that he has facts, that's fine and then that he intends to testify as an expert as to what a person familiar with the nuclear industry should infer from certain facts, that may be arguable. But at this stage of the hearing, I think that you have the basis for proceeding on your discovery.

I don't like it, I don't like it at all, I just, it's going to be a, it's probably the first time that it has come up in this Agency, and any Agency that I know of, that our process is being used against Congressional Staff members and it may be the first time we're using Congressional Staff members as fact witnesses in administrative hearings. So, big trade off, we have a good seat to see what's gonna happen.

MR. BLAKE: Mr. Smith, I would say two things, in this regard. First, as I indicated before, I'm aware of the sensitivity here and I do not know whether or not objections will be raised to it. But, I don't know how to square the objections of a fairly big picture, from just immunities or other types of objections being raised, with it then being presented as a weakness thereafter.

And, finally, our only interest is in, is appearing

here, being potentially offerred as a witness. I have for sometime as to this issue, the DeCamp mailgram, held with you and I believe in the first meeting with Miss Bernaber expressed it, that there is really very little need for a whole ocean of witnesses in order to cope with this subject area in this hearing.

There's an awful lot of work which has been done on this, several investigations, a large number of interviews already of these people and certainly closer in time than five years later, which is where we are today.

It is my thought that the parties oght easily to be able to stipulate to the admissibility of large pieces of evidence and documentation which previously have addressed this subject and then we can get about briefing it. My last set of interrogatories of TMIA is headed in that direction.

In that, we identify investigative reports and in, interviews of people where, in our view, they've addressed this subject. Then ask them if there are anymore.

If it is licensees intention to try to get the parties to stipulate, I think by and large, this is TMIA and ourselves, but I don't know, we're at opposite ends of the spectrum. I think the other parties are somewhere between us If we could get together, I propose to try to enter into a scipulation with TMIA and the rest of the other parties hopefully would join, to put into evidence those portions of

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investigative reports where this subject is addressed.

that library. I also don't want to have to call George Crampton or Mitch Rodoban in order to get the Rodoban report which also addresses this subject in the evidence, or the authors of NUREG 0600, or all the others. I think to the extent there are those investigations, they say what it is they say.

And if we can stipulate them in, and stipulate the underlying interviews and statements by individuals upon which they relied, then we have something to brief. And I'm not gonna object to people's wanting to call certain individuals beyond that to cross examine them on their statements.

But I think we can get a long ways down the road if we just, just will agree rather than horsing it out. Now, of course, that would avoid..

JUDGE WOLFE: Have you put this to Miss Bernaber before today?

MR. BLAKE: No, initially, right on the first day of the meeting, I think the first time we ever got together on discovery, I indicated very generally to Miss Bernaber that I thought we could put a whole bunch of information in and just brief it, without ever having enter a hearing.

But, I mean, it's obvious to me as this thing's been played out, that they want to talk with Mr. DeCamp, for

example, and we're not going to object to that or oppose it and there are some other principal figures which some party might want to do.

But I think alot of this could be avoided substantially and certainly hearing time avoided or the need to try to pull in people exclusively for the purpose of sponsoring a document if we could just get together and agree. I just take this occasion to point out, Mr. Smith, to the Board, I think there are ways to go and I hope that we'll get there to avoid some of these problems.

MS. BERNABEI: Well, I certainly have no problem with what Mr. Blake has recommended. I have no problem with what Mr. Blake has recommended. I do disagree, I do think an evidentiary hearing is required but I certainly have no problem with stipulating as to portions of interviews or reports that are, you know, that either party wishes admitted

JUDGE SMITH: Yes, it would be very helpful to the Board and, as a matter of fact, if a successful effort isn't made along that line voluntarily, we will perhaps direct that you do do that, that you agree upon the portions of those various reports which are germain to the hearing and you'll have to do that.

There is, however, one other aspect of it and that is that the Appeal Board has indicated that it was this Board that did not discharge its responsibilities with respect to

this issue. If you recall, there was no no participation by any party at all although the intervenors were repeatedly assured that we would hear any case on this and related issues and no one did it.

However, in this case, this is a case where the notice of hearing required the Board members, either in the presence of a default on an intervenors, to inquire and the Appeal Board has directed us. So, therefore, it will have to be the minimum the presence of Mr. DeCamp before the Board. And in addition to that, I think we're going to need some type of discovery monitor.

Let me say that, discovery monitor, let me say that TMIA's discovery efforts, by a comfortable margin, subsumes the Board's discovery interest. But it does, there's nothing no interest we have in developing the pre-hearing information that is not being conducted by TMIA. But the Board was, my full of the fact, you don't want to wait until the day of the hearing to find out that there's information not being presented that we think should be presented on the issue.

We think we should do some discovery monitoring which is not being done. In particular, I think that the 17, you referred to 19, but I think you said 17..

MS. BERNABEI: There were 17 first and then two sometime later in the week. It's the 19 as we have it now.

JUDGE SMITH: Yeah. I think that if those

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questionnaires could be made available to the Court, that
would be satisfactory. Or, if you can propose, if further
distillation of those, and you might do it too, generally
whether the apparent distillation of those interrogatories,
any that you agree are, should not be looked at by the Board,
both of you agree, okay, throw those out.

As a remainder, bring those into, those questionnaires to our attention if you can.

MR. BLAKE: I will intend to file with the Board, and copies to the parties, copies of the 19 questionnaires which have been discussed, and supplements to those 19 which we have received from the individuals, clarifying where clarification is necessary.

That is the extent of the information that we have from the people.

JUDGE SMITH: Is there anything else on any discovery disputes?

JUDGE WOLFE: Well, I take it from what has been said today, that you, Miss Bernabei, are not in a position to respond precisely to the licensee's motion of September 13 compel responses to the licensee's second set of interrogatories, is that right?

MS. BERNABEI: That's correct.

JUDGE WOLFE: Other than whatever we said with respect to whatever was suggested by Mr. Blake with proceeding

to take the deposition of Mr. Myer. So I guess we'll just have to leave a ruling on that for some later date.

JUDGE SMITH: Well, what I had hoped we would accomplish this afternoon is my discussing the general responsibilities of the parties during discovery as we held. And understanding what our attitude will be and what we think the law to be is that your answers to these motions will be simplified. Either you agree or don't agree, understand or as a point that wasn't covered.

But one of the things that we do want to accomplish by these conferences is to cut down on your burden, too, in filing papers if you can save time that way, I think it would be helpful to you. So, you look at those answers, you don't have to make it a whole case. If you think we already ruled sufficiently, take advantage of that. If it's points that weren't discussed, then limit your answers to those.

Oh, there is an outstanding matter. And that is your motion to compel of February 9th, I mean of September 7th. TMIA's motion to compel of September 7th, which, without going into the particular details of it, Judge Wolfe and I believe it's been pretty well mooted.

MS. BERNABEI: May I address a few points? I think a portion of it has been, but I'd like to address a few points and also remind the Board that there is also a motion for the extension of the discovery period.

JUDGE SMITH: We're gonna come to that next.

MS. BERNABEI: If I could just make a few points.

Obviously at the time we filed that motion, we did not have available to us any of the documents.

JUDGE SMITH: Right.

MS. BERNABEI: And a substantially, we did not have available to us the response to our interrogatories. Subsequent to that time, and I wanted to give the Board the dates because I think it's important also in your consideration of the motion for an extension.

I did not have a chance, and again, I'm the counsel of this particular issue that has been reviewing the discovery, a chance to review any of those documents until the llth. Those documents, both the interrogatory response and the document request responses were not completed at that time.

There were supplementations made on the 13th and the 14th. Effectively, although we did need to notice of people for depositions, to fit within the Board's, the Board ordered discovery schedule. We had not completed our review of the documents. In fact, this weekend, I spent most of Saturday over at Shaw Pit in reviewing the documents.

What has become clear as I finished the review, is that we still don't know from some of those documents, from some of those documents, what the licensee's response is. With regard to many of the interrogatories. We got volumes

and I can just give you an example. For one of the interrogatories, we got seven volumes from the Department of Energy, and which I think was joint with the NRC, about the TMI accident. And that was supposed to include all indications of the pressure spike or the hydrogen combustion.

Well, we're not gonna look through eight volumes to try to figure out what their answer to the interrogatory is. There were other similar instances, perhaps not to that extent, but there were other similar incidences of documents produced were very difficult to review and to this, at this time, I don't know what the answer is that we're supposed to have gotten from those documents.

The second point that I couldn't make when I filed the motion because we didn't, we hadn't then reviewed any of the documents, is that there appear to be some, I don't know if we should call them gaps, there appear to be portions of the documents that we did not receive. I wrote Mr. Blake a letter, which he should have received this morning, which indicate those portions of the documents that appear to be less than complete.

Now, you know, I'm not implying that there's anything, you know, underhanded going on. All I'm saying is that on the face of the document, there seems to be problems with some of them. And these include logs that don't start before late night on March 29th, even though it appears there

should be logs in existence for March 28th. This includes Mr. DeCamps notes which are very complete for March 30th, but include minimal notes for March 28th and no notes for 3 March 29th. This also includes the fact that UPU, as I stated before, has said that it will now produce certain logs from the observation center. I listed this in a letter to Mr. Blake, which I can, which I intend to serve on the Board, but there are problems in terms of the completeness of the documents we've received, at least from my facial review of them. You know, I don't know if these other logs exist, if the logs are incomplete. The third one that was quite, was somewhat start-12 ling is a telephone log of certain conditions in the reactor 13 that has on the face of it control room log, something of 14 that sort, and it stops at 1:38p.m. or 1:40p.m., on March 15 28th, precisely 10 minutes before the pressure spike. 16 And we have no indication that anything was removed 17 from this document ... 18 JUDGE WOLFE: This isn't the forest right now, is 19 it? 20 MS. BERNABEI: No. 21 JUDGE WOLFE: We're just considering your motion 22 of September 7th and .. 23 MS. BERNABEI: I'm just ... 24 JUDGE WOLFE: Fold on. I hear alot of statements 25

here that has nothing whatsoever to do with our consideration of your motion to compel responses of September 7th, 1984.

Now, you may well have good cause to file another motion to compel in light of things that have not been disclosed to you, in light of your initial set of interrogatories, or your initial motion for production.

But, my goodness, let's keep on track here. And, as I understand it, getting back to your motion to compel, I understand that you now agree that the, in substance, you're withdrawing the motion to compel insofar as the licensee has now brought documentation to its Washington office and you do not have to go to Harrisburg. That portion of your motion to compel you now withdraw as moot. Isn't that correct, Miss Bernaber? Yes or not?

MS. BERNABEI: Yes.

JUDGE WOLFE: All right. Secondly, it's now mooted that the licensee has supplemented, that's not a timely manner as it should, not having moved for an extension of time, but they have supplemented their responses on September 11, September 13 and September 14. So, that portion of your motion to compel is now mooted. Yes or no?

MS. BERNABEI: I think not, no.

JUDGE WOLFE: No, why? And aren't we getting now into possible, another motion to compel in that what you've asked for has not been produced? You've gotten what you

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moved to compel. Insofar as you know at this time.

MS. BERNABEI: Well, let me back up for a moment, okay. And we're trying to answer your question, Judge Wolfe. I assumed that this hearing, that you were interested in resolving all the discovery disputes.

I believe that part of our motion to compel was that licensee was not first making documents available, but also not making, not providing a response in the way provided under the rules. And what I was attempting to describe for you was not to get off into peripheral areas, or another motion to compel, but indicate how that portion of our motion still stands. That is, that we were not being produced documents in a form that was responsive to interrogatories. That's number one.

Number two, there are certain documents that do not appear to be complete. I'm just trying to explain.

JUDGE WOLFE: Your motion to compel is only addressed to not having been furnished with responses in a timely manner. Namely by September whatever it was, September 4. And they weren't served until actually the 11th, the 12th, or 11th, 13th and 14. But now that's behind us, that's mooted. You've got your supplemental responses. If you don't like those, something wrong with them, move once again to compel. All right?

So that the second point of you motion to compel has

now been mooted, right?

MS. BERNABEI: Okay.

JUDGE WOLFE: You've asked for reasonable costs, that's yet something else again. Turn a reasonable attorney's fees and costs, is that correct?

MS. BERNABEI: Correct.

JUDGE WOLFE: Well, as the licensee points out, that's not assessment of attorney's fees and costs and preparing a motion to compel. It is not provided for in our rule. However, the federal rules of civil procedure, I think it's rule 37 provides for that. But, it's not in our rules so we can't, we're not authorized to make such assessment.

But, in any event, since we're denying your motion to compel in major part, as we've already discussed, even if we had the authority, we wouldn't award the costs, because we are denying in substantial fashion and substantial manner, your motion to compel.

Fourth point, is that you're seeking three week extension of time and this, I think again, gets back to Judge Smith's handling of the case insofar as giving consideration to further time for discovery in this case. So, back to you, Judge.

MR. GOLDBERG: Judge Smith, excuse me. Before we leave the subject of discovery dispute, I did want to inform the Board that while there is nothing currently pending before

the Board that the Board needs to rule on with respect to discovery against the Staff, we have been preparing our response to UCS interrogatories and document request on the issue of training. And we will be filing that response soon.

It, upon filing, will present the Board with another discovery dispute which will require a ruling from the Board. We're prepared to address it today if the Board wishes, or we can file our response as soon as it's ready to be filed and the Board can take it up at a later time, whatever you prefer.

JUDGE SMITH: I guess it would depend somewhat upon how complicated the issue is. However, before we leave the TMIA's September 7th motion, Judge Wolfe invited you to file a subsequent motion to compel. But before we go that far, is there any, have you had any communication with Mr. Blake about your concerns about the adequacy of the response?

MS. BERNABEI: Yes. During, this is not directly with Mr. Blake, but during the actual production of documents I was..

JUDGE SMITH: Can't hear you.

MS. BERNABET: It was during the actual production of documents, I did speak to the paralegal who was producing the documents and asked her what documents were specifically referenced in some of the answers to interrogatories and whether or not they'd be produced.

I did not complete my review of the documents til Saturday, this morning I delivered a letter to Mr. Blake about the specific documents I was concerned about, with parts that, you know, that appear to either be missing or that might be there. I assume that he's had a chance to review the letter.

One of the reasons for wanting to bring it up is that there were other issues that were brought up by you, Judge Smith, that the parties had not had a chance to address in written form but that perhaps could be settled.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes, we had hoped before any motion to compel is filed of that nature that there be a very strong record on both sides as Mr. Blake has indicated to satisfy your needs.

JUDGE WOLFE: I'm surprised at all that there's a necessity for motions to compel to be filed, to be served. In 18 years at the Department of Justice as a trial attorney, I don't recall of a single instance where I filed a motion to compel for the plaintiffs in any individual case, I had occasions to file motions to compel.

I don't know what the matter is. Judge Smith and
I have been discussing what we see as being in the offing,
a blizzard, a paper blizzard. And we've decided that we're
just not going to stand for that sort of activity between
counsel. And we insist that you do get together, if you

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can't get together, why obviously a motion to compel. I don't even see the reason why the first motion to compel was ever filed, get together and talk these things through.

JUDGE SMITH: We felt that it was premature. Also, that motion of September 9th, if we didn't say before, is denied and you'll have to renew any aspect of it in the manner in which you've discussed.

Okay, now, let's take a 10 minute break, return then we'll discuss Mr. Goldberg's point if we can. Then take up the Commission's orders and then hear from Mr. Voight

I suppose you'll have an interest in the leak rate litigation, too, Mr. Voight?

MR. VOIGHT: That's correct.

MR. BLAKE: Mr. Smith, before we break and before we go on to motions that haven't yet been filed, licensee did file a motion to compel on Friday against UCS on training We've worked very well with UCS throughout this training period, we think, and we will be discussing that document with them and hope they will not come back and require a Board ruling on that. But we did file the motion on Friday.

JUDGE WOLFE: We could ask for nothing less than that, in fact, the only thing we could have asked in lieu of that would have been that you didn't file the motion to compel or had discussed it with UCS in th first place.

MR. BLAKE: I hear you, Judge.

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JUDGE WOLFE: All right.

(Brief recess.)

JUDGE SMITH: That are pending right now.

JUDGE WOLFE: I had one thing, Judge Smith. I notice that, back off that, the Board had suggested that counsel get together, try to work out these problems and stop blizzards of paper before the Board.

In this respect, I have noticed, I guess it was particularly with respect to TMIA's motion to compel responses, dated September 7th. I noticed a flurry of letters between counsel for the licensee and TMIA. TMIA says well, we were discussing things, this was our position. The licensee comes back and says no, we said such and such during the course of our discussions.

Then there is an exchange of papers. Now how in the world do you expect the Board to make any conclusions or make any rulings on the basis that you people simply not getting together.

Now, if it comes down to that, the Board's going to make rather abrupt rulings and cut through alot of this chaff it would seem to me. However, if counsel go after this thing reasonably and responsibly, and if there's any problem about what an agreement is at the time of the negotiations and at the conclusion of negotiations, enter into stipulations or signed agreements on this. Don't present

this sort of nonsense to the Board.

We can't draw any conclusion on who said what on what date and who said something else that's 180 degrees opposite to it.

JUDGE SMITH: Was my observation correct? I think we've cleaned up all the discovery matters with respect to the DeCamp issue, is amenable to resolution this afternoon.

I do have one other observation. Apparently Mr. Goldberg has worked out a good arrangement, or did work out a good arrangement with Miss Bernabei with respect to her discovery disputes. And as I understand that one of the things that you did was that you did assign somebody knowledgeable in the reports to assist them in finding what they were looking for. Or at least that person was to have been available.

MR. GOLDBERG: Yes, in fact, we made available two of the authors of 0760 and for five hours answered not only TMIA's interrogatories which they had served against us, to the best that those individuals could do it at the time, based on their present recollection, but also in the follow-up questions that TMIA had which would assist them in identifying relevant information that could be useful to them in discovery.

Now, I think it worked quite well. We also reached agreement on the TMIA document request and reached what I

think is a satisfactory approach for the Staff, to as expeditiously as possible, identify and produce documents that are responsive to TMIA's document request.

JUDGE SMITH: So if an arrangement like that could be worked out with the limensee, I think it might be a more efficient sparing of everyone's resources in the long run. You're indicating some type of expression of, not approval, but it's not, at least it's not a bad idea.

MR. BLAKE: It sure isn't. I sure can't quarrel with your observation about efficiency. You're absolutely right. Had we been able to work it out, anything approaching those lines to date, I think both sides could avoid another deal of time consuming efforts.

JUDGE SMITH: It seemed to have worked out so well with the Staff that I think if you just give it a fresh viewpoint. I don't get the impression that any party here is either abusing, is intentionally abusing discovery or intentionally dragging feet on discovery. I think there are differences of opinion, they are honest ones, but I think that maybe in our viewpoints as to the discovery obligations might be helpful, but I would really appreciate it if you could just start afresh with a different attitude of cooperation and see what can be worked out.

All right, now, Mr. Voight, to the extent that you do have pre-existing invitation from this Board to represent

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the interests of workers, we want you to take advantage of it. If you have anything that has to be said in that line about the issue just discussed, would you please do it now.

But please, this is my admonition, that you don't have standing, unless it's really tied in with the workers' rights to discuss the substantive issues that are involved in discovery disputes. We just don't think it's fair to have you enter the proceeding on that basis.

I might also point out that I did express a concern to Mr. Blake about the possibility there being orphans, so to speak, in this proceeding, and that Shaw Pitman's responsibilities may or may not coincide with the interest of your clients.

Do you have anything you'd like to say about this particular? We'll give you another opportunity when we get into the other aspects of the hearing.

MR. VOIGHT: Frankly, Judge Smith, I'm a little troubled by what I perceive to be your attitude here. It seems to me clear beyond peradventure that any one of these witnesses has an absolute right on his own behalf to object to discovery, to file a motion to quash, to refuse to appear at a deposition.

What I was trying to convey to the Board is that rather than getting involved in the paper blizzard, I have relied upon the company to make objections and to get

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reasonable limitations upon discovery. And up until I came here today, I was satisfied that that was a correct and well considered course of action.

Because the Board quite properly, in my view, granted a protective order and they limited the discovery to the subject matter that the Appeal Board had remanded upon. And I had hoped that it would not be necessary for me to say anything.

But then I got here today and I heard the Board begin to expand the subject of discovery to take into the discovery the thermocouples, which you had previously ruled were subject to the protective order. Now that directly affects the personal rights and personal interests of my clients. And that is why I sought to address the Board on that subject.

But you told me you didn't care to hear from me. And you have now ruled..

JUDGE SMITH: I don't want to hear arguments from you as to why teh thermocouple issue, sub-issue, sub-issue is appropriate to discovery, that's right.

MR. VOIGHT: Very well, sir, thank you.

JUDGE SMITH: As such, unless you can tie it in to a particular right of a particular client, I don't see that any of your client has, going to be injured by relevant or irrelevant inquiries. I mean, I don't want to foreclose, I

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don't know what you have in mind. I don't understand your point. I don't want to foreclose, you're making your point about the rights of your clients.

I don't want you telling us about the substantive isses in the case. You don't have standing to do that. If there is inseparable bind between a particular issue and the rights of your clients, then explore it. But don't tell us about what is relevant and what is not relevant in the case and make the general argument that your clients should not be subject to irrelevant arguments. Because you don't have standing to discuss relevancy.

Now, is that clear?

MR. VOIGHT: No, sir.

JUDGE SMITH: It's not.

MR. VOIGHT: No, sir. Do I have standing to seek a protective order against discovery on the thermocouples on behalf of my individual clients?

JUDGE SMITH: I think that you can move to quash subpoenas.

MR. VOIGHT: I think that's right, Judge SMith.

JUDGE SMITH: Right.

MR. VOIGHT: And I'm trying to avoid the necessity of filing a separate motion by presenting my objections in an orderly fashion this afternoon.

And you have twice told me that you will not hear

me.

JUDGE SMITH: I guess we'll have to leave it that I don't understand what you're talking about, you don't understand what I'm talking about and you pursue your remedies, sir.

MR. VOIGHT: Thank you.

JUDGE SMITH: Now, Mr. Goldberg.

MR. GOLDBERG: I just wanted to inform the Board that the costs the Board desires to eliminate whenever possible, alot of paper filing back and forth with discovery objections and that followed by Motions to Compel, I wanted to advise the Board that in preparing responses to UCS interrogatories on the training issue, that we do have a substantial number of objections, that I didn't want the Board to go away from here believing that there weren't gonna be any disputes when in a couple of days from now, when we file our response another dispute arises.

Therefore, if the Board wishes to take up that matter now, Miss Wagner is prepared to describe the nature of our objections to the scope of UCS discovery on the training issue for the Board's consideration.

I have been advised by Mr. Jordan that understandably because we haven't filed our objections yet, he doesn't feel he's prepared to address the discovery dispute. He is aware of what the major issue is. I also want to report that

we did contact UCS shortly after receiving their interrogatories and document request in an attempt to reach an agreement on what we think is the proper scope according to the Board's delineation of the training issue and the Board's prior rulings on discovery in this proceeding.

It was not a successful discussion and so we proceeded to prepare our response, which is not yet ready for filing. So I simply inform the Board that there is that, there is that issue which will be before the Board in a couple of days, in case the Board wanted to take some action on it today, to avoid further filing of papers.

JUDGE SMITH: I think, Mr. Goldberg, as you've indicated, we are going to have conferences, discovery conferences frequently and I think it might be more efficient if we wait until Mr. Jordan is ready to address it and perhaps there might be some informal negotiation before you come to us to resolve it.

JUDGE WOLFE: Hopefully.

MR. GOLDBERG: Well, as I indicated, we tried that already. We tried that in the first instance to see if we could reach agreement on what we think a more reasonable scope is to the training issue. It wasn't successful, that's the only reason we then proceeded to prepare our objections, which we're getting ready to file.

JUDGE SMITH: Okay. All right, now, let's turn to

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the Commission's action of Friday in CLI 1784, CLI 1884. I had a conversation with Mr. Hall of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania this morning. He indicated that he wasn't able to arrange to come up here this afternoon, that he had no interest in the general discovery problems, but the Commonwealth does have a strong interest in the TMI II and the TMI I leak rate issue, that they intend to take an active part in discovery and that their view is that they can proceed immediately with the litigation of that case.

We have, since TMIA's motion, we have UCS' companion motion in support of TMIA's motion, to set down the leak rate issues for litigation and for extension of time.

I think what we want to do this afternoon now is to hear responses to those motions. Do you have separate arguments to make with respect to those issues, Mr. Voight?

MR. VOIGHT: I would only ask that I be heard after the active parties, in case I want to add something.

JUDGE SMITH: All right. So, with that, are you prepared, whoever, Mr. Blake, to respond to TMIA's motion? Of last week, of September 11th; UCS' was dated September 14th.

I guess the general subject matter we'll be addressing is what do we do with the CLI 17 and CLI 18, 84.

MR. BLAKE: Judge Smith, I am prepared to address that.

JUDGE SMITH: I suppose we should blend in to that

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discussion where you believe, with respect to the other two issues, the DeCamp issue and the training issue, whether there has been a demonstrated need for an extension of discovery time.

MR. BLAKE: Well, let me take care of the last one first. That is, with respect to the DeCamp mailgram and the training issues, whether or not there's been a demonstrated need.

In my view, a basis for extension in the discovery period of those issues would lie with either UCS or TMIA if we've disappointed them in the course of discovery and not come through on the scheduled times. And that disappointment or fialure to come through on the times, that they can show has prejudiced them or in some way has hurt their overall preparation and I've not heard from them on that subject.

I've rather heard fairly general complaints about the discovery schedule, having been set too short initially by the Licensing Board. And do not recall objections or motions for reconsideration at that time, following the Board's initial rulings.

There are a couple of areas here. One of them is our supplementation of responses to TMIA's first round of discovery, where, as Judge Wolfe pointed out with dates, we did supplement on times after the appointed date when responses were due.

Those supplements, in my view, are fairly brief in terms of the total amount of discovery, production which we made in a timely way, and I haven't heard the argument that prejudices the overall in their discovery that would tell me that an extension, overall in the schedule necessarily follows.

But I would listen to that and be amenable to some fairly minor, in my view, the extension, if any, if they have been so prejudiced and if they make that case.

With UCS, it's not dissimilar. Our response to UCS' first set of discovery requests was due last Wednesday. The answer to their interrogatory took the form virtua'ly, totally, of providing documents. That was the method of responding to their interrogatories.

There was a mix-up in communications between our office and the company and we did not have, by last Wednesday, and realized it only at the last moment, the documents which would have been responsive and answered UCS' requests.

There were, as of Wednesday, a large number of documents available for UCS for review, which had actually been provided in response to TMIA's discovery request, but in areas in which they overlapped. I cite as an example that lesson plans.

Realizing that error, we alerted UCS and we have undertaken in the meantime to do our best to get the

information which should have been provided last Wednesday to our office and made available to UCS as quickly as we can.

I am informed today that the bulk of that information will be available tomorrow and that some of it, which needs to be received from areas like the Oyster Creek plant or other places where apparently microfiche records are kept for the UPU system as a whole, will be provided, continue to be provided to our offices through the week. And that the total package will be available by early next week.

There again, I cite that as an example of a way in which UCS's overall schedule may well have been hurt and they may have a legitimate request for some period of discovery extension. Again, I've not heard that specific argument made and I don't know what reaction I would have to it.

I have heard, again, that the more general, overall we just plain need more time in discovery.

JUDGE WOLFE: Well, Mr. Blake, is it not a fact that the only motion for extension of time presently before the Board is that which has been filed by TMIA. I wasn't aware that UCS had filed a motion or requested any extension of time.

MR. BLAKE: In fact, UCS' motion, as I read it of last Friday signed up for TMIA's request for an extension, but said at a minimum there ought to be 35 day extension.

JUDGE WOLFE: Judge Smith advised that we received today, I haven't received my copy as yet. All right.

MR. BLAKE: But again, it is a general, and to the extent our failure to have provided documents when we intended to was not met and to the extent overall, taking into account that they had the TMIA related documents, which overlapped their requests available, that a large part of those documents will be available within three or four working days after they were due. And that all of them will be available a little more than a week after they were due.

I can understand, they're able, they represent that that prejudices overall their schedule. Then I can understand, to some extent, but not a 35 day, and not anything approaching the end of December as TMIA has..

Let me go to the effect of the Commission's orders, which is another ground citing for the need for discovery extension here. There is no doubt of what the tact taken by the Commission which ...

(End of tape)

MR. BLAKE: Provides for comment by the parties but not in the schedule that the UCS has cited, but rather my understanding response to the Commission initially on October 9th and reply responses due on October 29th is a good deal more lax than the schedule is which UCS believes they're operating under.

There's no doubt that that will, that commenting to the Commission will burden the parties here and provide a good deal more work while we are trying to get ahead with the remanded proceeding.

I wish people had joined me in my stay request but I stood alone in that regard. But as to the amount or whether or not that ought to have an effect on this schedule, I cite the very sentence which UCS has cited in the Commission's order.

And, secondly, the reference on the last page of CLI 8418 to the Board's... It may be 17, not 18, but in any event, it is the citation to the Board's resolution of leak rate testing and determination to take up both Unit 1 and Unit 2 on the same schedule, that to me indicates very clearly that the Commission when it set its schedule on comments understood the schedule that the Board was working on and hence set down.

There's a clear reference to, to, to show

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that, that degree of appreciation, and I don't see how the Board now ought adjust its schedule when the Commission had to have understood the schedule we're operating on when it put on this additional obligation of commenting to it.

I obviously am reluctant to endorse any extension on this period. For the moment I have to assume, from my client's standpoint, that resolution of these items before the Board may well control the overall determination.

I just have no choice until I've heard from the Commission and they've completed their review but to make that assumption. But I can do some weighing in making that assumption.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Some what?

MR. BLAKE: Some weighing, some prioritizing. It is clear from the Appeal Board's decision, I think it is clear from, from the Commission's decision and discussions as well that training is the one area which they regard as most important and controlling in terms of making an ultimate restart decision.

For that reason, and taking into account that with the obligation to come back to the Commission, adds additional weight to all of us, I make the following proposal: That we maintain the existing schedule for

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decant mailgram and training issues and adhere as closely as we can to the completion of discovery at the end of September, followed by the schedule which the Board addressed in its initial prehearing conference order on July the 9th, that with respect to the two leak rate issues, that in view of the overlap and additional need to do business with the Commission as well as with this Board and in view of the fact that both the Office of Investigations of NRC and licensee currently have investigations underway which haven't been completed and which obviously will play a role in this proceeding, as the Appeal Board itself indicated it would, I, I propose that with respect to those two issues we not have any discovery on them until proposed findings have been filed on the decant and training issues.

If I look ahead at the schedule, somewhere in the December time frame I would expect proposed findings on the decant and training ought to have been filed. I am told by Mr. Steer that his investigation will not be completed until the end of this year.

of readiness to go to hearing, will, will control over Unit 1. I think on Unit 1 leak rate testing we could have done about the same schedule and gone ahead.

Unit 2 leak rate testing is, is something where

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NRC158 TH we still don't have in front of us a comprehensive publicly available investigation. Mr. Steer has indicated that there may be as many as 80 people which he wants to interview.

I don't need to tell this Board my views are a need for us to do that here, but nevertheless, we are looking at it and deciding that TMI II leak rate needs to be gone into now comprehensively.

I don't think we're going to get to first base on that issue until, in fact, these reports are available and able to be the subject of discovery. I don't think that's going to be for several months in any event, and those, this combination of factors is why I make the proposal that I do.

JUDGE SMITH: Do you wish to be heard on this? MS. BERNABEI: Yes. First out, I'll address the point that 1 :. Blake made first, that's there's been n demonstrated need for additional time.

I think both the UCS motion and the TMIA motion we did state that we had been prejudiced by the tardy responses of GPU. Specifically, and in terms of our discovery request, GPU obtained a two weeks extension of discovery to respond to the interrogatories and request for production.

As I've described to Judge Wolfe, there are

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still problems which we will attempt to resolve between ourselves. However, the, without asking for an extension of time, those requests were not supplemented until, or they were not produced at all in large part, until 5 September 11th and they were not supplemented until

Thursday and Friday of last week.

Because we were forced to, we noticed depositions for this week and next week to get them within the discovery period. Obviously, careful review of the documents would require more than one day, which is

So I think we have shown prejudice. I would also say with regard to the training documents, Miss Bradford did come to Washington one day to review those.

substantially what we have, that is tomorrow.

Those were not available until Wednesday or Thursday, again GPU having obtained a two-week extension of time. And I think that our preparation in that regard was prejudiced. I'll let UCS speak for themselves because they are the party that's going to, that has notice and will be taking the deposition.

With regard to the other points that Mr. Blake has made, I, I think he's incorrect on several scores. One, there's no indication that the Commission had laid any greater weight to the training issue than to the

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other issues. I think that it is clear that the two leak rate issues are very important.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has shown an especial interest and I think the Commission, by the fact that it removed the stay from the Hartman Allegation Issue, has shown some interest in that.

I think the schedule the GPU set out essentially is a relitigating whether those two issues should be stayed, and what Mr. Blake has proposed is effectively a stay on those issues.

I think that the discovery should proceed immediately, as the Commission appears to, appears to have ordered, that the discovery begin immediately and that there be a reasonable period.

I would just note that in terms of talking about reasonable period for these two issues that they, at least from my reading of the issue, appear to be factually more complex than the two that the Board has before it, in large part because there is no record developed on it.

As you well know, the TMI II leak rate issue has been tied up in the criminal proceeding so that there is very little record before this Board or on the public record.

Similarly, the TMI I leak rate issue, in terms

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of the public record now, is substantially the OI investigation and we have a, we have some indication from the Appeal Board that it considers that that investigation doesn't answer all the questions.

Therefore, I think that if the Board would proceed according to Commission direction, it would immediately open up discovery and given the complexity of the issue and the importance attributed to them by the Commission as well as by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as a party that there should be a substantial amount of time, and what we suggest is 'til the end of December, hearings to start sometime in February.

JUDGE SMITH: Well... Are you done?

MS. BERNABEI: In terms of litigation of the foreign issues as a whole, we did suggest in our motion that it might behoove all the parties to put off the hearing until there has been adequate discovery on all the issues.

As the Board is well aware, the Commission, in deciding to review the two Appeal Board decisions, could well determine that a portion of these hearings was not necessary.

Since I think the greatest expenditure of time, certainly for the Board and to a large degree the parties, is preparation for the hearings themselves, it might

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behoove the Board to set a schedule whereby the discovery could proceed and then the hearings were set to occur at one time.

It may well be that by, if they were set as late as February that the Commission may well have had time to reach a decision as to whether these hearings were necessary, that is all portions of the hearing currently scheduled were necessary.

MR. JORDAN: Judge Smith, speaking for UCS, first, with respect to the discovery thus far, our situation is that we were, I was able to go to the document room at Shaw Pittman last Friday, at which time I requested... understanding that what was there was essentially documents that had been provided in response to TMIA because there had been a mix-up that had delayed the documents that would be responsive to UCS interrogatories.

As for several documents in... Unless we have a miscommunication, my understanding was that, at least one set that Mr. Blake has mentioned which is lesson plans, were not available on Friday, which would have been... we could have been getting somewhere.

As I understand it, there will be approximately 75% of the documents that have been requested by UCS available in the document room as of tomorrow, which is five days, six days after the responses were due.

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And then the full compliance responses would not be until December 25th, according to the letter from Miss Bowsen (ph). So we are necessarily prejudiced. In particular, we have difficulty preparing for the depositions that we have noted for next week.

Now, we did what TMI has explained they did.

We noticed depositions that we had to take at the latest possible period in the discovery period that you have set.

In fact, I think we in this hearing would be far better off to be able to have those depositions sometime after that so that we can take into account the information that we should have by now in preparing for the depositions.

I should add that we will have a discovery dispute with the licensee in terms of their responses to our interrogatories. We will try to work that out as we have been working together and so I don't want to get into it in any great detail except that it involves information specific, for example, to the topics to which people would be testifying, to the background and previous proceedings in which witnesses have testified and that sort of thing.

We... That information was not provided and we need to know that in order to depose these people.

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NKC 158 TH Ld So in terms of prejudice to UCS, strictly on those issues alone we're talking at least a week and probably two weeks before we've resolved those problems.

And, of course, the amount of information and documents is, I'm sure, extraordinary, although I haven't been into the room itself. Now, one major piece that we have not yet seen but that we expect to be the major, one of the major foside (ph) this case is exams themselves.

As I understand, by tomorrow a good number of the exams should be available, and Ms. Bowser, if you'd correct me, is how exactly this goes, but as I understood it on Friday, at least when I was there until 5, just after 5:00, the exams themselves were not available and that I spoke with Ms. Bowser shortly after I got back to our office and it seemed that some were available and some were not yet.

At any rate, we considered the exams to be essential to our analysis of the training program and to... we expect to use those in order to prepare our expert witnesses to evalute the program and, of course, they haven't been able to see those yet.

Now, mind you, I say our "expert witnesses".

We don't have any that I could even identify as

Ms. Bernabei did in response to Judge Wolfe's question,
but we are seeking them at this point.

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35 days.

Now, with respect to the impact of the Commission's order, it seems to me that the Licensing Board set-up which is what unquestionably a very expedited schedule for this hearing, it did so when the plate was not full, as it is today, and the Commission went and filled it up, three-quarters of the plate, for the next

If licensee is correct in its statement that it's October 9th instead of September 30th or October 1st that we have to file something with the Commission, that makes us happy.

But at any rate, the burden of the Commission's order is extraordinary. It involves both this essentially briefing of the Appeal Board decision and the overlay the Commission has put on top of it of essentially presenting our evidentiary case in order to have the Commission decide we should have the hearing.

And that is simply going to take a great deal of time. It will be time taken away from this hearing and UCS, if it does not have some relief, will not be able to prepare adequately.

JUDGE WOLFE: You would agree, though, that some of these submissions to the Commission will parallel your preparation for this case? You would agree to that, Mr. Jordan?

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MR. JORDAN: Well, I sus... That is, in large, part, a matter of timing, I guess. I suspect that what it will do is complicate. Yes, indeed, it will involve the same kinds of things, but it's a matter of what you know when.

Ideally, we should be able to put things together and then give it to the Commission and give it to you, but we're going to have to prepare one set of information for the Commission in order to meet that deadline, but by the time we're done with that, which, by the way, in our view, involves considerable legal research and argument in addition to the factual matters, then we're trying to present the case here which is not going to be exactly the same.

I suspose there is some parallelism, but whether it really makes it easier is certainly up in the air to me. JUDGE SMITH: Mr. Goldberg?

MR. GOLDBERG: The Staff believes that it's extremely important to maintain the current schedule that we're on for hearing on the training issue and the decant mailgram issue.

The Staff agrees with the licensee that of all the issues which the Commission is considering for possible further hearings that the training issue is the one that is the most significant and the one which is

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most likely to provide information to the Commission which they may wish to have before an actual restart decision.

In CLI 84-18 on page 4 the Commission gives some indication that they're particularly interested in the training issue. It is in that context that they say that they do not intend their order to affect the ongoing hearings before the Licensing Board.

That's in the middle of page 4. So we think that it's extremely important to maintain as much as possible the current schedule for hearing on training and decant mailgram issue.

Following the completion of the hearing on training and decant mailgram issue, discovery can be opened on leak rate matters and we can proceed on an expedited basis to consider that issue.

As far as the dates for briefing the Commission, there's some confusion apparently as to when those, when those briefs are due and the order of the Commission calling for comments specifies that the parties have 20 days from service of the order to file comments, and under our rules that gives the parties an additional five days allowing for the mail of that order, which brings the parties' response date to October 9th.

Fifteen days thereafter the parties have to file replies, again allowing the five days for additional

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mail brings that date to October 29th. I have confirmed these dates with the Office of General Counsel, so it should be clear to all parties that those are indeed the dates on which the Commission is expecting the parties' initial brief and reply briefs.

I think that the only thing else I have to add is that there does seem to be a legitimate need for a relatively minor extension of discovery period on training and decant mailgram issue.

It seems that with the information that's been provided and with the information that is yet to be provided and the depositions that are yet to be taken that it's virtually impossible to complete all of that by the end of September, and I think it's not unreasonable for an approximate two-week extension on the discovery schedule for the training and decant mailgram issues.

There's one additional matter that I want to raise with respect to the schedule in connection with the training issue, and I'll briefly describe what it is and if the Board thinks it's not the appropriate time to take it up, then you can take it up when the Board thinks it's appropriate.

I've talked to the licensee and to TMIA and UCS about this and I think we're all in agreement.

Because the nature of the training issue, according to

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ALAB 772 and the Board's definition of the scope of that issue and consistent with its rulings in discovery on this issue, the training issue in the first instance deals with the OARP Committee's re-evaluation of the licensee's training and testing program, taking into account the cheating incidents and the deficiencies which it revealed in licensee's training and testing program.

In the first instance then the parties are being asked to address an issue which can't be addressed by parties other than licensee until they know precisely what it is licensee's position is on that issue, namely what is the OARP Committee's re-evaluation.

We have their special report but it's my understanding that they're doing a considerable amount of additional work and that they don't intend to issue a supplemental report, but rather will state their complete views in their, for the first time in their testimony.

For that reason I think it's appropriate for the other parties to this proceeding, the intervenors and the Staff, to not be required to file their testimony on that one issue, training, until after it has received the licensee's testimony on that issue.

What I have in mind is a reasonable period of time like 10 days or 2 weeks after the filing of the licensee's testimony on the training issue before the

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other parties would have to file their prepared direct testimony on that issue.

I've discussed this with the parties and I think we're all in agreement that because of the nature of the issue, that whatever schedule we come up with it provide for licensee's filing of testimony prior to the other parties on the training issue.

JUDGE SMITH: Mr. Blake?

MR. BLAKE: Just a few brief comments. One is that I think it's appropriate for the Board to take into consideration as it reviews requests at this juncture for extensions how meaningfully the parties have taken advantage of, of the discovery schedule allowed to date.

The prehearing conference in this proceeding was conducted on June 28th. At that prehearing conference I specifically made the offer to the parties that Transcript 27 295, that if they had requests for quantity of information, quantity of documents, to get in touch with me, realizing that I was wanting the proceeding expedited.

I had no, no requests made of me. At the Board's prehearing conference order I believe issued on July 9th and set the schedule for discovery that we're now operating on.

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NEC158 TH Ld The first request for discovery that I received from TMIA, and I believe their first request for, discovery request, what was received on August 2nd. The first one received from UCS was received on August 29th.

So in terms of the, of total available areas that have been, has existed in this proceeding or made available by the Board, I think it's proper the Board, for example, in the case of UCS to take into account that although there was a period between June 28th and the end of September available to ask questions, that their first request was not received by licensee until just literally a day short of, of the last 30 days in the month, in the entire period, on August 29th.

With regard to Ms. Bernabei's observation that we requested a two-week extension early on in our interrogatories and documents, it's just not, it's just not correct.

We did request an extension to answer the interrogatories to coincide with the period allowed under the regulations to provide our document request, and did provide that response on September the 4th.

I've already passed up to the supplemental and whatever the prejudice is from relating to those, but I still have not heard how those several pages literally compared to the boxes and boxes of material which were

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provided in response to their very broad discovery request has somehow overall prejudiced their schedule.

There's a lot there for them to look at without those couple of pages of supplemental answers which, in fact, were days after they would have been required. The observation that, that Mr. Jordan made with regard to the lessons plans, he's right, he was at our offices...

In fact, I think the total amount of discovery time for UCS to date of our documents is an hour and a half, but that was last Friday and he did ask for a portion of the, of the documents which was that response to TMIA which covered lesson plans and we were not able to provide it to him at that point.

The reason was we were doublechecking to determine whether or not we were in conformance with, with the O&W and Y observation, and we were doublechecking to make sure that there were not lesson plans.

Mr. Jordan got back to his office, we received a call from Ms. Bowser 15, 20 minutes or a half hour after he made his request saying we have now completed our, our re-review for that reason and they were available for him to come and see.

So 15 or 20 minutes or a half hour is not what, does not translate into weeks or months of discovery extension. With regard to the Staff's observations that

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NXC158 TA Ld there may be some period of -- there may be up to two weeks of discovery extension which would be, which would lie here, to the extent these, these disappointments in our providing discovery responses to date translate into the need for some extension of discovery and to the extent that goes ap even as much as two weeks, I would hope that, that that doesn't necessarily translate into a similar extension in the period for filing testimony and for actually starting the hearing.

If the Board, as a result of the conference this afternoon, sees some, some minor extension of discovery as necessary, I would have it take into account the fact that, as it has seen in most proceedings, it is licensee which, which has the bulk of the testimony.

I believe the Staff second and, by and large, at least traditionally and customarily, intervenors third. We are willing to abide by some minor extension of discovery and still maintain the, the period for filing of testimony, even though the crunch is by and large on us.

I... TMIA has indicated that at most they might have one witness in one area, decant mailgram. UCS has indicated that they are talking with experts but at this point cannot even say as much as TMIA has.

I would hope that the Board would take that into

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account and not translate necessarily an extension of the discovery schedule into necessarily an extension in filing the testimony and subsequently the...

JUDGE SMITH: Excuse me, Mr. Blake. I understood, I understood Mr. Goldberg to suggest that you agreed that the nature of the training issue made it desirable that you file your testimony first.

MR. BLAKE: Well...

JUDGE SMITH: And it makes sense to me.

MR. BLAKE: He did and it was sensible. That was the second part of my reason that I hoped that it wouldn't extend naturally. Also, the fact that Mr. Goldberg has raised that with us and we talked about some reasonable length of time after we file our testimony before the other parties would have to.

I can't contest; I think it does make sense,
but I would hope that that period of time would be as
short as possible. There's a lot of information already
available on which other parties can, can start, including
the existing report by OARP reconstituting... That's
the extent of my comment.

JUDGE WOLFE: Did you address, and if so, tell me, the reason given for an extension of time in that the Commission has asked for submissions? You covered that, did you, and you're, in a nutshell your response

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NKC 158 TH LL was what, Mr. Blake?

MR. BLAKE: In a nutshell my response was twofold. There is an additional burden and I propose that
by putting off leak rate testing discovery until following
proposed findings, that certainly, from my way of thinking,
is a good deal less than, for example, UCS's suggestion
that (inaudible) not go on for 35 days and will take on
all four issues.

I, I think mine is, is the preferable approach.

The other one was that, I believe that the Commission

must have had in mind when it set this schedule the

Licensing Board's existing schedule on the remanded

issues.

JUDGE SMITH: Anything further before we hear from Mr. Voigt?

MR. JORDAN: Judge Smith, I'd respond just briefly to some of the points made by Mr. Blake, specifically on the question of when the parties, the intervenors began discovery.

We have this in our motion but I would emphasize that indeed at the prehearing conference we discussed the fact that there would be no real opportunity to begin litigating this case until after the comments had been filed with the Commission, and it then, once that had happened, we were ordered then to appear for the oral

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argument, both of which required reviewing all the documents that had been filed by the other parties.

In our view, we did it as quickly as we could and I would add that, in fact, it's not clear to me that it would have made any difference for UCS in particular to have filed any earlier because, as I understand it, the documents were filed in response to TMIA's interrogatories were some two weeks late in coming in any event.

So we wouldn't have sped things up at all there anyway. Now, with response to the proposition that the Commission has taken into account the Board's schedule, it seems to me that... I just tried to glance through the order.

It certainly doesn't say that specifically and it seems to me that the Commission was concerned with directing the Board not to change what is the scope of this, of this proceeding, but that surely it recognized that it is the Board that is competent to, to maintain the schedule and I don't think the Commission, as it rarely does, would reach down and either condone or alter the schedule for a licensing act.

I must say that if, in fact, the Board determines that an appropriate extension is not necessary, we have asked that you certify that decision to the Commission so that if, in fact, the Commission has taken

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as the reason for not granting an extension, the Commission should be given an opportunity to, to say whether that's what it meant or not.

MS. BERNABEI: Judge Smith, additional comments. I won't repeat a y of Mr. Jordan's comments. Mr. Blake referred to the fact that the supplemental response did not prejudice TMIA.

I would just say that what severely prejudiced TMIA is the fact that the documents were not produced, again, the documents were responsive to both the document requests and the interrogatories, until September 11th in Washington.

We had absolutely no opportunity prior to that time to review the responses to the bulk of our discovery requests. Secondly, as Mr. Jordan said, we made our discovery request for the training materials, such as they should ha 2, they were due under the rules in the middle of, I believe it was the middle of August, excuse me, the beginning of September.

GPU did request and obtain a two-week extension. Mr. Blake makes much of the fact that discovery requests were not filed for about a month after the prehearing conference or the prehearing order.

I would just state that there was substantial effort put in to our discovery request in an attempt to

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narrow the issues so that we would not be asking why a broad and open-ended question, and that took a considerable amount of time.

I think, by the same token, the Board is urging all the parties to expedite the preparation of the case at the prehearing conference indicated to GPU, as well as the parties, that they would have to operate on a tight schedule.

I think we had every right, that is the intervenors and the Staff had every right to believe that GPU would produce the responses within the time under the rule, and I find it sort of amazing now that GPU says that where it was granted extensions of time that now those who had to rely on the information provided them are not entitled to similar extensions of time.

The last point is that the rest of the hearing schedule despite, even if the discovery schedule is extended, the rest of the schedule should stand, that is for submission of testimony and the hearing.

I think Mr. Blake's right when he says that most of the witnesses that appear in these hearings will be licensee hearings. And at least as to TMIA at the present time we propose to have no more than one witness.

However, it must be obvious that the majority

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of discovery is needed before cross examination of the licensee witnesses and many of the interrogatories of document request are oriented to just that.

And we will not have adequate time to prepare for cross examination of their witnesses or examination of their testimony if we're still working on discovery at the time that testimony is filed.

JUDGE SMITH: Mr. Voigt?

MR. VOIGT: Thank you. Let me say at the outset that I may be speaking at some disadvantage here because I haven't been served the most recent Commission orders, but I think what I have to say doesn't depend on those orders.

JUDGE SMITH: Well, in essence, do you know what they're about, Mr. Voigt? In essence, they just simply say that the previous, that their previous decision staying the remand of the TMI II leak rate issue is listed and that they recognize that we're holding up the TMI I leak rate issue and a general fact is that there is no impediment to us hearing those issues.

MR. VOIGT: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. We don't come here to take any posit a on scheduling or when hearings should be held or not held. I do want to make two points, though, as they affect the direct interests of the workers at the plant.

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First of all, you've heard that the Office of Investigations has now embarked upon a series of interviews concerning the TMI II leak rates and presumably is going to produce another report on that subject.

And you've also heard that the company plans to conduct a further investigation on that subject. We believe that it would be more orderly and probably would save the Board time if those investigations could be completed first before we get into discovery or a hearing on the leak rate allegations.

Obviously, there's no quarantee that discovery would be pretermitted as a result of those investigations, but I would certainly think that it might help to narrow and focus any further discovery.

And it might also serve to narrow and focus the necessity for hearings, so we would strongly urge that discovery on the leak rate investigation be deferred until OI can complete its report. Perhaps also until (inaudible) report can be made public.

The other point that I wanted to make is that we certainly urge that whatever discovery schedule is adopted for the leak rate inquiries that TMI I and TMI II be done at the same time, and I say that because at least 10, probably 15, of the workers were involved with both units and it would just kind of be a total waste of

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everybody's time if we had one relative discovery for leak rates in Unit 1 and then we came back two weeks or two months later and had another round of discovery for leak rates in Unit 2.

So I would hope that whatever discovery schedule is adopted for the leak rate area would be clear that 1 and 2 at the same time. Thank you.

thoroughly but to some extent the TMI II Hartman allegations, so-called Hartman Allegations Issue, while it was going up before the Commission and before the Grand Jury and followed it to the point where last year the Commission issued subpoenaes to many of your clients and there was a motion to quash that and then I think I lost track of it.

In any event, the Commission did not give process against your clients. Now, what can we look forward to in this hearing?

MR. VOIGT: The litigation concerning the Commission's subpoenaes was settled and there's a stipulation on file in the United States District Court in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

That stipulation provides that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has the right to start interviewing our clients concerning the leak rate allegations, the

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Hartman Allegations, at TMI Unit 2 on March 29, 1984.

So OI has been free to start those interviews for some six months.

JUDGE SMITH: Well, I'm concerned about discovery process in this case. I would anticipate that there will be efforts to depose and to (inaudible) your clients and, by the parties in this case and I want to know what we can look forward to.

MR. VOIGT: Well, let me say at the outset that we represent approximately 45 people. We represent each individual as an individual. This is not a labor union or a fraternity or any other kind of association.

And before I ever made the commitment for any client I got to talk to that man, so I could not come in and generalize and say 45 people are going to do thus and such.

It may well be the case that 40 of them want to do one thing and 5 of them want to do something different.

I am bound by their wishes and their instructions in that regard.

So if you're asking me right now how 45 individuals would respond to let's say discovery subpoenaes from the intervenors, the answer is I don't know. I can make some observations.

The first observation is that in general these

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NRC 158 TH Ld are men who are still employed by GPU, whether or not
they are in the same positions that they held previously.

I have tended to want to cooperate because they feel that
it may be in the best interest of their employer to
cooperate, and so long as they're not putting themselves
in personal jeopardy, we've urged them to exhibit that
spirit of cooperation.

With respect to people who may have ceased working at TMI four years ago, their motive for cooperation is obviously different, if indeed they have any, and their individual situations vary widely.

I would anticipate that most individuals who are still licensed would find it in their best interest to cooperate because of their position as a licensee of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes, I was wondering if that certainly had been noted by licensors.

MR. VOIGT: I'm sure it has. There are a few individuals...

JUDGE SMITH: It's not really a (inaudible).
That's rather obvious.

MR. VOIGT: There are a few individuals who have long since left the employ of the company who are in positions outside the nuclear industry and who in one or two cases have said quite frankly that enough is

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NRC 158 TY LL enough and I'll never go back to the nuclear industry because I'll never again subject myself to the kind of harrassment I was subjected to.

I suspect some of those individuals may not cooperate.

JUDGE SMITH: In any event, I, having observed that all 45 of your clients joined in the motion to quash, or at least substantially all of them, I did have reason to ask the question.

I see there's no... You hope it takes such an organized effort this time. I think you've answered the question quite well.

MR. VOIGT: Well, let me just clarify that.

Principal reason for that motion, as I think the papers

made clear, was that they were then in criminal jeopardy.

That's no longer the situation.

JUDGE SMITH: Anything further?

MR. BLAKE: Is that anything further in the entire prehearing or...

JUDGE SMITH: Yes, on any subject matter.

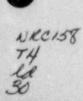
MR. BLAKE: I have a request for an extension of time to respond to UCS's second set of interrogatories and document production request, which was the answer done on September the 4th.

That, that... And if it's appropriate, I'd

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like to make the request now and get a... That request of UCS is, is exclusively concerned with the OARP members' views on a number of items.

As the Board, I think, understands, and I know UCS does, those five OARP reconstituted group members are spread around the country from Upstate New York to Missouri and Florida.

And in order to get answers to those interrogatories, it required a considerable amount of
coordination. It is, it is our intention to provide
answers to those interrogatories with just a three-day
extension from tomorrow when, by our count, they were
due to this Friday.

If... They were hand-served by UCS on the

4th. If, in fact, UCS had just put them in the mail to

us that day and we'd gotten fairly good mail service,

we might very well have been able to make the due date

just by the way the regulations work for timing of

responses.

I would also take this opportunity to alert
you that the third step of UCS interrogatories, which is
also OARP related and requires the same kinds of
coordination we expect now to be able to answer on time
and will not seek a further, will take the opportunity of
getting them together to take care of the second step

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and to also take care of the third step. So the bottom line is we'd like a three-day extension of time to respond to UCS's second set of interrogatories.

JUDGE SMITH: Mr. Jordan?

MR. JORDAN: The Board can imagine that while we are sympathetic to this sort of problem, we are not particularly supportive in light of the way things stand. Our view is, and you know our view on the overall schedule, our view is that if they want a three-day extension, of course, the, the interrogatories were filed by hand specifically rather than filing them by mail.

That's why we did it, because we would get the answers faster. If they want three days, they can have three days if we can have three days on the rest of it.

Now, that's only fair.

JUDGE SMITH: Okay, we'll grant the extension and will take the extension into account when the Board, all three of us, consult tomorrow as to general request for extension. I forgot to mention that Judge Linberger is ill today.

He expected to be here today. He would have participated fully in his position. He's very much up on all these issues and he'll be prepared to discuss it tomorrow, I believe. At least he plans to be in.

MR. GOLDBERG: Judge Smith, I have one other ...

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JUDGE SMITH: Who's speaking?

MR. GOLDBERG: I am. One other comment before we close, and that is that as is obvious to the Staff and as I'm sure is obvious to the Board, there have been some substantial disagreements among the parties about the scope of the training and decant mailgram issues.

And for that reason I think that it's critically important that before discovery is opened on TMI I and TMI II leak rate matters that there's an opportunity for the parties to address what the appropriate scope of those issues ought to be and that there be some very clear guidance from the Board and clear instructions to the parties to adhere to the scope of the issues as defined by the Board.

Hopefully, we can then eliminate some of the problems or the kinds of problems that have arisen with respect to the training and decant mailgram issues.

JUDGE SMITH: You're suggesting that we have not been sufficiently clear and forceful in the scope of the, these issues this time, and I don't know how we could have been more forceful on the decant mailgram.

I just, just advise me... I think we made that as clear as, as we can. On the training issue I think we've addressed it a couple times, three times, three times.

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MR. GOLDBERG: Judge Smith, I wasn't suggesting that the Board wasn't clear. I was suggesting that the intervenors have far exceeded the clear rulings of the Board in discovery that they've sought after the Board has clearly ruled on what the scope ought to be.

JUDGE SMITH: Okay, anything further this evening?

MS. BERNABEI: May I make one request? In terms of the decant mailgram issue we currently have depositions scheduled beginning Wednesday morning. I'm not, I haven't talked to Mr. Blake about this, but there... if any extensions are granted, there may be some kind of accomodation of the deposition schedules.

I think it's quite heavy at the current time and we would just appreciate information about any, the Board's ruling as early as possible tomorrow.

JUDGE SMITH: All right, I, I don't know what we can do about... I would hate to see a discovery or a deposition schedule which has been set out and arranged and the schedules arranged and everything lightly fall apart, you know. I don't know... Can you be more particular?

MS. BERNABEI: Well, we do have depositions scheduled for the 19th through the 21st, this week.

Mr. Blake has informed us that two individuals will not

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be available on the 21st and that, I believe ... And if 1 there is not a... 2 MR. BLAKE: I don't understand what you're 3 saying. What two people will not be available? MS. BERNABEI: Rigginback and Joyce. I think ... MR. BLAKE: What I've informed Ms. Doroshow is that they are ex-employees. 7 MS. BERNABEI: That's right. 8 MR. BLAKE: That's all. I don't know whether they're available or they aren't. 10 MS. BERNABEI: All right, in any case, there 11 may be a way to compact the discovery schedule if we have 12 some information about the Board's ruling. 13 JUDGE SMITH: Until we consult with Judge 14 Linberger and, and try to similate all this information 15 this afternoon, we can assure you of at least a one-week 16 extension in discovery time while ... but we don't like 17 to rule on the maximum amount or the other matters until 18 we have a chance to think about it a little more, so 19 you can count on one week. All right, is there anything 20 further this evening? Does that take care of your 21 immediate problem? 22 MS. BERNABEI: Yes, it does. Thank you. 23 JUDGE SMITH: If there's nothing further this 24

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evening, let's adjourn and if possible can you perhaps

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keep Monday afternoons open for discovery disputes? I don't think we're going to have anymore, but it's so pleasant to get together with everybody. If you could keep it open, it might be helpful.

(Whereupon, the conference was adjourned at 5:08 p.m.)

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CERTIFICATE OF PROCEEDINGS

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This is to certify that the attached proceedings before the

NRC

In the matter of: Prehearing Conference - Three Mile Island

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Date of Proceeding: September 17, 1984

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Place of Proceeding: Bethesda, Maryland

transcript for the file of the Commission.

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were held as herein appears, and that this is the original

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Joe Newman Official Reporter - Typed

Official Reporter - Signature

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