ORIGINAL UNITED STATES NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

IN THE MATTER OF:

DOCKET NO:

TEXAS UTILITIES GENERATING COMPANY, ET AL

50-445-OL2 50-446-OL2

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

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4 In the Matter of

TEXAS UTILITIES GENERATING COMPANY, ET AL.

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

X Docket Nos. 50-445-OL2
Y 50-446-OL2

Goodnight Room

Ramada Inn I-30 and Beach Streets Fort Worth, Texas

Thursday, September 20, 1984

The hearing in the above-entitled matter was reconvened, pursuant to adjournment, at 8:30 a.m.

BEFORE:

JUDGE PETER BLOCH Chairman, Atomic Safety and Licensing Board

JUDGE HERBERT GROSSMAN
Member, Atomic Safety and Licensing Board

JUDGE WALTER JORDAN
Member, Atomic Safety and Licensing Board

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APPEARANCES:

On Behalf of the Applicants

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APPEARANCE

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3	GREG	BENNETZEN					
4		Mr. Roisman		17746			17021
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BOUND-IN DOCUMENTS

Post-Construction Deficiency Lists,
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PROCEEDINGS

JUDGE BLOCH: Good morning.

I would like to acknowledge everyone's promptness this morning, which is incredible after an 11:00 o'clock ending time.

Mr. Downey, would you like to call

your first witness?

MR. DOWNEY: Yes, Applicant has today Greg Bennetzen for cross-examination.

JUDGE BLOCH: Mr. Bennetzen, welcome to

the hearing.

Whereupon,

GREG BENNETZEN

was called as a witness and, having been previously duly sworn to testify the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, testified on his oath as follows:

JUDGE BLOCH: Mr. Bennetzen was sworn for a deposition; that's correct, sir?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

JUDGE BLOCH: Okay. You remain sworn for this proceeding and your testimony is therefore subject to possible penalty for perjury. Welcome this morning and I think counsel probably has a couple of questions to start. Do you?

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JUDGE BLOCH: Well, the Board wishes to have Mr. Roisman conduct it, since he knows more about what happened then and we can get more information from

Mr. Roisman conducting the examination.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

- Q Do you have my question in mind?
- A. Could you repeat it, please?
- Sure. When did you first become the supervisor of the QC Electrical Inspectors in the Safegards Building?
 - A. It was in late October of '83.
- And can you tell me, as you understand it, what was the reason that you were given that position?
- reason, other than upper management wanted me to be the supervisor over the Task Force. I was previously the supervisor in the ASME Safeguard Building Task Force and they were looking for a supervisor for the non-ASME section of the Safeguard Task Force, and asked if I would take the job.

JUDGE BLOCH: Mr. Bennetzen, would you when you answer please speak directly into the mic.o-phone.

THE WITNESS: I'm sorry.

JUDGE BLOCH: That's okay.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

Q Were you the first person to hold that

position?

A. Yes, sir.

And what did you understand was the responsibility of the group that you were in charge of?

Task Force I was to coordinate the QC activities with the upper management, construction and engineering, for the completion of the Safeguard Buildings.

Q. Was this a routine in-process inspection that was going on, or was it a different type of inspection?

A. We were doing in-process inspections, as well as final inspections, sir.

All right. And can you tell me at some time while you were in that position did -- we there an effort made to develop procedures for post-construction verification inspections by QC Inspectors?

A. The procedures that already existed for post-construction verification.

And were those procedures at any time amended after you took your position there?

A. That particular procedure while I was out there was in revision toward the last month that I was there.

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- A. Late February.
- 0. '84.
- A. '84.
- Q And prior to that time it had remained essentially the same from --
 - A Same revision, yes, sir.
- Do you remember what revision those procedures were in during the initial phase of your responsibilities as supervisor of the QC Electrical Inspectors in the Safeguards Building?
- A. No, sir, I couldn't tell you what revision number it was.
- Now at the time that you were in charge of this non-ASME inspection effort do you know of any independent or separate effort that was made by TUGCO to do a inspection near the end of December or early part of January dealing with electrical termination, something separate from what your people were doing?
 - A. Yes, sir.
 - Q Can you tell me about it, please?
- A. Mr. Tolson and I had a discussion on post-construction verification procedure, and he had quoted to me that they were, that upper management was going to develop a program to come in after we had left

the building to do the lighting terminations and equipment terminations.

Q And when did you have that dicussion with Mr. Tolson, roughly?

A. Probably sometime early February, or something like this.

MR. DOWNEY: Excuse me, Mr. Roisman.

I've just gotten a phone message and I need to consult with Ms. Garde on it, in different matters, and return this call. I think it's in both the Intervenor's interest and ours.

JUDGE BLOCH: We'll take a recess for five minutes.

MR. DOWNEY: Thank you. I think it'll take less than that. Just in place for a minute, if I can speak with her.

JUDGE BLOCH: Fine.

(Discussion off the record.)

JUDGE BLOCH: Back on the record.

Mr. Roisman.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

Mr. Bennetzen, we were discussing the post-construction verification procedures and you had indicated that you had met with Mr. Tolson I think you said around February.

A. Yes, sir.

And prior to that time had there been any other electrical inspections that were going on in the Safeguards Building other than the ones that were under your direct supervision?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And can you tell me who was conducting those electrical inspections?

A. I misunderstood your question. All of the electrical inspection was done by my QC inspection group.

Q From the time that you took over as the supervisor.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Okay. At the time that the postconstruction verification procedures were being developed did your inspectors and you participate in the development of those procedures?

A. Yes, sir.

Mechanism by which you were involved in that?

A We would have meetings with the Quality

Engineering people that were developing the procedure

and give our comments to the procedure, what we thought

should be in the procedures, and this and that.

. Q And when did these meetings start?

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Towards the end of February is when we

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all started getting together and revising 11.3-40

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procedures.

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Q. And prior to that time the development

of the procedures was being done, as far as you know,

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just by Quality Engineering?

A Prior to that time the procedure was

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already on the street and no one was in revising it,

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to my knowledge.

procedures?

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And had your people already been per-

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forming post-construction verification work using those

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Yes, sir.

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What was it, if you know, that was the

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cause of the decision to begin to rework the procedures?

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To my knowledge, I believe it was the terminations of the lighting.

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Could you explain that a little bit,

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A. Where in your junction boxes for your

please.

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lighting in the ceiling the terminations where the two

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wires come together to wire the light up itself.

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And what was it about those terminations

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that you think was the cause of the revisions being

done to the procedures?

A. Could you repeat that question, please.

Q. You said that, when I had asked you why the procedures were being revised, you said it was the lighting termination. Now I'm asking you what was it about the lighting terminations that made it necessary or desirable to revise the procedures?

A. To my knowledge, engineering and upper management felt that the inspection of lighting terminations was really not intended to be in 11.3-40 procedure.

And had there been some difficulty experienced up until that time with doing inspections of lighting terminations?

A. No difficulties as such. We were finding some deficiencies in lighting terminations.

And was anybody objecting to your finding those deficiencies?

A. Not objecting. There was concerns of the deficiencies that we were finding.

Q Concerned because deficient conditions existed?

A. Yes, sir.

Q Or concerns because they were beirg found?

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fied it was the former.

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JUDGE BLOCH: I think this is permissible

MR. DOWNEY: Objection. He just testi-

cross.

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BY MR. ROISMAN:

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Q Was there also concerns because they were being found?

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cerned that we were finding deficiencies in the lighting,

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(Pause.) I believe so. They were conyes. And can you give me any sense of the

magnitude of the deficiencies that were being found? In other words, in the course of a day's inspections how many lighting termination problems were showing up?

MR. DOWNEY: Objection. I don't think there's any foundation that he knows.

JUDGE BLOCH: Of course, Mr. Bennetzen, any time there is a question asked that you don't know the answer, just say you don't know the answer.

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

I would say -- I wouldn't really know how to answer that question, because there was all types of inspections going on in the building, and in a room turnover we'd go in on finals and write up the

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complete room, any deficiencies found.
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                                    I don't know what the average would
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              be, sir.
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              BY MR. ROISMAN:
                         In your experience with QC work would you
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               say that you were finding a lot of problems in these
               inspections that were taking place in January and
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              February?
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               A. I would say that we were finding more
              than usual lighting termination problems, yes, sir.
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                             Now how did the concern about the --
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                              JUDGE BLOCH: Mr. Bennetzen, I'd like I
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              think a little bit more detail.
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                              THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.
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                              JUDGE BLOCH: What was the nature of the
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               deficiencies you were finding?
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                              THE WITNESS: The wiring terminations in
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               the lighting junction boxes, sir.
                              JUDGE BLOCH: What about those wiring
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               terminations?
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                              THE WITNESS: They did not meet the
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               procedures, sir.
                              JUDGE BLOCH: In what way?
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                              THE WITNESS: They were not terminated
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               properly.
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JUDGE BLOCH: Okay. And what was the

nature of the deficiency in the termi ations?

THE WITNESS: Loose wiring termination; two wires come together, twisted with a wire cap on the end of it. Those were loose, sir.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

Now you indicated that there was some concern. How did you become aware of the existence of a concern from people other than Inspectors being concerned about the problems themselves?

MR. DOWNEY: What kind of concern?

MR. ROISMAN: Concern about the existence

of the deficiencies in the lighting terminations.

THE WITNESS: We had meetings with building management, construction and QC when we started finding the termination problems, and in trying to --

We were still in the developing stages of our Task Force at that time when we started doing the turnovers and finding that we were having some problems with the lighting terminations.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

And when you say "we" who are the "we"?

In other words, when you had these meetings who was in attendance?

A. Area management, building management,

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A.

And how about from construction?

The Construction Superintendent over that

building was Mr. Turner.

Q And do you remember when the first such meeting took place?

- A. We had meetings daily, sir.
- Q. Okay.
 - A. Starting over our Task Force.
 - Q Starting about when?
 - A. The conception of the Task Force.
 - Q Which was?
- A. Early November or late October, somewhere in there, when we first developed the Task Force.
- Q. Let me get clear on something: When you are talking about the Task Force, is that the title that you are giving to all the QC Electrical Inspectors who worked under your supervision; are you calling all of yourselves the Task Force?
 - A. Yes, sir.
 - MR. DOWNEY: Objection. I also --

May I ask a clarifying question?

JUDGE BLOCH: Yes.

MR. DOWNEY: Is it broader than just the

Electrical Inspectors, the Task Force?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

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Q. Was there any sub-group within your

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And when that come into existence?

That is the same as my Electrical QC

group by name, sir.

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Group. Later in, let's see, late January we formed in the Electrical QC Group a specific group of individuals to go out and do the final post-verification inspections And who were the participants in that There was four to five Inspectors. I don't know if I can recall all of their names. That's all I recall right now. Was Eddie Snyder one of them? Could have been, yes, sir. How about MR. Jones, Ron Jones? JUDGE BLOCH: Just a moment. Do you know whether or not Mr. Barfield was a member of the group? THE WITNESS: I'm not for sure. I had over sixty some QC Inspectors at that time, and I'm really not sure which ones were in that particular

JUDGE BLOCH: Okay. Well, when he asks, try to indicate whether you know. JUDGE GROSSMAN: Do you believe he was, or do you have no opinion at all? THE WITNESS: I would have to say I'm not for sure, really do not have a definite --

- Q Ron Jones, was he in that group?
- A. I don't even remember a Ron Jones.
- Q Would you have any reason to feel that if Mr. Whitehead had a list of people who he felt was in that group that he wouldn't know who was in the group?

MR. DOWNEY: Objection. Mr. Whitehead's testimony is his testimony. I don't think we need Mr. Benetzen's opinion about it. He's testified about what he knows, not about what Mr. Whitehead knows.

MR. ROISMAN: I'll withdraw it.
BY MR. ROISMAN:

Q. Let's go back now to these meetings. You indicated that you were having them almost daily.

I'm interested primarily in the meetings in which the subject was the procedures.

A. Yes, sir.

And I want to know if you can remember,

I don't even want you to necessarily give me a date,

I just want to know can you remember that there was

a first meeting, so that we could talk a little bit

about the first meeting that you had in which that

was the subject.

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Yes, sir. A.

All right. And how did that first meeting come about? Who called it? Who assembled the meeting?

I believe building management.

And were you told why you were having the meeting?

Yes, sir.

What was the reason?

Getting some coordination in the postverification and final separation walk-downs.

Okay. What does that mean to you, getting some coorindation?

What I mean by that is that first when we were developing the program and QC was asked to go into a room to do finals, construction was really not prepared for QC to come in and make a final inspection of that area.

So that it was a problem that your people were experiencing when they would go in to do an inspection and they would find that it was not -- that the room wasn't ready to be inspected?

Yes, sir.

Why didn't you initiate the meeting then, if it was your people who weren't able to do

their work, why did building management initiate it?

A. Well, I had talked to building management.

Q. And what had you told them?

A. Just what I was saying, that we were getting called for final inspections when in fact construction was not ready for a final inspection in that area.

Q. What would happen, or what did you understand was happening when your people would come to a room to do a final inspection and construction wasn't ready for it? What action was transpiring in the room?

A. Well, we would go into the room and do our final inspection and were finding deficiencies that were -- we should have not been finding in a final inspection.

Q. And how did construction or building management respond to the finding of those at the time that they were being found, if they did?

A. Well, they were concerned.

Q. Would they speak to your inspectors about it?

A. No, sir.

Q Did they speak to you about it?

And what was your position?

A. That things were moving a little bit too quick and craft was asking for a final inspection before they were sending people in assuring that all their work was complete.

Q. And were there representatives of craft at the meeting?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was their response to your statement to that effect?

A. They believed that I was right.

Q And what was the resolution as to that one matter at the meeting, how was that resolved?

A. Construction developed a group of individuals that would go into the room with the 11.3-40 procedure and perform a -- their inspection of that room to assure that all the items had been taken care of and it was ready for final inspection.

Q This is sort of like a preliminary inspection by the craft itself?

A. Yes, sir.

And was that, in your judgment, a satisfactory resolution of the difficulty?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there any other difficulty that was discussed at that first meeting?

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Q. So at that meeting there was no discussion of in any way changing written procedures regarding the conduct of these inspections?

A. No, sir.

Q And now I will ask if you can remember roughly when that meeting took place?

A. Which meeting is that?

The one we've just been discussing, the meeting in which you and craft worked out this resolution of the problem of finding lots of deficiencies.

MR. DOWNEY: Objection. I don't think that's what problem was being resolved. I think that's a mischaracterization by Mr. Roisman.

JUDGE BLOCH: I think it's understandable, what it means in the context of the discussion.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: Mr. Roisman's statement is in evidence. He's just trying to describe the meeting.

THE WITNESS: I believe it was sometime late in December or early January, sir.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

Q Okay. Now, what happened -- if I

understand what the resolution was, it was that
there should be some time delay before your people
started going in and looking these rooms to allow
the craft to take the procedures that your people
were using and themselves check out the room before
they called your people in. Is that right?

A. I wouldn't soy no time delay, sir.

It's common practice for construction to have their supervision assure that their craft personnel have completed their job.

Q. But I gather that before you had the meeting that apparently hadn't been occurring in the safeguards building.

A. I don't believe it was.

Q. So that now a room that would have otherwise been called for you to inspect the next day would now have to wait some time for the craft supervision to go in and do this check before they called you in to look at it; isn't that true?

A. I don't -- no, I couldn't say that.

Q. Well, how were they going to do their preliminary look at the room and not consume some time in doing it?

A. They just develop a separate crew that goes ahead of the other construction personnel and

take care of that particular duty.

Q. Do you have any knowledge as to whether or not that crew was finding the same kind of problems that your people had been finding when they were doing their inspection?

A. Sure they were.

Q. And when did the -- I don't want to use the word procedure, because I think that's got a special meaning, but when did this program that you and craft worked out at the first meeting, when did it actually go into effect? When was it in place?

A. The day after the meeting they started. We formed a -- they had formed their group and started going into the rooms and making their inspections.

Q. So that would be sometime around the end of December or beginning of January?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And how did things change after that in terms of the kinds of deficiencies that your inspectors were finding?

A. The rooms looked much better when we were going into them.

Now, these inspections that were taking

place at this time in December, beginning of January, were these post-construction verification inspections?

A. Yes, sir.

And was your group of QC inspectors, which I believe you earlier testified that

Mr. Whitehead was one of those that was sort of specializing in post-construction verification inspection, were they already in existence by that time, by the end of December, beginning of January?

A. The meeting that we had in Late December is what formed the construction group as well as the QC group.

Q. I see. So both groups in effect came into existence at that time?

A. Yes.

Q. Did that take care of the problems in terms of difficulties that you were having, your people were having with building management and craft?

MR. DOWNEY: Objection. I don't believe he's testified they were having such problems.

MR. ROISMAN: He did. That's why they had the meeting.

MR. DOWNEY: I don't recall it.

JUDGE BLOCH: The question is allowed.

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This is cross.

THE WITNESS: Could you repeat that,

please, sir?

BY MR. POISMAN:

Q. Did this resolve all of the difficulties or concerns that you and -- your people and the building management and craft people had about the inspections in safeguards building.

A. Yes, sir.

Q So from that time until you left your position, there were no problems between the craft and building management on the one hand and the QC inspectors on the other?

A. No, I can't say that.

Q. Well, what kind of problems or difficulties were there?

A. The meeting that we had in December was for -- was devloping the program, coordinating our efforts.

We had several meetings after that on the concerns of the lighting deficiencies that we were finding in the terminations.

Q. You mean even after you had had implemented this program for craft to, if you will, doublecheck their work, you were still finding lighting --

your inspectors were still finding lighting deficiencies?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And were you still finding them at a number that was higher than what you would have expected?

A. No, sir.

Q Were you finding them at what you would consider to be a normal rate or below normal?

A. I would say a normal.

And as a result of finding those deficiencies at a normal rate, what happened in terms of what building management or craft said?

Mell, building management, as well as engineering and craft, were concerned with the procedure on having to inspect terminations in lighting boxes in the post-verification procedure, post-construction verification procedure.

At your first meeting in December,
early January, was there any mention made of whether
it was appropriate to have the lighting terminations
being inspected in the way in which they were being
inspected?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. But that issue was not resolved at

that time?

- A. No, sir.
- Q. Do you remember why it wasn't resolved?
- A. I believe the engineering had to get up with the design engineering group to see if lighting terminations should be inspected.
- Q So that was sort of an open item that was left over?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- And the next meeting that was held, did this matter between the craft and engineering, building management and QC inspectors, did they raise again the question of whether the lighting terminations should be inspected?
- A. I don't know if it was in the next meeting. Like I said, I was having daily meetings about the task force.
- Q. Would you say that it happened, that it was raised at least within the first two weeks after the first meeting?
 - A. No, sir.
- Q. Within the first month after the first meeting?
- A. The best I can recollect, I believe the next time we really all sat down and discussed it was

sometime early February.

Q. What was your understanding of the position that the building management and craft took as to what the procedures were supposed to mean regarding lighting terminations and the inspection thereof?

- A. Could you repeat that, please?
- Q. What did you understand that building management and craft's position was on the meaning of the procedures regarding the inspection of lighting terminations?
 - A. On their meaning of the procedures?
- Q. Uh-huh. What did they think the procedure meant?

JUDGE BLOCH: Did they have a position on that? Did they ever tell you what they thought that the --

THE WITNESS: Well, the procedure was, you know, was very cut and dried and black and white what was to be done. The concern was whether lighting should have been in the Class IE raceway inspection.

JUDGE BLOCH: So there was no dispute about the meaning of the procedure, it was just a question about whether the procedure should be changed?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

JUDGE JORDAN: Or whether the procedure

3 | should be applied at all to lighting?

THE WITNESS: Whether lighting should have been classified in the lE raceway final inspection, sir.

JUDGE JORDAN: Yes. Do you know how that -- whose job it was to decide whether it was in the Class IE? Was that engineering's job?

THE WITNESS: Engineering and design

engineering, yes, sir.

JUDGE JORDAN: I see. And so it was your understanding that engineering decided it was not Class IE, was not safety related?

THE WITNESS: I don't know. I had transferred out of the group prior to them revising the procedure.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: Excuse me. Was there any position on the part of craft that the inspectors themselves could determine not to apply the procedures to the lighting terminations?

THE WITNESS: Can you ask that again?

I got lost.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: Was there any position expressed by craft that the QC inspectors themselves

could determine not to apply those procedures to

the lighting terminations which the craft did not

want to have applied to the lighting terminations?

THE WITNESS: Not that I know of, sir.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: In other words, they recognized that it was only up to engineering to determine whether or not the lighting should be covered by the procedures and not up to the inspectors themselves?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. All of the craft is aware that QC works directly to the procedures there.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: And what I'm asking you, thought, is notwithstanding what they understand to be the requirements, whether they in fact were attempting to have the QC inspectors ignore the lighting terminations in applying their pcoedures?

THE WITNESS: Attempting to have the

JUDGE GROSSMAN: Yes.

THE WITNESS: I don't know how they

would do that, sir.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

QC ignore it?

Q. So if I understand your testimony, then, it is that from the time of that first meeting in

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late December or ealy January until sometime near the end of February, there was really no disagreement between craft and building management, on the one hand, and the QC inspectors and yourself on the other as to what QI-QP 11.3-40 said regarding the need to inspect these lighting terminations?

A. You'll have to repeat that.

Q From the time of the first meeting until sometime near the end of February, there was really no disagreement between craft and building management, on the one hand, and QC people on the other, as to the meaning of 11.3-40 regarding whether inspections should be done of lighting terminations, is that correct?

I said in the first meeting the question came up whether lighting should be in the Class IE inspection of lighting terminations.

- Q. But that was a question, as I understand your testimony, about whether the procedure should be changed, not about what the procedure meant.
- A. No, the procedure was very clear as to what it said to inspect.
- Q And it said to inspect these lighting terminations?
- A. Class lE lighting terminations, yes, sir.
- Q. So that during that period of time you're not aware of any arguments or disputes that may have taken place between your inspectors and any persons from building management over the inspectors looking at lighting terminations?
 - A. No, sir.
- Q By no, sir, you mean that no such disputes took place as far as you know?
 - A. As far as I know, no.
- Q Now, during this time period -- again

 let's just limit it to the period near the end of

 December up until the near the end of February, were

 the QC electrical inspectors finding other deficiencies

 in any significant number in their inspections?
 - A. Yes, sir.

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

Q But your testimony is that that was an occasional problem?

A. Flex conduit, finding broken flex conduit is -- we find it quite often, people are climbing up to get on something and accidentally step on a flex and pull it out of the coupling.

Now, during the period of time that you were -- that we've been talking about, this December to the end of February period, do you remember at any time an issue arising regarding any destructive inspection or improper inspection that resulted in damage to electrical equipment by your inspectors?

- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Can you tell me, how did that first come to your attention?
- and Mr. Tolson that in a particular area, I believe it was 773 elevation, the RH&CT pump room, that we had inspected the weekend before, and I think this was on a Monday and we had a crew of four inspectors down there that Saturday performing final post and separation in that particular room, and craft brought --

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had come to us stating that they felt there was some destructive testing taking place, and we all went down to that room, that particular room and looked over the deficiencies that QC had written up.

- Q. And when, roughly, did this take place?
- A. Say mid-February or somewhere in there.
- Q. And when you said "we all went down," who went down?

A. Mr. Tolson, I went down with him, I believe Charlie Townsend, the electrical quality engineer, Gene Crane, building management, Mr. Turner, construction, as well as his general foreman and foreman in that area.

- Q. Who was the foreman?
- A. I don't know his name.
- Q. Who called in Mr. Tolson to the meeting?
- A. I believe it was building management.
- Q. And did you and Mr. Tolson discuss the subject of the meeting before you got to the meeting?
 - A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. And what transpired in that discussion?
- A. He had told me that craft had said that he felt that -- that they had felt that some of the QC hands were doing destructive testing in that area.

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- Q. Did he tell you anything in particular about what it was that was alleged to have happened?
 - A. No, sir.
- Q. Did the craft tell you directly what they felt had happened prior to the time that you all met in the room in question?
- A. I don't recall. They just said that they wanted us to go out and look at the room, I believe.
- Q. Before you went to the meeting, did you contact your inspectors who had been in the room that prior weekend?
- A. I had gone over and gotten with Stan Vore and Wayne and asked for the deficiency lists that were written that weekend.
- Q. And did you have that deficiency list when you went to the meeting?
- A. When I went down to the room to see what was going on, yes, sir.
- JUDGE BLOCH: When Mr. Tolson said this to you about the destrutive inspection practices, did you say anything to him at that time?
- THE WITNESS: I don't recall. I believe I said I think we need to go out there and look at it and see what they're talking about.

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JUDGE BLOCH: Were you surprised?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

Did you feel that it was a serious charge that was being made against your people?

Not until I went out and looked at the situation, I didn't want to come to any rash conclusions as to what craft was saying was happening out there.

So would you say that you had a certain amount of skepticism about whether craft was describing what had occurred accurately?

Yes, sir.

Had you had occasion prior to that to have craft make allegations about things that your inspectors were doing that turned out to be exaggerated, in your judgment?

Not really. It was just that as a QC supervisor, when someone says they're having a problem with your QC on a particular item out in the field, before you make any -- come to any conclusions you usually go out and see what they're saying is the problem.

But it was unusual for the problem to be not merely, I' think your guys are calling these

inspections wrong, but rather to say, I think your peopleare being destructive in the way they're doing their examination; that is a more serious thing to say, isn't it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you didn't -- at that point it didn't give you any particular reason for concern that such a serious thing was being alleged by the craft?

A Well, naturally it would, if in fact that there was destructive testing taking place it would be serious, yes, sir.

Q. But before you went to the meeting you did not yourself try to talk to the inspectors to find out what if anything they could tell you about what had happened personally?

I'm talking about the inspectors that did that inspection.

A. I didn't really have that much time to do that, sir.

Q So this all happened fairly fast between the time the crafts made the allegation and the time that you and Mr. Tolson and the others gathered in the room?

A. Yes, sir.

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- 0. It was the same day?
- Yes, sir. A.
- In the same part of the day, that is, in the morning?
- A. I found out about it in the morning and in 15 minutes we were down in the room.

JUDGE BLOCH: How early in the morning?

THE WITNESS: I'm not for sure, sometime

in the morning.

JUDGE BLOCH: Was it the first thing you did that day?

THE WITNESS: One of the first things,

yes, sir.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

Now, tell mewhat happened in the room as best as you can remember it. Who spoke first, what they said, what you said, what you heard other people say and what you saw.

Well, the craft foreman over that particular area had the deficiency list as well and was taking us more or less on an item-by-item tour of the area on what QC had written up.

Q. Okay.

A. He took us to a flex conduit coming off of a -- I believe it was a valve actuator, and had

stated that QC had, when he inspected that, went up to the flex conduit and pulled on it and jiggled on it and pulled it out of the coupling, and he felt that was destructive testing.

Q. And did he indicate to you that he had actually seen that happen?

A. He did not say he saw it happen. He said that the QC had did it. He didn't say I personally saw it, that I can recall.

Q. Did he suggest that anybody had actually personally seen it happen?

A. He just said QC had came up to it.

He didn't say anybody's name or if somebody witnessed it or whatever, that I can recall.

Q. And did you observe that in fact the conduit, the flex conduit was loose, I mean the physical condition that caused the deficiency to be written did in fact exist?

A. Yes, sir.

Q Did anybody at the meeting, when that statement was made, attempt to find out how the crafts person -- how the foreman knew that the QC inspector in fact had done what he claimed he had done?

A. I later talked to the QC hands in that

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area.

Q. No, I just meant right then at the meeting, the craftsman makes the statement and he says, look at this, the QC hand did what you just described what he did.

Did anybody say to him, as I've just said to you, how do you know that?

A. Not that I can recall.

JUDGE BLOCH: In the past, had craft been reluctant to give you the names of particular inspectors who caused them problems?

THE WITNESS: No, sir.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

Q. And this time they did not tell you?

He didn't mention the name of the person?

- A. No.
- Q. Did you ask?
- A. I believe the question was asked.
- Q. And did he give an answer?
- A. I think the way the man answered was he gave us all three of the inspectors, of four inspectors that were in that area.
 - Q. And do you remember who they were?
 - A. No, sir.
 - Q. What else did you see on the tour of

A.	Oh, he	also showed us a	lighting
termination	box that	had the wire cap	pulled off of
the terminat	cion, and	also stated he fe	lt that was
destructive	test exam	mination or testin	ıg.

Q. Did he again make the statement that the craft hand had done a certain thing or did he just say this looks to me like it's destructive testing?

A. He stated that a QC hand walked up to the box during an inspection and grabbed the wiring termination and jiggled it and pulled the cap off.

Q. And what else did he show you?

A. He showed us several other deficiencies that were written up in that area.

Q Did he say that they involved destructive --

A. No, those were the only two items that were ever brought to my attention that they were concerned with saying that there was destructive testing taking place.

Q. Why did he show you the other deficiencies? What was his point in showing you the other deficiencies?

A. He also felt that there was a little bit

of over-inspection taking place in that room.

Q. And what did he show you and how did he explain to you why he thought it represented over-inspection?

A. Some of the deficiencies were written up in that area were over and above the acceptance criteria of the procedure.

Q. Can you give me some specifics of things that he actually pointed to?

A. Yes, sir. On the ceiling a junction box, the cover of the box is upposed to be marked with the raceway number painted on the cover, and from the floor looking up at it there was -- they spray paint it with a black spray paint, he numbers on it, and one portion of it you could see the galvanizing of the box underneath the letter but you could still read the letter, the lettering on the box, and the QC hands had written that up as a deficiency saying that it was illegible.

Q. And did you agree that it was illegible or did you think it was legible?

- A I believed it was legible, sir.
- O. And what else did you see in there?
- A. Color coding of the conduit itself -
 JUDGE BLOCH: That's c-o-d-i-n-g, coding?

THE WITNESS: Color coding.

JUDGE BLOCH: C-o-d-i-n-g.

MR. ROISMAN: He's trying to distinguish

between coating and coding.

THE WITNESS: No, coding.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

Q. All right. What was the deficiency that was written up with respect to that?

A. One that I can remember in particular was a junction box on the ceiling with the conduit coming out of it and it was around three to four inches from the wall in a corner, and the conduit ran through the wall in a sleeve.

And by procedure, each one of the conduits coming out of a junction box is supposed to be marked. This particular piece of conduit had a tie-wrap on it with a tag hanging on with the markings of that particular run, but it did not have the color coding tape on it.

And by procedure, you are allowed to use the tie-wrap with the alternative marking, and that's what we had in that -- on that particular application, but QC had written it up for not having the color coding on it.

Q. Now, were there other deficiencies that

you can remember that the craft foreman pointed out in the room that he felt were over-inspections?

A. Not that I can recall, sir.

Q. So basically, there were four items that he identified to the group that he thought something improper had been done on?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And how many items were there on the deficiency list?

A. I don't recall.

Q. Was it a lot more than four?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Twenty?

A. There was a four- or five-page . deficiency list. I don't know how many there was, sir.

Q. I'm sorry. You have the advantage on me. I don't think I know exactly what a deficiency list looks like.

Would you expect to find ten deficiencies on a page?

A. I believe that particular deficiency list had lines for around six to eight deficiencies per sheet, the best I can recall.

Q. Okay. That's good enough. All right.

Now, in the course of the meeting, as the foreman 1 3-15 went through -- and let's go back now just to the 2 two destructive inspection allegations --3 JUDGE BLOCH: Before we do that, what 4 was the approach that they had to these four over-5 inspection incidents? What kind of attitude did they have about this? THE WITNESS: Who is that, sir? 8 JUDGE BLOCH: The crafts who were 9 making this complaint. 10 THE WITNESS: Well, they got us down 11 there to show us that they felt there was some 12 destructive examination taking place and over 13 inspection. They were concerned. 14 JUDGE BLOCH: Irritated? 15 THE WITNESS: No, not irritated, but I 16 just feel that they were concerned with what took 17 place in that room. 18 JUDGE BLOCH: Calm, businesslike dis-19 cussion? 20 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. 21 JUDGE BLOCH: No raised voices? 22 THE WITNESS: No, sir. 23 24 BY MR. ROISMAN:

O. Now, when they raised these issues --

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let's start with the loose flex conduit. Was there any discussion after the craft foreman pointed that out, did anybody in the group say anything?

A. Not that I recall. We were just seeing what all they had to say.

- And was that true with regard to the other three items that you looked at, everybody just sort of listened and the craft foreman did essentially all the talking?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And how long were you down there in the room?
 - A. Possibly 15 minutes.
 - Q And then what did you do?
- A. Mr. Tolson went back to his office and said that he'd get in contact with me, and I went back to my office and got with my QC hands about the inspections that were taking place there.
- Q You and Mr. Tolson didn't have a discussion that dealt with the substance of what you had just seen immediately after you left the room?
- A. Not immediately after, that I can remember.
 - Q. Tell me about your discussion with your

QC people. Did you go to see the specific inspectors

No, sir. I went to the lead.

- Oh, I got with Stan and we sat down with the deficiency sheets and I pointed out to him some of the deficiencies that were written up that were over and above the procedure acceptance
 - And what else did you discuss?
- I also discussed with him the concern of construction on saying that we were performing
- What precisely did you say to Mr. Vore
- I asked him if he felt that the QC hands were performing destructive examinations.
- He felt, as well as I did, that there was not destructive examination taking place.
- Did you feel that way even after you had seen the example that the foreman had pointed out while you were on the tour?

A. Yes, sir.

What was it about what you saw that made you feel it was not destructive examination?

Well, for one thing, there's no way to check a flex conduit that it is tight in the coupling without grabbing it and jiggling it. It could just be sitting in the coupling.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

Q So, in other words, the conduct that the Craft Foreman was claiming your inspector had done, which was to grab and jiggle it, was the only way he could have done the inspection in any event.

A. That's the way I feel, yes, sir.

Q And what about the termination that had been pulled out?

A. I felt the same way about that. There is no way to just stand there and visually look at a wiring termination with a cap on it to see if it is terminated properly.

You still have to reach in and grab the cap and see if it's not just sitting on the wires.

Do you feel that the Craft Foreman may have been saying that while he knew that you had to touch these things in order to do the inspection that your Inspectors had been touching them in an excessive manner, sahking, for instance, the flex conduit to the point that the shaking itself made it come loose?

A. I felt that the craftsmen felt that way, yes, sir.

Mould it have been possible for that to happen; that is, could you in fact shake the conduit to the point that you'd get it loose?

A. I imagine if a person wanted to physically separate that flex conduit from the coupling if you pulled hard enough, and this and that, you could pull it out, yes, sir.

Q But you think that would take a rather substantial effort.

A If it was properly terminated, yes, sir.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: Excuse me. And the same thing with loosening the wire from the wire nut; is that so?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

Q. Now after you and Mr. Vore discussed this, did you have occasion to go on and discuss this with any other person?

A. Not that I can recall, no, sir.

Q. You didn't have occasion at any future time to discuss it with Mr. Tolson?

A. I don't remember discussing the destructive testing. We later got together in Mr. Tolson's office, and I don't really recall discussing the destructive testing with him. We discussed sending Charlie Townsend, the Electrical Quality Engineer person,

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out to my group to assist in QC's concerns, and this and that, over the procedure and help in dispositioning of the deficiencies that we were finding.

Q Can you remember roughly how soon after this particular day, this Monday that we are talking about, relatively how soon after that did you transfer out of your position? Was it that week?

A. I believe it was the week after that.

Q. Like maybe two weeks later?

A. A week to two weeks, somewhere in that vicinity.

Q. On the Monday following the weekend that these events took place, do you have any recollection of any of your Inspectors wearing a T-shirt that had language on it about nit-pickers?

A. I'd seen two to three Inspectors wear the T-shirts prior to that.

Q. Prior to the Monday that you were having this discussion about the destructive testing?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And how about on that Monday, do you remember whether any substantial number of Inspectors may have worn the T-shirts on that day?

A. I don't recall any of them wearing them on that day, no, sir.

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Q If as many as 15 or 20 were to have worn them I take it it would have probably stick in your mind, wouldn't it?

A. Yes, sir.

Now why didn't you do anything further to follow up on either laying to rest or resolving this allegation about destructive examination by your QC Inspectors once you became convinced that it was not a legitimate allegation?

Mr. Turner after that saying that there's no way for QC to inspect a wiring termination without physically touching the cap and jiggling it, or physically grabbing the flex conduit and giving it a shake to see it it's in the coupling, and dropped it, and left it at that.

Q Had Mr. Turner raised that with you, or did you volunteer that comment to him?

A. I volunteered that comment to him after we came out of the building.

Q That was immediately following the meeting in the room where the destructive testing had allegedly occurred; is that right?

A. Yes, sir. We both walked back to our offices together.

Q. That was even before you had talked to

A.	Yes,	sir

And as a Supervisor it didn't bother you that at that point at least the Craft believed, and the people who were in that room, with the exception of Mr. Turner, had heard an unanswered allegation that your people had conducted a destructive examination; that didn't trouble you at all?

A. I felt that the Construction Foreman was a little bit upset about his area or his room having so many deficiencies and he was going a little bit overboard himself as to his concerns.

Q So that you think he overreacted and it was expressed in this meeting, which you felt was just too much.

A. I didn't feel it was too much, but I felt that the craftsman was a little bit overconcerned with what the actual problem was.

Did you ever speak to your QC Inspectors who had been charged with this and assure them that you were convirced that they had not done anything improper related to destructive testing?

A. To my knowledge, none of the QC hands were told that they were performing destructive testing by the Craft, or any of my upper management.

THE WITNESS: No, sir.

JUDG& BLOCH: You don't know, or --

THE WITNESS: I don't know of any such.

JUDGE BLOCH: Do you think you would know

if there was such a thing?

THE WITNESS: I think I would have found out real quick.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

Q Were there other occasions that you can remember during the January/February time period when the Craft reacted to inspection conducted by your Inspectors by being a little upset that so many deficiencies were found?

A. Well, when we first got started in the Post-Construction Verification finals, like I said, stated before, Area Management and Construction was concerned with the amount of deficiencies that we were noting when we went into the room.

Q. But that was, as I understood your testimony, that preceded that first meeting, and you felt that that problem had been laid to rest by the resolution that came out of the first meeting.

A. Yes, sir.

Now I'm asking you about subsequent to the first meeting, were there other occasions when the

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order.

(Counsel Conference.) JUDGE BLOCH: Mr. Roisman, when you come MR. ROISMAN: Okay. We can do that here, (A short recess was taken.) JUDGE BLOCH: The hearing will come to Mr. Roisman.

efficiently, if we can.

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(Document handed to witness.)

MR. JORDAN: Mr. Bennetzen, when everyone

else is finished looking at the list, you may take the time that you need to familiarize yourself with it.

JUDGE BLOCH: Mr. Bennetzen, I'd also
like to state that you've noticed that the Board likes
to ask questions from time to time. We urge you to
treat our questions just as suspiciously as any lawyer,
and answer fully and truthfully, and tell us if you
don't understand anything we asked.

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

JUDGE BLOCH: Thank you.

(Pause in record while counsel and

witness study documents.)

MR. DOWNEY: I trust you'll put those

MR. TREBY: Yes.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: Yes, I think they are.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

back in order.

Q Okay. Now, Mr. Bennetzen, my question was: Can you tell us whether this was the Post-Construction Deficiency List which you took with you to the room at Elevation 773 on the day of the meeting about the destructive examination?

A. I'm not absolutely positive that this is the particular documents, but it looks like they are.

MR. ROISMAN: Okay. It does look like

Mr. Chairman, I'd like to have that received in evidence and marked, please.

MR. DOWNEY: Received in evidence as

what?

it is.

MR. ROISMAN: As a Post-Construction

Deficiency List for Room 53, Elevation 773, Safeguards

Unit 1.

MR. DOWNEY: I don't believe the witness,

I believe his testimony was he doesn't recall. He thinks
that might be the list. He's not certain that he can
identify it.

MR. ROISMAN: I want to offer it as what it is on its face. I understand what his testimony is with reference to it. You and I will make our legal arguments about whether that's the same one.

MR. DOWNEY: We would object.

MR. ROISMAN: It's a document prepared in the normal course of the business of Comanche Peak.

It seems to me it's an appropriate document to receive.

JUDGE BLOCH: I didn't hear whether you

objected, or didn't you?

MR. DOWNEY: We do object. I don't believe that Mr. Roisman can authenticate that as a

document prepared in the normal course of business at Comanche Peak. It's certainly not a document that we have produced in discovery in this case.

MR. ROISMAN: No. It's a document that was produced by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Staff, and it represents one of the documents that was ceased by the Applicants on the day of the T-shirt incident from the files of the QC Inspectors. And then the Staff made copies of whatever they made copies of, and then through discovery we were allowed to make copies of that.

JUDGE BLOCH: Mr. Treby, your comments?

MR. TREBY: I believe that it certainly

can be marked for identification and bound into the

record so that we all know what document it is that we

are talking about.

As far as being received into evidence, I guess I'm not quite sure what the purpose is for receiving it into evidence.

If it's going to be offered just as a document showing a list of deficiencies, or here's what it purports to be, I guess that's an appropriate matter.

But I don't know if it could be offered for the truth of the fact that those in fact

were deficiencies found or not. There's been no evidence that would indicate that those were in fact matters found.

In sum, I guess the Staff's view is that it certainly can be marked for identification, bound into the record here so that we know what is being discussed in the record at this point, but I don't think that it can be received in evidence for the truth of the matters listed on the document.

MR. ROISMAN: Mr. Chairman, in light of the question about the authenticity, I'll ask the witness some questions about the document.

JUDGE BLOCH: Yes. Proceed.

MR. ROISMAN: All right.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

Mr. Bennetzen, is that Post-Deficiency
List one that was prepared by persons whose signatures
are on the document?

- A. I imagine so.
- Q. And do you recognize those signatures?
- (Pause.) Yes, sir.
- Are those people who worked under your supervision?
- 24 A. Yes, sir.
 - Q And is that the form that they used when

they made out Post-Construction Deficiency lists?

A. Yes, sir, this is the form that's in the procedure to us during Post-Construction Verification.

And is it your testimony that that is a Post-Construction Deficiency List that was prepared by persons under your supervision, even though you are not absolutely certain that it's the one that you took to the building that day?

A. Yes, sir.

MR. ROISMAN: I move its admission.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: If I may ask one or two

further questions.

How many Post-Construction inspections would you have of a particular room in that building?

THE WITNESS: You could have several.

If you had deficiencies noted during the initial inspection, upon the construction clearing the deficiencies you would have re-inspection and during that re-inspection you could possibly find additional deficiencies and write an additional deficiency list.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: On the number of deficiencies found on that list could you come to any conclusion as to whether that was the initial Post-Construction inspection, or a re-inspection?

on this particular document, I would say it would be an initial inspection, final inspection.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: And so if that were the initial inspection in that room would that resolve any doubts in your mind as to whether or not that was the actual deficiency list that you brought?

THE WITNESS: There's six rooms on

773 Elevation, and this is for Room 53, which I'm not
for sure if that is the particular room.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: So that's about the only reason why you would have any doubts as to whether that was the deficiency list that you brought then?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

MR. FOISMAN: I take it, by the way, that that's a matter that's relatively easily found out. I mean all we need to do is to have somebody tell us what is the name -- The witness knows the name of the room he went to. He doesn't know the number. We have a document with a number on it; we don't know what the name is that goes with it.

JUDGE BLOCH: Is that true, you know the number of the room you went to?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir, it was the Safety

and RH Pump Rooms

JUDGE BLOCH: Okay. If the Applicants would find out the number of the CP&RH Pump Rooms, we'd appreciate that, counsel.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: And stipulate with other counsel whether it is or not, if you can reach a stipulation.

MR. DOWNEY: Candidly, I think if
Mr. Roisman wanted this deficiency list and wanted to
pursue this matter it should have been conducted in
discovery long before this.

I mean I feel that we are repeatedly burdened to conduct discovery for the Intervenor and produce their proof during this case.

I mean if we are ordered by the Board to take, to identify this is the room, we'll do that. I don't think it's fair. I don't think it's required.

JUDGE BLOCH: We'll do that. We'll take it as an exhibit at this point and admit it into evidence.

We don't know at this time whether it is the room that's involved.

MR. ROISMAN: Does anyone know what the last exhibit number was in Mr. Bennetzen's pre-filed and we'll make this the next exhibit number.

JUDGE BLOCH: Well, if we are going to bind it in right here so it will have a transcript page you don't need an exhibit number.

MR. ROISMAN: All right.

(Whereupon, the documents above-referred to were numbered and bound into the transcript as follows:)

MR. ROISMAN: The document is 11 pages. And can we get this back after you make the appropriate number of copies, please.

THE REPORTER: Yes. Certainly.

EE. 1R 1: POV-1-0025 932-

	A 140 E 2 19		15. CORNER EL. 883'	
			I.P. LOCATION: E. WALLAT	
TAS	48/CE/E	KOU 3-93-81	14,01-1823 NI 23/8/00 NO TNIA	7
	0		GORNER OF ADOM, EZ. 783'	
	, ,		ESG1-41,10, LOCATION: N.W.	
145	18/24/2 end 87	PRECE ANY	PRINT ON CABLES IN	3,
			,188	
			OF E.WAII ON M. WAN. EL,	
			REPLACE LUG. LOCATION! 41 (1).	
			HAS SHORT IN MOUNTING BOX,	
145	18/erle	18-07-6 HON	14-1823 GO 3821717 DOLLES ON ESBI-41	.2
			of Room, EL, 783'	
			OF LUG. LOCATION: N.W. CERPER	
			TUAN 1/4" COUDUCTOR IN BARREL	
			TERMINATIONS SHOUNG MORE	
792	+8/22/2	18-08-5 ADX	J.B. FOR ESBI-10:41 MAS	17
REMARKS	REINSPECTION	CRAFT	OESCRIPTION ,	M3T

-: ABRA:

, ELL

: . V3.13

POST CONSTRUCTION DEFICIENCY LIST

POST CONSTRUCTION DEFICIENCY LIST

EF. IR 1: PeV-1-0025832

ELEV.;

223'

Ne 2# 584-00604 NOR# E84-00604 REMARKS SAT SAT NCR STILLOPEN crimp receimand 5.6.7 metre Bilul. your rec'rminor We STILL OPEN KDA 2-32-84 1292/184 ESBI-10 FLEX MAS PRINT ON KOA 2-2284 P& Jans QC REINSPECTION made Calak KDA 2-2754 1 29 1/87 ANEA: CRAFT FLECT, SHORT IN CIGHTING Lanties : 9/2 E.OF CS, ABUT DOR LICHTING RESTERINT CRIMO BAD, LOCATION: 4'W. OF EMST ES:31-10 J.B. KINS BAD 390, 2'OFF W. WALLON CRIMA ON CONDUCTOR, FLY83 ROCKTUBY, El. 293' LOCATION 6. Wasting Restariast Ching FIXTURE HEAD. LOCATION: WALL ON N. WALL. EL. 881 4 WEST OF E. WALLOW 5, WALL, EL, 881! 911'E. OF C-5 ABOUT DOOR. N. WALL EZ. 1831 DESCRIPTION ROOM #: 8 5 1 ITEM O.

EF. IR #: DCV-1-0025932 ROOM #: 53

773 561 AREA

DEMADYC	ALS OF GOVERNMENT	Web 201 000 605					247, Anie 700 remind.						- XV.		
REINSPECTION						C. O. S. C. W.W.	7-20-84					in. 15.08.1.0	2.29-48		
CRAFT															
DESCRIPTION	10 EQUIPMENT TOX-RHAPRH-01	BULT CROSS THREADED & LOCHUMSHER	MISSING,	GROUND NOT SECURED ON	EQUIPMENT # CPI-VARUSE-01	-	EQUIPTMENT# TBX-KAA PAU-01	AIR VENT SIDE COVIERS	REMOVED, NO PROTECTION	PROVIDED FOR EXPOSED	COMPONENTS	NERET TRASH IN MOTOR	MOUNTING PLATFORM		
ITEM	70			1		13						13.			

EF. 19. 1: PCV - 1-0025932

. ROOM 1: 53

ELEV.: 773'

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	CRAFT	REINSPECTION	REMARKS
10	ESBIJO-41 HAS BAP CREMP	ELECT.	nitro Cofil	. אאט
	WESTWALL ABOVE DOOR ENTRY		2.29/84	
	EL. 785' (S.B.) 6" SOUTH OF 6-5			
15	ESBYO-41 MAS STRIPPED OUT ELECT.	ELECT	metral Coopered	SAT
	SCREWS FOR ATTACHMENT OF		3-1-84/	
	COUER /LOCATION - EASTWALL			
	EL. 785' - 14' SOUTH OF 6-5			•
16	ESBIND-41 CONDUET NEEDS TO ELECT.	ELECT.	mosockedio	SAT
	BE REIDENTIFIED LOCATION-		2.28/8%	
	EL-785", WESTUALL, 14'S OF 65			
17.	17. ESIBI-10 FLEX CONNECTOR	ELECT.	morely	242
	1005E AT ESB1-10-41		2.28/84	
	LOCATION - EL. 785 - WESTWALL			
	14 +5 or 6-5			
18	ESBI-10 - CONDUIT COMING INTO	ZLECT.	my chis	SAT
	BACKSIDE OF JB NEFUS ID			LONTINUED P.2 OF

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EF. IR I: PCV-1-0025932

ELEV.: 773' AREA: 56771

5G71

REMARKS			SAT.				SAT		SAT.				
REINSPECTION			mitto Calus	2.29-94			mito chilal	2.29 2/1	miloch. fil	4.2984			
CRAFT	FLECT.		ELECT										
DESCRIPTION	18-conj. LOCATION /EL. 789" NEAR CEILING	(ENTRY DOORWAY)	ESBI-10 LIGHT FIXTURE HAS	BAD CREMPS (2) LOCATION	CETLING - FIRST LEGF- LIGHT	ABOUE DOORUAY	20. Plug for embed losse, near ceiling,	South woll l'east of west well	21 KPY LINGS FOR HOSTIGIATS CONVECTED	To lamp grill incorrectly, south	WALL 78" WEST OF DS, eley 784.		
ИЗЕМ	1A-CONT.		61				20		21				

EF. IR 1: DCV-1-0025932

ELEV.: 223 AREA: 56-77/

1	DESCRIPTION	CRAFT	REINSPECTION	REMARKS
1	22. SCHW loose in J. Box COURT		miles Corful	SAY
1	ESB1-10,41, WRST Wall, EPU 788		2.39.81	
	4 north of south wall			
-				
-	23 65B1-10,41 had Color Code 4 ID		mitto C. Perfuir	SAT
1	South west carper at chut 188	18.65	18-20-8	
1	23 ESB+10,41 bod Calor coole 4 ID		midoc Anful	SAT
1	Suthwest Corner at cho 784		2-29884	
1	24. 658+41 needs re-ID in Thus		Meso C. Par L.	SAT
-	places on Candu. Ton east well at		3-1-84	
1	chu781, along wall.			
-				
1				

EF. IR #: PEU-1-0025932

ELEV.: 223

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	CRAFT	REINSPECTION	REMARKS
1-1	25 C11005385 has "5" digit missay		mus appli	SAT
1	ON Flex cleu 785, 4' north OF		2-29-80	
	South wall, 6' west of east wol			
1.			7	
1	26. Hex Connector loase, Culdo 5385		Missoc Pater	SMY
	2 north OF SUTH 4611 CAUT85		4.20/84	
	6'acst of east all			
1	27 JB15 654 plue loose in		metto C. Br. Ried	SAT.
	CHO OF J. BOX. 2011/16 C/2, U		13.29.84	
-14	west of east wall, 5 holy of			
	South wall.			
13.				
ix	28. C13\$13169 ID COVERED WITH GOTHERIX		mittac. Carfel ?	745
	Inorth of South wall, eles 785,2'		2.29.84	
	L'act is post in I			

POST CONSTRUCTION DEFICIENCY LIST

Seal, Ceiling eley, 2 west of cast wall, 4 horth of south wall 30 CIED-52D, losie Coupling on Head lea 5 west of cast wall 4 muth of south wall 17882543835XD 2 west of cast wall, 6 horth of south wall, 2 Selow Ceiling	Elibio Saugh Sat 3-1-84 Metha Chafe D. SAT 2.29-84 2.29-84
32. JB15 650 2 KIShings 14 J. tox	

POST CONSTRUCTION DEFICIENCY LIST

EF. IR #: PCU-1-0025932

ELEV.: 223

AREA: SG /

DESCRIPTION ,	CRAFT	REINSPECTION	REMARKS	
33 Fire de Fertor #06825, both				
Ermination Chimos bad, not				
property lugad, 5' cost at wast				
wall, 5 horth OF south wall,				
Poiling chou.				
). 				
34, 6581-1241 Trishin 53,1 lasse				
Termino Tras Ctimp on a tound				
WITES, LINSELT FOR CONDE INSTILLED	,			
with slue, East wall, I houth				
DE SOUTH WALL 4 Geland Ceiling				
2				
35 65B+10 119hT has house plug		motor Capie	J SAT	
2ndead leg, Past wall, 2 mosth		2-29-34		
oF South wall, 5 below coiling				

POST CONSTRUCTION DEFICIENCY LIST.

EF. IR 1: 4041-0025832

ELEV.: 273

AREA: 561

Birece for eventuite Eldi Smiles Terns transfer " to REMARKS 185 SAY misso (Refull) mitto C. Bufuel mitto Rober REINSPECTION 2.29-8hz 3-1-84 3-1-84 13-00-81 CRAFT DY PAGUENT IDS 4001, 400 4003 4001 toom have til wraps on testraint ID 3 CAST OF COST WELL IS METH 38 CVED-52D reads Saske Tated, 36. C113014166 Flex heads new Ceiling dely 5' wast or cast woll, 6 harth of souther. 11. 37 ALL lichTime resTrainTS in NE SOUTH UB 11, eley 785 39. Penetration 1's missing DESCRIPTION Cable ITEM

CUTH WEST CORNER OT CAU 784

TYSSE

ROOM 1: 53

POST CONSTRUCTION DEFICIENCY LIST

EF. IR 1: Peut-0025932

ELEV.; 773

	DESCRIPTION ,	CRAFT	REINSPECTION	REMARKS	
0	40 ESBI-10 needs new Terminal block		motor C. Bulle	SAT	
	Car light, needs May gosto T. For shule		3-1-84		
7	41. ESB1-10 JB 100Se Sushing,		min Colar	SAT	
	HOOM.		2-29-49		
18	42. 6581-41 Canduit has NKRE84-007095				
1 10	43 Wrong ID on Hex Sam Jus-580				
	Should be U2003412 per downing				
	elev.				

.. ROOM #: 53

BY MR. ROISMAN:

Now, Mr. Bennetzen, you mentioned that you had a follow-up meeting with Mr. Tolson sometime subsequent to the tour that you took of this room.

Do you remember how soon after you had this meeting with Mr. Tolson?

A. Oh, I believe it was a few hours later.

Q. And what was the subject of -- Well, did he call you to his office for that meeting?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. All right. And what was the subject of the meeting?

A. Mr. Tolson, we had gotten together, and he believed that giving us a Quality Engineer directly in our building, and this Quality Engineer and my Leads and I sitting down and helping revise the procedure.

And also that Quality Engineer helping to disposition deficiencies or questions on the procedure from QC and Construction, that this would help us out in that in our building.

Q Did you think you needed any help?

A. I believe we needed help in the procedure.

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engineering.

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Q. But you were neither of those, correct?

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A. Correct.

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Q. So why were you in the loop? Why was

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Mr. Tolson even discussing it with you?

engineering had come to the decision that there was

Because at that point in time I believe

not a need for inspecting the lighting terminations

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in the Class 1E inspection.

needed out in the field.

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Q. Then why didn't engineering just amend

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the procedures and have them given to your inspectors

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and that would be the end of it?

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A. No, not until quality engineering came out into the field with us and we sat down and started making revisions to the procedure, and

A. Because it's a much -- I don't know how
I want to say it -- when revising a procedure, it is
most appropriate to have your QC personnel and leads
comment to that procedure prior to putting it on the
street and then later having to make a revision that
quality engineering possibly didn't realize was

And at the time of your meeting that afternoon, or that day with Mr. Tolson, your second meeting with Mr. Tolson, was there a draft procedure that you had to look at?

clarifications.

Q. Now, at the time of this meeting with Mr. Tolson, was the only problem that the QE engineer was coming to your group to deal with was just this question of whether lighting terminations should be inspected, and if they shouldn't be, what the nature of the change should be to the procedures?

MR. DOWNEY: Objection. He's testified to the contrary. He testified that among the reasons he was sent there was to help in the disposition of unsatisfactory items, to work on the procedures and to give a hand. That's not a fair characterization of the witness' testimony.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

Q. Do you agree with what your counsel said?

A. Sure do.

Q. Okay. Tell me what it was about the procedures, other than this item, that the QE was going to help work out.

A. I really don't recall.

Q. Do you remember whether there was definitely some other procedural item?

A. When you revise a procedure you go through the complete procedure to make sure that

during that revision you pick up any of the areas that possibly need clarification in the procedure itself.

And how --

JUDGE JORDAN: Could I ask one question.

At the time you met with Mr. Tolson in his office, had the engineering department already decided that the lighting should not be Class 1E or were you just expecting that they might make such a determination and were revising procedures to get prepared for it?

THE WITNESS: It was my understanding that engineering had made a decision that the terminations in the lighting junction boxes were not need to be inspected during final post-verification, sir.

JUDGE BLOCH: To clarify, because of the last question, was there a discussion of whether or not they were 1E?

THE WITNESS: I believe that's -- that, to me, is something that needs to be asked by engineering. I don't know how they came to the decision that they did.

JUDGE JORDAN: I see. I thought I heard you say earlier that you thought that would be

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the main reason if inspections were -- but nevertheless, you can't say that you're the one to know that?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

JUDGE JORDAN: All right.

MR. DOWNEY: If I may, just a word of background on Mr. Bennetzen, and it's in his prefiled testimony, he's not an electrical inspector, his background is in the ASME discipline.

JUDGE JORDAN: Yes, we understand.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

Q Now, Mr. Bennetzen, what else did you and MR. Tolson discuss at the meeting other than the QE coming to the field?

A. I believe that's all I can recall.

Q. What was it about the dispositioning of nonconforming conditions that the QE was going to help you with?

A. He could expedite them.

Q. How could he do that?

A. By being right there in the building, instead of having to transmit the NCR's or deficiency lists from my building over to the other side of the jobsite where quality engineering was located.

Q. Was it a requirement that with respect to deficiency lists that all items on the deficiency

lists had to be dispositioned only after QE had reviewed the proposed disposition?

A. I don't quite understand your question.

Q. I'm trying to understand what role quality engineering would normally play in dispositioning an item on the post-construction deficiency list.

A. Okay. During post-construction verification, on your deficiency list you can have specific items that you note that are nonconforming conditions.

You write a nonconformance report, a number is issued to that particular document and it's recorded on the deficiency list.

Normal routing of a nonconformance report is that it goes from QC to the package flow group, from the package flow group NCR coordinator to engineering, the engineering discipline that's over that particular area of the nonconformance.

They establish a disposition and then it is routed to quality engineering for their approval of the disposition, sir.

Q. So the only items that the quality engineering group would get involved with would be those that would -- on which a nonconformance report

would have been written.

- A. Not all the time.
- Q. You mean not on all nonconformance reports but even on other things?
- I've already stated, is some over-inspection taking place, is what I also found on 773 elevation. I wanted a quality engineer out there for aid in explaining to my QC hands the over-inspection over and above the acceptance criteria in the procedures.
- Q I see. So that wasn't so much dispositioning as it was explaining what would be a legitimate deficiency and that should be reported as opposed to one that should not be reported?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And was there just one QE who was -- who Mr. Tolson was going to have assigned --
 - A. Yes, sir.
 - Q -- to assist you in this?
- And had you asked Mr. Tolson for that particular assistance?
- A. No, sir. I believe it was Mr. Tolson's idea.
- Q. Were there other instances of allegations of over-inspection by your inspectors, other than the

two that the craft foreman made in that meeting earlier that day?

A. No. sir, not that I can recall.

JUDGE BLOCH: Is two the right number there?

JUDGE JORDAN: Yes.

THE WITNESS: The two is for the destrictive examination taking place. There was other deficiencies pointed out by that craftsman that he felt was over-inspection.

JUDGE JORDAN: YOu did mention two over-inspections?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

MR. DOWNEY: I believe his testimony was he could recall two specific instances.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

meeting with Mr. Tolson was that as a a result of, solely of the allegations that had been made in the morning meeting about over-inspection, he was proposing that you have a QE assigned to work with your people to reduce the over-inspections, is that correct?

MR. DCWNEY: Objection. That is not

his testimony. Time and time again Mr. Roisman mischaracterized the testimony in the last five minutes.

JUDGE BLOCH: Okay. Let's correct the lawyer if he's wrong. The question is allowed.

THE WITNESS: Could you please repeat it?
MR. ROISMAN: Yes.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

Q I'll even do one better than that, I'll do what your counsel would like. I will ask you to tell me what was your understanding of the basis upon which Mr. Tolson based his conclusion that one of the functions that the QE should perform when assigned to your group was to help explain to your inspectors what was the proper inspection so that they would not over-inspect?

A. I feel that that was one of the reasons that quality engineering was sent out there, yes, sir.

Q. And what do you think was Mr. Tolson's basis for that, for believing that you needed that kind of help?

A. I guess do to what we had just come from looking at, which had happened on 773 elevation.

Q. He didn't mention to you any other instances of which he was aware in which allegations had been made about over-inspection?

A. No, sir.

Q Were you surprised that he was assigning the QE to you for that -- in part for that reason, based solely on that meeting?

A. No, sir. I more than welcomed a quality engineer right there in my building to expedite my deficiencies and nonconformances.

Q. And also to help your inspectors not over-inspect?

A. I felt that a quality engineer could help me discuss matters with my QC hands, yes, sir.

Meeting with Mr. Tolson had a meeting with Mr. Purdy in which you expressed any concerns involving your position, problems that you were having in that job?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When was that, do you remember?

A. I helieve I had a meeting with Mr. Purdy early in February, I believe it was.

Q. And what did you discuss with Mr. Purdy?

A. The use of a micrometer versus a go/no-go gauge.

O. And why did you discuss that with him?

A We had had a problem that we had found out in the field on our go/no-go gauges that were

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made out of a very malleable metal, which after repeated use of that particular gauge they would get worn and we were having -- one inspector would go out on an in-process inspection and his gauge would show that those particular crimps were satisfactory, and during a -- say a week or two later during a final inspection we were having QC hands go out and they were getting readings on their go/no-go gauges of UNSAT.

We researched it and found that the gauges were wearing on us and we wrote nonconformance reports as such.

We were more or less stopped in our final inspection on looking at the lighting restraints which that particular go/no-go gauge is used in the crimping of the lighting restraints, the inspection of the crimp.

I wanted to keep my inspections going on by having my QC hands go to the calibration lab and check out Vernier calipers because I knew the exact reading, measurements that the crimp was supposed to be, which was a far superior instrument, or better instrument to use than a go/no-go gauge.

My QC hands were most concerned because the procedures stated a go/no-go gauge was to be used

O. And what advice did you get?

finals, sir, and we went back to those particular

what was the problem with the old ones? I mean, if they were gauged every day, why were --

THE WITNESS: Up to that point they

BY MR. ROISMAN:

were not.

Q Was that solution to the problem one that required an engineering approval?

MR. DOWNEY: Objection, not relevant.

MR. ROISMAN: I believe this was part of what we have had from other witnesses, not so much from this one, admittedly, is testimony that there were a number of areas in which the inspectors were being criticized by the craft and building management for doing too much, too much inspection, and went all the way to allegations of destructive inspection.

I'm trying to identify this is one area in which there was a substantial amount of reinspection being done, trying to find out whether or not we have a lot of areas in which there were problems being found in these buildings.

JUDGE BLOCH: The question had something to do with QE engineers? I don't understand.

MR. ROISMAN: I just wanted to find out how the matter got resolved. There is an NCR that was written on this on February 22nd, 1984, by

Whitehead and Snyder, and I want to find out from the witness how the matter got resolved.

JUDGE BLOCH: The NCR doesn't tell you?

MR. ROISMAN: No. The one we have,

which is a deposition exhibit to Mr. Whitehead's

deposition does not have any disposition on it.

JUDGE BLOCH: Mr. Downey.

MR. DOWNEY: I just fail to see the relevance of this, Your Honor. Mr. Bennetzen was asked about what the problem was. He discussed it with Mr. Purdy. He said what it was. He discussed the disposition, what they did. Now we're getting into the question of whether -- basically a technical question of whether the go/no-go gauge was the proper instrument, what the engineering said, I mean I think it's far beyond the bounds of this proceeding.

JUDGE BLOCH: I think it's weakly related to what the controversy was between craft and QC. If it's only this one question, I think we can do it, but let's try to stic' to the controversy, alleged controversy.

MR. ROISMAN: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I was not intending to go on indefinitely on it at all.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

O. The question was whether or not you

needed to go to engineering in order to get an approval for the program that you just described, which was to start with new gauges and then calibrate them every day.

A. Naturally it required a quality engineering disposition on the NCR.

Q. Okay. And as far as you know, that did occur?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Going back now to your meeting with Mr. Purdy, was this the only problem that came up at the meeting, the only item that you and he discussed?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And were you satisfied with the resolution that you got from him when you came out of the meeting?

A. Yes, sir.

Q.	Did you have occasion to speak to
Mr. Purdy any	other time before you had this meeting
with Mr. Tols	son on the day of the alleged destructive
examination a	about any difficulties that you were
having in you	r position?

A. I believe I had one other meeting with Gordon discussing some communication problems that we were having.

Q. Tell me about that, would you? First, when did that meeting occur?

A I think it was early on in the beginning of the task force.

Q. That would be like late December, early January?

A. It would be early December sometime,
I believe.

Q. What was the problem that you were experiencing with communication?

A. We were still in the development stage of the task force, and I felt that we were having some communication problems. I was having some communication problems with building management over the approaches that we were going to take in developing how we were going to go in and do the

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finals, and this and that.

Q. What were the problems you were having?

MR. DOWNEY: Objection. It's not
relevant, Your Honor.

JUDGE BLOCH: Communication problems, yes, are relevant.

MR. DOWNEY: This is four or five months in advance of the T-shirt incident; several months in advance of the first post-construction verification inspection; completely unrelated to the T-shirt incident that occurred in March of 1984.

I just fail to see the relevance of this constant inquiry into things that are not in issue in this case.

MR. ROISMAN: Well, perhaps Mr. Downy wasn't here when Mr. Tolson testified about all of this the other day, and doesn't realize that Mr. Tolson made a number of statements regarding what information he had, what he understood was Mr. Bennetzen's situation and meetings he had with Mr. Purdy about it.

JUDGE BLOCH: And the Chair ruled that it was relevant. We don't know how strongly probative it is, but we think it's better that we not argue about how relevant it is at this point.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

- Q. Okay. I wanted you to tell me what was the communication problem. Describe it to me.
- was on the development of the program. I felt that some of the ways that we were trying to set the program up wasn't going to work out, but I couldn't get it through the area management, make them understand that I felt that way.
 - Q. Were you all having disagreements?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. What were you disagreeing about in particular?
 - A. I just said that.
 - Q. Well, you said it was about --
- A. Over developing of the program itself and how we were going to approach the final inspections and the room turnovers.
- Q. Was it the same kind of item that ultimately got resolved in the first meeting that you all had together?
 - A Yes, sir.
- Q. So it was this juestion of whether they would have completed enough of the work on the room so that it was really ready for your inspection group

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on each elevation.

to come in?

A. Not actually. What it was was we had so many elevations and so many rooms that we were to work.

I was also handling the ASME piping and component supports; and by the way that they were going to attack their room turnover, I could not fit in my piping and component supports as well as N-5 certification into their program.

It wasn't really the non-ASME portion of it. It was just actual completion of the Safeguard Building.

Q And what resolution did you come to with Mr. Purdy as a result of those discussions?

A. He had talks with upper management I believe.

JUDGE BLOCH: I don't understand the nature of the problem. Was it too few inspectors?

THE WITNESS: No, sir. When we first started that task force, we had, like I said before, so many elevations within the building, so many rooms

I had a non-ASME group as well as an ASME group effort in completing the Safeguard Building.

The way that area management or building

management was going to approach the non-ASME portion of closing out their rooms and coming out of their rooms was not fitting in to the way that I could work my ASME piping and component supports, because an isometric drawing might run through six rooms. Okay?

It's kind of hard to say that I am complete with four foot of pipe in room such-and-such, instead of attacking it by a complete iso.

JUDGE BLOCH: So it was the basic approach of the building management program that was causing the problem; is that right?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

And that communication problem that you talked to Mr. Purdy about related exclusively to the ASME portion of your responsibilities?

A. As well as I can recall, yes, sir.

JUDGE BLOCH: That particular problem
never went away, did it?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. We finally came up with an amiable fix on that.

JUDGE PLOCH: How did you do that?

THE WITNESS: We went ahead and attacked it by complete subsystems and systems.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

- Now, by the middle of February of 1984, were all the communications problems resolved in your mind and you felt there were not any at that point?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q Did you have any information that your inspectors were having communication problems with craft or building management at that time?
- A. There in the latter part of February we were having problems in the post-verification procedure and the actual application of the procedure in the room turnover.
 - Q What kind of problems were you having?
- A. We have already discussed that, such as Elevation 773.
- Q. The part of Elevation 773 that was the problem that related to procedures was the allegation about the over-inspection?
- A. Yes, sir, and also, whether the lighting should have been dropped for inspection.
- Q. Were there any problems -
 JUDGE BLOCH: I don't understand how

 that was a problem between QC and craft at all. Why
 was that a problem between QC and craft?

MR. DOWNEY: Why was what a problem,

Your Honor?

JUDGE BLOCH: Dropping of the lighting inspection. Wasn't that solely up to engineering?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

JUDGE BLOCH: But you think of that as a problem between QC and craft. Was there something that made you think of that as a problem between QC and craft?

THE WITNESS: Well, I believe that word had already gotten out that engineering had made a decision that we needed to revise the procedures, and that the terminations did not need to be checked during the final inspection -- during the Class I-E inspection.

or two questions on this problem. My recollection is that you indicated the only procedural problem that you recall had to do with the junction boxes on the lighting terminations; is that correct?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

MR. DOWNEY: Objection.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: Well, he has already answered the question.

MR. LOWNEY: I don't think junction boxes -- I think it's going to be confusing,

Judge Grossman.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: I am not confused at all on that answer. If you have something on rebuttal, you may certainly ask the question and clarify it.

Now, had there been any inspection of those junction boxes prior to this post-construction inspection that examined the lighting connection itself; that is, the junction box after the lighting had already been connected?

THE WITNESS: There was a procedure for random inspection of the lighting.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: But not an inspection of every junction box?

THE WITNESS: No, sir.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: After the lighting was connected -- well, let me strike that.

The method of connecting the lighting,

I assume, and you tell me if I am wrong, was to remove
the wire nut on at least the switch lead in the box,
and connect the lighting lead to that; isn't that
correct?

THE WITNESS: Well, the wire nut is not put on until the termination is made. You wouldn't be removing the cap on it and then terminating two wires. You put the cap on it after terminating the

1 two wires.

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JUDGE GROSSMAN: So in other words, then, you never even had an initial examination of the wire nut until after the lighting was connected?

There was a random -- There was a procedure. I do not recall the procedure number, sir, that called for a random inspection during the installation of the lighting. That was --

JUDGE GROSSMAN: I'm sorry. Let me make it clear.

other than those junction boxes that were randomly selected, there would not have been an inspection of that particular connection until that post-construction inspection?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: And was it seriously suggested that those lighting connections never be subjected to inspection under a changed procedure?

THE WITNESS: That, again, is an engineering question, sir, that I couldn't answer.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: Well, now, are you aware of the changes that were made in the procedure that --

THE WITNESS: Yes. My understanding of

it is that if you have an inspection procedure initially that's just a random inspection of the lighting, engineering as well as upper management was concerned that why are you then going back and doing a hundred percent inspection on it on a final.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: Well, sir, you did indicate that you are aware of the change that was made in the procedure?

THE WITNESS: No. I stated that I had already transferred out of there before the procedure was revised, sir.

my recollection -- and if my recollection is correct, that you -- my recollection being that the change in procedure dealt not with the junction box for the termination of lighting, but with the lighting fixture itself.

Assuming that assumption is correct, would you believe that that change addressed the problem that you were discussing here?

JUDGE BLOCH: Discuss it as fully as you need to to explain.

THE WITNESS: The problem concerned the lighting terminations inside the junction boxes on the light fixtures.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: Well, I understand, sir, that there are two ends to the lighting -THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: And that one end is in the junction box and that the other end is connected to the lighting fixture itself.

THE WITNESS: Both wires run into the lighting junction box. From the lighting junction box they run through the fixture into the light itself.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: And there is one lead in the light itself and one lead in that junction box?

THE WITNESS: There are two lead, sir.

judge grossman: Of course, there are
two wires, but -- I'm sorry, let's clarify that.

On each wire there is one lead in the junction box and one lead connected to the lighting fixture itself.

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: The lead that's connected to the lighting fixture itself is crimped on to some sort of lug; is that correct?

THE WITNESS: It is twisted with a wire

cap on it.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: That is the lead in

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the fixture itself?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: And the other lead on that particular wire is connected to the junction box, or is connected in the junction box to another lead also with a wire nut; is that correct?

terminated just like the first initial wire we were talking about, both with wire caps on them, sir, both inside of the junction box itself.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: Okay. Now, is there any kind of crimping connection made with regard to this particular item that you are aware of?

THE WITNESS: No, sir.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: As long as we are on this subject, I might as well ask one or two more questions.

Is there anything within the junction box that you would consider as a lug? Do you have any understanding of what a lug is?

THE WITNESS: Sure do.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: And what is your understanding of a lug?

THE WITNESS: A lug is where you have a cable or a wire running through a collar with a

screwed connection squeezing it down and keeping it in that connection.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: Is there anything like that that you know of in these kinds of junction boxes?

THE WITNESS: Not in lighting junction boxes that I'm aware of, other than maybe the main breaker box.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: In this particular Safeguards Building, would you find any electrical boxes other than a junction box on lighting six or seven feet overhead?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: What kind of boxes would you find there?

THE WITNESS: You could have boxes, termination boxes on the walls with flex conduit coming out of them running to equipment, sir.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: And how would the connections be made in those particular boxes?

THE WITNESS: It would depend on the

type of wiring that was being run.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: Did you discuss any of these other kinds of boxes with Mr. Tolson, that is, any boxes other than a junction box for wiring?

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no, sir.

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is going into a peckerhead termination that has been previously bought off and prerequisite testing performed on it, as well as the safety of the QC hands themselves, because of the high voltage that is in those areas, terminations, and the equipment being energized at the time of inspection.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: He was concerned about the safety of personnel who were touching those boxes?

THE WITNESS: As well as the need for the inspection during the post-verification, yes, sir.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: Did you discuss with him any irregularities within those particular boxes?

THE WITNESS: Not that I can recall,

JUDGE GROSSMAN: Anything like loose connections?

THE WITNESS: I don't recall discussing

JUDGE GROSSMAN: Did Mr. Tolson seem knowledgeable about that kind of box, electrical box? THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

(Bench conference.)

JUDGE GROSSMAN: Did he ever indicate to you that there had been any concerns about destructive

examinations of those particular kinds of boxes?

THE WITNESS: No. The only ones that

I'm aware of is, like I stated, the two that I

mentioned on 773 elevation.

JUDGE BLOCH: The place that he showed it to you was a lighting box; is that right?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. It was not a high-voltage peckerhead termination, no, sir.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

Q. At the time that the procedures were on the verge of being changed to address this issue of the inspection of the lighting fixtures, did you have any knowledge of how your inspectors felt about the proposed change?

A A few of them had made comments to me, yes, sir.

Q. What sort of comments?

A. They were concerned why the procedure was going to be revised to remove the inspection of the lighting terminations and peckerhead termination.

Q. Did they tell you why they were concerned about that?

A Yes, sir.

Q. What did they say? What was their concern?

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A. That they were writing up deficiencies on that particular problem, and the procedure was going to be revised to remove it; that was their concern.

Q So as you understood it, they were concerned that deficiencies would then not be detected because the procedure would now not allow anybody to do the inspection?

- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Did you agree with them?

A. No, sir. I explained to them that what upper management had discussed with me and building management and this and that, is that they were going to develop a program to come out and check those particular areas after we were out of the building; and that was upper management's prerogative to do that.

- Q. And were your inspectors satisfied with that explanation? Did they express satisfaction?
 - A. They did not express satisfaction, no.
 - Did they express dissatisfaction?
- A. Just didn't -- I told them and no one had any comments.

JUDGE BLOCH: You were told that management would ultimately get an inspection done, of what, a hundred percent of the lighting?

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THE WITNESS: What Mr. Tolson and

I had discussed with building management was whether
the lighting connections should be inspected, as well
as the peckerh ad terminations during the post-

JUDGE BLOCH: What was the advantage -I'm sorry, you were still talking.

verification finals, and --

THE WITNESS: -- and what I understood was their decision is that -- in other words, they did not feel that that should be within that scope of that procedure, and upper management had decided that they would come up with a -- they were going to develop a different program to come in after we came out of a room to take care of those particular situations.

JUDGE BLOCH: Did anyone explain why they thought there was an advantage to doing this later, rather than during the post-construction verification?

would not slow us down on working with the deficiencies that we were finding on lighting, when they could come in with a small group of people later and do it much faster and more efficiently, instead of using up our --

JUDGE BLOCH: If I understand, you

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were given conflicting explanations of why things were being taken a ay from your group.

In the lighting terminations case, you were told that it was randomly inspected, so there was no reason to do a hundred percent.

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

JUDGE BLOCH: And in the pecker

terminations --

THE WITNESS: Peckerhead terminations.

JUDGE BLOCH: -- peckerhead terminations,

you were told that they were already a hundred percent inspected, and so you didn't have to do it now.

Did that make sense to you that they were explaining opposite things like that to you?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

JUDGE BLOCH: How did you square those two things in your mind, or didn't you?

THE WITNESS: Well, I knew that the procedure called for a hundred percent inspection on the terminations of the peckerheads, and I also knew that there was a procedure that showed for just random inspection of the lighting.

JUDGE BLOCH: Yes, but those were previous things that were done in the plant, right?

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I thought they said to you that because we randomly inspected the lighting previously, it doesn't make any sense to do a hundred percent now; is that what they said?

THE WITNESS: That's what I said I understood it as.

JUDGE BLOCH: Okay, but did you also understand that they were saying to you that with the peckerhead terminations they had done a hundred percent and, therefore, it didn't make any sense to do it now?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir, as well as prerequisite testing, running of the particular component in this and that.

JUDGE BLOCH: Okay. So the plan that you understood was going to be implemented was to pass by the final inspection as part of this walk-down procedure and substitute for it the testing procedures; is that what you understood?

that we were going to revise the procedure to remove those requirements from the post-verification procedure, and I understood upper management was going to do something other than -- another procedure or another group after we got out of the building is

what I perceived.

Or have engineering just flat say the lighting terminations did not need inspection. I wasn't actually for sure exactly what the end product was, because I left prior to them making the decision.

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JUDGE GROSSMAN: Excuse me. Was there another group of QC electrical inspectors other than the one that you had under --

THE WITNESS: No, sir.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: So any other group that would do the inspection would not then be the QC inspectors?

THE WITNESS: It would have been an outside group, out of my group, I guess.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: Perhaps even a craft

THE WITNESS: No. It would have had to have been quality. There's more QC hands on the jobsite than just what was in my group, sir.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: And you're assuming now that there would be some other kind of inspection then?

THE WITNESS: That's what I understood, yes, sir.

JUDGE JORDAN: Well, if they had decided to take the lighting off the lE list, then there would never be any requirement at all for QC to come in and inspect any time, isn't that correct?

THE WITNESS: Yes, unless they would have developed a different procedure to state that.

JUDGE JORDAN: So therefore if lighting were removed from the 1E list, the crafts themselves, quality engineering, would do whatever they needed to to assure themselves that it was wired correctly and that's all, you would not -- QC would not be involved?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

JUDGE JORDAN: All right.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: Are we dealing now with only surface boxes and -- I'm sorry, with surface wiring that is going through conduit that's accessible on a wall?

THE WITNESS: I don't understand what you're talking about, surface wiring, sir.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: Well, now, are we dealing with wiring that would be behind walls after the walls were finally put up, or are we dealing with only wiring that's on the wall that would always be visible?

THE WITNESS: We're dealing with wiring, all wiring on the lighting is inside of a conduit, sir.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: And where is the

conduit?

ceilings.

THE WITNESS: Running on the walls and

JUDGE GROSSMAN: On the walls?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: That's my question.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

- Now, Mr. Bennetzen, did the inspectors who expressed their concern about the proposed change in the procedure to you, did they request that the management position be put in some kind of a letter or communication to them to document what it was that management's view was as you were expressing it?
 - A. I believe Mr. Tolson wrote a memo.
- Q. No, my question was did your inspectors ask that something be put in writing when you had the conversation with them that you've been testifying about.
- A. Not that I recall, other than the procedures being stated as such.
- Q. Do you remember who the inspectors were who had raised these concerns with you?

MR. DOWNEY: What concerns?

MR. ROISMAN: The concerns about the proposed change in the procedures.

THE WITNESS: Not for sure, no, sir.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

Q. Were they all from the post-construction verification -- I don't know whether subgroup is the

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right word, but that group whose names we have been trying to remember.

A. I believe so, yes.

Q. And did they come to you as a group or did they come to you individually over some period of time?

A. Only one or two of them came to me, and it wasn't all together, it was at different times.

Q. Now, the time when this took place, can you place it for us in -- was it in the month of February or the month of March when the QC inspectors came to you and expressed concerns about proposed changes in the procedures?

A. I believe it was in February.

Q Do you know if it occurred before or after or on the same day as Mr. Tolson's memorandum on the subject?

A. I don't recall the exact date of Mr. Tolson's memo.

Q. I'm going to show you a copy of a memorandum that was bound in the record in Mr. Tolson's testimony last Monday, which the -- the subject of which is post-construction inspection of electrical equipment and raceways, and on the distribution one of the names is yours. I'd like you to look at it

meeting that you had with your inspectors as to whether it was before or after the meeting in which they expressed concerns about proposed amendments to the procedures?

A. Yes, sir, it does help. It would be after this -- I believe it was after this memo.

Q. And did they have that memorandum in their possession at the time they came to see you, do you know?

A. I don't blieve they did.

A Had you already communicated to your people the substance of what that memorandum said regarding what was going to be happening with the items discussed there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. So they knew about what the plans then were for making changes in the procedures to the extent that they're discussed in the memorandum?

A. Yes, sir.

And were they coming to you to express their disagreement with those particular plans, is that what the source of the discussion was?

A. Yes, I believe so.

Q. And did you ever have occasion to indicate to anyone else that these inspectors had

come to you and had expressed those concerns about the proposed changes in the procedures?

- A. Could you repeat that, please?
- Q. Yes. Let me narrow it down for you.

and talk to you and the time that you left that position, did you have occasion to discuss with anyone at the plant that they did come to you and did express dissatisfaction or concern about the ploposed changes in the procedures?

A. I believe I talked to Mr. Tolson about it.

Q You did. And do you remember roughly when that happened?

A. It was sometime after February 28th.

Q. Well, I'm trying to find out whether

you -- was it just before you left that position and

moved to your new position or --

A. I believe it was, because I believe I left out of the task force sometime in the first week of March, I think.

MR. ROISMAN: We can break here, if you wish.

MR. DOWNEY: May I ask Mr. Roisman how much more he has for Mr. Bennetzen?

MR. ROISMAN: We ought to finish before lunch, or by lunch.

MR. DOWNEY: I just wanted to schedule my people.

JUDGE BLOCH: Seven-minute recess.

(A short recess was taken.)

JUDGE BLOCH: The hearing will come

Mr. Roisman.

to order.

MR. DOWNEY: May I interrupt one more time on scheduling of witnesses, to see if what I have tried to orchestrate meets the Board's approval and the parties' approval.

JUDGE BLOCH: You want this on the record, I take it.

MR. DOWNEY: It would be just as well. JUDGE BLOCH: Okay.

MR. DOWNEY: It will just be brief.

If we could move along a schedule that would have Mr. Bennetzen finish, then Mr. Chapman, then Mr. Duncan finish, then Mr. Methaney. That would accommodate Mr. Jordan's schedule to leave.

We would just take Mr. Purdy the week after next, and tomorrow we would proceed with the schedule of the two in-camera witnesses, Mr. Hunnicutt

and Mr. Norris, the Board's witness, if that's agreeable with the Board and the parties. I don't want to be caught in a situation where we unexpectedly finished a earlier witness and we didn't have one or we had to scramble for an hour or two. I don't want too few witnesses, I don't want to have too many.

JUDGE BLOCH: Mr. Roisman, could you estimate roughly the length of time on Methaney?

MR. ROISMAN: One or two hours maybe.

JUDGE BLOCH: There's a chance that --

"one or two hours maybe."

MR. ROISMAN: It's hard to know a witness who you've never had on the witness stand, and that's the problem. I just have no idea. I would say we have maybe -- I guess another 30 to 45 minutes with Mr. Duncan.

JUDGE BLOCH: What I'm trying to figure out is whether we can comfortably think we can conclude Duncan and Methaney in the evening session, in which case it's possible that we could have more this afternoon.

MR. ROISMAN: I have no idea of saying what other parties are going to do, but I would expect that we would certainly be able to finish

Duncan and Methaney in the evening session tonight in the time frames that we've previously discussed, 7:00 to 10:00, roughly.

JUDGE BLOCH: How do you feel about that, Mr. Downey?

MR. DOWNEY: As we said, we're agreeable to an evening session. It may also be possible that Mr. Norris could get -- I mean, I understand he's coming at some point today.

JUDGE BLOCH: Okay. And then -- but the problem is that 'Ar. Purdy couldn't be taken tomorrow.

MR. DOWNEY: Mr. Jordan has a previous commitment, which he can change. Mr. Purdy also tells me that he has fairly urgent business at the site that he needs to take care of tomorrow, and that being so, I would just as soon operate on the hypothesis of taking Mr. Purdy the week after next.

JUDGE BLOCH: Can we get a good fix on whether the three days for the week after next will be enough if the Staff doesn't have its motion granted on its experts?

MR. DOWNEY: Then so far as I know, we have Mr. Brandt's testimony. We would have Mr. Purdy. There are one or two other minor document requests

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that may require some very short testimony, perhaps none at all, just the production of the documents themselves.

Mr. Roisman has a request that he may drop for some additional witnesses on the Neumeyer NCR, whose testimony we've prefiled, he has informed us and I think the Board that he may drop that request at the conclusion of the examinations of Messrs. Methaney and Duncan.

So far as I know, other than the Staff's -- what we have, Dr. Goldstein. Other than that, I believe all the witnesses are accounted for in the schedule I've proposed.

JUDGE BLOCH: It's possible we should attempt to finish Dr. Goldstein in Washington during the week we're taking off.

Is that going to be easier for him?

MR. ROISMAN: Certainly it would be easier for him to have it done in Washington. It was my understanding that it would be done in Washington.

Whether the week that we're taking off is the one -- is the right one to do it in, is a different matter.

MR. DOWNEY: That's very difficult for me because of the other trial commitment that I have

prefile for Mr. Brandt, for filing --

JUDGE BLOCH: Okay. But I think we ought to try to get Dr. Goldstein done in Washington. I think it's going to be very brief, and I think making him come to Texas is questionable for what I expect would be pretty brief --

the first of the week and the obligation to prepare

MR. ROISMAN: That's certainly my expectation, Mr. Chairman.

Just one item --

JUDGE BLOCH: It sounds to me like things look good for finishing in the three days of the extra week, and that therefore the idea of holding over Mr. Yurdy seems to work.

MR. ROISMAN: I think that's true, depending upon two items, number one, our position would be that if the Staff is offering -- is going to offer its document which we all got last Monday, we would not be ready to go to hearing on it in the third week at all, even if we had all the days available and it was the only item.

JUDGE BLOCH: I was assuming that that would be the case.

MR. ROISMAN: And secondly, we still have the outstanding question of Witness Y, which was

not on Mr. Downey's list, and none of us know who the witness is, whether it will be a witness and what it will entail, so that's a very uncertain factor.

JUDGE BLOCH: Well, can you help us on knowing when we're going to reach a decision on Witness Y, Mr. Treby?

MR. TREBY: I'm attempting to get some information. I was unable to do anything about it last night since I was involved in the hearing, and I have been in the hearing since 8:30 this morning.

I attempted to make a telephone call during the brief break on another matter and did not have time to make any telephone call here, and as a result I'm somewhat at a loss as to what we're all talking about now.

trying to figure out the rest of the schedule, and basically Mr. Downey's proposal is that we take Mr. Bennetzen, followed by Mr. Chapman and Mr. Duncan and Mr. Methaney also today, including possibly the night session, and then Mr. Purdy would be held over. Mr. Hunnicutt and Mr. Norris would be tomorrow.

MR. DOWNEY: And the two in-camera

witnesses.

JUDGE BLOCH: And the two in-camera witnesses would be scheduled for tomorrow also. And then if we didn't have any -- if some of those people weren't finished, we'd hold that over for the three extra days, and then we also have Mr. Purdy and Mr. Brandt for that time.

MR. DOWNEY: And Your Honor, maybe it's premature to comment, but I would urge that we hear any Staff witnesses permitted through their motion in that three-day week.

I would observe that that would give at least as much preparation to the Intervenor as we had for Mr. Goldstein.

JUDGE BLOCH: I'm certainly not going to schedule something before I've decided what is going to happen.

MR. TREBY: All right. Now that I have some indication of what the subject is on the floor, the Staff believes that the schedule for today and tomorrow appears to be reasonable and we think that we can accommodate it in the sense that we can have Mr. Hunnicutt here tomorrow.

The Staff does intend to make a motion later today --

JUDGE BLOCH: I have a feeling that

motion might be better heard in a recorded telephone conference call next week because it would conserve our time during the hearing.

MR. TREBY: All right.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: What's the nature of the motion?

JUDGE BLOCH: The motion has to do with the Staff's study of intimidation.

MR. TREBY: The Board was provided by the Staff -- the Board and parties were provided by the Staff with a copy of the Board modification of a study done by EG&G Idaho under a contract arranged for by Mr. Ippolito.

JUDGE BLOCH: Okay. Why don't we have a schedule -- an on-the-record conference at 10:00 a.m. on Monday -- no, you're going to be tied up.

Is there someone else who can handle those conferences?

MR. DOWNEY: I'd prefer to do that myself, Your Honor, and I would urge that if at all possible we -- we've already got a night session scheduled today, perhaps we could hear argument on that motion this afternoon.

JUDGE BLOCH: All right. Let's see how it goes. Let's see how the witnesses go this

afternoon. Maybe we can take argument on that -well, except the rest of the Board may want to hear
that argument.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: Did you say afternoon or evening?

MR. DOWNEY: Afternoon, and then if we carry on with the witnesses scheduled for the evening session, so be it.

JUDGE BLOCH: Okay. I think we have a tentative arrangement at this point, and that seems to me to be a good way to go forward, Mr. Roisman, with the witness.

MR. ROISMAN: Yes.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

Q. Mr. Bennetzen, when we broke we were discussing a meeting that you had with Mr. Tolson in which you communicated to him concerns, or the existence of concerns by members of the post-construction verification task force about the proposed changes to be made in the 11.3-40 procedures.

I'm just asking you that so we get back to the point where we were.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. All right. At that meeting did you raise the point with Mr. Tolson or did he ask you

had you had any concerns expressed, how did it come up?

- A. No, I raised it, raised the issue.
- Q And what did you say to him?
- A. I believe what I told him is that we would keep on inspecting to the procedure until it was revised.
- And what did you say to him about any concerns about the proposed amendments that had been expressed to you by your inspectors?
- A. I expressed to him that I felt that some of the QC hands felt that -- or did not understand that upper management had the prerogative to come up with a different manner of handling the problem and due to their possible inexperience and this and that in there, in QC.

JUDGE BLOCH: I'm sorry. Could you explain what you meant by inspect to the procedures until they were revised in that meeting?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. Due to the memo that was issued, it said that -- I believe it stated that the intent of the procedure wasn't to inspect the terminations on the lighting and until the procedure -- I told him until the procedure was revised we would stick to the procedure. In other

intended to reschedule the work until the procedure was revised.

MR. ROISMAN: I'm going to give the witness -- I had taken back from him the copy of -- JUDGE BLOCH: You may take your time -- take your time to look at the memo.

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The specific sentence: "These efforts

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may be discontinued at this time at the opinion of

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Building Managers"?

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Yes.

1	A.	That statement?
2	Q	Yes. I think it says "at the option
3	of"	
4	Α.	At the "option." I'm sorry.
5	Q	Yes, that's the one.
6	A.	Okay.
7	۵	What did you think "these efforts"
8	referred to?	
9	A	Not opening up the lighting boxes for
10	inspection.	
11	۵	And was it your understanding that
12	Mr. Tolson was	saying that if building management said
13	"Don't open th	e boxes" that that was to mean that the
14	boxes were not	to be opened?
15	Α.	I don't believe I understand your
16	question, sir.	
17	0.	Is it your understanding of that
18	sentence that	what it says is that if the Building
19	Manager decide	s that the boxes shall not be opened
20	A.	Uh-huh.
21	۵	at this time, meaning as of February
22	28th, then the	boxes shall not be opened.
23	A.	Yes, sir.

Q And that's, if the Building Manager did 24 that, that would be contrary to written procedure that

existed as of February 28th; isn't that true?

A. That's right.

And you told Mr. Tolson that you were not going to disobey that written procedure, and you would follow it until it was amended; isn't that true?

A. That's right.

All right. And did Mr. Tolson react in any way to you telling him that you were going to disregard any instruction that you got from the Building Manager if the Building Manager told you to discontinue, or told your Inspectors to discontinue opening the boxes?

A. What I told Mr. Tolson, as well as building management and my QC Inspectors is: If building management and construction refuse to open up the termination boxes for inspection to 11.3-40, that would UNSAT the Deficiency List as such, and state that the boxes were not opened for inspection.

And with the exception of your QC
Inspectors what kind of reaction did you get to that
statement by Mr. Tolson, first; how did he react to
that?

- A. No special reaction whatsoever.
- O. Did ne say "Good for you, Greg"?
- A. No.

Q Did he say "You'd better watch out"?

A. No. Mr. Tolson, I believe, is well aware, as well as all QC and Craft that you work directly to the procedures.

Well, then how can you explain why he would have written that sentence in his memorandum?

Or Can you explain it?

A. I can't explain what Mr. Tolson writes, no, sir.

Q. What about building management, how did they react when you told them that?

No special reaction. I told them that we'd still state of our deficiency list that boxes were not open for inspection; thus, it's an indeterminant or UNSAT condition, and that later when the procedures were revised and whatever type of action was taken there that they could come back at that time and clear those deficiencies.

As an indeterminant item you would have had to write an NCR on it, wouldn't you?

A Not in all cases. If I state directly on the Deficiency List that the boxes were not opened for inspection and then show UNSAT, it's kind of self-explanatory they were never inspected. So, thus, they'd have to be either inspected or some other type of

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action taken against that particular item to clear it.

And when did you have the communication with the building management about how you intended to implement the February 28th memorandum?

Oh, it was one or two days after the memo.

Did you have a large meeting and call Q. them into your office, or how did you go about communicating with them?

I believe it was in a meeting Mr. Tolson was there earlier in the meeting and then later left. I don't recall the exact day. I think it was either the day after the memo or the next day, one of the two.

And what was the purpose of the meeting?

The revising of the procedure and discussing of the memo.

And was Mr. Tolson there when you made this statement to building management, or was it your testimony just now that he had gone by that time?

I believe the discussion with Mr. Tolson on the QC's concerns and this and that was after the meeting.

And my decision also with QC as to how we were going to take it was also after the letter sometime. It was either before the meeting or after

the meeting. I'm not for sure.

Q. I'm sorry. You said "after the letter."

A. After the initial writing of the letter,

I can't remember if it was one --

Q Are you referring to this memorandum as a letter?

A. Yes.

Q I'm sorry.

A. This memo, the letter, whatever you want to call it.

Q Okay. So that your recollection is that Mr. Tolson had already left the meeting when you made the statement to building management as to what you would do if the boxes were not opened for inspection, pending amendment of the procedures.

A As well as I recollect, yes, sir.

And you had no adverse reaction that you detected from building management to your making that statement?

A. No, sir.

And was it immediately after the conclusion of that meeting that you went to see Mr. Tolson to discuss this same item?

A. I believe I had been to see Mr. Tolson prior to this meeting.

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I take it that if he had discussed

opening the boxes and had said something contrary to the position that you had communicated to him in your meeting with him before; namely, that you weren't going to approve the items unless the boxes were open, that you'd probably remember that, wouldn't you?

A. I believe so.

Subsequent to the meeting did it ever come to your attention that any disagreements arose between the building supervisors and any of your QC Inspectors over opening or not opening the lighting fixtures?

A. What do you mean by "building supervisors," si:?

Q Well, for instance Mr. Barkum, wasn't he one of the Craft Supervisors in that building, Post-Construction Craft?

A. The name's fariliar; I believe so.

All right. Well, let's take Mr. Barkum, the position that he held was a Post-Construction Craft Supervisor; correct?

A. I believe.

Q Okay. Do you remember any reports to you of disagreements that arose between Mr. Barkum or any other Post-Construction Craft Supervisor and any of your QC Inspectors after Feb ruary 28th involving the

issue of whether to open or not open lighting termination boxes?

A. No, sir. I believe that was the Foreman's name down on 773 Elevation that we had previously discussed. That's the only thing I can recall, as from as that particular Foreman.

Q He was the Foreman who had sort of led that tour through the building --

A. I believe that was the man's name.

Q Okay. What about any other -- I'm not that familiar. Were there several Post-Construction Craft Supervisors in the Safeguards Buildings, or was there just one?

MR. DOWNEY: Maybe we could ask the witness whether there was any Construction Supervisor designated as a Post-Construction Supervisor.

THE WITNESS: As far as I can recall, I believe there was just one Foreman and a General Foreman.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

Q. Okay. And your recollection is that Mr. Barkum was which, the Foreman?

A. The Foreman.

Q. The Foreman, okay. All right. Well, let me ask it differently.

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Do you have any recollection after the 28th of February of any disagreements arising between any Craft or building management people, on the one hand, and, any of your QC Inspectors, on the other, on the issue of opening lighting boxes for inspections?

A. I believe as I've already stated, I had gotten with my QC hands, and I believe it was due to some concerns of theirs of Craft not opening up the boxes. And all that I told them is that UNSAT your Deficiency List and state that it was not opened for inspection.

And that's all I can recall ever discussing with my QC hands.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: I think the witness misspoke and said "Craft not opening the boxes." Did you mean to say QC opening the boxes?

MR. ROISMAN: No. No.

THE WITNESS: Craft does the actual work.

We do the inspection, sir.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

Let's just get that clarified. My understanding, and correct me if I'm wrong, is that the box must be opened by the Craft. Your Inspector then conducts the inspection. Craft then closes it back up.

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Yes, sir. A.

Okay. Sc if Craft refused to open the box the Inspector couldn't do the inspection; right? Yes, sir. A.

JUDGE BLOCH: Is that also true of the procedure with respect to the box in which the alleged Destructive Examination took place, that it would have been opened by Craft?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. QC does not carry any tools and do actually disassembly or whatever out there.

JUDGE BLOCH: And there actually were supposed to be three people total there while that box was opened; is that correct, both an Engineer and a Craft person, as well as a QC person?

THE WITNESS: On your high energized, your peckerhead terminations --

JUDGE BLOCH: But not on lighting boxes.

THE WITNESS: No, sir.

JUDGE BLOCH: Just Craft and QC?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

JUDGE BLOCH: So that if a Destructive

Evaluation had taken place there would have been a

24 Craft person watching it done?

THE WITNESS: Unless the craftsman

1 opened up the box and walked on to the next, I don't

know if they --

close it back up when he's done?

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JUDGE BLOCH: He's not required to stay there while the Inspector is doing the work and then

THE WITNESS: I don't believe so.

JUDGE BLOCH: Is that the practice?

THE WITNESS: Usually, when they said a room was ready for inspection, they had their people come in there and open up the boxes for us.

JUDGE BLOCH: Okay. Thank you.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

Q It's my understanding that you testified that your Inspectors came to you about this concern prior to the date of the February 28th memo. Am I misremembering that?

- A. I believe it was after the memo.
- Q. After. I'm sorry. Okay.

So it was after the memorandum. And was it after you had had your meeting with building management in which you had told them that we are not going to inspect unless you open the boxes, and we're going to UNSAT if you don't open the boxes?

A. My discussion with -- Could you repeat your question.

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Yes. I'm trying to sequence the events. Sometime after the 28th of February your Inspectors came to you and said, "We're having a problem. Craft wont't open the boxes."

Yes, sir.

All right. And also sometime after the Q. 28th of February you had a meeting with building management and Craft, Mr. Tolson was also there, where you made clear the QC position, which was until the procedure changed we are not going to sign off on these items unless the boxes are opened for us to inspect.

> Yes, sir. A.

Now, which came first, the meeting with your QC Inspectors or the meeting with building management, Craft and Mr. Tolson.

The memorandum came out. QC had seen it. Building management had seen it. I believe a couple of Inspectors came over and talked to me about it.

I told the Inspectors what my plans were and how they were to follow the procedure until it was revised.

I believe then there was a meeting with building management, Mr. Tolson, and then after that there was also a couple of QC hands that talked to me about it.

- Q After the meeting?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Is it your understanding that subsequent to the meeting there were instances in which Craft continued to refuse to open the boxes?
- A. I don't think it really mattered. We put our UNSAT on our Deficiency List. There was no way they could have moved any farther than that. They had an UNSAT condition.
- No, but I'm trying to understand whether there continued to be a point of irritation or disagreement between the Craft and your QC Inspectors. So it is relevant for me to know if you remember whether subsequent to the meeting Craft continued to refuse to open the lighting termination boxes.
- A. I believe subsequent to the meeting they were not opening up the boxes, sir.
- And do you remember whether you had any information regarding whether words were exchanged between the Craft person and your QC Inspector when it was requested that the box be opened and the Craft refused?
 - A. (Pause.) (No response.)
- MR. DOWNEY: Assuming that there were such requests. I don't think there's any evidence to support

that. He might know whether there was such requests.

THE WITNESS: As I stated, my QC hands came to me with the problem of Craft not opening up the boxes on the memo, and this and that, and I guess it was due to Craft not opening up a box, but I cannot remember any specific craftsman's name being mentioned, or anything, or the QC hand.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

- Did your people say whether a dispute had arisen, or whether it was just a perfectly calm event that took place when these events occurred.
 - A. I don't remember a dispute.
- Q. Do you remember calling Dan Hicks for guidance about what to do after you learned that the .

 building management was not opening -- I'm sorry, that Craft was not opening the lighting inspection boxes, and you'd already had your meeting with Craft and building management?
 - A. I don't recall talking to him, no, sir.
- Now going back to our discussion about the meeting that you had with Mr. Tolson, where you indicated to him about the concerns that had been expressed to you by your QC people regarding the proposed change in the procedures. Did he ask you at that time to name the individuals who had been causing

- A. Not that I can recall, no, sir.
- Q. Do you remember at any time giving

 Mr. Tolson a list of any names of your QC Inspectors

 who you thought were raising concerns?
 - A. No, sir.
- Q Did Mr. Tolson ever ask you to give him a list of any names of your QC Inspectors to be transferred to another position or another building in the plant?
 - A No, sir, not that I can recall.
- Q. Did Mr. Tolson ever discuss with you any plans for transferring any individuals from, who were under your supervision to another place in the plant?
 - A. Yes, sir.
 - Q Can you recollect when that occurred?
- A. No, sir but I can recollect what the conversation was. And that was for all the area supervisors or building supervisors to come up with a man-loading chart as to when we were completing certain elevations, and this and that, on how many men we still needed at that point in time; come up with a schedule, more or less.
 - And did you come up with such a schedule?

- A. Yes, sir.
- And did you give that to Mr. Tolson?
- A. Yes, sir.
- On it any designation by you as to whether certain people would not be needed, and certain people would be needed to remain in the building?
 - A. All it was was a graph on how many men

 I had, what work was left, and it was numbers only, sir.
 - Q. So you didn't identify particular men as being -- Let me try it again.

You didn't put on the chart a particular person and say "This person's work is about to run out."

- A. No, sir.
- Q You treated your people as a group. You just said "We have this much work left, and we have this many people left."
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Do you know whether any one of your Leads
 made any effort to take from that list that you did and
 identify particular individuals who should be transferred?
 - A. Not to my knowledge.
- Q. Do you know whether any list was ever given to Mr. Tolson of individuals under your supervision

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No, sir.

who it was suggested should be transferred?

Q How did it happen -- Let me step back a second.

We have discussed a problem or a concern that your QC inspectors had at one time with this issue of whether you would inspect all of the lighting terminations; do you remember that discussion?

A. Yes.

Q Then we also discussed something about opening junction termination boxes. Is that the same issue and I have just been using different words of it, or is it two issues?

A. Same issue, I believe.

Q. So in other words, the junction termination boxes whose opening was in dispute was junction termination boxes for the lighting fixtures?

A. Yes, sir.

And the dispute had to do -- or the disagreement had to do with whether or not the boxes would be opened and thus allow an inspection of all these lighting terminations; is that what it was about?

A. Could you ask that again, please?

Q. The disagreement was or the misunderstanding or the dispute was over whether or not the

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junction boxes should be opened, which was the prerequisite to having an inspection of the lighting terminations?

MR. DOWNEY: If I may interject, I think the use of the words "junction box" is what is causing the witness some confusion.

JUDGE BLOCH: If the word "junction box" is confusing you, just explain.

THE WITNESS: Well, the question confused me. It's not actually the junction box.

I don't actually understand what he's getting -- which -- what concern is what I'm having a problem with.

MR. ROISMAN: Okay.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

Q. We discussed today a concern over whether all lighting fixtures were to be inspected or only some.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Wat that a separate concern from the issue of -- even assuming all lighting fixtures were to be terminated, whether you had to open the junction termination boxes to do those inspections?

A. It's the same.

Q. Well, for instance, was there anybody

who suggested, as you can remember, that the proper way to inspect the lighting terminations was simply to turn on the switch and see if the light went on; turn it off and see if it went off; and thus, never have to open the junction termination box?

- A. Not that I can recall, sir.
- about lighting fixture inspections included the whole thing, whether all of them should be inspected, and that, obviously, if they were all going to be inspected, they had to have the junction termination box covers removed so they could be inspected?
- A. My procedures stated that all terminations in lighting junction boxes would be inspected, sir.
- Q. And your understanding of that procedure was that the only way to do that was to take the cover off?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Okay. Now, can you tell me what events led up to your transfer from the Safeguards
 Unit 1 to the position that you held with the QES N-5
 Review Group?
- A. I believe the reason Gordon wanted me back in an ASME group was to take over the N-5 Program in ASME, which would require all of my time,

sir.

Q Did you request a transfer back to a position in the ASME Group?

A. No, sir, not until Gordon -- Gordon came to me about it.

Q Were you in any way unhappy with your job in the Safeguards Building as the supervisor of the QC electrical inspectors there?

A. Not really unhappy. It was becoming a little bit of a problem and requiring quite a bit more of my time, and I still had the ASME piping and component supports as well as N-5's in the Safeguards Building.

Q. What was it about it that was becoming a little bit of a problem?

A. That's what we've been discussing.

Q You mean, the issue of whether or not to inspect all of the lighting terminations?

A. Yes, sir.

Q Did anybody, other than Mr. Purdy, indicate to you that they thought you ought to transfer back to the full-time ASME functions?

A. No, sir.

MR. DOWNEY: Objection.

JUDGE BLOCH: Objection on what? I don't

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think there's a valid objection to that question. What could you be about to say?

MR. DOWNEY: I don't think that's a fair characterization of his testimony. He said that did oneone other than Mr. Purdy suggest that he ought to transfer back. That's not what his testimony was.

JUDGE BLOCH: Well, did anyone -- It's an obviously understood question, thought. Whether Mr. Purdy said it or not, the question is understandable.

MR. DOWNEY: But the answer is

BY MR. ROISMAN:

misleading.

Q. Did anybody suggest to you that you ought to transfer back to the ASME program?

A. No, sir.

Q Did you discuss your transfer back with Mr. Tolson?

A. Yes, sir.

Q Was that at his request or your request?

A. After I talked with Gordon about it and made my decision that I would come back to the ASME Group and take over the N-5 program, Gordon and I then went down to Mr. Tolson's office and informed

Mr. Tolson of what I was planning to do.

Q. As I understood your testimony a moment ago, you had some ASME functions that you were performing in addition to the non-ASME QC electrical functions that you were performing; is that right?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was this N-5 function going to be in addition to your other ASME functions?

A. No, sir. What we were going to do is

I was going to transfer completely out of a building

concept and take over doing all the N-5's for Unit 1

in common.

Q. Had you been doing some of the N-5's for Unit 1 prior to this time?

A. For the Safeguards Building, sir.

Q I see. All right.

So the N-5 work that you were doing in the Safeguards Building was now going to be expanded to include the N-5 work for all the buildings?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have reason to believe that the amount of work that you would be doing in the new position would be less than the total amount of work you were now having to do prior to the transfer?

A. No. It involves quite a bit more of

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I thought you told me that one of the reasons why
the transfer was appealing to you was that you were
finding that you didn't have time to do all of your
work, both the non-ASME and the ASME work?

A. I didn't say that I didn't have time to do all my work. I said more of my time was being spent in the non-ASME group.

Q. Well, why was that a problem?

A. Because I had two groups to take care of, sir.

Q Well, if more of your time was with one group than the other, that's only a problem if you weren't getting enough time with the group that was getting less of your time; isn't that true?

A. I don't really understand your question.

Q. Well, if you only needed -- if you were working a 12-hour day and you only needed to spend four of them on the ASME work and eight of them was being spent on the non-ASME work, it would be a true statement that you were spending more time on non-ASME than ASME.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. But it would not be a true statement that

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automatically that meant that you didn't have enough time to do your ASME work.

A. True.

Q. Are you testifying that while you were doing the non-ASME work you didn't have enough time to do your ASME work?

A. No, sir.

Q. Then I don't understand what the problem was. Why did you care --

A. If I was going to take over all of the N-5 program in Unit 1 in common, I would not be able to keep my duties in the non-ASME group.

Q. But why did you decide that you would rather do that than continue with your present position of doing the non-ASME and the ASME work?

A. That is where all my experience is, for one, and where I worked for se seven years is in the ASME program, sir.

Q. In your discussion with Mr. Tolson and Mr. Purdy about this proposed transfer, did you say anything about having communications problems in your work at the supervisor of the QC inspectors?

A. Communication problem with the QC?

Q. No, communication problem with building management or craft.

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I had already stated that I had discussed . A. with him that there was a communication problem.

I believe you told me that you had that discussion with Mr. Purdy in early December. You may remember --

> Yes. A.

-- your Counsel said it had nothing to do with these later events.

Yes, sir.

I am talking about at the time that you had met in, I take it, it was late February or early March, with Mr. Tolson and Mr. Purdy about the proposed transfer.

At that time did you indicate that you were having any communication problems?

I don't recall.

Did you indicate at that meeting that you were having any particular problem in your present job that would make you want to transfer?

The only thing I can remember about it is when Gordon offered me the position as taking over all the N-5's in Unit 1 in common, and I made my decision to take that position, is going to Mr. Tolson's office and informing him of that; and that was it.

> But you did not need to get his permission Q.

talking to Mr. Tolson about leaving the Safeguards Task Force, yes, sir.

Q. Are you aware of an event that has been referred to as the T-shirt incident?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you remember what day of the week that event took place?

A. I don't remember the day of the week.

I know it was the day after I transferred from the non-ASME task force.

Q. Would it refresh your memory if I indicated to you that in other testimony the day of it was Thursday?

Does that help you remember whether you were transferred on a Wednesday from your prior position?

MR. DOWNEY: We will stipulate that that was the true date, and he may assume that it was on Thursday for his testimony.

MR. ROISMAN: All right.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

Q. I would like to take you, if you will, to the Monday of that week.

MR. ROISMAN: As long as we are stipulating, I believe the record will show that date

was the 5th of March, a Monday.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

Q. Do you remember whether on that day any of your electrical inspectors wore a T-shirt with this nitpicker language on it?

A. I recall on two to three separate occasions one to two, maybe possibly three, QC electrical inspectors wearing that particular T-shirt.

Q. And you can't remember whether or not one of those days was that Monday of that week?

A. No, sir.

Q. When they wore them, did you say anything to them about it?

A. One of them walked through my office with a T-shirt on, and I noticed it and called him over to my desk and asked him what it was.

He said, "Oh, it's a joke that we came up with," and I told him I thought it was a little bit much.

Q. That was the extent of your conversation with him?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he say anything to you when you said that?

A. No, sir.

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- And were those signs in the same vein 0. as the nitpicker T-shirt? Were they job-related?
 - Sometimes, yes, sir.
- And were they sometimes either 0. uncomplimentary about themselves or uncomplimentary about some other group at the plant, in a joking way?
 - I guess you could say in a joking way.
- And did you ever say anything to them about signs that they had up?
 - Yes, sir. A.
 - What did you say?
- I believe there -- I can't remember the particular sign, or one or two signs or whatever, in the QC trailer, and I asked Wayne, I told him I thought that wasn't in good taste and to get them off the wall. It wasn't in good taste, I didn't feel.
 - And were they removed?
 - Immediately, yes, sir.

JUDGE JORDAN: You mentioned Wayne?

THE WITNESS: Wayne Whitehead.

JUDGE JORDAN: All right.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

Did Mr. Whitehead or Mr. Vore ever meet with you and discuss with you concerns that the QC inspectors were having with implementation of

procedures or changes in procedures or carrying out their functions in the Safeguards Building?

A. They have met with me on revising of 11.3-40.

Q. You mean "they," Mr. Whitehead and/or Mr. Vore?

A. I believe both of them.

Q. And did they at that time communicate to you any concerns that had been communicated to them by the QC inspectors about these proposed procedure changes?

A. I believe that was the context of the meeting is discussions that, "We are out there and we are doing this specific function, and I believe we need clarification in the procedure.

Mr. Bennetzen, can you -- looking at the time frame of, let's say, January 1984, until the time that you transferred, how would you describe the over-all morale of your organization in doing its work in the Safeguards Building?

By that, I mean would you consider that they had good morale and felt pretty good about how your group was doing, or not?

A. I would say it would be an average morale.

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Q And in your opinion, during that period of time did you think that there were any unusual or exceptional number of problems that they were having with the implementation of inspection procedure?

A. Just the 11.3-40 procedure that I can recall that we were having the discussions with and the problems on the finals in the rooms on 11.3-40.

Q. And with the exception of that, you didn't feel that there were any what you would consider unusual problems that your crews were having with the turning out of their job functions?

A. Not really, since we were new in the program and developing the program itself, I don't think it was any more unusual than -- you know, when you are just starting a new concept. everybody is in a learning stage and a development stage of it.

Did you feel that there was any more tension or -- well, let's try -- any more tension existing between the craft and building management on the one hand, and your QC inspectors on the other, than what you would consider normal?

- A. At one point in time I think there was.
- 0. When was that?
- A. When the 773 elevation problem came up and when -- after the memo when they quit dropping the

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lighting fixtures for inspection.

Q As I understand it, the procedural change which is announced as "coming" in that February 28th memorandum never actually occurred until after you had transferred; isn't that correct?

A. I guess so. I don't even know if it ever did occur, because I never went back to the procedure to look.

And thus would it be fair to say that in the last days of your being in the position in the Safeguards Building on these non-ASME items, that there was a more than normal amount of tension between craft and building management on the one hand, and the QC inspectors on the other?

- A. I guess you could say that.
- Did you at any time indicate to your QC inspectors that Mr. Tolson was putting a lot of pressure on you about their inspection and finding problems and that they had better be right if they found those problems or reported those problems?

A. I never recall ever making a statement out like that, sir.

Q. Was Mr. Tolson putting any pressure on you because your inspectors were finding a lot of problems in the Safeguards Building?

A. I don't feel so, that he was.

MR. ROISMAN: We have no further questions for Mr. Bennetzen at this time.

I wonder if I just might -- Since it always seems to be a matter of discussion, Mr. Jordan decided on several occasions to mention my law clerk's scheduling, that I had indicated I thought we would be done before lunch. It is 12:16.

MR. DOWNEY: We compliment Mr. Roisman for his accurate estimate of time.

MR. ROISMAN: Thank you, Mr. Downey. I accept that in the spirit in which it was offered.

MR. DOWNEY: It was offered as a compliment.

JUDGE BLOCH: That's enough.

MR. JORDAN: Mr. Chairman, may I make one point for the record, also.

I have no reason to believe that

Mr. Roisman has intentionally done it, but both during
this witness' testimony and Mr. Purdy's testimony of
the other day, there were several references to
"their Counsel," referring, I think, to Counsel for
the Applicants.

I think the record should be clear that, to my knowledge at least, Counsel for the Applicants

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is not representing any employee of Brown & Root who testifies in these proceedings.

JUDGE BLOCH: Thank you.

MR. DOWNEY: That is correct.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: Mr. Bennetzen, you have referred to Procedure 11.3-40. Is that the procedure dealing with the lighting terminations? THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: And I believe you've identified as the problem with regard to the procedures as opening of the junction boxes for the termination lighting; is that correct?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: I believe we have also heard mention of two possible instances of destructive examination, one of which dealt with some loose flex conduit.

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: Could you tell me what you mean by flex conduit, or is that a generally understood term?

THE WITNESS: I'll try to explain it to you. It's not like one solid piece of pipe. It's spiraled and flexes similar to like, say, a vacuum cleaner hose, say, okay?

sir.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: I think I understand.

Is this sometimes referred to as armor -- in referring to armored cable?

THE WITNESS: I'm not for sure, sir, it's referred to that.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: Are you familiar with what's referred to in the trade as BX cable?

THE WITNESS: No, sir.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: Sir, is there any flex conduit used on these lighting circuits that we are discussing now?

THE WITNESS: Not that I'm aware of,

JUDGE GROSSMAN: And so that loose connection on flex conduit really had no relationship to the problem of the post-construction lighting inspections?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

jUDGE GROSSMAN: Yes, meaning that
it had no relationship?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: There are problems that can occur or could be present with regard to junction box connections, even if the lighting itself works; isn't that correct, sir?

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THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: Could I go through a few that I think might be a problem, and see if you agree that that could be a problem even though the light shines or goes on?

BOARD EXAMINATION

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Q Of course, there's the problem, I think, that was already mentioned, in which there could be a loose connection, isn't that correct, sir?

A. Yes, sir.

BY JUDGE GROSSMAN:

Q. And that could result in a circuit box, in the circuit shorting out, is that a possibility?

A I would like to reflect that I am not an electrical Level 2 inspector or have that much knowledge in electrical application, sir.

Q. Well, you certainly have general knowledge.

A. Just general, sir.

And you would expect anyone basically in the construction trade to have general knowledge of electrical wiring, wouldn't you?

A. I guess you could make that assumption.

Q. Well, now if a connection was loose and a bare lead touched the box, let's say a hot lead, that would short the circuit out, wouldn't it?

A. I believe so.

Now, is it possible that you could have a connection with a neutral lead connected to a ground rather than another neutral lead and still

have the lighting work?

- A. I don't know. I couldn't answer that.
- Q. Is it possible that a ground connection could come loose from the box itself and the circuit operate when the switch is turned on, the light operate?
- A. I still -- I don't know. I don't have that much electrical knowledge to know if the ground was loose whether it would work or not.
- Q Do you know what the purpose of having the ground connected to the box is?
 - A. To ground the box, I believe, I guess.
- Q. And what would be the reason for that, do you know that?
 - A. I guess to complete the circuit.

 (Bench conference.)

BOARD EXAMINATION

BY JUDGE BLOCH:

- Mr. Bennetzen, in discussing your position on enforcing procedures until they're changed with respect to the lighting boxes, did you get the impression that your hands respected you for taking that position?
 - A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. Did you get the feeling that they really

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appreciated your backing them up?

A. Yes, sir, I believe I was even told that by several of them.

Q. When the QE engineer was first assigned to your group, did you explain to the hands what his purpose was in being with you all the time?

A. I don't believe I called a total meeting with all of the QC, I believe I had the discussion with Stan Vore, my lead.

Q. Did you ask Mr. Vore to explain to the hands what the engineer was going to be there for?

A. I believe so, yes, sir.

Q And what did you tell him?

A. I told him that exactly what he was there for was to help us in an expedient dispositioning of the nonconformances and in problems that were coming up with the intents of the procedures and this and that.

Q. Was the decision about whether or not to go to the engineer entirely up to each hand, or was there some guideline as to when they would go to the engineer?

A. I believe I left it up to the lead and the QC and I didn't state anything in particular about it.

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difference made to your hands by Mr. Vore at your JUDGE BLOCH: Does someone have available the list of names that Mr. Check made?

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I believe that's all of them. JUDGE BLOCH: Thank you. Dr. Jordan, do you have some questions?

BOARD EXAMINATION

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BY	. I I I I (a P.	JORDAN

Q Just a matter of clarification, and you may not know the answers, but if you do, fine.

And I'm trying to get at what the job of the quality engineer is, and how he was able to help you.

Now, if you have an UNSAT on an IR, you say the normal procedure is that to go through you and then up through your management, back down through engineering, and it's up to engineering then to propose a way of removing the UNSAT. Is that correct?

- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Now, in that chain there's the quality engineer, who holds a position such as the one that you had in your building, does he have the power to remove the UNSAT, to propose an answer that will remove the UNSAT?
 - A. Is this in the context such as an NCR?
- Q. No. I was thinking first of all in connection with an IR, with an UNSAT on an IR.
- A. Yes, sir, I believe a quality engineer could show on the inspection report itself what the procedural requirements are, clarify what the

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procedural requirements are and state that the IR is not actually an UNSAT and sign and date it.

Q. And, for example, if he had an UNSAT on a junction box cover that was not removed, would he be able to remove that UNSAT?

A. With proper justification, I believe so, sir,

Q. Well, one way of removing would be to direct the craft to remove the cover.

> Yes, sir. A.

And are there other ways that he could remove the UNSAT? This is prior to the change in procedures.

A. Ail I could state is if he had the proper justification, in other words, saying that it was really not in the procedure, or whatever.

Q. I see. So far as your understanding, is that he does have the ability to interpret procedures and if he does then that's the end of it, there's no reason for unhappiness on anybody's part that he's done it.

A. As long as he justifies himself on the document, sir.

> Yes. Okay. All right. Now, can he do the same for an NCR?

A. Yes, sir.

Q And so therefore that's why having him there, the man that would be doing it in the shade anyhow, would short-circuit this loop?

A. Yes, sir.

JUDGE JORDAN: Okay. Thank you.

JUDGE BLOCH: The Chairman seeks the assistance of the parties in being informed about whether Mr. Bennetzen has already testified about what happened at the meeting he apparently was at in the Stanford incident.

Has his testimony covered that?

MR. ROISMAN: I don't think so,

Mr. Chairman.

MR. DOWNEY: I do not believe that was part of Mr. Bennetzen's prefiled testimony, which is the only testimony given before today.

believe that that would be helpful to the record.

If the parties -- if the Intervenors tell me that that's not at all necessary, I wouldn't do it.

MR. ROISMAN: We did not know that Mr. Bennetzen was at the meeting until the testimony last night.

JUDGE BLOCH: That was the first that

I was --

MR. ROISMAN: That was our first knowledge of it.

JUDGE BLOCH: Would you like to conduct that examination?

MR. DOWNEY: We would object to such an examination.

JUDGE BLOCH: There is a conflict as to what happened in that incident and the credibility of several people is at stake.

Mr. Bennetzen was there and it seems to me we should get his version of what happened.

MR. ROISMAN: I think to reduce any danger of Mr. Downey's conflict that if the Board would ask the question I think that would clearly remove any question.

JUDGE BLOCH: Mr. Bennetzen, do you remember being present at a meeting --

MR. DOWNEY: Your Honor, I would at least object until I've had -- both his personal counsel and counsel for the Applicants have had time to discuss with Mr. Bennetzen his recollection, to put this in context.

It comes completely out of the blue.

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It was not a subject matter about which he testified.

It was not a subject matter identified by the Board when it called Mr. Bennetzen for the purpose of inquiring about the T-shirt incident.

I think it's perfectly appropriate and we request an opportunity to consult with him about the matter.

JUDGE BLOCH: I'm just asking his recollections as an eyewitness of what he saw.

And if you have any questions about whether you remember it clearly, we'd expect you to tell us that and just to tell us the truth.

BOARD EXAMINATION

BY JUDGE BLOCH:

Do you remember being present at an incident in which there was some discussion made about whether Jack Stanford had properly lined through a date on an inspection report?

A. Yes, sir.

Q Could you tell me what it is you recollect about that meeting; first of all, who was present?

A. The people in attendance at the meeting was Terry Methaney, Bob Sievers, me, and Robbie Duncan.

	Q.	And	who	ran	the	meeting?	Was	there
one	person	running	it	?				

- A. Bob Sievers, sir.
- Q. And did he also start the meeting?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. What was it that he asked the meeting to consider?

A. I got in on the tail end of it. I was out in the task force and came back up the hill and Terry had gotten with me, my lead, and stated that Jack had some type of problem on a buy-off on a weld to a valve out on the AF system out in the field and that I needed to go to the office with him -- to Bob's office with him because we were going to discuss it.

Q Okay. So when you walked in, what did you see happening?

A. All I can recollect is they had the NCR in hand and Bob was asking Terry what all he had researched out about the particular incident.

Q Okay. And what was the incident Terry gave?

- A. I don't recall.
- Q. Do you recall whether it was a long response or a short response?

MR. TREBY: Well, maybe the more appropriate question is how much redirect Applicants have. If Applicants have very, very little, then it may be that everything can be done --

MR. DOWNEY: One question.

JUDGE BLOCH: All right. May I ask if this is very important to the witness and to his counsel that we continue now and wait for lunch?

MR. JORDAN: No.

JUDGE BLOCK: All right. Then let's

recess.

(Whereupon, at 12:40 p.m. a recess was taken until 1:40 p.m., the same day.)

1:40 P.M.

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JUDGE BLOCH: The hearing will come to

order.

Mr. Roisman, cross, recross.

MR. ROISMAN: Mr. Chairman, before we 6

AFTERNOON SESSION

get that, I have a very --7

> JUDGE BLOCH: I'm sorry, you wouldn't be next though. I called on you wrong.

MR. ROISMAN: No, but before we do any of that, I have a rather grave matter I've like to raise with the Board.

Sitting behind me are two gentlemen who we asked to come here today to help us so we would better understand the Post-Construction Verification Task Force incident. One is Mr. Ronald Jones, and he's the gentleman in the blue shirt, and the other one is Mr. Gerald Pryor.

Just before the lunch break at about 12:14 Mr. Purdy handed a piece of paper to Ms. Dobie Hadley, this is the piece of paper, and said to her something to the effect that "Mr. Jones dropped this."

Ms. Hadley held on to it. The hearing broke. She gave it to Mr. Jones. He opened it,

and what the piece of paper is is a portion of a transcript of his high school attendance at a high school.

at the time that Mr. Jones was employed at this company there was a question raised about whether he in fact had a high school diploma, and we have through discovery from the Applicant on various people who might be involved with allegations of intimidation, the record of what the Applicant gave us, and included in it is a copy of that same document, although not a legible copy.

This appears to be an original of the ordered transcript, although itself is not an original of the transcript.

I believe that there is very little question but that this document was brought into this room by a representative of the Applicant for the sole purpose of having it given to Mr. Jones as a way of telling him that if he should decide to go on the witness stand that this issue involving his attendance in high school or whether he had made a misstatement on his application to the company would be raised. There is no other explanation for it.

And I believe that this is a blatant attempt to intimidate this individual from

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deciding to be a witness. I have no idea who the persons were who may have instigated this. I know only what I have told you, that Mr. Purdy gave it to Ms. Hadley and said that Mr. Jones dropped it.

Incidentally, Mr. Jones, of course, indicated he didn't bring it, nor would he have had any reason to bring with him a partial transcript.

This transcript, by the way, was ordered, according to the date on it, on 5/3/84.

I would like to propose that the Board at this point temporarily adjourn this hearing, and call to the witness stand and put under oath the people involved to see if in fact these events have transpired and how it happened that this document was given through Ms. Hadley by Mr. Purdy to Mr. Jones.

MR. DOWNEY: I consider those charges outrageous.

MR. ROISMAN: Oh, I do, too.

MR. DOWNEY: Mr. Purdy -- I consider Mr. Roisman's speculation and characterization on something outrageous.

JUDGE BLOCH: Okay. Then let's clear it up. We'll call Mr. Purdy as a witness.

MR. DOWNEY: That's fine with me.

JUDGE BLOCH: Mr. Bennetzen, you are

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               temporarily excused. We are not adjourning the hearing,
               however. We are just changing the witnesses.
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                                           (The witness was temporarily
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                                           excused.)
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                              JUDGE BLOCH: Mr. Purdy, welcome back.
               Mr. Purdy, you were here and heard the allegations, I'm
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               sure.
                              MR. PURDY: Thank you, I think.
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                             MR. JORDAN: Judge Bloch.
                              JUDGE BLOCH: Yes.
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                              MR. JORDAN: I'm sorry to interrupt,
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               but as Mr. Purdy's personal counsel, before he submits
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               to any examination I would like to assure myself that
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               he has no matter that he wishes to discuss with me
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               before that time. May I have just a moment with him,
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               please.
                              JUDGE BLOCH: Mr. Roisman, how do you
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               feel about that?
                              MR. ROISMAN: I think that's perfectly
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               appropriate.
                              MR. JORDAN: Okay. Thank you.
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                               JUDGE BLOCH: We will take a brief
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               recess.
                                           (A short recess was taken.)
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                              JUDGE BLOCH: Back on the record.
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MR. JORDAN: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Purdy has no objection to appearing at this time and is ready to proceed. Thank you for the moment.

JUDGE BLOCH: Mr. Purdy, I advise you that you continue to be under oath.

Mr. Roisman, would you like to

MR. ROISMAN: Certainly.

Whereupon,

GORDON PURDY

resumed the stand as a witness and, having been previously duly sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, testified upon his oath further as follows:

CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. ROISMAN:

Q Mr. Purdy, I'm going to ask you to take a look at a document that has a seal on it, on the exterior, Fort Worth Independent School District Official Transcript, Ralph Waller by M. C., and dated

And inside appears to be a rather poor reproduction of something entitled "Permanent High School Record, Fort Worth Public Schools."

Have you ever seen that document before?

A. It couldn't have been much more than a couple of minutes before I handed it to Ms. Hadley.

MR. ROISMAN: That's all I have.

JUDGE BLOCH: And based on that should

we continue?

MR. ROISMAN: I'd like to get Mr.

Davidson on.

MR. DOWNEY: Absolutely not. Not without a subpoena, and I'll appeal.

MR. ROISMAN: I'd like to know how it was that Mr. Davidson seemed to know, without a moment's hesitation, who it was.

Mr. Chairman, I don't think there is any question that this document was ordered on the 3rd of May 1984, and I have here a copy of what was produced in discovery from the Applicant of their records, personal records on people who had a harassment and intimidation allegations, and included within that is the identical document, except a xerox copy thereof.

obviously, -- All right.Ms. Garde says she can find it from the file. Obviously, we did not have access to the Applicant's personnel records to take this original out. So it was brought into this room. It was brought into this room by somebody from

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be excused?

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Now, I notice that Mr. Methaney and Mr. Duncan arrived here shortly before noon, and that some hour to an hour and a half after Mr. Jones arrived in the room. I have no idea of whether the Applicant at that point, or some person from the Applicant, or some person related to the Applicant, called back to the site and said, "Let's get the Ron Jones file up here," or whatever it was.

But, in any event, here it is. And, by the way, Mr. Chairman, I'd like to show the Board, this is the copy which was produced to us in discovery of the document Mr. Purdy has just identified. There's a seal on the outside.

MR. JORDAN: Mr. Chairman, may Mr. Purdy

JUDGE BLOCH: He can wait for just a second. I don't think he's inconvenienced by sitting there rather than elsewhere.

MR. ROISMAN: And that's the one that was handed to Ms. Hadley.

JUDGE BLOCH: What's the point of looking at these two copies?

MR. ROISMAN: To indicate that it is clear that the origin of this document, in other words,

where one would find the original of this ordered transcript must be in the Applicant's file since that is a xerox of what the Applicant gave to us in discovery back in probably June.

JUDGE BLOCH: I guess my problem is that the most I could conceive of doing for you would be to authorize further discovery on this matter. It seems to me to use the hearing to find out what happened is not usually what we would try to do.

MR. ROISMAN: My concern is that I believe this represents, given the history of what Mr. - Excuse me. Given the history of what Mr. Jones' personnel record discloses that the occurrence that this document should show up in the hearing room this morning, some hour and a half after Mr. Jones walks in the room and sits down behind Intervenor's table is more than mere coincidence, and there is a need to have an inquiry into how it got into the room.

JUDGE BLOCH: Let's see the original again, because I can't read the copy.

MR. DOWNEY: I want to respond to

Mr. Roisman's charges. I think what he has done here

today is outrageous grandstand, of no substance whatso
ever. And to inquire into this is wholly inappropriate.

There is no indication that Mr.

Jones or some other person didn't bring this document into the room. Mr. Purdy says how he produced it. And to speculate about the matter as Mr. Roisman put forth is an outrageous assault on the Applicant and its counsel.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: Well, I think you ought to be a little more precise, Mr. Downey. Mr. Roisman has made a showing of why Applicant or Applicant's counsel might be involved in this, in that he indicates that it is obviously, to him anyway, the original of a document that Applicant produced for Intervenor. And so he has made at least a prima facie showing that this was a document that was in the possession of Applicant or Applicant's counsel.

Now, if you have something further to illuminate us with with regard to how the document came to be here in the hearing room, we would certainly welcome it.

MR. DOWNEY: I have no idea. And the fact is neither does Mr. Roisman. And he's made a series of allegations based on some speculation how he thinks it got here and why it was brought.

JUDGE BLOCH: Is there anyone -
MR. DOWNEY: And I can say as counsel for

Applicant, no one from our litigation team had any

knowledge that Mr. Jones would be here. In fact, I wrote Mr. Tolson a note right before the lunch break to ask who these gentlemen were. No one here even knew who they were.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: I don't think Mr.
Roisman indicated that anyone knew that Mr. Jones would be here.

after Mr. Jones had been here for an hour and a half that these, this chain of events began occurring. So why don't we be precise in our language here as to what is being stated.

MR. DOWNEY: Yes, I am being precise,
I think, Judge Grossman. I'm absolutely incensed by
what Mr. Roisman has accused the Applicant and his
counsel of doing, based on the fact that some document
was handed to Billie Hadley by Gordon Purdy, who has
testified that he found it on the floor.

JUDGE BLOCH: Is there anyone in the room with knowledge of how this document got into the room?

(No response.)

JUDGE BLOCH: No one indicated a knowledge in response to the Chairman's question.

MR. ROISMAN: Mr. Chairman, maybe the

excused.

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question should be: Was anybody who came into the room asked to bring any files from the site this morning? JUDGE BLOCH: Did anyone in the room bring in files from the site this morning? MR. DOWNEY: To my knowledge, no one in the room was at the site this morning.

(No response.)

JUDGE BLOCH: I see no indication that

anyone brought files from the site this morning, either. I don't know how to pursue it any further. I understand the extent of your irritation, but it seems to me that the only explanation we have on the record is Mr. Purdy's, which is a possible explanation. I don't know where the document came from. If you have specific discovery requests to file about this, we could imagine granting discovery requests. MR. ROISMAN: Fine. We would like leave to do that, and we will do it as soon as we return to

Washington next Monday. JUDGE BLOCH: Mr. Purdy, you may be

(The witness was excused.)

MR. DOWNEY: I want the record to reflect that we will oppose any discovery on this matter. I think it's -- Again, I want to repeat, I think it's

outrageous speculation and a personal attack leveled by Mr. Roisman at counsel for the Applicant, and the Applicants' witnesses, and I resent it very deeply.

JUDGE BLOCH: Well, we will not grant the motion until you have a chance to respond. And the Staff, as well.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: Does the Staff have a position on this at the moment?

MR. TREBY: The only facts that the Staff has are those that have just been put forth before the Board now.

We have drawn no conclusions from those facts.

JUDGE BLOCH: And if Applicants' counsel does learn how this material got apparently from their files to the floor of the room, we would appreciate a representation of counsel about that.

MR. DOWNEY: I'll be glad to provide that,

Judge Bloch, but I think there is an assumption implictly
in your question that is not justified by the facts, and
that is that this document came from our files.

The fact that we may also have a copy of it is absolutely no indication that this piece of paper came from our file. I don't even know that we have a copy of it.

(Bench Conference.)

JUDGE BLOCH: Mr. Bennetzen, we'd appreciate you rejoining us.

MR. ROISMAN: Mr. Chairman, just one last thing. If it will assist in the ultimate resolution of this matter, which I have no question it's going to be ultimately resolved, I would have Mr. Jones to get on the witness stand to answer the one question, "Did he bring this document in the room," while he's physically here put him under oath, and he'll tell you what he has to say about that.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: Before we go any further, where is the document that was the subject of this -- not the copy of Intervenor's, but the original document?

MR. ROISMAN: This is the original.

Would you like to put it in the possession of the Board?

JUDGE GROSSMAN: Perhaps --

MR. ROISMAN: I don't know how the reporter can bind it, because she can only one copy can have the original, but I'm perfectly willing to have the original put in some safe place.

MR. DOWNEY: I think it should be turned over to the Board.

MR. ROISMAN: All right.

JUDGE BLOCH: We'll accept custody of the

document.

MR. ROISMAN: Let the record reflect that I'm giving the Chairman a copy of the document which Mr. Purdy previously identified while he was briefly on the witness stand.

(Counsel hands document to the Board.)

MR. DOWNEY: I also would like to have, if I could request, that Mr. Roisman state with precision what his objection was. What was upsetting about this document?

JUDGE BLOCH: I'm sorry. I think that would be diminuous at this point. I understand what his statement was. I understand you are all upset about why this statement was made, but he is concerned that it was an attempt to intimidate a possible witness.

MR. DOWNEY: Somebody who has not been called as a witness by any party?

JUDGE BLOCH: That was his stated concern.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: Mr. Downey, I wouldn't take this quite as personally as you appear to, because I don't believe Mr. Roisman has fixed any blame as to whether his charges went to counsel or to anyone working for Applicant.

As a matter of fact, I believe the

main thrust of what he said had to do with employees of Applicant, and so I think it would be again imprecise to feel as though the charges were directed against you personally, or your fellow, or your colleagues.

MR. DOWNEY: Or my client. I take it equally personally when it is leveled at my client.

And if I may now ask leave of the Board to say why I am so upset about this, I'll cite one and only one example of many that I could cite to the Board.

It happens to be because it was the subject matter of the telephone calls and conferences I've had with Ms. Garde today.

Early in this proceeding, before

I ever made an appearance before this Board, Mr. Roisman appeared at a pre-hearing conference and leveled an allegation at me personally for improperly conducting a settlement negotiations in the 210 case involving Billie Orr. I didn't respond to that allegation then, because I gave Mr. Roisman the benefit of the doubt.

He didn't know me. He wasn't at the settlement discussion, and I assumed that it was an honest mistake.

And to refresh the Board's recollection he said that during that settlement discussion I attempted to intimidate Ms. Orr. The facts of the matter, Your Honor, is that settlement discussion

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was conducted outside Ms. Orr's hearing, with her personal counsel, in an effort to avoid bringing before the Department of Labor and ultimately this Board the fact that she had used, unlawfully used narcotics, and that was the basis for her termination.

I didn't seek to embarass her. I sought to protect that fact from the record. I conducted that settlement discussion in private, and ultimately withdrew the charge, the 210 charge. Notwithstanding the fact that we went at great lengths to keep it out of the public record, Mr. Roisman felt compelled to come before this Board the next day, based on representation of someone of a meeting where he wasn't present and level charges against me personally. I was outraged by that. And I'm mad now. I'm still mad about it.

And this is the second instance, and I could cite you ten or fifteen more in the last six months.

JUDGE BLOCH: I guess my observation is that when counsel get mad we have to have other counsel speak, and we wind up not conducting the hearing very well.

Mr. Roisman, do you want to respond

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MR. ROISMAN: I see no benefit to doing that, Mr. Chairman. I just want to renew my offer to have Mr. Jones answer that one question while he is here, under oath, as to whether he brought this document into the room today, or whether he has seen it before, even.

at this point for taking that testimony, since we have no reason to believe the way the document got into the room at this point was something that was the responsibility of Applicants or their employees. We just don't know how that document got in the room right now. So that calling your witness would not establish much.

Now, if we subsequently learn something about how it got in the room, and there's something to do, then the testimony won't take very long.

It's Staff's cross-examination

of Mr. Benetzen.

1	Whereupon,
2	GREG BENNETZEN
3	was recalled as a witness and, having been previously
4	duly sworn, was examined and testified further as
5	follows:
6	CROSS-EXAMINATION
7	BY MR. TREBY:
8	Q Mr. Bennetzen, you indicated that you
9	were a part of the safeguards building task force.
10	A. Yes, sir.
11	Q. Could you tell us what constitutes
12	that task force? Is it all the people who are
13	working in that building, or is it a subgroup of all
14	the people working that building?
15	A. It's all the people working in the
16	building, construction, engineer, as well as QA/QC.
17	Q. And is that the
18	JUDGE BLOCH: Is something bad happening
19	in the room to make people leave the room?
20	(Laughter.)
21	MR. DOWNEY: I'd like for Mr. Treby to
22	repeat that last question.
23	MR. TREBY: I don't think I had stated
24	the question.
25	BY MR. TREBY:
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- And does that indicate that that is the 0. only place that they are working if they're on that task force?
 - Yes, sir, in each building.
- And is that a process that the Applicant is now using for completion of its buildings, setting up a task force for each building?
 - Yes, sir.
- Does this task force have a head of it, someone who is in charge of the task force?
- Building management is -- were the main coordinators in each particular building. There was building management for the safeguard building, as well as containment and auxiliary buildings.
- We've had discussion during your testimony of a procedure which were used by the QC electrical inspectors for conduting their inspection of electrical equipment.
 - Yes, sir.
- Is the correct designation of that procedure QI-QP-11.3-40?
 - Yes, sir. A.
- And so every time that you testified as to Procedure 11.3-40, that was the procedure that you were talking about?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And does that procedure set forth instructions as to how the QC inspector is to do his inspection?

A. For post-verification inspection, yes, sir.

Q. And to what detail does it go in giving him guidance as to how to do his inspection?

A. It gives him the acceptance criteria, or inspection criteria for the particular components, the raceways and cabinets and this and that for the final inspection.

And by criteria, it tells him what he should look for, such as free of debris, or something to that effect?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does it tell him how to do -- how to look at that raceway to see whether it's free of debris, or just what he's to look for?

A. What he is to look for, sir.

Q. And with regard to looking at the termination of lighting fixtures, would it provide any guidance as to how the QC inspector should look at those terminations or just what he's to look for?

MR. JORDAN: Mr. Chairman, may I remind

12-4 the witness that if he feels the need to review the 1 2 document he may request a copy. 3 JUDGE BLOCH: Certainly, Counsel. 4 THE WITNESS: I would like to request 5 a copy of it to be able to answer you correctly. MR. TREBY: I have the transcript of 6 7 Septemger 14th, 1984, and at Transcript Page 16499 there is a copy of this procedure bound in. 9 It is designated as Revision 15, with 10 an issue date of February 13th, 1984, and I'll provide a copy of that to the witness. 11 MR. ROISMAN: With leave of his counsel 12 13 I'll give him our copy of that transcript. MR. DOWNEY: That's fine. 14 (Long pause.) 15 MR. JORDAN: Mr. Bennetzen, are you 16 ready to answer? 17 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. 18 JUDGE BLOCH: Well, first, do you know 19 if you have the right revision? 20 THE WITNESS: I don't know what the 21 22 current revision is as of today. 23 JUDGE BLOCH: Is this the one that's 24 applicable to the period of your questioning, 25 Mr. Treby? Issued February 13th, 1984.

MR. TREBY: I believe that is the one 12-5 1 that would be applicable. 2 I believe following this one in the 3 transcript is one that was issued sometime in March, 4 which would have been after the period that 5 Mr. Bennetzen was at the site, or at that particular 7 position. JUDGE BLOCH: Would you proceed. 9 witness says he's ready. MR. TREBY: All right. 10 BY MR. TREBY: 11 Q. Can you identify which section you 12 think would be applicable to the lighting terminals? 13 Raceway inspections, in 3.1.1 of the 14 procedure. 15 Q. And does that section provide guidance 16 as to what is to be looked for? 17 Yes, sir, in that paragraph. 18 Does it provide any guidance as to how 19 the inspection itself should be done? 20 A. No, sir. I believe that's received in 21 the training of the QC inspector. 22 And do you know whether in that training 23 is there any instructions given as to how one does 24 look at lighting terminals? 25

A. I wouldn't know. I'm not a Level 2 or a Level 1 electrical inspector, sir, and never been through their training.

Q. You testified earlier this morning that in order to inspect whether a lighting terminal was loose or not one might have to jiggle it to determine whether it was secure or not.

A. Yes, sir.

Q Do you know if there's any acceptable way or standard as to how one goes about doing that jiggling?

A. No, sir.

Q. That's just left to the experience of the QC inspector?

A. I guess so, unless they receive that in their training, which I'm not aware of.

Q. But you're not aware of any instruction that one should give it a slight pull or a hard pull or anything like that?

A. No, sir.

JUDGE BLOCH: When you're done with the procedure, I do have a question.

MR. TREBY: I think I am finished with the procedure.

JUDGE BLOCH: Mr. Bennetzen, I noticed

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in Section 3.0 of the procedure it calls for a craft to accompany post-construction inspection walk-down.

Does this in any way affect the discussion we had earlier about whether about whether a craft might take the cover off of some electrical equipment and leave and have the QC inspector look at it without anyone else being there?

THE WITNESS: No, sir.

JUDGE BLOCH: Why is that?

THE WITNESS: It says to have a craft accompany post-construction inspection walk-down.

As I stated earlier, the craft would be in there and open up a box. You're in a room that, say, has 20 junction boxes. They would open up a box for QC. QC would be inspecting that and, say, the man walked over to the next box while QC was inspecting that and was opening up another box.

JUDGE BLOCH: Okay. So you do not interpret this to require that the craft stays with, that is, accompanies the inspector at all times?

THE WITNESS: No, sir.

BY MR. TREBY:

Q But it is possible that a craft person would be there at the same time that the QC inspector was looking at that particular junction box, is that

correct?

A. To my knowledge, I believe there was always a craftsman in the area of the inspection while it was taking place.

And he would be able to observe how the QC inspector was looking at that particular termination and whether he was pulling on the wire or not?

A. I believe so, yes, sir.

Q. Are you aware of any comments made to you through the craft management where they were saying that they had observed some QC inspector pulling on these wires improperly?

A. The only time was down on 773 elevation, the two that the craft foreman showed me and Mr. Tolson and quality engineering.

Q. But as I understood it, that was a -- some examples he showed of loose wires.

A. Those were some examples that he showed saying that there was destructive testing taking place, sir.

Q. By the way, you used the term destructive testing. Is that -- what do you mean by destructive testing?

Well, destructive testing, my definition

Are you aware of the fact that the term destructive testing may be a term of art of QC I don't quite understand you, sir. Well, let me ask you a leading question. Have you ever heard of a term destructive testing to mean testing something until it fails so that you could determine at what point it is that the piece of equipment does fail at? Intentionally testing it Yes, sir, such as tensile testing is a All right. And that is -- and that term destructive testing has that special meaning? That's not the kind of destructive testing that we are talking about in this proceeding? There's no instructions that you know of to pull or lighting terminals until they fail? JUDGE BLOCH: There was a question

you had been shown loose wires, plural, as I under-12-10 stand your testimony you were shown a loose wire as 2 a destructive evaluation even, am I right, it was 3 only one wire? 4 THE WITNESS: It was two wires. A 5 termination is two wires together, sir. 6 JUDGE BLOCH: Oh, I see. And the two 7 wires were separate from one another and they should 8 have been together? 9 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. 10 BY MR. TREBY: 11 I recall your testimony about what you 12 were shown at that elevation. 13 My question went to, did you ever have 14 any craft foreman come over to you and indicate that 15 he had some dispute between a craft person and a QC 16 person as to how firmly the QC person was jiggling 17 wires? 18 Not until that day on 773, sir. 19 Any other instances after that date? 20 No, sir. 21 MR. TREBY: I have no further questions. 22 JUDGE GROSSMAN: I'm not sure, I believe 23

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you've answered this on a number of occasions, but now that we've reopened this, am I correct in recalling 12-11

you.

that your testimony as to the controversy between craft and the QC inspectors was with regard to whether the box ought to be opened for inspection and that was what the problem with the procedure was and not as to how the tests were being conducted?

THE WITNESS: No, sir, that's two different, separate issues altogether.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: But with regard to the procedure itself --

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: -- there was nothing in controversy about how the inspection was being -- the inspections were being conducted, was there, other than whether the boxes ought to be inspected?

THE WITNESS: I don't quite understand

JUDGE GROSSMAN: Well, okay, let me rephrase it, then.

You did indicate, did you not, that there was some controversy as to the existing procedure.

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: And that controversy, as I understood it, and maybe I'm wrong, was whether QC inspectors should be inspecting the boxes, that is,

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removing -- having the covers removed and inspecting all of the junction boxes for the wiring.

THE WITNESS: No, what the problem was, was whether QC should be inspecting inside those boxes the Class IE lighting terminations, sir.

Tudge GROSSMAN: Right. The point I'm trying to get at now was -- is, was the controversy only restricted to whether the inspection ought to be performed or was there any controversy as to how the inspection was being performed, in other words, pulling wires loose or anything else?

THE WITNESS: Well, thers's two issues.

One wqs whether they should have been inspected and
the other time was on 773 elevation the way they were
being inspected.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: Okay. That's fine.

I'm accepting that, but that is the one instance in which you have a controversy as to how the inspection was being performed, that 773 elevation?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: But every other controversy, or the other existing controversy was only with regard to whether that inspection need be performed at all?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: And that particular 12-13 matter is squarely covered in the existing procedure, 2 is that correct? THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. (Bench conference.) 5 JUDGE BLOCH: Mr. Downey. MR. DOWNEY: Two questions. JUDGE BLOCH: Really? MR. DOWNEY: I promise. REDIRECT EXAMINATION 10 BY MR. DOWNEY: 11 Mr. Bennetzen, does the quality engineer 12 work for the engineering department or the quality 13 assurance department? 14 Quality assurance department. 15 At any time while you were employed in 16 the safeguards building did you see more than two 17 inspectors on any given day wearing the nit-picking 18 T-shirts? 19 No more than two to three, no, sir. 20 MR. DOWNEY: Three questions. 21 BY MR. DOWNEY: Mr. Bennetzen, had more than two or 23 three inspectors -- or had a large number of inspectors wore them on a particular day, would you 25

have known that?

A. Yes, sir, I would.

MR. DOWNEY: No more questions.

(Bench conference.)

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JUDGE BLOCH: Mr. Roisman, redirect 3-1 1 based on new matters -- I mean recross? 2 MR. ROISMAN: No, Mr. Chairman. 3 JUDGE BLOCH: I infer that the witness may be excused. 5 Mr. Bennetzen, thank you very much 6 for being with us. 7 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 8 (The witness was excused.) 9 JUDGE BLOCH: Mr. Davidson, the next 10 witness. I'm sorry, Mr. Downey. 11 I was pleased by the sign that Counsel 12 could still cooperate besides harsh matters between 13 them, and I hope that will continue. 14 MR. DOWNEY: Applicant is presenting 15 David Chapman at the request of the Board. 16 Whereupon, 17 DAVID CHAPMAN 18 was recalled as a witness and, having been previously 19 duly sworn to testify the truth, the whole truth and 20 nothing but the truth, testified on his oath as 21 follows: 22 JUDGE BLOCH: Mr. Chapman, welcome. 23 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 24 JUDGE BLOCH: You have given evidence

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us.

under oath, as I understand it, in this proceeding already. You were sworn by a reporter.

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

JUDGE BLOCH: You continue to be under oath and your testimony is subject to possible penalty for perjury.

Welcome. We are happy to have you with

BOARD EXAMINATION

BY JUDGE BLOCH:

Q. Mr. Chapman, do you recall having a conversation with Mr. Tolson and attorneys for the company on the Wednesday just before what has come to be known at the T-shirt incident in this proceeding?

A. Judge Bloch, are you referring to the day of the T-shirt incident or --

Q. No, the day before, in late afternoon.

A. I may have. I don't recall any specific conversation having taken place at that time, but I may have.

Q Would it help you to recall it if I state that Mr. Tolson said he had called the lawyers first himself that afternoon, and then arranged to have you in on the call?

MR. DOWNEY: Your Honor, I don't believe

my mind.

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that's a correct characterization of Mr. Tolson's testimony.

JUDGE BLOCH: Could you clarify that for

MR. DOWNEY: If I may consult with Mr. Tolson just one moment, please.

(Pause in proceedings.)

JUDGE BLOCH: Well, first, I would like to know from the witness if that spurs anything in his memory, that Mr. Tolson called you with lawyers already on the telephone?

THE WITNESS: We had so many conversations, Judge Bloch, during that time frame, as well as any other time frame that Mr. Tolson was working for me.

We had had some discussions, he and I had, relative to what's been referred to as the desctructive examination matter that came up; and, of course. we had conversations the next day relative to the T-shirt incident. With a little -- BY JUDGE BLOCH:

Q. This matter -- I'm sorry. Please continue.

A. With a little more refreshing, I perhaps could recall the conversation, but I don't recall a specific one right now.

time frame that I had with Mr. Tolson because the work

was winding down. We were going to have to transfer some people out of Unit 1 into Unit 2.

Q. Was there any discussion on that afternoon with Mr. Tolson about how the transferred personnel were going to be selected?

A. I don't recall any specific conversations about how individuals were going to be selected.

Q. Okay, and that went beyond that just that afternoon. You don't recall any discussion about how people would be selected?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you recall ever getting angry at Mr. Tolson for having lawyers on the phone before he called you?

A. I don't think "angry" would be the way to characterize it.

I naturally prefer that he contact me first and then we get in touch with the lawyers, but I can understand if he couldn't contact me at the time.

I may have said something to him about it. I don't recall it as having been a very big issue.

Q. Do you recall the content of a call in which that happened; that is, that you made it

The context of possible job transfers. I'm sorry. I'm just drawing a blank as far as names of individuals in relation to the I remember talking to Mr. Tolson about I don't recall ever having been given Q. It's my recollection of his testimony (Interruption of proceedings JUDGE BLOCH: I would appreciate it if MR. ROISMAN: I think at that moment JUDGE BLOCH: Let's take a brief recess and find out what's happening.

(Recess taken.)

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BY	1	18.32	1110	per .	- 14	11.5			н.	

Q. Mr. Chapman, did the fire alarm jog your memory?

A. What was the question?

(Laughter.)

Q. Let me ask it again and we'll find out if the fire alarm or a new question jogs your memory.

On Page 16,491 of the transcript,

Mr. T,lson states that, "The discussion with
Mr. Chapman was late Wednesday evening, memory tells
me plus or minus an hour of 5:00 o'clock, and I
can't recall which. It was fairly late and I seem to
remember it being somewhat after 5:00. I had not been
able to get a hold of Mr. Chapman prior to that time,
and at that time I asked him to check with Mr. Clements
to arrange a time when I could provide him a list of
people that Mr. Bennetzen and Mr. Vore and myself
had decided to temporarily transfer to another
assignment."

A. I seem to have a rather hazy recollection of that, Judge Bloch. I guess part of my problem is over the course of the last year, year and a half, I have had routinely so many conversations, three and four-way conversations in which lawyers are involved,

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it's hard for me to remember one from other, whether that was one of those conversations involving Mr. Tolson and the attorneys and me.

But again, I seem to -- I don't know.

It's quite possible that I had that conversation, but

I'm pretty sure that I never discussed those names

with Mr. Tolson.

Q Do you have any direct knowledge of the decision-making process of the company on the day of the T-shirt incident?

A. Yes.

Q. What was the first time on that Thursday morning that you learned anything that had to do with the T-shirt incident?

A I believe it was mid-morning to late morning, about as close as I could get.

O. How did you get your knowledge?

A telephone conversation with -- well, let's see.

I think the first time I heard something about it was from Mr. Clements because I was out of pocket somewhere and Mr. Tolson couldn't get in touch with me, and Mr. Clements, I believe, was the first to get the word.

And was your recollection correct that

the time that you learned from Mr. Clements was mid-morning to late morning?

- A. I think that's right, yes.
- Q. Can you recall what Mr. Clements told you?

A. I don't know whether it was the first conversation. We had more or less continuing conversation for most of that day, but it may have been the first conversation what the status was.

The inspectors had been pulled in from the field as a measure of conservatism, at least until we found out more, and they were in a separate room.

- Q. Did he tell you what was being done to find out more?
- A. I believe that they had already made the decision, which I would have made had I been involved in it from the start, to have Mr. Grier talk with them to see if they had any specific concerns that could be tied to the wearing of these T-shirts.

As I recall, right after that I did contact Mr. Tolson on the phone and talk with him personally about it.

And at the time of the first contact with Mr. Clements, was there anything else that you thought was being done to find out more?

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happened with respect to the T-shirt incident between the time that you spoke to Mr. Cloments in mid-morning to late morning and the time that you contacted Mr. Tolson?

A. I really couldn't say, Judge Bloch, because my recollection of the sequence of events that day, I'm not sure I ever knew what the exact sequence of events was down there.

Q. No, I mean with respect to you, not with respect to what was happening on the site.

Did you do anything or learn anything important between the time you spoke to Mr. Clements and the time you contacted Mr. Tolson?

- A. No, sir, not that I recall.
- Q. When you called Mr. Tolson around noon, could you tell me what the conversation was about, how it went?
- mentioned that in addition to interviewing the inspectors, he had asked that a search be conducted to ascertain whether any company's documents were in their possession, and we discussed that a minute.

His reasoning was that there had been reported to him recently that on occasion some of the inspectors involved had been requesting an inordinate

amount of Xeroxing of documents that they really had no need for.

Q. Was there any other exchange of information in that conversation?

A. Well, it was either that conversation or one immediately thereafter that -- I think this was one where he and one of our attorneys and I were involved in a discussion as to what, if anything, to do in the way of discipline if discipline was warranted.

Q. Okay, but aside from that, did you ask
Mr. Tolson anything about the significance of this
incident?

A I asked him some questions about -- He had mentioned that he took it quite personally, the wearing of the T-shirts, and he told me what was on the shirts, and we talked about that.

I think I recall asking him why he felt it was a personal slap in the face.

Q. Was his answer satisfactory?

A. Well, I don't recall what it was, except that it really did not satisfy me to the point where I could conclude in my mind that they had made a personal slap at him.

He said he felt that they had been --

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He related an incident where one of them came in with a smirk on his face and stuck, I believe he said, a paper bag out and asked if he could record the meeting.

He talked about that a while. I added all of the information up that I got. I guess that was in the first conversation.

Then in consultation with our attorney and my own management judgment, got back on the phone with Mr. Tolson to develop a plan of what to do.

Q. And how did that conversation go, without divulging any legal advice you may have received in the course of that conversation?

A. I believe the bottom line, really, was that I was not prepared to approve any sort of discipline, and the maximum that I would approve as the manager was to send them home with pay, with instructions to come back to work the next day without wearing the T-shirts.

Q. Was any further information about the incident discussed during this telephone conversation?

A. I don't recall there being any. There could have, but I don't recall.

Q Did you do anything to obtain information from Mr. Grier?

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A. As I recall, he was still in the process of talking with them.

Q Did you communicate with Mr. Grier at all about a need for speedy information?

A. No, I didn't, and it didn't occur to me to do so. I felt it was more important for him to do a thorough job of his investigations of these people, because I felt as though sending them home with pay would buy the time we needed to do the job right.

If in fact, as Mr. Tolson believed,
there was potential for the craft to become incensed
at the message that these shirts had on them, then
getting them off site would be the prudent thing to do.

Q That's the first time you've mentioned the craft becoming incensed.

Can you recall which conversation it was in which you first learned about that view of Mr. Tolson?

A. Well, I guess it was in an earlier conversation. I guess it would have had to have been when I learned that he had pulled them out of the field and brought them and put them in a separate room.

Q Was that the first conversation? The one around noon you said was the first conversation?

Looking back on it, Judge Bloch, I think when the subject of what could possibly happen because of the message on those shirts came up would have been pretty early in the day, because that was the reason that they were brought in from the field, to preclude anything like that from happening.

Q. About what time of day do you think that probably took place?

A I would guess about mid-morning, earlier in the day.

And you believe that one was with Mr. Tolson or with soeone else?

A. I think I said earlier that that could have been in my conversation with Mr. Clements when I first heard about it, because I believe one of the first things they did was to bring the inspectors in from the field.

Q. And at that time were you aware of plans that were made to see that the people either stayed in the room or were followed when they left the room?

A. I don't having discussed that detail.

I just recall having the knowledge that they were in a room by themselves and somebody was there with them

just to make sure nothing happened.

Q. Was there a time during the day that you learned what had been taken from the inspectors during the search of their papers?

A. Yes. Later on in the afternoon I talked with Mr. Tolson. Again, I don't know when it was; very likely mid-afternoon.

had found some documents that shouldn't have been there in their personal possessions that were, and he had also received a call from the NRC that -- and they requested the documents to be given to them that we had gotten out of the inspectors' desks, except for their personal effects, which he told me had been given back to them.

Q. How did he describe the documents that shouldn't have been there?

A I believe there were some inspection reports, original copies that shouldn't have been there.

I'm trying to recall now. I haven't -There was some question as to whether they could have
performed an inspection that morning or not, I believe
is the way he described it to me. As early as the
incident happened, it appeared that they might have had
the inspection reports in their desks over night, which
is not per procedure.

BY JUDGE BLOCH:

- Q Did he suggest any further disciplinary action as a result of finding those documents?
- A. I don't recall any disciplinary action specific to the documents that he found.
- Q. Did he at any time during the day suggest more harsh disciplinary action than sending home with pay?
- A. Yes, he did. I'm trying to recall what it was. I believe he was in favor of some time off without pay or ...
- Q. And was that -- I guess -- either in your first conversation with Mr. Tolson or the one with the lawyer?
- A. It was -- Yes, it was in one of those two. I think it was before I talked to the layer, but I was not inclined to do it then and wasn't later on.
- Q. Was there any contact with the site at all between the conversation with the lawyer and Mr. Tolson and that midafternoon discussion with Mr. Tolson where you learned about the document?
- A. I'm sorry. I didn't understand your question.
- Q. Was there any contact with anyone on the site about the T-shirt incident between the time you

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talked with the lawyer and Mr. Tolson, on the one hand, and the later conversation with Mr. Tolson, which you said was about midafternoon about documents?

A. I don't recall anything other than those two conversations.

And were there conversations in Dallas in that time period that you were at?

There well could have been. I don't recall any specific conversation.

Again, that was about all we talked about that day. There were quite a few conversations. I just can't sort them all out.

Well, was there anything that you learned that you thought was significant that day, in addition to what you've already related to us?

I think that the most significant thing that A. I learned that day was the fact that Mr. Tolson was obviously taking his thing very personally and had -actually the thing I learned was that -- I believe he was just more or less burned out -- I guess is the bottom line.

And when you concluded that he was about burned out, what happened then?

Well, I think that was when he said that he wanted to be relieved immediately. As I think the testimony

has been here, we talked for some months about that -had quite a few conversations, not only Mr. Tolson and I,
but Mr. Clements and I -- on what sort of -- what we would
do for a replacement.

Q. I'm sorry?

A. I said we had been -- over the previous several months we had been actively pursuing a solution to that. I recall having kind of a session with myself there -- and really realized at that point in time that I had really done Mr. Tolson a disservice by leaving him in that job that long. There was too much pressure. It's not a seven-year job.

Q Were there prior incidents that stuck out in your mind as indicating that the pressure had become too great for Mr. Tolson?

A. Well, there were quite a few prior conversations that I had with Mr. Tolson that indicated to me that I ought to get him some relief. I don't know whether pressure is a proper characterization.

Maybe I can elaborate a little bit on it.

I guess over the course of seven years he and I have had numerous conversations about the job and about how he perceived it.

One of the things that he spent a lot of time describing to me about that had caused him a lot of

personal problem -- and caused him to get uptight about
the situation that happened was -- I think -- relates to -It seems like the bottom line would always come out
related to his concept of what he felt professionalism
was.

He had been a professional all of his life.

He told me this on many occasions, that being a professional engineer is a whole lot like being an attorney or a doctor.

They have a high ethical standard to live up to, and he felt he always had.

In his job in particular, it seemed as though he was always having to prove that he wasn't dishonest, unethical or what have you, whether it would bein the media, the hearings or whatever.

We had some conversations about taking a lot of things personally. It always got down to a question of ethics.

Before he came to work for the company, he was in business for himself. This code of ethics was -- it was like blood; you have to have it.

He felt that he was being questioned entirely too much. Frankly, I had to agree with him.

So it didn't surprise me that mo. ing to see that if things like that had been bothering him through the years, coupled with the normal pressures of a site

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QA manager's job, that the time had come that he should get some relief.

But it was .. .

- Was this problem the way people reacted to him in his job, or was there some more basic conflict between professionalism and his job?
- I don't know. I think it was a long series of things that -- not any one of which could be called bottom line except that basically he felt that -- instead of being given what he considered the right to the presumption of innocence, it was just the opposite.

I guess this T-shirt incident at that point in time he took personally was just more or less the last straw. Had it not been that, it might have been something else.

But I blame myself for not taking him out sooner.

- Were there times before the T-shirt incident where your confidence in Mr. Tolson had been somewhat affected by things that had happened?
- No, sir, not in his competence to implement the quality assurance plan at the site, no; no way.
- How about his competence to handle personnel matters?
 - No. I could see it was wearing on him, A.

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and that sooner or later something would happen that he just -- as he said, throw in the towel.

And again, I was actively pursuing with my boss alternatives of people we could replace him with at the time.

Well, did there come a time when you participated in the decision to restrict Mr. Tolson's ability to take disciplinary action against personnel on the site?

There was a time when management made a -more or less a joint decision relative to on-the-spot discipline. I don't think I would characterize it as specifically aimed at Mr. Tolson.

I think we had -- some senior management got together with the site management and worked out a plan. This was roughly a year ago -- I guess -- from today.

We got together and worked out a plan whereby there would be basically no on-the-spot adverse personnel action any more severe than sending the individual home with pay.

You say that applied equally to the site. Did it apply to Mr. Merritt also?

No. It applied to all of the QA/QC. And, of course, by saying it did not apply just to Mr. Tolson --

I'm talking about Mr. Purdy and Mr. Brandt also. We all agreed that this three-day cooling off period -- if you will -- would be prudent management to avoid overreaction to any situation that might occur in what, frankly, is a pressure-filled atmosphere. It is on any nuclear site, not just ours.

Q. Why didn't you feel it was equally pressure filled for Mr. Merritt?

A. Well, Mr. Merritt does not report to me. What construction does, I really have no control over.

Q. But do you know whether or not his firing authority was restricted in any way?

A. I don't know.

Q. Do you know whether it was part of the same decision that restricted QA/QC's firing authority?

A. I don't know. The only people included were the ones that are involved in QA/QC management.

On the day of the T-shirt incident, Mr. Tolson testified that when he left after the bag was displayed, he left his office.

The first time he communicated with anyone on site about what had happened, he spoke to Mr. Merritt; and then Mr. Merritt called Mr. Clements. Does that seem to you to be anything out of the ordinary?

A. Not really, Judge Bloch. Mr. Merritt reported

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to Mr. Clements for start-up. That was the connection there.

I had been out of the office for some amount of time, and I'm aware that Mr. Tolson and Mr. Merritt have worked together in a business relationship for quite a number of years.

They commonly bounced ideas off of each other, even though neither one reported to the other. What one did usually affected the other one. It is not uncommon for the two to get together and to jointly discuss the problem.

It seemed on the surface to be a little bit out of the ordinary at the time, but then when I kind of got the lay of the land during the day and found out exactly that Ron had just kind of said, "Well, I've had it."

Well, it didn't seem out of the ordinary at

When was the first time that you learned that Mr. Clements had been informed of the T-shirt incident by Mr. Merritt?

I don't recall. I don't recall whether he told me that Merritt had talked -- that he had talked to Merrit or not. He just talked to somebody at the site. He got word that Ron did this, and this is what the status of the inspectors is, and so forth.

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BY JUDGE GROSSMAN:

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Mr. Chapman, that T-shirt incident, that was in controversy from the beginning, wasn't it?

I don't understand what the question is.

EXAMINATION

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Well, was there any period of time before Q. which that T-shirt incident became a great controversy in your company?

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I still don't understand the question.

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Well, you seem to be very hazy about your recollection of events surrounding the T-shirt incident.

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Yes, I am.

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It seems to me as though an incident in which there was such great controversy from the beginning in which you have gone over the details with the attorneys for so long would still be so hazy in your mind. Is there any

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reason why that's so?

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You were never --

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Yes, I believe there is, Judge Grossman. A. Our attorneys don't put words in our mouths. I truthfully cannot remember the things that went on on my own

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At the time -- I presume, had I known that the T-shirt incident was going to blossom -- if you will --

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into this sort of an arena, I'm sure I would have taken due note of every conversation I had and every time I had it and who was on the phone with me at the time.

Frankly, at least until later in the day, it didn't sound like a very big deal to me.

Q Well, later in that day it did become a great deal, did it not?

MR. DOWNEY: Objection. I don't think he said that.

JUDGE BLOCH: It's a fair question. He can say no or yes.

THE WITNESS: I don't think it was a big deal later in the day, or I would have been more likely to have sent them home for three days, instead of the rest of the day.

BY JUDGE GROSSMAN:

Q Well, now you mentioned -- I believe -- that you were in the decision to search the desks of those people involved in the T-shirt incident. Did you testify to that?

- A. I don't believe I did.
- O. Whose decision was that?
- A. Mr. Tolson, I believe, made the decision.

 I was aware of it at the time.

As I recall, he explained his reasoning for

it as being that he had had reports that some of the individuals involved had been getting an inordinate number of copies of documents they normally wouldn't need to do their job, and that he wanted to see if, in fact, that was happening.

Q. Did you approve of his decision -- did you give your approval of his decision to have those desks searched?

A. I don't recall whether he told me before the search was in progress, or whether it was already in progress. I did not stop it at that point.

Q. What was the connection that you drew in your mind between wearing the T-shirts and the fact that there might be unauthorized documents in the desks?

A. I didn't draw a connection between those two
aspects of it in my mind. What I connected up was his
telling me that the individuals involved -- or some of them -were the ones that had been asking for these documents.

That was the connection that I could see for looking into their work areas and see if they were stockpiling things that they shouldn't have.

Q. In other words, now that they were sequestered because of wearing the T-shirts, there was an opportunity to look into the other matters that had come to you independently -- or to Mr. Tolson; that is, the fact

that they were taking unauthorized documents?

MR. DOWNFY: Objection. That's argumentative, Judge Grossman.

JUDGE BLOCH: He can answer yes or no. You've made your point.

THE WITNESS: Well, I guess armed with obvious 20/20 hindsight, that perhaps was a little over-reaction to go through their desks -- all of them, that is.

But, again, I have tried to wrestle with some of the things that went on in my own mind since then. I was not aware of the -- I had to rely on the people at the site who were actually seeing the things.

BY JUDGE GROSSMAN:

Now, I believe you mentioned that it would be inappropriate for an inspector to have an uncompleted IR in his possession. You did testify to that, did you not?

A. No, sir. I believe I said that if he had an original Inspection Report, the first thing in the morning in his desk, that he had not had time to do the inspection, then he must have had it in there all night.

That is not proper.

Q Okay. Having it overnight, that's what I was referring to that would be improper.

A. Yes.

Q. Is there some procedure that indicates that an IR cannot be kept overnight?

I presume so. Mr. Tolson said that that would indicate a violation of his procedures.

BY JUDGE GROSSMAN:

Q. Did he tell you the nature of the restriction with regard to keeping an IR overnight?

A. No, sir. As soon as I determined that it was a violation of procedure, then in my mind a violation of procedure is a violation of procedure and I did not ask any further.

Q. As soon as he told you it was a violation you accepted his word that it was a violation?

A. Yes, sir.

Q Is it possible that an inspector might have to research what he believes to be a possible violation?

. A. Well, if he -- as I understood it, he had already filled out, checked off quite a few attributes on the inspection report but hadn't signed or dated it, as I recall.

Now, if that's the case, he should have -- and he did it the previous day, it should have been signed and dated the previous day.

Q. Well, isn't it possible there may be other attributes that he believed should be added to the report but wishes to research further?

A. I don't recall whether all the attributes were filled out or not, Judge Grossman,

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but the real issue is at thd time the attribute is checked off is the time that it should have been signed and dated.

Again, I'm going on six months memory and I was basing it on Mr. Tolson's statement that it was -- that it appeared to be a procedural violation on the part of the inspector.

Did Mr. Tolson indicate to you that anyone had verified to him that any large amount of documents had indeed been taken by these inspectors?

I'm not sure I understand the large amount of document.

I believe you mentioned in your testimony just now that Mr. Tolson had informed you that some of these individuals were alleged to have taken a large number of documents from the company files.

Yes. That's correct.

Did Mr. Tolson indicate to you who had told him that?

I think he told me that the -- one of the supervisors in the vault had mentioned that there was a -- some of them were requesting an inordinate amount of Xerox copies.

bid he tell you that he had asked those supervisors in the vault to determine whether they had,

memorandum?

A. I believe I was.

Do you recall that the memorandum itself did not contain any allegation that the individuals had indeed taken large amounts of documentation but only specified one particular document that had been taken?

MR. DOWNEY: Objection. That is not what the document says, Judge Grossman. That's not what the testimony is and what the document says.

MR. ROISMAN: Mr. Chairman, the document is at Page 16554. I think a look at it will
demonstrate that what Judge Grossman has just
characterized is precisely what it says.

JUDGE BLOCH: Why don't we show the document to the witness.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: No, what I wish to determine now is what the witness understood from that discussion in the hearing room a few days ago.

Was it your impression from that discussion that there had been a substantiation of a large number of documents taken?

THE WITNESS: No, sir, Judge Grossman.

When I said I was here in the courtroom when that

conversation took place, that's all I meant to imply.

I did not mean to leave the impression that I picked

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up on every bit of that conversation.

I don't really recall that testimony very much at all. Frankly, I wasn't paying a whole lot of attention at that particular point in time because I don't remember.

BY JUDGE GROSSMAN:

Q. Well, you paid enough attention to know that there was some controversy as to whether -- as to the details of the allegations concerning the large number of documents, were you that cognizant of what was going on in the hearing room?

MR. DOWNEY: Objection. I don't believe there is a controversy about this, Judge Grossman. I think these questions are argumentative and unfair to the witness.

JUDGE BLOCH: I think the witness can answer it.

THE WITNESS: Well, that's exactly what

I was going to say, I was not aware of any controversy.

If I was, I probably would have picked up on it and

paid more attention.

I recall that the memo was discussed when Mr. Tolson was on the stand. I don't recall any controversy.

(Bench conference.)

BY JUDGE GROSSMAN:

Q And so definitely you didn't refresh your recollection in regard to the details of --

A. That's correct. That's correct.

BY JUDGE BLOCH:

Q. At any time during the day of the T-shirt incident did Mr. Clements mention to you that he had a list of personnel that he had obtained from Mr. Tolson?

A. I don't recall any list being mentioned by Mr. Clements.

Q. At any time during the day of the T-shirt incident did anyone link the T-shirt wearing to destructive examination?

A. By link -- let me try -- in my mind the link was never made. I think in Mr. Tolson's mind it was one of a series of events that led him to reach the conclusions that he did. In my mind I don't think destructive examinations and the T-shirts were ever connected.

Q. What made you think that Mr. Tolson had made that connection?

A. Well, he talked about destructive examination with me, as I said, over several conversations about that period of time, and I think

that was -- the document copying with his frame of mind, if you will, I think he put all those things together and connected them all up.

Q Did he also connect up over-inspection?

A. I don't recall the subject of overinspection in the context we've talked about it today,
I presume is what you mean, I don't recall overinspection having been a topic on the day of the
T-shirt incident.

But looking back at it later, I presume that's just another one of the building blocks that he used to reach his conclusion.

Q On Monday or Tuesday of that week did he call you and relate to you what he'd seen about destructive evaluation and over-evaluation?

A. Yes, sir. The one that I remember mostly was the destructive evaluation, the destructive examination.

Q. And what did he say was hiw knowledge at that time of whether or not it had occurred at all?

A. I believe he told me that he had not reached a conclusion at that time, that -- and I asked him several questions about what the extent of it was and he mentioned the two instances and he said he hadn't reached a conclusion that time, as I recall.

Q Was this a matter of some importance

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A. Yes, it was. But not so much as it would be if it later proved to be some sort of willful damage. It seemed to me that it very likely could have been something other than willful damage.

Q Did you expect that something would be done to find out whether it was or was not willful damage?

A. Well, at that time I remember thinking about it and asking myself what could be done based on two incidents out of the thousands and thousands of connections that are out there.

What I felt like was, our inspectors are going to continue per their procedure. Now, if this issue recurs and more evidence comes in, then it will become more and more important to me to become personally involved.

If it does not recur, then it would confirm what I suspected might be from the start, and that is a bad connection that came loose when an inspector inspected it.

Q Were any names of people at the plant ever connected to this destructive evaluation or over-inspection by Mr. Tolson?

- A. No, not to my knowledge.
- Q. No names at all?
- A. None, not that I recall.
- Q. Not Mr. Bennetzen?
- A. No. I knew that Mr. Bennetzen was supervising the inspectors in that building, but not in connection with the over-inspection.
- Q Did he ever express to you any impatience about Mr. Bennetzen?
- A. No, sir. The only thingthat we talked about was the fact that along about that time was that really the ASME group was Mr. Bennetzen's forte and not the electrical area.
- Q Did that come up in a conversation in which other matters were discussed that you can recall?
- A. I think it was in more or less a sidebar conversation when we talked about the need to transfer inspectors out of that area, and I think he mentioned that Mr. Bennetzen was very likely going to go back to ASME and that was his background anyway.
- Q. Can you place that sometime during the week, either early, like MOnday, Tuesday or --
- A. I would guess it was about a Tuesday, and it might have even been as early as Monday because

we talked about his replacement, Mr. Bennetzen's replacement.

Q. Did he indicate at that time that he'd spoken to Mr. Bennetzen about it?

A. I don't know that that subject came up.

I don't recall having discussed it.

Q. Did he mention to you anything about inspections of lighting fixtures?

A. I think that all came up basically in the same conversation with the destructive -- possible destructive evaluations.

Q. Was it his opinon that that was contrary to procedures or following procedures?

there was some question that -- whether or not it

was the intent to inspect all those fixtures or not,

since there was -- apparently engineering was -- had

under study the whole matter of, as far as lighting

goes, what is Class IE and what is not.

And as I understood it, they were -they had it under -- engineering had it under
evaluation at that time. So somewhere between the
light bulb, which is not 1E, and the electrical
supply, which may be, there has to be a line and I
think, as I understood it at the time that was the

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issue.

Q. Did you receive a copy of his memorandum having to do with the changes in schedule with which lighting fixtures would be inspected?

I don't recall having seen it, Judge Bloch.

Do you remember if he discussed it with you?

> I believe I do. A.

Do you remember whether you formed an opinion about whether it was appropriate to issue a memorandum like that, that would change activities pursuant to a written procedure?

A I don't recall ever having addressed in my mind Mr. Tolson attempting to issue a memo which directed a procedural violation.

If my memory is correct, and I do remember a conversation, then my presumption was that the memo did not in fact direct procedural violation, it -- in writing the memo he assumed that the procedure would be adjusted to do whatever this memo said he wanted to do.

In your opinion, is it permissible to do that before the new procedure becomes effective?

A I don't know whether permissible would --

let me answer it a little different way and see if this makes it any clearer.

I think probably the -- if he were going to do what I assumed he was trying to do, in the memo he should have mentioned the fact that the procedure needed to be changed before they did it.

I feel that he had assumed that everybody knew that, and I think, as Mr. Bennetzen
testified, he didn't think it was any big deal because
he knew good and and well they weren't going to
violate the procedure just because of the memo.

I really don't -- what I'm trying to say is I don't think the memo was inconsistent. I think there's a gap that maybe should have been explained in the memo that wasn't.

But if you explain the gap, it would have don't change doinganything until there's a new procedure, in which case there's no reason to issue the memo, is there?

A. Well, there might have been, and I think there was probably because there was some -- there's been quite a bit of discussion about what are we going to do.

Obviously, there was a -- some sort of controversy there because of whether or not they're

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going to open the terminal boxes and in my mind it would be logical if it's going to take you a while to change the procedures and if you think someone is concerned about what your inspectors are doing or not doing now, in order to communicate with everybody, that yes, we're going to change the procedures, we're going to do what everybody thinks is right, then you should put a memo out.

Q So it's okay, right?

A. Yes, provided -- and I think what would have been appropriate in that memo was to point out what was obvious to Mr. Bennetzen that you got to do this but you're not going to do it until it's per procedure.

O. But then why issue the memo?

Mell, to inform people that their concerns are going to be met but it's going to take maybe a few days or whatever, so they don't get all heated up about it.

Q So it's intended really for the craft's consumption, not for QC's consumption?

A. It would be -- I think it would be intended for everyone's consumption so that they -- you know, if people have a problem and they know it's going to be solved but it'll take a few days, then

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they normally settle down and get back to work, and that's -- in my opinion, that's what the memo was for, if -- well, just to let everybody involved know what was going to happen.

Q. Were you concerned after the T-shirt incident that there might have been some impressions left on people at the site that might need correcting?

A. Yes, sir, and that's why I asked

Mr. Veba to do a -- undertake a thorough investigation of the whole affair.

Q. And what were the measures that were taken to correct impressions that might have been formed during the T-shirt incident?

A. Well, first of all, I think we had to find out what concerns, if any, the inspectors had, and that was, I think, the number one priority of Mr. Vega's investigation, find out what message, if any, they felt they were giving by wearing the T-shirts, what was their motive, what concerns they had, if in fact this was a message that they were trying to give, what concerns they had which would cause them to want to give a message in this fashion and ask all the right questions. And he did a very thorough examination and I'm sure you've read the report.

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MR. DOWNEY: Judge Bloch, is this a good time for a break, or would you --

JUDGE BLOCH: I think probably I'll be done in ten or fifteen minutes.

BY JUDGE BLOCH:

Q I wasn't talking about the impressions that might have been left on the inspectors themselves. I mean impressions that might have been left on people who knew about the T-shirt incident at the plant.

Were you concerned about correcting those impressions?

A. Well, Judge Bloch, I really didn't know whether any impressions had been left on them before -- at the time.

I thought the most important thing was to get to the bottom of the individual's concerns that were directly involved in it if in fact they had -- there was some subversive aspect, if you will, to what they were doing, correct that.

just did on a lark, then we would address it from that standpoint. At any rate, if there was anybody offended by it, whether it be management or inspectors, we -- to my mind, the bottom line is resolve the issue to the satisfaction of the offended party, and that's

basically the apporach I thought we ought to take.

But at the point in time that -- on the day of the T-shirt incident I didn't know if there were any impressions at all being left out in the craft.

Q. Well, thinking now about what happened on that day, can you understand why there might be some concern that impressions would have been left on craft or QC people?

A. Crafts, no, sor. QC, yes.

I think if there were any impressions left on craft, I think they would be -- would not be negative because bear in mind the original concern, the cause for bringing them in out of the field originally was to -- was a conservative measure to conclude anything -- any chance that the message would anger somebody in the craft.

As far as QC, the message there goes, yes, looking back on it I think there was an over-reaction, just like Mr. Vega's report stated. And I think his discussions with the inspectors involved, satisfying them that they had no more problems, and when those individuals go back out into the field I think that is a -- that itself is the best way to correct any image, adverse image that may have been

created by management's actions.

Q. Of course, the actions that occurred may not have been linked in your mind, but as I see it, one of the things that happened was the day before the incident Mr. Bennetzen was transferred.

Soon after the incident six people from the construction task force were transferred. During the incident people were held in the office for a period of time and told that they'd be followed if they left, and in addition, their belongings were searched, and all this out of an incident that Mr. Vega concluded basically was a joke.

Now, would this instill confidence in management in the people on the site?

A. No, sir.

And do you think corrective action should be taken, or should have been taken?

A. Well, I think it's obvious that we've discussed Mr. Tolson's situation at length and I think transferring him, putting somebody new and fresh in there, is a -- the primary corrective action, if you want to look at it as such.

At the time I didn't know all the details. I didn't know that they were told they were being followed if they left the room or that someone

was writing down everything they said. I did not know this.

Looking back, as I said, several times, there were things -- and I think Mr. Tolson testified that there were things he'd do differently.

JUDGE BLOCH: Why don't we take the five-minute recess you suggested. I have just short questions after that.

(A short recess was taken.)

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JUDGE BLOCH: The hearing will come to

Welcome back, Mr. Chapman.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

BY JUDGE BLOCH:

order.

Q On the occasion that Mr. Tolson told you that he thought that QC inspectors should be protected by being kept in a room, did you have any opinion about whether the QC inspectors were in any danger?

A. I didn't know one way or the other.

Q Were there any events that happened on site that would lead you to believe that craft people might do bodily harm to the QC inspectors?

A. No.

Q. Were you concerned about protecting people without asking them whether they wanted protection?

A. No. I guess I felt that -- at least for the near term that it should be primarily a management judgment as to what -- whether separation of those individuals involved from the craft was the thing to do.

It could be that -- there's any sort of scenario that you could draw in your own mind. It could be that if someone was out to incite someone else, that would be a reason why they would not want to be put in a room by themselves.

But in the partial vacuum that I was operating in, I didn't see a need for me to find out myself from the individuals whether they wanted protection or not.

I felt like the prudent thing to do for the time being until I found out something more specific was to just leave them in the room.

Q. Was there any discussion about whether the individuals in the group might have a right to leave the site?

A. I don't think -- I'm not aware that any of them asked to leave the site; and I don't think the subject came up.

Q. Did you at any time during that day receive information concerning the prior incident in which inspectors had worn T-shirts?

A. No, sir. I did not know at that time that any of the inspectors had ever worn those T-shirts before.

BY JUDGE JORDAN:

Q. Mine is perhaps a matter of clarification and understanding of the system.

The controversy as to whether -- overinspection of the lighting fixtures was testified to by Mr. Bennetzen and others.

Apparently craft came out with a fairly quick and easy solution to that. That's to say, that they were not

part of the 1E system; and, therefore, no inspection by QA/QC was required. Is that your understanding of the way it was?

- A. That's my understanding of how it was left, yes.
- Q. Now, a decision like this, would QA/QC be involved at all in making such a decision that the lighting was not part of the 1E system? Would they be consulted, or is this a matter entirely of engineering?
- A. Engineering sets the classification of the components at the plant, which ultimately determines the inspection level, or whether or not inspection is required.
- Q. So it's not up to you to question even whether the lightings were connected into the safety process or not?
- A. We certainly have the right to question. If we felt very strongly about it, we could question at the senior management level, if we felt strongly about it -- and would.
 - Q. And would?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. There have been occasions when you have done such?
- A. I'm sure there have been. I'm trying right now to think of a time. Maybe I will in a minute, but I

Well, do you know whether the lights are I'm not sure which lights we're talking JUDGE BLOCH: In the Safeguards Building. THE WITNESS: In the Safeguards Building -- the craft claims was being overinspected. MR. DOWNEY: Objection. I don't believe that there was any testimony that the craft believed the Mr. Bennetzen's testimony on overinspection JUDGE BLOCH: Let's let the question read, THE WITNESS: Could you repeat the question? Was the lighting in the -- which was being inspected by the QC inspectors -- was that lighting connected This is the lighting that has been discussed

Q. All right.

BY JUDGE BLOCH:

Q Do you know if it since has ever been reclassified so it's not lE?

A. No, sir.

And at the time that the discussion was being had about whether to exclude it from the final walkdown inspections that were being done in the Safeguards Building at the time, do you know what alternative plans were being discussed as to whether other inspections might be done there?

A. Discussions -- you mean among engineering as to low to disposition this question or --

Q. Well, there was a discussion about somehow taking the lighting out of the postconstruction task force work at that time. Was the idea at that time to just never inspect it, or was the idea at that time that sometime later at plant construction, there would be an inspection?

A. Oh, I think that would depend on the classification that the engineering put the equipment under. If engineering determined that it did not have to be Class 1E, then it would not have to be inspected.

If engineering determined that it did have to be Class 1E, then at some point in time it would have to be inspected.

Q Was there a discussion about the fact that if it was IE, that they would still inspect it later rather than as part of the postconstruction task force work?

A. I don't know that that subject came up. I would think that that would just be assumed, that it would be inspected. As Mr. Bennetzen testified, they could UNSAT the thing and go on, if they didn't take the cover off so they could inspect it. I don't think it was ever a question of if it was finally determined to be IE, whether or not it was inspected.

It would be then before it was finally accepted.

Q. I think I may have asked the reverse part of the question. Was there ever a plan if it was IE to temporarily not inspect it anyway on the plan that it would be later inspected?

A. I don't know. I wasn't a party to those discussions, except just as Mr. Tolson was keeping me informed of the results.

JUDGE JORDAN: It just seems -- I don't have any more questions to ask. Just an observation: It's a little bit surprising that you can take the writing which was formerly on 1E, removed from 1E, by a paper shuffle without making some actual wiring changes. We've heard of no wiring changes.

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I have --

JUDGE BLOCH: Do you want to comment on

that?

THE WITNESS: I believe it's not an issue of whether you wave a magic wand, so to speak, and create a change in the hardware.

I think the question is: What sort of physicial characteristics does the lighting have to exhibit.

And --

JUDGE JORDAN: Yes. The things you related.

THE WITNESS: Right. And I think engineering rightly is the organization to make that evaluation and that judgment.

So if it is -- Not only lighting but any other item, if it's classified at some safety level at one point in time, engineering later on down the line -- for whatever reason -- determines that it didn't need to be that highly classified, if you will, then they can make that determination.

Of course, they must be able to justify it.

But they can remove the requirement.

JUDGE JORDAN: Yes. There have been some allegations that some systems have been changed from safety-related to nonsafety-related in order to reduce the inspections.

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This, as far as I know, has not been one of the systems in which such a claim has been made. Nevertheless, the lighting either is safety-related or it isn't.

I'm just -- as I say -- a little puzzled as to how you were able to make that change so quickly on paper without any change in wiring.

That's all.

BY JUDGE BLOCH:

Q Do you know whether or not a change from safety grade to non-safety grade would also require review by the architect engineer?

A. I believe I can answer that in general; and that is, per the design change criteria in Appendix B, any change in safety-related design must be approved by the same individual -- the same organization, if you will -- that made the original design.

I would think that would certainly fall under that requirement.

- Q If that's true, then Tolson didn't have the ability to change that classification by himself?
 - A. That's correct.

JUDGE BLOCH: Mr. Roisman.

MR. ROISMAN: I have no questions.

JUDGE BLOCH: Mr. Treby.

MR. TREBY: I believe the Staff has a few

resolve the incident of the T-shirt and then get to the bottom of what underlying currents there were in it.

I guess you could say that I considered it a form of discipline. I did not consider it a serious discipline.

If you will, let me make a statement relative to your reference to the three days off as being the maximum. I want to clarify something, if I've left the wrong impression.

The three days off with pay is not the maximum disciplinary action that can be levied at the site.

It's the maximum that can be done without senior management involvement.

In any normal management situation -- that is, if there's some sort of serious violence that might take place, then obviously the disciplinary action is going to eventually fit the misdeed, whatever that is.

But the maximum that can be meted out on site is three days off without pay -- without senior management involvement.

Q. Would you tell us what, if anything, QC inspectors were being disciplined for?

In other words, had they committed some violation of company procedure or rule? I wonder if you could explain that for us.

A. Well, I don't think there was a company rule that said you can't wear a T-shirt with a message on it.

I think that -- management at the site has testified that told them -- not just Mr. Tolson, Mr. Brandt also -- that -- and also Mr. Bennetzen -- that they thought the T-shirts were a little bit much or unprofessional, or however each one chose to characterize it.

They felt as though if they had something to say, they needed to say it in a professional manner. I guess if you must come to a specific disciplinary action -- if you have to call it that -- then I'd say it was for poor judgment.

I really don't see that there's much discipline involved, if you get paid for sitting in a room all afternoon and going home early.

MR. BERRY: Nothing further.

BY JUDGE BLOCH:

Mr. Chapman, I was just reflecting a bit on
the answer you gave me while ago about the corrective
action being Mr. Tolson T cransfer -- corrective action
for the impression - I correct in believing that
the first time that any company official has suggested that
the transfer of Mr. Tolson had anything to do with corrective
action was when you just made that comment?

A. No. I didn't intend to leave that impression

that that was the cause of it.

I'm saying that in our discussions here I've tried to convey that the perceptions that were going on in Mr. Tolson's mind and the fact that I consider that many of the things that management did that day was overreaction.

I'm trying to come to grips with -- you're asking me to address impressions in the minds of people whom I have not met and which impressions I don't know the details of.

I'm trying to address a speculative problem at best that might be on their minds, and I'm saying, "Well, here is an event that took place. Management reacted thus and so. We have a new manager in there now."

I don't think you have to tie all those things together. I think what matters is there has been a change.

Let's make sure the inspectors are happy.

I think that's the best I can address a quite speculative set of questions.

JUDGE BLOCH: Mr. Downey.

MR. DOWNEY: Just a couple or three questions.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. DOWNEY:

Q. Mr. Chapman, do you know what led to the change in policy regarding the imposition of discipline on inspectors at the site?

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A. Yes, sir, I believe it was several things coming together at once, with the -- I guess -- I don't know quite how to say it.

The volatile situation with regard to meeting all applicable regulatory and legal requirements that relate to the management of quality assurance/quality control people at a nuclear plant, management looked at personnel actions as guite sensitive.

We take any adverse action very seriously.

Obviously, we must do everything we can to assure that we meet our regulatory requirements from a safety standpoint.

We've got to manage our people.

We've got to -- We have to do that.

On the other side of the coin we have an obligation to make sure that individual rights are reserved. There's quite a delicate balance there, and the consequences of improper action would be quite serious to a project of this size.

We have -- in this organization I think we've testified -- we've got several different companies. In a matrix organization, some people working for other companies -- their supervisors are from other companies.

The senior management of our company was simply wanting to make sure that all of the managers and supervisors involved at Comanche Peak had the benefit of

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as much input before they took some final action, as we felt they needed.

The purpose of limting any instant decision to three days off with pay was simply to make sure that some supervisor -- some manager in the field did not act rashly; instead -- who had several days to think over what he would do about something that was done that he thought needed disciplinary action.

Did that include consultation with counsel?

Yes, sir, it did, counsel both with backgrounds in labor law and with backgrounds in atomic energy law.

JUDGE BLOCH: That seems like a fair characterization.

BY MR. DOWNEY:

Mr. Chapman, you testified that you had discussions with Mr. Tolson concerning some matters that offended his sense of professionalism. Could you give us some examples of what you had in mind?

Yes, I believe we can. He was particularly annoyed at some newspaper articles that had been generated which questioned his -- the heart of his professional ethics -- his honesty, his attention to quality.

It was totally unfounded. That has been several years ago -- in fact, the first one was five years

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ago. I remember when it happened. It was terribly unfair. Since then there have been others.

There have been some accusations that would make anybody mad. I can understand it myself in Mr. Tolson because I happen to know him -- I have for eight or nine years now.

The last thing he would do is anything unethical. I guess there is so much some people can take. They just listen to it long enough.

But he has had instances of people who work for him claiming harassment and intimidation when I happen to know it's not happening.

I can see that to a professional -- and he has been one for twenty-something years -- and all he ever hears is second guessing and accusations -- people taperecording his meetings when he doesn't know about it.

To a man that's used to telling the truth all his life, he would begin to have problems with that.

MR. DOWNEY: No further questions.

JUDGE BLOCH: Mr. Roisman.

RECROSS-EXAMINATION

1 BY MR. ROISMAN:

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Q. Mr. Chapman, in response to the question that Mr. Downey asked you a moment ago you went into some detail of discussing the development of the changed policy of the company regarding where authority would lie to fire or discipline QC Inspectors at the site.

A. Yes.

Q. When that change was made how were the employees advised of this change?

MR. DOWNEY: May I ask a clarifying question? Do you mean the rank-and-file employees or the supervisor, Mr. Roisman?

MR. ROISMAN: No, I mean the QC rank-and-file. I don't mean how it was Mr. Tolson and Mr. Brandt, and Mr. Purdy, but the people who work for them on all the way down.

after we had the meetings at the management level that the site management had meetings with the supervisors and on down through the Leads, and passed the word as to how incidents requiring some sort of discipline, or which might require some sort of management discipline would be handled.

As far as individual Inspectors, I

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don't know that that was ever given to each individual first-line Inspector, nor do I see any need that it should have, so long as the policy was practiced informally.

Was it written down and transferred to the supervisory and Lead level in some written, or was this all communicated orally to them?

I believe down to the supervisors and Leads. I wasn't at most of those sessions, but I believe that was explained to them verbally. I don't recall having seen anything written.

And did you get anything in writing to you confirming that those briefings had occurred?

No, but I made it a point to call Mr. Tolson and get his assurance that they had occurred.

And did you learn from him in any level of detail precisely what was said at any of those briefly sessions?

> Not precisely what was said, no. A.

> > MR. ROISMAN: I have no further questions.

MR. BERRY: The Staff has no further

questions.

JUDGE BLOCH: Thank you very much, Mr. Chapman. You may be excused.

(The witness was excused.)

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MR. TREBY: Mr. Chairman, if now would be an appropriate time, the Staff would like to make a motion regarding the report prepared by EG&G Idaho, Inc. which was the subject of a Board notification.

JUDGE BLOCH: Before we do that, I still don't have the documents having to do with O. B. Cannon.

MR. DOWNEY: You will have them within the hour.

JUDGE BLOCH: I have the impression that you intend to give discovery requests rapidly, but we always seem to get them just before we need them to ask questions.

MR. DOWNEY: I apologize, Your Honor.

JUDGE BLOCH: Mr. Treby, your motion.

MR. TREBY: May I have two minutes to

collect all my papers?

JUDGE BLOCH: Yes.

(A brief in-place recess was

taken.)

JUDGE BLOCH: The hearing will come to order. Mr. Treby, you may proceed.

MR. TREBY: The NRC Staff moves for leave to late file as its pre-filed testimony on the intimidation issue a report entitled "Comanche Peak Steam Electric Station, Alleged Climate Of Intimidation"

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prepared under the direction of EG&G Idaho, Inc.

By notice dated September 17, 1984,

the NRC Staff, through the Director Division of
Licensing, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation,
transmitted to the Board and parties Board Notification
84-157. Copies of this Board notification have been
provided to the Board and parties here at the hearing
by Staff counsel.

The Board notification transmits a report entitled "Comanche Peak Steam Electric Station, Alleged Climate of Intimidation,"dated September 1984.

The report was produced by a team of professionals in various disciplines under the direction of EG&G Idaho, Inc., whom the NRC contracted with to investigation the work climate at Comanche Peak Steam Electric Station and to develop an independent expert opinion as to whether or not a climate of intimidation was created among QA/QC personnel by CPSES Management such that the safety of the plant might be compromised.

I was informed last evening and this noon that the various officers of the Commission under the Director of Operations, and in addition the Office of Investigation, have had an opportunity to review copies of that report. None of those officers disagrees with the conclusions of the report, and I have

been advised at the current time it represents the position of the Division Of Licensing and the office of NRR.

DUDGE BLOCH: And could you clarify the extent to which the EG&G contractors are going to become more current with respect to more recent developments in the case, such as testimony at this hearing, possibly work that has been done by Mr. Ippolito, possibly investigative reports that may be released prior to a time that they might testify?

MR. TREBY: The team of professionals are provided copies of all transcripts as soon as they are reproduced back in Washington.

made public by the Office of Investigation, those are also provided to the team as soon as they are released, and to the extent that any further ones will be released as a result of the Board's Order those would immediately be provided to the team.

Mr. Ippolito, who is the test

leader of a technical review team, is currently down at

the site, has not issued any report. There was a

meeting I believe on Tuesday at which time the company

was put on notice as to various questions that the Staff

had in the areas of electrical instrumentation, civil

structure, and test programs.

The technical review team is still evaluating the areas of mechanical QA/QC and coatings. In none of these areas has that technical review team issued any report for any supplemental SERs, although that I believe that is their intention upon completion of their work.

JUDGE BLOCH: And is the --

MR. TREBY: However, let me just make one last comment in that area. This meeting that occurred on Tuesday I understand was transcribed. The transcription of that meeting, together with a September 18, 1984, letter addressed to Mr. Spence, a copy of which I provided the Board and the parties this afternoon will be a Board notification, and that Board notification will be provided to the disciplinary team of EG&G Idaho, Inc.

JUDGE BLOCH: And is the EG&G work the only work that the Ippolito Task Force has undertaken by itself or through others with respect to whether or not there is intimidation at Comanche Peak?

MR. TREBY: That is my understanding.

The team is looking into the question of QA/QC. And to the extent they get any information in that area, that may be relevant to the issue, but I haven't seen any of

that information so I can't make any representations.

JUDGE BLOCH: What I am interested in is

if we are going to allow a Staff presentation I'd prefer to have one Staff presentation rather than sequential Staff presentations about new things. I mean is it possible that the EG&G conclusions would be affected by the QA/QC work of the Ippolito Task Force?

MR. TREBY: Everything is possible, but

I don't believe so. The EG&G team was the principal

mechanism that th Staff was addressing this question of

intimidation. Mr. Ippolito's charter, as I understand

it, and as set forth in this September 18th letter is

a technical review team responsible for evaluating the

technical issues at Comanche Peak, including allegations.

My understanding is that those are allegations of hardware problems, and not allegations of intimidation.

Now, of course, to the extent that their review provides physical corroboration of matters that have been raised in intimidation there may be some relevancy, but their charter is to look at technical matters.

The charter of EG&G Idaho was to look into the issue of the people question, of what is intimidation, harassment, threats.

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on farming out any of the other reports, as he did with this harassment and intimidation report?

MR. TREBY: I'm not sure about that

MR. TREBY: I'm not sure about that characterization of "farming out." He has hired other consultants who are expert in the area, for instance, of coatings. Brookhaven National Laboratory had some representatives who are looking at that.

MR. GROSSMAN: Is Mr. Ippolito planning

In fact, I think Brookhaven also has other employees who are expert in the area of structural matters, who are looking at certain areas.

I believe also as part of his team, and in looking at certain structural matters is Dr. Paul Chen, who has testified in the other portion of this case, and he has other people from Dr. Chen's organization, the name of which escapes me at the moment, who are looking at it.

I think there are other consultants,

also.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: Do you notify all the parties and the Board when a contract has been entered into to produce an expert report on these areas?

MR. TREBY: No. It is not my understanding that they are in the notifications. We did advise the Board and parties that the technical review team was conducting work on site and that it did include some

consultants, but we did not provide any contracts.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: Well, you know, there is a question of fairness here. Discovery has been over, and no indication was given as far as I know of this contract out for the harassment and intimidation, and now you are coming in and asking to present expert witnesses on this area.

I'm not making any conclusions as to that, but you are a party, like any other party, and, really, it's expected that you give the same kind of information to the other parties as the other parties are required to supply to you in this case. And that's one consideration in our determining whether to accept that expert testimony at this point that was never suggested until two days ago or three days ago, and I just wanted to point that out.

MR. TREBY: I understand the point Judge Grossman is making, although I would point out that during a conference call of August 27th I did identify the fact that EG&G Idaho had been contracted for, and that one of their subcontractors, Mr. Margulies, was preparing a report in this area.

I believe also the parties were put somewhat on notice because Mr. Margulies said, I guess Dr. Stratton, I guess it's Dean Marulies and Dr. Stratton,

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did attend some of the evidentiary depositions that were taking place in Glen Rose and physically went down there to see what the circumstances were of those depositions.

JUDGE BLOCH: Intimidating, weren't they.

MR. TREBY: The facilities could have

been better.

(Laughter.)

But, anyway, they did go into the, into some of those depositions, admittedly not for a very long period of time, but they were identified as to who they were when they attended the deposition.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: Okay. Just to clarify something you said earlier, NRR and the Division Of Licensing endorses this report, is that correct, but OI takes no position, other than that it does not oppose it. Is that basically what you were saying?

MR. TREBY: That's right.

I would also like to put that in the context, and my understanding is that OI has taken another circumstances where they have indicated that they will go out and develop facts, but that they don't reach conclusions.

JUDGE BLOCH: A couple of other points of clarification. First, who are you offering as witnesses? MR. TREBY: We would offer as witnesses

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would like.

JUDGE BLOCH: No, that's all right.

MR. TREBY: They are set forth on the cover page. There are four of them.

There was also someone who reviewed what is known as the White Survey, and the 1979 Survey, a Dr. David Bowers, who is an expert in reviewing surveys. And he can be made available, also.

the Office of Documents. I can read their names if you

JUDGE BLOCH: Okay.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: Did you finish your statement, by the way?

MR. TREBY: No, although I think we have covered some of the points we were going to make. Let me just throw that out so I'm not repetitious.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: If you wish, you can read the whole statement and cover those points again, because I'm sure you worked over the wording.

Okay. I think if you prefer, that you really should read the statement even if it repeats some of the matters we have discussed here, because I'm sure that you've gotten your language precise as to what all the divisions of the NRC consider to be appropriate.

JUDGE BLOCH: So at least you have that

25 option.

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MR. TREBY: I had included some background and perhaps maybe it would be useful just to read it as I have initially drafted it.

A series of prehearing and telephone conferences have been held among the Board and parties in June and early July of this year.

At that time the Board adopted a schedule, which as modified by agreement of the parties called by evidentiary depositions to be conducted commencing on July 19, 1984.

Refiled and rebuttal testimony was to be filed on August 20, 1984, and the hearings were scheduled to commence on September 8th, 1984.

As early as June of this year, however, the Staff informed the Board and parties that

Mr. Tom (Thomas) Ippolito, the Director of the

Comanche Peak Steam Electric Station Task Force for NRR, had assembled a technical review team that was conducted an in-depth, multi-disciplinary inspection involving technical allegations at Comanche Peak.

the Board and parties that the technical review team at Comanche Peak was being provided with the evidentiary and discovery depositions, exhibits and discovery materials generated by this portion of this

proceeding and was looking into the technical allegations underlying the various allegations of intimidation.

The Staff had indicated at that time that until these reviews were completed, the Staff would not have a position on the issue of whether or not there was a pervasive atmosphere of intimidation among the QA/QC personnel at Comanche Peak, such that the Applicants were not in compliance with 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix B.

Staff Counsel informed the Board and parties during the August 27th, 1984, conference call that Mr. Ippolito's task force had contracted with EG&G Idaho to conduct a multi-disciplinary study to determine whether or not a climate of intimidation among QA/QC personnel was created by the management at Comanche Peak.

The data reviewed by the team of individuals assumed by EG&G was quite extensive and is listed in Appendix A of the report.

In brief, this included the July depositions, the 1974 MRB Survey and the 1981 White Paper Survey, several Office of Investigation reports, and other material provided in discovery or identified as exhibits in this portion of the proceeding.

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The Staff submits that the findings and conclusions of the EG&G Report are relevant and material to the issues being litigated in this proceeding; that the report represents the position of the Staff on the issue of intimidation and harassment.

The study reflects a comprehensive, in-depth review of an extensive amount of material, which was completed in a relatively brief period of time.

There is little prejudice to the parties if this report is admitted into evidence, since it appears that additional hearing days must be scheduled to continue the cross-examination and redirect of several witnesses by both Applicants and Intervenor CASE.

What prejudice is caused to the other parties is outweighed, in the Staff's view, by the assistance the report and supporting testimony could contribute to the analysis of the complex issues in this phase of the hearing.

The Staff would note that in another proceeding Consumer Power Company, Big Rock Spent Fuel Pool Amendment LBP-82-8, found at 15 NRC 299 in 1982, the Board found good cause for delay in a filing

by the Intervenor of affidavits because the delay did not cause corresponding delays in the Board's work and because the Intervenor showed that it could contribute to the analysis of the complex issues in that case.

JUDGE BLOCH: Could you refresh my mind as to what the filing was that we allowed there?

If you can't, we can --

MR. TREBY: It was affidavits. I don't have the case in front of me, nor the information that was contained in the affidavits.

Accordingly, for good cause shown, the Staff moves the Board to permit the late filing of the EG&G Idaho report.

JUDGE BLOCH: The question I have in my mind is the best order for proceeding here.

MR. ROISMAN: I assume if there is any proponent of the order, the proponent should go. I'll identify myself as an opponent of the motion.

MR. DOWNEY: I will identify the Applicant as a proponent of the motion made by the Staff.

JUDGE BLOCH: Would you speak in favor?

MR. DOWNEY: Yes, I would be pleased to,

Your Honor.

I believe the Staff has put forward a piece of highly relevant evidence, backed by competent professional analysis that the Board should review and indeed, I think needs to review to adequately analyze the very large evidentiary record that has been developed by the parties.

I have observed in the short time that I have practiced before the Board, I think, a thirst for, and an understandable thirst for, evidence that will fully develop the record of this case.

Nothing could be more relevant than the expert testimony offered by the task force assembled by Mr. Ippolito.

I would observe that clearly my view is that the report favors the Applicants' position.

I think on its face it quite clearly does that, but I would add that with respect to prejudice that may be visited upon the Intervenor, that the opportunity for them to depose, to analyze the -- depose its authors and analyze the report is virtually the same opportunity that we were provided, Applicants, in reviewing the testimony of their expert, Dr. Goldstein, in preparing to meet his testimony that's been offered in this hearing.

So I would say that the issue of prejudice

is not one that can be adequately met by the Intervenor in this case.

Beyond that, I have nothing further to add at this time. I may have something in rebuttal to whatever points Mr. Roisman makes as opponent to the motion.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: Mr. Downey, do I understand that you are dropping your objection to Dr. Goldstein testifying with regard to matters that he perused subsequent to the original filing of his prefiled testimony?

Do you understand what my question is?

MR. DOWNEY: Yes. I think the materials that form the basis of this report are clearly identified in the appendix, and I think in that case the Intervenor has a much better opportunity to analyze this material than we were ever presented with Dr. Goldstein, including his original testimony, where the best that could be said was, "Here's a pile of things that I may or may not have looked at. I can't tell you which I looked at and which I used in formulating my opinion."

Here I think we have a documented, properly documented list of the materials considered by the task force, that that can easily be produced

through discovery from the Staff.

I might add that my reading of the report provides the Board with one outstanding request that the Board has asked, and that was for an independent analysis of the 1979 and 1983 questionnaires.

So in that sense, it only satisfies an existing request by the Board to the parties.

focused on my question. I believe you had an objection to Dr. Goldstein's testifying with regard to matters that he learned or to information that he reviewed subsequent to the original filing on grounds on timeliness, that the time for his preparation and for the preparation of any expert reports had already passed.

Now, just with respect to that aspect,

I understand this report is even less timely than

Dr. Goldstein's with regard to that; and I want to

know whether you still have an objection with regard

to the timeliness of his preparation for his expert

report, or whether you now are dropping that.

By the way, I am going to also ask
Staff, because I think Staff may have had an
objection to his testifying, and whether Staff also
drops that timeliness objection, if it had one. I'm

not sure. You will have to refresh my 1 collection.

Mr. Downey, could you tell me that?

MR. DOWNEY: Yes, Your Honor. There are,

I think, several points to be sorted out in the question.

The principal objection we made to Dr. Goldstein's testimony and his reliance upon the final version of Intervenor's proposed findings of fact was that that was an advocacy document, not appropriately considered by an expert, and cited to the Court Judge Weinstein's treatise in support of that position.

That was our first objection and it was an objection that pre-existed his live testimony and related all the way back to his prefiled testimony.

Secondly, what we objected to was him offering expert opinion at trial on the basis of documents that he had reviewed that did not form the basis of his original opinion.

Here, we quite clearly have identified the opinion of these experts and the matters on which they relied in reaching those judgments.

I don't think the same objection applies.

JUDGE BLOCH: They are still getting

documents, though? Do you have any objection to that.

They are still going to read new parts of the record and they are going to read new Staff documents; is that a problem?

MR. DOWNEY: The point that I was making is the basis for their opinion is clearly identified in the report. I think that it would be appropriate for the Intervenor, as it would have been appropriate for me in the case of Dr. Goldstein to say, "Have you looked at this volume and does this volume change your mind?"

That's a different situation than having the proponent of the evidence say, "Since you deposed our expert, we have given him two more cartons of materials and now he has read those (or she has read those) and those now form part of the opinion and support, independently support, the original opinions."

I think those are entirely different matters.

JUDGE BLOCH: We don't know now whether it will support it or change it. Are you suggesting that if they felt otherwise when they arrived at trial, they would be barred from taking a new

position?

MR. DOWNEY: I certainly would think that there would be permissible discovery if they took a new position.

MR. DOWNEY: We have here a clear expert opinion. The basis for the opinion is identified in the report. If there are any holes in the appendix to the report identifying the basis for the opinion, those can be cleared -- those can be handled through discovery.

For example, if as of the time we speak, or the time Mr. Roisman conducts his discovery, these experts have relied upon the transcripts of these live hearings and digested those and rely upon those, that will be known in discovery and he will have a full and fair opportunity to cross-examine on that basis.

What I objected to in the case of Dr. Goldstein was the shifting sand that had shifted in the four days since the time we had taken his deposition.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: Okay, but I am just going to the timeliness aspect and my real question is this: Assuming that Mr. Goldstein had been tied

down to what he based his expert opinion on as of
the time he testified last week, which was prior to
the Staff's proffering this expert report, assuming
that he had been tied down to the basis of his
testimony as of last week, are you now dropping any
timeliness objection to his testimony in view of the
fact that you are allowing the Staff at a later date
to come in with a proffer of expert testimony.

I am only going to that timeliness aspect. If you have other objections on vagueness or any other area, I don't care about that right now. I just want to find out about that.

MR. DOWNEY: First, I don't think it's fair to characterize our objection as one of timeliness.

addition to -- as I said, there are two parts. One, he relied upon the advocacy documents, which are impermissible and not the kinds of materials that professionals in his discipline normally use in their work.

That was our first objection. That doesn't change.

upon materials in forming his opinion that were not

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disclosed in discovery. That was the basis of the objection.

Here, I don't see that that objection applies. It may at some point apply, but it does not at this time apply to the offer of proof.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: Of course, the Staff here not only didn't disclose the basis for the testimony, but never even disclosed how it was preparing expert testimony.

Okay. I just want to point that out. I don't want to argue with you on the point, but I just want to point out that there may be similarities between the proffer by Intervenors and the proffer by Staff.

I think we ought to have consistent arguments with regard to both proffers.

MR. DOWNEY: I don't see that my arguments are inconsistent. I concede, Judge Grossman, that it is possible that events between now and the time that these witnesses testify could raise one of the two kinds of objections that I made to Dr. Goldstein's testimony.

I would observe that those objections were overruled. In that sense, I would urge consistency of decision making.

interrupted?

MR. TREBY: Judge Grossman, I'm not aware of the Staff ever objecting to the timing of these issues with regard to Dr. Goldstein.

The Staff at some prehearing conference afforded the admission of Dr. Goldstein's testimony. We did have some comments as to the weight that we thought it should be given.

And at the hearing when he testified, I don't think we raised any objection with regard to timeliness matters.

MR. DOWNEY: Judge Grossman, with respect to Dr. Goldstein's testimony, maybe I can illustrate my objections. Maybe I didn't state it clearly -
JUDGE BLOCH: Did Mr. Treby just get

Jobes Block. Did Mr. 1102, just ge

MR. DOWNEY: Yes. He did get interrupted.

I apologize, and I would urge him to continue.

JUDGE BLOCH: Do you want to finish?

MR. TREBY: Yes. The other point I wanted

to make is that the basis upon which this interdisciplinary

team from -- compiled by Idaho reached its decision is

set out in Appendix A and includes all of the evidentiary

depositions that were taken through -- I guess -- the

beginning of August.

When I indicated that we were providing them

with the transcripts of these proceedings, it was just to keep them fully informed to the extent that there was any information that may affect their decision, that they would be aware of it, and they could inform the Board, if admitted to -- or if permitted to testify.

But the basis for their determination is set out in this document already. They have reached a determination; they're not going to be using any of this new information to reach a determination, although should they see anything in the information that causes them to modify their position or to supplement their position, I would think the Board would want to know about that.

JUDGE BLOCH: I don't understand. Modify or supplement? There's no possibility of change?

MR. TREBY: Well, modifying is change,

as I understand the use of that term.

JUDGE BLOCH: Mr. Downey, do you want to finish, and then Mr. Roisman.

MR. DOWNEY: Yes. I want to perhaps try and articulate for Judge Grossman the objection we raised to Dr. Goldstein's testimony in a way that maybe I didn't make clear last Wednesday or even earlier today, because I think it answers the question you put to me directly.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: Relating to timeliness.

MR. DOWNEY: Yes.

My objection was -- to what I think you've been calling the timeliness issue -- is that on Friday,

September 9, we deposed Dr. Goldstein and prepared to crossexamine him on his prefiled testimony.

In the course of that deposition we were at great pains to identify the specific materials upon which he relied in forming his opinion. We had them all on the table. Literally, there was a very substantial volume of material.

What I objected to on Wednesday, the day of the hearing, was what I perceived to be a switch in Dr. Goldstein's position. That was, I no longer just rely on this pile of materials here for my position, but now I also rely on the two volumes now before me prepared by the Intervenor.

We had not prepared to cross-examine Dr.

Goldstein on the basis of his forming opinions based on these new materials.

Therefore, it was, in essence, an element of surprise; and what I characterized and what you disagreed about is a due process question.

We are prepared to deal with this challenge presented by his testimony on one basis, and then four or five days later it had switched to at least two bases -- if not entirely to a separate basis for his opinion.

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That was the crux of the objection -- what I believe you were calling the timeliness issue. I don't think that situation is posed home by the offer of proof made by the Staff.

JUDGE BLOCH: Mr. Roisman.

MR. ROISMAN: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Throughout this hearing, the Staff, pursuant to Commission procedure, has been given a unique status different than the Applicant or the Intervenor.

That unique status has been based upon an historical reality in the Commission, which is that the final position of the Staff on issues in contention is a matter that is relevant and should be considered prior to the time that a Board makes a decision about one of those contested issues.

The Staff has told us on numerous occasions that in this proceeding that final position was not yet here; it was not yet here.

And even today they are telling us that this document does not yet represent the final position of the Staff.

Because of that, the Staff has been allowed to not take positions on a variety of different issues and items that have come up.

Again, that has been long-standing Commission

policy.

The document which we have before us represents an interim position of the Staff on this matter. It represents an interim position quite clearly because, number one, you've heard Mr. Treby tell you that the contract between EG&G and the Regulatory Commission continues and that apparently even to this date, as duplicating allows, they are getting copies of transcripts, copies of documents and getting additional information.

And on the basis of that, they may modify, change or refine the positions which they have taken. It's certainly clear from looking at the comprehensive list of documents which they examine that the things that are coming out in the course of this hearing are precisely the kinds of things which they've already looked at.

So it would seem logical that they would be looking at that.

So I think the first point that I want to make is -- and really stress very strongly is: We're not dealing with a final Staff position here.

If the Staff is to be able to have the benefit of not having to disclose, discuss, take positions on these items until it has a final position, then it should not be allowed to have the additional benefit of being able to choose to take positions when as the result of ongoing

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with what the Staff would like to say.

Now, indicative of the fact that the Staff is attempting to have both benefits is the document itself. You will notice that Appendix C of the document consists of a 1983 QA/QC questionnaire/survey analysis done by David G. Bowers.

investigations, it reaches a plateau which seems to coincide

You will remember that the Staff attorneys cross-examined Dr. Goldstein at some length on the question of whether or not he had done such an analysis of the 1983 surveys and what his information could possibly mean, having not done it.

If you look at Page C-3 you will see that Dr. Bowers' analysis is dated August 2, 1984, a full month prior to the time that the Staff conducted this cross-examination.

The Staff did not divulge the existence of Dr. Bowers' analysis. Yet, it purportedly was in their possession.

That is, it was in the possession of their contractor.

Now, Staff would tell us, "Well, that's an ongoing report, and we weren't finished with it, so we did not have to divulge it."

If they had, Dr. Goldstein's testimony, which

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was prefiled on the 20th, would have had the benefit of Dr. Bowers' analysis.

Secondly, if you look at the document, on page 26 and page 29, in which the document discusses the 1979 survey, you will see that the status contractor also prepared content analysis and a second approach described on page 29 as involving the overall categorization of each respondent based on answers to relevant questions.

Both of those also represent types of analyses which the Staff probed Dr. Goldstein about. Now, the document does not tell us precisely when those analyses were completed.

But we do know from the face of the document itself that the document was dated at least by August 28, 1984. So we can presume that -- giving a reasonable amount of time -- it may well be that those, too, were available prior to the time that Dr. Goldstein even filed his testimony.

Now, here again, the Staff did not divulge the existence of those analyses. Dr. Goldstein's failure to have such analyses himself were probed in depth by the Staff, and, of course, by the Applicant.

Now the Staff comes back and tells us, "Well, we had the benefit of not giving you the kind of discovery that you would have had to give us -- that the Applicant

would have to give us or you, but, nonetheless, we now want to put in this interim report out of time, just as though it suddenly landed on our desk."

I don't think that's proper.

Nor do I think that it deals with the underlying question of balancing the prejudice to the parties and delay on the one hand with the benefits to the hearing.

Of what benefit would it be were we to hold a hearing now on the EG&G document which we now have in front of us, which would be preceded, of course, by appropriate discovery?

At the end of that, we would still not know whether what we had just spent maybe days examining -- and certainly days going through discovery on -- represented a final Staff position or not.

We still have OI investigations. OI apparently was consulted. Mr. Treby represented on this record that OI has made a statement to him or to some person to whom he has contact that this document was not in conflict with their documents.

We at this point don't even have access to the documents to test the veracity of that point, much less to have the documents in hand to test the veracity of the EG&G study.

JUDGE BLOCH: EG&G didn't have the documents in hand to test.

MR. ROISMAN: That's right. Apparently they didn't either, but they certainly represent Staff investigations. They make up part of the Staff data base, if you will.

We have an ongoing investigation by Mr.

Ippolito at the site. I'm not clear from what Mr. Treby
said here -- and I'm certainly not clear from anything that
Mr. Treby or the Staff has represented on the record in this
proceeding that this document represents the sum total of
Mr. Ippolito's investigation into the harassment and
intimidation issue, an item which he identified as one of
the many items that he's going to investigate.

But on top of that, this document again on its face suggests that it could not possibly represent the final resolution of that issue, because if you look in the document on page 4 under the definition of "Intimidation," the last paragraph, it says, "In the context of this study then, intimidation is an incident, action or statement that causes an employee to act contrary to, or refrain from acting in compliance with written procedures."

Now, throughout this hearing there has been an assumption -- certainly in the Applicants' case -- that one way that you test the validity of the employees' claim

that they were harassed and intimidated is to look and see whether there were any problems that didn't get uncovered and didn't get dealt with.

Mr. Ippolito has just released -- and I confess that I have not even had a chance to review -- another interim report. The September 18th letter -- that indicates that there may be some problems -- and I think the parties and the Board are aware that a number of those problems relate to the same kinds of issues in which the Intervenor has alleged harassment and intimidation existed.

It does not take a subtle mind to figure out that if we say that from -- let's say -- '79 until the present, that coatings inspectors were being harassed and intimidated to not report problems, and then an investigation conducted in 1984 discovers a massive breakdown in the coatings -- none of which were documented on QC reports -- that we probably are right, that something was going on that was keeping these QC inspectors from finding these problems, and that the problems weren't being detected.

And, of course, we can say the same thing about welds or electrical connections or whatever other item you might identify, so that as the Staff has -- it seems to me consistently argued up until this moment -- we don't know the full story about this harassment/initmidation matter from the Staff's perspective until Mr. Ippolito

has completed his report.

JUDGE BLOCH: Isn't the solution to that

problem to admit the EG&G report, but to defer to the time that we will allow it to be introduced?

Mk ROISMAN: Let me get to that question. I think it would be very inappropriate, and we do not take the position that this document should never be received in evidence in this proceeding.

To go to that issue would require ultimately an analysis of it that we are not equipped to do until we've had discovery with respect to it, in which we'd have to argue that nothing in here is relevant or that it is done in a way that is not probative and all of those go beyond what we're talking about here.

whether it's received now, subject to no examination being required with respect to it until we've got the whole story, or whether it's received in later, it seems to me is a precedural distinction that it does not make a difference from our perspective or a difference that does not make a distinction.

So that is not the thrust of our concern. We certainly would say that even if this were the final statement by the Staff on this issue, which I think Mr. Treby has made clear it's not, that the hearing that's now scheduled for a week from now is not the hearing in which it could possibly be

discussed.

You'll remember Mr. Downey indicated that the amount of time available --

JUDGE BLOCH: I think that's moot.

I don't see any way we could get to them that week anyway.

MR. ROISMAN: All right. Good, because we certainly would not be prepared to do that.

The only other thing that I have to say on this is that from the perspective of the balancing question, whether it should come in, whether he can file late, I believe that the Staff in effect was given by -- by the Board if not in effect by the parties a waiver of the lateness argument, with the assumption that we'd get the whole story from them.

Then we were -- I think the Board has indicated that it didn't feel it could conclude this record until we had seen the Ippolito report and we knew what it was that he had to conclude on these matters, and now we have an interim part of the Ippolito report.

So we're not arguing that they're late, although they're late. I think they should have disclosed the existence of the Bowers and the 1979

survey analysis result as they came out. And I do not understand why, if the document is dated the 28th of August, 1984, we had to wait two and a half weeks for Mr. Eisenhut in a most unusual way to produce this not as proposed Staff testimony but as a Board notification.

I mean that seems a little extraordinary and I find it puzzling. I'm not sure that it bears on the argument but I can't help but note that there's something odd going on here, and when my discovery is completed I'll probably find out what's going on, why is this document being treated in this somewhat unusual way.

Our bottom line is this. Number one, yes, the document should go into evidence for whatever value it is.

Two, it should not be the completed presentation by the Staff until the Staff tells us on the record that all of its investigations that could have any legitimate hearing on this issue are in fact concluded and we know that they're done.

Number three, that when that's completed we should have a reasonable time to have discovery with respect to it and to facilitate that we will, in the very near future, give the Staff our

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discovery request with regard to this document so that we can start the ball rolling.

In that respect, I should like to indicate on the day we received the document my office was directed, and I believe that they sent, on that day or the next day or the GAP office did one or the other, a Freedom of Information Act request to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, which was hand-delivered to expedite it, requesting all the underlying documentation associated with this.

So we have no -- it's not our desire to try to slow the thing down, but we think there's some reasonable fairness required.

We would like to postpone any action by us in the hearing itself until all of the Staff information is in and reasonable time for discovery has been completed.

As I understand it, there is no way to know the answer to when Staff will be done.

JUDGE BLOCH: Are you seeking any remedy for the other harm you said was done to you that you had to present a witness when there was evidence available that was kept from you?

MR. ROISMAN: If we still had flogging I might suggest such a thing. I think that with

opportunity, which is in effect technically reserved at this point, that Dr. Goldstein may be able to take a look at that, our expert never -- you know, one of the reasons why one goes through pretried discovery and pretrial disclosure is so that each party's experts know what the other experts are talking about and are doing and they can address it.

Obviously, we all would like to know what Dr. Goldstein would have to say about this document, and whether or not it represents to him a competent analysis of the type that he described to us in testimony should be done.

We have not even had a chance to give the document to Dr. Golstein. We don't know of his availability to further testify with respect to it.

If that should occur, we of course would make a motion and obviously the late receipt of this document would be the basis for us arguing why Dr. Goldstien should be able to address it.

But that seems premature at this point and I'm merely trying to address the Staff motion.

JUDGE BLOCH: When the Staff responds, I guess I'd like them also to consider whether there can be any mechanism through which at least these

Idaho people can get the OI reports. There's no reason I can think of for keeping the OI reports from them.

The second thing is that this precedent from the Three Mile Island proceeding of having a meeting, informal meeting to discuss matters that the parties might need briefing on so they can understand the document better and that way the discovery may proceed more efficiently.

MR. TREBY: A briefing by the authors of the document.

JUDGE BLOCH: Briefing by the authors, an opportunity to sit down and have the parties ask questions, find out what's going on, do some preliminary discovery about what it is they really need.

Would that be helpful to you, Mr. Roisman?

MR. ROISMAN: Yes, I think it would, particularly if all the authors and persons who prepared the report are included.

Mr. Treby's list listed the four people whose names appear on the cover and Dr. Bowers, but I notice just in looking through the resumes that there was I think a Dr. Androgini -- I'm not sure if

ourselves.

I pronounced that correctly, whose name does not appear as an author.

But yes, I think that would be helpful.

MR. DOWNEY: If the Applicant could respond only to the Board's question about the briefing, we would welcome such briefing and be pleased to participate in it, and think it is an appropriate action.

JUDGE BLOCH: Mr. Treby, do we have a basis here for the Staff accepting the proposal and going forward in harmony?

MR. TREBY: The Staff would have no objection to the briefing.

These are independent experts. We've had minimal contact with them. My only contact has been to mail out transcripts as they have been reproduced and we would have no difficulty with people having a meeting.

Mr. Mizuno reminds me that we had -MR. MIZUNO: One biefing session

JUDGE BLOCH: The Staff was present at one briefing.

MR. TREBY: Well, it was a conference call in which we asked some questions as to what they

were filing and made a suggestion with regard to format.

JUDGE BLOCH: Okay. Now, what about the problem of getting a final Staff position? Is that something that the Staff can address in a constructive way?

MR. TREBY: Well, first of all, let me put some of this in context.

What the Staff's motion was, was leave to late file this document. Now, if -- and the reason -- and we did this as soon as the Staff was advised that there was a position.

One of the problems that the Staff has had in this proceeding, or at least Staff counsel has had in this proceeding is that the Staff has not had a position.

As I indicated, when I made the motion,
I was advised last evening and again this noon that
the Staff now did have a position, and their position
was the conclusion set forth in this report.

JUDGE BLOCH: Okay. I think that it's clear that the Board --

MR. TREBY: And the Staff brought this to the Board and parties attentions at the earliest moment. The reason we are bringing this now is that

while the Staff indicated in its opening statement on September 10th that we thought the record should remain open, and I guess Mr. Roisman has made that representation, that's not the representation of the Applicants, and the Staff certainly is not going to prejudge how the Board is going to decide that question.

It's the Staff's current understanding that the schedule for this phase of the hearing is through tomorrow and then three days two weeks from now, I guess it is, and was not aware that there would be any more time.

So this was the earliest possible moment that the Staff could bring to the Board's attention that it had this information and it now was moving that it be received as evidence.

going to want is the assurance from the Staff that all of the important information that would be considered in taking a position has been considered and that the position that will be presented is a final position.

I think the Board clearly wants to accept the suggestion of all the parties that we receive evidence, but what we don't want is to

receive an interim position and then subsequently have to reopen the record to hear more evidence on new information.

Mr. Downey, I take it you would support not having to reopen the record later also?

MR. DOWNEY: Indeed I would, Your Honor.

I would like to respond briefly, if I might, to Mr. Roisman's argument on whether it's an interim position. That was not what I understood Mr. Treby's remarks to state.

As I understood Mr. Treby, he said that the retained experts had studied this very large volume of materials and had reached a judgment on the question, and that judgment was embodied in the report.

What I think he said and what I think is understandable is that it is conceivable that their judgment might change, given something that could happen.

I don't think that's the same as an interim report. I think that's not a fair characterization of Mr. Treby's remarks.

And I would strenuously object to Mr. Roisman's attempt to link the final report of the EE&G group on the harassment and intimidation

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issue to the need to see technical reports by the Ippolito task force.

As I understood Mr. Treby, the functions of the task force were parsed out, the harassment and intimidation issue was assigned to the EE&G group, just as the Board parsed out the harassment and intimidation issue and assigned it to this second Board for hearing.

I think Mr. Roisman's position, as it proceeds along a base -- along a line of assumption to an inference to a speculation and that is that somewhere some technical report might come out, as yet unidentified and yet unknown, that would, in his mind, confirm that somewhere, at some point in time in the last eight years some quality control inspector might have been intimidated.

I think that's not a legitimate inference, or even a speculation on which the Board should act. Had the Intervenor believed that there was some link between some perceived hardware deficiency at the plant and this issue they could have undertaken to offer proof on that, just as they promised to at the outset of this proceeding.

They have not done so, and now it seems to me an attempt to bootstrap the technical review of

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the Ippolito team into the record as a result of their failure to go forward with evidence on the issue.

And I don't think that's appropriate, and I don't think it's appropriate to hold the record open awaiting some technical review by the team.

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JUDGE BLOCH: Mr. Treby, do you think it would be feasible -- before the Staff presents the testimony -- to assure us that they have examined what is ongoing, and that they're convinced that there is no significant information in the hands of the Staff that would affect the conclusions in a material way?

MR. TREBY: We would attempt to do that.

Let me first indicate that I agree with Mr. Downey's remarks that this is not an interim report. This is the final report of EG&G, based on what they had.

Now, as I indicated, we are providing them with the transcripts of this proceeding, just so they have all of the stuff before them so that in the event that new information comes to light that might have caused them to change their mind -- they're aware of it and can bring that to the attention of the Board and parties.

But we don't expect that there will be a change in their position. We think that this does constitute their final position.

As to what is the final Staff position, that is slightly harder for me to address because, as you know, we are now in an operating proceeding, as opposed to a construction proceeding.

The Staff considers matters right up to the point to which it issues a license. To the extent that there

matters that are not before the Board that are contested matters or litigated matters, those matters are left to the Staff to decide.

The Staff does not issue an operating license until it has decided all of the matters, even though they may be uncontested.

JUDGE BLOCH: We will not want the Staff's final licensing position, but we will want its final position for this hearing, which requires some examination of what the Staff has and whether what it has enables it to be certain or sure -- not certain, nothing is ever certain -- to be sure that it has a final position based on what it knows at the time it makes that representation to the Board.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: Well, I'm not sure that you can represent that the Staff ever -- and so I'm not sure that I will join the Chairman in that.

I don't know what you can ever freeze the Staff position -- you know. It's discussion that I don't know is necessary.

I don't want to force you into taking a position that way, so I just want to point that out.

MR. TREBY: I agree. We cannot freeze the Staff's position, but we will do whatever we can to advise the Board as to all of the information we have at the time

that the Board receives it.

At some point the Board has to receive the information so that it can make a decision.

JUDGE BLOCH: You'll never freeze your position, but you can represent to the Board, as of the time you make the representation, you're convinced that the information in the Staff's possession has been analyzed, and that you're confident that this is a final position.

Now, that doesn't mean that you can't learn something new after that, but we want the assurance that at that time it's a final position based on everything, not just based on the limited record that EG&G has seen at that time, because I think otherwise we're going to get into the position of litigating and relitigating.

We'll be doing it with our eyes closed also.

We'll be doing it with our eyes closed to things that

Staff already knows, and we can't assure ourselves of that

with respect to things Staff doesn't know.

MR. TREBY: Well, with regard -- I guess
I have some problems with this concept of limited record
that EG&G has.

EG&G, as I understand it, has a complete record of everything that the Board has and the other parties have on the subject of intimidation. I have no way of assuring the Board that after the Staff completes its

or other that they have been intimidated, or that there won't be some other information brought forward.

But at some point you have to say, "We're going to make a decision based on information we have to that point."

JUDGE GROSSMAN: I'm not sure we have any controversy here. It seems to me as though Intervenor has indicated that at some point in time that expert report will be entered in the record, and that Intervenor merely wants sufficient time to discover on that document and prepare its further testimony or to rebut what is in the report, if that's necessary.

And so it seems to me as though as a practical matter, there isn't any disagreement here, unless the Staff is saying that Intervenor can't have adequate time to discover the document -- on the document; and I don't believe that is Staff's position.

MR. TREBY: The Staff has no position as to the timing of discovery or the taking of evidence, other than it should be in accordance with -- you know -- due consideration to all of the parties' positions and concerns.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: All I want to do is find out if there's any disagreement that we have to rule on. If there's agreement, we'll rule on that, but if there's any

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disagreement.

MR. TREBY: I guess the one thing that I should indicate fully for the record is that I'm not sure exactly what are the Intervenors' discovery requests.

I'm not prepared at this point to waive all objections to discovery requests. There are certain regulations --

JUDGE BLOCH: That's not at stake.

MR. TREBY: All right.

MR. ROISMAN: Judge Grossman, I think there are several points of disagreement.

Number one, I believe in the colloquy that you and the Chairman were having on this issue, that we're not dealing here with an issue as Mr. Downey incorrectly characterizes it.

But the Intervenor is saying, "Something always could change."

We're dealing here with a known fact. We know that the Office of Investigations is investigating -- and, in fact, has investigated some harassment and intimidation and continues to do so.

We do not know what the conclusion is. We cannot play this play without at least acknowledging that they are one of the actors in it.

They're gathering information pursuant to an

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obligation imposed upon them under an act of Congress. That data must be part of this record.

Now, the Chairman has issued an order which attempts to develop a mechanism by which we can do that, but we don't even know the answer to the question, "Are all the OI investigations related to this matter closed?"

So we know, as the Appeal Board knew in the Byrum case, that there's something else coming. It's not that we can contemplate that there might be. We know.

Similarly, we know that Mr. Ippolito is doing an investigation; and I still have not heard Staff state on the record that this document represents the sum total of Mr. Ippolito's investigations into harassment and intimidation.

But on top of that, I believe the document shows on its face and the position of Applicant and Staff have been fairly consistent that the substantive concerns where the QC harassment and intimidation is alleged are a part of the whole picture.

And the picture that I believe this Board is on record as stating is that we cannot close this record until we see the final part of the Ippolito report.

So, number two, I'm not there again dealing with a "What if we found a new allegation of harassment/ intimidation," as Mr. Treby suggested.

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I'm dealing with the real world of investigations.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: Let me ask you something. Do you, nevertheless, seek discovery of this document -- whether or not it is a final position --

MR. ROISMAN: Yes. I indicated that we would go ahead with discovery on this document and that, in fact, we had already started out by a Freedom of Information Act request a couple of days ago; and we're willing to proceed apace with that.

The concern is: When do we open a hearing session in which this document and the remaining Staff documents that are relevant to this issue are going to be the subject of the hearing?

JUDGE GROSSMAN: Does Staff take the position that we should at this moment admit the documents? Are you insisting on that, or is that --

MR. TREBY: No, no. The Staff's motion was permission to have it received as late filed prefiled testimony.

JUDGE BLOCH: The Board rules that the Staff's motion is granted because it has shown good cause for late filing.

What we will not do at this time is to schedule the testimony because we may want more assurances as to the

completeness of the Staff's conclusions before we schedule the testimony.

JUDGE GROSSMAN: And I will say for the record that I dissent from that particular ruling.

I would reserve a ruling on whether to admit that document at this point, and I would allow discovery to go ahead, and then appropriate objections could be made on the basis of the discovery.

So I would not join with the Board on that particular ruling.

JUDGE BLOCH: Mr. Roisman, your position was, I thought, that it's appropriate to admit the document?

MR. ROISMAN: I think what my position was is that the Staff's motion to make it prefiled testimony, which is not -- I admit -- as a certain connotation to it that I'm not prepared to say, "Yes, it will be admitted," but -- first of all, because I'm not sure that Mr. Treby today can honestly represent that every one of the witnesses who we believe would have to be called to sponsor the document will, in fact, be proceed.

The Staff has again a separate group of rules that governs it, and/or that all of the discovery that we would want relevant to it would be allowed, again because of the special set of rules. Both of those things would impact on whether I would allow it -- or would oppose or

support it being admitted into evidence.

this time is not a concern that we have. As you phrased what your ruling was, we would not oppose that.

But I do want to be 'ery clear that the kind of answer that Mr. Treby brings back to the question that you're asking him to bring back can make a great deal of difference as to what the position of CASE is.

If Mr. Treby comes back and says, "We have made a management decision that we're going to call this our final position," but in reality there's a lot of other relevant information that's still to be developed, and they just decided that managementwise they're going to call it a final position, we would oppose. We would say no.

You are bound under Byron to make sure that the record stays open to receive the remaining relevant information.

So I think it's not just a matter of Mr.

Treby going back and talking to Mr. Cunningham; it's a matter of finding out more precisely what it is that OI is still doing; what it is that Mr. Ippolito is still doing; what it is that OAI -- if they are -- are still doing; what it is that Region IV is doing; and when the Staff is going to complete investigations that it has already launched and announced that it is going to be doing that bear on -- as

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we define -- the relevant issues with regard to harassment and intimidation.

Now, the Staff may -- after giving that information -- say, "We don't think we should have to wait for it." But if his answer doesn't give us the answer to those questions, then it's not a satisfactory answer.

I will not accept his conclusionary determination, "We're calling it a Staff final position; you're stuck with it."

JUDGE BLOCH: Okay. But now you're arguing the scheduling of the hearing which we have not ruled on.

MR. ROISMAN: No -- But I wanted to be clear on the record, so that we didn't end up in a conference call or something else in which Mr. Treby makes a representation with a lot of missing information, and we don't know what it is.

I want to state now what I think it is he must bring to the Board for that purpose. That's all.

JUDGE BLOCH: Just one moment, please.

(Pause.)

JUDGE BLOCH: We've had repetitious argument by all of the parties -- maybe more than once.

Is there anything that's new that must be said before we recess for dinner?

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MR. DOWNEY: Your Honor, I have just two or three points that I'd like to add that I don't believe are repetitious.

First, I believe that there has been some confusion in the argument to the Board on the difference between a Staff position and the testimony of six experts who've studied the record developed in this litigation.

What I --

JUDGE BLOCH: Wait a second. We've already ruled.

You don't seem to be moving for reconsideration.

MR. DOWNEY: No. I want to state a position and I want to -- because I think there is something very significant that was presented to the Board that I want to address, because it concerns me in a very fundamental way.

That is, the argument that we have now heard for the third time that I recall in public session from the Intervenor that we must wait -- the Board must wait, the Staff must wait -- until every single allegation of intimidation ever raised by anybody is investigated by OI; some final report is issued; and that information is digested by the parties.

JUDGE BLOCH: We have never ruled to that

effect.

MR. DOWNEY: I understand that. But I want to make clear that I think that our position is definitely against that.

The question is pervasive climate here. And to do that would allow the Intervenor to one at a time, month after month, put the witnesses to the Office of Investigation and never bring them before this tribunal in this proceeding and delay the licensing of this plant.

I think that's fundamentally unfair. And the way that I have heard the arguments advanced by Intervenor suggests to me that that is at least the legal position of the Intervenor.

I'm not suggesting -- I don't think we have

evidence, we have not taken any discovery to see if that in fact is occurring -- but that the legal position is consistent with that analysis; and that's very troubling to me.

JUDGE BLOCH: The Staff, of course, must continue to consider all complaints up to the time they issue the license, but that is not the role of the Licensing Board.

It does not mean -- And I don't think the Intervenor argued that, frankly.

I think the Intervenor argued that it just

wants to get a final Staff position on the matters that it already has knowledge of.

MR. ROISMAN: That is correct.

JUDGE BLOCH: And that was the Board's

position.

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Mr. Roisman, please don't repeat it, unless

you have --7

> MR. ROISMAN: No, no, no, I'm not going to repeat it.

I just want to make clear that if there are people who are making allegations that are going to OI, they're not going there with CASE, nor am I taking them there.

MR. DOWNEY: Ms. Garde has represented before this Board that she is arranging the appointments for Mr. Ippolito --

JUDGE BLOCH: I don't see the relevance of this at all.

MR. ROISMAN: There's some aspersion cast there.

Ms. Garde is --

JUDGE BLOCH: There's no aspersion on anyone sending people who know things about a nuclear plant to the NRC.

MR. ROISMAN: No, but the Applicant is implying

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and I have had extensive discussions about establishing a separation of relationships. She is an employee of the Government Accountability Project.

When she carries out those functions, she does not carry them out under my direction, supervision or at my behest, or on behalf of CASE.

She carries them out while wearing a different hat. I'm sure that the Applicants can understand that, having a number of clients of their own.

JUDGE BLOCH: We'll recess until ten minutes after 7:00 -- I'm sorry. Mr. Watkins.

MR. WATKINS: On a less dramatic note, we have the purchase orders, O. B. Cannon - Texas Utilities Generating Company.

One is five pages dated August 1, '83. The second is a supplement dated June 25, 1984.

JUDGE BLOCH: The Board does want to see that, but I bet the other parties do, too.

MR. WATKINS: We have copies for them.

JUDGE BLOCH: Now we're really in recess.

(Whereupon, at 5:55 p.m. the hearing was

recess, to reconvene at 7:15 p.m. of the same day.)

EVENING SESSION

7:15 P.M.

JUDGE BLOCH: The hearing will come to order.

Mr. Duncan, would you resume the stand, please. I want to thank you for recommending the mushroom cheeseburger.

You continue to be sworn.

MR. WATKINS: Your Honor, subject to objection, Mr. Duncan would like to have the opportunity to address a misstatement on his part, both in his pre-filed testimony and we believe last night.

MR. ROISMAN: I certainly have no problem with that. Do you want it to be done now?

MR. WATKINS: Yes.

Whereupon,

ROBERT DUNCAN

was recalled as a witness and, having been previously duly sworn to testify the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, testified further on his oath as follows:

night that the 170 hours PT time was toward your Level
2, and I was totally wrong. Your 170 hours are toward
your Level 1. When you get those you are allowed to take

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And those sixty days, that doesn't require a certain number of actual hours doing the PT examination;

that you looked at last night?

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Yes, sir.

Okay. And I'd like to direct your

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A.

Q.

attention to the last two lines on the first page of the note where it refers to "Upon further questioning Mr. Stanford...."; remember that?

A. I see it, yes, sir.

And I believe last night that your testimony was that you had understood that that referred to upon further questioning by Mr. Sievers, do I remember your testimony correctly on that?

A. I believe Mr. Sievers was involved,

Q. Well, I guess maybe I should just ask
the question again so that we've got it clear. Who did
you understand was the person who was doing the
questioning that's referred to on the bottom of that
first page?

A. Bob Sievers, and I believe it might have been Ted Blixt.

JUDGE BLOCH: That name was B-l-i-x-t?

THE WITNESS: I'm not sure how he spells
it, Your Honor.

MR. ROISMAN: There is a Ted B-l-i-x-t who is involved with this incident, so I think that's a fair assumption.

JUDGE BLOCH: I don't know how the reporter should spell it. Spell it the way he said it.

MR. ROISMAN: B-1-i-x-t is how Mr. Blixt

spells it.

MR. WATKINS: If I could just ask the witness one question and make sure it's the right person.

Is the individual to whom you are referring, does he have an office next to Mr. Sievers?

THE WITNESS: Yes, he does.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

- Q. And the basis for your belief that that is a correct statement at the bottom of Page 1 and the top of Page 2, what is that basis?
 - A. (Pause.) Just assumption.
- Q When you first saw this document, the two-page memorandum that's signed by you and Mr. Stanford, did you just read it over and sign it, or did you have a conversation about it?

JUDGE BLOCH: Well, first, did you read it over?

THE WITNESS: Yes, Your Honor.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

- And then did you sign it, or did you ask questions or have a conversation about it?
- A. I don't believe there was much of a conversation.
 - Q Mr. Duncan, I'm going to show you a

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document, which it is my understanding based upon what we're told by the Applicant it's the original document with regard to the Weld 40-C, and I want you to take a look through here and see if you can tell me whether it is in fact a complete copy of the documentation with regard to Weld 40-C.

MR. WATKINS: If he knows.

JUDGE BLOCH: Why don't we leave the witness alone while he does this, and come look over his shoulder after he's finished.

MR. WATKINS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

JUDGE BLOCH: Take whatever time you need.

(Witness perusing document.)

MR. WATKINS: Mr. Chairman.

JUDGE BLOCH: Yes, sir.

MR. WATKINS: I'm going to object to the question. As I understand it the question is: Is this a complete package of documents. There is no indication that Mr. Duncan is responsible for these documents once they have left the field, once an inspection is performed.

These are vault documents, and there's no indication --

JUDGE BLOCH: Well, are they slightly

different?

MR. ROISMAN: Mr. Watkins, are you willing to stipulate that this a complete package of the documents that are in the vault with regard to 40-C.

MR. WATKINS: I'm willing to stipulate that I asked for the complete package of documents from the vault and that was what was given to me, so yes.

MR. ROISMAN: All right. That's good enough. Then I can withdraw the question.

JUDGE BLOCH: You could. It would be interesting to know if he knows if there's anything missing from the package.

MR. WATKINS: Well, perhaps some voir dire, because it's not at all clear that he's ever seen all of these documents.

JUDGE BLOCH: Well, if he hasn't seen it, he can't tell us that he knows that something's missing, but he has seen some parts of this at some point. He might know if something is missing.

THE WITNESS: According to Attachment 1, the cover sheet, everything appears, everything that's listed here is with the document.

JUDGE BLOCH: Okay. So there is nothing that you saw in that package at one point which is not

40-C.

And as best you can tell are the signatures and marks that are on there original; does this look like the original document to you?

MR. WATKINS: We will stipulate that it is the original.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

All right. Now, Mr. Duncan, you testified regarding the events that took place on the 17th while you were performing a PT test and Jack Stanford was filling out a card. Is this the card that Mr. Stanford was filling out?

A. It's got Jack's signature on it. I assume it's the one he was filling out. I'm sure there's not two Weld Data Cards for field Weld 40-C.

Q Well, is it clear that he was filling out any Weld Data Card at that time? On the basis of your personal knowledge, do you know that he in fact was filling out a Weld Data Card at that time?

A I believe I testified that I didn't actually see it. I probably saw it close enough maybe to tell it was a Weld Data Card, because it doesn't have this cover sheet.

It's put together backwards. This is usually your front sheet (indicating). They send it to

- you in the field. This will be behind it. (Indicating)
 - Q. Wait. When you say "this" and "this" the record will not pick that up.
 - A. Okay.
 - Maybe the document has some designation on the top and you can refer to that. What is now on the top when it's in the field, usually?
 - A. The Weld Data Card is the last document.
 - Q. Okay. And then what is directly under that you were saying?
 - A. You have your various RT reports, PT reports, and the first page would be your last. This is your weld filler material log for which you draw rods on.
 - Q. Okay. Now I want to make sure that we understand your testimony. Are you testifying that you do or do not know of your own personal knowledge whether the document that Jack Stanford was signing while you were up on the scaffold is in fact the document that's there in front of you now called Weld Data Card?
 - Like I say, there's not two Weld Data Cards for two field Weld 40-Cs.

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- Q. It's not possible that he was working with a Xerox copy of the weld data card and then was going to go back to his office and fill out the original?
 - A. No, I would highly doubt that.
- Q Would that have been an improper procedure if he were to have done that?
 - A. Documenting his inspection?
- Q. First on a carbon or a Xerox copy of the weld data card and then entering it on the real weld data card back in his office at a later time.
- A. The inspection would never have been performed. We wouldn't even have been down, Jack or I, nobody would have been down on a Xerox copy of a weld data card to do an inspection.
- Q. Okay. So the basis for your confidence that he must have had that is that to have done otherwise, he would have been down there with an inadequate document and he would not have done the inspection; is that correct?
- A. If they presented him with this, he wouldn't even have been down there.
- Q. By "this," you mean if they presented him a Xerox copy --

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- A. A Xerox copy.
- Q -- of that weld data card?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Now, with respect to that document, did you see Jack signing the document? Did you actually physically see him penning his signature on it?
- A. No, sir, I can't say that I actually saw Jack sign it, put his signature on this.
- Q. Did you actually see him cross out the 14th and write in the 17th?
 - A. No, sir, not physically see him. No.
- Q. Did he say something to you that indicated that he was actually the crossing out the 14th and writing in the 17th?
- A. Yes, sir. As I have said it before, I heard him cuss, remark.
- Q. Cuss and remark that there was a wrong date on there; is that correct?
- A. He implied that he wrote the wrong date. He said, "Oh...today is not the 14th, is it?"
 - Q But -- I'm sorry. Go ahead.
- A. The whole incident is, "No, it's not the 14th, Jack. It's the 17th."
- I heard him remark, saying, "Well, I wrote the wrong date. I've got to change it."

I said, "Yeah, you do, Jack."
That's about the extent of it.

Q. So when he said, "I've got to change it," did you imply by that that that meant that he had to do something to change the date at that moment?

A. I meant to imply that if he did write the 14th, it was indeed the 17th, that he would have to change it, yes, sir.

Q Would it have been possible, given what you heard, and remembering it as best you can, that the 14th had already been changed to the 17th, and he was merely commenting on the fact that the 14th had been written in error by him at some time and that it needed to be the 17th, not that he was going to physically do that?

A. No, I can't say what was there. As I said, I didn't see the document.

Q. Well, I guess I'm trying to -- You have testified based upon what you remember that he said, and then using that, indicating to us what it is that you believe that he did.

I'm trying to pin down whether you feel that he told you something that formed a basis for your belief that it was at the time that you were

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there that he changed the date from the 14th to the 17th.

What I believe happened is that Mr. Stanford in signing this off SAT, putting his signature, he looked up here at fit-up and preheat, which was bought of on the 14th. He entered the 14th on final VT and PT.

That's when he made the remark about the wrong date. He changed the date, initialed it and dated it.

Q. And did that all happen during the time that you were completing the PT examination, the final PT examination on Weld 40-C?

As I was cleaning up the PT, yes, sir.

Okay. Now, you just said that that was your belief. Now what I want you to do is to tell me what things you heard or saw that formed the basis for your belief that that's what happened --

MR. WATKINS: Objection. The witness has testified --

MR. ROISEMAN: Can I finish the question? BY MR. ROISMAN:

-- rather than that what happened was that the 14th had been written at some earlier time, crossed off at some earlier time, and the 17th had

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already been written down on there before Jack looked

JUDGE BLOCH: Before you answer, would you look at the document and examine it before you

MR. WATKINS: I'll repeat the objection,

The witness has testified as to what

JUDGE BLOCH: I think the question might be allowed on cross-examination. I just looked at the document and I think there's a basis for it.

MR. WATKINS: Could we know that basis?

JUDGE BLOCH: No. After the witness has testified and after Mr. Roisman is done with his

THE WITNESS: Mr. Roisman, could you

MR. ROISMAN: Yes.

- I am asking you -- I am suggesting to you
 - Okay, I understand that.
- All right. One possible event is that the 14th had been written at a date or at a time

before Jack had the weld data card in his hand at the weld while you were cleaning up the PT, and that the 14th had been crossed off at an earlier time and the 17th written in at an earlier time.

That's one possibility.

A. Okay.

Q. The other possibility is that the 14th was written at the time that you were up finishing the PT.

It was crossed off at the time that you were up finishing the PT, and the 17th was written in at the time that you were up finishing off the PT.

I am asking you to tell me in what you knew of your own personal knowledge, either what you saw or what you heard at that time, what is your basis for believing that it was one of those rather than the other?

A. I believe I would have to say later I found out -- or are you talking about at the time?

Q. That's right. I just want you to focus on at that time, while you were up on the scaffolding.

A. I guess just the fact that I personally don't think that Jack would do anything like that.

Q. I'm sorry, do anything like what?

A. Change a date that was dated the 14th

and change it on the 17th.

JUDGE BLOCH: I don't think that was the question, was it, Mr. Roisman?

MR. ROISMAN: No.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

- I wasn't trying to bring in whether he might have written the 14th down on there three minutes before you got to the weld site or three days before you got to the weld site; just that to consider the option that he didn't do it while you were up completing the PT examination, but that he did it at some time before that, as compared to doing it right while you were up there doing the PT.
 - A. What makes me believe that?
- Q. What's your basis in what you heard or saw?
- A. I guess just to trust Jack. I assumed he was down there signing off, what he said he was going down to do.

He made the exclamation and I just assumed -- I believe that's what happened.

- Q Not because of the words, but because of the man?
 - A. Because of both.
 - Q Okay. What were the -- what part of the

words or which words was it that made you feel that it was at that time that he had signed the 14th and it was at that time that he had crossed off the 14th, and it was at that time that he wrote the 17th?

MR. WATKINS: Objection. The witness can only testify as to the words he heard so many times and he has already --

MR. ROISMAN: I'm asking him to tell me which of the words convinced him that it was at that time.

JUDGE BLOCH: Is it possible to ask him by more specific reference to the document at this point?

MR. ROISMAN: Sure.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

on Line 5 and Line 6 of the weld data card that's in front of you, and I want you to tell me just on the basis of your own observation, do you notice any difference between the mark that crosses off the 14th and writes the 17th, the pen line, and the signature line where Jack Stanford's name is signed on 5 and 6.

Is there anything about that that looks different to you?

A. Yes, sir.

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MR. WATKINS: Your Honor, I'm going to object to this line of questions.

JUDGE BLOCH: What's the objection here?

Don't tell the witness what to say, though.

MR. WATKINS: We are getting into a highly technical area and there is another way to prove this. I'm not sure the witness is qualified to look at the weld data card and know.

JUDGE BLOCH: He already said, "Yes."

MR ROISMAN: I'm not offering him as an

expert. I want his opinion --

JUDGE BLOCH: He asked him if there was any reason to think that they were in different hands, and I think he said, "Yes."

MR. WATKINS: In different hands?

JUDGE BLOCH: I don't --

MR. WATKINS: Different pens.

JUDGE BLOCH: You said "pens"?

MR. ROISMAN: No, I said "mark." I said,

"Did it look like a different mark?"

JUDGE BLOCH: Well, I would like to call his attention to the apparent difference in the way the seven is made.

Do you notice that the seven that is written above the seventeen -- above the fourteen,

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seems to be different than the seven on the line with the initials?

MR. WATKINS: Your Honor, I believe that the Chairman and Mr. Roisman, all Counsel, are just as qualified to notice that as the witness, and his saying so isn't going to make it any more meaningful.

JUDGE BLOCH: He is then going to be asked a followup question about the meaning he attaches to the words that he heard.

He has said that the words he heard indicated that there was a date entered at that time and then crossed off.

MR. WATKINS: That's correct, and he did not see the weld data card at that time. If you want to ask him what was it about the words that he heard that made him believe what he believes, then that's fine.

MR. ROISMAN: You just said I couldn't do that, Mr. Watkins.

JUDGE BLOCH: I guess I would be prepared to conclude that unless there's something special about the words that he heard, there's no way he could differentiate between the two scenarios that Mr. Roisman is talking about.

From the words he has testified about,

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I don't see any way that he could differentiate between there having been a crossed-out number with a number written above when Mr. Stanford saw the card and then he wrote on a second line his initials and the date.

MR. WATKINS: That's right, and this witness has testified three cr four times about what he heard.

If that's the point, it's an obvious one, and it's already established.

JUDGE BLOCH: Okay. You don't need to go through that with this witness any longer.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

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Mr. Duncan, I think I'll just leave that in front of you, but I'm not going to ask you specific questions about that.

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You indicated that you thought that --

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it already?

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MR. WATKINS: There are numerous copies

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of this.

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JUDGE BLOCH: Are we going to get this, a copy of that document in the record or do we have

MR. ROISMAN: Well, we do have a copy of the weld data card. We had asked for the original because it seemed important to us that it not merely appear that the line was Xeroxed darker but that there be an observation that it would appear to the naked eye of a lay person like the Board or us that it was actually a different pen.

Now, what I'm not clear about is how he actually made that a part of the record because that is unique to the original.

The Xerox shows some darkness but the Xerox doesn't have the kind of resolution that would guarantee that the darkness wasn't some anomaly on the Xerox machine.

JUDGE BLOCH: We can arrange for the

parties somehow to stipulate to the accuracy of a photo image of that. We did that quite well with Mr. Steiner's book. That's one way to do it. Or we could receive the original in evidence and also have copies.

And can the parties discuss that afterwards and decide? At the present time I take it all we have is the Xerox copies.

MR. ROISMAN: You have Xerox copies.

MR. WATKINS: There is only one original

MR. ROISMAN: And I do think that --

JUDGE BLOCH: The other way to do it

is to stipulate that it appears that they are in different pens.

MR. WATKINS: No chance, Your Honor.
BY MR. ROISMAN:

Mr. Duncan, you testified just a moment ago that you couldn't believe -- I think, you correct me if I summarize incorrectly, but that you just couldn't believe that Jack would do such a thing.

A. Yes, sir, I did.

Q. Okay. Let me ask you this. If -
JUDGE BLOCH: Do you think there's

still a point to this?

MR. ROISMAN: Yeah, I want to ask him --

JUDGE BLOCH: Okay.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

g If -- just imagine this following scenario. If Jack had signed his signature and the SAT, and put the 1-14-84 date on that document on the 14th by mistake, he had started signing off the earlier hold points and had inadvertently signed off the rest of it, and someone else with Jack's complete knowledge at an earlier time had pointed out to him, Jack, you couldn't have signed off for these inspections Saturday because you didn't do them Saturday, and Jack had said, you're right, and the person had said, here, I'll cross it off for you, when you do the final inspedtion make sure you make some notation.

Jack shows up at the weld that day, his memory of that event is jogged by looking at the document and he indicates, signed in error, with an asterisk by the 17th date and puts the weld data card into the file.

Would he have done anything improper in that case?

- A. That would just be speculation on my part.
 - Q Well, I mean, is it improper for an

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inspector to acknowledge that he made a mistake and signed a card in error, to change the date to correct that, to asterisk and say signed in error and put a signature or his initials to indicate that he acknowledges that he signed in error?

A. It would be proper procedure if you put the wrong date, cross it out, initial it, date it and enter the right date.

Q. Okay. Mr. Duncan, on the 16th were you and Mr. Stanford in the field doing the final PT on Weld 39C and 34A?

Incidentally, it's not a trick question.

I think that's what you said in your testimony.

A. Yes, sir. That's right.

Q. Okay. And do you remember, is it possible -- strike the possible -- do you remember if you had in the field at the time that you were signing off on those two welds the weld data card for Weld 40C?

A. Do I remember if I was signing it off?

Q No. Do you remember whether the documentation was with you at the site of Welds 34A and 39C when you also had with you at that time the weld data card for Weld 40C on the 16th.

A. If the weld data card and the proper

something that so and so had to happen before to close this NCR.

And how do you as an inspector know that closure has been completed? What is the mechanism by which you are made aware of that?

A. DCA's, dispo's to the NC ?.

JUDGE BLOCH: Do you know how you would find out whether the NCR was closed?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

at this document which it has now been stipulated is the response that Mr. Watkins received to his question, please give me the original of the paperwork on Weld 40C from the vault.

JUDGE BLOCH: I thought, Counselor, that you were perhaps going to follow up on what I asked.

Is it routine to give the disposition of an NCR back to an inspector?

THE WITNESS: No, sir, the NCR is dispo'd before it comesto the field.

MR. WATKINS: Your Honor, your question implies that --

JUDGE BLOCH: Could you straighten it out so that I can understand? You could ask him

questions instead of doing it to me. 24-7 1 MR. WATKINS: Well, are you referring to --3 MR. ROISMAN: I think I was going to get to that with this document. 5 JUDGE BLOCH: Oh, okay. 5 MR. ROISMAN: All right. 7 MR. WATKINS: I just want to make sure, 8 are you referring to the inspector that writes the 9 NCR being notified? 10 JUDGE BLOCH: Yes. 11 MR. WATKINS: I don't think that's 12 involved here. 13 MR. ROISMAN: Yes. Mr. Watkins is 14 correct. I believe this NCR was written by a 15 Miss Yates. 16 JUDGE BLOCH: I think I understand 17 my confusion already. Thank you. 18 BY MR. ROISMAN: 19 Mr. Duncan, would you look through this 20 document that I just described a moment ago and tell 21 me whether in this document there is something that 22 shows you that the NCR, that there was closure of the 23 NCR that was written by Miss Yates. 24

A. (No response.)

Q. Can you look at that -- can you look at the documentation, either the NCR itself, the DCA or something else that's in this larger document that you're looking at and tell me when was the NCR closed?

A. The NCR would be closed at completion of the NDE?

Q. I'm sorry, the completion of the?

A. PT in this case, RT.

Q. Why would that constitute the closure of the NCR?

A. Because of the Rev. 1 of the disposition on the NCR.

And what does that say? Can you read it into the record or the portion?

A. Partial disposition, engineering evaluation has determined that this situation does not adversely affect this system, DCA No. 19600 to be issued to allow use as is. Final inspection is not to be performed until NCR is closed. Reference NCR on process documentation.

Q. All right. Now, that says that you can't do the final inspection until the NCR is closed is that right?

A. Yes, sir.

24-10	1	Q. And what is the final inspection on	
	2 Weld 40C?		
	3	A. Final PT.	
	4	Q. And who signed off that final PT?	
	5	A. Jack Stanford.	
	6	Q And is that the PT which you were doing	
	7	up on the scaffold?	
	8	A. Yes, sir.	
	9	Q. And was that signed off on the 17th?	
	10	A. The 17th is there.	
	11	Q And is it your testimony then that	
	12	that PT could not have been completed until the NCR	
	13	was closed?	
	14	A. Apparently.	
	15	Q So to go back to your earlier statement,	
	16	it couldn't be that the NCR is not closed until the	
	17	final test is done because you can't do the final	
	18	test until the NCR is closed, isn't that right?	
	19	A. Yes, sir, apparently.	
	20	Q. And so can you look again and tell me	
	21	when was the NCR closed?	
	22	Let me try it differently; let's look	
	23	at the DCA sheet.	
	24	Does the DCA sheat have an area on it	
	25	for approval signatures?	

24-11 A. Yes, sir. Q. And is there an approval signature by originator? A. Yes, sir.

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whether the NCR has been closed; is that your testimony?

JUDGE BLOCH: I think I understand his
testimony enough to ask him a question which I think he will

If the PT had been done on the 13th, would the NCR have then been closed? Is that wrong --

THE WITNESS: Yes --

MR. ROISMAN: It's going to get into the whole fact that you couldn't do the PT on the 13th; the weld wasn't done.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

be able to answer.

Q. The completion of the DCA is not the equivalent of the closure of the NCR, is it?

MR. JORDAN: Your Honor, may we remind the witness that he need not speculate if he does not know the answer to a question.

THE WITNESS: I had rather not speculate,
Your Honor.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

Q. Mr. Duncan, you are now a level what PT?

A. Two.

Q. A level two inspector.

Is part of your level two inspector training require you to know when you can sign off the final PT on a weld?

the NCR itself. Am I right in assuming that the disposition 25-4 1 of the NCR -- not its closure, but the disposition of it is 2 "use as is"? Is that correct? 3 A. Yes, sir. 4 And that "use as is" is based upon a 5 revision to the NCR; is that correct? A. Yes, sir. 7 And that revision is Revision 1 to the NCR: 8 is that correct? 9 Yes, sir. A. 10 Now, looking at the bottom of the document, 11 does it indicate that engineer review/approval has been 12 signed off on for Revision 1 on 1-14-84? 13 Yes, sir. A. 14 And does it indicate that QA review has been 15 signed off on for Revision 1 on 1-14-84? 16 Yes, sir. A. 17 And does it indicate that ANI review/ 18 concurrence has been signed off on on 1-14-84? 19 Yes, sir. A. 20 Are there any more signatures that are 21 required for this NCR to be considered closed? 22 No, sir. A. 23 Then isn't it true that this NCR was closed 24 on 1-14-84? 25

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Your Honor.

Yes, sir.

JUDGE BLOCH: I have another question about that. I see ANI review/concurrence on the 14th at the bottom here, but over here it says ANI review/concurrence and it seems to say the 13th.

Do you have any idea why that would be? THE WITNESS: This was Rev. 0 probably,

JUDGE BLOCH: The second revision -- just a revision of it?

THE WITNESS: This is where we signed the original approval. This is the revision to it. BY MR. ROISMAN:

Mr. Duncan, when you're in training as a PT inspector, in order to have the time that you spend doing your PT tests be treated as legitimate training, do you have to make the independent judgment of whether the weld is ready for PT examination before you can go ahead and do the PT examination?

Is that part of your showing that you know what you're doing?

> Yes, sir. A.

On Weld 40C, on the morning of the 17th of January 1984, did you make the judgment that Weld 40C was ready for final PT?

A.	No, sir.		
Q.	Who did?		
Α.	Again, Jack ha	ad everything.	
Q.	Knowing Jack	as you do, would he have told	
you that the weld was ready for final PT if the NCR had			
not been closed?			
A.	No, sir, I wou	uldn't think so.	
	JUDGE BLOCH:	Mr. Duncan, I notice you	
took a long time to answer the questions about that NCR			
being closed.			
	THE WITNESS:	Yes, sir.	
	JUDGE BLOCH:	There were many questions about	
it.			
	Could you give	e me some idea of why it took so	
long? It looked pretty simple to me.			
	THE WITNESS:	No, sir.	
	JUDGE BLOCH:	Have you been asked before in the	
field to say whether you think that the NCR has been closed			
and is ready for PT?			
	THE WITNESS:	Every PT does not have an NCR	
like this.			
	JUDGE BLOCH:	So you're just not familiar	
with NCR's?			
	THE WITNESS:	Not really of this type.	
	JUDGE BLOCH:	What was unusual about this	
	A. Q you that the not been closs A. took a long to being closed. it. long? It look field to say and is ready like this.	Q. Who did? A. Again, Jack had Q. Knowing Jack at you that the weld was ready that the weld was ready that the modern closed? A. No, sir, I won JUDGE BLOCH: took a long time to answer the being closed. THE WITNESS: JUDGE BLOCH: it. Could you give the WITNESS: JUDGE BLOCH: field to say whether you this and is ready for PT? THE WITNESS: like this. JUDGE BLOCH: with NCR's? THE WITNESS:	

type?

THE WITNESS: The dispo of the NCR saying the NCR was to be closed before final PT.

MR. WATKINS: Your Honor, could counsel approach the Bench?

JUDGE BLOCH: Sure.

Off the record or on the record?

MR. WATKINS: It makes no difference.

We can go off, and then we can put it on the record if you'd like.

JUDGE BLOCH: All right. If we're going to do that, I suggest we do it to this side away from the witness.

We'll take a five-minute break of which this conference will be a part.

(A short recess was taken.)

JUDGE BLOCH: Back on the record.

I think that the way we should proceed is for Mr. Roisman to ask a couple of clarifying questions of the witness, and then perhaps Mr. Watkins could state for the record what he stated off the record.

MR. WATKINS: Certainly. I'll do it without clarifying questions --

JUDGE BLOCH: Well, I want the clarifying questions asked first, just so we can ascertain the possible

source of the witness' confusion.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

Q. Okay. Mr. Duncan, I'm once again going to show you a document that an individual weld data card on it. We're now looking at a copy of the NCR.

You remember earlier we discussed the signatures -- the three that are at the very bottom of the page with the dates 1-14 alongside of them.

- A. Yes, sir.
- All right. You'll notice that above those three signatures there's one block with three blanks, and there are no signatures and no dates in there. Is there any significance to the fact that there are no signatures and no dates in that little square?
 - A. Yes, sir, there is.
 - Q. What is that significance, Mr. Duncan?
 - A. That's where you close an NCR.
 - Q. And who closes it?
 - A. QC, ANI, QA review.
- And on the 17th of January 1984, what would you have had to have had in your hand to know whether the NCR had been closed or not?
- A. A copy of an NCR with the signatures right there.
 - Q. And would that normally be part of the

package. It might be --

BY MR. ROISMAN:

Q. I'm not talking about the one that shows closure on it. I'm talking about the one when Laurel Yates writes an NCR against this weld, back on January 3, 1984, what is done with a copy of that NCR with respect to this weld data card package?

Isn't a copy attached to the weld data card package?

- A. In this case, yes, sir, it probably was.
- Q. Wouldn't it always be done that way so that a subsequent welder or inspector would know that there was an NCR written against that particular weld?
- A. You would know that an NCR is written by looking at the weld data card.
- Q. All right. What on that would tell you that?
 - A. It's usually noted. NCR, 12963.
- Q. How would you know whether the NCR had been dispositioned or closed or anything by looking at the weld data card?
- A. It would just tell me that there was an NCR against it. If they didn't have a copy of it, they had better go get one.
 - Q. Is there any responsibility on them to have

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an NCR that is current, or can they give you one that it does not show the most current activity on it?

A. I don't quite understand.

Q. Well, you say that if the NCR is not actually attached to the weld data card, then there is going to be a responsibility on the craft to get it so that the inspector will know what is the status of the NCR. Isn't that what your testimony was?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And I'm asking you: Is there a procedure that requires that when the craft gives you that NCR, they must give you one in its most current status?

A. I'm sure there is, but I can't think of it right off.

MR. WATKINS: Your Honor, I would like 6-1 to make the statement for the record to which you 2 red earlier referred --3 JUDGE BLOCK: I have one more question before you do that. 5 You remember back to the time that you 6 were taking a long time to decide whether the NCR 7 8 was closed? THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. 9 JUDGE BLOCH: Can you remember whether 10 any part of the reason you took that time was because 11 those three lines were blank? 12 THE WITNESS: I noticed it but I didn't 13 click on it. 14 JUDGE BLOCH: Okay. 15 Is it time for Mr. Watkins' statement, 16 Mr. Roisman, or is there something you need to do 17 before? 18 MR. ROISMAN: No, that's all right. 19 MR. WATKINS: Well, actually, the 20 witness has confirmed it. The copy of the NCR that's 21 included as part of the package from the vault does 22 not show closure. 23 That is the copy of the NCR about which 24

Mr. Duncan has been questioned.

MR. ROISMAN: Mr. Watkins, you were going to look and see if any of the attached -
JUDGE BLOCH: Let me state for the record that Mr. Watkins stated he was going to attempt to obtain the closed NCR so that we could see it; is that right?

MR. WATKINS: I do not have it. I don't believe it's an exhibit to any of the depositions that have been taken on this issue.

JUDGE BLOCH: Am I correct that -- I thought you had stated you were going to try to produce it so that we could see that it was closed.

MR. WATKINS: Well, I was going to go look at the exhibits to all the other Stanford/ Neumeyer depositions.

JUDGE BLOCH: That's the easiest way, but the other way is to get a copy of the closed file at the site.

MR. WATKINS: I'm not going to be able to do that right now.

JUDGE BLOCH: I understand that.

MR. WATKINS: Yes, I will do so.

JUDGE BLOCH: While we are on

discovery matters, the O. B. Cannon purchase order that was produced doesn't have attachments.

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There's another review by ANI on
           A.
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     1-14-84.
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                   Can you tell what do those reviews
3
     signify?
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                   MR. WATKINS: Excuse me. Are we
5
     referring to the weld data card or to the --
                   MR. ROISMAN: Yes, we are referring to
7
     the weld data card.
8
                   THE WITNESS: That they were reviewed
9
     by ANI.
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     BY MR. ROISMAN:
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                   But what is it that was reviewed?
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     On the 14th, what was reviewed by ANI?
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                  That the card was reviewed by ANI.
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                   Are they signing off indicating that
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     the NCR has been closed out?
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                   JUDGE BLOCK. The line that is being
17
     referred to, apparently, is the last line in
18
     handwriting on this original. It has an asterisk.
19
                   It appears to say, "R-E-something-O
20
     dispo of NCR No. N-12,382, signed JS, 1-14-84."
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                   MR. ROISMAN: No, Mr. Chairman. That,
22
     I believe, is Mr. Stanford's signature, isn't that
23
     right, Mr. -- or his initials, Mr. Duncan?
24
                   JUDGE BLOCH: Where is the ANI line?
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MR. ROISMAN: The ANI line is the last line that's in the main body of the card. If you look at the numbered lines, after six there's a line with no number; after seven there's a line with 2-A; and after 2-A there's a line with Reviewed.

All the way over on the right-hand side of that line that says Reviewed, there is under the column ANI, two initials which appear to be BW, and then 1-14-84.

The question I'm asking the witness is doesn't that BW, 1-14-84, represent ANI's signoff on the disposition and closure of the NCR?

MR. WATKINS: If the witness knows.

THE WITNESS: I don't know, Your Honor.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

Q. You do not know what the significance is of the ANI signature?

A. Yes, sir. These were both review. I would say on 1-3-84 the first review when the weld data card was made. And --

Q. And that one is --

MR. WATKINS: Did he have something to

add?

THE WITNESS: Cleanliness hold point was UNSAT. The card then goes back to welding engineering.

Now, there's another ANI signature on this card on 1-14-84, isn't there?

> A. Yes, sir.

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that can sign that or does that have to go to Dallas or something?

A. No, sir. It don't have to go to Dallas.

JUDGE BLOCH: I take it you think there

are site people who can sign that?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir, I think so.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

- Q Just one last question for you,

 Mr. Duncan. In your conversation did you have any

 conversation with the welders who were welding on

 34-A, 39-C and 40-C, either on the 16th or the 17th?
 - A. I'm sure I did.
- Q. Did they indicate to you that they were anxious to get this Weld 40-C properly reviewed and signed off on?
 - A. I don't remember that.
- Q. Did they indicate anything to you about whether they wanted to get the work completed sooner rather than later?
- A. I know at the time that it was a hot item to get the work done.
- Q. By "hot," you mean to get it done as soon as possible, properly?
 - A. Yes, sir.

MR. ROISMAN: Thank you.

No further questions for the witness. ì 6-10 JUDGE BLOCH: Staff. 2 MR. TREBY: Staff will be very brief. 3 CROSS-EXAMINATION 4 BY MR. TREBY: 5 Mr. Duncan, are you also known as 6 Robbie Duncan? 7 Yes, sir. So if we see references to Robbie Duncan 9 in the testimony, that would be you, sir? 10 A. Everybody calls me Robbie Duncan. I 11 sign everything R. M. Duncan. 12 Q Okay. You had worked a number of times 13 before with Mr. Sanford; is that correct? 14 Yes, sir. A. 15 Was there anything unusual about him 16 cursing? That is, had he cursed before when 17 something came to his attention or something 18 happened when you were on the job together? 19 Yes, sir, I'm sure he has. 20 When he happened to curse on the 17th, 21 was that an unusual occasion? 22 A It wasn't unusual for him to cuss on any 23 days. 24 MR. TREBY: I have no further questions. 25

like that. Is that just your way of answering, or do those "maybes" and "coulds" mean something to you? No, sir. I guess it's just my way of answering.

JUDGE BLOCH: Mr. Watkins.

7-1 bm	1	REDIRECT EXAMINATION
0	2	BY MR. WATKINS:
	3	Q. Mr. Duncan, how soon after Tuesday, the 17th,
	4	did Mr. Stanford come to you and ask you whether you remembered
	5	your inspection?
	6	MR. ROISMAN: Asked and answered.
	7	JUDGE BLOCH: I think he's trying to lay a
	8	foundation for questions that he wants to ask on redirect.
	9	Permissible.
	10	MR. WATKINS: You may answer.
	11	THE WITNESS: It seems like it was a week or
	12	two after.
	13	BY MR. WATKINS:
	14	Q. Is that one reason that you now remember,
	15	because your memory was refreshed then?
	16	MR. ROISMAN: A leading question, Mr.
	17	Chairman. Very much so.
	18	I'd like the question and no answer
	19	given to it. Just strike it.
	20	JUDGE BLOCH: Please do not ask leading
	21	questions even on redirect.
	22	BY MR. WATKINS:
	23	Q You've testified that Mr. Stanford came to
	24	you, that you didn't remember the first time but that
		he came back either later that day or the next day and
	25	

22.5		
27-5	1	no, sir, I can't say for sure.
	2	MR. ROISMAN: No further questions.
	3	JUDGE BLOCH: Mr. Duncan, you said you don't
•	4	prepare weld data cards. Do you use them in your work?
	5	THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.
	6	EXAMINATION
	7	BY JUDGE BLOCH:
	8	Q. Do you have to know how to interpret them?
	9	A. Yes, sir.
	10	JUDGE BLOCH: Staff?
	11	MR. TREBY: No questions.
	12	JUDGE BLOCH: Mr. Watkins.
0	13	MR. WATKINS: Nothing, Your Honor.
•	14	JUDGE BLOCH: Mr. Duncan, thank you very
	15	much. You're excused.
	16	(Witness excused.)
	17	JUDGE BLOCH: Would the parties like a
	18	recess before we call Mr. Methaney, or shall we go right
	19	on?
	20	MR. WATKINS: I'd like about a two-minute
	21	break.
•	22	JUDGE BLOCH: Let's take five.
4	23	(A short recess was taken.)
	24	JUDGE BLOCH: Back on the record.
C	25	During the brief recess a discussion was had

about scheduling. The parties agreed that Mr. Methaney's testimony could be held over until the skipped week -- the three-day week that has been scheduled for this proceeding.

Prior to that week we expect that Mr.

Methaney's testimony may be prefiled. It may address

questions that Mr. Roisman suggested he wants to cover, so

that we may be able to expedite this testimony during that
third week.

In addition, Mr. Roisman has a brief statement for the record.

MR. ROISMAN: It just has to do, Your Honor, with getting completed documents. There was identified in the course of the examination of Mr. Duncan that apparently what is attached to this document which Mr. Watkins requested from the vault is not a copy of the final closed NCR.

We would like to have a copy. I would like to stress legible because there is some very faint writing on this one that was not legible on the xerox copies of this same document that was attached to the prefiled testimony.

But a legible copy of the final completed NCR as it appears in the files of the Applicant. We're not asking for an original of that.

MR. WATKINS: We agree that it's not a closed -- a copy of the closed NCR; and we will provide a

copy for you.

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MR. ROISMAN: Similarly, we would like to get a completed copy of the DCA No. 19600, which does not appear to be a completed copy, which is also part of this package that Mr. Watkins had given me.

MR. WATKINS: We agree that it appears not to be complete, and we will supply a completed one to you.

MR. ROISMAN: I would like to request one, just to complete the package. There is a reference in the NCR to an earlier DCA 16171, Rev. 1.

We'd like to see the most completed -- I don't know if that was ever completed -- but the most completed version of that DCA.

MR. WATKINS: If it's agreeable with you,
Mr. Roisman, we'll have Mr. Methaney identify those in his
prefiled testimony.

MR. ROISMAN: That's great.

Mr. Chairman, we did not discuss the proper disposition of the original weld data card and how to deal with that.

MR. WATKINS: I have a suggestion.

JUDGE BLOCH: All right.

MR. WATKINS: I suggest we lodge it with the

Board.

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JUDGE BLOCH: I would rather you lodge it back with the Applicants and have them produce it next time.

MR. WATKINS: Well, that's --

JUDGE BLOCH: You already have copies of it,

right?

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MR. WATKINS: Yes, we do have copies of it. Well, we'll take it back.

JUDGE BLOCH: That's acceptable. Why --

JUDGE BLOCH: I guess I'm concerned that I'm going to have to carry it a long distance and would rather not have to worry about losing an original plant document.

MR. WATKINS: Mr. Chairman, I don't have it here with me -- Well, just a second. Maybe I do.

(Pause.)

MR. ROISMAN: Well, what I'm trying to do is to see -- I'd like to get some statement on the record that the -- attached as Exhibit 3 to the Zwahr affidavit -- excuse me -- the Zwahr prefiled testimony is a xerox of the weld data card that we've been talking about.

It's not a complete one. It has got the bottom line cut off it, and it has got some of the side. JUDGE BLOCH: I'm sorry?

office?

MR. ROISMAN: No, no, no. I would like you to take possession of it, as long as the Applicant has no problem.

JUDGE BLOCH: Okay. We'll do that.

MR. ROISMAN: I don't have a real copy of the whole document in this file. The xerox copy was not as large as the original.

JUDGE BLOCH: I'll just hand it to my sergeant-at-arms.

MR. WATKINS: Mr. Chairman, one point.

We would like access to that document with the participation of Mr. Roisman if he likes to that package -- the documents in the package.

JUDGE BLOCH: Well, we will have it in
Washington. Is that going to be adequate for your access?

MR. WATKINS: Yes.

MR. ROISMAN: We can look at it at their

MR. WATKINS: Yes.

JUDGE BLOCH: That's fine.

MR. WATKINS: One other point.

We produced to you, Mr. Roisman, a copy of Mr. Duncan's training records. Those are permanent plant records for the life of the plant. I wonder if we could have the originals back.

MR. ROISMAN: Yes. Would you check and make sure that what I've given you back are the originals. And I would also like to give you at this time back copies of the three PT reports initialed by Mr. Duncan which you had produced. These are pinks. MR. WATKINS: Thank you. And thank you for returning the original Duncan logs.. JUDGE BLOCH: The hearing is adjourned. (Whereupon, at 8:57 p.m. the hearing was adjourned, to reconvene at 8:30 a.m., Friday, September 21, 1984, in the same place.)

This is to certify that the attached proceedings before the UNITED STATES NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION in the matter of:

NAME OF PROCEEDING:

TEXAS UTILITIES GENERATING COMPANY, ET AL (COMANCHE PEAK STRAM ELECTRIC STATION, UNITS 1 AND 2)

DOCKET NO .:

50-445-OL2 and 50-446-OL2

PLACE:

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

DATE:

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1904

were held as herein appears, and that this is the original transcript thereof for the file of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

(TYPED)

Irene G. Grubb

Official Reporter

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