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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

6 In the Matter of:

DUKE POWER COMPANY, ET. AL.

(Catawba Nuclear Station, Units 1 and 2)

Location: Bethesda, Maryland

Date: September 28, 1984

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION 2 BEFORE THE ATOMIC SAFETY & LICENSING BOARD 3 5 In the matter of: 6 DUKE POWER COMPANY, ET AL. Docket Nos. 50 - 4137 50-414 8 (Catawba Nuclear Station, Units 1 and 2) 9 10 11 September 28, 1984 4350 East West Hwy. 12 Bethesda, Maryland 13 The Board met pursuant to notice at 11:00 a.m. 14 BEFORE: 15 JUDGE JAMES L. KELLY, Chairman 16 Administrative Judge Atomic Safety and Licensing Board 17 U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Washington, D. C. 20555 18 DR. PAUL W. PURDOM 19 Administrative Judge 235 Columbia Drive 20 ecatur, Georgia 30030 21 DR. RICHARD F. FOSTER Administrative Judge 22 P. O. Box 4263 Sunriver, Oregon 97702 23 24 25

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8	Region 2 Atlanta, Georgia
9	On behalf of the Intervenor:
10	ROBERT GUILD
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12	Other Participants:
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PROCEEDINGS

JUDGE KELLEY: This is Kelley. I just stepped out to have my secretary again call the operator to determine whether she is still trying to wire in Judge Purdom and Brad Jones from Atlanta. I think it might be reasonable for the group now on the phone...we have got a quorum of the board. By the way, are we on the record now?

Okay, so we are on the record. We do have a quorum of the board, and we are missing the staff; but the staff could check transcript on this. What occurs to me is we could begin to talk about Duke's filing, and Duke's privelege claims and whatever objections Palmetto may have to the Duke ascertions of privelege, and then save the staff until hopefully later we have got them wired in. Does that seem like a reasonable way to proceed?

MR. GUILD: Judge this is Bob Guild. One problem is that is, unfortunately, I just received a phone call that the staff's submission to the board had arrived in Raleigh about five minutes ago, and someone read real quickly the cover letter to me. I have gct rough notes from that, but I understand essentially that the base their claim of privelege in part of sort of a... well, interlocking claim that the information

I am afraid that it may just overly complicate matters.

There is a clear inter-relationship of privelege or confidentiality between applicants and staff. Frankly, we have some factual questions about the extent to which staff has disclosed identifying information to Applicants, and Brad Jones is probably the person most directly knowledge about that, so, I hate to --

JUDGE KELLEY: No. No. Let me ask my secretary what the word is here, just a minute. Her note says Purdom and Jones are on an Atlanta line. The operator is still having trouble getting through. Is she going to continue to work that, I assume she will?

Well, maybe we could get a few things spoken for, bearing in mind your points Mr. Guild. I still think there are some things in here we could speak to. They are probably entirely, or virtually entirely outside the interest and perview of the staff. Let's try that, and then if you feel that we are not going to get a full picture on something because of Brad Jones's absence, then we can consider waiting for him. Is that okay with the Applicants?

MR. CARR: Yes sir.

JUDGE KELLEY: What I had, for example, the first thing we can speak to, I think clearly, is just

Duke's concern that they filed with the board some documents with respect to which they claim the attorneys were product priveleged, and it is an in camera filing in that the actual documents were submitted to the board but not to the parties. Do you know what I am referring to, Mr. Guild. This is referred to in the letter.

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MR. GUILD: I know that they reference it in it.

JUDGE KELLEY: Right, sure. I think I can say without betryaying anything in there that what these documents are, they are essentially a couple of matrix's, matrixes if that is the proper plural form. Essentially, listing a lot of names of employees, and then listing a lot of areas of concern the employee grazed. It is a little bit like, the parties might remember Neil Alexander had a matrix of non-technical concerns with names on one margin and concerns listed out and x's and checks put in. It is that kind of a thing. The privelege is claimed under the document against Taylor document work product. We think it sits within that area. We are going to sustain the claim. The thing I would like to stress is there is absolutely no information in these documents. All of the information in these matrixes is already contained in

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the papers that have been turned over to Palmetto. It is a matter of arranging that information. It is also a matter to some extent that council of judgement had to, what fits in what box. But, we think that's what the Hechman Taylor doctrine is really about, so we are going to sustain that claim of work product privelege.

MR. GUILD: Judge, if we may restate our position for the record for a minute.

JUDGE KELLEY: Go ahead.

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MR. GUILD: I would like an opportunity to do that. It would surmise that that was the nature of information from the pretty brief description given the Applicant's cover letter. It is our view that it does represent basic facts which are not subject to the attorney client privelegs or the work products of it, not the fact that they are necessary to be produced and discovered. They clearly do not reflect the confidentiality of attorney product judgement that represents, a counsel that represents the kind of advice that is a matter of policy the Supreme Court exempts from exposure in litigation. In the interest of encouraging confidential communication among attorney and client, here the root issue in this case is if you will complete the Applicant's investigation of these concerns upon which it founds its conclusions that

there are no significant problems. I mean, to the extent that there are factual matters contained in an alalysis that purports to, reflects such a review of completement, even if prepared by a lawyer, and clearly it is prepared by someone else and used by the lawyer, even if at the lawyer's request that is by an expert witness or technical assistant. We do not believe that such information should be shielded from disclosure. The fact that the substance of information may be available in a desparate and ona collated and analyzed form does not make it not discoverable in our view, and we think frankly that such an analytical tool would be useful not only for the board but to the parties in trying to come to grips with the issues that are before us. Finally, we would ask that this information be disclosed, and finally the recognition to the Board's decision to the contrary at least in our decision, we would ask that the information not be considered as information of record for use in the decision, not subject to scrutiny by the party.

JUDGE KELLEY: Well, let me just comment on two or three things. One, it won't be information of record. It is being held from the record, as we understand it. If it were introduced, that would be a different matter. Now, we didn't call for argument,

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because it was submitted in-camera, and we didn't frankly see what argument would produce, since you can't see what these papers are beyond the very general description. We have given, we certainly note your objection to the lodging of this claim of privelge and it is duly noted. Beyond that, I would say again that there are elements of judgement in this as we see it, and we think it is within the Hickman, the Taylor doctrine. We also think that that doctrine can extend as it does here with respect to one of these sets of papers to work done under the direction of a lawyer is not crucial, that the work itself be done by the lawyer personally as we understand it. Okay.

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MR. GUILD: Can I just ask sir. I don't know how you preserve this to the extent that I gather security matters assisted you in camera, and as such there at least in the record for later review, although subject to the in-camera received. To that extent, I would ask that you consider matters of record that the Appeal Board or somebody else later on could take a look at.

JUDGE KELLEY: They, sare. They have been submitted to the board. They are in the record in that sense. They are not in the evidentiary record, and they won't be in the evidentiary record. Beyond that

though, should there come a day when you are appealing the adverse ruling that you just got on this, the papers themselves would be before the appeal board for appealant review.

MR. JONES: This is Brad Jones. I am in on the call now. I came in on the middle of Mr. Guild's conversation. Maybe you can tell me if I am way behind or just a little.

JUDGE KELLEY: Well, my point was when we went into that was we thought we could cover this without your being on. I am happy to have you, but it had to do with the Duke claim of attorney work products and documents and didn't seem to us that you would have much interest in that.

MR. JONES: That's fine.

JUDGE KELLEY: Now, with you on, is Judge
Purdom on? I guess they must still be working on Judge
Purdom. Well, let's at least get a few more things
done, and hopefully he will be wired on very soon.
Sticking with the Applicants's papers, since that is
where we started, you do have those papers, do you not
Mr. Guild?

MR. GUILD: Yes sir, all of those I gather, except for the work product document.

JUDGE KELLEY: Right, but you got the big box,

and I will describe what it is that I have here, and I think you can tell whether you have the same thing. I assume that you do. What I was going to refer to now, just so that we know what we are talking about. There is a package, oh, two or three inches thick of affidavits, most of them signed I believe. The package begins with a hand printed list of names, several pages, beginning with number one, J. G. Abernathy, and going over to number 222, Phil Edwards. Right after that list, you come to the first affidavit, which is the J. G. Abernathy affidavit. So that's, do you know what I am talking about? Does everybody know what I am referring to?

MR. McGARRY: Yes sir, this is McGarry.

JUDGE KELLEY: Okay.

MR. GUILD: Yes sir. This is Guild. Judge, maybe I can make a suggestion. Since the issue of whether this should be treated in-camera is going to be argued later, in order to identify what you are talking about, I don't see any need for identifying names or numbers. I certainly know what you are speaking of, and perhaps we could simply remove your identification of those two people from the transcript we wouldn't have any need to secure it at this point. I don't envision discussing matters that, camera protection from my

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JUDGE KELLEY: Alright. I was just for identification using that name. When we get through this entire discussion, can we reconsider whether we have to go back and erase the two names that I just mentioned from the transcript. We can do that if that seems to be called for. I have a note saying that they are having trouble getting Judge Purdom. They are still trying.

So, we can call that the affidavit package.

We will know what we mean by that. Now, there are two other packages that we are dealing with. One is the first page is called review board report, welder B concerns dated September 24, 1984, and inch and a half. Do you know know what I mean by that? Applicants?

MR. McGARRY: Yes sir.

JUDGE KELLEY: Mr. Guild?

MR. GUILD: Yes sir, I have one that has that cover on it.

JUDGE KELLEY: Have you got these documents Mr. Jones?

MR. JONES: I haven't got them in my office yet. No, they may have come in, but I haven't got them up here.

JUDGE KELLEY: Alright. Now, the last and

largest stack, four or five inches maybe is called stack two, and there is a note that says this goes behind stack one. Now, I won't break that down any further for the moment. We all know what that is, the so called stack two?

MR. McGARRY: Yes sir.

JUDGE KELLEY: Mr. Guild, are you with me?

MR. GUILD: Let me hang on one second, Mr.

Chairman, and see if I got that one. I have got another stack, but I don't see any identification on it. One second. I think we're finding that.

JUDGE KELLEY: Well, it will make it easier for purposes for discussion if we can break these out, I think initially as I just suggested there may be other places that one needs to break it, but just so we can be understood. I will be referring, as we talk about the Applicant's filing to the affidavit stack to the review board report stack in stack two. That is all, I understand, to have been submitted. Am I leaving anthing out, Mr. McGarry?

MR. McGARRY: No sir.

JUDGE KELLEY: Okay. Now, we break it out that way because we want to ask this question to move the discussion along. In the affidavit stack, Mr. McGarry, you heard the other day, and Mr. Carr urged you again

in his letter that a formal protective order be entered
to protect further dissemination of the names of these
people, correct?

MR. McGARRY: That's correct.

JUDGE KELLEY: Okay. Now, and that is in,

JUDGE KELLEY: Okay. Now, and that is in, that's the affidavit stack, the 222.

MR. McGARRY: Yes sir.

JUDGE KELLEY: Okay, are you seeking priveleged treatment or protective order with respect to anything in the review board report stack or stack two?

MR. McGARRY: Yes sir. In each one of those latter two documents there were review package, and in fact two packages.

JUDGE KELLEY: Yeag.

MR. McGARRY: There were names mentioned therein.

JUDGE KELLEY: Now, are these, I know that. Fine, let's follow that up a minute. Okay, there are names in those two stacks. Are those names different from the names in the affidavit stack?

MR. McGARRY: No sir.

JUDGE KELLEY: Same people?

MR. McGARRY: Correct.

JUDGE KELLEY: Yes?

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MR. McGARRY: Yes sir.

JUDGE KELLEY: So, you are, I don't mean to belabor the obvious, but there is an affidavit signed by Joe Smith, someplace in either or one of those other two stacks. If I look long enough, I might find Joe Smith once more?

MR. McGARRY: That's correct.

JUDGE KELLEY: Same guy?

MR. McGARRY: Yes sir.

JUDGE KELLEY: Are there any in the review board report, or in stack two, that are not in the affidavit stack?

MR. McGARRY: No sir.

JUDGE KELLEY: So, for purposes of the claim of privelege for identities, we need only focus on the affidavit stack?

MR. McGARRY: That is correct.

JUDGE KELLEY: Okay, with the understanding, if I understand you correctly, that when you find, if and when you find one of the affiant's names either in the review report or stack two, his name is still protected?

MR. . cGARRY: Yes sir.

JUDGE KELLEY: If you get the relief that you

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MR. McGARRY: That's correct.

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JUDGE KELLEY: Okay, now, Mr. Guild did that all fall into place for you?

MR. GUILD: I'm trying Judge.

JUDGE KELLEY: Okay, so I think...maybe I am repeating myself again. The only claim or privelege now that we have to address from the applicants is the further disclosure of those names, correct?

MR. McGARRY: That is correct.

JUDGE KELLEY: So there is nothing to talk about in the review report or stack two, today anyway, as far as privileged claims are concerns?

MR. McGARRY: That's right. If we focus on the affidavit package, whatever ruling comes out of that package will pertain to the other two.

JUDGE KELLEY: Thank you, I think we have got that now pretty well narrowed down. Now, from your discussion the other day, Mr. McGarry, I heard you, I understood you to say you were only seeking protection of further disclosure of names. Mr. Guild has those names now, right?

MR. McGARRY: Under the NR protective order.

JUDGE KELLEY: Right, but you didn't ink out
anything or x it out. You just sent it as it was.

MR. McGARRY: Absolutely, that is correct.

JUDGE KELLEY: Okay, now, and just to clarify this, or make it clear to one further step. When you say you want to protect names, I understand that that is really all you mean, and that you are not seeking protection of facts in the affidavit that might tend to disclose identity, is that right?

MR. McGARRY: That is correct.

JUDGE KELLEY: Okay. So that if you got the order that you seek, Mr. Guild could take an affidavit along with the persons addressed, contact the person, and talk to him about anything. But, let me put it to you differently. He could take an affidavit in which somebody else's name, and he could go to that other person and ask the person if he knew about a certain incident and relate to facts as long as he referred to using the name of the first person.

MR. McGARRY: That's correct. There is two points that I would like to make. First, that in a situation where there was... one comment, that is precisely how we conducted our investigation. If Joe, John Doe came to us an in confidence, made a statement, gave us an affidavit, and in that affidavit he said that Billy Jones had done an improper weld, that would be a ... what we did was we went out and we may have talked to Billy Jones, and we may have talked to

somebody that Billy Jones worked with and it would be said that it has been alleged that you did an improper weld so we would ask one of his crew members. It has been alleged that Billy Jones did an improper weld. Do you know anything about that, but we would have never mentioned John Doe's name.

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JUDGE KELLEY: Okay, thank you. Now, Mr. Guild, we heard really from Mr. McGarry and to extent from you also the other day in this general area. As I understood your position the other day, you object to the relief that Mr. McGarry seeks as further disclosure of names that he has just described is that right?

JUDGE KELLEY: Okay. Could you say again how in your view you are injured by that kind of relief?

MR. GJILD: Yes sir.

MR. GUILD: We me see if I can focus in on that point. It is precisely for the reason that Duke did not use names when it inquired to this matter among others. It we believe that the result of their investigations do not fairly and fully relfect a true statement to the extent of a foreman override practices at Catawba. To put it simply, our view is that as a litigant, the Applicants had every interest in minimizing the extent of this problem, and every interest in producing affidavits as they ultimately

extract it, saying that either concerns were limited or individuals were satisified to the extent of whatever. or that they had no knowledge of problems at the plant. Simply asking the open ended question are you aware of foremen pressuring you to violate, or anyone on your crew to violate a quality procedure or in performing proper work is calculated to the list that the appropriate answer, and that is no. It did so, in many many cases which we would submit that on the fact, are not credible given the fact that they are asked a foreman, with overwhelming evidence indicates was quilty of the foreman override practice. If the foreman in question, here, many foreman in question. These foreman, of course, denied any wrongdoing. He said no, he had never done that. The people on his crew said no he had never done that, and despite overwhelming evidence from others, the witness presumably the same incident that said they had seen it. Further, the device the litigation posture of the party determines the, if you will, usefullness of the tool of the identies of witnesses in performing investigations, and utilizing that tool of the disclosure of identities to the maximum extent possible in order to conduct the investigation. The second point ...

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JUDGE KELLEY: Could you, now just before you

go to the second point.

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MR. GUILD: Yeah.

JUDGE KELLEY: Could you give us maybe an example. We all keep talking about Joe Smith and Harry Jones. If you could disclose names, investigating in the field so to speak, what do you think you could get that you can't get without disclosing it?

MR. GUILD: Well, I think that a reflection on good investigation practices, and I am not an expert in this. I am trying to learn about it as best that I can. If you take for example what you would think of as an investigation inverview conducted by law enforcement people might consist of. It is going to ask the question in general, as Mr. McGarry claimed that are you aware of these things happening, and the individual is going to say, perhaps no. They are going to be reluctant to implicate themselves in wrongdoing, to get themselves in hot water, to open themselves to reprisal, for a variety of reasons they are going to be reluctant to acknowledge their information regarding wrongdoing. Okay, so you get the initial denial, and then you turn to that individual and you say I have, if I showed you a sworn statement by your fellow crewmember X stated that you were present, and that in addition to he, he observed pressure by Foreman Y to

violate interpass temperature requirements. Don't you acknowledge that that happened, or does that refresh your recollection? I submit to you it is that commonly used device in conducting investigations of his sort of wrongdoing of things that are unpleasant to admit to, produces that kind of results, and that why it is employed on a regular basis that it is a fundamental handicap to not be able to take what is cooberating evidence to the extent that it exists, and to be able to freely employ that cooberating evidence in the course of conducting investigation.

JUDGE KELLEY: Well, but why can't you do that as long as you don't use the name?

MR. GUILD: Because it is of considerably limited value to be able to make the ascertion that I think you pose as a hypothetical, it might be your posed as a hypothetical. That is, you know, someone alleges that this happened. That certainly is a question, and that is a statement that you would make in a series of investigative questions, but the bottom line is an individual who has knowledge of facts that may be damning either to themselves or may expose them to fear or retaliation is only going to fess up to the knowledge of those facts when they are confronted with evidence that essentially, pins them down to having to

either lie or having to acknowledge the truthfulness of facts that are otherwise cooberated. Judge, that can only be done in some circumstances, at least, by being able to use the device that I am suggesting. Taking an affidavit, if you will, or information so to identify as another source of evidence with the same wrongdoing and confronting the person who is being questioned or interviewed, or you're talking with that evidence. That is employed, I would submit, regularly in the course of investigating circumstances of this sort. It would be employed by the...by law enforcement people. If you had a statement from a co-defendant, or a co-conspirator or witness. It should not be something that is unavailable to us.

JUDGE KELLEY: Well, I am still trying to nail down just how much is unavailable. You now have all of these affidavits, right?

MR. GUILD: I have what they sent us, Judge.

JUDGE KELLEY: Okay. So, what is to prevent you under the relief that has been requested from going out and interviewing somebody, and then saying to them I've got a sworn statement from X, leave it blank, I don't care what you say there exactly, but just don't give the name. I ve got a sworn statement from another Duke employee that such and such happened. Here is what

he said, and quote the affidavit. You can do that, can't you? Under the relief that is being sought?

MR. GUILD: Well, Judge, if I may raise another point. I don't think that is effective, but if it is effective...to be effective for the second best thing, shall we say, you have to use sufficient facts that make it absolutely clear who that individual is.

JUDGE KELLEY: Well, but that's what I tried to make clear with Mr McGarry. I said to him, you're not asking for protection of facts which would tend to disclose identity. I thought the answer was no I am not.

MR. GUILD: I heard him say the same thing Judge.

JUDGE KELLEY: Okay, well then that is what he said.

MR. GUILD: In which case I submit that the exercise we are going through is to no end, no substance then, because if you are disclosing identifying facts, then you are only hampered artificially to know the purpose in disclosing the actual identify.

JUDGE KELLEY: But, why should that be your concern, if by disclosing as identifying facts you can get your message across, as long as you don't disclose

the name. Then, supposing your view is a waste of time, it is kind of a silly exercise. But, even so, you are not, if you are not hampered very much, what is the problem?

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MR. GUILD: The oposition it was our hand ... we are hampered. We are hampered unduly, and that is only one...that is one point I think needs to be considered. I appreciate your effort to try to figure out a way around what is obviously a problem, a naughty problem in the way that it does it, it sort of minizes the harm done to all concerned. But, I submit to you Judge that there is an overriding interest here, and that overriding interest is in finding out what is going in here in a very limited amount of time. This overriding interest also in this proceeding regulating a nuclear power plant, it makes the decision about a matter of some public moment in a public form with information on the public record. I think that interest in having this information public serves the interests of those of the private party being able to effectively litigate these issues. I think it also serves as much a part of public interest.

I submit that there are ways out of this and this is not to, if you will, make the so artificial that they don't

accomplish the asserted purpose, and that is protecting these confidential sources, which is what the company is really asserting here. Or, hampering us in doing the job that we are trying to do. I submit that the Applicants allude to them. They begin the process, if you will. The Midland decision, the co-board decision that we cited earlier, and that Applicants talk about in their cover letter, in fact lacks the circumstance where individuals who were the subject of the discussion had already gone back to by the parties that had been asked, do you have a need for confidentiality. Individuals who were in question, asserted on an individual particularized basis that need. It was only upon that assertion that the board and the appeal board required the disclosure, which is what we are talking about. The above made it subject to in-camera protection, or protective order because of the specified demonstrated need for confidentiality.

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Now, in the Applicants' cover letter, they suggest that among the affidavits, there are those who make a showing of that need. I think that is absolutely the point here. I have just looked briefly at the two examples that they cite, and I think at least one of them appears on the face of it to reflect, you know, a classic example where we would seek to honor that

confidentiality.

JUDGE KELLEY: I think you are coming at an important point. I just wonder...just let me ask you this. Looking ahead at the procedures that are to be followed here, let's suppose that you next week want to depose or interview a group of employees. Why can't you just say right up front that you are investigating this, and you want to pursue it in litigation. Do you have any objection to our using your name in that connection publicly, or to other people. If the guy says you bet I do, they promised me to be confidential. I don't want you to do that. That's one thing, he says I don't care. You can tell anybody you want. That would be another. Can't we just get a reconfirmation of whether the person wants confidentiality or not when you talk to them?

MR. GUILD: Yes sir. That's what I think, that's what I would propose, except I think it should be under different circumstances. I think first, the principle should not be that this is a blanket order of nondisclosure for this information. I think that to the extent, and I have tried to do that beyond that too, that Applicants like to, but to the extent that the affidavits themselves make a self-identification of the circumstances that the particularized needs of

for confidentiality then fine, the job is in part done. I think what really is called for here though, is instead of palmetto being in a position where we are the ones that have to ask people to go public, if you will. And that's a burden that shouldn't be placed on us in my judgement, because frankly, I think that while we've demonstrated a basis for individuals with information about safety concerns to put their trust in our advocacy, if you will. The fact of the matter is this is hardball and this is a case where there is some controversy and a degree of acromony on the site and between the parties and I submit that Palmetto Alliance is probably not a particulary popular party among some quarters on the Catawba site. We, and in fact, all the people we are talking about are employees of the power company, so to ask us to be in a position where people have to agree at our request to go public is simply asking the impossible, in a lot of instances. We can't protect them if they really need protection, and yet those that may have information that they woulld make public, the least likely among all the parties to get it is Palmetto. Here's our suggestion, I believe that the quick and simple approach here is that the board should make a simple and concise communication to the people we are talking about and should simply state in

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effect as you did last fall in the notice that was posted to the work force generally that you're prepared to consider claims of coinfidentiality. Explain the circumstances and state that you are prepared to honor those if there is a demonstrated need. Simply state that you wish to receive some concise indication of a need for confidentiality.

JUDGE KELLY: I might just interject here that while we said in our notice that people should be prepared to give us some need basis for confidentiality, we did not, in fact, enforce that and in most cases, I recall, no such basis was ever given.

As a practical matter, the four people who came in and said they wanted to be treated confidentialy were treated confidentialy without their need being probed by the board.

MR. GUILD: Well that may be, and I'm sure in fact those circumstances reflect the give and take the need for confidentiality. The other side of that coin is that for example with Sam Nunn. So long as he felt he needed confidentiality, we sought to protect it. All te parties respected it, the board honored it and when he was prepared to go public, we promptly communicated that on his behalf to the board and we stopped needing and requiring the in camera protection with all the

BH NRC-166 T-1 1

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BH NRC-166 T-1 administrative problems and difficulties that that impossed. I think we're all talking about trying to use devices sparingly here that only require sparing use.

Our point here is that we don't believe that applicants are entitled to the protection that they see. We think that there are individuals there who may have a particularized need for protection of their confidence and we would honor that. We think, however that the applicants, in reveiwing the documents in the quick fashion that we have, Judge we found, in example, that apparantly, according to the NRC staff's recitation of the interview process, conducted by Duke, it was the welding superintendant himself, Bill Rodgers who made the introduction to the interviewee of the need for the intewrview and the description of the terms of their efforts to protect confidence. I thionk that is substantially the expectation of the individual that their confidences meant anything. Of course, I think, limited the usefulness of the interview product itself.

Mr. Uryc's trip report suggests that individuals were called to the superintendant's office and the welding superintendant explained to them individually the terms of the interview, and the confidentiality. In any event, these individuals

identities were all disclosed to the NRC staff.

Immediatly there was some disclosure of the confidentiality, there is no basis described in any of the documents for stated that that was an understood expressed limitation on the scope of the confidence of pledge of confidence extended.

They were also disclosed appparently among the Duke investigative...

JUDGE KELLY: Now, I think we are going to get, excuse me but we are getting over now into the staff's claims, right?

MR. GUILD: No sir, I am talking about the company. I am talking about documents that this is Mr. Uryc's trip report. It simply reflects his discussions with a Duke investigative team, and reflects his understanding of the circumstances under which Duke conducted the interviews. I was trying to describe...

JUDGE KELLY: Alright, I'm sorry.

MR. GUILD: ...how the Duke interviews were conducted, and it goes to the question of whether or not in fact there are justifiable expectations of confidence that on a blanket basis that should justify blanket withholding of names. We believe otherwise. We believe that that claim, that the privelege does exist, and we argued that the other day. We believe that the

BH NRC-166 T-1

pledge was conditional, or not conditional, and has already been violated in the sense that the names have been clearly disclosed among those investigative concerns among the applicants management, and technical staff, and also disclosed to the NRC staff. So, again, we come back to what I think is the...is the remedial mechanism for honoring justifiable needs for confidence. That, I submit is an individual identification of those that have the need with the presumption of this information as information generally in discovery in a proceeding of this sort should be treated as public information.

Perhaps, even just a review of all of the affidavits by applicants. They picked two out, I don't know how many others, if any, reflect some identified need for confidentiality. Between the two that they have identified in their cover letter, one is a foreman, I would submit, and aside from expressing some concerns about the personality of his superior, it doesn't disclose any wrongdoing or information other than, the kind of candid that one would express about someone who has... of what you have from person animosity that would warrant the extreme remedy of confidence. By contrast, the other affidavit that they identified as a welder who has very serios factual

BH NRC-166 T-1

testimony regarding foreman override and procedural and safety violations. But, one is in a category on the face of that, to argue very strongly for comment, and one is very very weakly for comment. I would assume that same analysis would apply for others. particular analysis has not been offered by applicants, except by that example is very limited. We submit that it should. We think that the vehicle of a board communication to these individuals is the preferable way of approaching this matter, because it is the most neutral party in all of this. We think that you can honor this, since this is your decision. Ultimately, the terms of disclosure of this information, we think it is most appropriate that the communication about this claim of confidence comes from the board, and be received by the board. It strikes us that that's the soundest way of accommodating of competing.

JUDGE KELLY: Okay, let me ask now. We have heard a brief lead off from Mr. McGarry, and Mr. Guild has argued his points on the Duke Material. Mr. McGarry, do you have any response that you want to make on Mr. Guild's arguments, and then we can page on to the staff after that?

MR. McGARRY: Yes sir. I think that one of the touchdowns of Mr. Guild's argument was that the

BH NRC-166 T-1

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affidavits on their face don't reflect the desire for confidentiality for the most part. Indeed, that was correct, but as the board recognized that as set forth in our letter, there was a promise of confidentiality made before the statements were taken. Therefore, there is no need to reflect confidentiality or desire to confidentiality when it had already been extended.

Secondly, we agreed with a suggestion made by the board. What seems to be reasonable to us is that Palmetto, that we continue the protective order. Palmetto can conduct his investigation on a factual basis as opposed to asking names, or revealing names. Then, when the twelve people are selected by Palmetto on Monday, during an interview or deposition taht might be conducted of those twelve, Palmetto can ask if any of those two motions for confidentiality apply to them. If they do, then we submit that that should be extended. If they do not wish confidentiality, then we would submit that it should not be confidential. We think that is a very reasonable way of approaching it.

JUDGE KELLY: Just to interject a related point. We referred from time to time, I think to the device of the in camera hearing, and I know the Applicants the other day expressed their desire, not merely for this relief we are talking about now, but

BH 25 NRC-166 T-1

for in camera treatment later. Let me just note that we are not crossing that bridge this morning in any particulars. We are aware of the device. We might use it, but we are really trying to clarify matters as to how these materials can be used in discovery in the next week or so, and we are not trying to cross the hearing bridge at this point. Did I interrupt you, Mr. McCarry, or ...

MR. McCARRY: No sir, I think that completed our comment.

JUDGE KELLY: Alright.

MR. JONES: Judge Kelly, this is Brad Jones.

JUDGE KELLY: Yeah.

MR. JONES: I just wanted to know if the staff does have a position on this. We are sensitive to the fact that confidentiality is a useful technique in conducting investigation, and we call for the licensee's to conduct investigations in our enforcement action all the time. For that reason, we are sensitive that it is a technique that is valid in doing an investigation. It is not the type of thing that you promise confidentiality, and then after you hear what the individual has got to say you say, gee you don't have a basis wrapped in confidentiality, so we are going to release your name. That ruins the device,

BH NRC-166 T-1

that's the whole point. When you conduct it in that way, then the next time you promise confidentiality to someone else, it is rather a hollow promise, and doesn't help you in the investigation.

So, we are sensitive to that. I also, just one comment with respect to Mr. Guild's discussion of the need to use a name in investigation. I would note that the professionals that operate both in OI and in the technical staff conduct investigations all the time without using names. In fact, any time we have an alleger who requests confidentiality, we will conduct an entire investigation as we did with the in-camera issues without using the individual's rame to conduct the investigation. So, I do think you can conduct an investigation without having the names of particular individuals. I just want to note that.

JUDGE KELLY: Thank you. Why don't we take about a three or four minute stretch, and then we can turn to the staff's filing, okay. Come back at about ten after twelve.

JUDGE FOSTER: I'm wondering if Judge Purdom has joined us yet.

JUDGE KELLY: Is Judge Purdom with us yet?

MR. JONES: Mr. Kelly, do you have his phone
number. I might be able to call him here in Atlanta and

BH NRC-166 T-1

get him here on my line. 1 JUDGE KELLY: Yeah. He is on, are you on code 2 4042 3 MR. JONES: Yeah. JUDGE KELLY: 377-0379. 5 MR. JONES: I will try and get him on my line during the break. JUDGE KELLY: Fine. 8 MR. GUILD: Do you want us to stay on the line 9 Judge? 10 JUDGE KELLY: Yeah. Take till ten after 11 twelve. 12 (Brief recess.) 13 JUDGE KELLY: Okay, this is Kelly again. Mr. 14 Guild, are you there? McGarry and Carr are there right? 15 MR. McGARRY: Yes sir. 16 JUDGE KELLY: Foster and Purdom, and Brad 17 Jones? 18 MR. JONES: Yes. 19 MR. McGARRY: Mr. Guild got off the phone 20 right at the end of the break, just before the break. I 21 heard some clicks, he was cut off the phone then? 22 JUDGE KELLY: Yes, I heard that. It is about 23 twelve minutes after by my clock. 20 The growing ominous feeling is that we have

BH NRC-166 T-2

1 lost Mr. Guild somehow.

MR. GUILD: Judge, you just found me. I am back.

JUDGE KELLY: Alright, good. Well, first of all, Mr. Guild, did you receive the materials, I guess you got material from two directions. The George Johnson letter dated the 25th, did you get that?

JUDGE KELLY: Okay, so you got his material then. You got some separate material from Atlanta, is that right?

MR. GUILD: I don't, yes sir, I have got it.

MR. GUILD: Yes sir.

JUDGE KELLY: And that got there too?

MR. GUILD: Yes.

think again, for purposes of talking about these priveleged claims that the staff advances, it's useful to write them into categories, and just talk about one category at a time. So, under category one, on the confidential ources of which there are totally five people. The papers that were sent to you, Mr. Guild, were in the form of summaries of NRC interviews with the names blanked out, and when I got up here to show, I got the NRC extragated version, which shows these names marked in red as Mr. Johnson's coverletter of the

BH NRC-166 T-2 26th shows.

So, let's talk about that category one that just shows five people and their identies, and facts that might tend to reveal their identies. Mr. Jones, if I understand the staff, they are asserting privelege with regard to the identities of these people, and are opposed to their disclosure even under a protective order, is that correct?

MR. JONES: Well, that was the position of the staff in the prior conference call. I think it was the last letter that Mr. Johnson wrote indicates, I believe, a protective order that could be designed that would adequtely recite sources potentially. But, any such thing they would have to go to the Commission in any event because of the new policy.

JUDGE KELLY: Could I just be looking at

Johnson's letter again on page two. In the fourth line,
the staff is hereby advising the board that
unrestricted disclosure of the enclosed documents would
reveal the identity of NRC confidential sources, and
the information designated should be disclosed only if
the board determines it is necessary to a proper
decision in this case, and not reasonably available,
and so on. So that, well let me ask you this, Mr.
Jones. Do you have a position on whether their

BH NRC-166 T-2

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BH NRC-166 T-2

disclosure is necessary to the case or not, or do we have to leave it as something for the board to decide?

MR. JONES: I'm sorry, could you repeat the last statement that you made, the last part of it?

JUDGE KELLY: Well, Mr. Johnson says that the information should be disclosed "only if the board determines it to be necessary to a proper decision in this case." Do you have a position on whether or not it is necessary for a proper decision in this case, disclosure that is?

MR. JONES: Yes sir, I think we do. I haven't specifically discussed this with Mr. Johnson, but as I expressed a moment ago, the staff does not believe that you need conduct an investigation because we have done it all the time without the names. So, in that sense we believe that Mr. Guild should be able to conduct adequate discovery, it is discovery if not a whole sale investigation, without having to disclose those names.

JUDGE KELLY: Okay. I think I understand. Does the Applicant feel that they have a stake in this, or should we go right to Mr. Guild on this point? Mr. McGarry?

MR. McGARRY: Yes. It would seem to us that the state that we have is relevant, but disclosure of names of Applicant's employees that are on the

documents of the staff, if they are not held in confidence, then they could affect the confidentiality of the employees that we have identified. That's the role. I think we would be in a position of adopting the staff's argument.

JUDGE KELLY: Mr. Guild, do you want to address that particular category of the five confidential NRC sources?

MR. GUILD: Yes sir. Our view is that as a threshold matter, the identities of these individuals, at least in part, have been disclosed. There is no confidence to be protected, except the protect on of this information from efffective release to the public and Palmetto Alliance. We are very disturbed by what we see as first, a failure to honor the confidences of individuals who proport to have sought it.

Second, the effort by the NRC staff in particular to then hide behind the skirts, or trousers if you will, of the people that they claimed, so asiduousy interested in protecting. In particular, it is our view that the meeting summary of the March 13 meeting between the Applicants and the NRC staff reflects that the NRC staff clearly disclosed information which, by the terms if were identified would disclose the identities, reveal the identities of

BH NRC-166 T-2 the claim's confidential sources.

Two, for the very people from whose these sources perportedly feared retaliation. The meeting summary of March 26, 1984 reflects that the staff, after investigating the specific welding crew and foreman in question determined that there was six issues, and they specified the issues and submission detailed to reflect enough circumstances to be able to identify that a lead man was involved. There was particular workmanship involved that is identifiable, and we think traceable to individuals on a fairly small group or crew intend. Then...

JUDGE KELLY: I want to make sure I am with you. I want to just...Alright, you have referred to two documents so far, right?

MR. GUILD: I'm talking about...there is a meeting summary Judge, that describes in the NRC's own term the March 13 meeting between a Region 2 staff, and representatives of Duke Power Company. At that meeting, according to the meeting summary, they disclosed the identity of a foreman in question to Duke. The identity of the crew, through the description of the specific issues, which it identified as having safety concerns expressed by the purported confidential sources, that it followed that meeting summary with an

BH NRC-166 T-2

inspection report in April, which included documents. I will compare it to the summaries and interviews they may have had another title on them. Interview, results of interviews... In any event, a position which is clearly sufficent to identify with precision of one or more of the confidential sources. This is evident from the fact that we now can confirm, without disclosing anything that Sam Dunn was abscrittely right in his belief about who the individuals involved were here, as disclosed in his affidavit. In part, from there, he only identifies the foreman and general foreman in question.

But, I submit he was correct in his identification of Welder B. If it is available to him, it became available at the same time, at this meeting to the Applicant. Therefore, the foreman therefore to the general foreman, the welding superintendant who participated in the introduction of the interviewees to the Duke Investigative team according to Mr. Urek's trip report. In fact, therefore, the region 2 staff disclosed the very confidences that it is now seeking to protect only from Palmetto, or not from Palmetto, as from Palmetto right now, and from the public.

So, we think as a threshold matter, they are mable to accert the protection, the applicability of

BH NRC-166 T-2

the exemption under 2.7907 from before. That is, that the records were compiled for investigatory, for law enforcement purposes they are investigatory records, and that they would disclose the identity of a confidential source. The disclosure has already been accomplished we submit.

Now, we think that such disclosure, beyond simply the inapplicability, therefore the exemption because such information has been disclosed. The staff has waived any informant privelege, if an informant privilege is what we are really talking about here. It did so in the same meeting we spoke of. It also did so thereafter. I want to make two more specific references.

In what has been identified as Appendix C of Mr. Johnson's letter. This is a freedom of information act response that those documents, portions of which are witheld. All of what I have is in the public record. That's 0184-722.

JUDGE KELLY: Right.

MR. GUILD: Now. Included in that document are several memos filed by Mr. Uryc of the regency staff.

First, I would reference is a March 12, 1984 memo that participant welder being Uryc, a confidentiality request is indicated in the form and it says, simple

BH NRC-166 T-2

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better able to go through blank. New paragraph. Subject was also advised that EPC was going to be briefed on the general nature of our findings and that he could expect to be briefed by an interview by the EPC in the matter. He said he would tell EPC the same thing he told the NRC when questioned by them and subsequent to that there is a memo dated 3/23 also entitled or had a participant's alledger put in welder B and Uryc's confidentiality request. The first half or the top half of the memo is simply blanked out, I don't know what it says. The remainder of it says, I called Holland. I submit that's Mr. Holland who is Applicant investigation director or coordinator, and advise him of info from a ledger and Welder B.

Holland said he would check and find out why a ledger blanked and got back to me. Holland said that it appeared that such a blank would not be such a good idea at this time. Now, in addition to the meeting summary, then we have two memos to file which reflect at least to the effect that I can interpret that given the deletion. I don't know if the board has the undeleted version or not. I just don't know.

JUDGE KELLY: We do. Yeah, just for the record yes we do have a... I'm following you, and I have

BH NRC-166 T-2

both...I have what Mr. Johnson sent you, so I know exactly what you are looking at. I also have an undeleted version.

MR. GUILD: Okay. I submit that it reflects a couple of things of my interpretation given the deletion that it suggests very strongly that either in the course of those conversations, there was a transmittal of identifying information facts that would tend to reveal the confidential source, or that it reflects that the identity of the confidential source is already known, which is probably at least as likely, that between Mr. Uryc and Mr. Holland, there was a shared knowledge of who they were speaking about. the confidence was a matter that inhibits the fact was disclosed by the region 2 staff. I submit that without stating a name on this record that we go to the affidavits that the individual who Mr. Dunn surmised would be Welder B in fact submits an affidavit to the applicant that had so many factual similarities to the NRC staff interviews with their confidential authority. It is absolutely clear that the Applicants understood who the identity, of at least that confidential source was.

Now, we submit that that at least removes this information from the control of a position of the

BH NRC-166 T-2

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NRC rules, but 2790, just has been disclosed. Now, I think that doesn't necessarily have to be inquired, because frankly I think that to the extent that there is an interest in honoring confidences on a continuing basis, that again the mechanism that we suggested should apply. That is, that those individuals should have an opportunity to seek the protection that they needed, but that the NRC staff certainly has not honored that protection in substance, and that the people that they most had to fear, and the only really legitimate basis for protecting confidentiality, and that would be a reprisal from their employer or their supervisor, or the people who are identified as wrongdoers by their evidence.

But, that is already largely, on the face of all of the documents that we have available to us, has been reached. Therefore, no useful purpose is served in granting the staff, in granting the staff's ascertion of a privelege from disclosure and provided them to do it. We think this information is necessary for an effective revolution of these issues. We think it is necessary...

JUDGE KELLY: Excuse me, I don't mean to barfercate (phonetic) the points too much, but you have got a fairly long discussion of whether the NRC had in

BH NRC-166 T-2

effect, told them who these people were. Maybe it would be easier for us to handle that, and easier for the staff to respond. If they could just respond to that point, then you could pick up again. Is that okay, Mr. Guild?

MR. GUILD: Yes sir.

JUDGE KELLY: Thank you. Mr. Jones, do you want to respond to the...to whether or not in your view you disclose these sources to the power company?

MR. JONES: In short, Mr. Guild's characterization of the set of circumstances is not correct in several aspects. The staff has not, never has, and are hoping with the agreement of the board, will not in the future give the name of any confidential source to any non-controlled individual without a protective order. We have not in the past given any names to Duke of a confidential source. Duke has not received any information that Mr. Guild could not have received. As a matter of fact, with respect to the foreman's name, Mr. Guild called me about when the summary of that meeting was going to come out back when we were waiting for it, and I specifically told him we were not including the name of the foreman in the summary, because we didn't think it was appropriate to be putting the foreman's name in the public record when

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there had been no investigation or confirmation that he had done anything wrong from a personal standpoint, but if Mr. Guild wanted I did not personally know, but I would find out the name of the foreman if they felt, if they wanted it, because they were entitled to have any information that we gave Duke.

I was never contacted again that there was any interest in having that foreman's name. As for the general statement as to information being released which would tend to identify an individual. In the absolute sense, that is always true by calling it welder B instead of Employee B, we have limited the individuals to a certain group of people. I have no doubt that with all of the activity that took place on the site, there is a lot of guessing going on as to who welder B is. The NRC position is that we have to go out and do these investigations, and you have to look at a certain area if that is where the problem is. If there is a limited number of people that have worked on that area, then the very fact you are looking at, it may further limit the group from which people may guess.

That does not mean that we have revealed the source, and we will not confirm nor deny the guesses that anyone makes. That is, in the final analysis the way we can both investigate and require corrective

BH NRC-166 T-2

BH NRC-166 T-2 actions by the licensee for any kind of safety problem and yet protect confidentiality to the extent that we can.

JUDGE KELLY: Let me ask you a question, Mr.

Jones. There were some memos in Mr. Johnson's submission, FOI submission in Appendix C of that submission. In reading through these myself there were some, including some that Mr. Guild referred to that when I first read it, raised in my mind the question whether the NRC had told Duke who the confidential sources were. Let me just ask you about one, and maybe you could comment on it. I'm looking at a memo to, memo to case file dated July 13, 1984. It is about 2/3 of the way through Appendix C.

MR. JONES: Okay, hang on just a second. I am going to... I have what we have got from the region, and I do not have a copy of what George Johnson sent out, but Mr. Uryc is just two offices down, so let me try.

JUDGE KELLY: Okay, it is item 10 in Appendix C specifically, if anybody wants to look at it.

MR. McGARRY: Judge Kelly, after Mr. Jones is back, if the applicants could be heard for thirty seconds.

JUDGE KELLY: Okay.

BH NRC-166 T-2 MR. JONES: Judge Kelly, I'm sorry, Brunc Utyc is not in his office, and it is locked up so I can't get at those documents.

JUDGE KELLY: Well, maybe if I just read this to you, let me just try that anyway. I am talking about item ten in Appendix C of ir. Johnson's submission of the 25th to Mr. Guild. It is a memorandum to case file dated July 13, 1984, and it is just two or three sentences and I will read the last few sentences.

The letter inquired as to status of work being done, and I told them things were progressing and that we expected a report from DPC in early August of 1984. He said he still, he said he has still not heard anything from DPC, and I assured him they would be in touch with him, and he thanked me for the call. I read that, and I wondered how Uryc could be sure Duke would be in touch with Welder B, unless Duke knew who he was.

MR. JONES: I do know the answer to that question

JUDGE KELLY: Thank you, go ahead.

MR. JONES: That was because in the theme of the 217 people that Duke had interviewed, we knew Welder B was included in that group, and they had assured us that they were going to go back to everyone of them while they had raised any kind of concern and

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JUDGE KELLY: I see, thank you.

MR. JONES: That was how we, we knew that, because Mr. Urcy was talking about that.

JUDGE KELLY: Okay. Now, I guess the Applicants, you want to be heard on this disclosure question, Mr. McGarry?

MP. McGARRY: Just two points so that the record is clear. The Applicants position is that the NRC as never revealed to us the names of any of the confidential witnesses that come to them. Second of all, that Mr. Holland does not know the name of Welder B. But that this board recognizes in the pursuit of facts, the pursuit of investigation, many facts are indeed disclosed. One can make, surmises, but Duke does not know as a fact any of the names that were revealed to the NRC.

JUDGE KELLY: Okay, thank you. Mr. Guild, I interrupted you. Do you want to pick up on the next point?

MR. GUILD: Yes sir. Just to be clear, I have no basis for stating that names were disclosed, and that was never our position.

JUDGE KELLY: No, I thought you were saying that so many facts were disclosed, that it amounted to

BH NRC-166 T-2 disclosure, is that?

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MR. GUILD: That's correct, Judge.

JUDGE KELLY: Okay, I understand.

MR. GUILD: Beyond that, it is our position that the release of this information is necessary in order to resolve the issues of the case. The staff not only declines so far to disclose names and practices that would reveal names to Palmetto. It also made a non-specific assertion of an exemption under 2790, the freedom of information provision, or information that would, the disclosure that would constitute another warranted invasion of personal privacy. I don't know what would come under that rubic, but it seems to sweep as broad as can be here. Presumably, anything else that even fails to meet the test that we have talked about thus far is all under that category. I can surmise and tell you that on the surface our problem is that we, althouh we asked in our pleading, for as the discovery rules provide the identities of persons with knowledge of the facts, and although clearly the NRC has had not only the identities of the people it has talked to, but their addresses and telephone numbers.

Of course, Duke has their identities, their addesses and telephone numbers. We have yet to receive any of those, and the NRC staff continues to assert

BH NRC-166 T-2

BH NRC-166 T-2 some privelege claim after that. They have all been deleted from the documents that were transmitted. On the top of the documents, I think they were called summaries of interviews is a box of names.

JUDGE KELLY: We needed to get to that, and that was going to be category 2. Did you have anythying else on the confidential sources that you wanted to make?

MR. GUILD: The point only is that we believe that the...that if you assume that there has not been disclosure, and that therefore 2790 is the exemption from the disclosure is applicable, then turn to a question of whether or not it should be disclosed. That disclosure, I'm talking about puppet disclosure now. Unless they qualify under that, they...it is public information. The opposition is that it is public information subject to an individual particularized claim from these people under the terms we suggested earlier. That is, a board notification of forward contact asking people to make a request which we would honor.

Absent that, it is our view that this information is necessary in order to resolve the issues in dispute for the reason we said earlier. We can't conduct meaningful discovery. We are now on Friday,

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BH NRC-166 T-2 before the Monday when McGarry suggest we are obligated to have included, by the process of investigation...

JUDGE KELLY: No. No. No. On Monday, you are supposed to tell him who you want to depose and interview. You don't have to stop investigating.

MR. GUILD: Well, I'm using the term that I understood Mike McGarry to use. That was, we do our investigation between now and then, then we tell him the twelve people we want to talk to. Then, we can ask them if they want to go public, if you will. That's what I mean. I mean I appreciate the fact that there is a process of interview and deposition next week. All we have right now are Applicants' version of the facts. We have their investigative affidavit. We have no practical means whatsoever to be able to go outside those investigative affidavits except to the extent where it is within the personal knowledge of one of the people who is working with Palmetto. For example, Mr. Dunn may be able to read an affidavit and say, oh, that helps me. I can tell you this, this, and this. I don't know if Mr. Dunn has agreed to a protective order in this case.

But, beyond that Judge, we are unable to proceed, and we have been unable to proceed. Therefore, I would submit that not only is the disclosure of this

information needed in order for us to resolve these issues, and to have discovery to investigate these matters. But, the... including Saturday and Sunday, without the opportunity to meaningfully go beyond the documents that were given to us, which are also (inaudible). We are faced with a severe difficulty being able to meaningfully exercise the right of designating twelve people. Essentially, all we can do is designate them from among the affidavits that we have seen, and we submit that what should be available to us as an opportunity, pursuant to the discovery rule, but for the NRC staff and the company to get the identities and locations of the persons acknowledged.

JUDGE KELLY: You have got the identities from the Applicants, right?

MR. GUILD: I have got the identities from the Applicants, although no location. I was left with no means for contact, no phone numbers or addresses contained in the Applicants information. As for the staff, we have no identities, nor do we have locations. So, in short, I am trying to make a showing under the, under the provision cited by Mr. Johnson in 2.740 that...the provision that talks about the section of documents from the staff. I apologize for not having the citation. But, essentially, the showing that the

BH NRC-166 T-2

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BH NRC-166 T-2 disclosure of this information be used for the resolution of these issues. We believe that we have made that shown.

JUDGE KELLY: Well, let me ask you a couple of things. Again, focusing back now on the confidential source, and their identity, and putting aside for one moment the addresses of people. I can inform you of one thing, which you may or may not consider to be helpful, but it seems to me it might be helpful to know. I assume you have asked yourself whether the people who are the five confidential sources are also among the affients that the Applicants have sent to you?

MR. GUILD: Yes sir.

JUDGE KELLY: The answer is three of the five are. I will just tell you that. So, that included in that pile of 217 or 222 affidavits is an affidavit from three of the five confidential sources.

MR. GUILD: Judge, it is a puzzle and every little piece helps.

JUDGE KELLY: It is a piece.

MR. GUILD: It is a piece.

JUDGE KELLY: Beyond that, I think we have covered that confidential source part of it. If we could move to what I have made a second category.

That's that staff's summaries of interviews other than

the five confidential sources. Excuse me a minute, I
will find that stack.

MR. GUILD: Brad Jones?

MR. JONES: Yes.

MR. GUILD: Do you know what Judge Kelly is speaking of there?

MR. JONES: The stack? I think ...

description here. The summary of interviews were all together, and the five confidential source interviews were sort of mixed in among them. I just pulled them out so we could talk about them as one category. What I am calling the rest of the summary of interviews, and this name is not confidential. It starts with Earnest L. Anderson, and they are in alphabetical order. I go through to Danny Wallace.

MR. GUILD: Judge, is this the Region 2 stack?

JUDGE KELLY: I think it is. Is that a Region

2 stack, Mr. Jones?

MR. JONES: Yes, I believe so.

JUDGE KELLY: Okay, about 3/8" thick, and it may have twenty or thirty summaries in there. I have put them all together, simply because they have one thing in common. The address and phone number has been taken out. It is blank on yours, right Mr. Guild?

BH NRC-166 T-2

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MR. GUILD: Yes sir.

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BH NRC-166 T-2 JUDGE KELLY: On mine, I can see it here, but is marked in yellow. So, as I understand the staff then, they sent this information to you with the addresses and phone numbers marked out because they got the information from Duke Power, and it is being withheld. Am I correct, Mr. Jones, is this a privacy claim?

MR. JONES: That's correct. This is information gathered during the course of this investigation which the if public released may violate someone's personal privacy.

JUDGE KELLY: Could you expand on that a little bit?

MR. JONES: Yeah. This is a situation where I believe some of these, I don't know how public the addresses are, but I do know some of the phone numbers of the individuals were unlisted, and of course, on those circumstances when you have an unlisted number, your address isn't in the phone book, and so people do have some privacy interest not having published their location and phone number. That was the reason they were, they are taken out then. Then, generally what the region does at any Ethyl IA documents under that same concern for privacy, we take any phone numbers and

addresses out.

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BH NRC-166 T-2

JUDGE KELLY: Would you have any objection to that information being disclosed to Palmetto under a protective order which said it is not to be redisclosed to anyone else, and used only in the course of pursuing their case.

MR. JONES: We would not object to that.

JUDGE KELLY: You would not object to that. So, it is really to prevent general public dissemination, is that right?

MR. JONES: That's correct, for general. It is not a complicated confidentiality question, it doesn't have to go to the commission, and a simple affidavit that it will not be disclosed outside of, you know, the use that they have in the hearing, but it will not be publicly disclosed. I think it has been adequately protected. The only concern we have are those individuals' addresses and phone numbers.

JUDGE KELLY: Mr. Guild, would that take care of your need with respect to those particular people?

MR. GUILD: No sir, it just wouldn't. We all are troubled by getting unwanted, unsolicited phone calls and knocks on the door. My name is in the phone book. On my pleadings, your name is publicly available. There is a call for me, on occassion at home.

JUDGE KELLY: No, but it is only a protective order.

MR. GUILD: There is no call for a protective order here. There is just frankly no call for it. We are now at the point where they didn't even make a specific showing of why this stuff was not transmitted in the first place. This information...the information we are talking about here is phone numbers and addresses for people who didn't even seek confidence. Those little boxes say no on confidentiality requests.

JUDGE KELLY: Assuming all of that, and maybe you are right. I am just trying to get an answer to this question. If you want to call Ernest L. Anderson or go and visit him, and you have got this address here and this phone number for your purposes, why do you care whether it is under a protective order or not?

MR. GUILD: Because the principle should be that this information is public. I don't have any interest in publicizing the guy's phone number, but let me just state this. We would oppose there being any restriction on the dissemination of this information. There is clearly no restriction on the dissemination of this information. There is clearly no showing made of need to keep in confidence, by him or anyone else. Our

BH NRC-166 T-2

position is preserved Judge. We have an interest in moving forward on this, and we would agree to such a protective order so long that it is clear that our position is preserved that it is inappropriate to conceal this information, or not otherwise have it public. I think long ago the board observed appropriately that it is just is a fact of life that if you are going to be employed in building a Nuclear Power Plant, that your name may be identified publicly. Your phone number may be identified publicly. Where you live might be identified publicly, and your workplace might be identified publicly because it is necessary in public interest.

I just think that observation applies with full force here. It is a very small matter, but I really think it is matter of principle. The staff claims that they are vastly overbroad with respect to trying to secure information, if you will, that serves no useful purpose whatsoever. It is not entitled to any legal protection. We would like our position preserved with that regard, but if we can...if it is the board's will that that protection be identified, we would like it reflected over our objection. We would be willing to sign and honor it in order to afford that we want our position preserved.

BH NRC-166 T-2

JUDGE KELLY: I understand, and I think you 1 are correct as a matter of precedent in this case in terms of addresses. We have ordered disclosure of 3 addresses in the past and rejected privacy claims. I am not sure if we have ever done that with regard to unlisted phone numbers. But, this is not ... I think we would all agree, the largest issue that is before us today, and I think maybe we have ... at least, let me ask 8 the Applicants a related question. It raises much the same points. Your affidavits, the large stack of 10 affidavits did not include addresses and phone numbers, 11 is that right? 12 MR. McGARRY: Yes sir. 13 14

JUDGE KELLY: Do you have any objection in principle to disclosing that information to Palmetto?

MR. McGARRY: No sir, subject to the projective order, no problem.

JUDGE KELLY: If they wanted to just get this information for some limited number for particular people, even today or tomorrow, would there be some way that they could get it if they wanted to talk to somebody?

MR. McGARRY: We're trying to get it right now.

JUDGE KELLY: Okay. I think that covers that

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pretty well. I've got two categories of information left in the staff's submission. We have referred earlier a time or two to Appendix C of Mr. Johnson's letter to Mr. Guild, and the verion you got Mr. Guild has some blanks interspersed. They come out black in the xerox copy, and what got sent to the board, so we could see what it was was red and yellow marking pencil instead of a black so that we can read what is there, and tell at the same time what kind of a claim is

Now, the reds and the... the red markouts...
everybody with me so far, do you know what I am talking
about, Appendix C. They are red markouts, and you
couldn't tell that, Mr. Guild from what you have got,
or from what the Duke Power people got. That's the five
confidential sources. In fact, I think Mr. Johnson's
cover letter may spell that out, but that's what that
is. It would seem to me that the same arguments that we
have already heard on whether those names should be
disclosed or not were applied to these markouts. We
talked earlier about, we were talking about the
summaries of interviews of those five people, but this
is just other documents which refer to the same people
by name or in such a particular way that it would give
away a person's identity.

BH NRC-166 T-2

ascerted.

BH NRC-166 T-2 The yellow markouts are, again on the copy that I have got anyway, are largely different pieces of information that the NRC got from Duke. Let me just look at my set a minute.

(Brief pause.)

JUDGE KELLY: Maybe it would help to explain this. Do you have your copy, Mr. Guild?

MR. GUILD: Yes sir.

JUDGE KELLY: In Appendix C, like just for example the first one is a memorandum to case dated 1/20/84? All those markouts are red. Those are confidential sources throughout that three-page document. The...

MR. GUILD: Was that a three page document?

JUDGE KELLY: I'm sorry, that's one page, and
the next one is two pages. Alright, items 1 and items
2, all of these markouts are red. Now, in item 3, dated
January 24, 1984, that's a mix. There are five markouts
there, correct?

MR. GUILD: There is like four, but the first one along the line it might involve two items.

JUDGE KELLY: We've got two, yeah. The top
line is where... that's two. Well, two of the markouts
are red, and three of them are yellow. Mr. Jones, do
you follow me on this?

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BH NRC-166 T-2 MR. JONES: This is the stuff that is locked into an office that I can't get into right now.

JUDGE KELLY: Well, we'll ask ...

MR. JONES: I know, generally, what you are talking about so go ahead.

JUDGE KELLY: Well, I guess one question to you, Mr. Jones would be to the extent that these things that have been marked out in yellow, and which represent information that you got from Duke Power...

MR. JONES: Yeah.

JUDGE KELLY: To the extent that that very information has now been disclosed by Duke in what they have turned over, what is your interest in continuing this secret?

MR. JONES: Okay, those items that fall into the category of information Duke gave us, I believe one of the things that is in there is the list... a list of people that they talked to. We are protecting that information based on what was then the current claim of Duke to the confidentiality for those.

JUDGE KELLY: Wait a minute, you say a list of the people that Duke talked to.

MR. JONES: I don't know if that is one of the things that you have got in front of you right at the moment or not. As I recall, one of the things in the

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BH NRC-166 T-2 package that was put under the yellow item was Duke confidential sources, and I have the names of people they talk to.

JUDGE KELLY: Well ...

MR. JONES: Is that the nature of the information?

JUDGE KELLY: Well, that's an example. If you go over to, this is clumsy, and I don't know if you gentlemen can even follow me. But, if you flip over to the August 31st memo to the case file from Bruno Uryc, that's number 12. Have you got number 12 Mr. Guild?

MR. GUILD: Yes sir.

JUDGE KELLY: Do you know what I mean? The violation of interpass temperature. Now, you've got in the left column at the bottom a whole bunch of names blocked out, right?

MR. GUILD: Correct.

JUDGE KELLY: These are people who raised concerns in the course of the investigation, but I thought these names had been turned over to Palmetto by now, and I'm trying to understand what interest there would be in the staff's continuing.

MR. JONES: I'm pretty sure I know what those items are. Those are items where, I guess Duke has an interim protective order under which they released that

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BH NRC-166 T-2 information to Mr. Guild.

JUDGE KELLY: But Guild has the information.

MR. JONES: Right, he now has it. No, we wouldn't have any objection to him having that information.

JUDGE KELLY: If the protective order is retained so long as he keeps it under that protective order is that right?

MR. JONES: That's correct.

JUDGE KELLY: If there isn't any protective order, then it is moved.

MR. JONES: Yeah, that is nothing that is an independent claim on our part. That was just related to what Duke was claiming.

JUDGE KELLY: That's what I thought, so my question is whatever happens to the Duke claim, the same thing can happen to these items, correct?

MR. JONES: Rules that issue.

JUDGE KELLY: Right. So, would it be possible then at a later date... well, let's suppose for example that, let's say we do have a protective order. Well, either way, we either have a protective order or we juse overrule the claim. In either case, what I am worried about Mr. Jones is distinguishing in this Appendix C between what is red and what is yellow?

MR. JONES: Yeah.

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JUDGE KELLY: Can you call up Mr. Guild and tell him what is yellow and fill in the name?

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MR. JONES: Sure.

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JUDGE KELLY: If that is called for. We don't have to do it now, one by one. We can't get anywhere

with that anyway.

MR. JONES: Oh yeah, absolutely. If that is

the ruling, we can give him the information.

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JUDGE KELLY: Alright, so that would handle.

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There is nothing separate to talk about with regard to

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Appendix C, I don't believe.

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MR. JONES: I don't think there is. I think

the only three categories was confidential sources, privacy information, and then the stuff that I will call Duke claims of confidentiality, and that was it.

MR. McGARRY: Your honor, this is McGarry. As I understand it, the Duke claims are in yellow, is that correct?

> JUDGE KELLY: Right.

MR. McGARRY: The theory being that if we have turned that information over to the intervenors under this general protective order, then why shouldn't the staff.

JUDGE KELLY: Right.

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NRC-166 T-2 MR. McGARRY: That seems logical to us.

JUDGE KELLY: Okay.

MR. GUILD: Judge, I guess I am lost here. I noticed you were mentioning there were three claims. I thought there were two. Confidentiality on a warranted base of personal privacy, and then Duke. I thought the only basis for the Duke claim was second, the privacy exemption.

MR. JONES: I think that's correct, but I think Duke was claiming on an entirely, on a separate basis than the staff. I mean, we have a statutory provision, and Duke was claiming it based on a course of conduct, if you will. I guess my only point Judge in raising it is if you think you are eliminating one class of these by describing them as falling or rising under the Duke claim does that only one of three or

JUDGE KELLY: I don't think I mean it in that sense. I don't think what I was suggesting prejudices your positions.

MR. GUILD: I'm just, I see red and I see yellow. Rather, I hear red and I hear yellow, and I guess I don't hear a third color that seems to cover what I understood as another basis for some of these things, there are are two colors.

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BH NRC-166 T-2 JUDGE KELLY: Well, there's only two colors in Appendix C.

MR. GUILD: Right.

JUDGE KELLY: There is a third color applicable to something else, right, Mr. Jones?

MR. GUILD: I'm being fasicious. I mean, I heard Mr. Jones say...

MR. JONES: I am really at a loss. I don't know what color of pens George Johnson...

MR. GUILD: Okay. My question is this Judge.

I think your approach was sound in trying to identify which of the claims by the NRC staff were really dependent on Duke.

JUDGE KELLY: That was really all I was after.

MR. GUILD: But, I hear that if you are even identify what claims are simply efforts to honor Duke's claims of privilege, I still hear Mr. Jones saying that there are independent claims of a confidential source, and for the privacy.

JUDGE KELLY: Not with respect to the information that they got from Duke, I don't believe so.

MR. GUILD: Let me focus on (inaudible). What privacy claims do they still assert aside from the Duke effort to protect it's interviewee, do you follow me?

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BH NRC-166 T-2 MR. JONES: Oh yeah, I'm sorry. I think know what your problem, where you are mixing up. There is a set of people that we interviewed that you have summary of interviews.

MR. GUILD: Right.

MR. JONES: And in which we blank out the addresses, and we got that information from Duke. There is also a set of information from Duke that identifies the people that they talk to, and they promised them confidentiality about the fact that they talked to the Duke investigators. That is still not clear is it?

MR. GUILD: That's clear, but then ...

MR. JONES: Do you understand the distinction that I am making?

MR. GUILD: Yes, but would all of that then be released if the Duke claim failed, or if there is a protective order that...

MR. JONES: Well, as I understand it, the protective order we have would cover the addresses that we have also. So, I guess one protective order would cover it all. Yeah, I can't see any sense in signing

JUDGE KELLY: Do you think there would be one protective order?

MR. JONES: Yeah, one protective order should

cover it.

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MR. GUILD: I guess I'm just not complete. I just want to know if there is some residual class of information that is protected by agency claim of unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, that it is not simply the Duke supplied information.

MR. JONES: That's the red. The yellow is the Duke supplied information.

JUDGE KELLY: Well, that still confuses it. I think the answer to that, to your question is no, because the separate agency claim is not a privacy claim. That's a claim based on privelge to enhance their ability to enhance wrongdoing.

MR. GUILD: That's what I thought Judge, but then I thought that there were two independent claims. I understand... it may be apparent in the decision how it all comes out. I just don't want to miss an opportunity to focus on a residual privacy claim if there is still one there that we have identified as being separate from what...

JUDGE KELLY: The board is not aware of one.
MR. GUILD: Alright.

JUDGE PURDOM: This is Purdom. Just to be clear, as I understnad it the staff is asking for the five individuals that they interviewed not to be

BH NRC-166 T-2 identified.

JUDGE KELLY: Right.

people that they interviewed not to have their telephone numbers be released to the public, but they would agree to have them released to Palmetto under a protective order. Third, they have got some information that they obtained from Duke, and Duke is asking for protection, and they were asking for it only to the extent that Duke was.

MR. JONES: That's exactly what the three categories are.

MR. GUILD: It takes an engineer to figure this out, Judge Purdom, thank you.

JUDGE KELLY: Okay, I hope this won't muddy the water. I just want to make one observation, because the variance was something that Mr. Jones said a few minutes ago in characterizing the Duke argument. I will be happy to stand corrected if I am wrong. The Duke argument for a protective order of the names of the people that they talked to. I do not conceive of in my own mind as a privacy argument. I hear them say that they need that kind of protection in order that they can conduct an effective investigation, that they can get people to talk about their supervisors and their

BH NRC-166 T-2 foreman and the like. It isn't to keep Welder Smith from being bothered at 3:00 a.m., or finding his collisted phone number someplace in public or things like that. It is so that Duke can go out there and find out what happened. I see that as more of an investigatory privelege, somewhat analogous to the NRC staff's and not a privacy matter.

That, at least, is how I tend to think of it.

Well, I think that leaves one thing on my list. The

staff Exhibit No. 27. You will all recall was offered

at the January 31 in-camera hearing. It was included

in our packages, starting with page 3, I belive. Just a

minute.

(End of tape.)

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JUDGE KELLEY: I'm a little unclear since that exhibit was accepted on a confidential basis under the old protective order, if I can call it that, is there any new privilege being considered or are we supposed to change its status and, if so, why.

MR. JONES: This is Brad Jones.

JUDGE KELLEY: Right.

MR. JONES: Absolutely no new privilege. We just wanted everyone to be aware that those are documents that are covered by the prior order, and, you know, they have their own set of protection.

JUDGE KELLEY: And they were, in fact, part of the basis for your report?

MR. JONES: Well, what this involves is really the fact that the question was broader and said what's the basis for your conclusions on foreman override, not just the narrow Welder B issue.

JUDGE KELLEY: Okay.

MR. JONES: And, of course, all the interviews have raised the issue of foreman override and, you know, we presented testimony at the hearing as to our initial conclusions and this was part of that background.

JUDGE KELLEY: Okay.

MR. GUILD: May I ask, Judge Kelley, were those identified as part of your Freedom of Information Act

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response and that they have therefore been ...

MR. JONES: I don't think they were because the Freedom of Information Act specifically asked about the follow up on the Welder B issue, and this was part of going back really to the Welder B issue being an issue and talking about, in essence, Sam Nunn's issue of foreman override in the broad sense.

And we didn't, you know, we did an initial investigation and presented our conclusions to the Board that there was not an overriding problem and we said we're following up on a separate issue that has been raised by Welder B with respect to one individual, and that...

So I think the Freedom o. Information Act got the Welder B file. I mean, you know, they're kept in a separate file. And then looking at what the Board had dictated over the phone last week, the individuals involved said well, if they're talking about the basis for the conclusion we reached back in February as well as the conclusion we've reached in the Welder B Report issue, we have to include some of the other interviews we did.

MR. GUILD: I guess my point for asking is

George Johnson and I had a conversation about this, at

least Brad's Freedom of Information Act response, and he

identified this issue to me and said that the Region 2

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staff who were passing on FOIA requests conclude, interpreted the language of the request to not include the whole stack of information that has now just come from your office, Brad, and including the blue papers that are attached.

And I found that somewhat troubling at the time because the blue papers include Welder B. That would be in those documents. But is that how the, is that how the two stacks differ, Brad?

It would help me, it'd help me try to understand what I got.

MR. JONES: That one, one was specifically on the follow up to the Welder B issue, the socket welds, and that narrow area and that foremen. And then the other stack was the broader question we dealt with in the in camera proceeding.

And we didn't want to delay the proceeding, so when we got this discovery request, we weren't even sure if this was meant to be included, but we wanted to not delay anything, so we said let's put it in and make sure we have given all the basis for both the conclusion we reached in February as well as the one we reached recently in the report.

MR. GUILD: Thank you.

JUDGE KELLEY: Okay. Well, that goes over the

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1 categories of papers that we wanted to talk about so that 2 we could address them and decide the disputes between you 3 and among you. Can I just explore with you for a minute 4 how this might work? 5 JUDGE PURDOM: Judge Kelley? JUDGE KELLEY: Yeah? 6 JUDGE PURDOM: Before you leave what we've been talking about, just for the record, I believe you indicated 8 that the Board has received a marked copy, red teller (ph), 9 I think that possibly would be you, but not the copy 10 received by me. 11 JUDGE KELLEY: Okay. Well, the Board's going 12 to have to go on the phone and talk this over, but I 13 think there's every reason to try to get these rulings 14 done this afternoon and get them communicated to you. 15 I'm just looking at my clock. It' says 10 16 after 1. Could you, could the parties be reached in 17 18 call about 3:00? MR. McGARRY: Yes, sir. 19 JUDGE KELLEY: Guild? 20 MR. GUILD: Yes, sir. I need to give you 21 another number, but ... 22 JUDGE KELLEY: You can do it, okay. Mr. Jones? 23 MR. JONES: Yes, sir. 24 JUDGE KELLEY: Let me ask my Board members. 25

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Judge.

We've got to work in a little lunch somewhere and we've got to talk a while. Does 3:00 sound realistic?

JUDGE PURDOM: It's all right with me.

MR. GUILD: Mr. Carr and I will be available,

JUDGE KELLEY: I might have to just have my secretary qu ckly check with the operators here and see if we can get on a conference call at that time. We have to reserve these slots. So if you'd just be patient for a minute while I try to find that out?

MR. JONES: Mr. Guild, are you there, Bob?
MR. GUILD: Yes.

MR. JONES: Let me ask you a question. This is Brad. You're still trying to decide the applicant's, Duke's people, who you might want to depose next week, but the Staff a more limited number, have you determined who you want and when yet?

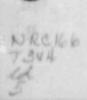
MR. GUILD: Not at all. I'd certainly be happy to try to work around people's schedules and that sort of thought, so maybe we should talk some.

MR. JONES: I'm pretty clear if we can find out later today, but they've got to go through our travel and get tickets and, you know, get up to Charlotte, and that... you know, I think there's really only a very few people that were involved in the investigation here, McConomos (ph),

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York and Blake and then the Brookhaven people that we'll put on the stand are really four people that were involved 2 in the vestigation. 3 And if you know which two you want and when you 4 want them, I'll make, they are all available right now 5 any of those dates. 6 MR. GUILD: How about the Brookhaven people? MR. JONES: I didn't, I don't know about the 8 Brookhaven people, what their availability is next week, 9 but we can find out if that's who you want to talk to. 10 MR. GUILD: Perhaps we can talk a little later 11 this afternoon, Brad. 12 MR. JONES: Okay, that's fine. I just wanted, 13 if you could let me know this afternoon that would be 14 great. You can let me know in the next call if you want. 15 (Off the record.) 16 JUDGE KELLEY: Hello, this : Kelley back again. 17 Everybody still on? 18 ALL: Yes. 19 JUDGE KELLEY: Okay, I just checked it out. We 20 can replace the call at 3:00, so Mr. Guild has a different 21 number? 22 MR. GUILD: Yes, sir, 919-828-3403. 23

that we'll get back to you then and give you rulings on

JUDGE KELLEY: Okay. And then the idea'll be

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these various points. And could the Board hold on just for a minute and I'll just say goodbye to the rest of the people. Okay, goodbye.

MR. JONES: I'm roing to lose you for the

JUDGE KELLEY: Huh?

(inaudible) if I sign off.

MR. JONES: Brad. If I hang up, you're going to lose Judge Purdom.

JUDGE KELLEY: Oh, well, stay on a second then.

Are Purdom and Foster still there?

JUDGE FOSTER: Foster's here.

JUDGE KELLEY: Can I call you two back between quarter of 2 and 2? About ready for lunch as far as I'm concerned.

JUDGE FOSTER: Okay, but that, that would be ...

JUDGE KELLEY: Half hour to 45 minutes.

JUDGE FOSTER: Forty-five minutes? Yeah, that's

fine.

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JUDGE KELLEY: That okay, Walt? Hello? Dick?

JUDGE FOSTER: Dick's here, yeah.

JUDGE KELLEY: You're still there. Did we lose

Walt?

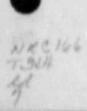
JUDGE PURDOM? No, I'm still here.

JUDGE KELLEY: Is it okay if I call back in a

half hour to 45 minutes?

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JUDGE PURDOM? Yeah.

JUDGE KELLEY: Let's have lunch and I'll do that.

Okay, I'll do that. See you later.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: All right, bye.

JUDGE KELLEY: Bye.

END OF MORNING CALL

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CERTIFICATE OF PROCEEDINGS

NRC

.,)

In the matter of: DUXE POWER COMPANY, Catawba Nuclear Station, Units 1 and 2

This is to certify that the attached proceedings before the

Date of Proceeding: September 28, 1984

Place of Proceeding: Bethesda, Maryland were held as herein appears, and that this is the original transcript for the file of the Commission.

Georgia Pinkard
Official Reporter - Typed

Official Reporter - Signature

Daw Sessorar Transcriber

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