INVESTIGATION OF TERMINATION I OF MR. WILLIAM DUNHAM

ORAL TESTIMONY OF C. THOMAS ERANDT, a witness produced pursuant to subpoena, taken on the 9th day of January 1984, commencing at the hour of 9:16 o'clock A.M., before Mary L. Bagby, a Notary Public in and for the State of Texas, at the offices of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, localed at 611 Ryan Plaza Drive, Suite 835, in the City of

Arlington, County of Tarrant, State of Texas.

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Mary L. Bagby (512) 267-2838

EXHIBIT (2

APPEARANCES:

FOR THE COMMISSION:

DONALD D. DRISKILL, Investigator
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Office of Investigations, Field Office
611 Ryan Plaza Drive
Suite 1000
Arlington, Texas 76011; and

BROOKS GRIFFIN, Investigator
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Office of Investigations, Field Office
611 Ryan Plaza Drive
Suite 1000
Arlington, Texas 76011

FOR THE WITNESS:

BRUCE L. DOWNEY, ESQ. Debevoise & Liberman 1200 Seventeenth Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036

MR. DRISKILL: For the record, this is an interview of C. Thomas Brandt, spelled B-r-a-n-d-t, who is employed by EBASCO at Comanche Peak Steam Electric Station. The location of this interview is the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Office of Investigations Field Office, 611 Ryan Plaza Drive, Suite 835,

Present at this interview are Mr. Brandt, Mr. Bruce L. Downey, attorney at law, Derevoise & Liberman, Washington, D. C., Investigator Brooks Griffin and Investigator Donald Driskill.

Arlington, Texas.

This interview is being transcribed by court reporter Mary Bagby.

The subject matter of this interview concerns the termination of Mr. William Dunham at Comanche Peak on approximately August 26th, 1983.

We have an oath, Mr. Brandt. Will you please stand and raise your right hand.

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C. THOMAS BRANDT

a witness herein, having first been duly sworn and cautioned to testify the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, was examined and did testify upon his oath as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. ORISKILL:

- Mr. Brandt, I would like to ask you for the record is Mr. Downey acting as your personal attorney?
- A. Yes, he is.
- 12 Q To your knowledge, Mr. Brandt, is Mr. Downey
 13 representing any other parties at Comanche Peak?
 - A Yes, he is.
 - Q. And with that understanding you have no objection to his acting as your personal counsel?
 - A. Absolutely not.

MR. DRISKILL: Mr. Downey, could you tell us what other parties at Comanche Peak you do represent?

MR. DOWNEY: I personally represent Brown & Root in the Dunham matter before the Department of Labor.

Partners of mine and my firm represent TUGCO. Other partners of mine

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represent individuals who have been interviewed by you with reference to this termination. MR. DRISKILL: Do you foresee any potential conflicts of interest that might arise from your representing Mr. Brandt personally, and any of the other clients you may have at Comanche Peak? MR. DOWNEY: I foresee none. I have fully briefed Mr. Brandt concerning the representation that I have of other parties, and other representations of my partners, and hope complied fully with our obligations that are in the canon of ethics. MR. DRISKILL: I would like to ask what you might do if a potential conflict of interest arose during the course of these questions? MR. DOWNEY: I would consult with Mr. Brandt and discuss the matter with him, and ask if he was prepared to have me continue as his representative. MR. DRISKILL: Mr. Griffin, do you have any

(No response.)

questions?

BY MR. DRISKILL:

Q.

Mr. Brandt, if you would, I would like for you to explain to us what occurred, to your knowledge, with respect to the termination of William Dunham by Brown & Root at Comanche Peak.

To my firsthand knowledge, I know nothing. I was not at the site. What I know is from hearsay, and from talking to Curly Krisher, K-r-i-s-h-e-r, and Gordon Purdy, P-u-r-d-y.

There was a counseling session arranged to be held on the morning of the 26th of August, which did not occur until late in the afternoon on the 26th of August, to counsel Mr. Dunham on his attitude, which we believed to be, need some work, quite frankly.

Mr. Dunham went to Mr. Purdy's office.

Mr. Purdy handed him a counseling and guidance form, which explained the problem. Dunnam read the report. To the best of my knowledge he told Purdy in no uncertain terms that he had had enough of this. He had his facts together. He had another job. He didn't need this job anymore. He wasn't going to change, and if that's the way it had to be Purdy could get his money for him.

At that point Purdy walked him to the gate.

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And what was the basis for the determination that his attitude was not what it should be or what was expected?

This has been so long ago now I'm forgetting dates, but sometime early summer 1983 Texas Utilities contracted a group of consultants to evaluate the present coating scheme at Comanche Peak. This group of consultants included three people, that I remember, from EBASCO; one, two, three, four people including the vice-president, from Gibbs & Hill; three people from O. B. Cannon, including the president and the vice-president of O. B. Cannon; and several site personnel.

After several weeks of work they came up with a revised specification, which included a broader range of acceptable milages or graphon(sic) thicknesses, as well as several other programmatic changes in the coatings program.

Two of the corrosion engineers from EBASCO, who were probably the last ones remaining on this group effort to tie it all together, one of them approached me and asked if I thought it would be a good idea to call the coatings inspectors together and explain philosophically what had gone on, why it had gone on, what standard industry

practice was, to both keep them informed firsthand rather than finding out just by receiving a copy of the design change, and to soothe their nerves a little bit because they felt that, there was a constant feeling that the quality of the coating system was being sold out to the whims of construction, and they weren't involved with construction at all. They weren't even involved with Comanche Peak site engineering; they were outside people just explaining the philosophy that went into the changes.

So they asked me if I thought that would be a good idea. I said, "Yes, but I'd like to be present when you have the meeting." As it turns out I was tied up, but the meeting was scheduled for 12:30 on the -- I'm speaking from memory -- I think the 24th of August. I was tied up with something and couldn't attend, so I sent Curly krisher as my representative for a meeting which I thought should have lasted about 15 to 30 minutes, not that time is any big issue in the matter, but it lasted about two hours, as I recall.

Mr. Krisher came directly from the meeting to my office, still had his hard hat on, and said,

"I don't know what you're going to do with the situation, but you've got a problem." I said, "What's the problem?"

And he explained that no matter how hard that Mr. Firtel, F-i-r-t-e-l, and Mr. Kelley, K-e-l-l-e-y, who were the two corrosion engineers present in the meeting, tried to keep the context of the meeting on track as it was originally conceived Mr. Dunham seemed unable to do so, and that he was generally a disruptive force in the meeting. He kept dragging the issue off into something else, into matters that really Kelley and Firtel had no control over. Mr. Krisher was quite adamant about his being a disruptive force. And I said, "Okay. I'll look into it."

I later talked to Tom Kelley, who had been one of the corrosion engineers who presented the meeting, and he indicated the same thing. He was I won't say appalled, but he thought his behavior was obnoxious and disruptive, I think are the two words he used.

I then talked to Harry Williams, who had been his immediate supervisor, and Evertt Mouser, M-o-u-s-e-r, who indicated the same. Nobody led me to believe any different than what Mr. Krisher

had originally told me. Some of them were more adamant about it than the others; some of them used stronger language than the others.

Overall I thought, well, if Bill's going to be a lead inspector he should be leading people, not leading them astray, and my original thought was to give him three days off to think about his attitude; counsel him and give him three days off about his attitude.

That was on a Wednesday, and Thursday morning I met with my boss, who is Ron Tolson, and described that I thought I had a problem, and what I wanted to do, and he concurred. I went on about my daily business.

As a matter of practice at Comanche Peak
if Brown & Root employees that I supervise, if we
are going to counsel them we try to have
Mr. Gordon Purdy present in the counseling session
since he is administratively responsible for their
fate. Gordon seemed to be tied up most of that
day. I finally got ahold of him about -- on, I
had left two or three messages, but he finally
walked into my office about 4:30 that afternoon.
We discussed what had gone on. He asked me what
I wanted to do. I said, "I want to counsel him,

and give him three days off to think about his attitude." Gordon said, "All right. I don't have any problem with that." But just from the look on his face I could tell he was exhausted. He said, "Tom, I just as soon not do it yet today. Let's get together first thing in the morning."

And I said, "Well, I won't be here tomorrow I'm supposed to be in Dallas." I said, "But Curly can represent me, and let's go on with it." And Curly said, "How about 7:00 o'clock, Gordon?"

Gordon said, "That's too early. How about 7:30."

And when I left the site on the 25th of August there was supposed to be a counseling session with Mr. Krisher, Mr. Purdy, and Mr. Dunhamat 7:30 Friday morning.

The next thing I heard was about 5:00 o'clock Friday afternoon sitting in Dave Chapman's office Tolson called Chapman and told Chapman that Dunham had resigned. "Had quit" I think is the words he used.

That's really all I knew about it until the Monday that I returned to work. I was in Dallas until probably after 6:00 o'clock Friday evening on another matter.

That might seem like a long drawn out story,

- but I thought rather than --
- Q. That's okay.

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- 3 A -- letting you ask the questions I'd just go through the whole thing.
- 5 Q With the exception of the Thursday morning, I
 6 guess, on about the 25th, you briefed Ron Tolson --
- 7 A. Uh-huh.
- 8 Q -- and he concurred with your thoughts that Dunham
 9 should be counseled and be given three days off;
 10 is that correct?
 - A He later changed his mind, so I understand, on Friday, but since the counseling session and what his thought processes were, I don't know, but he directed Krisher and then Purdy on Friday, but since the counseling session did not take place on Thursday, that they were just to counsel him, not to give him three days off.
- 18 Q Okay. Let's go back just a few minutes. You talked with Firtel and Kelley.
- 20 A. No, I talked with Kelley.
- 21 Q Okay.
- 22 A. I did not talk to Jerry Firtel.
- 23 Q Okay. Did they describe -- How did they describe
 24 Dunham's conduct during the course of that meeting,
 25 in somewhat more detail than just the fact

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that he was disruptive. Did they tell you exactly what his complaints were, or --

No, they never did. I don't know, I understand now second, third and fourth hand, what Dunham's specific complaints were in the meeting, but I don't know prior to Dunham's termination that anybody told me what his specific complaints were. Everybody -- and they might have. Keep in mind we're talking five months ago. I really don't remember, but it seems to me that the general attitude of everybody I talked to was that he just kept trying to drag Firtel and Kelley off into an area that they really had no control over or was external or extraneous to the purpose of the meeting, which in my mind anyway was the key issue. That the meeting had been called for a specific purpose. We had completely stopped production in the field to hold the meeting. We thought it was that important, because we had all of the QC inspectors in it.

And the fact that here one of my two lead inspectors was dragging the meeting off into a purpose other than for what it was called, I thought was counterproductive at best, as well as setting an extremely bad example for everybody that

was there, and this is the guy I have chosen to lead a group of inspectors. I hadn't chosen; Harry Williams had chosen.

- Q. Were you acquainted with Dunham prior to this time?
- A. Yes.

him. Never.

And what would be your thoughts with regard to his, first of all, performance, and, secondly, his personality and character prior to that time?

A. Performance is a big word. If you are talking about his performance as an inspector, he was an excellent inspector. Never had any problem with

About the only problem I ever had with him, even as a lead inspector other than, oh, in the final throws to where I didn't perceive that he was trying to be part of the program, he was trying to be part of an outside force acting on the program, was he wouldn't come to me. He ultimately did come to me with wha: his problems were, but I have a hard time with people working for me that won't come to me when they have a problem.

It's hard to straighten out any subordinates problems if they are going around you

15 with their problems, and up until the June meeting that took place in Ron Tolson's office I had never 2 been approached by Dunham on anything that was 3 bothering him or he thought he had problems with. 4 And I told him about it in that meeting, you know, I said, "Bill, I can't solve your problems for you 6 if you don't let me know what they are." 7 I believe that you and I have discussed that 8 particular period of time once previously, and I 9 think if I recall correctly you told me that not 10 only Dunham but the other people working for 11 Harry Williams had been told not to come to you 12

A. I did not understand that prior to that time, but I found out in a series of interviews that I conducted after talking to Dunham and Jim that that had been expressed.

with their problems.

- Q. And as I understood it, also on your behalf, that you had an open-door policy, --
- A. Uh-huh.

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- Q -- and any employee working under you for even a subordinate supervisor had the right to come to you with any problems that they had; is that correct?
- A. Of course. As a matter of fact, Dunham even after

cur original confrontation -- confrontation is a bad word. After our original discussion in Tolson's office in June, Dunham came in with an inspector he was having a problem with, Wally Elliott.

Elliott had a problem on an NCR disposition, on the sequence of events in executing the disposition of the NCR, and I'm not real sure if Bill understood, either, but he wanted to come in and talk about it.

So he came down and we sat and talked. I don't remember what length, maybe a half an hour, to where Bill, felt he understood, and I felt that Bill understood. Wally still had a problem with it, and Bill took Wally and said, "Tom, I'll tackle this alligator later," using as a colloquialism that he, I guess, the way I took it anyway, that he would explain it to Wally and wouldn't take up anymore of my time. And the two of them went. And Dunham seemed happy.

least understands now that he can come in with his problems, which I was pleased with, quite frankly. Well, in Dunham's behalf, I guess you would say, by virtue of the fact that he was basically told by Williams or one of Williams' subordinate

supervisors in May, June, sometime in that time

frame, perhaps even prior to that, that he and the

other people working as coatings inspectors were

not to come to you with their problems, Dunham

went to Gordon Purdy, who was the senior Brown &

Roct representative on the site.

- A. Right.
- Q On the QA site, perhaps.
- A. Uh-huh.
- 10 Q And explained the problem, or explained one if
 11 not more problems that he was having to Purdy --
 - A. Right.

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- 13 Q -- which --
- 14 A. Resulted in --
- 15 Q -- resulted in the meeting between Dunham, yourself and Tolson.
- 17 A. And Purdy.
- Okay, and Purdy. With respect to that particular meeting did Dunham describe what his problems were?
 - A. I think for the record, Don, I might add one thing that might clarify it even in your own mind, and maybe I've told you this before. That meeting started out with Bill very much on the defensive, and I asked him just point blank, I said, "Bill,

why do you feel that you can't come to me with your problems?" And at that point he made no mention of the fact that he had been told not to come to me, but he alluded to the fact, and it's as close to a quote as I can remember, but, "After all, you're the guy that fired Atchison. We don't trust you." That's A-t-c-h-i-s-o-n.

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At which time Purdy became guite defensive, and he said, "No, Bill, let me straighten you out right now. I am the guy that fired Atchison. Tom had nothing to do with his termination. He decided he couldn't use him." I came back at Bill saying, I said, "Bill, well, you know, if you don't trust me, surely you trust your own brother," who was then and still is the nightshift lead coatings inspector, who on numerous occasions has called me at home with problems he was having. And I think in all cases I did my best to straighten him out. On which one particular case Bill had talked to Fred over, and Bill acknowledged the fact that I had straightened him out even though that Harry Williams had directed him otherwise, that Harry had directed them in an arrant direction, that I had straightened Fred out, and Bill acknowledged that

fact. He gave me the impression anyway that probably when he thought about it maybe he should have come to me with his problems.

His problems, to answer your question, that he expressed in that meeting, there was a couple of specific issues, but basically he was speaking in generalities and became increasingly frustrated when he'd bring I don't want to use the term babbling, but he was bouncing from subject to subject in real general terms, and we kept asking him, "Bill, could you give us some specifics on what you are unhappy with?" He was complaining about the adequacy of the program, and at one point I handed him the Procedures Manual. I said, "Well, Bill, could you show me, you know, where your problem is?" And he was unable.

He didn't like the program. He thought the program was inadequate, I think would be a general way of describing his attitude. And he didn't like Harry Williams. That came through loud and clear. He felt that Harry had probably browbeat him, I think, and told me to, I think his statement was, you know, "Talk to these other

people. They'll confirm what I'm telling you."

And I did. I talked to, the best I recall,

ten or twelve, which you and I have discussed previously. And several things came through loud and clear in that series of interviews, that they didn't feel Harry was, probably the predominant of which was they didn't feel Harry was strong enough to handle construction. Harry was being run over by construction, in particular Junior Haley, who was at that time the coating superintendent. H-a-1-e-y.

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They felt that Harry didn't support them properly. But the only issue that came out of that -- excuse me, two issues. One, which we have already discussed, which could have been taken as I guess intimidation -- I'm sure that it was not intended as such -- was an incident in the pump skimmer room, the reactor, over some concrete coatings. Harry made the statement, purportedly made the statement that if this is the way you are going to inspect I'm going to come behind you with a magnifying glass, and if you can't get a hundred percent of what you're supposed to get, I'm going to pull your certs. It doesn't sound like Harry Williams to me, but he admitted making the statement. I'm sure it was in a fit of frustration, as much as anything.

That was one issue. I was aware of there had been an incident in the pump skimmer room because I saw the coatings in the pump skimmer room, but it wasn't until these series of interviews that I had learned what Williams had said.

And the second incident that came out that could be potentiall taken, I guess, as intimidation or harassment, was a female inspector by the name of Joy Underwood, U-n-d-e-r-w-o-o-d, complained that Harry had told her not to go to the bathroom in the administration building. And given the substance of the complaint, I didn't put too much weight in it. Administrative things like that I think certainly are within Mr. Williams' right.

But nobody -- It was evident that most of them didn't like Harry. Most of them felt that he wasn't really doing his job as a QC supervisor supporting them, but the fact that he was browbeating them, or harassing them, or intimidating them, that didn't really come through as a result of any of this.

Did Dunham tell you in the meeting in June that he felt he was being harassed, or he or any of the other coatings inspectors were being harassed

Q.

or being intimidated by Williams?

He told me, the only specific incident that he talked about that I remember, once again, that he felt he had been harassed was not by Williams but was by another night shift supervisor, QC supervisor by the name of Eddie Holland, H-o-l-l-a-n-d, over the use of what we call a nickel test, which is using the edge of a nickel to determine primer cure.

That Eddie grabbed his arm in front of the craft and said, "You're rubbing that too hard," and said, "This is how I want you to do it." And Bill thought that was harassment.

There was one instance that he brought up that he'd been chewed out in front of the craft by Mr. Williams that I believe Cory Allen was supposed to substantiate, and Cory said he didn't remember it. It was Cory or somebody else. But Bill made the statement, "And you can check with so and so to verify that." I believe it was Cory, but at any rate Cory didn't substantiate it.

Even given the allegation that he had been chewed out in front of the craft, although probably not a proper thing to do, I don't necessarily think that's harassment, whether he did it or not,

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which I was unable to substantiate. There's a way to counsel people on their wrongdoings and a 2 way not to, and if he did it I would have talked 3 to Harry and said, "Hey, Harry, let's not be chew-4 ing the inspectors out in front of the craft." 5 With respect to his grievances, I guess you would 6 say, regarding Williams, aside from any personality 7 conflict, harassment, intimidation, or whatever, 8 or however you want to describe it, did he ever 9 bring to your attention the fact that he didn't 10 feel Williams was certified to supervise --11 No, that issue never came up. 12 -- coatings inspectors? 13 No. 14 In the --Ç. 15 Certified or qualified, Don? 16

Q Certified or qualified.

He didn't believe he was qualified; he made that quite evident. But he never questioned Harry's certification. As a matter of fact, Ron Tolson even used, I believe, that statement in the June meeting. He said, "Bill, what this seems to boil down to is you don't like Harry Williams." And Bill said, "That's right."

And Tolson said, "Well, obviously, we have

a difference of opinion." I think it was the end of that discussions they both realized that there was no sense in really arguing that specific issue. If there were specific charges we made it clear that we'd investigate them.

But as the meeting rolled on, and I don't remember how long the meeting lasted, I guess maybe an hour, Bill became more and more frustrated as we asked for specifics, you know, "Bill, could you be specific?" And all he was able to do was speak in -- possibly it was due to, it was frustration. He was unhappy. He was probably uncomfortable sitting in Tolson's office, and maybe just wasn't thinking clearly. But he could not come up with any real specific issues of substance, anyway.

Well, I guess you are aware that he described that meeting, or the way the questions were asked, offhand he described Tolson and your questioning of him as an interrogation-type --

A. Well, --

- Q -- interview, rather than --
- A. Yeah, I understand that. It surprised me, to say the least, because Bill is kind of a quiet guy, but I'd never really had any super hard time

talking to him. We had had numerous group meetings where Bill and I would talk not about anything, you know, not in any great length over anything, but he'd at least let me know what he was thinking. So, really, you know, walking to Tolson's office he felt very uncomfortable in the situation, I could tell.

He came into the office and immediately sat down, and leaned back on his chair and spread his arms out like this (indicating), like, you know, what do you guys want to know. Tolson was probably a little bit defensive at the start of the meeting. So you've got two defensive forces, you know, going like this (indicating), until you can get down and actually talk about something.

I didn't take it as interrogating. I was sitting in the corner of the room just asking, you know, Bill, because we are sitting three supervisors or managers are sitting there talking to him, and really only one of us is familiar with the intimate details of the program, or the technical expertise in the area in which he's talking about. And I was trying to, you know, get some specifics from him, "Bill, what's your problem? What's wrong with this? What's wrong

with using the nickel test?"

And he was unable to come up with anything specific. But I did assure him that I would interview other inspectors and see what their concerns were.

I believe in his statement that he provided to the Department of Labor he said that one of the first questions that Tolson asked him was something to the effect of "What are these statements you've made about intimidation," or being intimidated, or something.

I believe the statement, and I might be wrong, and
I don't mean to be crude, but I think quoted in

Dunham's complaint is Tolson started the meeting

with "Boy, what's all this bullshit about

harassment," or intimidation. I realize that's

Dunham's statement. It's unlike Tolson.

I distinctly remember that he did not say

"boy" or indicate "bullshit about harassment,"

or "intimidation." I believe what he said was,

"Bill, what's this," you know, "what's your

concerns about harassment and intimidation?"

Which may be a very frank way of starting a

discussion, but nonetheless it's how it happened.

But he never used the term "boy" as far as trying

to be demeaning or anything.

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Q. Okay. So he had said something to Gordon Purdy in their meeting prior to this --

I assume from the way the meeting started. I'm not sure whether he even used the words intimidation or harassment.

The thing I remember most was Dunham had told Purdy he was going to the Commission, you know, if he couldn't get a resolutation he was going to the Commission. At which time either Tolson, myself, or both explained to Dunham, you know, we think you owe it to us to let us know what your problems are. And if you want to go to the Commission, I'll take you down there, and I'll go down and introduce you to Taylor. It's no big deal. You can have your say.

As a matter of fact, I remember Tolson saying, "If you're using that as a threat," he said, "I think you're the one that's guilty of intimidation. You're trying to intimidate me."

It's no big deal. Let's talk about your concerns, if we can't solve them, you know, we'll take you to see Taylor. Which I thought even looking at it as an outsider should have put Dunham a little more at ease than he was, because it was fairly

apparent at that point none of us had any concerns about him going to the Commission.

- Q I understand that several actions were taken,
 though, as a result of your interview of Tolson
 on that particular occasion, as we have already --
- A. Interview of Tolson?

- Q. I'm sorry, Dunham. As we have already established you interviewed the other coatings inspectors --
- A. The majority of them. I didn't interview all of them.
- Q -- and found that others did have a problem, be it factual or perceived, with Harry Williams.
- A. Yeah, but the only thing I'd like to clarify there, Don, is the thing that came through loud and clear is they didn't think Harry was a good supervisor. They didn't like him personally.

I've got notes from the interview. I just jotted down things real briefly. But some of them, even though they didn't think he was -- they thought he was very poor as a supervisor, liked him personally. The statement I remember distinctly, one person making the statement, "Harry's doing the best he can. He's trying, you know, as hard as he can."

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The point I'm trying to make is even though the majority of them said they had problems with Harry, they didn't think he was supporting them, they didn't like him, they felt the craft was running over him, other than the one complaint by Ms. Underwood about using the bathroom in the Administration Building, nobody claimed that Harry had harassed or intimidated them, which was really my bottom line concern. You know, is Harry browbeating these people. You know, telling them, "You'd better accept this," or "you'd better accept that." That didn't come through at all. Okay. In addition to the interviews that you conducted I understand that Bob Scott interviewed some people, or conducted an investigation of his own, or reinterviewed Dunham at a later time in order to --

A. Dunham's the only one I know of that he interviewed. I have not seen -- He wrote like a one-page report on his interview to Tolson. I have not seen that, but I know just from talking to Bobby briefly there was nothing really more that came out of his interview with Dunham than what I already knew, and the purpose -- I won't second guess Tolson. But the reason I think Tolson had

Bobby interview Dunham again was to put it in a 1 lower key type of mode to where if Dunham's 2 inability to come up with specifics in the 3 original meeting with Tolson, Purdy and I, was 4 due to his emotional state, that he was upset, 5 you know, being there, he felt he was being 6 interrogated I think was the term you used 7 before, that he could sit in a lower key setting 8 and describe to Bobby, who neither knew Dunham 9 nor was responsible for him, nor those coatings, 10 it was just like an outsider coming in and 11 investigating, he could explain to Bobby in a 12 calm setting, and Bobby could pass it on to people 13 that could look into it and do something about 14 it. 15

- Q Okay. Just to digress a moment. You have attended meetings on other occasions at which Dunham was present and had talked to him on occasions prior to this.
- A. Uh-huh.

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- Q. With that in mind, and with this June incident with Dunham in mind, did it come as a surprise to you that Dunham's demeanor in the August 24th meeting was what was reported to you?
- A. I don't know that I really ever thought about it,

Don. People are strange, especially people that are working under pressure in supervisory positions. To give you an idea, Dunham seemed, just to go a step further, Dunham, as I said, appeared upset with the program in this June meeting, but yet several weeks later he came in with Elliott, as I have earlier described, and seemed to be acting in a very calm, very confident fashion.

You know, "Hey, Tom, this is my inspector. He's got a problem with this. I don't really understand it." I explained it to the extent that Dunham understood it, and he took his inspector and said, "I'll explain it to him later." Which just is an example, I guess, of good days and bad days for anybody. I certainly have them, and I feel anybody else does.

I could see -- I can understand how it can happen. I don't know that I even thought about previous performance. But for something we were doing, I won't use the word courtesy but certainly as a concession to twenty coatings we could have taken a hard line and said this is the program, you know. Get after it. We were giving them the opportunity to talk to the people that developed

the program, and explain from an industry practice. 1 Show them the ASTM Standards that allowed them to 2 broaden the scope of dry film thickness ranges. 3 It was in restrospect I think a concerted effort 4 on our part to keep them firsthand apprised of 5 what we were really doing. Dunham was not only 6 not cooperative, you know, with our effort of 7 trying to keep him and his inspectors, and other 8 inspectors, apprised of what we were doing from 9 a management standpoint. He was doing his best 10 to be counterproductive. And I didn't appreciate 11 12 that. 13

- Going back, you said that you talked to Tom Kelley.
- Uh-huh.

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- After that particular meeting do you recall did he in any way recommend what you should do?
- Tom Kelley made a statement, which I think you know what the statement is or you wouldn't ask the question, but Kelley made a statement more in passing than anything. Kelley was pretty upset about the whole thing. Kelley said -- I asked Kelley what he'd do, not for any reasons other than feeling him out. Not that I needed Kelley's advice, or I reported to Kelley, or anything, because I don't and probably never will. Kelley

made the statement, "It'd take me exactly 48 hours to get rid of him." I said, "How's that?"

He said, "Well, it'd take me 24 hours to figure out what the site's policy was for terminating someone, and 24 hours to get it done."

And I said, "Well, Kelley, I don't know that that's necessary." That was pretty much the end of the discussion. It was toward the tail end of the discussion that we were having anyway; he was explaining to me why he was upset over Dunham's behaviour.

- 12 Q Did that comment in any way have any --
- 13 A. Absolutely not. If it had had any affect, I would have terminated Dunham on Wednesday afternoon.
 - Q. Okay.

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- 16 A. You know, if what I needed was Kelley's permission or Kelley's advice to terminate someone. That was probably toward 4:30 on Wednesday afternoon.
 - Q. Okay. We'll go on to I guess the afternoon of the 26th, which was a Friday, Dunham was terminated.
- 21 | A Uh-huh.
 - Q. And as you have already said the word came to you in Dallas that he had resigned or had quit.
- 24 A. Uh-huh.
- 25 Q And as I understand it, the next week -- well,

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apparently, on that particular occasion personnel in the coatings group were told that he had resigned.

I heard that but I heard it only as rumor. I don't really even know where the rumor came from.

I will say, you know, for the record, given the circumstances, if the circumstances which I have been explained or that have been explained to me that occurred in Purdy's office, when somebody says "Get my money," that's a resignation, and that's what happened, you know. So as of today I would still have to say Bill Dunham resigned.

Q. As I --

- If you walked up to her and said "I'm not going to do this, Dick. If I've got to do this, get my money." Are you being terminated or are you resigning?
- I guess it depends on his response, but --
- No, if he obliges you and says, "Okay, Don. We'll process you out." Did he terminate you or did you resign? For my money, you resigned.

And that's, from what was explained to me, what happened in Purdy's office. Purdy tried to calm him down, without success, and, you know, if I walked into either my boss from Texas

Utilities, or my boss in New York for EBASCO, and on something they were trying to explain to me, and said "To hell with you, I'm not going to listen to you. If that's got to be the way it is, get my money." I wouldn't do that with Texas Utilities, you know, I'd just say "Process me out. I'll go back to New York." To me that's not a termination. That's a resignation. And that's what I was told it was.

I would assume, and based on the fact that I've talked with Dunham, the statements he made were based on his opinion regarding the basis for the meeting. He felt like the counseling session was not justified.

MR. DOWNEY: You know, Tom doesn't know what Dunham thinks.

MR. DRISKILL: He asked me a question and so I was just responding to it.

THE WITNESS: Let's go a step further,

Don. If -- Let's just use you as an exampl

again. Dick comes in and says, "Don, I

think I've got a problem with you. Let's

talk about it." And you said, "Dick, I'm

not going to talk. There's nothing to talk

about. If that's the way it's got to be,

get my money." Now, maybe that's closer to being the actual perspective of what happened.

From what I understand, I have not talked to Dunham, but from I understand Dunham thought the counseling session was uncalled for. But, still, he was talking to his ultimate administrative manager on the site for Brown & Root, and as a Brown & Root employee I think he owed him the professional courtesy of listening to what he had to say, even if he thought he was crazy.

BY MR. DRISKILL:

- Q Well, what he had to say was written on a piece of paper and laid in front of him. I'm not trying to defend the man. I'm just saying --
- A. No, I --

MR. DOWNEY: I think we ought to just continue with the interview, and ask Tom what he knows. This speculation about what happened in a meeting where nobody was is not very practical.

THE WITNESS: As far as I am concerned he resigned.

MR. DRISKILL: Okay.

THE WITNESS: From what I know. I have not talked to Purdy at any great length about what happened. I have not talked to Krisher at any great length. I have seen statements that Krisher and Mouser made Monday after the incident, which I have a copy of. They are signed, written statements. I have seen the termination sheet, which Purdy signed, and Dunham wrote an obscenity on, as far as what he thought of it. And nothing I've seen leads me to believe that anything other than the fact he resigned. The State of Texas thinks he resigned.

MR. DRISKILL: That's the --

THE WITNESS: The unemployment arena. He was denied unemployment even though

Brown & Root did not fight it, because the State of Texas determined he resigned.

BY MR. DRISKILL:

Okay. I understand that in the week following, or in the next couple of weeks following his termination or resignation, that he was offered the job back, or offered his job back.

MR. DOWNEY: I object to that question. Tom doesn't know anything about that. He's not responsible for the job offer, not 3 responsible for the matters that led up 4 to that, and --5 MR. DRISKILL: Whether he's responsible for 6 it or not, I'm asking him what his knowledge! 7 is of that. 8 THE WITNESS: Firsthand, none. 9 BY MR. DRISKILL: 10 Secondhand? 11 Secondhand. This is probably a moot point. I 12 could probably argue that it wasn't even second-13 hand. It's probably third hand or even rumor. 14 Yeah, I understand he was offered his job 15 back. 16 May I ask where you got that information second, 17 third, or whatever hand? 18 I was told by Ron Tolson. 19 Did he tell you why? Q. 20 No. 21 Were you told before the offer was made, or after 22 the offer was made? 23 After the offer was made, at which point I told 24 Mr. Tolson it was obvious that Texas Utilities no 25

2 He came chasing me down the hall. "Tom settle 3 down." I said, "This is sad." 4 Did he tell you whose decision it was? 5 I don't think he knew at the time. I'm not sure 6 I know now. I'm not sure I even care, but I was aggravated. When somebody comes in and tells you 8 to put your counseling report essentially where 9 the sun don't shine, and you can't fire that man 10 or at least oblige him when he asks for his money, 11 to provide it in a timely basis, I think we've 12 reached a sad state. 13 MR. DRISKILL: Let's go off the record for 14 a few minutes. 15 (Discussion off the record.) 16 MR. DRISKILL: Back on the record, please. 17 BY MR. DRISKILL: 18 Tom, did you ever see the counseling report that 19 was given to Dunham on the day he was terminated? 20 Did I : e it on that day, or have I seen it since? 21 Did you see it prior to --22 No. A. 23 -- the counseling meeting, or subsequent to? 24 I've seen it subsequent to. 25

longer needed my services. That's the way it had

to be. And got up and walked out of his office.

A. Yes. No. I don't believe so.

The counseling form, if you have both of them I could tell. There's a counseling form that was prepared by Krisher and Purdy, and then there's a termination form that's a personnel, administrative type thing. I believe the obscenity was written on the termination form.

- Q Okay. I believe you are correct. But there was a counseling form prepared.
- 12 A Yes, I've seen both of them.
- 13 Q And was that the formal one-page sheet --
 - A. Yes.
- 15 Q -- counseling form.
- 16 A. Yes.

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- 17 Q. At any time to your knowledge was a three-part
 18 memo used to draft the --
- 19 A. No.
 - Q -- text of the counseling form?
 - A. As a matter of fact, I have a copy of the draft and it's not a three-part memo. It's a plain white sheet of typewriter paper that Mr. Krisher had my secretary prepare.
 - Q. Do you have any knowledge that Dunham ever talked

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to Curly Krisher about his personality problems
with Harry Williams?

A. No.

Or that Curly conducted some sort of investigation
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- Or that Curly conducted some sort of investigation or inquiries relating to Dunham's complaint to him that he was being harassed, and that Williams was not particularly well liked by coatings QC personnel?
 - A. I knew that Curly was looking into that fact, that he wasn't liked by the coatings inspection personnel, but I didn't know that it was at Dunham's request or Dunham's concern. I knew in a general sort of way that he was doing it.
 - Okay. I've got here a report or a letter which
 was sent to John Collins, the Regional
 Administrator for NRC.
 - A. Uh-huh.

Q. It came from Mr. Gary, vice-president of TUGCO.

And attached to this letter is a memo to Dave

Chapman. And it has to do with investigation

into allegations made by William A. Dunham, and

concerns expressed relating to protective coatings

Have you ever seen that?

- A. Who is it from?
- Q I believe it's --

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MR. DOWNEY: Why don't you let him review it.

MR. DRISKILL: Yes. It's from Tony Vega.

MR. DOWNEY: Let him see it.

(Document handed to witness.)

THE WITNESS: I can tell you right now I've never seen the letter. If you would like for me to read it, I can comment on it.

MR. DRISKILL: No. I just had a couple of questions I wanted to ask you about the letter and see if you have any knowledge about it.

THE WITNESS: I've never seen the letter.

I might have.... I might be able to

answer your question. I knew Vega did an
investigation. I've never seen either a

copy of his report or that letter.

Do you want me to take the time to read it?

MR. DRISKILL: I just have a couple of questions off of it. There's a lot of

writing there and very little that I'm interested in. Most of it has to do with technical stuff, which first of all I don't know very much about, and, second of all,

which I don't know that I have that much concern with.

MR. DRISKILL: I'll just read part of this to you, the part that I've got a couple of questions about.

MR. DOWNEY: This is from Mr. Vega's report MR. DRISKILL: Yes, from Mr. Vega's report, and has to do with Page B-6.

"In conducting the investigation questions were formulated so as to attack the broadest interpretation to harassment, intimidation and threats. In addition, the phrases 'undue pressure' and 'coercion' were introduced into the investigation questions to solicit an even broader range of input from the inspectors. The results are summarized as follows:

"(A) One recurring general complain was voiced involving the previous coatings QC supervisor, Harry Williams, and one lead coatings QC inspector, Bob Wallace. Neither person is employed by CPSES at the present. Several specific instances of this general complaint were provided. One instance was mentioned by several inspectors where they

admonished on the subject of nit-picking during the meeting called by Mr. Williams."

BY MR. DRISKILL:

- Q. I believe that you said that you had already during the course of your discussions with these various people heard the same thing or words --
- A. Uh-huh.
- Q Or they told you about the same instance, at least one instance where this was --
- A. I don't know that the term "nit-picking" was used in the discussion I heard, but I know what you're talking about.
- Q Okay. Then there's on Page B-9, there's a discussion of previous management investigations. It says, "One of the investigations was conducted by Mr. Brandt. This investigation was conducted during the first week of July 1983. Mr. Brandt interviewed 11 coatings inspectors, including two that Mr. Dunham stated could substantiate his allegations. Mr. Dunham made two allegations. The first allegation, that Mr. Williams had publicly reprimanded Mr. Dunham was not substantiated.
- A. Uh-huh.
- Q Was that your finding, that --

Okay. The second allegation that Mr. Williams, 0 who was not a certified inspector had instructed 3 Dunham on how to perform a nickel test was substantiated. 5 I said earlier that it was Eddie Holland, but 6 maybe it was both of them, in retrospect. The 7 nickel test was an item of concern by Dunham. 8 Were you aware or did you participate in any Q. 9 decision in the past, participate in a decision 10 or recommendation to Ron Tolson that Harry William 11 be reassigned? 12 Yes. A. 13 About what time frame was that? 14 It happened first in September of 1982. And why was that? 16 Oh, just didn't have a warm comfortable feeling 17 about his technical expertise, I duess more than 18 anything. 19 He was a civil inspector. Q. 20 He was a civil supervisor. 21 Q. Civil supervisor. Had he ever performed as a 22 civil inspector prior to coming to Comanche Peak, 23 to your knowledge? 24

I assume he had somewhere. As a matter of fact,

No. That's what I discussed earlier.

A.

1		I know he has. He was not even from talking
2		to Harry, from talking to Bob Taylor, Harry was an
3		inspector at Ft. Calhoun.
4	۵	On what do you base this uncomfortable feeling
5		about his ability or
6	A.	The decisions he was making.
7	2	And what kind of decisions were those?
8	A.	I think it goes without saying that I didn't
9		agree with them, if I wanted to replace him, and I
10		was the one that was ultimately responsible for
11		his activities.
12	Q.	Were his decisions personnel decisions or technical
13		decisions?
14	A.	No, I didn't disagree with him on personnel
15		decisions. We really had very little interface,
16		I guess "interface" is a bad word. It just
17		didn't come up too much at that point in time.
18		I just didn't fe'el real comfortable with his
19		technical expertise.
20	Q.	Did you recognize prior to that time or around
21		that time that Williams had weakness, a particular
22		weakness communicating with the people that
23		worked for him?
24		MR. DOWNEY: Object to that. He's never
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said that he had a weakness in

communication. I mean your question
assumes that Mr. Williams had such a
weakness and Mr. Brandt recognized it, and
that's -- There's nothing that I've
heard that suggests that to be true.
MR. DRISKILL: Okay. Well, as a little bit
of background, this report indicates that
approximately a year ago Mr. Tolson reported
to Mr. Chapman that Williams had shortcomings as a supervisor. Okay.
Mr. Chapman stated Mr. Tolson described
the weaknesses as communication difficultie
and a general lack of supervisory
strengths."

Okay. Mr. Brandt has already said that he had certain uncomfortable feelings about this particular individual, so I naturally assume that since part of the input for this report came from Mr. Tolson, who Mr. Brandt frequently interfaces with, that perhaps those are inputs Mr. Brandt may have made to Tolson, since Mr. Tolson probably did not work with Mr. Williams as frequently as Mr. Brandt might.

MR. DOWNEY: Well, I guess the best source

of what Mr. Tolson's concerns are of
Mr. Williams would be Mr. Tolson. You
could ask him. I mean you are welcome to
ask Tom what his perceptions were, but I
don't think it's fair to ask -MR. DRISKILL: Did you ever communicate
this --

MR. DOWNEY: -- him what Mr. Tolson's were.

MR. DRISKILL: -- information to Mr. Tolson?

THE WITNESS: I think either Vega, Chapman

or Driskill is trying to put words in my

mouth. Let me tell you what my general

feeling was.

Harry is not a real strong individual. Harry is an intensely loyal individual, as I think I told you. I think I used the analogy once before if I told him to stand on his head in the middle of the road, he'd be out there standing on his head in the middle of the middle of the road.

Harry was basically one to which if

I gave a direction to Harry would go

implement it. My problem with Harry was

when Harry had to think on his own to

resolve either a technical-type problem or

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what inspection personnel perceived as a technical problem Harry would oftentimes make errors in judgment, what I perceived as errors in judgment. Not to say who is right or wrong, but since I was supervising him and not vice versa, I made that determination.

The other thing I had a problem with Harry is I don't know how to describe it other than using my name as a hammer, rather than going out and making a decision on his own, and saying, you know, by god this is the way it's going to be, Harry would go out and make a decision and credit me with the decision and say "Well, this came straight from Brandt, and this is the way it's going to be." I have no problem with Harry saying "This came from Brandt," if it truly came from Brandt, but I have problems with people using my name as a figure of authority or whatever, you know. To me, a supervisor ought to be able to stand on his own, and I was having problems in that area. If that's commun' ation, if that's what Vega meant by communication,

yeah, that's a concern I expressed to Tolson. 2 BY MR. DRISKILL: And did Mr. Tolson tell you that Mr. Chapman or others in the TUGCO QA chain had decided not to 5 allow you to replace Harry Williams? 6 Essentially, yeah, at that time in September '82. 7 This report also mentions that there were Q. 8 allegations made in the ASLB hearings that Williams had harassed or intimidated employees 10 I suppose prior to the ASLB hearings which were 11 in the summer of '82, so that would have been 12 probably in the '80/'81 time frame, somewhere in 13 there. 14 MR. DOWNEY: I don't believe Mr. Brandt 15 was even at the site at that time. 16 MR. DRISKILL: I believe Mr. Brandt 17 testified in those hearings. 18 BY MR. DRISKILL: 19 Is that correct? 20 Yes. The only allegations I'm aware of were made by Darlene Stiner, not that she was intimidated 22 directly, but she named several Hilti inspectors 23 that had supposedly been intimidated by Harry. 24 And did you look into those statements or claims 25

- A. In a general sort of way, yeah. If you are asking did I sit down and interview 255 inspectors, no, I didn't do that.
- Q. Okay. Did you come to any conclusions based on your inquiries regarding --
- A. I came to the conclusion that, basically that

 Darlene Stiner mislead somebody, or misunderstood

 Harry Williams. I won't say she lied; that's a

 pretty strong term. But some of the specific

 allegations she came up with I and we, speaking

 as Texas Utilities, were unable to substantiate.
- Okay. So what I wanted to ask you was: Were your opinions regarding Harry Williams' performance as a supervisor in whole or in any part based on any investigations you conducted based on allegations-
- A. Well, that's a Sherwin Williams type question, if

 I've ever seen one. You know, what you are asking
 is did what I think of Harry have anything to do

 with working with him, and --
- Q No. No. No. I'm asking you --

MR. DOWNEY: You know, we're far off the subject here, Mr. Driskill. The subject of this meeting, as you announced it, this

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interview was to determine things concerning Bill Dunham's termination, and we are far, far afield from that.

MR. GRIFFIN: We just don't want to repeat this next week.

MR. DOWNEY: Neither do we, but I --

MR. GRIFFIN: As a matter of fact, I've got some questions later for Tom that are completely unrelated to the Dunham issue.

I don't think he'll have any trouble answering them. We can clean up some other issues here. We are not springing any traps on Tom today. We're just trying to get all the business taken care of.

MR. DOWNEY: We had an earlier session with Mr. Brandt, and I know you've had several sessions with him, and it was a very clear understanding, I thought, that today's session was to wrap up the Dunham matter, which was the last matter on your agenda.

MR. GRIFFIN: Well, if Tom has problems with Mr. Driskill or my questions in trying to get all of our business taken care of, -
MR. DOWNEY: Well, the problem here is as much mine as anyone else's. I mean I

prepared to inform myself as to the Dunham matter, and discuss with Tom the issues that would come up, as you would expect any counsel to do with their client, and I did not make any preparation with respect to Hilti bolts, and I must confess I don't think I would know one if I saw it.

MR. GRIFFIN: Well, would you do us a favor then.

THE WITNESS: Could we go off the record?

THE WITNESS: Could we go off the record?

MR. DRISKILL: I think it would be a good idea. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

MR. DRISKILL: Back on the record.

THE WITNESS: Could I have the last question repeated.

(The pending question was read by the reporter as follows:

"QUESTION: Were your opinions regarding Harry Williams' performance as a supervisor in whole or in any part based on any investigations you conducted based on allegations --")

BY MR. DRISKILL:

Q Subsequent to the 1982 hearings.

MR. DOWNEY: Well, why don't you withdraw
the question and start over? Make a fresh
start here.

MR. DRISKILL: Basically, that would be my question.

THE WITNESS: Subsequent to the .'82 hearings?

BY MR. DRISKILL:

- Yes, any investigations you conducted as a result of information coming out of those '82 hearings.
 You said that you did a --
- You know, to say it didn't shape my opinion of Harry Williams would just be an outright lie, because I think anything you find out about somebody, you know, whether it be you, Bruce, or anybody else -- Tolson, for that matter -- is going to shape your opinion.

I don't think it really changed anything
I thought. I got to know Harry Williams as a
person a whole lot better, as time went on.

MR. DOWNEY: Excuse me. I think this is going to be confusing. As I understand what you are saying, you are saying that hearings affected your view of Harry Williams, and the question was did your

investigations.

BY MR. DRISKILL:

No. I'm saying, my question is there were statements made in the hearings --

MR. DOWNEY: Oh, I see.

(Continuing) -- that Harry Williams was harassing, intimidating, and various other things, individuals I believe Tom said he looked into those things. He didn't interview 250 people to come to any conclusions, but he did do some sort of investigation, if you want to call it that, made some sort of inquiries, and he looked into the matters that had been testified to.

And my question was: Did that investigation or those inquiries in whole or in any part have anything to do with his opinion that Harry Williams had some shortcomings as a supervisor.

I think probably the only thing it really accomplished, as far as what I thought of Harry, was it made firmer in my mind the belief that oftentimes what Harry meant to say is not what people perceived he said.

- Q. That makes for some problems though.
- 24 A. I agree.
 - Q. And I believe that we previously established that

that's probably what occurred in January of
'83 with respect to the skimmer pump room.

That's exactly what I was going to bring up. I
think that's just probably another example of --

As I've told you before, I don't know a more honest man than Harry Williams. He's excruciatingly honest at times.

I don't like the word miscommunication, because

I don't really think that. I think it's just a

misconception by people of what Harry was really

Q. Well, --

trying to tell them.

- A. And I don't think Harry would ever deliberately do something that he perceived as wrong, for lack of a better word.
- What I'm looking for and really getting around to is the point that in 1982 you recognized he had certain deficiencies or shortcomings in his leadership ability, and his communication skills with his subordinates.
- A Okay.
- Of 1983 when you looked into the matter relating to the skimmer pump room issue, which occurred in January of 1983. Again, Harry Williams had some

shortcomings in his ability to communicate with his subordinates.

A. I'd like to stop you for just a second to clarify the record.

The investigation, or the looking into, as you used, that I did in June of 1983 was not an investigation of the incident in the pump skimmer room, or skimmer pump room. It was an investigation of attitudes of protective coatings inspectors, in which I became aware of what happened in the pump skimmer room.

- Okay. These inquiries that you made, these conversations or interviews of the various people in the coatings department came about as a result of your and Ron Tolson's --
- A. Right.

- 17 Q. -- interview of Dunham.
 - A. That's correct.
 - What I'm looking at, is based on all these facts we have the situation that occurs in August where we have Bill Dunham, who we already recognize back as far as June, at least for you already recognized he was frustrated and having problems working for Harry Williams.
 - A. Uh-huh.

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Q. We have a situation where, perhaps in the wrong setting, Tom Kelley and Jerry Firtel have a meeting to discuss technical things, and Dunham brings up matters which they have no control over, supervisory matters pertaining to Harry Williams, and the issue of IRs versus NCRs, and some of those things. We've got Dunham coming up with that sort of thing, and he's been being brought in for a counseling session due to his attitude.

A. Uh-huh.

with all of those things in mind, and since the counseling session, although it was based on his attitude, may have been the ultimate result of his frustration with Harry Williams, who we already recognize has some leadership shortcomings, do you think that that may be the reason he was as frustrated as he was when he got to the point of being counseled?

MR. DOWNEY: You can answer that if you understand it.

A I think you are asking for speculation. I only want to make a couple of points clear. Number one, Dunham was urged and pleaded with in that meeting of August 24th to get back on track. You

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know, "Bill, the purpose of this meeting is not to discuss that. It's to discuss engineering changes in the coatings program," by Mr. Krisher on two separate occasions, so I was told, during this two-hour long meeting. At which point Bill refused. He kept getting back into the issues to which he perceived Kelley and Firtel could do something about. I assume he perceived that. I have no -- I can't fathom why else he would have brought them up.

If you are asking me is his frustration level an excuse for what happened in the meeting of August 26th, I'd say no. To me it's just a business decision or professional decision that y don't go in and tell somebody two or three levels above you in a supervisory chain to take a bite and not be ready to live with the consequences.

MR. DOWNEY: Could we go off the record a second?

MR. DRISKILL: Yes.

(Discussion off the record.)

BY MR. DRISKILL:

Q With the knowledge that Harry had some shortcomings in his leadership ability, and the fact
that as you stated you previously requested that

he be transferred out. And including the fact now that you are aware in June 1983 that Dunham had had problems with Williams as a supervisor, do you feel like what ultimately happened on his being counseled may have been a result of his frustrations with Williams.

Now, as I said before, for me to speculate on Bill's attitude on August 26th is my guess is as good as yours.

A couple of points I'd like to make:

Number one, his attitude in front of Gordon

Purdy, who was administratively his ultimate

supervisor, is unacceptable to me. And I assume

by the actions that took place on August 26th they

were certainly unacceptable to Mr. Purdy.

His behavior and frustration in the meeting of August the 24th I deemed unacceptable from two standpoints, totally not related to the context of his concerns. Number one, I thought his effort to detract the meeting to get it on to a subject other than what the meeting was called for, areas in which the two personnel conducting the meeting had no, certainly no authority or responsibility to change, and probably no expertise in the area, was uncalled for. Even after repeated urging

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by Mr. Krisher to get back on the subject of the meeting, he refused.

And, secondly, as a supervisor, as a lead inspector, his conduct was certainly unprofessional and belittling the craft. Whether the craft is right, wrong, or indifferent is neither here nor there as far as Dunham is concerned. Dunham's job is to inspect the work that the craft did, to say it's acceptable or unacceptable. But to say that he wouldn't let the craft paint his house is a slur on their ability. To claim that he's a better painter than they are is totalling irrelevant. He was not contracted to be a painter at Comanche Peak. He w contracted to be a coatings inspector. And I did not perceive that that attitude was healthy as a lead inspector, to be leading other inspectors toward the ultimate goal of implementing the QA program for protective coatings.

It was for that reason more than any specific context of his concerns that I decided he needed counseling.

To your knowledge what were the inspectors told prior to going into the meeting on August 24th with regard to what the purpose of the meeting

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A. They were told that two corrosion engineers would be present to discuss the recent changes in the coatings program. Any questions they had about the recent changes could be aired at that time.

And by changes I mean engineering changes, design changes.

It would be out of place for two corrosion engineers totalk about changes in the QA program or the inspection program. They have nothing to do with them.

MR. DRISKTLL: Okay. I don't have any other questions. I believe that Mr. Griffin has some questions he would like to ask you.

BY MR. GRIFFIN:

- Well, I've got some questions on the same subject, being Kelley and Firtel. Did you ever hear or has anybody told you prior to the meeting or since the meeting that this was an opportunity for the coatings inspectors to air their grievances, get their concerns off their chest?
- A. Is that meant as a quote? I mean are you saying have I ever heard those words?
- Q. Have you ever heard that concept?
- A. If your question is have I ever heard the idea of

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a meeting being that, you know, whatever you are unhappy about, you know, this is your chance to air it, absolutely not.

Q. Never. Okay.

Because if I had I would have made sure that I was present personally in the meeting before the meeting took place. If I couldn't have made it at 12:30 on Wednesday afternoon I would have canceled the meeting.

The reason I did not feel bad about not personally being present was the fact that all they were supposed to be discussing was the recent specification changes and construction procedure changes and the philosophy behind such, which Kelley and Firtel were certainly capable of handling.

- Okay. Did you ever -- During Dunham's counseling session or as a result of Dunham's counseling session did you ever hear anybody indicate that Dunham had indicated to them that he was speaking for the whole group in that meeting?
- A. That Dunham was speaking for the whole group during the counseling session on August 26th with Purdy?
- Q. Did you ever hear anybody -- you were not --

Stanff of the Schooling, to 2, within , these feet

- A. Which counseling session are you talking about?
- Q Dunham's counseling session.
- A. On the 26th, his last day of work.
- Q Yes.

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5 A. No, I did not.

MR. GRIFFIN: Okay. That's all the questions
I have on that.

BY MR. GRIFFIN:

- Q. I want to ask you if I could just a couple of questions related to our previous interview, my previous interview with you about the coatings records.
- A. Okay.
 - Q. It's just something I neglected to ask you when we were holding that interview.

During that backfit program did coatings QC inspectors have access to the old coatings records?

A. I don't understand the purpose of your question at all. I'll answer it.

The old coatings records, if you are referring to old by prior to October, November 1981 --

- Q. Correct.
- A. -- they were certainly available. They were in

Prior to the time that these -- Are you aware that prior to the time that these things, these coatings records were made permanent vault documents, that they were stored in the vault?

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It's kind of a catch twenty-two situation, and let me explain why. We stored them in the vault

because up until October, November 1981 we thought

they were permanent records. I had no idea that we had this massive pile of paper that wasn't worth, you know, damn for anything, when actually they were stored in the vault. You know, we get cited by Region IV for inadequate records, we take them out of the vault and try to do something with them, and put them back in. So, naturally, they were in the vault.

Q. Well, --

A. They were stored in the vault for two reasons.

One, for a reason that at least we thought some of them were final, or I thought. You know, I was sitting there fat, dumb, and happy thinking -- I had no idea they were in the shape they were in, because I had never looked. I had never had occasion to look.

Secondly, they were stored there for fire reasons, after we became aware of the problem. I think to a certain extent there wasn't even an effort made by, maybe not a deliberate effort made by some people to hide some records. In particular, Bob Hamilton, who at the time was the lead inspector in charge of coatings.

- Q. Well, let me --
- A. Let me finish, please. We purged the Field

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A. Yes.

Office for all the "old records" we thought we could find, and started this backfit program based on adequacy or non-adequcy of existing records.

We asked repeatedly that all existing records be sent in. Because they had them ratholed in file drawers and desks, and everything; we were sure that had occurred.

After Mr. Hamilton's dismissal in March of 1982, I think -- I think it was March 9, 1982 -- we found a three-inch notebook that probably had however many pieces of paper it takes to fill a three-inch notebook, probably three to five hundred, IRs on miscellaneous support steel, cable tray hangers, pipe supports, things like that, that Hamilton had had on his bookshelf on top of his desk, which I find impossible for him to realize as many times as we asked for all of the existing records to be sent in that they weren't there.

And I have reason to believe that those records were being kept out there for some reason, whatever he thought he would do with them.

Are you aware within the last two or three months

additional coatings records have been found on

the site and removed to the vault?

And also are you aware that we've spanned a time Q. period from, as you say, March of '82, Hamilton's 2 termination, all the way up to like August of '83. 3 Now, my question is much -- I can't give you the 4 dates, but it's much more narrow. I'm talking 5 about from the time that these old coatings. 6 records, the coatings records that were made prior 7 to April '81, from the time that they were removed 8 from the trailers into the vault, but prior to the 9 time that they became official vault documents, 10 were coatings inspectors denied access to these 11 records in conjunction with backfit? 12 The question just blows me away, to tell you the 13 truth, because they worked with them everyday. I 14 mean those inspectors that were doing backfit. 15 Well, I wouldn't be asking the question if they 16 weren't denied. 17 18

A. No, you wouldn't be asking the question if someone hadn't said they were denied. There is a distinct difference between the story you were told and what actually happened.

If a coatings inspector then --

23 A. Listen --

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- 24 Q Let's speculate for a moment.
- 25 If a coatings inspector had gone to the vault

documents, would the vault custodians have given 2 these documents to them? 3 If he requested a copy of such? Yes. Q. 5 Yes. A. 6 Okay. 0 7 If an inspector goes and requests a copy of any vault document it requires a supervisory approval. 9 Do you know of any instructions given to vault 10 custodians related to denying coatings inspectors 11 access to these records? 12 They were told the same as any other record, if 13 they wanted to see to provide it. If they wanted 14 a copy of it they needed approval. 15 MR. GRIFFIN: That's all my questio . 16 MR. DRISKILL: I don't have any other 17 questions. 18 Mr. Brandt, have I or any other NRC 19 representative here threatened you in any 20 manner or offered you any rewards in 21 return for this statement? 22 THE WITNESS: No. 23 MR. DRISKILL: Have you given this state-24 25 ment freely and voluntarily?

document counter, requested one of these old

MR. DRISKILL: Is there anything further you care to add for the record? THE WITNESS: No, sir. MR. DRISKILL: That will conclude the interview. Thank you. (Whereupon, at 11:15 a.m., the interview was concluded.)

THE WITNESS: I was subpoensed.

I, MARY L. BAGBY, a Notary Public in and for the said county and state, do hereby certify that the facts stated by me in the caption to the foregoing testimony are true; that the foregoing testimony of the witness, C. THOMAS BRANDT, was reduced to typewriting by me or under my supervision from my stenomask notes taken at the time and place set out in the caption hereto, the said witness being first duly cautioned and sworn to testify the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth; and the above-and-foregoing testimony is a full, true, correct and complete transcript of said proceedings had at the time of taking said testimony.

Given under my hand and seal of office on this the llth day of January, A.D., 1984.

Mary L. Bagov, Notary Public in and for the State of Texas

My Commission expires 10/12/85

AS RECORDED BY NRC INVESTIGATOR D. D. DRISKILL ON JANUARY 16, 1984

On January 16, 1984, David N. CHAPMAN, Quality Assurance Manager, Texas Utilities Generating Company (TUGCO) was interviewed in his office located at 2001 Bryan St., Dallas, Texas, by NRC Investigators D. D. DRISKILL and H. B. GRIFFIN. CHAPMAN was interviewed regarding his knowledge of the termination of William DUNHAM by Brown & Root, Inc., at Comanche Peak Steam Electric Station (CPSES).

When questioned concerning the August 26, 1983, termination of DUNHAM, CHAPMAN stated Ronald TOLSON, the CPSES Site QA Supervisor, had briefed him concerning DUNHAM's disruption of a Protective Coatings QC meeting on August 24, 1983. CHAPMAN stated that on about Fricay, August 26, 1983, TOLSON further explained that an original decision was made to have DUNHAM counselled regarding his attitude, and additionally, impose disciplinary action of three days off without pay. CHAPMAN stated TOLSON told him that the three days off was not going to be imposed due to the delay in effecting the disciplinary action.

CHAPMAN stated that TOLSON telephonically informed him, on that Frigay, or on Saturday, that DUNHAM, during the counselling session with Gordon PURDY, had refused to read the counselling report and had repeatedly said, "Walk me to the gate." CHAPMAN stated that based on what TOLSON said, he got the impression DUNHAM had "ouit." CHAPMAN stated he did not know until he read the termination notice that DUNHAM was "fired." He stated he does not fault FURDY for his action because "he had ample reason for firing" DUNHAM.

CHAPMAN stated that upon being notified of DUNHAM's termination by TOLSON, he (CHAPMAN) notified B. R. CLEMENTS (TUGCO Vice President of Nuclear Operations) and R. J. GARY (TUGCO Executive Vice President). CHAPMAN stated they both concurred in the conclusion that what PURDY had done was proper.

CHAPMAN stated he has never met DUNHAM, for did he have any part in any decisions made regarding DUNHAM.

When questioned concerning the TUGCO investigation of the allegations made by DUNHAM, CHAPMAN recalled the investigation. When specifically queried relative to statements made in that investigative report relative to attempts by TOLSON to have Harry WILLIAMS transferred, CHAPMAN stated TOLSON had discussed this matter with him (CHAPMAN) in about the Fall of 1982. CHAPMAN stated WILLIAMS' name was brought out in allegations made during the 1982 Atomic Licensing and Safety Board (ASLB) testimony; however, TOLSON assured him that WILLIAMS' only problem was in his "communication skills" with workers. CHAPMAN stated he decided that efforts needed to be mach to improved WILLIAMS' communication skills rather than transfer him off the site. CHAPMAN stated transferring WILLIAMS would give the appearance there was some truth in allegations made regarding WILLIAMS. CHAPMAN stated he did not want to create an "open season on supervisors" due to allegations being made about them. CHAPMAN stated he was aware that WILLIAMS' area of technical expertise was in the area of civil engineering quality control; an area requiring less and less personnel. He stated that based on this fact, it was decided WILLIAMS could be moved out at a later date. CHAPMAN stated TOLSON had discussed this fact with Dravo Constructors, Incorporated., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the company from whom WILLIAMS services were contracted. CHAPMAN stated WILLIAMS' September 1984 transfer (off the CPSES site) had nothing to do with the termination of DUNHAM.

When questioned regarding the TUGCO/B&R decision to offer reemployment to DUNHAM, CHAPMAN stated this decision was made by TUGCO management. CHAPMAN stated R. J. GARY said the decision to offer DUNHAM's re-employment was not based on any belief that anything improper occurred relative to the termination of DUNHAM. CHAPMAN stated GARY indicated this decision was made in an effort to avoid the expense of lengthy litigating regarding DUNHAM's complaint with the Department of Labor (DOL). CHAPMAN stated the decision to offer DUNHAM re-employment was made by both GARY and T. L. AUSTIN, the President of Brown & Root, Inc.

END OF RESULTS OF INTERVIEW WITH DAVID N. CHAPMAN ON JANUARY 16, 1984

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D. D. DRISKILL, Investigator
OI Field Office, Region IV

Total CA12, 419 Taylor S'U.S. NRC

October 18, 1983

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OFFICE OF ENVENTIONATIONS FIELD OFFICE, REGION IV

Mr. Gordon Puray QA Manager Brown & Root, Inc. P. O. Box 1001 Glen Rose, Texas 7504.

Ret William V. Darvie ... Brown & Look

Dear Mr. Purdy:

This letter is to notify you of the results of our compliance actions in the above case. As you know William A. Dunham filed a complaint with the Secretary of Labor under the Energy Reorganization Act on September 23, 1981. A copy of the complaint, a copy of Regulations, 29 CFR Part 24, and a copy of the pertinent section of the starte were furnished in a previous letter from this office.

Our initial effort to conciliate the matter revealed that the parties would not at that time reach a mutually agreeable settlement. An Lavestigation was then conducted. Based on our investigation, the weight of evidence to date indicates that William A. Dunham was a protected employee encaging in a pretected activity within the ambit of the Energy Reorganization A.C. and that discrimination as defined and prohibited by the statute was a factor on the actions which comprise his complaint. The collowing disclosures were permanable in this determination:

Facts gathered by for the probability saws that Mr. Dunders was intended for termination is fore his shad counseling as also with Mr. Parky. He was terminated because he was well in a space their revisition of hards and hards made in the probability.

This letter will not an a treat the testerior of the similar of the violation and a comprehensive testerior.

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 bis to text he will be a first of the proper sectority.
- 2. Sack pay for any compensation foot lists. It lies of the off
- Moving expenses incurred should be reinharted in full for the enteunt spent to relocate to his new job and for any amount accessory to return to his old job
- 4. Expenses incorred while job hunting amount as reincorred in full

findings and remedy, you have a right to a tormal hearing on the remert.

To exercise this right you must, within rive to maintain days of remetpt of this letter, file your request for a hearing is to be remeted.

The Chief Aiministrative is a ladge.

The Chief Administrative Law Judge U. S. Department of Labor Suite 700, Vanguard Building 1111 - 20th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036

Unless a telegram request is received by the Uniof Administrative Law Judge within the five-day period, this notice of determination and remedial action will become the final order of the Secretary of Labor. By copy of this letter I am advising William A. Durham of the determination and right to the Chief Administrative Law Judge. If you decide to request a hearing it will be necessary to send copies of the telegram to William A. Durham and to me at Room 7A12, 819 Taylor Street, Fort Worth, Texas 76102. After I receive the copy of your request, appropriate preparations for the hearing can be made. If you have any questions do not hesitate to call me.

It should be made clear to all parties that the role of the Department of Labor is not to represent the parties in any hearing. The Department would be neutral in such a hearing which is simply part of the fact-development process, and only allows the parties an apportunity to present evidence for the record. If there is a hearing, an order of the Secretary and be bised upon the record made at said hearing, and shall either provide appropriate relief or deay the Long-laint.

Sincerely.

Curtis L. Poer Area Director