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UNITED STATES NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

IN THE MATTER OF:

DOCKET NO: 50-289-SP

(Restart Remand)

METROPOLITAN EDISON COMPANY

(Three Mile Island Nuclear Station, Unit No. 1)

LOCATION: BETHESDA, MARYLAND

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION BEFORE THE ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING BOARD In the Matter of: METROPOLITAN EDISON COMPANY] Docket No. 50-289SP 7 (Three Mile Island Nuclear Station,] (Restart Remand on Unit No. 1)] Management) Nuclear Regulatory Commission East-West Towers 10 Fifth Floor Hearing Room 4350 East West Highway 11 Bethesda, Maryland 12 Friday, November 9, 1984 13 The prehearing conference in the above-entitled matter convened, pursuant to notice, at 1:00 o'clock p.m. 15 BEFORE: 16 JUDGE IVAN W. SMITH . Chairman, Atomic Safety and Licensing Board 17 JUDGE SHELDON J. WOLFE 18 Member, Atomic Safety and Licensing Board 19 JUDGE GUSTAVE A. LINENBERGER, JR. Member, Atomic Safety and Licensing Board 20 21 22 23

APPEARANCES:

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JUDGE SMITH: On the record. Does anyone know if Mr. Voight or Mr. McBride intend to be here? Does anybody know if, in fact, we informed them? I am not sure.

MR. GOLDBERG: Judge Smith, I did inform Mr. McBride of this prehearing conference.

JUDGE SMITH: Had we informed them, do you know?

MR. GOLDBERG: Not that I know of. He had not been informed when I spoke to him a few days ago about this and he indicated that neither he nor Mr. Voigt would in all likelihood attend this prehearing conference.

JUDGE SMITH: All right. Thank you. The purpose of the conference is to deal with several evidentiary matters with respect to the mailgram issue and TMIA's proposals to present evidence. Is there any preliminary business within the scope of the announced business?

MR. GOLDBERG: Judge Smith, not within the scope of the announced business but just to note that I have distributed to the Board and the parties a copy of the executed modified stipulation of parties on mailgram evidence. The original was also put in your position there. I also distributed to the parties today just for convenience purposes a copy of a letter providing to TMIA certain documents which were responsive to oral requests from Ms. Bernabei and which in the course of searching for documents responsive to those

oral requests were identified as possibly responsive to the original TMIA document request. So again, just as a matter of convenience, I have hand-delivered that letter today to the parties and the Board and provided Ms. Bernabei with the documents that are identified on the attachment to the letter.

One final matter which I believe is to some extent related to the subject matter of today's prehearing conference, yesterday I attempted to contact Ms. Bernabei to notify her of my intention to raise an additional matter today and I wasn't successful in reaching her yesterday but I did speak earlier today with Joanne Doroshow to notify her of my intention to raise today the subject of Mr. Gamble's testimony in this proceeding and it is a matter which, I think, is somewhat related to the two motions that are on the agenda today and which I think is appropriate to discuss prior to the hearing. So at the appropriate time, I will give further explanation of what I think needs to be considered in connection with Mr. Gamble's testimony.

MS. BERNABEI: May I address Mr. Goldberg's point?

As I understand it, Mr. Goldberg intends to make a motion to strike Mr. Gamble's testimony apparently on the grounds that it is irrelevant. I don't think that should be handled in an oral fashion or an argument about which we were not notified until this morning. I would suggest that that not be included within the scope but it be done in a written motion

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form and probably at the beginning of the hearing or at such time as Mr. Gamble testifies. That is the procedure that has been employed in other proceedings I have been involved in.

I think that is the appropriate way to handle the testimony of any witness who has prefiled written testimony.

JUDGE SMITH: We have not provided for those type of motions in our orders. They are not provided for in the Commission's rules. My experience has been somewhat different than yours. Although I think it is quite appropriate for parties to file advance objections to prefiled testimony, it is helpful to all if you have time to do it, it is also appropriate, I believe, to make the objections at the time that the witness is offered.

I would recommend to you that you take full advantage of Mr. Goldberg's advance notice to you as to the basis for his objections. If you feel that you are going to need more time to respond to them, that would be another matter. But I think he is doing something he would not really be required to do.

MR. GOLDBERG: Judge Smith, I normally would not oppose the admission of testimony or make a motion to strike until such time as the testimony is offered at the hearing.

However, my purpose in raising it today is because it may raise an Ethics in Government Act question similar to the one raised by the possible appearance of former Commissioners

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Gilinsky and Bradford. It is for that reason that I think advanced notice to all including Mr. Gamble is certainly appropriate and prudent.

JUDGE SMITH: All right. With that, let's move to the matter of former Commissioner Bradford.

JUDGE WOLFE: Judge Smith, could I interrupt just a moment?

JUDGE SMITH: Surely.

now to this modified stipulation that we received, I take it that for example in Ms. Bernabei's letter of November 6th, you listed various documents that you intended to offer. What I wanted to know was and anyone can advise me on this, whether the modified stipulation as signed I take it now by the parties incorporates some or all of these documents that you referred to in your letter, Ms. Bernabei?

MS. BERNABEI: No, it does not. Those are exhibits additional to those to which the parties have stipulated into evidence.

JUDGE WOLFE: Thank you.

JUDGE SMITH: I had assumed that your letter of
November 6th would be attendant to the discussion of Dr.
Gilinsky's appearance because you did indicate that you
attached relevance to it. I just assumed that we would go
from Dr. Gilinsky's testimony to your letter of November 6th.

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MS. BERNABEI: I am sorry, Judge Smith.

JUDGE SMITH: As I read your letter of November 6th, you had hoped to use the documents listed there and offer them through Dr. Gilinsky.

MS. BERNABEI: That is correct.

JUDGE SMITH: So I assumed that it would be appropriate to discuss your letter of November 6th in connection with the discussion of Dr. Gilinsky.

MS. BERNABEI: That's fine.

Bradford's proposed testimony through deposition. I might announce with respect to using a deposition in lieu of his appearance that without hearing any additional arguments you have not made your case there because there are questions that the Board if no one else would have of Chairman Bradford before we could accept his testimony.

In general, we observed in reading the deposition that he did not know the issue to which he was speaking.

He did not understand it at all and he pointed that out on his own initiative, that he doesn't know the purpose to which that the deposition is being put. He also had difficulty understanding what we have deemed the language of the mailgram to mean with respect to this litigation.

Therefore, when he looks to the three documents attached to his testimony and offers the opinion from those

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documents that Mr. Dieckamp should have possessed certain information, we simply have no context to which he is expressing that opinion. We don't know if he knows the context and we have no context and no inkling as to why he comes to that conclusion and great doubts about it because he does not understand the context in which his testimony is being offered.

So for that reason alone before the Board could make any findings upon Chairman Bradford's deposition a great deal more inquiry of him as to what he means by his questions and answers would be necessary. So you have lost on that point.

With respect to the next issue which is Ethics in Government and the general relevancy of his testimony and one thing that I have not seen discussed in the argument between you and counsel for the licensee is why don't you simply make the arguments that Chairman Bradford would make as to the meaning to be inferred from those documents, make him as counsel for your party. He is looking at documents and he says, "From those documents, you should infer certain conclusions, that is, that Mr. Dieckamp was not forthcoming or he was inaccurate." Why don't you make those arguments and then leave Bradford out of it?

You have access to him. You can consult with him and you can say, "Tell us what arguments can we advance if he so believes that these documents and the basis for his

æ-Federal Reporters, Inc. opinions command the inference of careless want of knowledge or deceipt." Why don't you just do that?

MS. BERNABEI: That would not be evidence. That is a legal argument.

JUDGE SMITH: It is argument, right.

MS. BERNABEI: That is a legal argument. What I think is required in this case and what obviously licensee has done to great length in his testimony is provide, one, witnesses that talk about whether or not there was evidence, that is, information that rises to the level of evidence such that Mr. Dieckamp should have acknowledged it in his mailgram.

I perceive and I could be corrected, but I perceive that Dr. Zebroski's testimony and Mr. Van Witbeck's testimony is primarily oriented to indicate that there was no substantial information, there was no evidence until weeks or months after the accident that anyone interpreted the pressure spike in terms of core damage. That is the way I interpret those two pieces of testimony.

Similarly, I think we are entitled to call people that say, "No, the way the NRC looks at what is evidence, there was evidence." The information available to Mr. Dieckamp and the corporation, whether or not he knew about it, was evidence that rose to that level. If licensee is entitled to call witnesses to talk about what constitutes evidence as it is used in the mailgram, similarly the other parties including

TMIA have that right. That is essentially what we are talking about. We are not talking about a legal conclusion.

ask Chairman Bradford to look at some documents and I haven't read the deposition since the very moment I got it. I read it once. But when you ask him to look at the attachments to his deposition, the exhibits to his deposition, and give us an opinion, just exactly what expertise were you calling upon him to use, to employ? He looked at factual documents and he is going from those documents and he came up with an expert opinion apparently that these documents constitute a conclusion or mandate a conclusion that Mr. Dieckamp knew or should have known that the statements in the mailgram were false.

Now what expertise did he apply there?

MS. BERNABEI: With all due respect to the Board, Commissioner Bradford as former Commissioner Gilinsky were Commissioners at the time of the accident. They were the ones along with the three other commissioners at that time who determined whether or not to recommend an evacuation because of the seriousness of the accident to the State of Pennsylvania.

As such, they know exactly how events unrolled from their perspective as the regulatory agency, the primary

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decision makers. In the ensuing years after the accident they had a great deal of information in terms of what might licensee knew about the accident on March 28th. They reviewed in great deatail not only the Dieckamp mailgram but the staff report on reporting failures, NUREG-0760.

With all due respect, they probably had greater depth of knowledge than the current Commission as to what licensee knew about the pressure spike generation of hydrogen and core damage on the first day of the accident. They also, I think, had a great deal of knowledge about the Dieckamp mailgram, specifically whether or not the statements in that mailgram were accurate.

Our point in terms of relevance which is, I think, what you are addressing Judge Smith, are essentially two.

One, a determination of whether Mr. Dieckamp should have known that the statements were accurate in the mailgram or were not accurate at the time he sent it. That relies primarily on a determination of what Mr. Dieckamp's responsibilities were on May 9th when he sent that mailgram. Was he supposed to do an investigation? Was this significant information to the NRC? Was this information they needed to know? These Commissioners who had to depend on Mr. Dieckamp and the licensee to provide them the information say yes, it was. We assume that Commissioner Gilinsky will say yes, it is.

Secondly, it is relevant in terms of whether this

type of information, that is the three exhibits to the memorandum, rise to the level of evidence that should have been acknowledged by Mr. Dieckamp in his mailgram. If it does rise to the level of evidence, then the statement in the mailgram is incorrect as is Mr. Dieckamp's second statement that there was no withholding of information.

If that is information of the type that should have been disclosed to the NRC, then there was withholding of relevant information. That is the substance of former Commissioner Bradford's testimony and is likely to be the testimony of former Commissioner Gilinsky in light of what he said in other public settings.

We think it certainly is not binding in any way on this Board just as Mr. Dieckamp's opinion of his own integrity or Mr. Lowe's opinion of Mr. Dieckamp's integrity are not binding. They are merely probative evidence.

JUDGE SMITH: Would you offer the testimony of Dr. Gilinsky and Chairman Bradford for their opinion as to Mr. Dieckamp's integrity?

MS. BERNABEI: Yes, we are.

JUDGE SMITH: Would you point out in his deposition where he addresses Mr. Dieckamp's integrity?

MS. BERNABEI: Yes. It is at the end of the deposition.

JUDGE SMITH: His view on integrity is derived from

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the review of some documents attached to his testimony.

MS. BERNABEI: Not entirely. It is derived from his experience in terms of examining licensee's conduct and Mr. Dieckamp's conduct during and after the accident as well as documents that he was shown as well as his somewhat careful examination of the staff's investigation which he finds defective.

In addition, Mr. Bradford was one of the primary
Commissioners to examine Mr. Dieckamp at length in the
October 24, 1981 Commission meeting in which the whole
Dieckamp mailgram issue was examined in depth. My memory is
that he examined Mr. Dieckamp in that meeting about the
mailgram specifically.

JUDGE SMITH: What is your response to the argument that the transcript of that meeting is the better evidence of what happened in that meeting?

MS. BERNABEI: I think the Board should take notice of what happened at that meeting, but I think, in addition, other evidence has surfaced after that meeting since 1981 and is relevant for the Board to consider in light of the fact that it corroborates.

JUDGE SMITH: I think you just slipped off there.

I think you just slipped off the hook that I was extending.

You say in addition to the documents and things he examined

Mr. Dieckamp thoroughly at the Commission meeting and I say,

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what is your response to the argument that the transcript is the better evidence of what happened at that meeting and then you purport to answer that question but you slip off and I don't want you to do that. I want you to be careful to answer the question.

MS. BERNABEI: I guess what I am saying is that I don't think this Board has to listen to either former Commissioners Gilinsky and Bradford in terms of their legal conclusions about what you should do. That is not what we are asking that their testimony be entered for. What we are asking is that you listen to them in terms of what information the licensee in their opinion should have been turning over, what information was important to them.

JUDGE SMITH: I am going to give you another chance. What do you think the question is?

MS. BERNABEI: Whether Mr. Dieckamp either knew or should have known --

JUDGE SMITH: No. The question, the narrow question to you right now, is you said that former Commissioner Bradford when he was a Commissioner examined Mr. Dieckamp thoroughly at the October 14th Commission meeting to which the argument is proposed that the transcript of that meeting is the better evidence of what happened at that meeting and my question to you is what is your response. That is the question. Would you like to answer that question?

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MS. BERNABEI: Yes. I think there was certain evidence available to Mr. Bradford at the time he examined Mr. Dieckamp. He expressed an opinion as well as at least one other Commissioner that the statements in the mailgram were incorrect and that Mr. Dieckamp should have acknowledged that.

I think there has been additional evidence uncovered since then that would make it productive for Mr. Bradford to once again address the same questions he addressed at that meeting.

JUDGE SMITH: What is your answer for the fourth time to the specific question that whatever happened at that October 14th meeting, whatever it was, the best evidence of it is the transcript of that meeting.

MS. BERNABEI: That is true.

JUDGE SMITH: That is true.

(The Board conferred off the record.)

MS. BERNABEI: May I address your question? I think when I answered your question the meeting transcript is obviously best evidence of what went on at the meeting, I don't think that that is the relevance of the former Commissioner's testimony as we have proposed it. That is partially the evidence but the relevance is their interpretation of whether what we have turned up in discovery and what was available to Mr. Dieckamp by October 14, 1981 made his mailgram incorrect.

Obviously the Commissioners at a public meeting could

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ask Mr. Dieckamp certain questions. They couldn't express opinions in terms of their final opinion on the subject of integrity or even on their final opinion on whether statements in the mailgram were incorrect. It was a collegial body and they were deciding things collegially as Commissioners.

Were present at those meetings, but none of those Commissioners expressed in great detail and in a reasoned way the basis for their questions. They were merely questioning, probing questions to be sure, but they were merely questioning Mr.

Dieckamp. They are not expressing their opinions. They were not supporting their conclusions and in a detailed manner as one would do in offering testimony in this proceeding.

JUDGE SMITH: I just don't understand the relevance of that point. That is what escapes me.

MS. BERNABEI: I will repeat again that the licensee is presenting testimony --

JUDGE SMITH: All right. When they undertake to do that, I think you can make arguments as to whether it is competent testimony or not but right now it is our view in looking at the entire package which you presented with respect to former Commissioner Bradford that the principal purpose and perhaps the only purpose that we can infer from your package is that you are offering him because of his status. That reason flies right in the face of the Ethics in

Government Act.

If you were offering him for his analytical abilities which I, for one, have a high regard for, you can capture those analyses and present them to the Board by way of argument but you are not satisfied with that. You want to have those analyses presented by a former Commissioner because of the status and not the expertise of that Commissioner.

The proposal would fail even if there were no Ethics in Government Act however because his expertise as a Commissioner as to the reporting requirements in effect at that time is not appropriate. The regulations themselves are the best evidence of that and which are charged with interpreting. I guess that is the basis for our ruling.

MS. BERNABEI: May I address and we did address in our written motion, first of all the Ethics in Government Act as we made the argument does not apply in that it is testimony under oath. Mr. Bradford is not testifying as an expert witness.

JUDGE SMITH: Let's address this a little bit further. The Ethics in Government Act accomplishes two things. It threatens penalties upon persons who violate it. This Board is aware of the licensee's argument that these former Commissioners might be in difficulty with the law if they come here. We haven't made any judgment based on that. We are not policemen and we don't feel it is our

responsibility to protect them but the Ethics in Government Act accomplishes something else. It is consistent, what it accomplishes is consistent with our whole system of juris prudence and the general rules of evidence and that is, when you are offering a former employee solely because he is a former employee, you are not doing it because of the value that that former employee and what the former Commissioners would make to the evidentiary record. You are doing it in an effort to persuade us from their status.

It is our responsibility to exclude evidence of that nature and exclude efforts of that nature. They have no expertise which you have offered which assists us in resolving these issues. They have analytical abilities and familiarity with the facts. You can borrow that from them if you wish but as far as expertise, they don't have it.

The only reason that you are offering Commissioner
Bradford that we can see, the only thing worthwhile for you to
do it, is try to impress us with the status. That is an
important thing because we regard those gentlemen in high
regard. We hold them in high regard. We have seen their
writings and they do have good analytical ability. This is
exactly what the Ethics in Government Act is intended to
foreclose, exactly what you are trying to do, as a fairness
principle and as a reliability of evidence principle.

It is our responsibility to enforce the spirit of

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the Ethics in Government Act from that perspective.

MS. BERNABEI: May I address your points? First of all, I think that this statute is essentially a criminal statute and criminal statutes under the law are to be strictly construed. I think any interpretation that relies on the motive of any party as to offering testimony is impermissible under a criminal statute. Therefore, I don't think it can be interpreted in the spirit of the law. It is a criminal statute and it is to be strictly construed.

Secondly, both the legislative history and as I read the clear words of the statute indicate that its intent was to present a revolving door. It was not to prevent individuals or witnesses with important information who have formerly been in the government to offer that information in an adjudicatory setting.

JUDGE SMITH: We will come to that. We will come to that with regard to Commissioner Gilinsky.

MS. BERNABEI: I believe that is specifically why

Section 207(h) was enacted in order that significant information of former government officials would not be excluded
when relevant.

The third point that the former Commissioners have no expertise, essentially what we are hearing and what licensee is going to be permitted to present in this hearing is their expertise the viewpoint of the licensee as to, one,

what information it had to provide, that is, on the pressure spike, whether the pressure spike indicated core damage and whether or not the spray initiation indicated core damage and whether anyone realized that at the time. They are going to be able to present expertise that no one understood the significance of the pressure spike in terms of core damage.

They are also going to be allowed from their perspective, licensee/GPU perspective, to present evidence that there was no withholding of information about these matters to the NRC. That is a legal conclusion. It is from their perspective.

We are entitled to present our perspective from the people who were receiving the information about what their obligation was and whether there was withholding of information on those matters. Those are to some degree expert opinions.

JUDGE SMITH: You have not pointed to any testimony by Commissioner Bradford that there was information that existed that was withheld that had been in the possession of Mr. Dieckamp. I think you have mischaracterized the licensee's position. The Board has ruled. The only thing we have not done is since this is important, we have not given the other parties an opportunity to present any answer to Ms. Bernabei's argument if you choose to make any. This would probably be the place in the transcript of the proceeding where any error that we are making is going to be

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evaluated.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Mr. Chairman, I don't see much purpose in pursuing further the question. I would like to say and I think we are going to have another opportunity to say it in connection with Dr. Gilinsky that Ms. Bernabei now and more so even in her filing this morning mischaracterizes the nature and purpose of licensee's testimony and as the Board has pointed out if she thinks that is its purpose and it is improper, she may object at the time.

I do think that we need to know now whether

Ms. Bernabei is now going to call Mr. Bradford live because

I think we had better get on with other aspects of the

argument if that is the case.

MS. BERNABEI: I don't understand the question.

JUDGE SMITH: Are you going to call Mr. Bradford

live?

MS. BERNABEI: We will have to see if he would appear pursuant to subpoena. I am not at all sure that that is the case.

JUDGE SMITH: If you do, would his deposition be the nature of his prepared written testimony? We are ruling not only that a deposition would not serve, but the deposition were he here if that is the entirety without cross-examination of his testimony, we are ruling that that would not be competent, too.

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MS. BERNABEI: I understand that. In fact, what we intend to do and we would request certification from the Board is for your to lay out the legal basis, one, for excluding Mr. Bradford's deposition testimony as testimony and two, for excluding him as a witness. As we stated in our pleading, neither Dr. Gilinaky nor Mr. Bradford are our expert witnesses. We have not retained them. We do not pay them and neither would accept payment.

Therefore, if either were to tesitify live it would be pursuant to a subpoena in which case we could not prefile written testimony. We wanted to give the Board the opportunity to address that question which is why we filed our motion with regard to Dr. Gilinsky.

In any case, we will discuss with Mr. Bradford whether or not he would appear pursuant to a subpoena to testify at some time. My understanding now is that he may not be available during the three and a half-day weeks that the Board has set out for this hearing. I don't know if he will be able to make it.

In any case, what I think would be appropriate is for the Board to make all of the bases of its opinion in terms of exclusion of his deposition testimony as well as exclusion of his hearing testimony on the record so that we can seek certification from the Appeal Board.

MR. GOLDBERG: Judge Smith, before you rule any

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further on it, I would like to state the staff's position on this issue. We believe that the testimony given by former Commissioner Bradford at his deposition of October 23rd is not relevant and material to the issues before the Board.

They consist to a large extent of former Commissioner Bradford's personal opinions. I don't believe that that is relevant and material and that the testimony should be excluded on that basis. We do not have a position on whether or not there is a violation of the Ethics in Government Act. We don't think that issue needs to be reached in connection with former Commissioner Bradford's testimony as stated in the deposition because we believe that it should be ruled as irrelevant and immaterial to the issues and not needed by the Board to resolve the mailgram issue.

JUDGE SMITH: We have so ruled. We said that that would be an independent basis.

MR. GOLDBERG: One other point that I would like to make in connection with the argument that as a matter of law or as a matter of fact, Commissioner Bradford is not available. We do not agree with TMIA's argument about the reach of the Commission's subpoena power. We believe that as a matter of law, he can be reached by NRC subpoena and furthermore, as a matter of fact as I asked Commissioner Bradford at the deposition, he would be available.

JUDGE SMITH: With respect to the subpoena, not with

respect to the substance of any testimony but with respect to the issuing of a subpoena, we agree with Mr. Goldberg and counsel for the licensee that we do have authority to subpoena him and we did note his deposition testimony that if he could possibly do it, he would come. So with respect to his appearance and nothing else but, we would accommodate that but that does not refer to the substance of his testimony, of course.

MS. BERNABEI: Right. Essentially, we don't want to bring him down here to learn at the time he is scheduled if he can come, at the time he is scheduled to testify that he won't be able to so we would like a ruling from the Board as to the admissibility of his testimony.

JUDGE SMITH: You have received it.

MS. BERNABEI: May I ask you for a clarification on the record for the bases for your decision, both legal and factual.

JUDGE SMITH: I thought we had covered that. Let me review it for you. One is that --

MS. BERNABEI: Just for clarification.

JUDGE SMITH: You are not talking about accepting his deposition?

MS. BERNABEI: I am asking for clarification of the ruling on both issues, that is whether his deposition testimony can be introduced in lieu of his live testimony and whether or

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not his testimony would be excluded from the hearing.

JUDGE SMITH: His deposition testimony cannot be received in lieu of his live testimony because it is unreliable and within itself demonstrates that he does not know the issue to which he is speaking. Therefore, his opinions as to the believability of the Dieckamp mailgram are without foundation. I could infer from what he said that he would say that as the president of the corporation in a well-run corporation if things were proceeding according to the way a well-run business should run, that is information he should have had as compared to, did he in fact have the information or did he have a careless disregard for whether he had the information. That is a distinction we made early in this case, that this is not a case of corporate scienter and that is, this is not a case of imputed knowledge. This is a case of actual, personal knowledge and whether there was actual, personal, careless disregard as to what the facts were.

Dieckamp should have known this information is without context of how we described the issue and as he said, he doesn't know what the issue is any way. His bases were not explored by you who had the biggest duty to do it and without his physical presence here for us to explore, we cannot regard his deposition as being reliable.

Second, he has no expertise to offer. Therefore, his

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testimony is irrelevant.

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MS. BERNABEI: This would go for his deposition testimony as well as the testimony at trial?

JUDGE SMITH: I don't know what his testimony at trial is. Assuming his testimony in trial tracks his deposition, he has no expertise as the issues before us to offer as independent.

MS. BERNABEI: Are you making also a finding under the Ethics in Government Act? I would just like it on the record.

JUDGE SMITH: We are not finding that if he comes here to testify that he has violated a criminal statute. It is not necessary for us to find that and I Don't even know if it is within our jurisdiction. We are finding however that the Ethics in Government Act has a fairness and a reliability aspect to it which is within our jurisdiction and responsibility.

The only purpose that we can see for offering former Commissioner Bradford as for the purpose to which you allude in your motion is to lend his status to your views because you could employ the same analysis that he would employ and make them as arguments but no, you wish to employ his status. Number one, using his status is unfair and number two, using his status is unreliable as far as developing a record.

That is our ruling. It is our application of the

Ethics in Government Act.

MS. BERNABEI: Thank you. Could I also ask just for a complete record if Mr. Trowbridge would state in what way he believes TMIA had mischaracterized the purpose of the Zebroski and Van Witbeck testimony and what the purpose of that testimony is?

MR. TROWBRIDGE: I will do that in a moment. Let me add, Mr. Chairman, that if TMIA were to call Mr. Eradford, the objections we have stated under part (b), I believe it was, and part (c), namely the lack of expertise, qualifications to give Mr. Bradford's testimony and the Government in Ethics Act would still stand. We would have an additional objection which would replace the objections to the deposition in part (a), namely we would not unless something is done about it, had received Mr. Bradford's testimony in advance unless it is going to be that position exactly as you offered it which the Chairman has indicated would not be acceptable, we are entitled under the Commission's regulations and the Board's order to receive in advance written testimony and any witness you propose to put on.

(The Board conferred off the record.)

JUDGE SMITH: Judge Wolfe pointed out that when you asked me to restate our reasons, I neglected the second time around to observe that he would be available and we would have authority to require his attendance.

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rs, Inc. MS. BERNABEI: That has to do with the introduction of the deposition in lieu of his live testimony.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes.

MS. BERNABEI: Just the first ruling and not the second.

JUDGE SMITH: There are two reasons why we don't accept his deposition. One is that it is not reliable and it is not sufficient for us to receive it and the other is that he is available and he is within the reach of our subpoena power and as counsel for licensee has pointed out in their brief, the law favors live testimony particularly on factual issues of this nature and would be more appropriate.

MS. BERNABEI: May I also request that Mr. Trowbridge explain what the purpose of the Zebroski and Van Witbeck testimony is?

JUDGE SMITH: Before we spend much time on that at one point you stated the purpose of the Zebroski and Van Witbeck testimony and if I were to take that, it would be perfectly appropriate. It was strictly factual. Then you went on in what I regard as a non sequitur in an entirely different direction. I will let Mr. Trowbridge answer if he is so inclined.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: I am glad to respond. As I understood your remarks a little while ago, you were saying essentially what you said in your filing this morning with the

Zebroski and Van Witbeck, "therefore is to demonstrate that no licensee personnel interpreted the pressure spike with certainty and precision to indicate core damage until hydrogen calculations were made in the period from April 2 to April 4 and more extensive research had been completed months after the accident. Only this type of detailed and documented research and analysis constitutes to licensee evidence of someone interpreting the pressure spike in terms of core damage." Their testimony does not say that and is not put on for that purpose.

Board. Reading from that filing and I am going to read two

paragraphs, "The purpose of this testimony" and that is

The purpose of putting Zebroski and Van Witbeck on in part is to help explain Mr. Dieckamp's deep involvement in the accident in the days following the accident. Another purpose is to demonstrate that even experts had difficulty in understanding the accident.

MS. BERNABEI: I guess our response to that would be that it appears that second purpose is, in fact, what is stated by TMIA, that there was not a level of understanding -- Mr. Trowbridge if you would please let me finish -- there was not a level of understanding an interpretation of the pressure spike that rose to evidence until sometime after the occurrence. That is I how perceive it.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: That may be your perception. It is

not what they have said. It is not what counsel for licensee has said at any point.

MS. BERNABEI: Just to make the record complete,

I would like to quote from Mr. Van Witbeck's testimony whose

quote appears on the bottom of page five of our reply in

which he said that his appreciation for the significance of the

pressure spike as a measure of core damage was not gained

until he was exposed to calculations of the volume of hydrogen

involved which was in the period April 2 through April 4. That

is page three of Van Witbeck's testimony.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: I simply say, "precisely."

JUDGE SMITH: Shall we move on to Dr. Gilinsky. I believe that we have had sufficient discussion as to why former Commissioner Bradford's testimony would not be relevant and would be against the intent of the Ethics in Covernment Act and its implementing regulations. They would apply with equal force to Dr. Gilinsky.

However, there is another area and that is you allude to facts possessed by Dr. Gilinsky with respect to information possessed by Mr. Dieckamp and the issue is as I see it, should we receive that testimony orally, what about the licensee's complaint that they are entitled to notice of that testimony in written form within the schedule that we approved and I guess they made it, I am sure they did, and would occur to us independently, that we don't know what type of information

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somehow he discussed these issues but we don't know what you propose to prove by them and we certainly do not want to find out on the witness stand for the first time.

he possesses. We only know a very, very broad category that

Your proposal simply files in the face of any regulated organized hearing, that you don't learn for the first time the testimony of a witness of such importance on such an important matter the day he or she appears to testify. That is bound to lead to unfairness and an unreliable record.

I think that there is some merit to your point that Dr. Gilinsky is not under your employ or under your control and perhaps you could not have produced written testimony if he didn't choose to provide it to you but we haven't heard from you as to why you have not presented the specifics of his factual testimony. We haven't heard from you and it is long overdue, it is late.

So without anything more, our only choice would be to deny it. We don't know what he is going to testify to in areas that we would consider.

MS. BERNABEI: First of all, Dr. Gilinsky has stated that he will not prefile written testimony or prepare testimony for submission in any NRC proceeding. He will, however, pursuant to subpoena, present evidence within areas that the Board considers relevant.

It seems to me that what we are talking about in subpoening a witness and I think we have laid an adequate predicate that he has relevant and material evidence and I don't think -- first of all, we are not authorized to and cannot file prefiled written testimony nor can we represent what he would say on the stand.

JUDGE SMITH: Why?

MS. BERNABEI: We are not authorized to. We are not his attorney.

JUDGE SMITH: We know what he would say. Whose witness are you offering him as?

MS. BERNABEI: What I can represent is I have talked to him about areas in which he has relevant information. I have essentially represented in the pleading what we know.

Let me just say a couple of things.

JUDGE SMITH: You mean you know nothing more than you have said here?

MS. BERNABEI: I am not authorized to state anything more.

JUDGE SMITH: What do you mean? Do you know and we will come to authorization, but do you know more than you said in your pleading?

MS. BERNABEI: Not too much.

JUDGE SMITH: What?

MS. BERNABEI: I know somewhat more. I don't believe

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and I am not authorized and I am not going to state to you at this time what Dr. Gilinsky will say on the stand. I don't know what he will say on the stand. That is precisely why we are seeking a subpoena to have him testify.

JUDGE SMITH: Thank you.

MS. BERNABEI: What I do know and I think it is absolutely clear from the pleading is that he has relevant and material information. One, he had a conversation with Mr. Dieckamp about reporting of information and the pressure spike and reporting of information about the pressure spike on May 7 during the Congressional site visit. That obviously indicates something about Mr. Dieckamp's state of mind just prior to sending the Dieckamp mailgram.

Two, he was a recipient of the mailgram. How he interpreted the words of the mailgram in light of his conversation with Mr. Dieckamp on May 7th and his contact with Mr. Dieckamp the preceding period.

JUDGE SMITH: What is the antecedent to "he?"

MS. BERNABEI: Dr. Gilinsky.

JUDGE SMITH: How Dr. Gilinsky interpreted the mailgram?

MS. BERNABEI: He was the recipient.

JUDGE SMITH: Right.

MS. BERNABEI: There is a person who sends the letter and a person who recieves it. He had had conversations with

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Dr. Dieckamp on May 7th specifically about the subject of the mailgram, whether anyone interpreted the pressure spike in terms of core damage and withholding of information.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: That is not what the statements says in your pleading.

MS. BERNABEI: Let me read the sentence in my pleading.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Very carefully.

JUDGE SMITH: Let's everybody find it so we know what we are doing here.

MS. BERNABEI: Page four.

JUDGE SMITH: This is motion for leave to present testimony.

MS. BERNABEI: That's correct. Page four, under item II, "Dr. Gilinsky's understanding and interpretation of the relevant portion of the mailgram is probative of Mr. Dieckamp's intent in sending the mailgram and state of mind at the time of sending the mailgram."

MR. TROWBRIDGE: You characterized a minute ago his conversation.

MS. BERNABEI: That is item one.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Yes, and you mischaracterized it.

MS. BERNABEI: Excuse me. I wrote the pleading.

I think I know what we say. Item one, "On May ?, 1979, Dr.

Gilinsky attended a site tour by the Subcommittee on Energy

and the Environment of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives. During that tour, Dr. Gilinsky spoke to Mr. Dieckamp about the pressure spike, reporting of the pressure spike to the Commission and reporting of information to the Commission. The site visit became the subject of the New York Times article of May 8, 1979 to which Mr. Dieckamp responded by means of his May 9, 1979 mailgram."

It was in this context that Dr. Gilinsky two days later received a copy of the mailgram directly from Mr. Dieckamp. I think his understanding of what the ilgram meant and why he was sent a copy is probative of Mr. Dieckamp's state of mind and his purpose in sending the mailgram.

JUDGE SMITH: What kind of metaphysical principle is intended to apply here?

MS. BERNABEI: No metaphysical principle. What I am saying is that someone who receives a letter has an idea what the letter means. That is what I am saying. Mr. Dieckamp has gone on in great length in his testimony to say what he meant by "no evidence" and what he meant by "withholding of information."

JUDGE SMITH: Is that the purpose for which you would offer his testimony, that and some other unknown area as to which you are not at liberty to disclose?

MS. BERNABEI: He had a conversation with Mr.

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Dieckamp on May 7, 1979 in which he discussed reporting of the pressure spike to the Commission and reporting of information generally to the Commission. That indicates Mr. Dieckamp's state of mind at that time.

JUDGE SMITH: All right. What would he testify about that?

MS. BERNABEI: The substance of the conversation.

JUDGE SMITH: What is the substance of the

conversation?

MS. BERNABEI: I don't know what Dr. Gilinsky is going to state on the stand. I am not authorized to state that.

JUDGE SMITH: Wait a minute. You are racing ahead faster than I can think. One, you don't know everything.

MS. BERNABEI: That's true.

JUDGE SMITH: Is there another subset of information that you are not authorized to reveal?

MS. BERNABEI: Yes. I am saying that Mr. Dieckamp was a participant in this conversation. He knows what they talked about and if there was some concern and I broached this very early on as soon as we knew we intended to call Dr. Gilinsky with Mr. Blake about if the licensee wanted discovery about Dr. Gilinsky. We laid out these areas in our original announcement of him as a witness. If they want to know what he is going to testify to, they could have taken discovery.

We stated we did not have authority and could not

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file prefiled written testimony. If they had some question about what he is going to testify to, what happened during this conversation, they can depose him. We said given the time at which we announced him as a witness, we would not oppose discovery as beyond the discovery period.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Mr. Chairman, first let me correct a misrepresentation by Ms. Bernabei. She took Mr. Dieckamp's deposition and she was told in several times over that he did not remember, he may well have had a conversation with Dr. Gilinsky, but he did not remember it.

The suggestion that all we have to do is to ask Mr. Dieckamp what happened is just not in keeping.

MS. BERNABEI: Let me state that that is a misrepresentation of the deposition and I allow that it was not deliberate on Mr. Trowbridge's part because he was not at the deposition. It is not true that Mr. Dieckamp said he did not remember anything about the conversation. He said that he may have been present and he did seem to remember some parts of it.

JUDGE SMITH: Who is this? Are we talking about Mr. Dieckamp?

MS. BERNABEI: Yes, Mr. Dieckamp. And whether or not we take his memory as expressed in deposition as credible is our judgment.

JUDGE SMITH: I think that each of you have digressed

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somewhat there because even assuming Mr. Dieckamp does remember the conversation, that is not a substitute for advanced disclosure of what Dr. Gilinsky remembers from the conversation.

It relates to it but it certainly is no substitute because I assume there would be a difference in memory. Anything further?

MS. BERNABEI: Discovery was available to the licensee. We expressed that we had no objection to discovery beyond the discovery cut-off. Mr. Trowbridge in his pleading makes much of the fact that we didn't answer a letter by Mr. Blake. There were as I remember it, at least one conversation and perhaps more after Mr. Blake sent his letter in which I indicated there was no change in position of TMIA.

JUDGE SMITH: All right. Anything further? (No response.)

(The Board conferred off the record.)

JUDGE SMITH: Your motion to produce the oral testimony of Dr. Gilinsky is denied. The Board is concerned that you have represented to us that Dr. Gilinsky may have information which may be important to this issue and important to Mr. Dieckamp's state of mind which you have felt restrained to reveal.

However, I am sure that that could be a measure of how important you think it is. You have not made a representation to us that convinces us we should inquire independently

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that you possess and are unwilling to disclose. Apparently we infer from your comments that the major area of his proposed testimony would be unknown to you. Therefore, it seems to me that you are using this hearing process as a substitute for discovery and we have had discovery opportunities and we just simply cannot give you carte blanche to present a witness whose testimony you don't know what it is going to be and in any event where you know what it is going to be, you refuse to reveal.

of Dr. Gilinsky. You have minimized the area of information

So your motion is denied.

MS. BERNABEI: May I just clarify our position because I don't believe you have stated it accurately. It is not true that the major area of Dr. Gilinsky's proposed testimony is unknown. We are not authorized to go into greater detail than we did in our motion.

JUDGE SMITH: I must say that that reinforces my confidence in the correctness of our ruling.

MS. BERNABEI: May I ask also for the basis of your ruling on the Ethics and Government Act, that is whether you would independently even with prefiled testimony bar his testimony on that ground?

JUDGÉ SMITH: No. If you were to represent to us this is opinion testimony as to your discussion which parallels the discussion of Peter Bradford's proposed testimony, we felt

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it was not necessary to review all of our reasons. Referring now to Dr. Gilinsky's conversation with Mr. Dieckamp which I believe would be permitted under the Ethics in Government Act, I don't hear any argument that it would not be. It is certainly an expressed exemption of the OPM implementation regulation. So we are not excluding his factual testimony, the testimony as to what he knows about the information possessed by Mr. Dieckamp and his conversation with him on the basis of the Ethics in Government Act.

We are excluding it on the basis that one, the major portion of it which you know about you have declined to reveal and other aspects of it which you represent to be relevant, you don't know what it is. So we have no basis to grant your motion. We deny your motion because we have no basis upon which to grant it.

I want to state again if you had pointed out information to us which we believe brings into important question this issue, then the Board would go into the next area and talk about timeliness and talk about what it would mean to the hearing process and the need to be fully informed and all those other things.

But we don't have to go that far because you have not given us any information upon which we can form a belief that he possesses anything that we have to have to make a complete and reliable evidentiary record.

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MS. BERNABEI: Judge Smith, just to clarify for the record, you then are specifically citing the paragraph one, two and three.

JUDGE SMITH: Would you want to point out something to me that we may have overlooked? I am looking now at page four, "Outline of TMIA's questioning of former Commissioner Gilinsky" and we got the site tour in paragraph one. In paragraph two your sentence, "Dr. Gilinsky's understanding and interpretation of the relevant portion of the mailgram is probative of Mr. Dieckamp's intent in sending the mailgram and state of mind at the time of sending the mailgram." That was my reference to metaphysical principles with which we are not charged with expertise.

In paragraph three you demonstrate a broad relevance but you simply say -- it is just not specific enough as this stage of the hearing.

MS. BERNABEI: So your latter ruling applies to paragraphs one, two and three.

JUDGE SMITH: Paragraph four, that is covered in the Bradford ruling, I believe. It is just the factual, one, two and three that we believe are not covered by the Ethics in Government Act but you have not demonstrated within the Rules of Practice and in the procedural orders issued by this Board that you can bring him in.

MS. BERNABEI: I would just like to state one other

thing, that since primarily the basis lies on a determination of the relevance and probativeness of his testimony prior to hearing it, that it is the practice that a subpoenaed witness is allowed to testify and there is a provision to strike testimony in the event that it is not relevant and material.

JUDGE SMITH: But there is no provision at all for you to sit on information and refuse to reveal it. That killed you right there if nothing else. If you were to represent to us that Commissioner Gilinsky told you that he had conversations with Mr. Dieckamp about the subject matter of his mailgram but had refused to reveal the significance of it or the substance of it, then you have a different argument. That is not what you are telling us.

You are telling us, one, you don't know and two, what he did tell you, you are not going to tell us about.

MS. BERNABEI: No. Just to make it absolutely clear, what we stated here on page four in specifically the factual items, one, two and three, is what we know Dr. Gilinsky has information about. I would say the second sentence under item one states exactly what you said, Judge Smith. "During that tour, Dr. Gilinsky spoke to Mr. Dieckamp about the pressure spike, reporting of the pressure spike to the Commission and reporting of information to the Commission."

That is my understanding of the subject of the

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Inc. 25 mailgram. He does have information that he spoke to Mr. Dieckamp about the subject of the mailgram on the site tour.

JUDGE SMITH: Right. What did he speak to him about? You can't tell us?

MS. BERNABEI: I think it is clear that he spoke to him about the pressure spike, reporting of the pressure spike to the Commission and reporting generally of information to the Commission. That is the subject of the mailgram. I think that indicates a probative and material area for this Board's examination. If your determination is otherwise, fine.

JUDGE SMITH: Is this number one, is that the area where you have no information other than this or is that in the area where you have information which you are not authorized to reveal?

MS. BERNABEI: I have additional information about the details. I am not authorized to state for Dr. Gilinsky what his testimony would be.

JUDGE SMITH: Is it that he told you that you were not able to do that, not allowed to do that?

MS. BERNABEI: I am not his attorney. I am not authorized to speak for him.

JUDGE SMITH: No. You are his sponsor as a witness.

MS. BERNABEI: Right.

JUDGE SM1TH: If you know what he is going to say, tell us what he is going to say.

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MS. BERNABEI: There are appropriate means to determine what he is going to say and they are not available and it is not to question me at a hearing. I don't think that is appropriate.

JUDGE SMITH: The Board thinks it is appropriate. We think it is appropriate. You have lost on that.

MS. BERNABEI: I understand that. I have certain ethical responsibilities with regard to witnesses and the group I represent and I am not going to transgress those.

JUDGE SMITH: All right. I think we have discussed it enough.

MR. GOLDBERG: Before we leave this subject I just want to put on the record the staff's position on Dr. Gilinsky. They identified four areas as to which they wanted Dr. Gilinsky to testify. As to the first three as generally outlined by TMIA, they concern factual matters and if they were to convince the Board that he has testimony on relevant and material facts which the Board needs to resolve this issue, the staff would have no objection to Dr. Gilinsky testifying as to those matters.

With respect to the fourth area outlined by TMIA, our position on that is that it is not relevant or material and that inquiry into these subjects would not be proper by TMIA and that Dr. Gilinsky would not be competent to testify as to how the full Commission would have reacted to certain

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e-Federal Reporters, Inc. information. Dr. Gilinsky could speak for himself but could not speak about the state of mind of the other Commissioners.

So we would oppose any inquiry into the fourth area identified by TMIA.

JUDGE SMITH: I would like to add to the Board's consideration with respect to Dr. Gilinsky and the factual area, we are not comfortable that Dr. Gilinsky has been fully informed concerning the use that is being made with your views of his views.

We were taken with the total lack of information that former Commissioner Bradford had about the issues as to which he was being deposed and we are not confident that given the accuracy of your statements one through three, that Dr. Gilinsky is thoroughly informed as to what the narrowness of our issues are and what we are allowed to do. That is part of the problem.

We cannot read with any sense of certainty or even of being reasonably assured that Dr. Gilinsky is sitting out there with information which would be important to our determination. If we had that feeling, it would be a different matter but we don't have that feeling. We don't have confidence, any confidence, I do not have any confidence in your presentation.

MS. BERNABEI: If I may state first of all both Chairman Bradford and Dr. Gilinsky have been fully informed

of all pleadings we filed.

JUDGE SMITH: They have been informed of all the pleadings you have filed?

MS. BERNABEI: With regard to their testimony. We have provided them with copies and it is my understanding that in terms of the accuracy of what information they have, they do not have a problem with that.

JUDGE SMITH: I can tell from the very language of Commissioner Bradford's deposition that he was asked to express opinions and he did express opinions not understanding the significance of the opinions in this case.

MS. BERNABEI: I would like to address the second point. Neither one is being called as a Judge in this hearing. They are both witnesses. Witnesses do not as a rule and certainly have no authority to provide the Board with an overall legal analysis of this case. I think it is clear from former Commissioner Bradford's testimony that he had no intent to do that. He had particular information, particular facts, particular opinions, which could be useful to the Board.

It is within the Board's province to define the scope of the hearing and what information is material based on argument of both sides. It seems to me that it would be improper for either Dr. Gilinsky or Mr. Bradford to make recommendations to you in that respect. That is the parties' responsibility and you may accept or rejct their position.

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JUDGE SMITH: Normally I would agree with you that a witness should not really have to know the issues which they are addressing to offer testimony. I was concerned about that observation, too, except with respect to your purported use of their opinions.

All right. Anything further? That brings the problem of what are we going to do about all those documents you were going to offer through Dr. Gilinsky?

MS. BERNABEJ: Let me just address one point first.

We would move to certify the two decisions to the Appeal Board.

We can file a written motion but I would prefer to do it

orally so if it is denied we can seek certification directly

from the Appeal Board.

JUDGE SMITH: You want a referral by ruling is really what you want.

MS. BERNABEI: That's correct.

JUDGE SMITH: What are the standards for such a referral?

MS. BERNABEI: The significant issue of fact or law, of law primarily, such that it pervasively affects the hearing. We think that both Commissioners' testimony in terms of the rulings you have made about the probativeness of the information is pervasive in the sense that it forecloses TMIA from presenting evidence on which licensee will present evidence and as such will pervade the hearing generally.

minutes.

a-Federal Reporters, Inc. I think we meet the standard.

JUDGE SMITH: All right.

(Counsel for licensee conferring off the record.)

JUDGE SMITH: Would you like to break?

Act, that there is a legal mistake of such significance that

it deserves attention and again will pervasively influence

MR. TROWBRIDGE: I would like a break, Judge Smith.

Secondly, I think in terms of the Ethics in Government

JUDGE SMITH: All right. Let's break for ten

(Whereupon, a short recess was taken.)

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JUDGE SMITH: On the record. Mr. Trowbridge, do you wish to answer the oral motion to refer the ruling?

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Yes, Mr. Chairman. I tried to take a look at the regulation and I am not sure I got all the right places, but I think the case law on this is probably where you have to look for the groundrules and rulings on this. If the Board is going to entertain this motion, I think it should be put in writing and we have a chance to respond in writing.

might point out with respect to your motion it may be the first time ever that the Ethics in Government Act has come up in our proceedings. I am inclined to think that it is and that if our rulings were to depend on the Ethics in Government statute and implementing regulations your argument would have more merit than we are giving it but in essence our rulings are really relatively routine evidentiary rulings that a person proposed as an expert does not have the expertise. They may be unusual experts but nevertheless it is a relatively routine evidentiary hearing.

It does affect your case in an important way but it is not the type of thing that should be referred.

MS. BERNABEI: Essentially we are doing this because we have to seek certification first from the Board.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes, I understand.

MS. BERNABEI: And then from the Appeal Board. I

you want to deny it and consider that --

JUDGE SMITH: Yes. We deny it.

MS. BERNABEI: That's fine. We would then feel free to seek certification from the Appeal Board. Let me just state I did understand the basis of your rulings with regard to both motions were stated on the record. Is that correct?

JUDGE SMITH: Yes.

MS. BERNABEI: Thank you.

MR. GOLDBERG: I would like to state the staff's position on the oral motion to refer the ruling to the Appeal Board. The Licensing Board stated several reasons for denying both of TMIA's motions.

With respect to both of those motions, there are independent rulings in the nature of evidentiary rulings of the Board as to whether the testimony would be reliable, relevant, material and probative and whether there was the appropriate expertise on the part of the individuals to support the proffered testimony. Those reasons in and of themselves support the Board's denial of both of TMIA's motions.

They are the typical routine rulings on evidentiary matters for which appeals are interlocutory in nature and clearly prohibited under the Commission's case law. The Board also stated reasons as part of its denial of the motions in connection with the Ethics in Government Act. The basis

in connection with the Ethics in Government Act is not needed to support the Board's ruling and therefore, that issue need not be reached regardless of how the Appeal Board may view that matter. We believe that the Board's rulings in connection with the reliability, the relevancy, the materiality and the expertise of the individuals provides an adequate support for the denials of the motions such that a referral is not appropriate.

MS. BERNABEI: May I address MR. Goldberg's point?

First of all, the motion or petition for certification is the appropriate way to take an interlocutory appeal of an evidentiary ruling that affects a proceeding in a pervasive manner. That is what we are attempting to do.

So Mr. Goldberg's point about interlocutory appeals being impermissible does not apply.

Secondly, we think in the sense that the Ethics in Government Act forms one basis for the ruling that it is appropriate to appeal or move for certification on that ground as well as the others.

MR. GOLDBERG: The point I was trying to make is that there is no pervasive effect on the proceeding. It is a typical evidentiary ruling by the Board and those have been repeatedly held to not constitute a pervasive effect on the proceeding which would support referral or directed certification.

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xe-Federal Reporters, Inc. JUDGE SMITH: Shall we move on? Having lost your efforts to produce the oral testimony of Dr. Gilinsky, then you have a problem with your November 6, 1984 letter. Is that ripe for consideration or should it simply wait until the evidentiary hearing?

I think either is an appropriate course. It would be the pleasure of the parties.

MS. BERNABEI: I did not come today prepared to address that.

JUDGE SMITH: All right. Shall we move on Mr. Gamble's testimony?

MR. GOLDBERG: Yes. I would like with the Board's permission to distribute to the Board and to the parties an October 29th letter from Ms. Bbrnabei to Mr. Blake which previously was provided to the Board and all the parties which makes a point about TMIA's position on which I would like to agree and indicate that TMIA's position seems to be consistent with ours in connection with the relevancy of Mr. Gamble's testimony.

(Counsel for NRC staff distributed above-referenced document.)

MR. GOLDBERG: If I could direct your attention to the last paragraph which begins on the first page beginning with the second sentence of that paragraph, Ms. Bernabei has stated TMIA's position in this proceeding to be that the

"adequacy of various investigations or inquiries into the TMI accident and information flow during the accident is not the issue before the Licensing Board. The issue is whether Mr. Dieckamp knew or should have known of misstatements which TMIA believed exist in his mailgram at the time he sent it and whether he should have corrected these misstatements after he send the mailgram. The various reports and interviews which provide support for them are relevant only insofar as they provide factual support for the argument as to whether specific Met-Ed personnel knew about and understood the pressure spike on March 28. Therefore, I do not believe litigation into the adequacy of the House Report is permitted under the scope of the hearing."

This was Ms. Bernabei's position with respect to the licensee's attempt to inquire into certain of the background of the House Report which is one of the documents, the so-called Udall Report, which is one of the documents on the modified stipulation of the parties.

I agree TMIA that this Board does not need to litigate the adequacy of the various reports in connection with information flow and the adequacy of investigations which led to those various reports. As TMIA has stated and as the Board has made clear in its order accepting the original stipulation of the parties on the mailgram evidence, these documents are being admitted into evidence without a challenge

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ce-Federal Reporters, Inc. of the parties on authenticity grounds but the Board will determine the probative value of each one of these and whether or not they are reliable.

We don't need to litigate the adequacy of the various investigations. I don't think that is within the intent of the Appeal Board's remand of this issue as to Mr. Dieckamp's state of knowledge. I think it would be a significant expansion of the scope of the proceeding.

Mr. Gamble's testimony is in its entirety directed to the adequacy of the investigation which led to NUREG-0760. It is precisely the matter which TMIA has stated they don't believe should be litigated in this proceeding and I agree with them.

Therefore, I will move to exclude the testimony of Mr. Gamble in its entirety. I don't think there is anything in there that is relevant and material to the issue which the Board has to decide. I take this position not because of a reluctance at all to address any of the concerns which Mr. Gamble has about the adequacy of the investigation into information flow and the resulting report, NUREG-0760.

If the Board shares any of the concerns that Mr.

Gamble has expressed and does believe that it is relevant to litigate those matters, the staff would be glad to present evidence on the adequacy of the investigation and the adequacy of NUREG-0760. It will require, however, as I

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indicated what we view as an expansion of the proceeding and will require additional witnesses on behalf of the staff in order to properly address that matter.

The reason why I want to raise now at this time before the hearing my position that the testimony of Mr. Gamble should be excluded in its entirety as irrelevant and immaterial is that I am sensitive, staff is sensitive to the Ethics in Government Act and part zero of the Commission's regulations. This issue was squarely raised by TMIA and the licensee in connection with TMIA's motions concerning former Commissioners Bradford and Gilinsky.

The staff does not have a position on whether there is a violation of the Ethics in Government Act by any of these matters but we do have a position as we indicated previously with respect to testimony from former Commissioners Gilinsky and Bradford and as we are doing now, we do have a position on the relevancy of that testimony, the materiality of that testimony, whether it is competent for those witnesses to testify as to the matters outlined and we believe that the Board should rule on those matters as we have stated our position. .

If the Board is inclined to allow the testimony of Mr. Gamble and wishes to have the parties address the adequacy of the investigation into information flow whether it is staff's or the Udall or Kemeny or Rogovin or whatever, that

can be done. But because of the fact that there is an issue 2 involving the Ethics in Government Act we think that before 3 Mr. Gamble is called to testify that there is some indication from Mr. Gamble himself that he is familiar with part zero 5 and the Ethics in Government Act and that he has made his 6 own decision to appear and testify as to the matters that 7 are contained in his testimony.

I would point out that in response to an interrogatory that I asked of TMIA about whether Mr. Gamble was appearing as a fact witness or an expert witness, the answer that was given to me was that he was appearing as both and I just want to alert the Board to the sensitivity that we have that everyone is aware of the Ethics in Government Act and they make their own individual decisions, an informed decision, as to whether they wish to participate in the hearing as has been indicated by TMIA.

MS. BERNABEI: May I respond to some of Mr. Goldberg's point? Again I am not sure this is appropriate at this time. I think it is more appropriate at the time Mr. Gamble appears. At the time Mr. Gamble appears to testify, I think it is more appropriate that this be raised. In any case, I would like to address some of the points he made.

First, with regard to Dr. Myers' testimony, we entered into a stipulation in large part because of the problems in calling, deposing or otherwise dealing with a staff

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member of the House of Representatives and as expressed in my letter the problem largely had to do with the House's assertion of the speech and debate clause privilege with regard to testimony or other kinds of presentations by either House members or House staff.

In any case, in a pleading that we filed, that is TMIA's response to licensee's fifth set of interrogatories, we specifically dealt with what Mr. Goldberg is bringing up now, that is the fact that we do intend to present a witness as to the adequacy of the staff's investigation.

The staff has chosen to present Mr. Moseley on that investigation. If it had chosen not to present itself a witness, I think it might be a more appropriate position to say that we can't critisize or in some way address the adequacy of the investigation. The staff, itself, has chosen to present a witness on this matter.

Secondly, I think the Appeal Board --

JUDGE WOLFE: With respect to the adequacy of the staff's inspection and enforcement investigation?

MS. BERNABEI: I think that the basis of Mr. Moseley's testimony is his participation as director of that investigation and as such is based I assume on his evaluation that it was an adequate and thorough investigation.

Secondly, I would like to say that the Appeal Board specifically in its remand of this matter stated that it was

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not satisfied with the Licensing Board's exceptions or apparent decision to base an opinion on NUREG-0760 and Mr. Moseley's testimony. It said that this Licensing Board should have inquired further and Ms. Doroshow has pointed out that in addition, there is a statement that the Appeal Board could not find evidence in the report itself as to why certain witnesses were believed over other witnesses.

In any case I think there is reason given the staff's presentation of a witness to talk about that report or at least one conclusion reached in the course of that report, that the other parties be given adequate opportunity to present witnesses about the adequacy of the investigation in the report.

Specifically Mr. Gamble's testimony addresses those portions of the investigation relevant to this Board, one, whether or not anyone interpreted the pressure spike in terms of core damage on the first day of the accident and two, whether the conclusions including the Dieckamp mailgram conclusion was supported by the facts uncovered by the investigation.

I think some of the criticism is generic and go to all the conclusions including the one specifically Mr. Moseley is choosing to testify, other ones are focused on whether anyone interpreted the pressure spike in terms of core damage. I think the staff has raised the issue and now

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on it is similar to what the licensee has attempted to do with Dr. Gilinsky and Mr. Bradford's testimony, that is present their own expert testimony as to what information and what opinions they held and not allow the other parties to present similar information.

On the last point, Mr. Gamble is an attorney and he has been advised of the fact that at least with regard to the Bradford and Gilinsky testimony there would be a claim that the Ethics in Government applied. He didn't seem particularly worried about it and he is quite familiar from his own investigations in the Act and the implementing regulations.

So I think Mr. Goldberg's concern is misplaced.

JUDGE WOLFE: Ms. Bernabei, I have before me and
I am certain you do also a copy of Mr. Moseley's proposed
testimony. Would you point out to me wherein he testifies
or will testify as to the adequacy of the staff investigation?
You so stated that he does. I don't know where he does.

MS. BERNABEI: Yes. On page two where he talks about his role in the investigation, he says that he led the team that performed the inspection and enforcement investigation and that it led to NUREG-0760 and included in that investigation was an assessment of the Dieckamp mailgram. It seems to me that his testimony as to the Dieckamp mailgram issue, that

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portion of the report is based in part on the investigation and the report of the investigation.

JUDGE WOLFE: I don't see specifically where he addresses in any fashion explicitly that it is his conclusion that the staff's investigation was adequate and you have represented to us that he did do in his proposed testimony and I don't see it.

MS. BERNABEI: That is the premise of his testimony.

He does not state in those words. That is the premise of his testimony.

MR. GOLDBERG: I would like to respond to Ms.

Bernabei's statements about Mr. Moseley's testimony. Judge
Wolfe, you are correct. He does not testify about the
adequacy of the staff's investigation.

Mr. Moseley, as the Board is aware, testified in the original management proceeding. The Board specifically asked him about his view of the mailgram and the statements that were in NUREG-0760 about there not being a material false statement in connection with the mailgram. Mr. Moseley in oral testimony answered some questions of the Board about Mr. Dieckamp's mailgram and Mr. Moseley offered his opinion that he believed that "he information Mr. Dieckamp was trying to convey was true.

In one question by Chairman Smith at that time, Chairman Smith said to Mr. Moseley, "You people have

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Ace-Federal Reporters, Inc. interviewed Mr. Dieckamp and what I want to know is what your conclusions are." Mr. Moseley responded by saying, "I believed Mr. Dieckamp was telling the truth with the information he was trying to convey in the mailgram."

Mr. Moseley's interview of Mr. Dieckamp was not entered into evidence. The Appeal Board made it clear when they remanded this proceeding that it wasn't clear to the Appeal Board that the staff had ever interviewed Mr. Dieckamp and therefore, the Appeal Board questioned whether there was a basis for Mr. Moseley's testimony that he believed that the information Mr. Dieckamp was trying to convey was true.

The purpose of Mr. Moseley's testimony in this reopened proceeding is to make it clear that in fact he did interrogate Mr. Dieckamp about Mr. Dieckamp's state of knowledge. Mr. Dieckamp's sworn statement that was taken as a part of that interview is a part of the stipulation which the parties have agreed in connection with the mailgram evidence.

This testimony merely establishes that there was a basis for Mr. Moseley's testimony on his belief as to whether Mr. Dieckamp was telling the truth. There are two statements in here which Mr. Moselely gives as indicating that there was a basis for his earlier testimony. One, he interviewed Dieckamp personally and he believed the answers he got from Mr. Dieckamp. Two, the answers that he got from Mr. Dieckamp

were consistent with the conclusions which were reached in NUREG-0760. One does not have to accept the investigation or 0760 as adequate or sound. You might think it is a lousy investigation. You might think that lots of things should have been done. The only point that Mr. Moseley is making with this testimony is that there was a basis for the opinion which he previously gave to the Board as to why he believed Mr. Dieckamp was telling the truth. One, Mr. Dieckamp said so and Mr. Moseley believed him and two, the answers that he got were consistent with the facts that were developed and as stated in NUREG-0760.

As I said, I don't think that for that purpose it is necessary to litigate the adequacy of the investigation, any investigation into information flow. I don't think that any of the testimony of Mr. Gamble is relevant and material to the Dieckamp mailgram issue.

The Board will reach a determination and rule.

I would certainly be prepared if the Board wishes to address the adequacy of the investigation at the hearing. I don't think it is necessary. I think it is irrelevant and immaterial but if the Board disagrees, then the staff will be glad to address that.

MS. BERNABEI: Could I just address a couple of points
Mr. Goldberg raised? I think Mr. Goldberg really has proved
our point. Mr. Moseley as is apparent I think from the entire

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bit of his testimony relies on his judgment about Mr.

Dieckamp's credibility in part with and I quote Mr. Goldberg

that his answers were consistent with the conclusions reached

in NUREG-0760. Those are the very conclusions, the basis of

Mr. Moseley's testimony, that Mr. Gamble says are not supported

by the facts. The investigation wasn't good enough to reach

those conclusions.

The conclusions themselves are not supported by the facts. The very conclusions that Mr. Gamble criticizes in his testimony are the conclusions Mr. Moseley is relying on to say Mr. Dieckamp is sincere and credible.

Secondly, regardless of whether Mr. Goldberg thinks that the adequacy of the conclusions in NUREG-0760 are before this Board the Appeal Board thinks they are. The Appeal Board did not say they didn't think the Board adequately looked at the basis for Mr. Moseley's testimony. They wanted the Board to look more closely at the adequacy or the basis of the report.

Although I may not be citing it precisely, there is a portion in which they say that the conclusions are not supported insofar as there is no indication of why certain witnesses were given credibility and others were not.

The Appeal Board directly addressed the report, not just Mr. Moseley's testimony. Therefore, I think the direction to this Board is to itself take another look at it.

JUDGE SMITH: Didn't the Appeal Board tell us that

we erred in relying upon reports of investigation and that we relied upon the investigators and we should have inquired ourselves? As I recall the criticism of us was that we just sat back and we accepted Mr. Moseley's representation that NUREG-0760 did an adequate job in inquiring into this issue and that he, himself, did too and we should not have done that. We should have made our own inquiry.

So even if we were to accept Mr. Gamble's testimony and believe him, I don't know what we are going to do with it.

We are doing exactly what the Appeal Board said. We are talking to the actors, the participants.

MS. BERNABEI: It seems to me that if Mr. Moseley's testimony is permitted and I quote now from page four, "Mr. Moseley said the conclusion of his about Mr. Dieckamp's sincerity is supported by the fact that in NUREG-0760 we concluded no one present in the control room in TMI-2 believed."

JUDGE SMITH: Correct.

MS. BERNABEI: What I am saying is that Mr. Moseley can say I believed Mr. Dieckamp because we reached this conclusion after our investigation after we wrote this report. We can present evidence that that report and those conclusions were not supported and that is what we are trying to do.

If the staff can present evidence as to how the report sustains Mr. Dieckamp's credibility, we can say, "No, that report doesn't" and that is what we are doing. I think we would be in

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a much weaker position if the staff was not presenting testimony on NUREG-0760. It is and I think we have the right to present testimony as to why NUREG-0760 does not support their conclusion.

JUDGE SMITH: All right.

MR. GOLDBERG: Judge Smith, the testimony supports Mr. Moseley's credibility, not Mr. Dieckamps. Mr. Moseley had a basis for the opinion he gave.

The point is that Mr. Moseley believed the conclusions. You don't have to agree with the conclusions in NUREG-0760. TMIA doesn't have to believe. Mr. Moseley believes those conclusions and the answers that Mr. Dieckamp gave Mr. Moseley are consistent with the conclusions that Mr. Moseley believes are supported by 0760 and that is why he chose to believe Mr. Dieckamp and that is supporting the credibility of Mr. Moseley's earlier testimony in this proceeding. There indeed was a basis for the opinion he offered.

JUDGE SMITH: But there is a thread of logic there.

Mr. Moseley is going to tell us as I recall his testimony

that one, he believes his testimony to us was accurate based in

part upon what, his own personal investigation and interview.

MR. GOLDBERG: Yes. That is correct.

JUDGE SMITH: Two, because the results of his own investigation and interview were consistent with the work of

others.

MR. GOLDBERG: That is correct.

JUDGE SMITH: And consistent with NUREG-0760 and she is saying now to the extent that Mr. Moseley depends upon the work of others in 0760, to that extent she is allowed to attack the value of that dependency and she does it through Mr. Gamble.

Although I had problems with the logic of Mr.

Gamble's testimony, I don't have any problems with the logic of Ms. Bernabei's argument that to the extent that Mr. Moseley depends upon the work of others, she can attack that work of others to the extent that the Board is going to rely upon it. I think her logic is good enough. I am not ruling and the Board hasn't discussed it and we are not discussing whether Mr. Gamble's testimony actually does what she is offering it for. That is an entirely different matter.

MR. GOLDBERG: If we assume that TMIA establishes that each one of the conclusions in NUREG-0760 is not supported by the facts, it doesn't remove the basis for Mr. Moseley's earlier testimony.

JUDGE SMITH: One of the bases.

MR. GOLDBERG: It doesn't remove any basis. There are two of them.

JUDGE SMITH: It diminishes the extent to which we may rely today upon Mr. Moseley's assurance that his

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investigation under his direction is -- I just lost track of my thoughts here. To the extent that Mr. Moseley tells us that he depends in part upon the validity of NUREG-0760 for his opinion that Mr. Dieckamp was telling the truth accurately and to the extent that that is not a reliable basis, it seems to me that that obviously is a relevant subject to attack.

MS. BERNABEI: If I could also state, I don't think
Mr. Moseley outside of his official role as leader of this
investigation or director has any relevant evidence. His
personal feelings of Mr. Dieckamp are no more important than
Mr. Bradford or any one else. I would say that licensee's
objections would apply in terms of the Ethics in Government Act
to Mr. Moseley who now works for INPO and does not work for
the NRC as well as former Commissioners Bradford and Gilinsky.

I don't think outside of his role as director of the investigation, he has any relevant information for the Board.

JUDGE SMITH: He interviewed Dieckamp, that is not relevant?

MS. BERNABEI: If Dr. Gilinsky's conversation on the site tour which generated the mailgram, if his conversation with Mr. Dieckamp is not relevant, I don't think Mr. Moseley's is either.

JUDGE SMTTH: We never ruled it wasn't relevant.

We ruled that you are sitting on the relevancy and you won't tell us about it. I don't think there is anything before us

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right now. You haven't offered it. Mr. Goldberg was good enough to warn you what he is going to do and we are not really being requested to make a ruling, are we?

MS. BERNABEI: It is his motion.

JUDGE SMITH: All right. How about the modified stipulation? You reattracted the Board's attention, Mr. Goldberg, when you said that the stipulation goes to the genuineness of the documents and it is for the Board to determine the relevancy of all these documents. That got our attention.

MR. GOLDBERG: What I intended to point out was that after the original stipulation was entered into by the parties, the Board issued an order and the Board gave its understanding of what it meant to accept that stipulation.

JUDGE SMITH: With which you essentially agree?

MR. GOLDBERG: Yes. That is correct.

JUDGE SMITH: So whatever we may have said in that order is what you are--

MR. GOLDBERG: That is correct. You said it would be up to the parties. You didn't say it was up to the Board.

JUDGE SMITH: All right.

MR. GOLDBERG: It would be up to the parties to argue and demonstrate the reliability of those documents. That merely by accepting them into evidence, it doesn't give any indication at all that the Board deems them reliable and probative and so

forth.

JUDGE SMITH: So this modified stipulation doesn't do anything with respect to that, the original one. It simply has a different list of documents.

MR. GOLDBERG: That is correct and an additional paragraph on another matter that the parties stipulate to and it certainly is my intention is signing that that it is done subject to and in accordance with the Board's prior order when they accepted the original stipulation.

JUDGE SMITH: What is the paragraph to which you refer?

MR. GOLDBERG: Paragraph two there is a new paragraph.

The previous paragraph two is now paragraph three.

JUDGE SMITH: So it is the Wandling notes.

MR. GOLDBERG: Wandling notes, yes. That is an addition.

JUDGE SMITH: We don't understand the significance of this paragraph, of course, or at least I don't.

MS. BERNABEI: The Wandling notes there are stipulated into evidence between the parties for a limited purpose, that is not for the truth of the matters asserted but just to indicate that Mr. Wandling was at B&W receiving information during the period of the accident. We requested that it be included in part because other evidence hopefully will depend on that, other evidence that we intend to either negotiate into

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evidence or otherwise seek to introduce.

JUDGE SMITH: So you are going to put 13 pages in, why don't you just stipulate that he was indeed receiving and recording. That way you don't have the risk of citing the notes for the truth of them.

MS. BERNABEI: Because I think the detail provided in the notes is significant as well in terms of the stated purpose, namely that he was recieving and recording information at B&W's offices in Lynchburg.

JUDGE SMITH: For the sole purpose of showing that Mr. Wandling was receiving and recording at B&W's offices in Lynchburg and now you say they are going to be received to demonstrate the details of it?

MS. BERNABEI: No. For the purpose stated.

JUDGE SMITH: If that is what the parties want, I don't see any problem with it. I would have preferred however to have seen a stipulation that Wandling was receiving and recording at B&W's offices in Lynchburg. When I look at this whole list of exhibits and the possible problems that they might bring up, I guess it is sort of nit-picking to worry about the significance of Wandling's notes but I intuitively wonder why you don't go directly to the stipulation and you want to show it indirectly through 13 pages of notes.

Were I a trial advocate in this hearing, my warning bells would be ringing. It is very indirect. But if no one

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Ace-Fedura' Reporters is objecting, all right. I don't see any problem.

So it is on the same basis that we accepted the previous stipulation with the same caveat that we would accept this one. Is that agreed by everybody?

(No response.)

(Board conferring off the record.)

JUDGE SMITH: Then the Board will accept the stipulation and we will bind it into the transcript at this point.

(The Modified Stipulation of Parties on Mailgram Evidence follows:)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

BEFORE THE ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING BOARD

In the Matter of	?
METROPOLITAN EDISON COMPANY	Docket No. 50-289 SP (Restart-Management Remand)
(Three Mile Island Nuclear Station, Unit No. 1)	

MODIFIED STIPULATION OF PARTIES ON MAILGRAM EVIDENCE

On September 21, 1984 Licensee and TMIA entered into a Stipulation of Parties on Mailgram Evidence. They agreed that documents listed in the stipulation would be admitted into evidence without objection. The NRC Staff joined in the stipulation on September 26, 1984. The parties also agreed that the stipulation would not foreclose further stipulation with respect to the admissibility of additional documents.

The parties have now agreed to modify the list of stipulated documents that may pertain in whole or part to the Dieckamp Mailgram issue. Accordingly, the undersigned parties, Licensee, NRC Staff, and TMIA (lead intervenor on this issue), hereby enter into the following modified stipulation, which supersedes the previous stipulation. The parties stipulate as follows:

1. At the evidentiary hearing presently scheduled to convene on November 14, 1984, the below listed documents or portions of documents shall be admitted into evidence without objection. All listed documents are admitted only in so far as they contain information within the scope of the Dieckamp mailgram issue, such scope as determined by the presiding Licensing Board in this proceeding. Some listed documents (notably NUREG-0600, NUREG-0760 and the Report of the Majority Staff of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs as well as a number of individuals' statements or depositions) are recognized to include information beyond the scope of the Dieckamp mailgram issue, but are to be admitted in their entirety because relevant and material information therein is intertwined with irrelevant or immaterial information.

Met Ed Chronology dictated by H. McGovern (March 29, 1979)

Met Ed Interview of C. Faust (March 30, 1979).

Met Ed Interview of E. Frederick (March 30, 1979).

NRC Meeting (March 30, 1979).

TMI Nuclear Power Plant Accident: Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Nuclear Regulation of the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, 96th Cong., 1st Sess., Parts 1 and 2 (1979).

Met-Ed Interview of E. Frederick (April 6, 1979)

Met-Ed Interview of C. Faust (April 6, 1979)

NRC Interview of G. Miller (April 11, 1979)

Statement by G. Miller et al. (April, 1979)

Met-Ed Interview of J. Flint (April 20, 1979)

NRC Interview of C. Faust (April 21, 1979)

NRC Interview of D. Berry (April 21, 1979)

NRC Interview of J. Flint (April 23, 1979)

NRC Interview of J. Flint (April 23, 1979)

NRC Interview of W. Zewe (April 23, 1979)

NRC Interview of M. Ross (April 25, 1979)

Met Ed Interview of B. Mehler (April 25, 1979)

NRC Interview of G. Kunder (April 25, 1979)

NRC Interview of J. Higgins (May 1, 1979)

NRC Interview of L. Rogers (May 4, 1979)

Met Ed Interview of H. McGovern (May 4, 1979)

NRC Interview of R. Bensel (May 7, 1979)

NRC Interview of G. Miller (May 7, 1979)

NRC Interview of L. Wright (May 9, 1979)

NRC Interview of J. Logan (May 9, 1979)

NRC Interview of R. Arnold (May 9, 1979)

NRC Interview of J. Herbein (May 10, 1979)

Accident at Three Mile Island: Oversight Hearings before a Task Force of the Subcommittee on Fnergy and the Environment of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, 96 Cong., 1st Sess., Parts 1 and 2 (1979)

NRC Interview of G. Kunder (May 17, 1979)

NRC Interview of W. Marshall (May 17, 1979)

NRC Interview of B. Mehler (May 17, 1979)

NRC Interview of M. Ross (May 19, 1979)

NRC Interview of I. Porter (May 21, 1979)

NRC Interview of J. Chwastyk (May 21, 1979)

NRC Interview of T. Illjes (May 23, 1979)

NRC Interview of G. Kunder (May 23, 1979)

NRC Interview of D. Weaver (May 24, 1979)

Third Meeting of the President's Commission on the Accident at Three Mile Island: Testimony of G. Miller (May 31, 1979)

NRC Interview of J. Hilbish (May 31, 1979)

NRC Interview of D. Croneberger (June 1, 1979)

NRC Interview of G. Capodanno (June 1, 1979)

NRC Interview of R. Wilson (June 1, 1979)

NRC Interview of G. Lehmann (June 1, 1979)

NRC Interview of R. Keaten (June 1, 1979)

NRC Interview of J. Thorpe (June 1, 1979)

NRC Interview of R. Lentz (June 1, 1979)

NRC Interview of T. Broughton (June 11, 1979)

NRC Interview of J. Moore (June 11, 1979)

NRC Interview of J. Abramovici (June 11, 1979)

Statement of L. Rogers (June 12, 1979)

NRC Interview of T. Wright (June 15, 1979)

NRC Interview of N. Bennett (June 19, 1979)

NRC Interview of W. Yeager (June 20, 1979)

Kemeny Comm. Interview of J. Flint (June 30, 1979)

NRC Interview of J. Flint (July 2, 1979)

NRC Interview of I. Porter (July 2, 1979)

NRC Interview of R. Bensel (July 5, 1979)

NRC Interview of G. Kunder (July 11, 1979)

NRC Interview of C. Mell (July 14, 1979)

NUREG-0600 (July, 1979)

NSAC, "Analysis of Three Mile Island-Unit 2 Accident" (July 1979 and Oct. 1979 Supp.)

Tape of Kemeny Comm. Interview of J. Herbein (July 19, 1979)

Kemeny Comm. Interview of W. Creitz (August 14, 1979)

Kemeny Comm. Interview of H. Dieckamp (August 15, 1979)

Hart Comm. Interview of J. Herbein (August 21, 1979)

Hart Comm. Interview of B. Mehler (Aug. 22, 1979)

Hart Comm. Interview of C. Mell (Aug. 22, 1979)

Hart Comm. Interview of I. Porter (Aug. 22, 1979)

Hart Comm. Interview of E. Frederick (Aug. 22, 1979)

Hart Comm. Interview of G. Kunder (Aug. 22, 1979)

Hart Comm. Interview of R. Arnold (August 23, 1979)

NRC Interview of J. Hilbish (September 5, 1979)

NRC Interview of Faust, Frederick, Scheimann, and Zewe (Sep. 11, 1979)

NRC Deposition of G. Hitz (Sep. 12, 1979)

NRC Interview of J. Logan (Sep. 12, 1979)

NRC Interview of J. Floyd (Sep. 13, 1979)

NRC Deposition of J. Higgins (Sep. 13, 1979)

NRC Deposition of G. Kunder (Sep. 18, 1979)

NRC Deposition of M. Ross (Sep. 18, 1979)

NRC Deposition of J. Herbein (Sep. 19, 1979)

NRC Interview of G. Miller (Sep. 20, 1979)

NRC Interview of R. Arnold (Sep. 24, 1979)

Hart Comm. Interview of G. Miller (Sep. 28, 1979)

NRC Interview of H. Dieckamp (Oct. 3, 1979)

NRC Deposition of L. Rogers (Oct. 11, 1979)

NRC Deposition of J. Chwastyk (Oct. 11, 1979)

NRC Deposition of B. Mehler (Oct. 11. 1979)

NRC Deposition of D. Neely (Oct. 12, 1979)

Hart Comm. Interview of J. Gilbert (Oct. 16, 1979)

Hart Comm. Interview of W. Marshall (Oct. 17, 1979)

Hart Comm. Interview of G. Miller (Oct. 18, 1979)

NRC Interview of W. Creitz (Oct. 23, 1979)

NRC Deposition of G. Miller (Oct. 29, 1979)

NRC Deposition of M. Ross (Oct 30, 1979)

NRC Deposition of I. Porter (Oct. 30, 1979)

NRC Deposition of B. Mehler (Oct. 30, 1979)

NRC Deposition of J. Chwastyk (Oct. 30, 1979)

Hart Comm. Interview of L. Rogers (Nov. 5, 1979)

Hart Comm. Interview of E. Frederick (Nov. 14, 1979)

Hart Comm. Interview of W. Zewe (Nov. 15, 1979)

Hart Comm. Interview of J. Herbein (Nov. 15, 1979)

SIG Interview Memo of W. Lowe (Dec. 4, 1979)

Hart Comm. Interview of G. Miller (Dec. 19, 1979)

NUREG/CR-1250: Report of the Special Inquiry Group (Jan. 1980)

SIG Interview Memo of W. Lowe (Dac. 4, 1979)

Vol. I, pages i-x (Intro)

Vol. I, pages 42-43 (The Thud)

Vol II, Part 3, pages 894-916 (Reporting of Critical Information/Management Organization)

Memorandum from Rogovin/Frampton to Chairman Ahearne (March 4, 1980)

Subcommittee on Nuclear Regulation of the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, "Report to the U.S. Senate: Nuclear Accident and Recovery at Three Mile Island" (June 1980) pages 1-5 (Introduction)
pages 13-18 (Responses to the Accident)
ges 33-160 (The First Day)

nterview of J. Flint (Sep. 2, 1980)

NRC Interview of L. Rogers (Sep. 2, 1980)

NRC Interview of H. McGovern (Sep. 3, 1980)

NRC Interview of J. Gilbert (Sep. 3, 1980)

NRC Interview of D. Berry (Sep. 3, 1980) with notes attached.

NRC Interview of B. Mehler (Sep. 3, 1980)

NRC Interview of L. Wright (Sep. 3, 1980)

NRC Interview of J. Chwastyk (Sep. 4, 1980)

NRC Interview of G. Kunder (Sep. 4, 1980)

NRC Interview of W. Zewe (Sep. 4, 1980)

NRC Interview of J. Herbein (Sep. 5, 1980)

NRC Interview of R. Arnold (Sep. 5, 1980)

NRC Interview of G. Miller (Sep. 5, 1980)

NRC Interview of H. Dieckamp (Sep.12, 1980)

NRC Interview of M. Ross (Sep. 24, 1980)

NRC Interview of I. Porter (Sep. 24, 1980)

NRC Interview of M. Benson (Sep. 24, 1980)

NRC Interview of T. Illjes (Sep. 24, 1980)

NRC Interview of N. Bennett (Sep. 29, 1980)

NRC Interview of J. Higgins (Oct. 7, 1980)

NRC Interview of D. Neely (Oct. 7, 1980)

NRC Interview of W. Raymond (Oct. 7, 1980)

NRC Deposition of E. Frederick (Oct. 9, 1980)

NRC Deposition of C. Faust (Oct. 9, 1980)

NRC Deposition of J. Scheimann (Oct. 9, 1980)

NRC Deposition of W. Conaway (Oct. 9, 1980)

NRC Deposition of J. Logan (Oct 16, 1980)

NRC Deposition of A. Miller (Oct. 28, 1980)

NRC Interview of G. Miller (Nov. 10, 1980)

OIA Interview Memo of G. Gallina (Dec. 2, 1980)

OIA Interview Memo of K. Plumlee (Dec. 2, 1980)

OIA Interview Memo of K. Plumlee (Dec. 3, 1980)

OIA Interview Memo of A. Fasano (Dec. 4, 1980)

OIA Interview Memo of D. Neely (Dec. 8, 1980)

OIA Interview Memo of G. Gallina (Dec. 8, 1980)

OIA Interview Memo of R. Nimitz (Dec. 8, 1980)

OIA Interview Memo of G. Smith (Dec. 8, 1980)

OIA Interview Memo of J. Seelinger (Dec. 23, 1980)

NRC Deposition of K. Plumlee (Jan. 9, 1981)

NRC Interview of D. Neely (Jan. 13, 1981)

NUREG-0760 (Jan. 1981)

Majority Staff of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, "Reporting of Information Concerning the Accident at Three Mile Island) (March, 1981).

The parties stipulate that the "Wandling Notes", consisting of thirteen pages whose first page is a memorandum, dated March 29, 1979, to "Distribution" from "G. K. Wandling, Plant Startup Services" on the subject "Information from transient of March 28, 1979" shall be admitted into evidence without objection for the sole purpose of showing that Mr. Wandling was receiving and recording at

B&W's offices in Lynchburg, Virginia on March 28, 1979, information on the TMI-2 transient on March 28, 1979.

3. For purposes of the evidentiary hearing presently scheduled to commence on November 14, 1984, the parties stipulate that in retrospect, if all the in-core thermocouple readings had been available and had been examined, it might have been recognized that the >2000°F temperature indicated that the core was within the range in which an autocatalytic exothermic zircalloy-steam reaction could occur.

The signatory parties agree that acceptance of this stipulation by the Licensing Board will bind the parties at the evidentiary hearing and further obviate TMIA's calling Dr. Henry Myers as a witness in the captioned proceedings. Licensee agrees in the captioned proceedings not to depose Dr. Myers, and not to seek documents from Dr. Myers, TMIA or NRC related to Dr. Myers on the Dieckamp mailgram issue. Licensee further has withdrawn a number of outstanding interrogatories to TMIA

(namely, Interrogatory Nos. 13 and 19 of Licensee's Second Set of Interrogatories to TMIA and Interrogatory Nos. 1 through 18, 21, and 22 of Licensee's Third Set of Interrogatories to TMIA.)

Respectfully submitted, SHAW, PITTMAN, POTTS & TROWBRIDGE

Ernest I Blake Ir

Ernest L. Blake, Jr. Counsel for Licensee

11/7/84

Lynne Bernabei Counsel for TMIA

Jack Goldberg

Counsel for NRC Staff

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JUDGE WOLFE: I have a mechanical problem and I don't want to belabor it but I take it at some time the Board will be furnished with these documents and if so, by whom -- first question. Secondly, how are these documents to be identified, as parties exhibits?

Who will speak to that?

MR. BLAKE: I will speak to that, Judge Wolfe, because it has fallen on me the responsibility to put these together and have them indexed and bound and copied, indexed and bound. It is our intention to enumerate them as joint exhibits in a numbered fashion just as they appear in the modified stipulation, the same sequence.

We are currently copying, indexing and binding. I would hope that by Monday we would be able to distribute three copies to the Licensing Board, at least one to the staff and to Ms. Bernabei. We would also have three copies available for the Court Reporter at the hearing.

So that process is underway and I recognize the Board from its earlier order had indicated a desire to have these organized in a way that they could be presented.

JUDGE SMITH: As far as I can see that is all the business we had scheduled for this afternoon. Is there anything further which does not affect the other parties that we should address?

MR. BLAKE: Judge Smith, Ms. Bernabei and I have not

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eporters, Inc. progressed in our discussions related to TMIA's letter of
November 5 identifying the witnesses, depositions in lieu
of witnesses, and other related documents or depositions on
the 3(a) people. I am prepared at this point to provide based
on discussions I have had as late as literally when I went out
the door to come to this hearing with the client my position on
these but it will require discussions with Ms. Bernabei but I
am prepared to at least for purposes of the Board's knowing
either how close or how far apart we may be and as close to
the hearing as we are now to provide that position if the Board
wants to hear it and if Ms. Bernabei does at this point.

MS. BERNABEI: I am a little surprised since we are in the midst of negotiation and obviously Mr. Blake hasn't stated his position to me prior to bringing it up to the Board.

I would suggest that in order not to waste the Board's time that perhaps we talk about it and see if we can come to agreement on a number of matters prior to bringing it to the Board for some kind of disposition.

MR. BLAKE: I am in agreement with that.

JUDGE SMITH: That is fine that you are working it out but I might say that it is very timely to bring the Board into your confidence as to how you plan to handle some 40 to 50 witnesses which as you know we are not going to hear.

MS. BERNABEI: I agree. That is why I think we should work it out. I agree. I think we should discuss it

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and then those people we can not decide on bring it for your decision.

MP. BLAKE: Judge Smith, I raise that at this juncture really having in mind that we are headed for a hearing next Wednesday. As Ms. Bernabei is aware, we have a fairly tight schedule for witnesses at least during that first week and to the extent that we are unable to work out between us the cast of TMIA witnesses, I would not want to take hearing time during those first three days at least of the hearing to do it. It might be as Ms. Bernabei and I talk today and early next week, there might be a need to come back to the Board before that hearing even next Wednesday and I don't know the Board's availability to do that or I would suggest that it be off until the week of the 19th which is before Thanksgiving where presumably we will have finished with our witnesses and TMIA being the next we might have to have our arguments then to the Board.

But I sure don't want to have to walk away from here today with the Board thinking that this is all worked out and when it isn't have to take up hearing time next week.

JUDGE SMITH: We anticipate an evidentiary hearing on the 19th.

MR. BLAKE: Yes, sir. I would anticipate if we are unable to work it out and if that becomes apparent or if we don't have the Board's availability next week that when we argue

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this is after we complete our case during the week of the 19th, that is, before the Thanksgiving break. So depending on the resolution the parties can go away and be prepared to come back the following week: to hear TMIA's case depending upon that resolution.

MS. BERNABEI: We have no problem 'ith that. My suggestion is that we try to resolve as many things as possible to take up as little of the Board's time as necessary. I think we can resolve some of the issues. I would certainly have no problem with Mr. Blake's proposal.

(Board conferring off the record.)

JUDGE SMITH: Perhaps we had better reserve some time Tuesday, November 13th to resolve this because we are all here and it is time to do it.

JUDGE WOLFE: I must say that I haven't been following the discovery that has been going on. Occasionally I will look at an interrogatory or a response or whatever but I just don't understand why there are the numerous witnesses listed in this letter of November 1, 1984 which is I guess before us at this point. All these people, Ms. Bernabei, have been deposed in the past three or four months, is that correct?

MS. BERNABEI: Yes.

MR. BLAKE: 'The answer is no but many of them have.

MS. BERNABEI: I think that almost all of them in the November 1st letter.

I take it.

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MR. BLAKE: We are talking about the November 5 letter it.

MS. BERNABEI: Judge Wolfe mentioned November 1st. I believe almost all of them have with the exception perhaps of Mr. Keaten.

JUDGE WOLFE: I am not telling anyone how to run their case but I can't conceive that all of these listed in your letter of November 1 are vital to your case. I would think that even before you get together with Mr. Blake that you could winnow down this list and talk about witnesses that really have concrete and probative testimony.

MS. BERNABEI: Judge Wolfe, there has been a subsequent letter which perhaps you are not familiar with. There is a November 6th letter in which we do what you suggest and in addition what we propose is that those portions of depositions taken of those individuals be introduced in lieu of their testimony.

A number of the witnesses have testimony that is relevant on a very small bit of our case. What we propose if there is no problem is to use their deposition testimony in lieu of their live testimony for that small portion which would obviate the need to call a large number of witnessees.

That is, in fact, what I state in the last paragraph of that letter and that is explained more fully in the November 6th letter.

JUDGE WOLFE: I have that letter now.

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MR. BLAKE: I believe it is November 5. Only to advise the Board, there are 12 individuals I believe which Ms. Bernabei has identified in that letter where portions of the deposition might take the place but at this juncture, she has identified for two out of the 12 even what portions she is talking about. So when I say we haven't progressed very far, I am not even in a position to react to that proposal nor know whether or not it is going to succeed.

MS. BERNABEI: Mr. Blake is not really being quite open with the Board. I did commit to him that I would give him those portions of the depositions that we would propose to introduce in lieu of testimony given that this hearing was scheduled and that we asked to provide a reply brief to the Board, we have not had time to do that. I fully intend to do what I committed to do and Mr. Blake should have disclosed that to the Board.

JUDGE WOLFE: The Board is assured that you are making every effort to winnow down the extent of your witness list. All right. With that assurance, I have nothing more to add.

JUDGE SMITH: The Board will be available for a conference of the parties on Tuesday afternoon for this. The difficulty is we cannot call the reporting service within a matter of minutes. Would you recommend that we adjourn this

session until Tuesday afternoon?

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MR. BLAKE: I make the following recommendation, that either Ms. Bernabei or I or Mr. Goldberg inform the Board by 5:00 on Monday whether or not there is a need for a prehearing conference Tuesday afternoon. Is that sufficient time for you, Judge Smith?

JUDGE SMITH: It is the reporter.

MR. BLAKE: That is what I am asking.

MR. GOLDBERG: Why isn't a conference call all that is needed for that one remaining matter?

MS. BERNABEI: Mr. Blake's proposal that it be handled at the end of the licensee's case, we are amenable to that. We don't know. Maybe there won't be anything to handle but I don't have any problem with that.

JUDGE SMITH: Except that you are talking about carving it straight out of hearing time.

MS. BERNABEI: We could do it in the evening. It doesn't seem to me that it is going to take that much time. We could do it one evening.

MR. BLAKE: With the Board?

MS. BERNABEI: Sure. We are all going to be in Harrisburg. I think that makes more sense and that allows the greatest possibility we will work as much as possible out between us.

JUDGE SMITH: It is up to the parties, whatever they

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want. We would be available. We won't be available for a prehearing conference Tuesday afternoon unless that determination is made either today or Monday and it is going to be hard to make it Monday but we would be available for a telephone conference call Tuesday afternoon which I really recommend that if you can possibly resolve it before. We tend to get tired at the hearings and night sessions are a large strain. I think you will share that experience. So I recommend that if we can resolve it in a telephone conference Tuesday afternoon, that you inform us Monday morning.

If your differences are so great that you believe that a reported prehearing conference is necessary, I will leave my home phone numbers with you and you will be able to reach me. I will do that after we go off the record.

Anything further this afternoon?
(No response.)

JUDGE SMITH: All right. Then we are adjourned until the 14th at 1:30 unless we interpose another prehearing conference. Thank you.

(Whereupon, the prehearing conference was adjourned at 3:30 o'clock p.m., to reconvene on November 14th at 1:30 o'clock p.m., in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.)

CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL REPORTER

This is to certify that the attached proceedings before the UNITED STATES NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION in the matter of:

NAME OF PROCEEDING:

Metropolitan Edison Company (Three Mile Island Nuclear Station, Unit No. 1)

DOCKET NO .:

50-289SP

(Restart Remand on Management)

PLACE:

Fifth Floor Hearing Room 4350 East West Highway

DATE:

Bethesda, Maryland .

Friday, November 9, 1984 were held as herein appears, and that this is the original transcript thereof for the file of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Marilynn M. Nations Official Reporter

Reporter's Affiliation Ace-Federal Reporters, Inc.