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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 Station, Unit 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	
(Three Mile Island Nuclear Station, Unit No. 1)] (Restart Remand on] Management)	

Nuclear Regulatory Commission East-West Towers Fifth Floor Hearing Room 4350 East West Highway Bethesda, Maryland

Tuesday, November 13, 1984

The prehearing conference in the above-entitled matter convened, pursuant to notice, at 1:00 o'clock p.m. BEFORE:

JUDGE IVAN W. SMITH Chairman, Atomic Safety and Licensing Board

JUDGE SHELDON J. WOLFE Member, Atomic Safety and Licensing Board

JUDGE GUSTAVE A. LINENBERGER, JR. Member, Atomic Safety and Licensing Board

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APPEARANCES:

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PROCEEDINGS

JUDGE SMITH: Good afternoon.

Judge Linenberger is not available this afternoon. He will join us tomorrow at the beginning of the hearing. So we will proceed on the quorum.

I guess we will begin with a status report. As

I understand, the dispute centers around the letter of, or

subject matter of the letter of November 1st, 1984, from TMIA,

Ms. Bernabei, to Mr. Blake, with their proposed list of

witnesses.

MS. BERNABEI: Judge Smith, the letter we have actually been talking about is the letter of November 5th.

JUDGE SMITH: I didn't get a copy of the November 5th letter.

MS. BERNABEI: It was served on all parties. Would you like to review a copy?

JUDGE SMITH: Yes, I think I should; if that is what we are going to talk about.

MS. BERNABEI: Yes, sir. Essentially, what we did November 5th, I had talked to Mr. Blake about providing a list of witnesses. He said that he would have no objection to providing us a list by November 5th as long as he had sort of a rough list by November 1st. So the November 1st letter is really sort of a rough copy.

MR. GOLDBERG: Judge Smith, I never got a copy of

that November 5th letter, either. I did get one this morning; 1 just minutes ago, from Mr. Blake. So I haven't had much of 2 an opportunity to review this. 3 JUDGE SMITH: Judge Wolfe received his about 11:30. He had not had it earlier, either. 5 MS. BERNABEI: Everyone was served wth them. 6 I regret it wasn't received. I think it may have to do with 7 the Holiday mails. But everyone was served. 8 JUDGE WOLFE: Does your listing of November 5th 9 serve to reduce the number of proposed witnesses, or exhibits, 10 depositions, whatever? 12 13 14

MS. BERNABEI: It serves to reduce the number of witnesses in that what we propose is the introduction of questionnaires or interrogatory responses, or depositions in lieu of witnesses' testimony. What we attempted to do is --JUDGE WOLFE: That you had already done or pro-

I am asking how the letter of November 5 differs from the letter of November 1.

> MS. BERNABEI: And I was attempting to answer you. JUDGE WOLFE: All right. Go ahead.

MS. BERNABEI: I did.

posed in your letter of November 1.

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The letter of November 5th attempts to reduce the number of witnesses who need to be called at the hearing to commence the 14th, in that it suggests the introduction of

depositions in lieu of testimony of the witnesses; at the hearing, or the introduction of questionnaires in lieu of their testimony at the hearing.

JUDGE WOLFE: I do note in your letter of November 5th, you have added two names which I think do not appear on the November 1 list. Is that correct? Namely, Messrs.

McConnell and McKee.

MS. BERNABEI: That's correct. Perhaps I can state once again. The premise of the November 1st letter was that it would be a rough list, largely based on conversations between Mr. Blake and myself.

Mr. Blake stated that he would not object to a complete list of witnesses being presented on November 5th, as long as he had a rough list of the witnesses on November 1st.

MR. BLAKE: Let me state what Mr. Blake stated.

When Ms. Bernabei and I met, I believe the evening of October

30, I realized for the first time that individuals that TMIA

wanted to call as witnesses, but for whom they had no prepared

written testimony, she had not anticipated would need to be

identified prior to the hearing.

I stated my view, that I felt -- while the Board's order specifically was limited to prepared written testimony, a couple of weeks in advance of hearing, that there was another obligation on the parties to identify, as well, witnesses, even though they didn't have prepared testimony so

that the other parties would know what each party's case would be.

I think for the first time she then realized that she should do that.

In view of the date being October 30, I said,
"I think you are obligated to do that by November 1st. And I
expect you to give your best shot at what those witnesses are.

To the extent that you have to modify it by adding some or
deleting some over the weekend, and give me a final list on
November 5, you will not get another objection from me. But
I expect your best shot on November 1st."

MS. BERNABEI: May I state, that was not the context of the discussion.

Mr. Blake, for some period prior to November 1st, misrepresentation on his part. Prior to November 1st, he had attempted several different times to ask me to commit to a November 1st date for our list of witnesses. I stated to him that I could not do that. I did not think that was within the purview of the Board's order.

However, I would identify prior to the hearing.

I had absolutely no expectation that I would not identify them prior to the hearing. I did have an expectation it was not covered by the Board's order, and therefore they did not have to be identified by November 1.

Therefore, Mr. Blake's representation that I had

no intention of identifying prior to the hearing is false.

Secondly, the agreement between the two of us was that I would attempt to give him a list of witnesses that I believed we would call. There may be some witnesses excluded, some additional witnesses. But it would be a rough list of our witnesses. That is what I provided him.

There was also an agreement that on November 5th

I would provide him with what I believed to be a complete list
of witnesses.

JUDGE SMITH: Does anybody have a suggestion as to how we might proceed, or another area of agreement we could begin with?

MS. BERNABEI: Before we start, I would like to place TMIA's objections on the record as to this method of proceeding. I did state them during our telephone conference call. For the record, I would like to state them at this time.

First of all, I don't think it is appropriate for the Board at this time to make any determination, essentially on the merits of the witness's testimony. I think the Board has a responsibility to allow witnesses, as long as their evidence is relevant and material, and non-cumulative, to testify at the hearing.

I think that is the only determination you have the authority to make prior to hearing. You do not have the authority to make a determination on the merits of the

witness's testimony. That is how I perceive this hearing.

JUDGE WOLFE: Are you saying this both with respect to live witnesses that you are going to tender, as well as the entireties, or portions of depositions that we may not look at, or rule upon it at this time?

MS. BERNABEI: I am sorry. I don't understand the question, Judge.

JUDGE WOLFE: You are objecting to our ruling on the admissibility of testimony. My question to you is, are you objecting to our ruling on the proposed live testimony that you plan to present, as well as objecting to our ruling on the admissibility of portions or entireties of depositions that might be offered at that time?

MS. BERN. BEI: Perhaps the Board has misunderstood our proposal. Our proposal is to propose all the people listed in our letter of November 5th as live witnesses.

What we suggested to the licensee is that it might be possible to introduce either that deposition testimony, or questionnaires, in lieu of their live testimony. We have made no motion to the Board to present the depositions in lieu of the live testimony. Therefore, the matter before the Board, all the individuals listed in the letter of November 5th appear as witnesses. I think that is pretty clear.

We are not making any motion that any of these individual's deposition testimony be introduced in lieu of

their live testimony. That was a matter of negotiation between the Licensee and ourselves.

JUDGE SMITH: Ms. Bernabei, I have not regarded this as a session to look at the merits of the testimony of these witnesses. We could hardly do that, because we can only infer what their testimony is proposed to be, in any event.

We are, I thought, doing exactly what you said we are allowed to do. And that is, determine whether their testimony is in any event relevant, and whether, if relevant, will it be cumulative. That is what I regard our task for today to be.

MS. BERNABEI: Okay. I should perhaps state our other objections.

JUDGE SMITH: Well, does that satisfy you?

Does anybody disagree with my characterization of the purpose of the session today?

Nobody does. I just think you misperceived that.

MS. BERNABEI: I don't under stand that is the way
it is going to proceed. Perhaps I can be demonstrated to be
wrong.

JUDGE SMITH: Let me assure you that we are not making any effort today to judge the merits, substantive merits of any witness' testimony. I don't know how we could do that, even if we were so inclined.

MS. BERNABEI: We have two other objections.

One has to do with, we believe this prehearing conference should not have been scheduled so close to the time of hearing. As you know, you modified a subpoena for Dr. Zabrowski's testimony, or deposition testimony specifically on the grounds it was too close to the hearing.

Would it not accommodate the parties and Board, in preparation for the hearing. We are now in fact in a prehearing conference a few hours before the scheduled deposition. I do not think it is appropriate.

I also think it was inappropriate that we were served yesterday with documents related to Mr. Lowe's testimony which we will have to review prior to his presentation tomorrow afternoon. I don't think it is an appropriate time.

The third matter I did not raise during the conference call yesterday but about which I was disturbed. It was comments by you, Judge Smith, in which you stated, and I reconstructed it from my notes, that you could not imagine what 40 to 50 witnesses proposed by TMIA are going to say; and that it was necessary before TMIA had any case to convince the Board of the need for the witnesses and that we may be compelled to submit our case through cross-examination.

I think the responsibility of this Board is to determine on a witness-per-witness basis whether or not they have relative, probative, and non-cumulative evidence.

I don't think it is to determine whether or not in the gross or

general sense, you feel the party has proposed too many
witnesses. I don't feel that is a proper exercise of authority.

So I would like to object also on the grounds that I think the Board should be approaching the proposed witnesses on a witness-by-witness basis.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes. Certainly my remark yesterday in our telephone conference call was incomplete. I, having followed discovery somewhat, but not thoroughly, do not believe that, based upon what I know about it, that you are going to have, likely to have so many witnesses who have knowledge directly relating to the issues that we have described here as we have described the issue, not as you have continued to perceive it to be, but as we have described it.

However, the very fact that we scheduled a prehearing conference to hear from you is in itself evidence that
you are going to have an opportunity to demonstrate the need
for your witnesses. Bur what I intended to say is that we are
not going to go up to Harrisburg, sit down at the hearing room,
call the hearing to order and begin to hear all these witnesses
on your assurance, with nothing more, that they will all have
relevant testimony, non-cumulative, relevant testimony.

That is just hard for me to believe that that might be the case. Now is your chance to explain to us why that is not the case. Our burden is not to prove our case to this Board at this point. Is another evidentiary hearing, as

long as we prove we make a good faith representation, they have relevant non-cumulative and material evidence, I think we are entitled to call them.

JUDGE SMITH: To call them. Then we will find out whether you were right in the representation when they appear.

Is that your scheme of it?

MS. BERNABEI: I am saying as long as we have a theory of the case and are presenting evidence in light of that theory, which goes to the issue before this Board, I think the Board should hear those witnesses. And I don't think we have the responsibility or burden at this point to prove to you the merits of our case and I think that is what the Board is requiring.

JUDGE SMITH: Not the merits. The merits of your case? No. The relevance of your case.

It is rather traditional that parties, sometime before hearing begin, explain what they intend to prove at the haring. That is all we are asking you to do. It is usually done either by direct written testimony or by trial briefs or something of that nature.

In this instance, you have elected to create much of your case by calling these witnesses. Had we anticipated that, we would have required some type of trial brief. I didn't anticipate that. However, now that we perceive that is what you intend to do, we are timely asking you to explain why

you need all those witnesses and you will have to do it.

There is another matter you may not overlook. Even if you were to say we do not want any of these witnesses, the Board has its own responsibilities to hear from some of them.

MS. BERNABEI: First of all, we offered to do a trial brief. We asked, would we be able to present our case in a trial brief. We made that recommendation to you in a conference call yesterday, and I think your answer was that you thought it could be done orally at a prehearing conference.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes.

MS. BERNABEI: We would welcome an opportunity to present a brief describing the relevance of the testimony.

Secondly, I have discussed with Mr. Blake, and he said he had no objection, at least that is what he said to me; I don't know what he says today, to some sort of opening statement. I think one of the issues in this case, that is, the accuracy of the statement of the DeCamp Mailogram as to whether anyone interpreted the pressure spike to indicate core damage is another issue that indicates some specific knowledge of what was going on at TMI-2 on the date of the accident.

As such, I think it would aid the Board to have opening statements that gave a blueprint to the party's case.

I have suggested to Mr. Blake. He apparently had no opposition at the time I spoke to him. So I believe this kind of prehearing conference would be done better with

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a pretrial brief and with opening statements of counsel.

JUDGE SMITH: I am confused about the mechanics of it. How does it work? When do you expect these people to appear? Let's say that you are persuasive and you convince us that half of them should appear. When would they appear?

MS. BERNABEI: I assume the procedure is as in all these cases; the licensee has the burden of proof. The licensee goes first.

MS. BERNABEI: Intervenor would then present its witnesses and the staff would go last. I assume our witnesses, therefore, Mr. Kemble would go first and then the adverse witnesses would follow. I assume, given the present schedule, that would occur somewhere around November 20.

JUDGE SMITH: I can't see how it is all going to work. Since the conclusion of the licensee's case, for the first time, the parties, other than you and the Board, begin to hear what the theory of your case is. It doesn't appeal to me as being a well-organized way to run a hearing.

MS. BERNABEI: I have no problem with telling you

I think it is pretty apparent, throughout this rather long

discovery process, what the theory of our case is. That is

not my problem. My problem is, I don't think we have the burden

at this point to prove the theory of our case, outside of

another evidentiary hearing.

JUDGE SMITH: Are you familiar at all with the responsibility and the power of the presiding officer?

NRC hearings to determine in prehearing conferences what the issues are and to provide for non-cumulative testimony, and to provide for the narrowing of issues? Are you familiar with that ever having taken place at NRC hearings; and, indeed, other agencies and in the courts?

MS. BERNABEI: Yes.

JUDGE SMITH: Do you think there is anything different about this hearing that should apply to your position/

JUDGE SMITH: Well, there is something we are missing here.

I don't understand your case at all. I don't understand your approach, your strategy. I don't understand what you are asking us to do. We have come late to learn that you intend to call, I don't know how many. Did anybody ever count these up? There seem to be a lot. Some 40 people. And you seem to be disinclined, the day before the hearing begins, to share with the Board your aspirations in this case; and I think it is time for you to do that.

MS. BERNABEI: I don't think that is a fair characterization of our position I have no problem; I suggested written form and you rejected that.

JUDGE SMITH: You suggested it yesterday. Yesterday.

The hearing begins tomorrow.

MS. BERNABEI: I have no problem providing the Board with the written brief.

JUDGE SMITH: When?

MS. BERNABEI: Some time either during or before our case, which would start on the 20th.

JUDGE SMITH: What are you able to tell us now?

MS. BERNABEI: I can tell you of the outlines of the case. What I am saying is that this Board does not have the authority to make determination on the merits.

JUDGE SMITH: You have won that. Okay? Let's simplify that. You have won that issue and you need not ever return to it, today. We are not going to determine the value of the testimony of this list of people on the merits.

Okay, you can just save that trouble now. Okay, you have prevailed.

MS. BERNABEI: I will orally, and again, it is under objection, I think it is better done in written form or opening statement, I will give you the outline and witnesses we intend to call on the various points of our case, leaving aside the rebuttal case. I believe what we have a responsibility to do is give the Board our direct case.

JUDGE SMITH: Before we rule, let's see what other parties have to say. Maybe we are overlooking some method of organizing this that hasn't been obvious to me, yet.

Does anybody else want to comment upon where we are and Ms. Bernabei's proposal?

MR. BLAKE: Judge Smith, I think this is another agonizing way to go through it and frankly, with a vague outline of the case, I don't know that when Ms. Bernabei finishes that we will yet have in front of us sufficient information to determine whether or not any or the vast bulk or all of these 40 or so people need to be called as witnesses.

As we have observed, the hearing is scheduled to start tomorrow. As Ms. Bernabei has observed, these individuals are slated, I would expect, to begin testifying as early as a week from today.

JUDGE SMITH: Indeed. Maybe earlier.

MR. BLAKE: I would doubt earlier, based on my conversations with Ms. Bernabei and the amount of cross-examination she has of licensee's witnesses. But indeed, at least a week from today.

I offered to argue about this last week, at least, so we could know what witnesses would have to appear, so that the parties and Board could prepare in an organized way to approach the hearing, which is now upon us. I think the witnesses themselves need to be alerted and told. There will obvice by be schedule conflicts. Not only haven't we determined what witnesses are to appear, but we haven't begun to approach what the schedule for them will be, whether or not

they are available during that period, how many of them need to be subpoensed as opposed to coming voluntarily.

We are in a heck of a fix here, so close to the hearing, and I think it is high time to get us far down the road in determining the need for these people to appear as we can.

MS. BERNABEI: May I correct Mr. Blake on several points? First of all, I gave him a no indication of the extent of my cross-examination of Licensee witnesses other than to indicate to him that I saw no problem in Mr. Lowe, Mr. Zebroski and Mr. Rogovin opening on three consecutive days on this week. Other than that, I gave him no time estimate on cross-examination.

Secondly, we find it somewhat surprising that the Licensee, which has bene through the story of the accident for the last five and a half years, is going to be surprised by what our case is. We have taken depositions of, I would say, 95 percent of the people on our list. The only two that come to mind are Mr. Crimmins and Mr. Keaten, we have not taken depositions from.

We are going to provide or have any case the Licensee is not well aware of. They have had these documents, they have had these witnesses, they essentially know the story of the accident a lot longer than we do.

JUDGE WOLFE: What about the poor Board? When are

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you going to alert us what all this is about?

MS. BERNABEI: The third --

JUDGE WOLFE: Would you answer the question, please?

MS. BERNABEI: Yes. I said we would provide

another outline of our case.

Third, it is not correct for Mr. Blake to say that we have refused to tell him the outlines of our case. In fact, what we attempted to do in the November 5th letter was negotiatiate about certain witnesses. We did not talk about certain witnesses because essentially the licensee cut off negotiations after several days.

We talked first about depositions in lieu of testimony. Mr. Blake said he would not agree to introduction of any portion of those depositions in lieu of the testimony. He basically said he couldn't agree to that.

In terms of the 3A individuals, these are people who answered they learned on March 28 of the hydrogen explosion. We could not reach any agreement on introduction of these people's questionnaires and whatever supplemental responses they had made. There obviously has been no cooperation on the part of the licensee so that the representation that somehow we refused to tell them our case is simply not true.

In any case, we have no problem at this time in giving the outline of the case, understanding the Board is not ruling on the merits at this time.

JUDGE SMITH: The merits of the case, as compared to the merits of the witnesses' testimony. We may very well advise you that you have a theory of the case as to which we will not accept evidence if the theory of the case is beyond the scope, as we have announced it to be. That is quite possible. We shall see.

MR. BLAKE: I am not going to take now the time to react to each one of the characterizations which Ms. Bernabei has just made. But I do want to have the Board take one additional thing into account as they hear Ms. Bernabei's statement.

That is the massive, with the agreement of the parties, job we have done in trying to hold together a lot of past statements of these people. As you listen to what now we are going to hear as their theory on the need for each of these people, I think it is incumbent upon Ms. Bernabei to indicate why there is a need now to hear from people who have been questioned not once, four, five, six in the case of Gary Miller, nine times. What are we going to hear now that is new? What is the need to call these people now or to have portions of their depositions?

Judge Smith, I think these are important before we start calling these people, before accepting them. I think the Board is deserving of knowing why.

JUDGE SMITH: I don't know if I entirely agree with you, Mr. Blake. Even though Mr. Miller may have been

deposed five, six, seven times, I don't know. This Board has never heard what he has to say about it. I would not think we should welcome another effort by Ms. Bernabei to recognize that Mr. Miller has been deposed on the issue four, five, six, seen times; then hope to bring him into the hearing room and develop new information. That would be -- we wouldn't tolerate that.

We would expect a representation that before a witness is proposed for the hearing, that there is either a basis to believe, based upon depositions, that that witness possesses information of relevance to the issue or based upon documents. Based upon something.

But the discovery stage has long passed, and we are not going to be hearing witnesses absent some particular justification on speculation.

MR. BLAKE: I may, in using the term "deposition," which was the case in lots of these past interviews with individuals, I may have misled you. These past interviews, some of which were depositions by the various investigators who have looked at the question, or related questions, are part of our stipulation here. And are before the Board, and are available to the parties to argue from.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes.

MR. BLAKE: That was my point.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes, I recognize that. And the

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stipulation may end up being quite helpful.

However, if you recall the Appeal Board order, seemed to feel that this Board had particular responsibilities to hear from people. And I think we do. I think even if we hear from people beyond which we normally would, I think that it is necessary now to have a complete record on this case so that the matter may either be pursued to the ultimate conclusion by whomever has responsibility to do it; or laid to rest.

And even though you may have people who have been interviewed by the staff before and by the investigative reports, some of the people I think call into the category the Appeal Board was referring to whether they told us to go find out who knew what about this particular issue.

I think we should hear from them why.

MS. BERNABEI: I think that is right, Mr. Dieckamp being a key name, Mr. Chwastyk being a key name who is on TMI's list. There are those individuals, Judge Smith, but there aren't 40 of them.

JUDGE SMITH: No, that's right. I haven't been able to identify anywhere near that. I have a tentative list of people I will throw out for discussion. A few of them are essential in my view. Some would be put up for discussion to see if my sense might be wrong of it.

But there are many names on this list that I would not put on my list.

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MS. BERNABEI: Perhaps it might be good to go through our theory of the case. Then perhaps the Board can make a decision.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes. Let's hear your theory of the case.

MS. BERNABEI: What I can represent is that we, except in two cases, have deposed the individuals. There is no information we expect to get from the individuals other than what has been provided in their depositions or prior interviews or provided in the document production. These are adverse witnesses in the true sense of that word.

First of all, TMIA has a direct case on the fact that the statement of Mr. Dieckamp's Mailgram, that no one interpreted the pressure spike to indicate core damage on March 28 is false. That is a false statement. There were individuals who understood the pressure spike in that sense.

Other witnesses we propose are Mr. Chwastyk,
Mr. Mehler, Mr. Illjes for the limited purpose of identifying
and explaining the log he maintained on the March 28, March 29
period. Mr. Arnold, for the limited purpose --

JUDGE SMITH: Wait a minute. Those three witnesses are or -- on whether the statement was correct or not?

MS. BERNABEI: That's correct.

JUDGE SMITH: I think those are three individuals we probably would have identified, ourselves. Indeed, if I am

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those.

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not mistaken I think they were mentioned by name by the Appeal Board.

MR. BLAKE: That's correct.

JUDGE SMITH: So I don't think you have to argue

Does anybody object to those witnesses coming? So we are going to have Chwastyk, Mehler; you don't even want Illjes; but I think we better have those.

MR. BLAKE: No; we do want Illjes. We want Illjes for -- we do want him to testify.

JUDGE SMITH: I thought you were willing to stipulate their deopsition in lieu of testimony. You were not? MR. BLAKE: Yes, we want his testimony for the limited purpose of identifying and explaining control of the operating log.

JUDGE SMITH: I understand.

MR. BLAKE: We have no broad objection to testimony beyond that scope. The other individuals would be Mr. Arnold, with regard to a memo he sent to him and evidently requested by him concerning Licensee's knowledge of core damage on the first day of the accident. There was a memorandum and an attachment to the memorandum that indicated there were individuals that interpreted the pressure spike to indicate core damage and hydrogen as well as more notes.

I think we need Mr. Arnold to identify the

JUDGE SMITH: All right.

MR. BLAKE: We also --

JUDGE SMITH: Wait a minute. Shouldn't we take these up one at a time? Do you have the memorandum? What does it say? Do you have the memorandum?

MS. BERNABEI: I don't have the list of documents but I think all the parties are familiar with it. It is a memorandum dated September 17, 1980.

MR. BLAKE: 1980; that's correct.

MS. BERNABEI: September 17, '80, from Mr. Arnold to Mr. Wallace, who I believe at that time was licensing manager. Mr. Wallace provided to Mr. Arnold this memorandum: All materials concerning Licensee's knowledge of core damage. Apparently, the early part of the accident.

The cover memorandum to Mr. Arnold indicates Mr. Arnold requested some of the materials, or a portion of the materials. Attachments include the so-called Moore notes; that is, notes of James Moore which he took on the first day of the accident at the time he was at TMI-2. It also includes what is in the cover memorandum and entitled, Peace by three Licensee representatives: Mr. Reppert, Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Beryl about Licensee and NRC knowledge of core damage and hydrogen production on March 28.

It is those two attachments to which we would like to refer since they indicate Mr. Arnold requested and was

provide information of the Licensee. Some Licensee employees
knew about core damage on the first day of the accident.

That knowledge, I think the words of the memo are that they
may have interpreted the pressure spike to indicate core
damage.

We believe Mr. Arnold did this in his official duties and as such certainly had that knowledge, and Mr. Dieckamp could have acquainted himself with the same knowledge.

JUDGE SMITH: Okay. What is the significance that Mr. Arnold had that, your statement Mr. Arnold had this information in the exercise of his official duties? What is the significance of that?

MS. BERNABEI: He apparently directed an inquiry or investigation into Licensee's knowledge about interpretation of the pressure spike on March 28. The results brought back to him indicated there were Licensee personnel who believed the pressure spike may have indicated core damage and hydrogen.

I think the evidence is that Mr. Arnold -and apparently his people came to this conclusion; does not
reflect well on Mr. Dieckamp and Mr. Dieckamp is currently
contesting the position found in the internal GPU.

It also appears to me that that information was available to Mr. Dieckamp and that certainly it was available to him before this hearing and they should have corrected the Mailgram if he did not know at the time he sent it it was

incorrect.

JUDGE SMITH: It is hard for me to analyze what you have said, because I don't understand it. I just don't.

Start from the beginning, and follow it all the way through to the end.

MS. BERNABEI: I will start once again. Mr. Arnold,
we can do this on every piece of evidence. Mr. Arnold authorized
or directed an investigation into Licensee's understanding of
the pressure spike on March 28. That is as I understand it,
the subject of the Dieckamp mailgram unless I missed something.
The results back to Mr. Arnold from his people were that there
were two individuals who may have interpreted the pressure
spike --

JUDGE SMITH: Who?

MS. BERNABEI: Mehler and Chwastyk.

JUDGE SMITH: We are going to have them.

MS. BERNABEI: It is important for the Board to understand Mr. Arnold's own investigation came to that conclusion.

JUDGE SMITH: I see. Whether we trace, or whether we trace the chain of evidence, to go from the two individuals, and now you are trying to trace them through the intervening points to Mr. Dieckamp, is that what you are trying to do with Arnold?

MS. BERNABEI: Right. This is one way. That's correct.

JUDGE SMITH: You seem to doubt that. Otherwise, 1 I don't see the relevance if you are trying to use him as 2 the conduit of the information from Chwastyk to Mehler to 3 Dieckamp. MR. BLAKE: That is essentially correct. 5 JUDGE SMITH: Okay. 6 MR. BLAKE: Except, I think it has more authority 7 and weight than simply Mr. Arnold's knowledge of these witnesses. 8 It was an official company inquiry into the matter. 9 JUDGE SMITH: What is the relevance of the fact 10 it was an official company inquiry? 11 MS. BERNABEI: As such, it is more likely that Mr. 12 13 Dieckamp received information about it. JUDGE SMITH: Rather than just a spontaneous 14 voluntary effort by Mr. Arnold? 15 MS. BERNABEI: That's correct. 16 JUDGE SMITH: Okay. 17 When did Mr. Arnold relay this information to Mr. 18 Dieckamp? 19 MS. BERNABEI: Mr. Arnold currently can't remember 20 anything about it. However, a copy of the memorandum with 21 attachments was sent to Mr. Blake. Mr. Blake indicated in his 22 deposition that he was on the distribution. It appears to me 23 that given it was sent to the attorney in charge of licensing 24 responsibilities that it would have found its way to Mr. 25

Dieckamp. Mr. Blake does not -- he would not answer his questions about whether or not he discussed that memorandum or attachments with Mr. Dieckamp.

JUDGE SMITH: So you wish to have us confront

Mr. Arnold? You have confronted him by deposition and you

want us to confront him and say, "All right, what is the

meaning of this memorandum? Are you sure you didn't know

anything about it?" Is that what you are trying -- if Arnold

has disclaimed knowledge about the memorandum, what help is

he going to be to us?

MS. BERNABEI: He is going to sponsor the memorandum and I think the Board can see that given the memorandum, the attachment is not credible.

JUDGE SMITH: Is authenticity of the memorandum being denied?

MS. BERNABEI: Nobody remembers the memorandum at this time. I don't know what Licensee's position is on it.

JUDGE SMITH: It doesn't seem like it is a winning piece of evidence, if you are going to bring up a memorandum nobody can identify, nobody remembers.

MS. BEPNABEI: I think on its face, it is a winning piece of evidence.

JUDGE SMITH: It is on the face of it. But it hasn't been identified.

MS. DERNABEI: I think it is clear it has been

identified. It is a memorandum to Mr. Arnold that he no longer remembers receiving or reading. 2 JUDGE SMITH: The authenticity is not denied? 3 MS. BERNABEI: I don't know what Licensee's position is on it. 5 JUDGE SMITH: It's late. It seems to me that 6 should have been determined. Are you familiar with the memoran+ 7 8 dum, Mr. Blake? MR. BLAKE: Yes, sir. 9 JUDGE SMITH: Do you deny its authenticity? 10 MR. BLAKE: No. 11 JUDGE SMITH: So there you are. 12 You mean you didn't know this until row, that he 13 does not deny the authenticity? 14 MS. BERNABEI: That doesn't get us over other 15 problems in its introduction in the hearing or its use in the 16 hearing. 17 JUDGE SMITH: All right, there are other problems. 18 Right now we have authenticity. It is a corporate document 19 that may be produced if relevant in the hearing without regard 20 to its authenticity. 21 MS. BERNABEI: Okay. 22 JUDGE SMITH: If it is relevant, and not misleading, 23 why can't it just be produced as an exhibit? 24

MS. EERNABEI: I have no problem with that.

Mr. Arnold's testimony was proposed for, in part, sponsoring the document. If there is no problem with using the document or having it admitted, then I don't have a problem.

JUDGE SMITH: Mr. Blake, what is your view of that?

MR. BLAKE: I guess this is the first time that I had understood that is what Mr. Arnold was going to be called for. I have a couple views, observations. One is that this is a September 1980 memorandum. The reports Ms. Bernabei refers to as attachments to the memorandum, my recollection is, in one case there is a draft report of some sort by individuals, none of whom TMIA plans to call.

I don't know how probative or reliable Mr.

Arnold's views, as she indicated, he doesn't recall the memorandum, will be in terms of what the memorandum means.

JUDGE SMITH: Okay. I think at least, and I don't think we have to go into that, particularly, it is her view that the memorandum on its face is damning. The memorandum isn't here.

The thing we are trying to resolve is, should Mr. Arnold be called? You are arguing it is not, it is vague, late, and has other infirmities in it.

But with respect to the document itself, any possible connection to Mr. Arnold or possible reed for Mr. Arnold has been obviated at this point, hasn't it? He doesn't remember it, but the authenticity isn't denied. Apparently

it came from his files?

MS. BERNABEI: Oh ves, it came from his files.

Where it appears on its face -- I would just like to answer,

and I think we are going to be here late into the night if we
do this on every piece.

JUDGE SMITH: Indeed, we will be in Harrisburg later if we schedule 40 witnesses and then learn for the first time that your purpose is something that could have been handled by stipulation of authenticity or more direct means.

MS. BERNABEI: Let me state in addition, perhaps
Licensee is willing to stipulate to this: The memorandum is
not vague at all. It is a memorandum from Mr. Wallace,
Licensing Manager, to Mr. Arnold. It said, "Per your request
I am providing you with all the information I currently have
about Licensee's knowledge of core damage on March 28."

I don't have it with me, but that is my best memory of the words. It is not vague. Not only is it not vague, it is specifically forwarded to Mr. Blake, apparently as licensing attorney, and Mr. Beryl, who I understand is another individual who tracks on licensing matters within the company. It is not vague.

The attachment, at least three of the four attachments to that memorandum are explained as to their elevance to the matter.

In addition, what Mr. Wallace says in the memorandum

is that this is all the information we have as to Licensee's knowledge. And he makes it clear Mr. Arnold requested the information. It seems to me that if they have an internal investigation or inquiry that turns up all the information Licensee has about core damage and that information says they knew two individuals believed the pressure spike to indicate core damage, then they have a responsibility at this hearing to make it plain.

Mr. Dieckamp has the responsibility to say my statement in my Mailgram is incorrect.

JUDGE SMITH: Okay. I propose then that we do not call Mr. Arnold for the sole purpose of repeating, as he stated to you, that he has no memory of the memorandum.

What else you do with the memorandum, I don't know.

I think we should read it and look at it, and you should offer

it. And see what arguments are made against it.

As far as authenticity, and others -- I guess there is a reason you don't bring Mr. Wallace into it. I don't know. I am sure you thought of that, the author of it.

MS. BERNABEI: I am sure he wouldn't remember it, either. No one seems to remember this particular memorandum.

JUDGE SMITH: You mean you didn't ask the author of it if he remembered it?

MR. BLAKE: No, we decided not to go to the expense of a third deposition on the memorandum since two of

the recipients did not remember it.

JUDGE SMITH: I don't see how the Board can rule. We don't see the memorandum. We don't know what these documents are. I think we can rule that you have no reason to believe Mr. Arnold would throw light on the memorandum.

MS. BERNABEI: What you are saying is that there would be no objections as to authorship, which I would take to be authenticity -- are overcome.

JUDGE SMITH: I don't think they could resist.

Arnold was recipient. You want him here so that, number one, he couls say that it came from his files, he received it, or that it came from his files, I guess. So that is authenticity.

And I guess it is in a sense hearsay. Then you want him to say, what?

MS. BERNABEI: That it is a document produced in the normal course of business to overcome -- as a business record such that we can overcome the hearsay exception. I think he did testify in his deposition, he said "Yes, it appears to have come to me in my normal course of business from Mr. Wallace."

JUDGE SMITH: That it was found in Mr. Arnold's files; is that it?

MS. BERNABEI: He doesn't know if it was found in his files, but he did say it appears to be a record that would come to him in the normal course of business, which I

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think would overcome the -- it would be a hearsay exception to

vercome that objection.

JUDGE SMITH: I don't think you really have to worry about hearsay in the sense that you are using this document that is conceded to have come from the company's files. You still may have problems with the document as to what probity and force it has. I don't know. I think you are just going to have to offer it. You haven't justified bringing Mr. Arnold in view of that stipulation.

MS. BERNABEI: If Licensee will stipulate that we will -- they will stipulate to the introduction of the document, then we do not want to call Mr. Arnold on this point.

JUDGE SMITH: Will you stipulate to the introduction of the document?

MP. BLAKE: No. It appears in Ms. Bernabei's November 6th letter as one of a large variety of exhibits which TMIA plans to introduce. And we are sorting our way through those to develop our position. But I am not prepared today to stipulate to the admissibility of this document.

I don't contest its authenticity as I have indicated, Judge Smith. But I question its probative worth, reliability, and what it is going to mean here to have that document in without somebody to explain what in the world the statements in it mean or what people had in their minds. I can't stipulate to it today.

MS. BERNABEI: That is exactly why we have to have Mr. Arnold, and maybe we even have to have Mr. Wallace to indicate it is a business record. Therefore, it is reliable and it is probative. And it is in fact what it purports to be.

I would agree that if Licensee would agree to its admissibility, we wouldn't have this problem.

JUDGE SMITH: You are not prepared to stipulate that the memorandum is a record except in the normal course of business. Is that what your reservation is?

MS. BERNABEI: Can I have a moment, please?

JUDGE SMITH: Sure.

(Pause.)

MR. BLAKE: Judge Smith, I am not prepared to stipulate that that is a normal business record, as I understand that term. I am prepared to stipulate that the document is authentic; that we found it in the company's files; that we provided it to TMIA in the course of discovery.

JUDGE SMITH: And that it was sent by the author and received by the recipient?

MR. BLAKE: I can't tell about receipt for sure.

But that it exists in the company's files, I think as Mr.

Arnold testified in his deposition, he would expect just by looking at the document itself that he would have received a copy.

JUDGE SMITH: So you will stipulate Mr. Wallace,

you will stipulate it came from the company's files. You will stipulate, then, that Mr. Arnold has no memory of it but would expect that it would have ended up in his files?

MR. BLAKE: That's correct.

JUDGE SMITH: Does that meet your purpose? Then, having done that, is it not another item of evidence? Does it not, is it not entitled to be received in evidence? Give it another exhibit number and receive it in evidence. Assuming it is relevant.

MR. BLAKE: Well, yes. Relative, material, probative, reliable. Those are questions which I continue to have about this document. I can't stipulate as to those factors, Judge Smith.

JUDGE SMITH: Okay.

MS. BERNABEI: Let me just state, Mr. Blake's objections again are going to reliability. It is -- the only basis for that is the hearsay exception or, well, I think if it is -- if it is within the business record exception or something he can challenge on cross-examination. That is the only basis to disagree about its reliability.

Again, if there are no authenticity or hearsay objections, it should be received in evidence subject to whatever examination either of the parties have to either its credibility or denigrate --

JUDGE SMITH: I can envision an absolutely

authentic document where the author and recipient are positively known, and it is dated and everything else, and it is relevant; yet not perhaps be reliable. I don't know. I mean, we have to apply all those tests.

In the meantime, I think that you have probably thrown the ball into their court. You have a document which on the face of it seems to be relevant to some of the issues here. I am concerned about the late date of it. Why don't you just bring it to the hearing? I don't know. I don't see how the Board can just walk away from it. How about Mr. Wallace, the author? I am surprised the day before the hearing the author of the document has not been asked about it.

MS. BERNABEI: Let me just say why we haven't gone to the expense of a third deposition. We have had two depositions on this. Mr. Arnold apparently requested the information in the memorandum. It is absolutely clear; this idea that somehow it is a vague memorandum is incomprehensible. It is very clear; was produced in the course of discovery. He didn't remember anything about it.

Mr. Blake was deposed. Since he is cc. with all attachments as a recipient. He didn't remember anything about it. Or what he did; he claims privilege and couldn't talk about it.

We have no reason to believe Mr. Wallace would know anything more than the other two individuals.

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JUDGE SMITH: He is the author, though. Authors tend to know more about their product than -- why didn't you put Wallace down here, or did you?

MS. BERNABEI: I don't think we have to.

JUDGE SMITH: I beg your pardon?

MS. BERNABEI: I don't think that -- I think the recipient of a memorandum such as this can sponsor the document.

JUDGE SMITH: Except this one can't, apparently.

MS. BERNABEI: I think he can. I think it is a business record.

JUDGE SMITH: Well, you want to have Mr. Wallace come in and testify about it?

MS. BERNABEI: So he can say he doesn't remember anything more than Mr. Arnold? I think we have adequate information for Mr. Arnold to sponsor the document.

JUDGE SMITH: You offer the document in the course of the hearing. You have already said Arnold testified, you told us what he testified. I don't think they are disputing if it comes down to this. You will agree to what Mr. Arnold said about the document?

MR. BLAKE: Yes, sir.

JUDGE SMITH: This is very hard for the Board to make these rulings; without seeing the document, understanding how it fits into your case, without understanding why you haven't even touched upon the author of it except to deter

expense. And in your use of it, your use of the business document rule may gain you, perhaps, another exhibit.

But what you do with that exhibit may not be very much. I don't know. I guess you will just have to bring the document and we will see.

MS. BERNABEI: The other information we would seek from Mr. Arnold which he did have some information on, if my memory is correct is, who the preparers of the untitled piece, that is, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Rappert and Mr. Beryl.

Now if Licensee will stipulate as to who those people were that prepared that piece, I think we will not have any need to call Mr. Arnold.

MR. BLAKE: I think the reference is to one of the enclosures to the Wallace memorandum, which was generated by -- from reviewing the document, three individuals. I would have no problem in indicating on the record what the title was of the three people whose names appear in the document. That doesn't strike me as a need to call Mr. Arnold, either.

MS. BERNABEI: If I could suggest -
JUDGE SMITH: Would you pull the microphone
way across the table and put it right in front of you?

(Pause.)

MS. BERNABEI: If I could suggest, perhaps what we should do is give you an overview of the arguments we intend to make. That is, our theory of the case.

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JUDGE SMITH: All right.

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MS. BERNABEI: I think otherwise, it is not going

JUDGE SMITH: I think that is a good idea, but

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to be clear to the Board. Why don't I give an overview. Then

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maybe we can talk about the particular witnesses.

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내가 있다면서 선생님들은 이 기를 내려 보면 하는데 그래요? 그렇게 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 없다.

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I thought that is what we were doing and I thought we were now at Overview Point No. 1. And that is, did anyone in the

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control room, or did anyone on the day of the pressure spike

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interpret it as core damage.

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MS. BERNABEI: That's correct.

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JUDGE SMITH: That is what you were offering

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three witnesses; had down a fourth. We understood that.

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Now you want to continue to the other elements of

MS. BERNABEI: Well, there are other witnesses

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your case?

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JUDGE SMITH: I will just let you do it any way that you think is best.

MS. BERNABEI: Why don't I just provide you the general outlines? Then we can go back to the first point.

JUDGE SMITH: All right.

that have relevant information on this.

MS. BERNABEI: The second point -- the first point being where the statement was accurate in the Mailgram.

The second point which would be in our direct case, would be that apparently a portion of the five GPU Service Corporation

individuals sent to the site on the first day of the accident analyzed, sent to there to provide technical support to site personnel and to analyze the transient, appear to have determined that there was another explosion in the containment.

The way we have determined this, and the relevant information, comes from our knowledge of the admission of the five GPU Corporation individuals, their erporting to the Mr. Arnold, and it appears from the Keaten notes the fact they reported to Mr. Keaten on March 29 that there had been another explosion in containment.

We believe this, with prior testimony of Mr. Keaten indicates Mr. Dieckamp may have known or been told by Mr. Keaten of these engineers' conclusions which apparently were reached on March 28 or early on March 29.

The sub-part of this argument is that these five engineers who were located largely in the observation center on March 28 were believed by site personnel at temperatures of 2500 degrees Fahrenheit, apparently with the indication that these temperatures were believed and were accurate.

I think this, together with the other information that they had available to them, would support a conclusion that they did in fact conclude that there had been a hydrogen burn or explosion of the containment on March 28.

The third argument has to do with the responses to TMIA's interrogatories. Specifically, 20 individuals who

responded that they had learned or become aware of a hydrogen burn or explosion at TMI-2, on March 28, the first day of the accident. We have proposed that a few of the individuals be called as witnesses and that their questionnaires and any supplemental responses and/or their depositions be introduced for those other individuals who did not personally testify. JUDGE SMITH: These would be representative of that group? MS. BERNABEI: Excuse me? That's right. What

MS. BERNABEI: Excuse me? That's right. What we intended to do is have a couple witnesses who we think would be representative of that group.

JUDGE SMITH: All right.

Would you want all five GPU service people to testify?

MS. BERNABEI: What we proposed is four. Four of the five, since they had different functions and they all appeared to remember schewhat different parts of the story.

JUDGE SMITH: Their depositions will support your theory of the case?

MS. BERNABEI: Yes. Some of the other witnesses we have listed we would propose as rebuttal witnesses.

Specifically Mr. Crimmins, Mr. McConnell and Mr. McKee, and portions of Mr. Abramovici and Mr. Creitz's testimony.

I assume we are not here to discuss that today.

JUDGE SMITH: Well, I don't know if that assumption

is correct. If you know now you have rebuttal witnesses, under our scheme of case presentation, you are supposed to have anticipatory rebuttal along with direct. It is only when the need for rebuttal arises in the course of the testimony to be rebutted that you plan for it.

If you know now, today, that you have rebuttal evidence, now is the time to explain it.

MS. BERNABEI: Okay. We did list witnesses in our letter. I can state and outline their proposed testimony.

First of all, Mr. Crimmins and Mr. Abramovici at least in part would testify or appear to have relevant evidence about a meeting on the afternoon of March 29, the second day of the accident, at which the pressure spike was discussed.

Mr. Abramovici -- testified that there was discussion about production of hydrogen above the 4 percent containment design. I think that rebuts Mr. Lowe and Mr. Dieckamp's, or Mr. Lowe's, primarily, testimony that the first time anyone interpreted the pressure spike to indicate core damage or to indicate hydrogen production was 11 o'clock on March 29.

JUDGE SMITH: You are stating this just to give us the outline of your case?

MS. BERNABEI: Right.

JUDGE SMITH: When we get to the individual witnesses you will be more precise?

JUDGE SMITH: Now, shall we continue with your 1 witnesses? Point One? 2 MS. BERNABEI: Sure. 3 JUDGE SMITH: Point one. 4 MS. BERNABEI: We propose Mr. Marshall. 5 JUDGE SMITH: Mr. Who? 6 MS. BERNABEI: Marshall. 7 JUDGE SMITH: Marshall? 8 MS. BERNABEI: Walter Marshall. 9 JUDGE SMITH: Okay. 10 MS. BERNABEI: He is --11 JUDGE SMITH: Is there any reason why you are not 12 following your November 5 list? 13 MS. BERNABEI: I am doing it according to the 14 points in our theory of the case. 15 JUDGE SMITH: All right. 16 MS. BERNABEI: The first point being that there 17 were site personnel who interpreted the pressure spike to 18 indicate core damage on March 28. Mr. Marshall was a control 19 room operator and is familiar with the pressure spike, contain-20 ment sprays. The chronology of events, late night of March 21 28, early morning March 28 from another operator which includes 22 the pressure spike containment spray actuation. 23 He also has testimony about Gary Miller's apparent 24

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JUDGE SMITH: Would you please out the microphone over? And you, Ms. Doroshow, if you see her put it at the other end of the table, you watch that microphone. We really need it. It will save you a lot of strain, I think, if you use it.

JUDGE SMITH: Walter Marshall, again, he is going to tell about the accumulated data which data will reflect the fact that there was a pressure spike and containment spray actuation? He won't?

MS. BERNABEI: Okay, so that is Walter Marshall.

MS. BERNABEI: No. He has to do with people's awareness in the control room including Gary Miller's awareness of the pressure spike.

JUDGE SMITH: Does anybody dispute that?

MS. BERNABEI: Yes, Gary Miller says he did not

know about it.

JUDGE SMITH: About the pressure spike?

MS. BERNABEI: Right. At the time it occurred.

JUDGE SMITH: What do we say about Mr. Marshall, gentlemen? There is another important part of it, though. He doesn't have any information about who interpreted, the interpretation of the pressure spike.

MS. BERNABEI: No one witness in this case has all the information to prove the case. That's correct. He observed the pressure spike in actuation, spray. He also, I can state,

also does have information about interpretation in that he corroborates Mr. Chwastyk's testimony that Chwastyk ordered certain checks as a result of the pressure spike. He said in fact Chwastyk did order him to do certain checks. He corroborates Mr. Chwastyk's testimony to that extent.

JUDGE SMITH: All right.

MS. BERNABEI: He also has testimony about the -MR. BLAKE: Judge Smith, I would like to read out
of Mr. Marshall's deposition, at page 10:

"Did you at or near this time, this is in the time frame of the spike, discuss the pressure spike or the engineering safeguards with Gary Miller?"

Answer: "I remember Gary Miller being on the other side of the console."

Question: "Are you talking about the back side?"

Answer: "The back side of the console."

Question: "This was the lefthand portion of the console?"

Answer: "Yes, ma'am, I don't specifically remember discussing the pressure spike with Gary."

Question: Do you know whether he was aware of the pressure spike?"

Answer: "I don't know if he was or not."

MS. BERNABEI: Let me read some more.

Question: "Do you know whether he was aware

of any noise or sound that accompanied the pressure spike?"

Answer: I remember Gary Miller saying, 'Did you hear that?' to you? Not necessarily to me, but I remember him saying that."

This is hardly new news, and Miller from

Day One has testified that he heard a noise. There was discussion about it.

MR. BLAKE: Ms. Bernabei's representation that

Mr. Marshall will say Gary Miller was aware of the pressure

spike is a far cry from what this gentleman's transcript discloses.

MS. BERNABEI: No, that is not true, and that is not what I said. I said that Mr. Marshall indicates that he thought Mr. Miller probably heard about the containment sprays in the position he was and that there was general awareness --

MR. BLAKE: The transcript speaks for itself.

MS. BERNABEI: Excuse me. There was general awareness in the control room of the pressure spike, he would assume, Mr. Miller being where he was behind the console from him would indicate would have understood about the containment spray, did hear the noise.

JUDGE SMITH: Do you have deposition support for your last statement?

MS. BERNABEI: Yes.

JUDGE SMITH: So what he is saying is he doesn't

know but he would assume that was the case?

he knows he heard the thud. From where he was --

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MS. BERNABEI: He says more than that. He says

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JUDGE SMITH: That is conceded by Mr. Miller.

position, in the core control room, and apparently from his

Mr. Marshall will add to what Mr. Blake read that from his

hearing of the thud, Mr. Marshall would assume that Mr. Miller

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was aware of the pressure spike.

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But that he did not, does not know that to be the

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case. Is that what his testimony --

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MS. BERNABEI: I'm sorry, Judge Smith. I really don't think we should be getting into arguing every particular point. I think essentially what we are doing is arguing the merits of our case.

JUDGE SMITH: What else can we do? We have to either argue it now or up at Harrisburg. But if we argue it up in Harrisburg, what is the difference? You want to bring him in and start asking him questions. Then after you begin to ask the questions, then for the first time we learn what the theory of your presentation is.

This, I concede, is going to drag. But doing it while the live witness sits there on the witness stand is even a greater waste.

MS. BERNABEI: Let me find the part about the containment sprays where he says he would assume -- at page 16. I am asking him about, do you know -- starting at page 15,
line 23. We are talking about the containment sprays.

For instance, do you know if Gary Miller was aware of them,
meaning acuation of the containment sprays? Answer: I don't

remember. I am not sure if Gary Miller was aware of them.

How about Fredric Anfaust? I am asking you today, have you had occasion to discuss this with Gary Miller since that time. Answer: Line 10. "I probably have had occasion to do that."

Question on line 12: Well, from those discussions or anything in regard to after the accident, do you believe Gary Miller knew about the -- acquisition, should be -- acquisition of the containment sprays? Answer: I think he did.

Question: Why do you think that? Answer, Line 22:
Because I believe Gary was in the vicnity of the panel at the
time. The conversation that I remember having would have been
on one side of the panel with Gary on the other side of the
panel. That is my recollection.

Now, Mr. Miller says, and he said this in his deposition, prior testimony, that he did not know about actuation of the sprays.

JUDGE SMITH: Well, given the rest of his deposition, the value of the proposed testimony of Mr. Marshall is that in his view, based upon Gary Miller's position in the

control room, he should have known about the pressure spike. Although his particular testimony on it is that he does not know that that is the case. MS. BERNABEI: We are talking about containment sprays. 5 JUDGE SMITH: All right, containment sprays. Well, you were also talking about thud, too, or noise? 7 MS. BERNABEI: Gary Miller says he heard the thud 8 but nothing else. 9 JUDGE SMITH: All right. Now you would have 10 Marshall testify that in his opinion, based upon the position 11 of the two people in the control room, he believes Miller 12 knew about the containment spray actuation, but that in another 13 part of his deposition, when faced with the direct question, 14 he says he does not know if he knew or not? 15 MS. BERNABEI: No. No. He says he doesn't know 16 about the pressure spike. He does, it would be his opinion 17 that he did know about containment sprays based on his 18 location. 19 I would say Mr. Marshall's testimony, the reason 20 we want Mr. Marshall is because this testimony is not in the 21 record. There are many other people who have given testimony 22 that would indicate Mr. Miller knew about the pressure spike. 23

I could be wrong, but I think it actually comes to the conclusion

that Gary Miller probably did know. So there is corroborative

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evidence.

JUDGE SMITH: Could it not be stipulated that if Mr. Marshall testified he would testify that based upon their relative position in the control room it is his view that Gary Miller would have known about the containment spray actuation?

Now is Gary Miller going to testify? Does anyone object to his testimony?

MR. BLAKE: Judge Smith, I don't know what he is being called to testify about at the moment, and I think I should know particularly in view of his having been questioned about this subject nine prior times. Those interviews of which are in the record.

MS. BERNABEI: If you know, we did propose in large part because of what Mr. Blake is stating, that parts of his deposition in this case be introduced in lieu of his testimony.

JUDGE SMITH: I am sorry?

MS. BERNABEI: Parts of his deposition in this proceeding be introduced in lieu of his testimony, so I think Mr. Blake knows those portsion of the deposition. They largely have to do with in-core temperatures.

JUDGE SMITH: Mr. Miller?

MS. BERNABEI: Mr. Miller, right.

JUDGE SMITH: Mr. Miller is one of the officials at Three Mile Island, who because of his position as station

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manager, that I had identified as being one of the people, regardless of what he has testified before in depositions, should make an eyeball appearance before the Board and say what he knows. He apparently was a conduit of information.

As station manager, he was a logical person to be a conduit of information. He is one of the people that should appear and explain what his perceptions were that day.

Given that, I see no need to bring Marshall in.

It seems to me that the basis for Marshall's conclusion that

Miller knew or didn't know something as compared to Miller's

physical presence in the hearing room is something that certainly

can be stipulated. I just don't beliefve Marshall's inferences

drawn from their relative positions is sufficient for you to

have to call him as a rebuttal witness, or to be a part of your

case in chief.

MS. BERNABEI: I would say there are other portions. I don't have any problem with that. There are other portions of his deposition testimony I think are relevant.

One, that he was ordered by Mr. Chwastyk to do a check after the pressure spike, which corroborates Mr. Chwastyk's testimony that he took significant actions after the pressure spike occurred. And two --

JUDGE SMITH: Well, that seems to me to be cumulative.

MS. BERNABEI: Okay. Well, the Licensee's position

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I assume on this will be, as it has been in the prior investigations, that Mr. Chwastyk did not in fact order checks and that his testimony is that after the pressure spike, he requested and obtained permission from Gary Miller to repressurize; that is, straining the strategy to bring the reactor to stable condition.

He also said that he ordered people as the shift supervisor to do certain checks. Licensee's position, and I think it is in new Reg 7760, as well, is that there is not a record of those checks. I think there is and I think there is testimony to that effect. I think it corroborates Mr. Chwastyk's testimony that he took major actions in response to the pressure spike which in turn corroborates his story that people understood it.

JUDGE SMITH: That his actions are consistent with an understanding that the pressure spike was real?

MS. BERNABEI: That's correct.

JUDGE SMITH: And only that?

MS. BERNABEI: That's correct.

JUDGE SMITH: Not that the pressure spike was indication of hydrogen burn or core damage, just that it was real?

MS. BERNABEI: No, Chwastyk's testimony, which I think comes out most clearly in his deposition, was that he believed the pressure spike indicated the production of

hydrogen and in his mind he understood that that would mean 1 core damage. And that also he convinced Gary Miller to change 2 his strategy to bring the reactor to a stable condition; from 3 a depressurization strategy then being deployed to a repressuri-4 zation.

He also said he ordered certain checks.

JUDGE SMITH: Chwastyk did?

MS. BERNABEI: Yes.

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JUDGE SMITH: He is going to testify?

MS. BERNABEI: Right, but this corroborates his testimony which I believe Licensee will refute. I think we -we don't think Gary Miller is going to be telling -- we think that he will not -- he will be telling a different story. We think we have the right to call witnesses to corroborate our theory of the case.

JUDGE SMITH: Mr. Blake? I guess I am not sure what I am bing asked to react to at this juncture. In reviewind Mr. Marshall's deposition here, again, Mr. Marshall did not testify Mr. Chwastyk directed him to make the checks. And I refer you specifically to pages 7, 8, 9 in that time frame as you thumb through the transcript.

He said that he saw the indication and as a result of it, checked to see whether or not there were other indications that they had had a rupture of some sort, which could have caused the pressure -- checked portions of the panel to see if-+-

he looked at the water level in storage tank. Storage tank
levels to see if there will be a main coolant rupture or steam
rupture. What did he find? He found no other indications.
And came back and said that to Chwastyk.

He was asked again, did Chwastyk direct you to do these checks? He said, I don't remember. I don't know what this is worth or why there is a need for Marshall to come for these purposes.

MS. BERNABEI: On page 8 it continues: Did you report back your findings to anyone. Yes, ma'am, I did. Who was that? Chwastyk.

Who was the shift supervisor at the time?
Yes, ma'am, I believe sc.

He says he doesn't remember if Chwastyk gave him the direction but he reported back to him.

There is, and you know I understand that the

Board has not ye read all the testimony given in the proceeding

at this point. I am talking now about all the interviews

from the investigations. But there is a controversy over

whether Mr. Chwastyk took acdtions as a result of the

pressure spike. And I think --

JUDGE SMITH: Well, but didn't you just before

Mr. Blake started reading . m the transcript, didn't you

represent to the Board that Marshall would testify to something

different? In response to my question, you stated that

! Chwastyk told Marshall to take certain actions which were consistent with the interpretation of a real pressure spike.

and now, I don't know if that representation holds up. Now, you seem to be centering on well, he reported back to Chwastyk.

MS. BERNABEI: I stand corrected. Mr. Chwastyk didn't correct him. He said he couldn't if Chwastyk directed however, he did report his findings to Chwastyk.

JUDGE SMITH: Really, I wish you would be very careful in what you represent to the Board that you wish us to subpoena or call a witness for. This is not discovery. This is the presentation of your case. And you are asking leave of the Board to bring witnesses to the hearing room in support of your case.

Now, it is very important that you be accurate in your representations.

MS. BERNABEI: This is a corroboration of
Chwastyk's story that there were checks, that he ordered checks
and there were checks taken as a result of the pressure spike.
Whether he directed, whether Mr. Marshall remembers whether
he directed, it is a corroboration that checks were made
which corroborates Chwastyk's story.

JUDGE SMITH: Relevance is too remote. We are not going to hear from Mr. Marshall on that basis.

MS. BERNABEI: Would you also want his testimony

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with regard to location of the chart recorders in the control room?

JUDGE SMITH: I don't know. I have no idea.

MR. BLAKE: I can certainly stipulate to the location of the chart records in the control room.

JUDGE SMITH: I think that Judge Linenberger would be interested in that. He has indicated that if the testimony is going to go in that direction, he would like to have a reliable picture of the -- where the recorders are located, and also if we get into it, I don't know the extent we are, but he would like to have a better indication of the thermocouple functions and what they monitor.

I am not sure if he wants the physical locations of the readouts. But I think he would like to have a better indication of their functions.

With that stipulation, I don't see any need for Mr. Marshall's testimony.

MS. BERNABEI: Am I correct, the stipulation is to that portion of the deposition which addresses Gary Miller's awareness of the pressure, of the containment sprays and pressure spike?

JUDGE SMITH: I would see no objection to a stipulation, given Miller's presence and opportunity for cross-examination and Board questions; I would see no objection as far as the Board is concerned by a stipulation that, were

Marshall called as a witness he would testify that, in his view, given their physical locations, he believed Miller knew whatever it is he thinks he knows. Then, of course, if you stipulated that, you certainly would have to stipulate the points you read from his testimony.

Does that make sense? I might say, we don't want to get into the merits of it; but you are not describing red hot testimony on the part of Miller. His inference, based upon where people stand and what they thought is not as strong as you must think it is.

MS. BERNABEI: Oh, there is a lot of testimony in the record to the cumulative effect which I think leads one to conclude Mr. Miller knew.

JUDGE SMITH: All right.

MS. BERNABEI: Again, the Board is not familiar with the numerous interviews. I can be corrected. I think Rogovin does come to the conclusion Miller knew about the pressure spike. It is not based on Miller's admission of that. It is based on other people's saying he must have known by being in the control room.

JUDGE SMITH: Okay.

MS. BERNABEI: Or I told him or I showed him.

It is not based on Mr. Miller's credible --

JUDGE SMITH: Let's get some of this, I showed him told him, from the witnesses.

MS. BERNABEI: Well, we have got some.

JUDGE SMITH: Would that be a satisfactory stipu-

lation, Mr. Blake?

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MR. BLAKE: Yes. I think -- I will have to review

the specific portions of the Marshall deposition in order to

come up with a proposal to Ms. Bernabei on that. I think we

should report back.

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JUDGE SMITH: You are going to stipulate as to the location of the recorder's thermocouple functions; thermocouple functions with respect to inferences of core damage, or thermocouple functions with respect to inferences of core condition.

Ms. Bernabei?

MS. BERNABEI: One additional point on Marshall.

There is a portion of the response to his questionnaire, which I can't recount right now, that was information that I remembered was not included within any of the prior testimony, his prior testimony. It was one answer to his questionnaire. I don't know if we want to address that with regard to Mr. Marshall.

We consider the responses of the individuals to the GPU questionnaire to be GPU's response to interrogatories, and as such, information which if the Board finds relevant should be introduced.

This was specifically in response to a question about awareness of the pressure spike containment sprays, direction not to activate equipment. It was one portion of the answer I remember was not included within his prior testimony and, therefore, is not in the record for the stipulation.

So I would also request that that be included in any stipulation between the parties.

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JUDGE SMITH: But you don't remember what it is?
MS. BERNABEI: We don't have it here.

JUDGE SMITH: Well, of course there is no way for us to rule on that, is there? Is there something I am overlooking?

MS. BERNABEI: Yes. If he is not here as a live witness, the only way we can introduce testimony is through some kind of stipulation or through the interrogatory response.

JUDGE SMITH: Well, the fact is you haven't given us any reason to compel the attendance of Mr. Marshall.

We can certainly not order him to appear based upon your representation that he has information the significance of which you have forgot.

MS. BERNABEI: I didn't say that. I did not come here ready to prove our case, and I am saying this Board does not have the authority to force us to do that at this point.

JUDGE SMITH: I think we have authority, which we are exercising, for you to justify why you want us to order appearances of all these witnesses.

MS. BERNABEI: What you are saying here is that we have to produce today every single piece of documentary --

JUDGE SMITH: I am saying with respect to Walter
Marshall we cannot order his appearance based upon your

representation that he possesses some relevant information which you have forgotten.

MS. BERNABEI: That was not my representation. My representation was there was a relevant piece of information in his questionnaire which we did not forget. We did not bring it today because we did not feel we had the burden to prove our case before two of the three members of the Board at this time prior to the hearing.

JUDGE SMITH: Whatever you are saying to the Board, you have not demonstrated a basis upon which we can order his appearance to the hearing.

MS. BERNABEI: Then I vould reserve the right to bring this point up at another time.

JUDGE SMITH: If you represent that you were caught by surprise, you can't do it, all right, that is fine. You know, if you made a good faith effort to come here and response and forgot something or didn't bring it, yes, certainly. We don't want to foreclose. If you made a mistake, fine. Just bring it up again.

But you certainly haven't told us now any basis to bring it. You have to recognize that, don't you, Ms. Bernabei? Don't you recognize that?

MS. BERNABEI: I'm afraid I don't, Judge Smith.

Our position is we did not come here today prepared, and

we don't think we have the need to come here today to prove

our case. That is, each portion of the deposition for which we want witnesses.

We think a general showing of relevance, probitive

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information is all we need. But the requirement you are posing on us with regard to Mr. Marshall and the other

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witnesses goes beyond what we need to do prior to the

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hearing. I mean it is just basic disagreement.

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not asking this Board that someplace in the hearing, probably 9

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next week, you want a list of some 40 people? You want people,

JUDGE SMITH: Am I misunderstanding, or are you

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some 40 people on a list to begin to appear at our hearing

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and testify? Isn't that why we are here? MS. BERNABEI: Again, the burden that this Board is requiring of TMIA is different than the burden you have a right to impose. That is, that we prove our case through

citation of specific deposition testimony and specific documents.

We are going through every piece of evidence we have in this case. I don't think we are required to do that, for this Board to require attendance of adverse witnesses, and we didn't come prepared to do that.

Obviously we were given less than 24 hours notice that we would have to do this.

JUDGE SMITH: You were naive to believe -- no, you were not naive. You were told at prehearing conference

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over a week ago. Certainly you must understand the Board is not going to listen to 40 or 50 witnesses. You are experienced in these hearings. You know better than that.

You are asking this Board to use its authority to bring these people to a hearing. All we are doing is giving you a very good opportunity to justify that request. And you have not done it with respect to Mr. Marshall.

Now, would you move on to your next one, please?

MS. BEPNABEI: Taken as a group, Kunder, Ross and
Herbein, all three have relative testimony as to how the
repressurization strategy was implemented on the afternoon
of March 28. This corroborates Mr. Chwastyk's testimony
that as a result of the pressure spike he sought and received
permission from Gary Miller to repressurize.

JUDGE SMITH: Kunder was present. He was Superintendent of Technical Support. He would testify as to repressurization strategy.

I don't quite understand the significance of that.

I have heard you refer to it in the discovery. But first,

do you object to the appearance of Mr. Kunder?

MS. BERNABEI: I think it is better if we take the three together, as a whole, since that is the general area of their testimony.

JUDGE SMITH: You may have that facility, but I have to -- I want to know first who they are, and it is

helpful to me.

Do you Object to the appearance of Mr. Kunder?

MR. BLAKE: All I've heard is a reference to

Mr. Kunder's being able to testify about the repressurization

strategy. I don't know that it is not duplicative and

cumulative of what Mr. Kunder previously has testified.

I would like to be pointed to what would require that witness' appearance now in view of the stipulated evidence that we already are willing to put into the hearing.

MS. BERNABEI: He was one of the witnesses whose deposition testimony we requested be stipulated to. We are not prepared to point to precise pages since we have already provided those to Mr. Blake.

If he could refer to his references, there is within that a description of Mr. Kunder's knowledge about repressurization, which we believe 's relevant. The same goes for Mr. Ross and Mr. Herbein.

MR. BLAKE: My question remains the same.

JUDGE SMITH: First, what is the significance of the repressurization strategy?

MS. BERNABEI: Okay. Mr. Chwastyk's testimony, and I'll go over this again and again because we think the facts of the case support it, was that the pressure spike occurred at 1:50 p.m. At that point the plant was in a depressurization mode. Mr. Chwastyk, shift supervisor, as

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well as every one in the control room, a large portion of people in the control room saw the pressure spike, were alarmed by it, did certain checks as a result of it.

Mr. Chwastyk's testimony is that he then, he sent somebody back, first of all, to tell Gary Miller about it. He then, himself, went and found Gary Miller in the shift supervisor's office, brought him out to see the pressure spike, and at that point convinced him to change his strategy to bring the reactor to a stable condition; that is, to repressurization strategy.

He said that because he realized the significance of the pressure spike in terms of the hydrogen burn.

The industry study of the accident done by the National Safety Analysis Center supports Mr. Chwastyk's testimony that repressurization was begun in this period of time. Approximately in the 2:30-3:00 o'clock time frame.

In addition, notes taken, which have been entered into evidence in the stipulation from one of the operators, Mr. McGovern, indicate that, in fact, repressurization was started about 2:30. That is I think corroborative evidence that people understood what the pressure spike meant and they took serious actions regarding the reactor as a result of the pressure spike.

JUDGE SMITH: I don't know what this physical relationship between the repressurization strategy and the

perception of a pressure spike is.

MS. BERNABEI: Mr. Chwastyk will testify that he understood that they were not getting circulation in the core, or his understanding was that they were not getting adequate cooling and therefore that they wanted to repressurize.

The licensee's position has always been that this occurred much later in the afternoon. At various times it's been suggested it occurred at the time Mr. Miller returned to the site from the Lieutenant Governor's office.

If it occurred, as we think the record shows, when Mr. Chwastyk said it occurred, shortly after the pressure spike, and was done as a result of the pressure spike, I think that is probitive of a serious understanding of the significance of the pressure spike at the time it occurred.

JUDGE SMITH: You leap from pressure spike to repressurization strategy with an ease that assumes you know more about it. At least the two members of this Board knows more about it than you do. There are several necessary connecting concepts.

MS. BERNABEI: My understanding -- I can be corrected certainly by those who have better technical expertise than myself. My understanding is that the concern was the core was not being adequately cooled in the method they were then deploying, and that there was not adequate circulation. And that is why they changed -- and that was

concluded in part because of the pressure spike.

Mr. Chwastyk testifies he had some concern before but that demonstrated to him the situation was very serious indeed, and he convinced Bary Miller to change his strategy at that point.

This is the basis, I think, what actually happened at TMI 2supports Chwastyk's testimony that people understood the pressure spike. And it does not support --

JUDGE SMITH: They understood that it was a pressure spike, or that they understood it was a pressure spike and interpreted it as core damage?

MS. BERNABEI: They understood it to indicate the production of hydrogen, which means core damage.

JUDGE SMITH: They understood that?

MS. BERNABEI: That's right.

JUDGE SMITH: Which means, who is saying which --

JUDGE WOLFE: Chwastyk.

JUDGE SMITH: He is saying that. Now, you want to corroborate his testimony by the testimony of Kunder, Herbein and Ross to the effect that repressurization strategy was employed. And I don't understand it. And you say, well, repressurization strategy indicates that they were aware of inadequate core cooling.

MS. BERNABEI: No.

JUDGE SMITH: I thought you said that.

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MS. BERNABEI: What I said is that Chwastyk will testify, as he did in his deposition, "I drug Gary Miller out to the console to see the pressure spike. I used that as a way to allow -- convince him to allow me to repressurize."

Okay. That was in fact done in that time period, the 2:30-3:00 o'clock time frame, repressurization. That is an indication of how Mr. Chwastyk and everybody else at that site, at least Gary Miller, understood the pressure spike. That they understood it to indicate a serious enough situation that the core was not being cooled such that they had to change strategy in order to get the reactor to stay --

JUDGE SMITH: So you're saying they inferred hydrogen as being a product of insufficient core cooling?

MS. BERNABEI: No. As a result of the pressure

spike. Let me just go through it once again.

The pressure spike indicated production of hydrogen, which can only be produced when temperatures reach a point that there was a zirconium steam reaction. The amount of hydrogen to produce a spike in a hydrogen burn or explosition could only be created if there were zirconium steam reaction. Chwastyk understood that.

He says Miller understood it. When he understood that was the case, that there had been a hydrogen burn or explosion, they changed the strategy bringing the reactor under control, because they understood the core was not

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being adequately cooled in the depressurization mode.

JUDGE SMITH: All right. So let me see if I can state it, then. They go for a pressurization strategy because they inferred inadequate core cooling. They inferred inadequate core cooling from a pressure spike. The way to infer inadequate core cooling from a pressure spike is to confer production and combusion of hydrogen. Is that correct?

MS. BERNABEI: That's correct.

JUDGE SMITH: Mr. Blake?

MR. BLAKE: I keep going back to what -- we are talking here about Herbein, Ross and Kunder. It will be absolute news to me, despite the interviews, including depositions of each of those people which Ms. Bernabei has conducted, that they would testify to anything approaching what she has just characterized.

JUDGE SMITH: Is that true?

MS. BERNABEI: What they testified to is that -Herbein, again you have to take it from what is in the record
thus far. It is cumulative -- not cumulative, has to be
added to the licensee's position at this point. I'm talking
about this point in the record.

The licensee's position is that repressurization did not begin until sometime in the late afternoon or early evening with the start-up of a reactor coolant pump. I think they talk about increasing HPI at 5:30 or 6:00, 6:20, and

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restarting the reactor coolant pump at 7:30 in the evening. That is their position.

We say it started when Chwastyk said it started, shortly after the pressure spike.

The testimony of all these three gentlemen, the reason I'm taking them as a group, is that site personnel may have taken steps to repressurize prior to orders filtering down from Arnold and Herbein to repressurize later in the afternoon.

Arnold and Herbein's story in the record is that they directed or ordered repressurization in the late afternoon. What all these three have testified in their depositions is that it may have been started by site personnel earlier.

In fact, Ross is the clearest on this. He suggestsnot even in response to a direct question -- he suggests site personnel before the orders came down from Parsippany were already repressurizing. That supports Chwastyk's testimony that they were repressurizing as a result of the pressure spike and not as a result of an order from Herbein or Arnold.

JUDGE SMITH: I think their proposed testimony just became one step more removed than I had understood it to be.

MS. BERNABEI: They testified about

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repressurization, and I think their testimony together with what is in the record indicates repressurization began first with the site personnel before the orders in the late afternoon.

JUDGE SMITH: So aren't you saying that Herbein and Ross do not rule out the possibioity that repressurization took place earlier?

MS. BERNABEI: No. Ross is very direct.

JUDGE SMITH: All right.

Is that correct, Mr. Blake?

MR. BLAKE: I'm having a hard time jumping from one to the next. I will have to check Ross. I need to check each of these characterizations of individual's testimony or deposition. But I stand on what I earlier said. That I would be shocked to now have Kunder, Mr. Ross, Mr. Herbein, testify that they embarked on a repressurization strategy in view of the pressure spike or indications of learning from the pressure spike that Mr. Chwastyk imparted to them or that they developed themselves.

It just isn't there despite all of their -
MS. BERNABEI: That is not what I said. I said
that is our case. What Mr. Blake is misrepresenting what I said.

What I said is those three gentlemen's testimony supports the theory that site personnel started

repressurization before the orders came from Arnold and Herbein, which is licensee's position in this case.

I did not say they said we started to pressurize as a result of the pressure spike.

JUDGE SMITH: Didn't you say repressurization could be demonstrated by objective chart strips, or something?

MS. BERNABEI: That's correct.

JUDGE SMITH: Then what do you need Ross for?

MS. BERNABEI: Because Ross counters the company's theory. I believe he was assistant director, director, chief of operations. He counters the licensee's theory that Herbein and Arnold ordered it late in the afternoon.

Ross says, "I think it is possible that the site personnel were in fact repressuring prior to those orders," or taking steps in that direction. There is objective evidence.

JUDGE SMITH: Why is not the objective evidence sufficient?

MS. BERNABEI: Because licensee is going to say the objective evidence doesn't indicate that, I assume.

JUDGE SMITH: All right. Is that correct? Do you have a theory as to when repressurization actually began?

MR. BLAKE: Yes. Late afternoon. I can't give precisely the times, but there is a whale of a lot of objective evidence on this. We have stipulated in NUREG 0760,

the NSAC report.

These are all charts developed not from what people said, but from data. When did the pumps start? When did they put water in? Let me ask Dr.Zebrowski when he appears next week. He is one of the authors of the NSAC report about the repressurization strategy and whether or not the objective evidence indicates that.

JUDGE SMITH: I think, as the evidence unfolds in this case, if you can walk up to the Board and say, all right, look: here is what Mr. Ross said about this, and it is consistent with this testimony, then maybe we will bring Ross in, or whatever it is.

But every time we seem to have a point established it goes sliding off to another point. The most we have right now, as I understand it, Ross would testify that it is possible they could have ordered repressurization earlier.

When they ordered repressurization is ascertainable, definitely ascertainable, is it not?

MS. BERNABEI: No. They claim NSAC doesn't read what it reads. They claim when NSAC, which is the industry study of the accident, says repressurization began at 3:08, the licensee contends that is not true. They are going through some definition of NSAC which makes that not true. We have a right to call witnesses which says it is true.

JUDGE SMITH: I think you are talking now about

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what could very well be a legitimate rebuttal. If it develops as you say, that repressurization permits the inference of -- I forget how that chain goes, but permits the inference of the chain of hydrogen combusion and hydrogen production and core overheating; if, as you say, that comes out to be the case and if, as you say, they fudge the objective evidence and if, as you say, you can demonstrate to the Board that you have deposition or discovery evidence which commands a rebuttal, then I believe you could bring it to the Board's attention. Then if necessary, we will look at it and see what we need. Right now I think we have to predict too much.

MS. BERNABEI: We don't have to predict --

JUDGE SMITH: I'm giving you exactly what you need. You're asking to be relieved of the need here today, this afternoon, to justify the appearance of your witnesses. I am saying we will do what you want. I am saying we will look at your argument at the time.

MS. BERNABEI: This is our direct case. The direct case is that they did order repressurization. Licensee can be expected to argue it didn't occur at this time. I think we have a responsibility and the right to present the best direct case --

JUDGE SMITH: You are presenting --

MS. BERNABEI: That site personnel is agreeing

with us.

JUDGE SMITH: That what?

MS. BERNABEI: That site personnel is agreeing as to the time of repressurization.

JUDGE SMITH: But you're saying we should not judge the softness of Mr. Ross' testimony. Is that what you're saying?

MS. BERNABEI: That's right.

JUDGE SMITH: In view of the objective testimony.

I forget. What does Herbein say about this?

MS. BERNABEI: He now says he doesn't know when repressurization began.

JUDGE SMITH: So what possible value would his testimony have then?

MS. BERNABEI: It conflicts, his statement -- he doesn't have any idea and says he never knew. It seems that contradicts prior testimony he has in the record in this case.

JUDGE SMITH: I see.

A different matter now. You introduce a new note. That makes it very difficult. You were talking about Herbein as coming in as testimony in corroboration or refutation.

You most certainly said that you wanted those three men to be considered as a group.

MS. BERNABEI: That's right.

JUDGE SMITH: And that the relevance of their testimony was to support Chwastyk's view that repressurization was brought about by his recognition of pressure spike and his assistance of that recognition by Gary Miller, and they indeed employ a repressurization strategy, and these three guys knew about it. That is what you're saying.

All right. First you read a very, very soft statement by Ross.

MS. BERNABEI: No, no, no.

JUDGE SMITH: Now, you tell me about Herbein saying to the contrary.

MS. BERNABEI: No. I think you misstated what I said. What I said is that there is testimony in these individual's depositions that indicate the repressurization took place when Chwastyk said it did. Not that it took place as a result of the pressure spike. That repressurization took place in the 2:30 to 3:08 time frame.

There is testimony they gave in their depositions that would indicate that. And that is contrary to licensee's position up to this point.

JUDGE SMITH: And as part of your case-in-chief Herbein will say he doesn't know anything?

MS. BERNABEI: That he didn't in the past know when repressurization started, that's correct.

JUDGE SMITH: I don't see how that helps your case.

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MS. BERNABEI: Because it discredits the licensee's position that Herbein ordered --

JUDGE SMITH: I see. That tends to be rebuttal, doesn't it?

How about Kunder?

MS. BERNABFI: Give me a moment.

(Pause.)

MS. BERNABEI: Mr. Kunder testified that he doesn't know -- on page 6 of his deposition -- he doesn't know who made the decision to repressurize. He can't remember how he learned about it. He was asked about prior testimony, saying Herbein and senior people were involved in a decision to repressurize. That is his prior Senate testimony. He basically says he doesn't really know about that testimony.

He says he has no reason to doubt it, but he doesn't really know about orders to Gary Miller.

JUDGE SMITH: All right. That is not very good for you.

MS. BERNABEI: It substantiates Herbein's testimony that neither one, neither one of the prior testimony of those gentlemen is credible as to the licensee's position that Herbein and Arnold ordered repressurization.

JUDGE SMITH: Do you agree, Mr. Blake?

MR. BLAKE: No, I don't agree at all.

Judge Smith, I propose the following: The Board

should understand that even Mr. Chwastyk, in the course of his deposition, testified to things like he doesn't recall telling Miller whether or not there had been an explosion, or hydrogen explosition, page 28. Page 29, he didn't talk to Miller about core damage.

The whole starting point here is remarkable, and to add to it these other inferences, I just don't know. I make the following proposal.

MS. BERNABEI: This is really not -- let me just counter what Mr. Blake said. What Mr. Chwastyk said is he dragged Gary Miller out to the console to look at the pressure spike. He knew it was a hydrogen explosion and understood.—Gary Miller understood that. Okay.

He gives Mr. Miller the credit of his credentials and his knowledge. And he says that he convinced Gary Miller on the basis of their discussions to change his strategy for the reactor.

For Mr. Blake to say, well, he doesn't remember whether he talked about it explicitly, the whole premise of his testimony is that he understood what the pressure spike meant, Gary Miller understood, and they took serious action on the first day of the accident.

To suggest they didn't discuss it specifically and therefore there is no basis to the testimony, is really beyond argument.

MR. BLAKE: We're going to hear from Mr. Chwastyk.

JODGE SMITH: Yes, and I think we should also hear from Mr. Herbein as a general witness. He will be examined as a general witness. He was, in our view, a main conduit of information; and if information was transmitted, it may have been through him. He will be made available for Board questions, and we will just ask him, generally, was he aware of pressure spike, and we will ask him the basic questions.

This is under the Appeal Board's mandate to us to ask the people who were in a position to know, and I identify him as one of the people who would have been in a position to know.

With respect to Kunder and Ross, you haven't said anything. If later on the case turns out the way you represent it to be, you can ask the Board for leave to call them as rebuttal people.

MS. BERNABEI: So you are refusing to allow us to call Ross as to when repressurization took place; is that correct?

JUDGE SMITH: Based upon your representation, yes.

MS. BERNABEI: Ross corroborates Chwastyk's

testimony, as part of our direct case.

JUDGE SMITH: I am going to tell you that you can renew your motion with respect to Ross as the case unfolds

and we understand it better. Whether it be as an augment to your case in chief or as a rebuttal, we don't close any doors. As we understand the case better, the need for his testimony may become more or less evident. It really is a deferral ruling.

MS. BERNABEI: Fine.

MR. BLAKE: In this regard, Mr. Smith, and since there have been characterizations made by licensee's anticipated fudging with objective evidence, I encourage Ms. Bernabei, and I'm going to argue that she did not take advantage of the opportunity if she does not, to question one of the authors of NSAC and the sequence of events upon which she indicates they would rely about the repressurization business from the objective evidence.

Dr.Zebrowski has indicated to Ms. Bernabei that
NSAC's approach to understanding the Three Mile Island
accident was not, not to interview operators and get involved
in what people knew or now say that they knew or didn't of
what was going on, but rather to go from the objective
evidence.

Dr.Zebrowski will be there this week, and I encourage exploration of this repressurization business from the objective evidence. And if Ms. Bernadei does not question Dr.Zebrowski and later seeks to bring in Mr. Kunder, Mr. Ross or others to talk about it, I'll -- that

will be one of my grounds for my opposing it.

We ought to get the facts out here.

MS. BERNABEI: I don't think we have to present our testimony through the witness' licensee has retained or hired or convinced to testify. We can present it through our witnesses.

What we are proposing is the people who were in the control room and understood what was going on. I don't think we have to present our case through their witnesses.

JUDGE SMITH: That is what you're trying to do.

MS. BERNABEI: Some of the adverse witnesses.

Dr. Zabroski, it is unclear -- well, he wasn't there on

March 28. We know that.

JUDGE SMITH: Well, it is up to you. You follow your own strategy. However, at least with respect to Kunder and Ross, we suggested that one of the bases upon which you might justify calling them would be as rebuttal. Unless you make an effort to establish on cross-examination your argument for rebuttal, it will have less force.

Okay. We will go on to the next one.

Mr. Blake, I think your proposal, you have made your proposal. It is mooted. No. You made your proposal You said I have a proposal. We just don't recall what it was.

MR. BLAKE: That was my proposal. Was we're going to have an expert there on an objective way. Let us

ask him about this and find out where we are going.

MS. BERNABEI: Okay. I would propose Porter's testimony -- Ivan Porter, who is the chief instrument control engineer, for his interpretation of the pressure spike. His testimony is that the first time he saw it he interpreted it to be a real pressure spike. He is an instrument man, and I think as such has expertise, and I think it is relevant testimony.

Mr. Blake, do you agree?

MR. BLAKE: I have got to catch up. You will have to give me a minute. Are you reserring to his testimony in his deposition?

MS. BERNABEI: I believe he repeats in there, yes.

(Pause.)

MR. BLAKE: Judge Smith, Mr. Porter is a more central figure in the core thermocouple area than in the pressure spike area. So I was caught a little off guard.

When I review Mr. Porter's deposition, I note at pages 54 and 55 of that deposition questions by Ms. Bernabei and responses by Mr. Porter to the effect that when he was shown the chart of the pressure spike on March 30, and he looked at it, he believed it was real and not an electrical malfunction.

But his testimony there is "That's the first time
I saw it. And I think everybody believed it then." So I

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don't get out of that very much of interest here in terms of the mailgram or issue on the table.

MS. BERNABEI: Well, he goes further than that.

MR. BLAKE: I'm sorry. Go ahead and refer me, if you would, please.

MS. BERNABEI: I would appreciate it if Mr. Blake wouldn't mischaracterize what was said. What we want his testimony, is that he understood there was a real pressure spike and not electrical malfunction. That he was trained and understood that the first time he saw that, whatever it was.

JUDGE SMITH: What was the significance if he saw it the following day, for example? When did he first see it? MS. BERNABEI: On the 30th. Let me state what he says.

He said when he saw it, first time he saw it, he believed it was a real spike. Then he says, "I also looked at the reactor coolant system, the pressure chart, to see if it indicated a dip since the building pressure is referenced."

Ouestion: "So you're saying, based on your view of the pressure spike as well as the reactor coolant system pressure which had a complementary decrease, you believed the spike was real; is that correct?"

Answer: "Yes."

Okay. His interpretation, the first time he saw the spike was it wasn't a malfunction, it was a real spike. He indicated what he did to verify that.

Seems to me that we have other testimony that other people did that. We have other people, other people believed it was real. It seems to me that is probitive of the fact that the operator's training and, in fact, the actions they would normally take in a situation such as this would lead them to believe it was real and not an electrical malfunction.

JUDGE SMITH: Couldn't this testimony be stipulated?

MS. BERNABEI: That is fine with me on this point.

MR. BLAKE: Well, it's --

JUDGE SMITH: For whatever force of argument that has. We know he was the lead instrument person and that at least his experience was when he saw the -- he compared two complementary readings, one confirming the other, and from that he inferred a pressure spike and not a single anomaly.

Is that -- then --

MS. BERNABEI: As well as, I assume, the shape of the pressure spike itself.

JUDGE SMITH: And shape.

MS. BERNABEI: I mean I assume he is saying from his observance of what it looked like as well as his check

of the complimentary --

JUDGE SMITH: The actual shape of it.

MS. BERNADEI: Well, I mean that is what I would

draw --

JUDGE SMITH: It looked like one.

MS. BERNADEI: Right. He is an instrument man. That is what he is looking at.

JUDGE SMITH: Just like the guy from California.

Then from that we can impute from those who saw it on the 28th that people familiar with those things would have interpreted it as a real pressure spike?

MS. BERNADEI: Right.

JUDGE SMITH: What would be the thing you would ask us to impute and we would balance it against the whole record. Could that not be stipulated?

MR. BLAKE: What I'm struggling over is, I think it was Miller who asked him to review this and determine whether or not it was real on March 30. I am not sure what we would lose in translation by stipulating just the portion that when Porter looked at this on March 30 and compared it with other charts he determined that it was real.

There is other testimony, for example, that he was never asked about his opinion on the 28th. But by stipulating this one segment, Judge Smith, I don't know what I'm doing in terms of the variety of Porter's statements.

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I don't think it is sufficiently tied to the

Dieckamp mailgram about what people understood on March 28th

to --

JUDGE SMITH: See, we still don't have a complete feeling for your case. Is your case --

MR. BLAKE: My case?

JUDGE SMITH: Right. Your case is no one interpreted the pressure spike as real on the 28th?

MR. BLAKE: The pressure spike?

JUDGE SMITH: Yes, as real. It wasn't until the night of the 29th and Porter says it looked like a hydrogen spike to him.

MR. BLAKE: No, no.

JUDGE SMITH: On the 30th.

MR. BLAKE: It is a far cry between saying it was a real pressure spike and saying what Mr. Dieckamp's mailgram states.

JUDGE SMITH: I understand that. We understand there is a long way to go.

MR. BLAKE: I think some people fall off the bandwagon between never even hearing about it on the 28th, and whether or not they interpretated that at the time it occurred in terms of core damage at varying points. I think several people have indicated in testimony that maybe not immediately, but shortly thereafter, they thought it was a

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real pressure spike. They couldn't get around the fact that the coincident logic led to the spike being reflected on more than one chart.

I think Mr. Mehler stands for that proposition, is that correct, Ms. Bernabei? So that some of them thought it was real but still couldn't explain it, much less interpret it in terms of core damage.

JUDGE SMITH: But now she is offering Mr. Porter -MR. BLAKE: We don't have to prove our whole case
through one witness. We are saying the people understood.

At least the first time Porter saw it, and Porter was in
the control room on March 28. The first time he saw it he
said that is a real pressure spike.

MS. BERNABEI: On the 30th. We have lots of testimony from other people that, well, there is some testimony people understood that is due to hydrogen. Okay. You know, and that there is testimony that training indicated that simultaneous actuation of the sprays and the pressure spike would indicate a real increase in pressure.

And I think the training of the operators would not teach them anything else that could create this kind of sudden increase in pressure, or pressure spike. If licensee has it, they can produce it.

JUDGE SMITH: It is my view that Mr. Porter's testimony that the first time he saw the instrument data

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he interpreted it as a genuine spike, and a hydrogen spike at that, is relevant.

It is going to be your job to keep the Board from falling off the wagon, as you say, and leaping from that to the ultimate conclusion that all of this was interpreted on the 28th and all of it was communicated to Dieckamp and that he knew it, and all those things. We realize that.

But I think there is a point that there are two types of cumulative. One, it is cumulative, just repetitious, pointless. The other is it is cumulative where it is added to. And I think they should have a right to argue that aspect of the case and make that aspect of the case. That a competent instrument man looked at the data and at the first instance believed it.

MR. BLAKE: But Judge Smith, you just said when he looked at it he thought that no other way that you could have gotten these other than it was a real spike, and he attributed it to hydrogen. I thought I heard you say.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes, that is what she says.

MR. BLAKE: Well, I don't even see that in his deposition.

MS. BERNABEI: I'm not saying he attributed it to hydrogen.

JUDGE SMITH: Oh, yes, you most certainly did. You said it even looked like a hydrogen spike from the shape of it.

and Mehler.

MS. BERNABEI: If I said that, then I retract -he did not -- he said it looked like a real pressure spike.

JUDGE SMITH: All right. That brings us one step farther away from the basic issue. That is just -- the only value of his testimony, then, is that Porter recognized it not as an instrument anomaly but as a real spike.

But then you went on to say, well, because -
MS. BERNABEI: I said some other people say

that they interpret that to be caused by hydrogen. Chwastyk

JUDGE SMITH: Okay.

MS. BERNABEI: In fact, there is no other explanation for a pressure spike other than hydrogen. If licensee can come up with something, they should do that. There is no other technical explanation of a spike in the containment of this nature --

JUDGE SMITH: We understand all that. It can be argued. I am eager to get this transcript because I just have a very strong memory that in answer to my question you offered Porter not only for the realness of the spike, but for the interpretation of -- I see now that I misunderstood.

MS. BERNABEI: I don't think I said that. If I did that is not what I meant.

JUDGE SMITH: Then it is certainly my view Porter's contribution to the record is greatly diminished, and I just

don't have any feeling for it at all.

MS. BERNABEI: Let me just say what licensee's position is, and unless it has changed from the last go round, that most people interpreted the pressure spike to be due to an electrical malfunction. And they said when they looked at it in the control room that the relevant technical personnel interpreted it to be an electrical malfunction. That is their theory of the case.

We have a right to present a theory of an instrument man that says, no, the first time I looked at it I understood what it was.

JUDGE SMITH: I don't read that. Do I read in your direct testimony that the spike chart and spray actuation was interpreted as instrument anomaly? In your direct testimony? I don't think so.

MR. BLAKE: I would have to review it. I don't recall it being in there now.

JUDGE SMITH: To the extent, let us put it this way. To the extent that the licensee's case is that on March 28 the strip charts demonstrated, and I don't know if pressure spray actuation is on a strip chart or what. To the extent that your case is that that instrument phenomenon was interpreted as an instrumentation anomaly, to that extent, then, to that very same extent they should be allowed to produce testimony or stipulation that Porter

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would not have interpreted it that way.

MS. BERNABEI: Thank you.

MR. BLAKE: I'm reminded by Mr. Trowbridge that at least Mr. Lowe at one point in his prepared testimony refers to the fact that somebody indicated that there was a pressure spike and it was attributed to an electrical malfunction at the time --

JUDGE SMITH: Yes. Well, see, recognize I have only heard from Ms. Bernabei how much force is imputed to you as to interpretation of anomalies. And I haven't heard that myself from you. So I don't know.

But I am just saying to the extent that your explanation of the activities of that day depends upon the people there interpreting it as an instrumentation amomaly, to that very extent you should be allowed to produce Mr. Porter's reaction that that would not have been his.

You know, boy I tell you, this is, just isn't very important. Until we see it all. And I think she should be entitled to build her case. I think it is relevant to that extent.

I think it ought to be stipulated. I don't think this Board's going to go stampeding off in a side area because of Porter's testimony that he would have had faith in his instruments. I just don't think it is that important.

I think she should be allowed to make that part

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of her case. If it turns out that that is an irrelevant part, then we will reconsider. I propose a stipulation on that.

Okay. Who is next?

MS. BERNABEI: There is --

JUDGE SMITH: Mr. Porter, incidentally, was -- he was indeed the lead instrument person on the day of the accident. Was he there?

MR. BLAKE: I believe he was, in fact, the lead instrument person and lead electrical type individual on the plant staff. And I believe he was at TMI at the time. I think I recall, although I am not certain, that he was not in the control room.

JUDGE SMITH: No, he was out trying to get cross cheks on thermocouples out in the plant.

MR. BLAKE: Might well have been that.

JUDGE SMITH: He wasn't at the other end reading strip charts. He was out trying to determine whether thermocouples were giving accurate readings and checking different ones for comparison.

MS. BERNABEI: He was in the control room a portion of March 28 in that he was giving orders to Mr. Miller.

JUDGE SMITH: I'm just asking those questions because we are wondering if he should be one -- my memory

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is that he was out in the plant tapping into various thermocouple leads to see what could be learned.

But for this purpose, his interpretation, that narrow purpose, I propose a stipulation.

Who is next?

MS. BERNABEI: This may be easily handled through stipulation. Item 14 on the first page of the November 5th letter --

MR. BLAKE: Judge? Judge Smith, Mr. Trowbridge has pointed out to me that I don't know -- I want to take the proposed, the words of a stipulation and try them out on Ms. Bernabei to cure the Porter problem. But I don't know that I can read even the deposition which I've referred to here today and upon which Ms. Bernabei relies in part to say that on that day he would have.

JUDGE SMITH: No. As I understand her representing Porter, the only thing he said, the first time he saw the indication of the -- saw the strip chart, he said to him it looked like a real pressure spike, and he looked at other data and they were consistent. That is all.

MS. BERNABEI: That's right.

JUDGE SMITH: He did not say I would have interpreted that on the 28th or anybody else should have.

MS. BERNABEI: Right.

JUDGE SMITH: It is only offered that he at least--

MS. BERNABEI: Did, the first time.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes.

MS. BERNABEI: What I would propose in terms of a stipulation is that we stipulate the deposition. I don't know what Mr. Blake is thinking in wording of a stipulation.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes. To the extent possible that the relevant language from the deposition should be offered.

MR. BLAKE: Okay.

MS. BERNABEI: Item 14 has to do with individuals who conducted an analysis of the electrical malfunctions. To explain, the TMIA propounded two interrogatories which GPU did answer on October 30, 1984.

The interrogatory had to do with what, if any, electrical malfunction would create a pressure spike and simultaneously actuation of the containment sprays.

The licensee by cover letter of October 30 provided an analysis which indicated no electrical malfunction would cause both containment pressure recorders to indicate a pressure spike on both the wide range and narrow range scale, and that there was no electrical or mechanical function which would lead to a simultaneous occurrence of the reporting of a reactor building pressure spike and initiation of containment spray.

We would like to either stipulate in the analysis, or we would like an individual who can explain the analysis.

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We think it is relevant because it indicates that in fact the operators, together with other information, indicates the operators had the training and information available to them to properly interpret the pressure spike which some --

JUDGE SMITH: You just went off on a non sequitur as far as I was converned.

MR. BLAKE: I was doing all r'.ght with regard to the analysis which, in fact, we did, but I can't tolerate the next step.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes, the next step does not follow. It seems to me what is relevant is that there probably was no instrumentation anomaly. I didn't follow you to the next point at all. I don't think that follows.

MS. BERNABEI: Well, let me just say we do intend to ask some witnesses whether they had the training, and their answers during depositions has been yes, they did have the training to instruct them as to the fact that the pressure spike indicated a real increase in pressure.

But in any case, all we are asking in terms of these individuals, analyses, is stipulate to the analyses. That is fine.

JUDGE SMITH: Okay. The inference that you seek may or may not follow.

Is that all right?

MR. BLAKE: Yes. I will get back to Ms. Bernabei.

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I don't have authority today to say that, but I anticipate we will be able to do that. Yes.

JUDGE SMITH: All right.

MS. BERNABEI: This is a formal interrogatory response under cover of the October 30 letter.

JUDGE SMITH: All right.

MS. BERNABEI: So I assume the presumption is that it will be introduced or stipulated to?

JUDGE SMITH: That would be my expectation if it is as you said. But Mr. Blake has to check it out. If for some reason he doesn't follow through on that, you certainly are at liberty to come back to us.

Next one?

MS. BERNABEI: There are a number of documents. Should we go through them one by one?

JUDGE SMITH: How about witnesses?

MS. BERNABEI: Witnesses, okay. Those would be --

JUDGE SMITH: You wanted to finish out your first point. Witnesses and documents.

MS. BERNABEI: Well, may not -- that, I think that is it for witnesses.

Item 12 would be the custodian, author or someone familiar essentially with the radiation and other logs produced from March 28. Again, Chwastyk has testified as a result of the pressure spike he ordered, I think his words

are containment check, apparently to see if the containment had been breached by the explosion.

There is a record of a containment, radiation reading one around the reactor building of the nature, I would say of the nature that Chwastyk described at 2:08 p.m., a short time after the pressure spike, or 2:10 p.m.

We would propose that be introduced into evidence. It is also referred to in a statement by Lee Rogers who was the Babcock and Wilcox's representative on the site on that day. This check. And corroborates Chwastyk's testimony that he took the spike seriously and that he ordered certain checks done as a result of the spike.

That proposition is refuged in 0760, and I believe by licensee.

JUDGE SMITH: Mr. Blake?

MR. BLAKE: I believe Mr. Chwastyk did indeed testify during the course of his deposition that he asked that some checks be conducted. I think he testified that he had no recollection of having asked for or received radiation checks.

There is considerable dispute about the alleged connection between an entry on a radiation log, which includes a whole variety throughout the day of radiation checks that were done all around the plant site, and picking out one shortly after we now know that the spike occurred and

connecting it out.

I think there is a lot of dispute.

MS. BERNABEI: There is a statement of the B&W representative which is stipulated into evidence of Lee Rogers. Lee Rogers makes the link-up. At least that is the way I read his interview. He makes the link-up between checks that were done after the pressure spike and this one at 2:08, or 2:10.

In fact, licensee specifically identifies a check
Mr. Rogers identifies in his interview as this particular
check. My reading of the Roger's testimony, and unfortunately
he is not available in the area any longer, is that he leads
up to the time after the pressure spike and action is taken
in response to the spike. That is at least one reading of
the statement.

MR. BLAKE: I now find at Mr. Chwastyk's deposition, page 23, response to Ms. Bernabei's question. "I think you testified that there were, that you have asked for radiation checks, is that correct?"

Mr. Chwastyk's answer: "I'm not certain of that.

I'm not certain that I asked it or if I made the assumption

that those radiation checks would be done along with the

operators who were checking containment."

MS. BERNABEI: In prior testimony Mr. Chwastyk has said he ordered containment checks. He used those words.

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JUDGE SMITH: Prior interviews, prior depositions.

MS. BERNABEI: Right. In the course of NRC's

investigations. In any case, I think Mr. Rogers, if Mr. 3

Chwastyk hasn't made the case for its relevance. Mr. Rogers, 4

5 in his testimony, does since he links them up in terms of the

6 check having been made.

> JUDGE SMITH: All of this is relevant to the perception of what happened?

MS. BERNABEI: That's correct, interpretation of

10 the spike.

JUDGE SMITH: All right.

MR. BLAKE: I'm not sure exactly what the issue is on the table. Is it whether or not we would call somebody to testify about that entry in the log? Is that what we're focused on here? And the need for such a person?

JUDGE SMITH: It would have to be narrowed from what I have.

MS. BERNABEI: No. What we want is someone that will identify the log and the check that was made.

JUDGE WOLFE: Isn't it possible to identify from contemporaneous log entries, or log entries, whether or not Chwastyk did order radiation checks?

MS. BERNABEI: He tried that. Nobody has been able to do it so far.

JUDGE SMITH: So you want to do it in the hearing

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room, then?

MS. BERNABEI: No. What I am saying, he says he ordered containment checks, which the use of that word would indicate a radiation check of the reactor building. There is a record of such a check.

Mr. Rogers, in a statement he made as a definitive statement on the accident, links up this particular check to the pressure spike. That is my reading of the interview.

It seems to me that is relevant to corroborate

Chwastyk's testimony that he interpreted the pressure check

to be a hydrogen burn or explosion.

JUDGE SMITH: You said you tried to determine whether there is objective evidence of a radiation containment check as a consequence of Chwastyk's appreciation of the spike. And you have failed.

How do you think you are going to succeed this time?

MS. BERNABEI: There is no person that we have available to us that can take the radiation check, actual reading, and say Chwastyk ordered this. I think if you saw the check you would understand there is no, as far as I know, no log of any radiation check being done as a result of a direction from a particular person.

Mr. Mulleavy, who was one of the supervisors in

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check done.

terms of radiation that day, said that he received directions to have checks done and ordered them done, but that none of the logs would indicate who ordered it and who did it.

JUDGE SMITH: Something is missing. What is this custodian/author going to do when he gets here? MS. BERNABEI: Just say this was a radiation

JUDGE SMITH: At a certain time?

MS. BERNABEI: On March 28.

JUDGE SMITH: Cannot that be produced from the log directly?

MS. BERNABEI: I think it is rather illegible. What I can --

JUDGE SMITH: The more you talk the less value there is to the person.

MS. BERNABEI: The licensee, in response to our interrogatory, has identified this check and this log as indicating a radiation check was done at 2:10, on March 28.

They have also said it -- identified it as a check referred to in Lee Roger's statement. Those two statements I think will link it up to the pressure spike. If we can stipulate both the response and a representation of what it reads, I think that that is sufficient.

JUDGE SMITH: Left to your own devices, however, you would have the man bring the log to the hearing, let the

Board look at it and see what we could tell from it?

MS. BERNABEI: I would propose this be stipulated.

JUDGE SMITH: Can we stipulate that?

MS. BERNABEI: Stipulate it into evidence with an explanation.

MR. BLAKE: What is it we are stipulating? The one page out of this log?

JUDGE SMITH: That the log would reflect at 2:10 p.m. on March 28, 1979, was a containment radiation check. It would not reflect who ordered it?

MR. BLAKE: No.

JUDGE SMITH: Can't stipulate to that?

MR. BLAKE: No.

MS. BERNABEI: I would suggest, also, licensee's response that this check is in fact the check that was referred to by Lee Rogers in his statement.

JUDGE SMITH: How about that? Isn't that a form of an admission?

MR. BLAKE: First of all, Lee Rogers is an individual from B&W who was in the control room on the day of the accident. I think the statement Ms. Bernabei's now referring to is a statement by Lee Rogers in June, maybe June 12 or thereabouts, of 1979, where he tried to call what occurred that day.

I am not sure I have in front of me the portion of the Rogers statement which would now cause us to be stipulating about a page out of the log. But all I have in front of me indicates, and I will read it to the Board, an excerpt from his statement.

"Somewhere around 1350 hours a deep thump noise was heard by a majority of the people in the control room area. At first, in response to the question about the noise, it was suspected some ventilation dampers had repositioned which caused the noise. After fully checking the entire plant conditions it was noted both reactor building spray pumps had started, two of the reactor coolant pumps indicated high temperature air cooling systems and source range instrumentation showed a noise spike. The transient conditions were a result of the rapid reaction between hydrogen and oxygen containment and occurred with a continued long period of system venting of the containment.

"Operator shutoff of the building spray pumps after approximately 6 minutes of operation. Monitoring teams reported no new high level activity. Therefore, it was concluded that the containment had not been breached by the pressure transient."

I don't know what -- that is the only thing that I know of. I can't testify -- I can't stipulate as to the meaning of that particular --

JUDGE SMITH: She is alluding to a particular interrogatory response that you made, as I understand it.

MS. BERNABEI: That's correct. It said here -let me read you from the Rogers statement. Let me just
state it is not just some vague statement of Mr. Rogers.

It was, when he calls, this is the June 12, 1979 statement
to his employer, subject: "Statement of 2/28/79 Unit 2

Transient." He describes it as a description of my personal
statement relating to my contribution toward re-establishment
of stable plant conditions. Okay.

He explains how he came to write the statement.

He says, "I consider the times and events to be the most accurate of any other time and event information I may have personally either written or verbally described."

Apparently to Mr. Goers at the time he wrote this this was his definitive statement.

At page 11 -- excuse me -- page 22, he states:

"Somewhere around 1350 hours a deep thump noise was heard
by the majority of people in the control room. At first in
response to questions about the noise it was suspected some
ventilation dampers had been repositioned which caused the
noise. After fully checking the entire plant conditions
it was noted that both reactor building spray pumps had
started, and containment sprays.

"Two of the reactor coolant pumps indicated high

temperature air cooling systems and source range instrumentation showed a noise spike. The transient conditions were a result of a rapid reaction between the $\rm H_2$, hydrogen, and $\rm O_2$, oxygen, in the containment, and occurred coincident with a continued long period of system venting to the containment."

Then it goes on: "Monitoring teams reported no new high level activities. Therefore, it was concluded that the containment had not been breached by the pressure transient."

I believe it is that particular check that is referred to in the log. It indicates that the check was done as a result of the spike, at least in my reading, and that it was concluded as a result of it that it had not been breached by the pressure transient.

JUDGE SMITH: Is it in dispute that the operators made certain plant parameter checks after the thud?

MR. TROWBRIDGE: I don't know if they did or not.

But I'm reading precisely the statement here. "Monitoring
teams reported no new high level activities." To me, that
reads monitoring teams running around outside the
containment to see whether there was --

JUDGE SMITH: That's right. Outside containment.

JUDGE WOLFE: Right. But it is a radiation check
of the containment. That is exactly what you would do.

JUDGE SMITH: The relevance is that the operators

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believed that the thud was of such significance as to require a monitoring check. Results of the monitoring check is not relevant.

MS. BERNABEI: Right.

JUDGE SMITH: The fact of the check and where it happened is relevant to the interpetation that they placed, that they drew, interpretation of the noise.

MS. BERNABEI: And it corroborates Chwastyk's testimony that he ordered checks and that he thought it indicated a hydrogen burn.

JUDGE SMITH: How about that? Is that relevant?

Certainly isn't going to be produced by a custodian of illegible logs. But is it relevant?

MS. BERNABEI: I think licensee's response to the interrogatories together with the representation, words on the log, would be all we would need.

MR. BLAKE: Judge Smith, my recollection is that we know who the author of this log was, and I will find out if that person is available and provide them to say what does this entry mean. That is what we are really talking about.

JUDGE SMITH: Is that how you want to handle it?

MR. BLAKE: Well, the difference here is not
whether or not there is such a log entry. It is whether or
not it was something specifically prompted by an order --

JUDGE SMITH: Right. That is why --

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MR. BLAKE: That is what I can't stipulate to at

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the moment.

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MS. BERNABEI: Let me just say this is the licensee's response. The licensee's response is that the check Mr. Rogers refers to is this particular check.

JUDGE SMITH: Okay.

MS. BERNABEI: Also, this is the first time we, as far as I know, know who the author is, because prior responses have been that they don't know who the author is.

JUDGE SMITH: If indeed Rogers said that --

MR. BLAKE: I thought it was Beverly Good and that you knew that. Am I wrong?

MS. BERNABEI: It was reported to her. She was not the author, as I understood.

MR. BLAKE: All right.

JUDGE SMITH: If Rogers said that there was a radiation check conducted as a consequence of hearing the thurd, and if you said, and in response to discovery, that the radiation check alluded to by Rogers is a radiation check memorialized on the log, should that not be reduced to a stipulation?

JUDGE SMITH: Within the context of this issue,

MR. BLAKE: No.

or is that oversimplification?

that today, right now --

MR. BLAKE: I am not going to have a problem stipulating to some point along this line, but we have now read twice Rogers' statement from his June, several months after the accident, recollection. And I can't even read

JUDGE SMITH: I thought I heard it said we were all standing around the control room, heard a thud, wondered if it was dampers. We had a radiation check outside containment --

MR. BLAKE: That is precisely the difference. No. I cannot read it as the last thing you indicated.

JUDGE SMITH: You have a post hoc ergo. You don't have the two ideas connected?

MR. BLAKE: No, that is absolutely right. There were monitoring teams as Mr. Trowbridge earlier indicated, all over the plant site that day. All this statement says is that subsequent to that thud monitoring teams reported no new high level activities. I don't think that is a check of containment.

MS. BERNABEI: They identified --

JUDGE SMITH: How about your interrogatory response?

MR. BLAKE: I have to identify that?

MS. BERNABEI: They asked what that was, and they identified the check, what Mr. Rogers was referring to.

JUDGE SMITH: I wonder what the log would show,

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whether there were readings made throughout the day or not.

MR. BLAKE: I think it would show that there were, in fact, checks made all around the site and that this one is in the vicinity of the containment or something.

I just don't know without having the language in front of me.

JUDGE SMITH: So the fact of the radiation check standing alone is not very probitive?

MS. BERNABEI: It seems to me that it is a radiation check that was identified as what Rogers referred to in his statement. I think Mr. Blake's reading is totally unacceptable. The only way you can read that is that it was done as a result of the pressure spike. The whole paragraph describes actions taken as a result of the pressure spike.

JUDGE MITH: That is how I read it.

MS. BERNABEI: I would also say there are some notes which parties, well, sort of in a netherworld, but I think there was some sense that if we had gotten them in time we could have included in the stipulation, of an NRC inspector, Mr. Nealey, that note, lone, all alone, standing on their own, this same radiation check on March 28. So it indicates it wasn't just one of a series.

JUDGE SMITH: I might point out while you are quarreling about these things, and I appreciate counsel being careful, but you are still an awful long way from getting

about, and that is that the hydrogen spike was interpreted as such and which, in turn, was interpreted as core damage.

You are still an awfully long way from it and you are quibbling about these very low level perimeter facts. And these seem to be redundant. They seem to be the base of a pyramid which you are building, but you never get to the next tier.

MS. BERNABEI: Judge Smith, there is no other way people can believe this to be due to a hydrogen burn and not understand that meant serious core damage.

JUDGE SMITH: I understand that. You have made that point throughout. We want to hear about that. But we never seem to get there. We seem to talk about the minutiae of the case. I think you made the point. You are making the point that actions were taken when they heard the thud. I don't know. But here we are the night before the hearing, and I haven't seen anything that lays a glove on Dieckamp, that gets to him.

We are still talking about people running around the containment with monitors and we are not gett-ng to Dieckamp.

MS. BERNABEI: Remember, this is the point where the mailgram is accurate.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes, whether the mailgram was

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accurate. Okay.

MS. BERNABEI: We're saying it is not accurate.

JUDGE SMITH: Excuse me. I forgot. We're still on issue number 1.

MR. GOLDBERG: Judge?

JUDGE SMITH: Excuse me. Mr. Goldberg wants to be heard.

MR. GOLDBERG: I am informed that the NRC interview of Mr. Rogers, September 2, 1980, which is stipulated into evidence on the modified stipulation of the parties on mailgram evidence directly addresses this point and the significance of the radiation checks and whether they were done in response to the pressure spike.

The NRC specifically asked Mr. Rogers about these matters and the aprties can read for themselves his answers to these questions in that September 2nd, 1980 interview.

JUDGE SMITH: What did he say?

MR. GOLDBERG: Might not be necessary to speculate about all this.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes.

MS. BERNABEI: We are not speculating. We have his statement in evidence. We think that is better than any interview conducted by the NRC in 1980.

JUDGE SMITH: I don't know about that.

MS. BERNABEI: It seems to me his personal

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JUDGE SMITH: We will hear them both, and we will see.

MS. BERNABEI: Right. But I don't think it is definitive in any case. The order of the Board was that NUREG 0760 could not support a decision on Dieckamp mailgram standing alone. I just think an interview in the course of that investigation doesn't serve the same purpose.

JUDGE SMITH: We will see.

Next point. I know how how to resolve that one.

MR. BLAKE: What I need is the interrogatory response in front of me, and I don't have it. And I think Ms. cernabei does not have it.

MS. BERNABEI: It was the response to the first set.

MR. BLAKE: Yes, I recall it. Yes. I can't do it without that, Judge Smith.

JUDGE SMITH: Okay. Next one. So that is still up in the air. We will have to come back if you are not satisfied.

What is the next one?

MS. BERNABEI: Are you saing we cannot call a witness? I thought your suggestion was we enter into a stipulation.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes. The suggestion was that you

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stands. What is not resolved is whether a stipulation will

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In any event, I see no point in bringing the custodian of the radiation logs. Okay.

enter into a stipulation which stands. The suggestion

Do you want to go on to the next one?

MS. BERNABEI: This again has to do with the point of repressurization. There are training materials on the TMI 2 accident which train the operators currently, as I understand, that repressurization began in this 2:30 to 3:08 time period, shortly after the pressure spike. We propose to introduce those.

I don't have them here with me.

MR. BLAKE: I'm sorry. Are you referring to an individual now?

MS. BERNABEI: Item 18 on the list of exhibits.

MR. BLAKE: How did we get to the list of exhibits?

JUDGE SMITH: She decided she wants to cover everything as to the adequacy of the information.

MS. BERNABEI: Isn't that what we're doing? I'm sorry. I thought that is what we were doing.

JUDGE SMITH: It's up to you. I think that perhaps given the progress we are making and the most important thing is to identify who is going to come as a

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witness or not, I think the better thing would be to go
through the witnesses, then the documents. That is not
quite as urgent because they are not people. So let's come
back to issue number 1.

MS. BERNABEI: Okay. Witnesses.

JUDGE SMITH: If we have time, with respect to documents. Let's continue with witnesses.

MS. BERNABEI: The other witnesses, and I think this can be handled through the questionnaires, that we would propose is that questionnaires of individuals, both licensee and B&W individuals who said they were aware on March 28 either of the pressure spike, actuation of the containment sprays or thud, that those questionnaires, or at least those relevant portions, be introduced into evidencin lieu of their testimony.

We have compiled a list of those individuals in letter form to Mr. Blake.

JUDGE SMITH: What is your view of that, Mr. Blake?

MR. BLAKE: I provided last Friday to --

MS. BERNABEI: This is the list of individuals who answered yes that they were aware --

JUDGE SMITH: Does it include supplements? I understood there were supplements?

MS. BERNABEI: No, this is not point 1. This is

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those individuals who were aware of the pressure spike, containment sprays or thud on March 28.

It seems to me there was widespread knowledge as it seems there was at least three occurrences, that that supports the case people understood the significance of the pressure spike. It certainly goes against licensee's case, which is it didn't know about the pressure spike.

JUDGE SMITH: In the first place, at least I heard you suggest each of these people knew about all of them.

MS. BERNABEI: No, I believe it says either.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes, it does. Right.

MS. BERNABEI: Yes.

MR. BLAKE: Judge Smith, this is the first time I've ever seen this.

JUDGE SMITH: They are your questionnaires.

MR. BLAKE: They may be, but we sent out more than 400 questionnaires. I haven't come to focus on it. I don't know when this list was drawn up.

JUDGE SMITH: Then you are not in a position to respond. You are going to have to confirm the accuracy of it before you take a position. But assuming it is accurate, what is your view?

MR. BLAKE: I don't know, Judge Smith, without looking at these various questionnaires. I tell you, I

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guess now is as good a time as any other, and I am sure we're going to get to the questionnaire people one way or the other, to discuss the questionnaire people.

Based, and on her list of witnesses she's divided questionnaire people -- Ms. Bernabei, I mean, has divided questionnaire people into three basic groups. Four individuals she wants to call as witnesses. Four she would want to put in their depositions. Another 10 she wanted to put in their questionnaires.

I don't know how many people of this list I have just gotten of 15 or 20 names are reflected in the other groups or whether this is all brand-new or in addition.

But one way or the other I think we are going to get to how many of these questionnaire people ought to have to play a role in the hearing or what in fact we do about the questionnaires.

Faced as we were with a broad set of questions from TMIA early in the discovery phase, we generated a questionnaire, sent it out to over 400 people to try to get their knowledge or appreciation, awareness of the various factors. We got the answers back from not all, I think a very high, if not all of the current employees.

We didn't do as well as you might expect with ex-employees in terms of getting them back, but we still got a large number of them back, even from ex-employees. We

were surprised by some of the answers. Those are the answers which received even press attention as answering, on March 28, I think the question number was 3(a): I was aware that there was a hydrogen explosion. That was the essence of the question. I have the specific question here.

And we went and checked with those people, and said, you were aware that there was a hydrogen explosion on March 28? The answer that we got from these people varied with the individual, but I think was consistent in one respect. They had misread the question. They simply read it to say were you aware that there was a hydrogen explosion on arch 28, not on March 28 were you aware of or knowledgeable of.

We then got some supplemental answers from them, asked them to sign them, and we have those I believe for most of the people who answered yes to question 3(a). But we didn't go and requestion or search into the reasons for people's answers to all of the various questions.

What it comes down to is this. With the exception of those people who answeres yes, who we then went back and checked with, I do not know the reliability of people's information in response to those questionnaires, and I cannot stipulate to the reliability or represent to you that we are getting real probitive information by putting those into evidence. I can certainly stipulate that we sent out the

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JUDGE SMITH: Okay.

MR. BLAKE: And that those were the answers we got. Beyond that I just can't do it in view of what I know now without having checked with some people.

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MS. BERNABEI: May I address his point?

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JUDGE SMITH: Just a moment.

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Mr. Blake, just what is the licensee's position

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as to whether on March 28, at 1:50 p.m., that there were

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people there, or any place, who knew that there was a pressure

MR. BLAKE: Yes.

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JUDGE SMITH: And that containment sprays were

acutated? 14

spike --

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MR. BLAKE: Yes.

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JUDGE SMITH: And that there was a thud?

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MR. BLAKE: Yes. Yes to all of them.

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JUDGE SMITH: There were people there?

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MR. BLAKE: Yes, sir, who were aware in a variety

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of ways of one or several. So this is not really in dispute.

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(Recess.)

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JUDGE SMITH: We had just arrived at the point

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where we had identified that it is not in dispute in this

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proceeding that persons in the control room, unspecified

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but apparently significant numbers, were aware of a pressure

spike, actuation of containment sprays, or the thud.

I would imagine some persons were aware of all three of them and some were aware of one or two of them.

Different combinations.

But none of this is really in dispute. That being the case, isn't this a fertile area for stipulation?

MS. BERNABEI: We have no problem. In fact, that is what we would suggest.

JUDGE SMITH: Is this the first you have known that this is not in dispute?

MS. BERNABEI: Well --

JUDGE SMITH: I mean is this how the parties have been, this far apart?

MS. BERNABEI: No, it's not quite that it is not in dispute. The fact that there was widespread knowledge on the site, and I would assume some of these individuals were not in the control room, perhaps a large number weren't.

JUDGE SMITH: Right. I said control room. I don't really believe the location is controlling.

MS. BERNABEI: Right. I think it has been contrary to licensee's previous position that information about the pressure spike and containment sprays and thud was widespread. In fact, Gary Miller's position today is as it was five and a half years ago, that he did not know of the

pressure spike.

JUDGE SMITH: He is going to appear?

MS. BERNABEI: Right. I understand that. But I think, you know, stipulation is fine.

JUDGE SMITH: We seem to be going away, in any event, from a theory imputed by you to the licensee, that they are going to say that everybody in that control room thought they had instrument anomalies, until an undisputed situation where it was recognized that people in the control room recognized a real spike, talking about a real spike, on the day, on the 28th.

Mr. Blake? Yes?

MR. BLAKE: Yes, I believe we will have testimony out of at least two individuals who we have already agreed will appear to that effect.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes. That is why I keep coming back to this, that I have never seen surface the case that you have postulated. That is, the anomalous instrument case.

MR. BLAKE: It certainly is the case, and a large number of people --

JUDGE SMITH: Right.

MR. BLAKE: -- have indicated they attributed it to electrical anomaly.

JUDGE SMITH: Right.

MR. BLAKE: People in the control room and outside

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have heard that as well. So that is there. Is it another reading.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes, I understand. The point I was making is that it is not your litigant position that on the day, March 28, 1979, that people in control did not recognize a pressure spike. Some may have interpreted it as an instrumentation anomaly but others did, in fact, recognize it as a pressure spike.

MR. BLAKE: I believe that will be where we will come out. Some of these people, we will have to await some of these people's testimony. I think you are right, yes.

JUDGE SMITH: Have to wait. I thought maybe -waiting. I am not aware we are going to have any testimony
on this, are we?

MR. BLAKE: I am sure --

JUDGE SMITH: You had your written testimony.

MR. BLAKE: I don't have any testimony beyond what I have indicated. But when you say our litigative position, in my findings I will reflect what the evidence reflects.

MS. BERNABEI: Mr. Dieckamp's position in his testimony is that it was my conclusion that the pressure spike and its meaning was not understood on the day of the accident, at least a part of the understanding of the pressure spike was that, first of all, it indicated a real

increase in pressure.

JUDGE SMITH: Oh, I read, when I read his testimony I did not read him to be saying that his view was that it was not recognized as a pressure spike. I read him as saying that the meaning of the pressure spike was not realized.

MS. BERNABEI: We will certainly agree to a stipulation that there was a general understanding among site personnel that the pressure spike indicated a real increase in pressure.

MR. BLAKE: Oh, I'm not going to agree to that. For goodness sake, I can't do that.

JUDGE SMITH: That is what I thought we were talking about.

MR. BLAKE: Pardon?

JUDGE SMITH: I guess there had been -- I thought we were talking about exactly what she proposed.

MR. BLAKE: That there was a general understanding throughout the site that the pressure spike was real?

JUDGE SMITH: Yes.

MR. BLAKE: No, I cannot stipulate to that.

JUDGE SMITH: Okay.

MS. BERNABEI: Then I --

MR. BLAKE: I will undertake on this proposal which I have just received from Ms. Bernabei that, on the

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November 13 letter, to propose a stipulation to her which addresses this. It is my intention to break this down into the questionnaire questions which were asked of these people, and their answers.

I need to just check it. When I do it, I will propose a stipulation.

JUDGE SMITH: For the Board's guidance, where did we go astray? I thought we were having a meeting of the minds and suddenly I see I surprised you by saying I thought we had arrived at the understanding that there was general understanding that there was a real pressure spike.

Not an exclusive understanding, I understand your point, but at least a general understanding.

MR. BLAKE: No. In fact, I don't believe it was so general. I think there were some people --

JUDGE SMITH: Some people, okay.

JUDGE WOLFE: -- who will say they believed it was real because of this coincidence logic, but I don't believe it was general at all.

MS. BERNABEI: On the questionnaires, and this is a point Mr. Blake addressed at some length, our position is that the licensee sent out a questionnaire in order to respond to discovery. We received no other response on the central questions that we asked them other than the questionnaires.

In other words, we were referred to the questionnaires for the response. We consider that is the official response of the company to which they are bound.

It seems to me that as such either the witnesses should be able to be called or their responses entered into the record as reliable responses. If the company has reason to believe they are unreliable or incorrect, I think they have responsibility, since I think it binds the corporation, to correct that response.

But the way I interpret the questionnaires, is it has been represented to be the official response to TMI's discovery certified to be correct and accurate by the company. That is why the question about whether these are reliable or not, I think at least they represent the position of the company as it has been represented in discovery, and I will address the 3(a) question later.

I think we have a right to expect it is true and accurate to the best of the corporation's knowledge at this time.

JUDGE SMITH: You are proposing we require the attendance of Mulleavy, Rochino, DeMan, and Conrad, because these people knew of a hydrogen explosion or combustion according to their so-called 3(a) responses? Is that what you're proposing?

MS. BERNABEI: Right. The 3(a) asked for the

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individuals, I think it was if they knew or were aware of a hydrogen explosion or burn on March 28. It is did they learn about it on that date.

The company has represented this is their response, certified by the company to be true and accurate, to our interrogatory about knowledge and awareness on that date of a hydrogen burn.

We desposed a number of these individuals after the company evidently, Mr. Lloyd, the company lawyer, talked to the individuals and a number of them retracted their testimony.

We found generally in their depositions that some of them said they misread the question, others had other explanations of why they did not know on March 28 of the hydrogen burn. Generally the testimony was of very poor quality, and I would say incredible. In fact, it was so bad that Mr. Blake remarked to Louise Bradford, the intervenor in this proceeding, that he believed the testimony was not consistent.

We believe that in addition reflects to the credibility of the testimony given at deposition. We think these people knew what they were answering. At least one of the individuals, Mr. Rochino, is corporate. He is in Parsippany. He specifically reviewed the event in question, acuation of the sprays and pressure spike and knew what he

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was answering when he answered yes, I learned of the hydrogen burn.

I think we have a right to introduce the interrogatory responses of the company with regard to these individuals. What we would like to do is call a representative sample; that is, four out of the 20 people who answered yes.

For the Board's information, Mr. Mulleavy has acknowledged, he has sated he was aware of the explosion in the containment but he did not know on that date it was caused by hydrogen. But he does stick with his answer that he knew about the explosion on March 28.

The other individuals say in some respect they misread the question and have varying stories. What is in common is that they all understood they misread the question after talking to the company lawyer.

We think --

MS. BERNABEI: I don't think that alone is incredible. I think when you see their testimony, and I think the Board should have the opportunity to do that, you will think it is incredible testimony.

JUDGE SMITH: You think that is incredible?

JUDGE SMITH: Mr. Blake?

MR. BLAKE: Mr. Smith, let me just take Mr. Rochino, who Ms. Bernabei has referred to. He is indeed an

engineer at GPU's offices in New Jersey. During his deposition and as she has indicated answered yes to question 3(a). And when asked whether or not his deposition would be better evidence than my representation now, but when asked, because he was asked by Ms. Be nabei, about whether he had been contacted and queried on his answer to the question, he said he simply misread it. And that he had been on vacation. He came back. There was a large stack of papers in his "In" box. Among them was this questionnaire. He noted that the due date for responding was overdue. He quickly went through it, gave answers. I don't think there is any doubt that an individual of Mr. Rochino's caliber understands about hydrogen and certainly today understands. He simply misread the question.

And several people simply misread the question.

To attribute something beyond that to the company's having inquired of these people as to whether or not they understood the question, I think is wrong. And my suggestion with respect to these 3(a) people, and I have made this proposal to Ms. Bernabei and it has not been accepted, is that she pick out some number of 3(a) people and have them come and testify.

But before we call all of them or a large number of these individuals to come who misunderstood, goofed, or otherwise had incorrectly answered their questionnaire, I

think the Board should see some of them. My proposal to Ms. Bernabei was that she ask the Board to require two of these people to come, and give testimony. Then we will argue about the need for the remainder to appear.

JUDGE SMITH: She is only suggesting four.

MS. BERNABEI: That is right.

MR. BLAKE: But she said this is a representative sample. I don't want it misunderstood. This is not a representative sample. These are four that she thinks will show the best, or the poorest, in other words. I don't think that is a fair indication of these individuals. But I have said two. If she wants four, so be it. I don't think we should make decisions today about what we do about all the other 3(a) people.

JUDGE SMITH: Well, no, we are not.

MR. BLAKE: Well, I think that is where we are headed. That is the next slate, group or four and remaining group of 10 questionnaires.

MS. BERNABEI: Let me represent what our position is becquse it is as you suggested, Judge Smith. We only propose four as witnesses. What we wish to do is stipulate the deposition testimony of four -- four others we deposed on the subject, together with their questionnaires and any supplemental responses the company wishes to offer as well as the questionnaires of other 3(a) individuals. I think

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those are -- stand as interrogatory responses. The company is bound by them.

I have also said if they want to introduce the retractions of these individuals, we have no problem with that, or what they call supplemental responses. What we are suggesting is four people. It is our argument those are representative, one of whom sticks by his story he heard about the explosion on March 28.

JUDGE SMITH: After careful questioning he sticks by that he heard an explosion?

MS. BERNABEI: Right. Right.

JUDGE SMITH: And he regarded it as an explosion on March 28.

MS. BERNABEI: As an explosion. He said he could not connect it to hydrogen on that day. He did hear an explosition. I believe he even said he told Beverly Good, another individual, outside Unit 2. Our position is that these individuals gave central evidence through their questionnaires . They were giving it to their employer, while Mr. Rochino and other individuals have said they understood that the -- what they were suppose to do was important to the company.

It came with a cover letter informing them it was to be used in these proceedings. I think the questions are quite clear and I think the individuals initially

answered them truthfully.

Let me give you an example of Mr. Rochino, why we picked him out. Mr. Rochino is in corporate headquarters at Parsippany. After the accident he did a study on the actuation of the containment sprays so he is familiar with this general event.

He answered in his question, not with regard to one question, but if I am correct, three questions, he learned about the pressure spike and the hydrogen burn in an 8:00 p.m. call between the Unit 1, TMI Unit 1 and Mountain Lakes; that is the Parsippany office.

He gave a very specific answer to the question.

He said he learned about other information on March 28th

in that same manner. The pressure spike, and I believe it

was also the containment sprays, or some other event

connected with that. It was a very specific answer and I

think was very credible in the manner it is given.

In his deposition he only retracted the 3(a) answer and said he misread it. He gave no credible explanation of how he could have misread it. I think the better explanation is that he understood it correctly and answered it correctly.

JUDGE SMITH: So you want us to decide.

MS. BERNABEI: That's right.

JUDGE SMITH: I believe she is entitled to make

her point. I don't know if, precisely how. But she is entitled to make her point.

MR. BLAKE: I agree.

JUDGE SMITH: Go on. Doesn't seem to me to be a big dispute here. Seems to me it should be rather short testimony, too. I can't imagine it being extensive testimony.

MS. BERNABEI: It is not.

JUDGE SMITH: Would you object to the four she has named here, to have them come?

MR. BLAKE: No.

JUDGE SMITH: Okay.

MR. BLAKE: As I say, my initial proposal was that we take two of the three people, and she take her best shot. But taking her best shot with four, that is fine.

MS. BERNABEI: Can we address the other -- what have come to be known as the 3(a) individuals?

What we propose for them is the introduction into evidence of the depositions of four others. Again, they are short depositions, and focus entirely on their knowledge of hydrogen burn, pressure spike or containment sprays on March 28. And the questionnaires and any supplemental responses of the other 10 individuals.

JUDGE SMITH: Mr. Blake, I think the proposal is

reasonable. I think it should be in an organized package, though. That these are the questionnaires. If you want to have, package them in perspective, and that is how many questionnaires there were altogether, and supplements, it all should be in.

I believe she is entitled to make the point.

Sa-ing that, I don't accept the representation, we will have to wait until we see what the witnesses say and look at these. I don't accept -- we are not doing this by being persuaded that it is incredible that people make mistakes on questionnaires. By no means. The mistakes are common.

In fact, it seems former Commissioner Bradford had difficulty sorting out events in his deposition, that sometimes people will speak rather vaguely, attaching dates to time. I'm not rersuaded one way or another. Simply that it is a point that you are entitled to make, and I think they should be placed before us in perspective.

MR. BLAKE: Judge Smith, as I understand it, it is that the four people, four individuals will be called.

JUDGE SMITH: Called.

MR. BLAKE: To testify on this business.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes.

MR. BLAKE: And that in addition to that --

JUDGE SMITH: The relevant parts --

JUDGE WOLFE: You are at least encouraging the

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parties, if not directing the parties, to arrive at a stipulation with regard to the questionnaires which would be a whole package on the questionnaires.

JUDGE SMITH: Right.

MR. BLAKE: What was sent out, what the reactions were, etc.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes, that is our recommendation.

MR. BLAKE: I will undertake --

JUDGE SMITH: I beg your pardon?

MR. BLAKE: I say, I will undertake to draft such a stipulation.

MS. BERNABEI: I assume that would include the proposal to introduce the four depositions as well?

JUDGE SMITH: That was our idea.

MR. BLAKE: That was not mine.

entitled to make the point as presented here. That Benner, Boyer, Gingrich and Reich depositions, or relevant portions of them, be offered; and the questionnaire, and it will be a part of a package which demonstrates the total endeavor. Any supplements you want to put to it, so it accurately reflects what she is trying to demonstrate here; that some people did answer those questions that way.

I don't understand what you heard me say that was different.

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MR. BLAKE: No, I had put it in two baskets with the four individuals coming and then in addition overview of the questionnaires.

JUDGE SMITH: Capturing her points here.

MR. BLAKE: And I had not meant to include we would stipulate to the introduction into evidence of depositions or portions of them.

JUDGE SMITH: I would just as soon see a stipulated -- I don't know what your concern is. I would just as soon see a stipulated presentation that Benner, Boyer, Gingrich and Reich on depositions answered a certain way.

I don't understand the problem. It is a point

I think she is entitled to make. That the people answered

this way. If there is an explanation, you are entitled to

make the point. Then people can argue and go on from them.

It is our responsibility to let the parties make their case. But I might say this whole area of when people knew what when so long after the fact, going on six years now, just leaves me somewhat uneasy about the reliability of all of it.

But she is entitled to make the point. That was the remand, that she is entitled to make it.

I point that out by both aspects of the case.

I am troubled by people coming up with their memories as to what they remember when.

MR. BLAKE: I will undertake to draft something 1 that covers this. My obvious hesitancy about the depositions is that I didn't conduct any discovery or cross-examination of these people in the course of those depositions, or certainly extend it. It may be that this will lead us to

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have --

JUDGE SMITH: If you prefer to have some of those people come as live witnesses instead of deposition --

MR. BLAKE: I was opposing the introduction of the depositions.

JUDGE SMITH: If you feel the deposition did not do the job, then we certainly don't want them as depositions, alone.

MR. BLAKE: And what I thought with these 3(a) people was that the Board should see some number of them. We are now agreed we will receive four. Then we argue about whether or not there is a need to see others.

MS. BERNABEI: It seems to me --

MR. BLAKE: I think the Board needs to see these individuals and just see -- the fact that they goofed on a questionnaire really requires them to come and make appearances as a witness now.

It seems that is really what it boils down to.

MS. BERNABEI: It is not a question of whether they goofed on a questionnaire. It is a question of how

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they answered. There was an opportunity for crossexamination of which Mr. Blake did avail themselves in some instances.

If they didn't avail themselves of that opportunity, that is their problem. But I think they were given an opportunity --

JUDGE SMITH: Keep your microphone over, please.

MS. BERNABEI: In some cases Mr. Blake did cross-examine the individuals to bring out the points he wished to, and it seems they are reliable and probitive.

JUDGE SMITH: They may be but the Board still has difficulty no matter what form you present us this testimony. The Board would still have a great deal of difficulty of finding as a matter of fact in this case that Mr. Benner, Mr. Boyer, Mr. Gingrich and Mr. Reich indeed, in fact, knew that there was a hydrogen explosion on that day.

I would have difficulty accepting that as being a proven fact in this case. I could accept they believed that might be the case in their depositions. But knowing what I know about this case and all the confusion and all the investigations, I would have difficulty predicating an initial decision upon an avowed certainty that they knew that happened on that day. That is my point about these things over time.

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The thing that I would like to see would be, actually, maybe instead of the papers, have maybe some more of them come, if that is your pleasure.

MR. GOLDBERG: Judge Smith?

JUDGE SMITH: I was thinking of efficiency.

MR. GOLDBERG: May I make a proposal to try to maybe resolve this issue?

Ms. Bernabei says that these four are representative of the answers. Mr. Blake had a proposal that two individuals testify as representative.

Why don't we allow Ms. Bernabei to choose any two of these four she wishes and have licensee add two that they wish to have come testify, so that each of the parties has two individuals who they believe are representative. After they testify, the Board can make a judgment as to wtether we need to hear additional testimony on this matter.

MS. BERNABEI: This is our case. If they want to present their people to talk about it, fine. This is our case, and we have a right to present the witnesses we think will help our case.

What I propose is to take up the least amount of this Board's hearing time, but to get across the point we wanted to get across. That is why we took depositions of these people, to see if it was credible that they made mistakes and retracted their answers.

I think the depositions are a pretty good testing of their credibility. The licensee and NRC staff, who came to all, well, I would say at least four out of the six of these 3(a) depositions, had a chance to question them.

JUDGE SMITH: Over licensee's objection, we would be reluctant to introduce depositions and/or question-naires into evidence. That is why I am pushing the effort to capture, to capture the whole endeavor.

MS. BERNABEI: Which we support. We support that.

JUDGE SMITH: The difficulty with your proposal, Mr. Goldberg, is that two people who did not interpret it as a hydrogen explosion on the day doesn't do much.

MR. GOLDBERG: Let each choose three.

JUDGE SMITH: I don't know, I mean you can have 30 of them who didn't interpret it as a hydrogen explosion, and that is a whole --

MR. GOLDBERG: No, of the so-called 3(a) people, the ones TMI believes are most favorable to their position as to whether they indeed misinterpreted the position and licensee proposes three who they believe was representative of whether there was a mis interpretation of the question.

Then the judgment can be made whether it is worth calling additional witnesses, having additional depositions entered into evidence or all the questionnaires need to come in.

JUDGE SMITH: We used that approach in the maintenance aspect of the case early on, and it seemed to work out all right. But what, do you want to approach it that way, Mr. Blake?

I don't know what probitive value there is going to be if you give me three people who did not misinterpret the questionnaire and answered correctly.

MR. BLAKE: No.

MR. GOLDBERG: That is not my suggestion.

JUDGE SMITH: I'm sorry. Try it once more.

MR. BLAKE: They were all, as I understood his proposal, to be drawn from people who said yes, I understood it was a hydrogen explosion on March 28 and later said --

JUDGE SMITH: I see. I missed that. I understand.

MR. GOLDBERG: TMIA chooses three from that list that misinterpreted the question they want the Board to hear, and the licensee chooses their three. That is six of the total 20.

MS. BERNABEI: This is our case. We have a right to call the witnesses we want.

JUDGE SMITH: All right, you call your witnesses and we allowed that. Now, you want paper.

MS. BERNABEI: I understand that. But Mr. Goldberg suggests we let licensing make up part of our case. Obviously that is not fair.

JUDGE SMITH: Unless you arrive at some accommodation which accurately captures the scene, then you have big trouble. You can't do anything. Mr. Goldberg was making a proposal in the spirit of helping you and the Board and licensee. It is much appreciated, because you have trouble with the depositions and questionnaires. You want them in without the people.

MS. BERNABEI: I odn't care. I would take the people instead of the questionnaires and the -- in fact, what that is an attempt to do is to reduce the need to call all of them.

JUDGE SMITH: Okay. Four are agreed upon.

Let's bring -- I'm just going to pick them at random.

Let's bring Boyer and Zeiter, okay, and forget it. I just picked them at random.

MS. BERNABEI: Are we going to get into the questionnaires as well, and whatever supplements?

JUDGE SMITH: We will ask them: Here's your questionnaire, did you believe that there was a hydrogen spike? You can use the questionnaire to briefly cross-examine them, and there you are.

MS. BERNABEI: We didn't depose those two. Zeiter?

JUDGE SMITH: Right. I picked one from the questionnaires and one from the deposed group. You've got six live witnesses on the issue. Is that agreeable to

you, Mr. Blake?

MR. BLAKE: Yes, sir.

MS. BERNABEI: I assume we also are considering continuing to talk about the introduction of all the questionnaires --

JUDGE SMITH: No, we are not. Unless you work it out. That is what I would really prefer, that you work out a package capturing the results of the questionnaire poll. If you can't do that, then that gives you a good shot at it. Six live witnesses that answered it in the direction of the way that you believe the evidence should go, and these are samples selected from your sample.

Are there any objections to that approach, other than your --

MS. BERNABEI: Well, we thought the proposal we presented was reasonable and did capture what you're trying to do; that is, capture the spirit of, that is, the depositions, questionnaires and some live testimony.

JUDGE SMITH: I'm sorry, did you say it does capture the spirit of what you're trying to do?

MS. BERNABEI: Well, it doesn't go as far as we like, but we would --

JUDGE SMITH: Is that satisfactory, Mr. Blake?
MR. BLAKE: Yes, sir.

JUDGE SMITH: So Mr. Boyer and Mr. Zeiter, David E.

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Zeiter, Mr. Boyer will be added -- and I would expect these to be on and off appearances.

MS. BERNABEI: The only exception might be the one that we haven't deposed, because we really haven't talked to him. The ones we have deposed I think will be very guick.

JUDGE SMITH: If you had some place somebody who had demonstrated a biding certainty that would be one thing. That is not what we are dealing with. The four that you have, that you listed, I think I would, that would be the one that you thought would make the best shot at your case.

We will hear from them. So I think you have made out pretty well on this one.

MS. BERNABEI: Skipping back for the moment, the other argument as to the Dieckamp mailgram was that the GPU Service Corporation engineers, five of whom were sent to the site on the first day of the accident, knew about the explosion in the containment and transmitted that information to their superiors in Parsippany.

Let me explain the nexus we intend to use to demonstrate that. There were five GPU Service Corporation engineers sent apparently by Mr. Arnold or Mr. Richard Wilson, who worked directly under Mr. Arnold, to the site, various recollection, from about 10:00 to 11:00 a.m. on March 28. They were sent for the specific task of analyzing the accident

and provide technical support to the site. They arrived at various times between about 2:00 p.m. and apparently 5:30, or 5:20 p.m. on March 28, were stationed for a portion of the time at the observation center.

One of the group, Richard Lentz, was sent by the group or went into the Unit 2 control room for a period the evening of March 28 in order to collect data for the group to analyze.

We believe that group reported back to Mr.

Keaten at some time on March 29 what they had found, and that report included a statement that there had been an explosion in the containment the prior day. And we believe that the information may well have been communicated from Mr. Keaten to Mr. Dieckamp on that day or a short time after he received it.

In addition, we would intend to present testimony that at least two of this group of five engineers had available to them -- well, that they had available to them information about in core thermocouple temperatures in excess of 2500 degrees on that date.

At least one of them believed, based on that information, that there was some core damage, that those temperatures in that range indicated core damage.

In addition, we believe that there is testimony that those, at least some of those readings were obtained

by Mr. Porter, Ivan Porter, again, chief instrumentation and control engineer, and transmitted to Gary Miller, the station manaer.

In addition, we believe that through the stipulation and through an understanding of these individual's role on the site on the first day, it is an indication they had information available to them through the alarm printout for the period of the pressure spike and from the alarm printout it is possible, in fact, it was determined that there was a hydrogen production at that time. Hydrogen burn at that time.

So the witnesses we would propose on this are four of the five GPU engineers who went to the site: Gary Broughton, James Moore, Richard Lentz and Julien Abramovici.

Also, some testimony, we suggested introduction of a portion of the deposition testimony of Mr. Creitz, who was the Met Ed president at that time, located in Reading.

Mr. Creitz, I believe, accurately describes the role of these engineers and the fact that they did not report to him, but he assumed and understood they reported to Mr. Arnold and Mr. Arnold's organization.

We would also request testimony of Mr. Keaten to explain circumstances under which he took his notes.

We would also request the original of his notes be made

available during his testimony because we think the inference is that the notation about the explosion in containment was written March 29 and not March 30, and the original of the notes indicate that.

We would also request testimony of Richard
Bensel, an electrical engineer at the site, apparently the
person who briefed the Service Corporation people about
the 2500 degree temperatures. In his testimony, in his
deposition, he stated from the alarm printout one could
detetermine hydrogen had been produced. We think that that
is relevant testimony as to the fact that not only the
site personnel apparently concluded hydrogen was produced
as a result of the pressure spike, but that individuals in
the observation center concluded that as well, and
apparently at some time on March 29 communicated that
information to Mr. Keaten.

JUDGE SMITH: Okay. Where does this appear on your -- these people? Where are they grouped? They are not grouped according to that?

MS. BERNABEI: No, they are not. The give GPU, or four of the five we would propose to call would be Mr. Broughton, Mr. Moore, Mr. Abramovici.

JUDGE SMITH: Keaten?

MS. BERNABEI: No, Keaten -- and Richard Lentz.

JUDGE SMITH: This is the GPU service group that

went on site?

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MS. BERNABEI: That's correct.

JUDGE SMITH: Where does Lentz appear?

MS. BERNABEI: On page 2. Those individuals we suggested, whose depositions we suggested in lieu of their testimony.

We would propose Mr. Keaten at least insofar as he could explain or sponsor his notes.

JUDGE SMITH: Well, he is also, isn't he, in your view of the case, a direct conduit of information to Mr. Dieckamp?

MS. BERNABEI: That's correct.

JUDGE SMITH: Is it your theory of the case that there are two conduits directly to Dieckamp, Keaten and Arnold; or just one?

MS. BERNABEI: Well, I guess I think if Mr. Keaten and Mr. Arnold together. I mean I think it is one organization.

JUDGE SMITH: Okay.

MS. BERNABEI: I think it is likely Mr. Miller,
Mr. Herbein, Mr. Clinger, may have told them about the
pressure spike and hydrogen burn when they met him -because it is our contention Mr. Miller not only understood
before he left, but he took certain actions to allow
repressurization before he left.

I think it would be logical to assume that he would tell Mr. Dieckamp when he met them when he knew about the status of the reactor. So that is another conduit.

JUDGE SMITH: You are not using your microphone again.

MS. BERNABEI: Sorry. That would be a second conduit, Mr. Miller, Mr. Herbein.

JUDGE SMITH: Miller, Herbein, straight to Dieckamp?

MS. BERNABEI: Yes.

JUDGE SMITH: Okay.

Mr. Blake?

MR. BLAKE: I will touch on a couple of the points.

Judge Smith, the procedure trail of these individuals, and what their testimony stands for, and what they will reveal if they come as witnesses, I think will be remembered by all of us in view of what was indicated they will testify to here today. Let me hit on a couple of the items.

The suggestion that the individual knew or appreciated the hydrogen spike on March 28, which is the Dieckamp mailgram, that these engineers understood, came in contact with enough information, or did, in fact, understand it in terms of core damage, is just not indicated by any of their testimony.

It is true that Mr. Moore's notes of a briefing

late in the afternoon on March 28 had the notation of 2500 degrees. Mr. Moore was asked about that in the course of his deposition, and he really had no information beyond what his notes reflected to his present recollection.

He did indicate, I believe, at the time of his deposition that the figure of 2500 degrees would indicate to him core damage, although I do not recall specifically his language. But he had no recollection, today, of what his thoughts were.

More importantly, he had no recollection of ever having communicated the information back to Parsippany which he had learned apparently from that interview.

Nor am I aware of other engineers who have said that they did, before the apparent conversation between Mr. Broughton and Mr. Keaten have both indicated was on the 30th. This is the red ink/blue ink question of the Keaten notes where we now have an affidavit by Mr. Keaten that those notes were from March 30.

Certainly this information deals with the subject matter, but that these engineers are going to provide probitive evidence of a greater degree of understanding in the course of being now called as a witness and testifying than what they have up to this point is just not credible to me.

That Mr. Creitz would be called for the purpose of explaining these GPU Service Company engineers' roles

in going to the Island is remarkable. Here is Mr. Creitz,

Met Ed present up in Reading. I don't think he even knows

these fellows, let alone what their purpose was in going

there. So in the course of his deposition that he implies,

or states that they were there for one reason is a funny

way to understand why those engineers were at the plant,

or what information they had.

They never communicated with Mr. Creitz, nor is there any testimony to indicate they did. If you want to know what their purpose was, you have got to talk with the engineers, or talk with Mr. Arnold. But to call Mr. Creitz here for the purpose of identifying why these engineers came from Parsippany, doesn't answer to Mr. Creitz, to the plant, is I don't think a sensible reason to ask Mr. Creitz to come to testify.

JUDGE SMITH: I wasn't much impressed by the reason for Mr. Creitz, either. But I do think that as they get to Broughton and Keaten, they are getting close to Mr. Dieckamp.

As I understand it, Mr. Broughton was the spokesman for Moore, Abramovici, Lentz, to Mr. Keaten?

MS. BERNABEI: That is what it appears to be.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes.

MS. BERNABEI: Mr. Moore testified that he reported what he knew to Mr. Broughton, and that Mr. Moore

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said that the 2500 degree temperatures he reported -- he did tell Mr. Broughton about. Mr. Broughton, as it appeared from the Keaten notes, and I think Mr. Keaten has testified in other forums, was information transmitted from Mr. Broughton.

We also have information from recent -- recent testimony from Mr. Lentz that on the evening of March 28 Mr. Broughton went back to the hotel earlier than the other engineers in order specifically to get through to Keaten and Parsippany, although he didn't know whether he got through that night or the following morning, but he did know he went back specifically to talk to Keaten late that night.

MR. BLAKE: Judge Smith, what you're really being asked to do is determine whether or not there is a need to call a rather large number of individuals who may speculate that, maybe Mr. Broughton would, for example, to take the last one, went back to his hotel room. Maybe on this night or another time, and maybe to call Mr. Keaten.

JUDGE SMITH: I am speculating, I am suggesting we should call Broughton and Keaten on this area.

MR. BLAKE: I can understand, if you find something there, then you may have to check, track back. But if you don't find anything there, what difference does it make?

JUDGE SMITH: Well, what we are doing is obeying the Appeal Board.

MR. BLAKE: Yes, I understand.

JUDGE SMITH: And we are giving them a chance -as I see it, now what we have done is that we would be
working from the other end. From Dieckamp and to his two
main informants. That is a good capture point there.

Then we would have pretty well given a good shot at the people on site who may have gathered and passed information on. I think in a relatively efficient presentation we will have covered all the bases, really.

MS. BERNABEI: If I could suggest, I think Mr.

Lentz, he has provided probably the most information, both about the in-core thermocouple data and the alarm printout or information that he collected in the Unit 2 control room and made available to individuals in the observation center.

I would suggest since he is the link of the hard data he be called as well.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes, but are you suggesting Broughton communicated directly with Dieckamp?

MS. BERNABEI: No, he talked to Keaten.

JUDGE SMITH: All right. Keaten is the capture point in discovery, and as a safeguard -- we have given you Dieckamp, number one. He is coming, and you have cross-examined him all over the place as to what he knew and

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learned. Then we have given you one level away from him -Keaten. You say you haven't deposed him. But you have a
good shot at cross-examining him on his notes and crossexamining.

Broughton is a third level away from Dieckamp.

The information didn't pass through, I mean, of course,

documents. The information didn't pass through each of

those check points. But we are giving you a double shot

to the access of Dieckamp. And giving you a broad range of

exit information from the site.

I don't think you need Lentz.

MS. BERNABEI: He is the one that actually collected the data which would lead them to understand that there had been a hydrogen burn. In other words, he collected the alarm printout.

In one of his early interviews --

JUDGE SMITH: He gave it to Broughton?

MS. BERNABEI: Right.

JUDGE SMITH: I think you probably have enough.

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Okay.

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(Pause.)

JUDGE SMITH: We think that that is sufficient, absent some particular showing that you have to have Lentz.

Just not the nature of his role; but some demonstration that we have to roll back and follow a trail back, which is always open, if necessary, we will stop at that point.

MS. BERNABEI: Okay.

What I am assuming is that we will be able to question each of these witnesses on the interviews or other information that has been stipulated into evidence. Inother words, we don't really need Mr. Lentz for what -- well, if we can use those other representations, interviews and statements by Mr. Lentz in questioning Broughton, which I assume we can, we might need him as a live witness.

JUDGE SMITH: It might depend on Mr. Broughton's familiarity with the interviews, refreshing his memory or whatever. But it seems to me that is one of the purposes of stipulating those documents; is so they can be available where relevant and where used appropriately on cross-examination.

Am I wrong about that? Is there a limitation?

Now what?

MS. BERNABEI: Now the other testimony Mr. Lentz had goes to, and I would say this of Mr. Lentz and Mr. Yeager, who was an instrument man who took some of the in-core

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thermocouple temperatures on March 28. Both testimonies go
to the fact there was a second set of in-core thermocouples taken
by Mr. Lentz says, Ivan Porter, and that he things Porter told
him, Lentz, that he told Gary Miller about it.

I think that is, that, together with the Moore notes, indicates site personnel briefed engineers in the operation center about the in-core temperatures, indicates that there was credence given to them by site personnel, and would corroborate another interpretation of the pressure spike in terms of production or hydrogen; since the temperastures in and of themselves indicate production of significant amounts of hydrogen.

JUDGE SMITH: You are going back to Issue No. 1, now.

MS. BERNABEI: Well, the way I see it it is, it corroborates both the point the people interpreted the pressure spike to indicate hydrogen, core damage, site personnel, and corroborates the testimony that the individuals in the observation center, Service Corporation people; did as well.

JUDGE SMITH: It may be that it is just late in the day and fatigue is setting in. But I am of the impression that you have had a pretty good shot now. The Board is at least satisfied with what you are going to establish; vis-a-vis site personnel and what you are going to establish as a -- in a channel of communication.

I would think you would have to defer anything

else from Lentz until we see it in the context of the evidence.

But it just doesn't impress me that you need that. That it is

-- it seems to me it is rather cumulative in both areas.

MS. BERNABEI: I guess I am again anticipating the defense that the Licensse has had throughout these proceedings.

That is that -- I shouldn't say "proceedings," but throughout the investigations, that there was only one set of thermocouple temperatures available to Gary Miller, and that that was not believed by the site personnel at the time of the accident. I assume they are going to contend it as well during these proceedings.

JUDGE SMITH: Then I have to ask you to defer it; keep it in reservation until it comes up in context.

MS. BERNABEI: The only other point I would like to make is Mr. Bensel, and Ms. Doroshow corrected me; who said that Mr. Bensel, reading the alarm printout, saw that it -- indicated a real increase in pressure such that he became alarmed and went to Mr. Lowe. That is sort of the low story of March 29.

In any case, I think Mr. Bensel's interpretation, sort of expert opinion on what one could derive from the alarm printout, as another electrical engineer, is relevant as to what people in the observation center understood from it.

JUDGE SMITH: You want to impute to others the same faculty of interpretation that Mr. Bensel had?

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MS. BERNABEI: In that they were similarly trained engineers. In fact, probably more tained than Mr. Bensel.

JUDGE SMITH: I don't believe that that -- we let you do that with respect to Mr. Porter. And with a great deal of concern on my part as to the reliability of that idea. I think you are stretching it much farther now.

That one engineer would make a sophisticated engineer. Therefore, we impute that capability to another group of engineers? Have I stated it fairly?

MS. BERNABEI: Well, just a little bit. It's not a very sophisticated analysis. Essentially what he does is he looks at the alarm printout and says there is no way these kind of alarms could have actuated at the same time.

JUDGE SMITH: This is on the afternoon of the 29th? MS. BERNABEI: Well, that is when he says he actually looked at it. But his analysis of what you would look at and how you would draw that conclusion, I think, it is not sophisticated at all. But I think it clearly within his expertise for him to do that immediately upon seeing it.

I think similarly, it was within the expertise of the Service Corporation people who were probably the top technical personnel the Service Corporation had at that time.

JUDGE SMITH: It still depends upon imputing that capability to others.

MS. BERNABEI: Well, only insofar as these were

engineers that were even more highly trained than Mr. Bensel.

I mean it does to some extent, but I think it is important to understand what kind of training you would need in order to do this and what kind of analysis you would do.

I think the GPU Corporation people, if anything, were more highly trained than Mr. Bensel.

JUDGE SMITH: I don't know, Ms. Bernabei.

What is your view, Mr. Blake?

I am leary of the theory of imputing skills.

That is a basic weak link in your theory.

Mr. Blake?

MR. BLAKE: No, I would oppose this, Judge Smith.

I think we will hear from Mr. Porter on the subject as the Board has observed. But beyond that, Mr. Bensel's testimony is not that simple. The testimony during his deposition was he looked at the chart. He then went to the alarm printout to confirm whether or not the spike might be indicated as real. To see if pressure switches in the range moved or activated, which was reflected on the alarm printout.

It's not a straight forward, "I looked at the chart.

I thought about coincident logic, and realized that it had to
be real."

I don't even think it is that straight forward.

MS. BERNABEI: Well, I think it is even more straight forward because I was a little surprised by his

testimony; as you go into the deposition, to question him at some length about how one would look at the alarm printout and determine so quickly it was a real increase in pressure and he explains it quite nicely.

In fact, I was sort of surprised at the ease with which he explained how he made that conclusion with the alarm printout and I think he made it pretty clear it was an easy analysis to do. That is all we want. Perhaps it can be stipulated that this is another engineer of Mr. Bensel's capabilities, could make that interpretation from the alarm printout. I would be willing to stipulate to that.

JUDGE SMITH: Is that another area of stipulation?

MR. BLAKE: I will look at that area. I doubt

it. But I will report back to Ms. Bernabei.

JUDGE SMITH: We are satisfied that you have a well-rounded approach to the case right now without it. If you can stipulate it, that would be fine. But I don't think that it would require it. Does that take care of your witnesses, now?

MS. BERNABEI: There were two rebuttal witnesses, or at least two. One was Mr. Abramovici. Again, this is -- he was familiar with the meeting, testified about the meeting on Thursday which I think discounts the Licensee's position that there was not another understanding of production of significant amounts of hydrogen until 11:30 or so.

JUDGE SMITH: Because he was present, you assert,

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1 dh7 in the afternoon meeting --2 MS. BERNABEI: At 3:30. That's correct. 3 JUDGE SMITH: Yes. This is rebuttal. Have you 4 deposed him? 5 MS. BERNABEI: Yes, we have. 6 JUDGE SMITH: His deposition testimony supports 7 that rebuttal? 8 MS. BERNABEI: Yes. 9 JUDGE SMITH: The last time this subject came up 10 it was in the context of we would permit his deposition. Is 11 that--12 MS. BERNABET: I think what we wanted is additional discovery based on his deposition. I don't quite remember the 13 Board's ruling. What did happen is Mr. Crimmins, who was another 14 one of these consultants, perhaps he was with the company, another 15 of the task force members at the meeting; did provide another 16 17 additional interrogatory response about the meeting. We would 18 also propose him insofar as he could introduce the questionnaire; talk about the meeting as a rebuttal witness as well. Again, 19 20 it is limited to the afternoon meeting. JUDGE SMITH: Mr. Blake? 21 22 MR. BLAKE: Could I have a moment, Judge Smith? 23 (Pause.) MR. BLAKE: What I was double checking, Judge 24

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Smith, was what Mr. Abramovici testified to in the course of

his deposition. I recalled and have confirmed by reviewing

his deposition that Mr. Abramovici's recollection is that

hydrogen was discussed at that afternoon meeting. But that he

has no recollection of a discussion of the source of that hydrogen,

or, in fact, that it was due to zirc water or some other source.

So I don't know how meaningful or probative in terms of the Mailgram it is going to be to require Mr. Abramovici to come.

MS. BERNABEI: He said he didn't quite just testify to hydrogen production. He said there was hydrogen production above the four percent containment design limit. We questioned Mr. Lowe as a technical matter whether four percent, whether the total containment volume could be reached in two days other than by zirc water reaction. He said no. Okay.

They also apparently, I am getting this now from Mr. Crimmins' questionnaire and my understanding both from Mr. Lowe and Mr. Abramovici, the boundaries of the meeting, that Mr. Kunder, at-site personnel briefed them on what was going on. It seems we have enough in terms of the percentage of hydrogen discussed, 4 percent; to indicate at least Mr. Lowe at that meeting and probably other people understood the only way it could be produced was with zirc water.

It seems from Crimmins' questionnaire that we have additional evidence that the pressure spike was discussed, although he said it was dismissed as another anomaly; that there

was discussion of the pressure spike and discussion of production of hydrogen. It could only be caused by zirc water reaction.

JUDGE SMITH: Did you depose Mr. Lowe on Mr.

Abramovici, is it Abromobici?

MS. BERNABEI: I think Abramovici.

JUDGE SMITH: Abramovici, did you depose Mr. Lowe with respect to Mr. Abramovici's recollection of that afternoon?

MS. BERNABEI: Yes.

JUDGE SMITH: What did he say?

MS. BERNABEI: If I am correct he said he couldn't remember any discussion of hydrogen. He vaguely remembered pressure spike might have been mentioned but dismissed as an anomaly. That was the first mention we ever had from Mr. Lowe that a pressure spike was mentioned from him prior to 11 p.m., on that date. In any case, I think Mr. Crimmins in response to another interrogatory, response of Licensee, has said that he remembers a discussion of the pressure spike and dismissal of it as an anomaly or malfunction at the afternoon meeting.

That is my understanding of his interrogatory esponse. So what we have essentially is Mr. Abromovici testifying as to production of hydrogen over 4 percent which could be created according to Mr. Lowe's expertise only by zirc water reaction and simultaneous discussion of the pressure spike.

JUDGE SMITH: Let's assume it was to exactly

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to what you say. That he was at that meeting. There was a discussion of hydrogen in exess of 4 percent. Just assume that is the case.

I don't know where it takes you. I mean, does it -- let's assume that that is the case; that that can only be produced by zirc water reaction.

MS. BERNABEI: That meant they knew --

JUDGE SMITH: That meant they knew --

MS. BERNABEI: Does that destroy Mr. Lowe's

testimony?

MS. BERNABEI: I think it does.

JUDGE SMITH: Destroys it.

MS. BERNABEI: I think so, because Mr. Lowe has said "Geo, we didn't think in terms of production of hydrogen until after we looked at the pressure spike and interpret it in that way."

Certainly if there was another understanding of production of hydrogen caused by zirc water reaction on -- generally on the site at that time period, it wouldn't matter if they interpreted the pressure spike anyway.

JUDGE SMITH: Mr. Abramovici is not going to offer testimny that only zirc water reaction can produce hydrogen. All he is going to testify is that at that meeting, hydrogen in excess of 4 percent was discussed?

MS. BERNABEI: Mr. Lowe will testify, yes, that

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the only way hydrogen in that quantity could be produced was through zirc --

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JUDGE SMITH: Right, but Mr. Abromovici himself will only say, hydrogen, 4 percent, at the meeting?

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MS. BERNABEI: He sayd he can't remember if the source was discussed; that is correct.

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JUDGE SMITH: Your what?

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MS. BERNABEI: He said he can't remember, I believe,

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if the source were discussed or not.

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JUDGE SMITH: If the source?

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MS. BERNABEI: That is, the source for the produc-

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tion of hydrogen.

that, or --

should be taken.

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JUDGE SMITH: Yes. Mr. Abramovici would testify

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only that, discussed at the afternoon meeting was the possibility

was in charge of consulting with outside consultants in order to

install a hydrogen recombiner. In other words, it was realized

then that that was a serious condition about which action

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of the existence of hydrogen in excess of 4 percent. That is all.

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MS. BERNABEI: Well --

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JUDGE SMITH: Not the inferences to be drawn from

MS. BERNABEI: No. He will also testify that he

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JUDGE SMITH: Okay.

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MS. BERNABEI: It seems to me that contradicts

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Mr. Lowe's testimony that the first understanding of the presence of significant amounts of hydrogen was through his interpretation of the pressure spike.

JUDGE SMITH: But I am wondering what is in factual dispute and what is in technical dispute.

Mr. Abramovici is not goint to testify that the only source, the only source of hydrogen in excess of 4 percent is fro zirc water reaction.

MS. BERNABEI: We will enter into a stipulation as to that fact.

JUDGE SMITH: Right.

MS. BERNABEI: We have no problem with that. think we can get it from Mr. Lowe since --

JUDGE SMITH: Right. I am just trying to establish the limits of Mr. Abramovici's testimony. It will only that they testified that, about the possibility of hydrogen in excess of 4 percent. He will not testify, what that means, is that correct?

MS. BERNABEI: That's right.

JUDGE SMITH: He will also testify there was discussion of a hydrogen recombiner being put in place.

MS. BERNABEI: That's correct.

JUDGE SMITH: But he will not testify as to the significance of that.

MS. BERNABEI: I'm sorry. Significance?

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fact in itself supports another inference of larger amounts of hydrogen or zirc.

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MS. BERNABEI: You don't need any larger amounts

JUDGE SMITH: I know, but let me separate these

JUDGE SMITH: He will not testify that that

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of hydrogen than 4 percent. That indicates --

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little thoughts. We have already established that he will not

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testify as to the significance of hydrogen in excess of 4

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percent.

steps taken --

MS. BERNABEI: Right.

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JUDGE SMITH: Will he testify as independent

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significance to be derived from use of the hydrogen recombiner?

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MS. BERNABEI: I think the testimony stands, in

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other words, I guess I am having trouble with the question

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because I understand the testimony to indicate there were

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JUDGE SMITH: Right.

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MS. BERNABEI: Licensee's steps taken.

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JUDGE SMITH: Right. One of them was they

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suggested use of hydrogen recombiner.

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MS. BERNABEI: Right.

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JUDGE SMITH: But he is not going to testify

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anything more than that step was taken and, boy, you don't use

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one of those babies until you have really got big hydrogen.

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He's not going to testify that way, is he?

MS. BERNABEI: Oh, yes.

JUDGE SMITH: He is?

MS. BERNABEI: Well, I guess I am sort of losing the context of your question.

JUDGE SMITH: Is he going to offer any expert opinion that the proposed use of a hydrogen recombiner is a demonstration independent of excess of 4 percent, of zirc water reaction?

MS. BERNABEI: Well, to the degree, to the degree that there was a concern about using the hydrogen recombiner, unless it were absolutely needed; because it might lead to the release of radiation or hydrogen --

JUDGE SMITH: This is what he would testify to?

MS. BERNABEI: Yes. That was included in his deposition.

JUDGE SMITH: All right.

Mr. Blake?

MR. BLAKE: Well, I guess there are a couple things.

One, he didn't talk about hydrogen in excess of 4 percent as has been represented.

JUDGE SMITH: The deposition does not support that representation?

MR. BLAKE: What his testimony is, reading from page 43, is to the best of my recollection he indicated they

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took reactor building sample, and he was reading somewhere in the vicinity of 4 percent hydrogen.

Also I would point out that I am unaware of such a reactor building sample having been taken up to this point in time which would support it.

In any event, there is no dougt as to the source of Mr. Abramovici's information about hydrogen. It was clearly, as he indicated, Mr. Kunder. Mr. Kunder, himself, in statements which are not included in the stipulation of the parties, has indicated that he had hydrogen on his mind --

JUDGE SMITH: At the afternoon meeting?

MR. BLAKE: Yes, sir, and they talked about hydrogen. But he just as clearly has said he did not think zirc water, and that wasn't the source. So I think we are chasing not a very fruitful source in terms of the issue at hand here to require Mr. Abramovici to come to testify.

MS. BERNABEI: That is Mr. Kunder's testimony, and it is not credible because he -- well, Mr. Lowe and I think any technical person in this case, they know that kind of hydrogen can't be produced.

JUDGE SMITH: Right, but you are talking another subject now. You just assured the Board, or failed to assure the Board that Abramovici would testify as to zirc water.

MS. BERNABEI: No, no.

JUDGE SMITH: You said all he would have would be

4 percent. And offer no opinion as to what that means.

Now, you --

MS. BERNABEI: No, no.

JUDGE SMITH: We point out Kunder is going to testify apparently somewhere along that line. You are saying Well, everybody knows it takes zirc to produce it.

MS. BERNABEI: All I am saying is that we can get into what people at that meeting knew 4 percent meant. It may not be apparent to this Board, but 4 percent, even in 1979, was considered way over acceptable limits.

JUDGE SMITH: I will accept that statement for the purpose of this discussion.

MS. BERNABEI: Okay.

JUDGE SMITH: But Abramovici does not help you?

MS. BERNABEI: Well, he does to the extent he was in a meeting where this 4 percent limit was discussed.

And linking up a hydrogen recombiner which had certain potential dangers involved. And there were technical people at that meeting who knew the only way to get those limits was through zirc water reaction. I am stating right out; I don't think it is credials; Mr. Kunder's statement, that somehow he --

JUDGE SMITH: Assuming Kunder's statement is totally incredible, how does Abramovici help you?

MS. BERNABEI: That they were discussing production of hydrogen in amounts that could only be produced through zirc

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water reaction. Mr. Lowe is sitting at that meeting and Mr. Lowe knows that. You assume Mr.Lowe, when he was sitting there, had that knowledge he said he had on March 28. You also assume Mr. Crimmins, when he answered his questionnaire, because he is another rebuttal witness; he said that the discussion, the way I understood his questionnaire to read, he understood the discussion about the pressure spike, hydrogen production and actuation of sprays to have begun with the briefing by Kunder in that afternoon meeting, okay?

JUDGE SMITH: What is Kunder's role in this hearing? He hasn't been called as a witness.

His interview is part of the stipulated testimony.

And the stipulated interview is that he did discuss hydrogen,

but not quantatively. Is that --

MR. BLAKE: That's correct. And also that -JUDGE SMITH: Except --

MR. BLAKE: Also that the source, I mean, he wasn't thinking about, aware of, nor did he discuss zirc water reaction.

MS. BERNABEI: The point, the reason no one really, at least we didn't pay any attention to this; was that the 4 percent design limit; at least only became apparent in the deposition of Mr. Abramovici. I did review his earlier interview with the NRC and he did mention production of hydrogen.

However, the 4 percent, quantity being discussed,

didn't become apparent in significance until he testified in his deposition about that amount of hydrogen. Mr. Lowe has testified he knows in two days that is the only way you could get 4 percent.

JUDGE SMITH: Abramovici would differ from Kunter in that he puts a quantity on it; he talks about it; about 4 percent. You are going to elicit from Lowe that, on cross-examination, that, yes; that is big hydrogen.

Okay. Well, I think you should be allowed to have Abramovici for that limited purpose. If it can be stipulated, it would be better. Apparently he testified to that in his deposition and it should be stipulated.

MS. BERNABEI: The other --

JUDGE SMITH: Can you stipulate to that? That

Abramovici would testify that there was a discussion of hydrogen,
as you quoted, at about 4 percent. And let her do with it as
she will with the significance of it.

MR. BLAKE: I will as well look at that and discus it with my client and get back to Ms. Bernabei.

JUDGE SMITH: Is that satisfactory, Ms. Bernabei?

MS. BERNABEI: Yes. We also did propose Mr.

Crimmins, again for the limited purpose of talking about this afternoon meeting.

JUDGE SMITH: You know, I'm sorry. You were talking about Mr. Crimmins and I was thinking something else,

and I missed the whole point about Crimmins.

MS. BERNABEI: Okay. Mr. Crimmins has stated his
memory of that meeting on the pressure spike was discussed
although he remembers it being dismissed as an anomaly or malfunction. He also states in response to a questionnaire he
submitted, again, to our interrogatories, that he remembers
discussions about the pressure spike containment sprays and
hydrogen production or burn to have started at a 3:30 meeting;
the Thursday afternoon meeting, with a briefing by George Kunder.
That is my reading of the questionnaire and I think that testimony
is relevant.

The whole discussion about my understanding of the way the questionnaire was phrased and how he answered was this whole discussion about the pressure spike and hydrogen discussion started at this 3:30 meeting.

JUDGE SMITH: Did you say, did you depose him?

MS. BERNABEI: No, we requested we be able to.

I think we requested at the time, after Abramovici testified,
which was very late in discovery; we requested additional discovery and I think the Board said Licensee had to answer one interrogatory. And I think that is what we got. But we feel -question him about his questionnaire.

JUDGE SMITH: That seems to be a very strong representation Ms. Bernabei has made about Mr. Crimmins.

MR. BLAKE: I do not have Mr. Crimmins'

- questionnaire here. But in my view here previously, Ms.
- 2 Bernabei mischaracterized Mr. Crimmins' questionnaire response.
- 3 I believe she's done so today. I think she flat misreads what
- 4 Mr. Crimmins said in response, in his questionnaire.
- 5 But we also have asked Mr. Crimmins about this
- 6 meeting in particular. And he has provided what we have now
- 7 distributed to Ms. Bernabei, to the Board and to the Staff,
- 8 his response. It is what she --
 - JUDGE SMITH: His questionnaire response?
- MR. BLAKE: No. We earlier had distributed the
- 11 questionnaire response. Maybe I am wrong. Maybe it was just
- 12 3(a) people we distributed.
- JUDGE SMITH: This was at Judge Linenberger's re-
- 14 quest. He wanted the questionnaires of everybody who answered
- 15 yes to that question.

- MR. BLAKE: Okay, that would not have included --
- MS. BERNABEI: I think we included it as another
- 18 exhibit to our motion for discovery.
- MR. BLAKE: That's correct, it did.
- MS. BERNABEI: My reading of the questionnaire,
- 21 and I am sure Licensee has a different reading, and you know
- 22 the question was phrased in the alternative so it is somewhat
- 23 unclear: Do you remember or were you aware of discussions about
- the pressure spike containment sprays or production of hydrogen
- on March 28, through March 30. The way I read his questionnaire

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answer was that he said Yes, I remember these discussions in this period initiated by a briefing by George Kunder on March 29 in another afternoon meeting, which I interpret to be this meeting where everyone acknowledges there was a briefing by George Kunder.

So my reading of the questionnaire was there was discussion of the pressure spray, containment spike. It is in the disjunctive, so it may only be a couple but the way I read the answer, it was general discussion about the subject of the Mailgram starting in that afternoon meeting.

JUDGE SMITH: All right, if her reading is correct is it not true that that is information that she should be allowed to produce, if her reading is correct, at the hearing?

Or it should be somehow put to rest. Perhaps some other way.

You said you provde additional information other than the questionnaire?

MR. BLAKE: Right.

JUDGE SMITH: What wsa your reference there?

MR. BLAKE: It was to the result of the long

prehearing conference we had where ew discussed the fourth set, newly discovered, et cetera.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes.

MR. BLAKE: One of the obligations that we went away from that session with was that Ms. Bernabei would be allowed to pick; wasn't that the one where you picked two people

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to ask about --

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MS. BERNABEI: I think so.

MR. BLAKE: About the afternoon meeting.

JUDGE SMITH: Right.

5 MR. BLAKE: One of whom was Crimmins and the

6 other I believe Richard Wilson.

JUDGE SMITH: Right, yes.

MR. BLAKE: We have provided that information to her. And Crimmins speaks to that afternoon meeting and what

10 was discussed.

JUDGE SMITH: What does he say?

MR. BLAKE: He says hydrogen wasn't discussed; but I recall somebody raising pressure spike, And dismissing it as an electrical anomaly. That is what he says specifically.

JUDGE SMITH: Okay. Well --

MS. BERNABEI: This contradicts Mr. Lowe, I think
we have got two witnesses here. He can't recall any hydrogen
being discussed. Mr. Abramovici remembers it in great detail
being discussed. Mr. Crimmins says, I remember the pressure
spiking discussed and there being an assessment, it was a
spurious instrumentation problem. I think both those individuals'
testimony discounts Lowe's and Licensee's theory that Lowe
looked at the pressure spike chart at 11 p.m. that evening;
six hours, eight hours after this meeting, and figured out that
it indicated hydrogen production.

1 dh23 Lowe's testimony, the way I read it, is that he 2 realized that for the first time, he was the one to discover what 3 the pressure spike meant and that there had been significant amounts of hydrogen. 5 JUDGE SMITH: And you are going to refute that by 6 Crimmins' statement that no hydrogen, but pressure spike came up and was dismissed as a spurious signal? You are going to refute with that? 9 MS. BERNABEI: No, he says as I recall the subject of hydrogen was not discussed. This is Crimmins. 11 JUDGE SMITH: Right. 12 MS. BERNABEI: But I distinctly remember seeing and discussing the containment pressure trace and spike in the trace. So it sounds like he saw the pressure report. 15 JUDGE SMITH: Okay, but --16 MS. BERNABEI: Then we have Abramovici --17 JUDGE SMITH: Wait a minute. Let's finish Crimmins. But? 18 19 MS. BERNABEI: That is it. 20 JUDGE SMITH: No, it is not the end of it. Mr. Blake or somebody said it was discussed as a spurious signal. 21 MS. BERNABEI: That's right. 22 JUDGE SMITH: All right, but you just left that 23 out of your representation. 24

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MS. BERNABEI: No, I had read that before.

JUDGE SMITH: Right.

MS. BERNABEI: The assessment at that time was it must have been spurious instrumentation problem. That indicates to me they saw the recorder, looked at it, and made an assessment of it.

Abramovici they discussed hydrogen production in significant quantity, it could only be produced by zirc water reaction.

Lowe says I looked at, and does it in very vivid terms; I looked at the pressure spike. The suggestion was that he looked at it for the first time. I was the first one, the implication as I read his testimony, I was the one who discovered it.

Here we have two individuals, one who said we looked --

JUDGE SMITH: That may add up to you. It doesn't add up to me to be a refutation of it. Particularly whether it dismisses it as being a spurious signal. I don't believe that you have made your case for Crimmins.

MS. BERNABEI: Can we request we can introduce the interrogatory response?

JUDGE SMITH: Interrogatory response?

MS. BERNABEI: You mean the questionnaire response?
The interrogatory response.

Interrogatory response on the meeting.

JUDGE SMITH: I don't see anything wrong with that if Mr. Blake will accept that. It doesn't justify bringing

eyeball witness in.

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MR. BLAKE: I, too, will carry that back as to what

3 our position would be on the introduction of what Mr. Crimmins

reaction to this most recent question would be and I will get

5 back to Ms. Bernabei.

JUDGE SMITH: Now what? What do you have left?

MR. GOLDBERG: Excuse me. Before we leave this

8 matter, if that is what we are going to do, it is Staff's

position, Mr. Kunder ought to appear and testify. His testimony

10 may be more significant than Mr. Abramovici's. I think it is

11 |a significant point.

JUDGE SMITH: Well, yes. I was wondering about that, Mr. Goldberg. Sometimes we, I don't understand why that

14 wasn't -- I had Kunder down as one of my possibilities. But

15 the parties, if -- satisfied with the stipulation. Both

16 Crimmins, if I am right, and Abramovici lay all this information

17 to Kunder.

Are you formally asking for Kunder's presence?

MR. GOLDBERG: Yes.

JUDGE SMITH: I think he is on obvious witness.

He was a superintendent of technical support and chairman of

22 that meeting, the meeting in dispute.

Is there a reason you didn't want him to come?

MS. BERNABEI: We don't think he is telling the

truth, frankly, and his testimony is already in the record about

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aluminum. That is a source of production of hydrogen. I think that is in one or several of the interviews.

JUDGE SMITH: If you want him to come, I think he is another appropriate witness.

MR. GOLDBERG: Thank you.

JUDGE SMITH: Mr. Blake, do you object?

MR. BLAKE: No. I felt that we had sufficient and straight forward testimony from him in the form of the prior interviews, that his position was not in doubt; and that it wouldn't be necessary to call him. It certainly isn't because as Ms. Bernabei indicates, he hasn't told the truth.

If the Staff wants the individual there in person and thinks that is important, I would not object.

JUDGE SMITH: All right. Next.

MS. BERNABEI: We have one additional; Ithink it would be essentially a rebuttal witness to Mr. Dieckamp. Has to do with Mr. Dieckamp's credibility. I don't think that is included. That would be Mr. Creitz. I don't think that is encompassed within the Board's requirement for identification of witnesses.

JUDGE SMITH: I would agree.

MS. BERNABEI: We would propose Mr. Creitz, just put the parties on notice, as a rebuttal witness as to Mr. Dieckamp's credibility.

MR. BLAKE: You would agree that if now they

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JUDGE SMITH: Straight out rebuttal. Well, but the rule generally, as I have seen it, is that if you know at the time, the whole concept of presenting witnesses here before the NRC is that at the date that you come forward with your witnesses, you are supposed to come forward with both direct and anticipate rebuttal as you are doing.

dh28

MS. BERNABEI: That is what we did.

JUDGE SMITH: Right. You have done that correctly.

But you are also required, unless it comes up in the crossexamination or oral testimony, required to provide the essence
of it. The essence of the rebuttal testimony. So I think you
should do that.

Now you don't have to do it now, but I think you have to provide the parties notice. It's late night. But on the general representation that you truly have rebuttal testimony, if it truly is rebuttal, it is your prerogative. May be better for you to go ahead and give it tonight. Then we would get it all wrapped up.

MS. BERNABEI: I would propose we do it at another time.

JUDGE SMITH: You can also make a representation if you really feel that way that by revealing in advance the nature of your rebuttal destroys your opportunity to impeach that witness, you could make that representation. But make that representation with reservation and care.

MS. BERNABEI: I tell you, that would be my prediction; that is, to ask for the right to reserve announcing the areas in which he would be a rebuttal witness. I do that only because I think the Licensee at this point has some idea since we have lad lengthy depositions, both of Mr. Dieckamp and Mr. Creitz.

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So if I can, I would reserve the right to state
the specific area --

JUDGE SMITH: You can only reserve it in the area in which you feel your cross-examination of Mr. Dieckamp would be frustrated.

MS BERNABEI: Right.

JUDGE SMITH: To the extent that Mr. Dieckamp has already presented direct testimony subject to rebuttal by Mr. Creitz, it is your responsibility to come forward with that.

MS. BERNABEI: No, he hasn't.

JUDGE SMITH: All right. Might also say that as these other witnesses have been set down, some of them have been there because the Board itself wishes them there and would have been there in any event. Your opporturnity to cross-examine them on broader issues which you have revealed will as be present. You understand that?

MS. BERNABEI: Yes.

Let me just make it clear to Mr. Creitz, Mr.

Dieckamp does touch in his testimony on the area which we would seek to cross-examine him. However, I don't envision it as part of the Licensee's direct case, and I don't see that they have made that appointment. They touch on it in terms of his activities during the day.

JUDGE SMITH: Given our discussion this afternoon, why don't you go back and read Mr. Dieckamp's testimony, and the extent that you wish to rebut the written part of it, then you should notice the parties.

MS. BERNABEI: Okay.

MR. GOLDBERG: Judge Smith, before we leave the subject of witnesses, rebuttal witnesses, in view of what you said about identifying specifically the subject matter of witnesses' testimony, and also the need to identify the possibility of calling rebuttal witnesses when that possibility is anticipated, I would like to address two matters.

During this prehearing conference, maybe an hour or so ago, I received a copy of TMIA's application for issuance of a subpoena for Mr. Kemble. TMIA indicates in there that he is being asked to testify with regard to matters in his prefiled testimony and other relevant matters regarding his official duties while he was at the NRC.

I take it from that that TMIA is now asking that Mr. Kemble come in and testify as to matters beyond the scope of what is contained in his prefiled testimony.

MS. BERNABEI: No, that is not true. Excuse me.

I perhaps can shorten this. That is not true. I put that
in in that the Board may wish to question him somewhat
beyond the prefiled testimony, or some of the parties.

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We intend to present no additional testimony with regard to Mr. Kemble,

JUDGE SMITH: In any event, if we issue this subpoena, it is not intended to be advance approval of Mr. Kemble's testimony, or to change any of the rules. It is simply a recognition that he, before we could even bring it into issue, he requires a subpoena. That is all.

MR. GOLDBERG: Okay.

JUDGE SMITH: All that does is get him there.

MR. GOLDBERG: That satisfies the first problem

I have.

The second matter is that as I indicated last Friday, the staff doesn't believe that his testimony is material, and we will oppose it on that basis.

If the Board does accept the testimony, however, as I indicated on Friday, we will present some rebuttal testimony. And I propose to do that, at least it is our current intention, in two ways, perhaps. One is since Mr. Moseley is already appearing as a witness as a part of the staff's direct case, I would anticipate testimony from Mr. Moseley to rebut Mr. Kemble's testimony.

Secondly, at this time it is the staff's intention, if Mr. Kemble's testimony is accepted, to call additional witnesses who were involved in the investigation and information flow in the preparation of 0760 to rebut the

1 testimony.

MS. BERNABEI: Can we have identification of those witnesses if they are known at this time?

MR. COLDBERG: We don't know at this time who among those involved in the investigation or preparation of 0760 will be called. That would be dependent upon the extent to which Mr. Kemble's testimony was accepted, the answers that are obtained on cross-examination, and our judgment as to the further testimony we would ask Mr. Moseley to give in connection with Mr. Kemble's testimony.

It may be that our judgment is we will need to call additional witnesses beyond Mr. Moseley, too, to sufficiently rebut Mr. Kemble's testimony.

MS. BERNABEI: If I could just seek guidance from the Board. Judge Smith, I understood your ruling with regard to our rebuttal testimony was that we were to disclose that there were rebuttal witnesses and the areas.

If they had prefiled testimony, it went to specific areas in that testimony. We don't intend to produce any additional testimony from Mr. Kemble. I guess the staff would be under the same responsibility; that is, if the rebuttal testimony was to go to any portion of the prefiled testimony, they should identify those witnesses.

JUDGE SMITH: I don't see how you are in different positions at all. It seems you are in the same position.

The difficulty as I see it is that you are taking the position, you are taking the planning position that the testimony will be received a hundred percent. Mr. Goldberg is taking the planning position that that may not be the case.

But why don't you proceed on the assumption that all of Mr. Kemble's testimony will be received for purposes of notification.

MR. GOLDBERG: If that is the case, then the staff rebuttal witnesses would certainly include Mr. Moseley. And possibly include Mr. Harpster and Mr. Craig. At this point that is what our intent would be.

JUDGE SMITH: Okay.

(Pause.)

JUDGE SMITH: Judge Wolfe is expressing a shared concern. That here we are, we are talking about Mr. Kemble. We are issuing a subpoena for him and everything, and the Board has serious doubts about the competency of the testimony that you have presented, the relevancy of the testimony to issue before us.

But we also observe that the matter hasn't come before us yet. We make that observation so that you don't put Mr. Kemble to -- well, we will just have to decide it when it comes up.

The fact we are issuing a subpoena is by no

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means, as we have indicated, is assurance we believe that -that the adequacy of 0760 is an appropriate issue before us.
We just have trouble with that. We will have to hear
arguments.

MS. BERNABEI: I assume, therefore, that portion of Mr. Moseley's testimony, and as I see it the entire testimony would be stricken on the same grounds.

JUDGE SMITH: Mr. Moseley's testimony?

JUDGE WOLFE: You can make that objection.

JUDGE SMITH: You an make that objection when it comes up, but Mr. Moseley is going to be testifying as to his knowledge of facts that he -- and to the extent -- now, we have already had this discussion. To the extent Mr. Moseley relies upon other portions of the NUREG, you can cross-examine him. But as I read Mr. Kemble he just says, "Boy, these were bad guys and the whole report is deficient."

Let's just wait until it comes up. You are going to have big trouble getting that testimony in.

MS. BERNABEI: We refer the Board to the memorandum which refers to specific portions of the report concerning the pressure spike, hydrogen production. There is a specific section of NUREG 0760 which addresses this matter.

Mr. Kemble specifically addresses that in his memorandum. I think the other deficiencies in the

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investigation report which he addresses go to problems which would expect the report overall and orientation of the report and certainly Mr. Moseley's conclusions in the report and reliance on the report.

I don't see there is any way this Board can accept Moseley's opinion based on that report and not look into the adequacy --

JUDGE SMITH: Let's wait and see how Moseley testifies and what the basis of his testimony is.

MS. BERNABEI: Okay.

JUDGE WOLFE: And let's see what your objection is to his testimony.

MS. BERNABEI: Well, there are --

JUDGE SMITH: There are many aspects of NUREG 0760 which are not in dispute. Not in dispute by anybody.

MS. BERNABEI: I would just say, Mr. Kemble will come before Mr. Moseley. I mean I assume --

JUDGE WOLFE: Mr. Kemble will do that? I didn't hear you.

MS. BERNABEI: I assume intervenors will present our witnesses prior to staff's?

JUDGE SMITH: I would think that in this

particular -- you're going to have Kemble to come in and

disparage the report and then Moseley -- I think with respect

to the purpose of it, you're really offering Kemble as a

1 rebuttal to Moseley.

MS. BERNABEI: That's correct.

JUDGE SMITH: So I think that even though the normal sequence is for intervenor, then staff, I would think that the logical sequence here would be to reverse that.

MS. BERNABEI: Okay. In that case, then we should be somewhat concerned about the date on the subpoena.

JUDGE SMITH: Well, the subpoena dates, these are both -- is this a friendly subpoena to Chwastyk? Is he cooperating? I mean he complied with the last subpoena. He doesn't have any control over him. I assume he will comply with the subpoena as well.

JUDGE SMITH: As is always the case, it is very hard to predict an exact hour and time. If you are in good communication with him both witnesses should understand that is subject to --

MS. BERNABEI: That is fine.

JUDGE SMITH: -- to updating.

MS. BERNABEI: Okay.

JUDGE SMITH: That would be the case with Mr.

Kemble, too. That he is being subpoenaed for a time, then

it will be actually under control. If you have trouble

with that, we will issue another subpoena.

MS. BERNABEI: Okay. We also would like to

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identify at this time a num-er of documents which were recently disclosed by the NRC staff which are referenced in support of Mr. Kemble's testimony.

If you will remember, the last time we were here we indicated that there was some negotiation going on between the staff and ourselves. They were trying to get us certain documents which were referred to in the testimony. Those documents you have been produced.

What we would like to do is identify them for the parties and attach them as exhibits to his testimony.

Understanding that that testimony will not be heard for some time.

MR. GOLDBERG: Well, we produced for TMIA documents that they had requested in certain telephone conversations. I certainly would not agree that the documents are favorable to Mr. Kemble's testimony. There were various documents produced, some of which TMIA may view as favorable to his testimony. Some of which I certainly view as directly contradicting his testimony.

I can't agree without seeing what specific documents TMIA has in mind that wants at this date to attach to Mr. Kemble's testimony.

MS. BERNABEI: Maybe Mr. Goldberg misunderstood me. I said these were documents either referred to or that otherwise support his testimony. I wanted to identify them

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for the parties and propose we attach them as exhibits, and I would provide all the necessary copies.

I didn't say they were favorable to his testimony. I think they support his testimony. So what I was proposing is to give all parties adequate notice of our intention, identify them at this time and provide them to you.

JUDGE SMITH: All right. That is consistent with our rulings.

> MS. BERNABEI: There is an April 1, 1980 --JUDGE SMITH: How long is this list?

MS. BERNABEI: Five documents. April 1, 1980 memorandum for Mr. Moseley, for Mr. Stello, regarding subject completion of IE investigation information flow at TMI during March 1979 accident.

April 18, 1980, memorandum for IE TMI Task Force from Mr. Moseley, subject, "Draft Reports, Task Group Meeting." Three draft reports. One which is identified at the top as a "Haynes Draft." Title, "Investigation of Information Flow During the Three Mile Island March 1979 Accident." Then two which appear to be two different drafts of the section, "Reportability of a Predicted Off Site Exposure Rate. Top of the first it has "Correction, Rewrite Copy."

JUDGE SMITH: Anything further this evening? MR. TROWBRIDGE: Mr. Chairman, I would just like to make sure that the name of Ernest Blake has disappeared

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from TMI's witness list. I'm not going up to Harrisburg for the hearing. If there is going to be any effort to call Mr. Blake, I would like to have the argument now.

MS. BERNABEI: Mr. Blake's testimony was proposed, and we did suggestion deposition testimony because of the awkwardness of the situation. Being proposed for his comments about the inconsistency of the individuals, the so-called 3(a) individuals who were, I understand, called to testify before the Board.

I would propose that that section of his testimony on his statement about the inconsistency of their testimony be introduced. I understand the awkwardness of the situation considering he is the licensee's attorney.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: I would object to the introduction of that portion of the testimony. The inconsistency, it does not explain what inconsistency Mr. Blake was talking about, what portions. And it certainly does not follow that the inconsistency had to do with the testimony of witnesses to the effect that they had misread the questionnaire.

MS. BERNABEI: Perhaps for the Board --

JUDGE SMITH: Would you read the statement? Just read the statement verbatim. This is Mr. Blake commenting. What is the document you are reading?

MS. BERNABEI: This is his deposition.

JUDGE SMITH: Blake's deposition?

MS. BERNABEI: Of October 12.

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JUDGE SMITH: Neither of us understood Mr. Blake was going to be deposed. But go ahead. Just go ahead with the statement.

MS. BERNABEI: I'm starting with the first question of the series about Mr. Blake's representations.

Question -- this is page 121, line 14.

Qeustion: "Mr. Blake, you were present and participated in depositions conducted in Harrisburg on October 4, 1984; is that correct?"

Answer, after an objection -- well, should I leave out the --

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Please don't leave out the objections. Objection to the relevance.

"The Witness: Which day was October 4?" Question: "It was Thursday. Thursday of last week."

The Witness: "Yes."

Question, page 122: "Now, on that date, if you remember, there were four individuals among others that were deposed concerning their responses to question 3(a) of the questionnaire sent to them in the course of this discovery."

Answer: "What is your question?"

MS. BERNABEI: Question: "On that date do you remember that there were four individuals, so-called 3(a)

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individuals that had answered yes to question 3(a) on licensee's questionnaire? I am just trying to jog your memory today."

Answer: "Yes."

Question: "Those included Ms. Gingrich, Mr. Boyer, Mr. Conrad, and Mr. DeMan. Is that your memory?"

Answer: "Yes."

Question: "Okay. If I can characterize them as a group, you characterized them in the past as the 3(a) group, is that fair to say; that is, those individuals who answered yes to question 3(a) the previous time?"

Mr. Lenhart: "Objection."

The Witness: "Yes."

Question: "Okay. Now all of those individuals at the time of the deposition had determined that they either misread the question 3(a) or had not, in fact, their answer was in some other respect incorrect; is that correct? I am asking you now on October 4th."

Mr. Lenhart: "Objection to the form."

The Witness: "Ask your question again."

Question: "Sure. At the time of the depositions all of those individuals, the four I've mentioned, determined at the time of deposition that they had either misread the question or otherwise could not at that time answer yes to the question."

Mr. Lenhart: "Objection to the form.

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JUDGE SMITH: It is very ahrd for me to anticipate we are going to receive his comments. You are getting at his express view of what those questionnaires did?

MS. BERNABEI: No.

testimony is inconsistent.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: No.

MS. BERNABEI: Is express view of the credibility of the witness at the deposition.

JUDGE SMITH: What would we do with that testimony?

MS. BERNABEI: The lawyer for the company

expressed at least the view, well, in the context of the

conversation, it is a view of their credibility, that the

JUDGE SMITH: You are making this as an admission of counsel, binding in the case?

MS. BERNABEI: Not making it binding in the case.

I think it is evidence for the Board to consider.

JUDGE SMITH: Not unless you are offering it as a litigative position or statement of counsel. But I -- this is the same type of consideration we have had all along in this case.

If we decide things --

MS. BERNABEI: I agree. It is probitive evidence on the credibility of these people. Obviously the Board has the responsibility and authority to decide the case. This

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is just another piece of evidence about the credibility of the 3(a) people who retracted their answers.

JUDGE SMITH: His view of the credibility of those people is irrelevant to us. Unless he is taking a different posture, which I don't see there.

If he comes to the Board and says, gee, we cannot represent to you that these witnesses who are -- were our employees or are our employees are credible, therefore we don't offer them, or something like that, that is one thing.

But a comment he makes in a deposition as to the credibility of witnesses is entirely different. It is not a litigative position or admission of counsel. It is simply, apparently, a person's view. Now, the reasons why he might have felt that way, I don't know if you explored those or not. But h's testimony I don't see how that helps us. His opinion test mony as to the credibility of those witnesses is what you want us to accept.

MS. BERNABEI: Yes.

JUDGE SMITH: Have I characterized the matter correctly, Mr. Trowbridge?

MR. TROWBRIDGE: I'm sorry, Judge. I have been looking for, and unable to find yet, any statement by Mr. Blake about the credibility of the witnesses.

MS. BERNABEI: The conversation is about the credibility.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: The conversation --

MS. BERNABEI: To which he said, he asked Ms. Bradford, Louise Bradford, what she thinks about the credibility.

She says she does not think they are credible, and she asked his op9nion and he said, well, they are not consistent. There is some divergence at that point between Ms. Bradford and Mr. Blake as to what the conversation said, but we do have his testimony in deposition that they are inconsistent.

JUDGE SMITH: We don't want that. No. Overruled.

You are offering it as -- I mean if you are offering that as evidence in this case, we don't want it.

It doesn't help us. It doesn't help you. You are not restrained in the slightest from pursuing the reasons. It just clutters things up.

Not only that, but, you know, it is not very nice, either.

MS. BERNABEI: Judge Smith, I do not -- did not ask -- I frankly am shocked. I am fairly new to this case, but I was shocked by the testimony of those witnesses, and I don't think they are credible, and I think --

JUDGE SMITH: That is one thing, pursuing the credibility of the witness is one thing. I am talking about your relationship with Mr. Blake. That is the thing that I

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am referring to. And to try to convince the Board we should find the witnesses incredible because of Mr. Blake's statement of, in that context, of inconsistency is just a waste of all of our time, you know. And it must be a strain. It must be a strain for Mr. Blake to do business with you if you seize upon remarks like that.

I just don't think it is necessary. It would add nothing to your case. What would it add to your case?

MS. BERNABEI: I understand the ruling of the Board.

JUDGE SMITH: Well, answer my question. What would it add to your case?

MS. BERNABEI: We don't believe that that was the full extent of the conversation. That it was a longer conversation and Ms. Bradford recounts it in a different manner. I think it is relevant if the attorney for the company doesn't believe the witnesses he is presenting in this case.

JUDGE SMITH: All right. I guess I shouldn't have asked. Our ruling stands.

Anything further? All right, we are adjourned then. We will meet tomorrow at 1:30 p.m. in Harrisburg.

(Whereupon, at 6:20 p.m., the conference was adjourned.)

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 Station, Unit 1)

DOCKET NO.:

50-289-SP (RESTART REMAND)

PLACE:

BETHESDA, MARYLAND

DATE:

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1984

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

(sigt)

(TYPED) CRAIG KNOWLES

Official Reporter

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