# ORIGINAL

# OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

Agency:

Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Title:

Investigative Interview of Billie Pirner Garde

Docket No.

LOCATION:

Arlington, Texas

DATE

13

Friday, October 27, 1989 PACES: 1 - 91

was deleted Act. exemptions 2 Freedom of Information FOIA 90-3/8

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#### BEFORE THE

# U. S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Interview of BILLIE PIRNER GARDE conducted on Friday, October 27, 1989, in the 8th Floor Conference Room, 611 Ryan Plaza, Arlington, Texas, commencing at 3:00 p.m.

#### APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

VIRGINIA VAN CLEAVE 611 Ryan Plaza Arlington, Texas

On behalf of the Witness, BILLIE PIRNER GARDE: (Mr. Johnson appearing telephonically)

VERNON JOHNSON, Attorney Jackson and Campbell Washington, D. C.

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CASE NO. 4-89-008

## INDEX EXAMINATION OF: PAGE BILLIE PIRNER GARDE By Ms. Van Cleave EXHIBITS NUMBER PAGE [Waiver of Attorney/Client Privilege] [2-page document] [Retainer agreement] [Correspondence] [Checks] [Correspondence] [Handwritten note]

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# PROCEEDINGS MS. VAN CLEAVE: For the record, this is an 2 interview of Billie Pirner Garde, who is employed by 3 Robinson, Peterson & Garde. 4 The location of this interview is the Nuclear 5 6 Regulatory Commission, Region IV offices. The date is October 27, 1989, and the time is 3:00 7 8 p.m. Present at this interview are Ms. Garde and . 0 myself, Investigator Virginia Van Cleave. This interview is being transcribed by court reporter, Betty Morgan. We have 11 12 on the speaker phone an attorney representing Ms. Garde, 13 Vernon Johnson. 14 MR. JOHNSON: I'd like to state a couple of things for the record, too, if I might. 15 16 MS. VAN CLEAVE: Just a minute, please. Let me put Ms. Garde under oath, and then you can 17 18 go ahead and proceed. 19 MR. JOHNSON: Okay. MS. VAN CLEAVE: Ms. Garde, would you please stand 20 21 and raise your right hand. 22 Whereupon, 23 BILLIE PIRNER GARDE 24 was duly sworn and examined as follows:

MS. VAN CLEAVE: Okay, Mr. Johnson, if you wanted

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to make some prefacing remarks, go ahead. 2 MR. JOHNSON: Okay. I'd just like to introduce myself. My name is Vernon Johnson. I'm with Jackson and 3 Campbell, the law firm that represents Billie Garde. 4 5 For the record, we'd like to just point out that Ms. Garde is testifying today pursuant to a waiver of the 6 attorney/client privilege, which has been executed by Joseph 7 8 Macktal, her former client. 9 We'd like to have -- and I understand it has already been done. We'd like to have the waiver marked as 10 11 Exhibit 1 and introduced into the record at this time. 12 (Exhibit No. 1 was marked for 13 identification. 1 MR. JOHNSON: We'd like to make the understanding 14 15

that at any time during this interview, Ms. Garde should want to consult with me about any of the questions that are being asked, that she should be allowed to do so. We'll take me off the speaker phone, and I can consult with her in private.

> If that's all right, we can proceed. MS. VAN CLEAVE: All right. That's fine.

### EXAMINATION

BY MS. VAN CLEAVE:

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Q. Ms. Garde, I'd like to start with some background information concerning your relationship with Mr. Joseph

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Macktal.

- A. Yes.
- Q. You represented Mr. Macktal, and I would like to know when the relationship with Mr. Macktal began, whether or not Mr. Macktal contacted you. How did you come to represent Mr. Macktal?
- A. Mr. Macktal contacted Juanita Ellis soon after his leaving employment at Comanche Peak. I can't give you an exact date. There may be something in the documents I just opened that would refresh me in terms of the date. But it would have been around the middle of January of 1986. It was a couple of days after he was terminated.

Mrs. Ellis is the representative of the Intervenor group, the Citizens Association for Sound Energy, which at that time was actively intervening in the licensing hearings.

He contacted her. She then contacted the Government Accountability Project and me personally. I don't remember if she contacted me at Trial Lawyers for Public Justice or at GAP.

But in any event, she called me and I remember the conversation, because he was sitting at her kitchen table. I had a brief conversation with him at that time, and the representation agreement then formed up over a period of the next couple of weeks after some investigation int .is

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claim.

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- Q. Who conducted that investigation?
- A. Well, GAP had a practice when someone contacted GAP for representation through the Whistleblower Clinic that we would take a pretty detailed summary statement, either in person or on the telephone, whatever arrangements could be worked out with the person who was alleging they were terminated or harassed in violation of 42 USC 5851, and then would attempt to validate or verify the information that that person had provided in some manner.

That could be talking to other co-workers over the phone in an interview or reviewing documents or some combination of those things.

- Q. And if GAP believed the case had merit, then GAP would accept the --
- A. Well, at that time, January '86, whistleblower cases were being taken through a joint project of the Government Accountability Project and Trial Lawyers for Public Justice.

So the case would be screened by GAP, and if it was deemed to be meritorious, then the case would be accepted. GAP handled, if you will, the first half of the case; that is, filing the claim, conducting the investigation or the preliminary investigation into the claim, doing discovery, doing the Freedom of Information Act

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requests, pulling all the documents together.

By the time it got to the stage of litigation, then Trial Lawyers for Public Justice through their attorneys would take over and litigate the case.

That was in theory how it worked, and this was fairly early into the whistleblower project. So that was kind of the track that it was on.

Did that answer your question?

Q. Yes.

So was an attorney from the Trial Lawyers also assigned to this case?

A. After the case was accepted, the supervising attorney at GAP on the 'ase would have been Steven Kohn, because he was the head of the clinic, the citizens clinic.

That's K-o-h-n.

There was a Trial Lawyer consulting attorney (if you will) pretty immediately put on the pleadings and on the representation agreement. Her name was Jane Saginaw. She was with a firm -- it's right in front of me -- with Frederick Baron & Associates in Dallas.

Ms. Saginaw did very little with the case right in the beginning. I think we sent her copies of the complaint, and she reviewed that.

But by the time we got to trial, she was heavily involved in another case, so she really didn't have much

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involvement with the case.

But there was a Trial Lawyer lawyer in Dallas assigned to the case.

- Q. What input or work did Mr. Kohn do on this case?
- A. Well, in the beginning he probably did very little actual work on the case. He would have had to have been involved in the review and acceptance of the case because of his role in GAP on the executive committee and with the board.

He was also the clinical director. So the work done in the case would have had to have been done somewhat under his direct supervision.

Now, I was the lead attorney on the case, although at that time I wasn't an attorney. I was in my third year of law school.

But I was clearly the lead person on the case pretty early on.

Tom Carpenter from GAP also did some work on the case pretty early on. He's now -- He's still at GAP and is now the head of the Citizens Clinic for Accountable Government.

- Q. What role did Tony Roisman play in this case?
- A. Tony Roisman's involvement in the case, other than general knowledge about it -- because I worked with him on a pretty daily basis and my office was right next to his

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office at Trial Lawyers. He really didn't ge . . .d until almost right before the hearing.

Like within maybe the last ten days before the hearing. Tony agreed to come down and try the case with me in November of '86.

So he had almost no involvement in the case.

I think he may have talked to Mr. Macktal on one occasion when Macktal came to Washington to be interviewed by the NRC. He came over to my office, and I think he talked to Tony at that point.

But other than that, I don't remember him really having much involvement in it.

- Q. After you accepted the case then, what was the next step? You filed a case, I suppose -- a complaint with the Department of Labor; is that correct?
- A. Well, one of the first things that happened was that Mr. Macktal was interviewed at length by Juanita Ellis, who took a statement on tape recording. And as I remember, we had that statement transcribed. Then that kind of became the working document for his concerns and his -- the summary of his experience.

That was prepared. Documents that he had in his possession were mailed to us, collected. The safety issues kind of were identified, broken down; and the harassment and intimidation aspects of his complaint were analyzed.

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Then the complaint was drafted and filed. All 1 that had to be done by 30 days after his termination. So 3 things moved quite quickly. I remember there being some Federal Express packages back and forth br ween Texas and Washington as we

Q. And at some point Mr. Macktal did meet with the NRC representatives; is that correct?

what happened on what date.

were getting that ready. But I can't tell you specifically

Well, there were two meetings that I remember between Mr. Macktal and the NRC. Initial'y after he contacted GAP, there was some attempt to get Mr. Macktal interviewed by non-Region IV personnel in Washington.

There was some resistance to that by the Executive Director, who at that time was Mr. Stello.

And there was a variety of correspondence between Tom Carpenter and the NRC. I don't remember what the dates of this were, but pretty early on -- and there may be some documentation in front of me that I could look through to find it.

But very early on, Mr. Macktal was interviewed somewhat anonymously; that is, we didn't give the NRC his name, and informally interviewed by Vince Nunan, who was the head of the NRC's technical revie, team in Washington.

That interview was - ... aucted at the Phillips

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Building in Bethesda, Maryland.

Mr. Macktal came to Washington for that purpose.

There was then a period of negotiations regarding who was going to investigate his claims. He had a second interview here at Region IV by the allegations coordinator. I think Mark Emerson took it. I was present at that interview.

There were some wrongdoing issues that were referred to the Office of Investigations, and I don't remember if he was ever separately interviewed by OI. I don't remember if OI ever opened an investigation. I don't think they did. But there were some wrongdoing issues that I know Region IV wasn't going to pursue.

I don't have a recollection of whether he was ever interviewed by OI in connection with his termination.

- Q. Do you recall if he was interviewed in Washington?

  I believe he was --
- A. I think he was interviewed in Washington by John Sinclair.
  - Q. Right. That's correct.
- A. That's my recollection, that when he was in Washington that the harassment and intimidation aspects of his case were raised to OI, and John Sinclair did a handwritten interview, but not a transcribed interview.

Now, there may have been a transcript. I just

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don't remember one.

Q. Our records indicate that he was interviewed by John Sinclair regarding harassment and intimidation.

Following the interviews here and the interviews with Mr. Sinclair, to your knowledge was there any additional information that Mr. Macktal had to impart to the NRC, any information concerning wrongdoing or harassment and intimidation which he had not related to the NRC as of at that point?

A. Can you try to clarify your question? I mean, if you're asking what was in Mr. Macktal's mind, and did Mr. Macktal tell the NRC everything, I can't answer that question because I'm not Mr. Macktal.

If you're asking me if I believed that he had communicated everything he had to one of those people in the NRC that he talked to, the answer to that is yes.

Q. Well, as you know, Mr. Macktal has claimed publicly that he had additional concerns, and they were not all related to the NRC in these meetings, and he was subsequently prohibited from discussing those due to a settlement agreement, which we'll get into later.

I would like to know whether at that point, after the meetings here and with Mr. Sinclair in Washington, did you have any knowledge -- were you aware in any way that Mr. Macktal had not -- had allegedly not revealed all his safety

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concerns or harassment and intimidation concerns to the NRC? Did he tell you that?

- A. No.
- Q. Did you have any indication of that?
- A. No. Mr. Macktal and I had spent a great deal of time, when he came -- When he came to Washington, he stayed at my home. That was not unusual. When people came from cut of town, they usually stayed at the home of one of the GAP attorneys.

But one -- The major project that he worked on before he ever went up to the NRC at all was going through the transcript of that tape where he was disclosing all of the information to Mrs. Ellis on harassment and intimidation and on safety issues and then organizing that information so that we could make sure all of the information was presented to the right place in the NRC.

We had about a three-page outline of what all the issues were, and he talked from that outline in his interview. He may have even attached it to his interview transcript, I don't know.

But I know that we had an outline of all of the issues and that that was what I used to make sure that he got all of the information on the record.

So if he had additional concerns at that time which he did not raise, I was not aware of that.

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Can I add something here?

- Q. Sure.
  - A. You made reference to some claim that he has made publicly that he had additional information. I have certainly not read all of the pleadings that have been filed in which he has made various charges.

But I did see one pleading in which he alleged that I had directed him not to tell the NRC everything. I think the page of the transcript that he attached to that pleading came from the interview with Emerson at which I informed Emerson and Macktal that that interview with Region IV personnel was going to be on safety issues and that the harassment and intimidation issues had already been raised to OI, and that Emerson wasn't going to go into that again.

That's the only recollection that I have in terms of the documents that I've read of what he said. I don't know why the rest of that transcript isn't attached to that pleading.

- Q. Okay. I've read that transcript. What is your explanation for that? Is your explanation that you either had -- I can't remember the dates -- had already spoken -- Mr. Macktal had already spoken with Mr. Sinclair regarding harassment and intimidation or planned to do so, and you considered them to be separate issues?
  - A. Well, I don't have the dates in front of me. But,

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clearly, Mr. Macktal came to Washington and talked to the
people in Washington before he talked to Region IV
personnel. I think there was a number of months in between
that.

I think that he came to Washington in the February/March time frame and then was interviewed in May, I think, here in Arlington. I don't remember the dates.

But why did I tell him not to tell Emerson the OI issues? Because Sinclair had already interviewed him on the OI issue.

- Q. So you were separating the two?
- A. Yes.
- Q. The safety concerns and the harassment and intimidation issue?
- A. Yes, separating them along the lines the NRC investigation was separated on.
- Poot, Lewis Austin, on several occasions. The initial conversation, I believe, took place in approximately February 1986.

Were you aware that these meetings or conversations with Mr. Austin were taking place as they were transpiring?

A. No, I was not. I did not learn about the meetings with Lewis Austin until the end of one of the last

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depositions in discovery prior to the case going to trial, 1 2 which would have been the end of October or early November. 3 At the end of a deposition that I was taking in 4 Boston, the attorney for Brown & Root, who was McNeal 5 Watkins, made a comment as he was leaving the room, something to the effect that "You better have your client 6 7 ready to testify about the Lewis Austin meetings." I didn't know what he was talking about. I didn't 8 know anything about a meeting with Lewis Austin. 9 10 Q. Why would the attorney make a reference like that? 11 I don't understand. A. Well, I mean, I can't answer for McNeal Watkins. 12 13 I'm not him, and I don't know why he made that comment. 14 I took the comment essentially as a veiled threat, 15 you know, that I had better have him ready because he was going to get -- you know, pretty much ripped apart on the 16 stand in regards to those meetings. 17 18 Q. Do you know Mr. Austin? 19 A. I have met Mr. Austin on one or two occasions --20 MR. JOHNSON: Hello. 21 THE WITNESS: Yes. 22 MR. JOHNSON: Okay. I thought I got cut off for a 23 second. 24 THE WITNESS: No, you're here. I'll stop talking

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if you get cut off.

Why don't you sneeze every once in a while so I know you're still there. 3 BY MS. VAN CLEAVE: Q. All right. You were saying that you had met Mr. Austin on one or two occasions? 5 A. At public meetings. Q. Did you have any personal or business dealings with Mr. Austin regarding Mr. Macktal's case? 8 A. Never. And I would not have because Brown & Root 9 was represented by an attorney. All my dealings regarding 10 Mr. Macktal's case were with lawyers from the law firm of --11 at that time, Bishop, Leiberman, Cook, Purcell & Reynolds. 12 Q. And you did not have any personal dealings then 13 with -- or direct dealings (I should say) with Mr. Austin 14 regarding Mr. Macktal's case? 15 16 A. No, I did not. Q. When that reference was made to you, and you said 17 you were somewhat surprised, you didn't know what he was 18 talking about, what did you do? 19 A. Well, to Mr. Watkins I bluffed. I said, "I'll 20 have him ready to testify on everything." 21 And then when he left the room, I immediately 22 called Joe and asked him in, I'm sure, you know, very loud 23 and direct tones, what the hell McNeal Watkins was talking 24 about, because I didn't know of any meetings, was not aware 25

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of any meetings, had never been advised of any meetings, consulted about any meetings.

And at this point I had been involved in this case since January. I've got a case ready to go to trial in about three weeks. You know, that was something less than a month, and had no idea what he was talking about, and saw that it was an obvious mine field in terms of credibility issues, motivation issues. I didn't know what he was talking about.

I asked him for an explanation. He provided me an explanation, and then I -- Do you want me to go on into that?

- Q. [Nods head.]
- A. Well, okay. Obviously, this is hearsay and summarizing what he told me, but he told me that he had contacted Mr. Austin, who is the president of Brown & Root, directly and he had met with him on a number of occasions in an attempt to try to settle the case and that they had offered him \$15,000 cash to settle the case if he fired GAP publicly.

That was -- He said, "I refused to do that -- fire GAP publicly." And he said that he'd take care of the lawyers if he --

Q. Excuse me. When you say "he," do you mean Mr. Austin or Brown & Root or --

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A. He, Mr. Austin, would take care of the lawyers, 1 and that Joe should just take the money, and that it wasn't enough money, and so ultimately the settlement fell apart. His explanation of why he didn't tell me that was that he didn't think that I needed to know that. It was between him and Lewis Austin, man to man. Q. Did he tell you why he went to Mr. Austin in the first place since he was represented by you? A. Well, I don't remember, you know, exactly what his answer was. I was so furious at the time that I'm not sure if I have a real clear recollection of the call.

I know that I asked him if he went to him because he did not have confidence in me or GAP representing him, and he didn't think that we were going to be able to handle the case because I needed to know that in order to decide whether he really needed new lawyers.

I remember that he said that he had some concerns and confidence questions in the beginning, but they had all gone away; and that's why he never told me about it.

But at that point I don't remember what his exact explanation was.

- Q. Did he provide you with anything in writing regarding his meetings or conversations with Mr. Austin?
- A. Yes, he did. At the end of the conversation, I told Mr. Macktal what Mr. Watkins had said. I told him that

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he had better assume for the purposes of preparing for trial that Mr. Austin had been wired during those meetings, and that everything that had transpired in those conversations that he'd had had been taped -- tape recorded, and that when we got to trial, that Mr. Austin was going to get up and testify that the sole motivation for Mr. Macktal was to try to get more money and he was willing to go behind his own lawyer's back to get more money and cut his own deal, and that if he wanted to be prepared for that, if -- In order for me to be prepared for how to defend him on the stand, that I had to have a recollection of everything that happened at those meetings as clearly as he could remember it.

I instructed him to write that up immediately and to provide it to me in writing immediately, and he did prepare a letter or -- it's a memo or a letter to me that gives a very brief summary of his contacts with Lewis Austin.

He makes reference to having some notes made after each meeting, which were in storage in Stephenville, Texas. He never gave me any notes, but I do have a two-page typed document.

Q. All right. Why don't we enter that as Exhibit 2. [Exhibit No. 2 was marked for identification. 1

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A. The court reporter has handed me Exhibit 2, which 1 I'll identify as a poor copy -- but it is the best copy that 2 I've got -- of a two-page memo to me or a page-and-a-half 3 memo to me starting with "Dear Billie." Although there's no signature on the second page, 5 this is the document that I received from Mr. Macktal 6 shortly after my conversation with him from the telephone in 7 8 Boston. 0. Is there a date?

- No, there isn't a date on that document. A.
- There's no date on it. All right. 0.

This was sometime in November 1986, would that be

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- That would be, yeah, the time frame. A .
- Did Mr. Macktal mention to you whether or not he had any tape recordings or any other documents to substantiate the substance of these meetings or conversations with Mr. Austin?
- A. I remember asking him if he had tape recordings, which he denied. And so although I asked him to get me the notes that he makes reference to in the letter -- in Exhibit 2, he never provided me any of the notes. That's all I had going into trial was the two-page document.
- Q. Did Mr. Macktal tell you whether or not any additional offers were made by Mr. Austin?

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A. No, the only things he told me about are what is recorded in the Exhibit 2.

- Q. Did he mention anything to you about not -- his not testifying before the ASLB or talking any further to the NRC or anything like that being a condition to his accepting the offer?
  - A. Can I see the memo?
  - Q. Uh-huh.
- A. No, there's nothing in this memo that talks about money in exchange for not testifying or money in exchange for not pursuing these issues with the NRC.

I don't have any recollection of him telling me that that was a condition of the settlement offer by Lewis Austin.

- offer of \$15,000 to Mr. Macktal, contingent upon his dropping his case and firing GAP publicly; is that accurate?
- A. Well, remember that the only thing that I know about these Lewis Austin meetings isn't even told to me till some -- you know, six, seven months after, apparently, the last meeting had occurred.

So what Mr. Macktal was telling me was a summary version on something that he knew that I was very distressed with him about and was very distressed that I had found it out right before trial. And what he told me is pretty

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consistent with what's in that memo.

I mean, that's the story that he told me in the beginning when I asked him about it, and that's what he stuck to.

I don't recall him giving me any other additional details, in terms of information that I would have at my disposal to use in the trial to protect him.

- Q. At that point that you found out about these meetings with Mr. Austin, were you currently in negotiation with Brown & Root attorneys to try to settle Mr. Macktal's DOL case?
- A. There had been ongoing discussions to settle the case throughout the entire case. I don't know if there was live settlement discussions at the time that we were in Boston. They kind of went on again and off again.
- Q. Did Brown & Root's attorneys make any offers to you to settle Mr. Macktal's case prior to this time?
- A. There were a number of offers. I mean, initially -- prior to the initial investigation stage, Brown & Root offered to hire Macktal back at his old job, not a foreman job, but a regular journeyman helper job, and at that level of salary, but no back pay.

That was in the very beginning. And then there had on occasion been a number of offers. I just can't remember what they were. They were all pretty low.

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1 Q. Would that initial offer you're referring to be
2 this letter dated March 13, 1986, to you, or to Mr. Macktal
3 through you? They make some reference there to not offering
4 him back pay.

- A. Yeah, this is what I was just talking about.

  Because he was regarded as a competent electrician, you know, if he drops his claim, they'll hire him back, but no back pay; they'll just put him back to work.
  - Q. What was your response to this letter?
  - A. Mr. Macktal rejected that offer.
- Q. And he rejected that offer through you? Did you tell him about this offer?
  - A. Oh, yes, yeah. He rejected the offer.
- Q. What did he tell you he wanted at that time, do you recall?
- A. Well, I know that he wanted money. I can't remember the amount of money that we had on the table as a counter offer. But I also remember that the major issue that he was offended by in the offer was that they weren't going to hire him back as a foreman, which was one of the big issues that he had, that they were only going to hire him back as a journeyman electrician. He didn't want to go back to work unless it was as a foreman and have his pay figured at foreman pay, because he felt that he had been demoted in retaliation for having raised safety concerns and

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that he had been illegitimately demoted from foreman back to electrician.

- Q. You don't recall what other type of offers were made, in terms of figures, amounts of money?
- A. Well, let me offer this explanation. At the time that -- From the time that he rejected the offer on the letter that you just showed me to the time that we got very close to hearing. I don't remember any settlement discussions of any substance involving me.

When we got into the time period right before the hearing. I was getting ready for trial and so there were settlement discussions going on between two other lawyers that essentially were not involved with trial preparation. That was Louie Clark from GAP and Richard Walker from Bishop Leiberman.

They had a series of discussions during those last couple of weeks before trial, but I was very -- only tangentially involved in those discussions, mainly because at that time I was getting ready for trial.

- Q. This case was settled without going to trial. It was settled, as I understand, for \$35,000. Mr. Macktal was to receive \$15,000 the same amount that Mr. Austin had offered him; and his attorneys were to receive 20,000 is that correct?
  - A. It was settled on the day trial was scheduled to

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start. I mean, we were in the -- It was not a settlement 1 on the telephone prior to trial. We were all there; the 2 witnesses were there; we were ready to start trial. The 3 case was settled the day of trial, the day trial was 4 5 started. It was settled for \$35,000. Of the \$5,000 your 6 figures are correct. He got fifteen The attorneys -- or 7 that is, Trial Lawyers for Public Justice and Government 8 Accountability Project got Awenty 9 Q. Who made the decision to settle for that amount? 10 11

A. Well, it was offered -- the amount was -- There was a number of figures put on the table during the day. It was a long day.

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35,000 was ultimately the most money that we were able to negotiate and that Rick Walker on behalf of Brown & Root was authorized to offer.

When that was the final offer, we took that to Mr. Macktal and he accepted that offer.

- Q. Do you know who was authorizing the figure to Mr. Walker? Do you know who that was?
- A. I assume it was Bill Bedman, who was an in-house attorney for Brown & Root, and is usually the person -- the attorney that he has to deal with on those amounts of money.

I don't know that, and I don't have a specific recollection of that.

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1	But, as you know, I've done quite a few cases
2	against Brown & Root and with this law firm. So my
3	assumption is that he was talking to Bill Bedman.
4	Now, who Bill Bedman was talking to, even if he
5	was talking to Bedman, I don't know.
6	Q. Do you have any recollection that Mr. Austin was
7	personally involved in this settlement agreement?
8	A. I have no recollection of Mr. Austin's name coming
9	up that day.
10	Q. Do you recall ever hearing anyone on the
11	telephone, any of Brown & Root's attorneys on the telephone,
12	mentioning Mr. Austin's name?
13	A. Mr. Walker made his telephone calls out of earshot
14	of where we were, so I didn't overhear anything.
15	Q. So you have no knowledge that Mr. Austin was or
16	was not involved in this agreement?
17	A. Right.
18	Q. As you know, Mr. Macktal claims that he was
19	coerced into accepting this 35,000 settlement, (15,000) going
20	to him.
21	why did you make a recommendation to him to accept
22	that \$35,000
23	A. Because Mr. Roisman and I believed that it was a
24	good settlement offer, that it was more than he was going to
25	get if he went forward, that he was going to lose if he went

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forward with the trial, and that even if he lost and we appealed the case, that the case on both the facts and the law were so weak that he was ultimately never going to prevail.

Now, if you want me to explain more of both the basis of my legal -- you know, opinion, I'll be glad to do that. But that's why the recommendation was to take the settlement offer.

Q. Well, I would like some further explanation because I have been told from Mr. Macktal that he thought his case was worth a lot of money. That's probably kind of common. He was very upset with the \$35,000 offer.

And, of course, he has certainly made no secret to anyone that he felt like he was forced into accepting a low ball offer.

So if you could explain to me briefly your reasoning for recommending to him that he accept that offer, I'd appreciate it.

#### A. Sure.

First, let me go into the issues of law. There's a case in the Fifth Circuit that you may be familiar with called Atchison versus Brown & Root. It eventually became Brown & Root versus Donovan.

It's a case that argues successfully on behalf of Brown & Root from another Comanche Peak whistleblower that

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usc 5851; that is, that the only type of activity which earns you protection of the Whistleblower Protection Act and, therefore, any entitlement to any damages under that act is if you contact a competent organ of government prior to being fired.

Mr. Macktal had not contacted a competent organ of government prior to being fired. He had not contacted the NRC before he went there. He had not contacted the Department of Labor before leaving his employment with Brown & Root.

So he had no automatic claim on the face of the facts, and those facts were not in dispute.

Now, I had two legal arguments that I was going to present facts to support in the trial, and I was prepared to put them on, one of which was to argue that the SAFETEAM, who he had contacted at Comanche Peak -- that's S-A-F-E-T-E-A-M -- was a quasi-government body (if you will), that it had taken on the mantle of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission by asking workers to come in and tell their allegations and tell their complaints and then they would investigate them.

I was going to raise that as an argument as a matter of law, so that it could go back up to the Department of Labor, the Secretary of Labor, and maybe back up to the Fifth Circuit and try to get them to expand the doctrine set

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by Brown & Root v. Donovan.

The second theory I was going to put evidence on was that you could have implied from Macktal's conduct that he would have gone to the NRC, since he was pretty much going up a chain of command with his complaints, that he had gone to the supervisors and then he had gone to the SAFETEAM, and the logical next step was for him to go to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

I was going to present both of those theories and put the facts on.

Well, we had a prehearing conference at the beginning of the day. We went on the record. The judge, Judge Vivian Murray, called the case, immediately took us into chambers and wanted to deal with pleadings that had been filed by Brown & Root -- outstanding pleadings that she hadn't ruled on yet, pretrial briefs and motions.

One of those was the issue of whether or not there had been internal versus external protected activity such that the case should be dismissed outright.

She made it very clear to all of the attorneys at the table -- and there were two attorneys from Brown & Root and then myself and Mr. Roisman -- that she was not going to allow me to try to change the Fifth Circuit ruling of Brown & Root v. Donovan in her court.

She said that there may be some theories, but I

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wasn't going to put them on in her court, that she was going to ask -- that I would put my client on the stand and she was going to make a determination as a matter of fact whether or not he had ever contacted the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or any other competent organ of government. In the answer was no, she was going to dismiss the case.

I then argued that she had to let me put on those issues, all my facts as a matter of proof so that I could make my record to take up on appeal.

She made it very clear, no, she was not going to let me put those facts on, even to establish a matter of proof, that I could brief it, that it was a question of . . . and not a question of fact.

- Q. Is there a transcription of this?
- A. There was no transcription of that.

So when she got done telling us that, she looked -- you know, she looked at both of us and she looked at the attorneys for Brown & Root and said, "Ladies and gentlemen, I assume you are now going to want to reconsider settling this case, and I will leave and let you continue with your settlement discussions."

She had just basically taken the guts out of my legal case because he had not contacted the NRC. I mean, if it was just a fact, the answer was no; and if that was the way she was going to rule the case, then what we were

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looking at was a long series of appeals, opinions and Secretary of Labor and time in the Fifth Circuit and possibly the United States Supreme Court, but we weren't going to get anything out of her, period.

As a matter of fact, his case had pretty much fallen apart factually in the last couple of weeks as all the discovery was completed and kind of pulled together.

You need to remember that although he argued and complained of constructive discharge, that he resigned; and he resigned with Brown & Root having compiled an incredibly detailed record of attendance violations, impropriety, inability to be a good foreman (if you will).

They had a very strong factual case. And although he had told me when we took the case and as we developed it, that there wasn't anything bad that would raise the issue of his credibility to the height that that was a problem,



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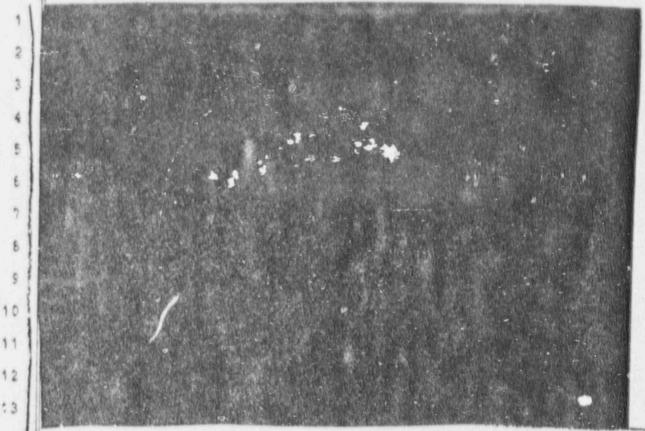
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A. Yes. And one of the things about dealing with the law firm of Bishop Leiberman that I learned very early on -- and I started litigating and working on cases against that firm in '84 -- is that one of their -- one of their first things that they do is hire a private investigative firm that does a complete, you know, mearch on a person's background, criminal record, tax record, everything.

They've got the book on your client by the time they walk into that deposition.

And so I regularly did, and still do, advise any clients of firms that -- of companies or utilities that are represented by those lawyers, that if they've got any

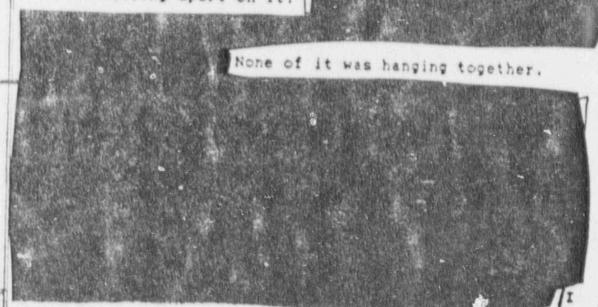
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skeletons in their closet, if they have got anything they're ashamed of, any arrests, anything at all that they have got that would bear on their credibility, no matter how ashamed of it they are, they have to assume that Brown & Root's lawyers are going to find it, they're going to know about it and they're going to use it to the best advantage, and that the only way I can protect them is to know it first so I can figure out how to deal with it.

And by that time I had done a number of cases with them, certainly Macktal the same thing and, you know, was repeatedly told that the resume that I had to work on was legitimate and accurate and complete.

It just -- The closer we got to trial, everything started falling apart on it:



had pulled a whole folder together -- which I'm sure now is in the possession of the Kohns because they got my trial

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preparation materials -

But I don't have any of that material. I know that that was a major problem that we were going to have to deal with.

- Q. Was that something that you were aware of when Mr. Macktal --
  - A. No.

- Q. -- first approached --
- A. No. When Mr. Macktal first approached me, he told he was clean as a whistle and that everything that had been done to him was not legitimate and in retaliation for having blown the whistle.

For example, when he called up -- when he went to see Juanita Ellis and then they called us up, and as you pulled -- you know, the initial information together, he repeatedly puts down there that his supervisor -- or says that his supervisor wrote on the bottom of his termination slip that he had been harassed and intimidated and forced to resign by his supervisor, or some comment like that. I assume you either have or can get a copy of his termination pink slip.

It was very clear to us that in his mind his

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supervisor wrote that. That's what he was telling us, that his supervisor had written that on there.

There is a signature of his supervisor on there.

It isn't until -- I believe his deposition -- that Watkins finally gets out of him that he wrote it on there. He wrote the statement on there. He was harassed -- or "I was harassed and intimidated and forced to resign by my supervisor," and that that wasn't what his supervisor put down. That's what Macktal himself put down.

Little things like that, where the story that he had told us and the supporting information he had demonstrated to us just was falling apart.

Because of that, by the time we got to trial -- I mean, during the last ten days before trial, I was making my best faith effort to pull the case together.

I had an answer to put on in trial for everything. But I knew that it was highly unlikely that any of those facts, as he had initially presented them, were going to survive cross-examination.

Q. So you changed your belief in the legitimacy of Mr. Macktal's case -- would that be accurate -- from the time that this letter was written in March of 1986 where they offered him his job back? Did you make any recommendations to Mr. Macktal at that time as to whether or not he should take this offer, or it looked reasonable to

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you, anything like that?

A. I don't have a real clear recollection of having an opinion on that job offer. I know that there was no money with it, and he wasn't a foreman, and that he was adamant about it.

I don't -- I would be very surprised if I would have supported that offer without any money in March, but I just don't remember real clearly.

I mean, I just don't have a real clear recollection. I'm sure that I either -- I probably responded to it in writing somewhere, but I don't know where.

- Q. I don't have it either, so ....

  Did you change your opinion of Mr. Macktal's facts --
  - A. Absolutely.
  - Q. -- story or credibility?
- A. By the time -- I guess the best way to describe it is that for me the final straw, because I had already been working on trying to figure out how I was going to deal with all these other factual problems in that October time frame, when I found out about the Lewis Austin meetings, that that was the last straw for me.

At that point I became convinced -- and I don't know how else to say this -- that I was representing someone

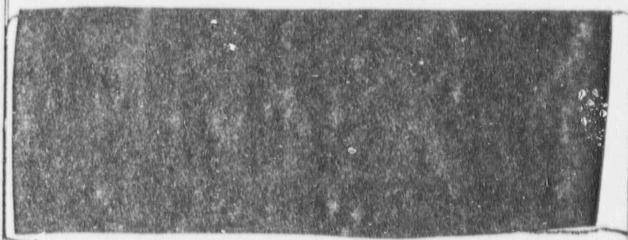
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who had an illegitimate claim, and that if -- that we couldn't win the case because of the problems, but that beyond that, that he had misled me on a number of occasions on specific information and that when we got to the stand, that essentially Watkins had it all set up.



And being that I was a new lawyer -- I had just been admitted in September of that year -- I was very, very uncomfortable with the situation I found myself in and went back to GAP from Boston to essentially present this problem to the GAP executive committee or executive board and asked for help.

I actually went -- I actually asked to get off the case. I did not want to try his case.

And I did not want to -- I did not believe at that time that I could have tried his case without coming up against a problem that I just did not have the experience to handle.

So there was a real need for me to get some

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guidance and direction when I went back from Boston to GAP 2 to figure out what to do in the next, you know, two weeks before the trial. 3 Q. And what did they offer you? Is that when Mr. Roisman became more involved in the case? 5 6 A. Well --HI'. JOHNSON: I'm going to have to object to any 7 line of questioning that asks Ms. Garde about a communication between her and any member of the GAP executive committee in the context that she's talking about, 10 for the reason that in the kind of litigation that we're 11 involved with with Mr. Macktal, we would not want it to be 12 construed that any statement that Ms. Garde is making today 13 is some kind of waiver of her attorney/client privilege with

BY MS. VAN CLEAVE:

Q. Are these individuals you were consulting at GAP attorneys --

respect to her dealings with the other members of GAP and

the other attorneys that she was consulting in order to

obtain legal advice about representing Macktal.

MR. JOHNSON: So I think if we could stay away from the substance of what went on at that meeting, that would be best.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

BY MS. VAN CLEAVE:

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O. Okay. Did you receive any additional assistance? 1 Was anyone else assigned --3 MR. JOHNSON: Are we still here? THE WITNESS: Yeah. She's asking me if I did 4 5 receivs any additional assistance after my meeting with GAP. MS. VAN CLEAVE: Wasn't another attorney assigned 6 7 to assist in the case with Ms. Garde? B THE WITNESS: Can I answer that? 9 MR. JOHNSON: Yeah, the 's fine. The only thing 10 that I want to stay away from is the substance of any communications that you might have had with anyone else with 11 regard to obtaining advice about how to represent Macktal. 12 So to the extent that they did appoint another 13 attorney to the case, that's fine, you can answer questions 14 15 about that. THE WITNESS: It was agreed that I should ask Tony 16 Roisman if he would try the case with me. And if he did not 17 try the case with me, then they were going to find somebody 18 else to try it with me. But Tony agreed to go down there 19 20 with me. 21 BY MS. VAN CLEAVE: 22 Was Mr. Roisman then present during the 23 negotiations and --24 A. Yes. -- during the -- I've forgotten the judge's 25 0.

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name.

- A. It was Vivian Murray.
- Q. -- when she made the statement to you that indicated perhaps you were going to lose --
  - A. Law.
  - Q. -- the two legal arguments?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. He was present?
- A. Yes. In fact, I asked him -- After I gave it my best shot, I asked him to reargue it; and he didn't win either.
- Q. Okay. How did you present the settlement offer to Mr. Macktal? Was he present during the -- I guess he was if it was the day that the trial was supposed to start.
- A. Well, he was certainly present. He was not present in the prehearing conference (if you will) or the meeting in chambers between the judge and the lawyers.

He wanted to come in at one point in the middle of the morning, and I went back and asked the judge if he could come in, and she said no.

So it was -- we would be in there talking, and then we'd come out on these breaks and kind of advise him where we were at or what was being discussed and tell him what her rulings were or what the offers were, what the amounts were, and then we'd go back in there. So throughout

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the day we were consulting with him.

And certainly by the time we got down to the final amounts of money and terms and conditions, we were -- both Tony and I were consulting with him, sometimes together and sometimes separately.

- Q. Who told Mr. Macktal that the final offer was going to be 15,000 to him and 20,000 to GAP?
- A. Well, he knew going in there that he already owed GAP expenses of about \$13,500 that GAP had expended on case expenses: depositions, travel, court costs, copies of depositions, that kind of thing.

So he knew that that had to be covered up front. That came off the top of whatever the figure was.

Q. What type of retainer agreement did you have with him?

THE WITNESS: Vernon, can I give her a copy of the retainer agreement?

MR. JOHNSON: Yes. He has waived his attorney/client privilege with respect to any of the elements of the representation.

So it's fine to give her a copy of the retainer agreement.

THE WITNESS: Okay. I'm going to hand you what let's mark as Erhibit 3, which is the answer to your question, which is a copy of the retainer agreement.

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1	(Exhibit No. 3 Was marked for
2	identification.)
3	BY MS. VAN CLEAVE:
4	Q. Okay. I've reviewed this agreement. What if Mr.
5	Macktal's case was dropped, who would reimburse your firm
6	for expenses?
7	This says, "I agree to" Well, let's see.
8	"In the event that no attorney's fees are provided
9	through settlement or by court order, I agree to reimburse
10	your firm for the expenses incurred in pursuing this claim."
11	What if it was just dropped and there was no
12	settlement at all and no court order?
1 3	MR. JOHNSON: I think the answer to that is the
14	retainer agreement speaks for itself. I don't know if maybe
15	Ms. Garde can clarify, but
16	MS. VAN CLEAVE: I would like some clarification.
17	I'm not sure I understand that sentence.
18	THE WITNESS: That was a fairly standard agreement
19	that was modeled after other ones that Trial Lawyers for
20	Public Justice has used.
21	I guess that the answer to that question is not
2.2	clear. I mean, it's just not clear to me right now.
23	I always operated on the assumption that Mr.
24	Macktal was responsible for his expenses, win, lose or draw.
25	The letter certainly doesn't make that clear. But
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that point -- I think it was a moot point because he was 1 clearly going to pursue that case. 2 I mean, there wasn't any discussion about just 3 dropping his case. 4 5 BY MS. VAN CLEAVE: Q. Well, one of Mr. Macktal's complaints (if you 6 will) is that he was told that he would have to come up with 7 the Ewelve or thirteen thousand dollars of expenses if he 8 did not accept the settlement agreements. So --9 A. Well, that's different than just dropping his 10 11 case. Well, perhaps it is different, yes. But if you 12 appealed, and, of course, there would be no -- if you were 13 accurate in your assessment and the case was not foolproof, 14 to say the least, and he did not win, then he'd have more 15 16 expenses. And his belief seems to have been, or so he 17 claims, that that could occur and he would be piling 18 attorneys' expenses on top of attorneys' expenses. 19 20

I think that's really why I was seeking some clarification of this sentence in this agreement.

A. Well --

MR. JOHNSON: Is there a question that you have in mind?

THE WITNESS: Yes. Give me the specific question

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because I've seen Mr. Macktal make a variety of statements regarding the issue of his debt to GAP (if you will) for his 3 expenses. So I'd feel more comfortable if you'd ask me a specific question because I know he has made a variety of 5 different statements about what he thought or what was 6 motivating him to settle. BY MS. VAN CLEAVE: Q. Did you or Mr. Roisman, to your knowledge, ever tell Mr. Macktal that if he wanted to press forward he would 10 have to come up with the \$12,000 or so that had been 11 expended so far in pursuing his claim? 12 13 A. In order to go forward? 14 O. Yes. A. No. I mean, I was there ready to try the case 15 that day. Witness subpoenas were cut; witnesses were there. 16 Everything was ready. Copies -- Everything was ready to try the case that day, the day we settled. 18

I mean, if I had needed the (13,000) that day to go forward, that wouldn't have made any sense.

I'm sure that I would have always told Mr. Macktal in any discussion that centered on that that he was responsible for the (\$13,000).

But in terms of payment when -- that is, paying it now or paying it today in order to go forward, no, I would

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never have done that, never did do that.

- Q. How about telling him that if you lost on your initial trial that was supposed to occur that day, and he wanted to pursue it further, that he would first have to come up with (\$12,0007) Do you recall ever telling him anything like that?
- A. I don't recall ever telling him anything like that. However, I would like to add a clarifier, that by that time -- by the time of the trial, I had lost so much confidence in him that I was not going to proceed as his attorney beyond that trial, that GAP would have had to make a separate decision to continue and assign him another attorney.

I may have said something to him to the effect that if this case is going to go forward -- if GAP is going to continue to handle the appeal, they're going to have to relook at these issues.

But in terms of saying, "Give us 12,000" or "Give us 13,000 or we're not going to go forward," no, that's not the way GAP operated.

We spent all kinds of money on lots of clients who never paid us back and have never, you know, held anybody hostage (if you will) for their money, in order to go forward with the case.

Q. Do you recall hearing Mr. Roisman make any kind of

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- A. No, and he probably wouldn't have anyway because GAP was out the money, not Trial Lawyers.
- \$35,000. When a mettlement agreement came down to the \$35,000. Which I believe that you said you thought was the final figure --
  - A. Right.
- Q. -- and you talked to Mr. Macktal, what was his initial reaction to that figure?
- A. Well, I mean, he didn't think that it was enough. I mean, no clients ever think a mettlement figure is enough. That's just the business of practicing law, that whatever you get, they would think that they were entitled to more, and that they suffered more.

You have to spend a lot of time explaining that a settlement is a compromise of claims, that they don't -- that the defendant doesn't think they one you anything.

And so it's a compromise because it's in the best interests of buying peace and going on with your life.

Mr. Macktal was very concerned about getting money immediately, and that he wanted the money within 30 days, that he wanted the money right away as soon as possible. Could he get his money first.

I mean, there was a variety of things that made him -- It was very clear to both me and Tony that if that

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was all that he was going to get, okay, he'd take it, but he wented it right away. So there was no unilateral rejection of the 35,000 3 total or of the (5,000) I mean, he knew that that's how much he was going 5 to get of that money. 6 Q. Did he ever tell you, "No, I'm not going to take 7 that. I want to go forward; I want more"? 8 No. "That's not sufficient"? 10 A. No. He knew if we -- He had to make that 11 decision on the spot that day because we were going to pit 12 witnesses on and start the trial if he didn't accept the 13 settlement. 14 He accepted the settlement, authorized us to 15 settle. He may have not liked the amount of money, but he 16 was -- you know, at the end of the day he shook my hand; he 17 shook Tony's hand and he thanked us for everything that we 18 had done. 19 He felt, I think, denied of having his day in 20 court, but was glad to have it over with. There was nothing 21 in his demeanor or behavior that I recall from the day of 22 the settlement that indicated to me anything other than he 23 wished he would have got more money. 24

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Q. Did he contact you at a later date and tell you he

had changed his mind?

A. Well, I'm sure, having reviewed the case, you know that the money didn't come in within 30 days, that the settlement papers were not executed within 30 days.

As we got closer and closer to the 30-day mark, and I couldn't get any cooperation out of the Bishop Leiberman attorneys, Joe started getting increasingly more anxious and anxiety ridden.

He had apparently worked some kind of land deal in connection with a move that he was involved in. He needed the money to -- I want to say close on a house or close on some land, but in any event he had signed some kind of contract in which he had to give them a certain amount of money by a certain day. He wanted the money for Christmas.

I was hounding Bishop Leiberman to get the papers out and to get things rolling and was having -- was just meeting a lot of stone walls.

Every day that passed he got more anxious and was getting more aggravated.

Toward the end of that time frame, you know, he was basically saying in a variety of ways that if they were just jerking him around and weren't going to pay him the money, then he wanted to go forward with it.

At that point he was almost getting too much for me to handle, in terms of how angry he was. So I had him

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start talking to Tony, and I think also Louis Clark of GAP as well. 2 I was pushing Bishop Leiberman to get the papers 3 done. Who signed the settlement agreement? Did you sign 0. the settlement agreement on Mr. Macktal's behalf? 6 Well, the correspondence and the documents on all of that speak for themselves, and I think I probably have 8 copies of some of that in here. 9 Just from my recollection, I believe I signed the 10 settlement agreement; he signed the general release. 11 Do you have a copy of the general release? 12 0. A. Let me look. 13 THE WITNESS: Are you still there? 14 MR. JOHNSON: Yes, I'm here. 15 THE WITNESS: Could I have a glass of water? 16 MS. VAN CLEAVE: Let's go off the record and take 17 a short break here. 18 It's about 4:12 p.m. 19 [Recess from 4:12 p.m. to 4:22 p.m.] 20 MS. VAN CLEAVE: Let's go back on the record. 21 THE WITNESS: We're going to identify a stack of 22 documents which I've pulled out of materials that were 23 subpoensed in regards to the development and the execution 24 of the settlement and general release and the correspondence 25

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between attorneys, both attorneys for Macktal and attorneys of Macktal and Brown & Root regarding the development and execution of the settlement documents, the mettlement documents and the submission to the judge.

Pursuant to the discussion we had off the record,

I was going to identify each of those documents, and you

were going to mark them all as one stack. Is that correct?

MS. VAN CLEAVE: That's correct.

THE WITNESS: Okay. Can you put a mark on this?

[Exhibit No. 4 was marked for identification.]

THE WITNESS: I believe these documents are in chronological order, and I'll just identify who they're to and from and the date and the number of pages and staple them together.

There's a December 10th document from myself to McNeal Watkins and Rick Walker saying I hadn't yet received any of the proposed language and they should send it to me immediately.

A copy of an undated letter from myself to Mr.

Watkins -- this probably came from my correspondence file in my office because it's like a carbon copy -- in which I indicate that I have prepared proposed settlement documents using the Mattie Gregory settlement as a model.

Of note to you, Virginia, may be that in conveying

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the documents that I drafted, I did not put in the gag order paragraph that had been agreed to at the settlement discussions.

I say that -- here's the draft, but I didn't put in that language.

The third document is a December 18th page-and-ahalf letter from Rick Walker to me where he has redrafted the settlement papers and reflect the matters you and I discussed over the telephone and discussing the terms.

There's also a December 19th piece of correspondence from Rick Walker to myself which was revised in accordance with the telephone conversation this afternoon.

Now, I do not have the attached papers. I don't have the attached drafts of the mettlement agreement. I just have the letters. Maybe Mr. Walker has them.

Then there's a December 29th letter from myself to Joe Macktal confirming that the settlement amount is for (35,000.) of that amount you will receive fifteen, and GAP and TLPJ will receive (twenty) and saying that that's his entire obligation to GAP and Trial Lawyers in the case.

There's a January 6 page-and-a-half letter from Rick Walker to Tony Roissan, which makes reference to an enclosed check in the amount of 35,000 made to Mr. Macktal and Billie Garde and also talking about getting the general

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release signed and conformed so they have that to go with the settlement agreement.

There's a January 6th letter from Tony Roisman to Joe Macktal saying enclosed is a clean release form for you to sign. Please sign and return it immediately.

There's a January 6th meno or letter from Barbara, who was the executive secretary at Trial Lawyers, to me saying here's the check from Rick Walker for Joe Macktal and directing me what to do with it. You should send us a check for -- meaning Trial Lawyers -- a check for this amount of money. She'll send an itemized statement letter.

There's a little memo from me to Joe dated January 7th, 1987, maying that -- it must have been including the check -- should not be deposited or cashed until you verify with me on whether I have received the 35,000 check from Brown & Post.

There's a Jan 'ry 13th, '87 letter from Tony to Rick Walker, apparently attaching the original general release signed and dated by Joe Macktal.

There's a January 15th letter from Tony to Joe Macktal enclosing for his files a copy of the settlement agreement and the general release in their finel signed form and reminding him to read paragraphs 7 and 8 concerning disclosure.

There's a copy of the settlement agreement, which

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is ten pages long. It has a date on the back of it of January 2nd, 1987.

Since we were in two different places, we couldn't have all signed on January 2nd, 1987, because I was in Wisconsin; and Tony and Rick were in Washington.

But there's the settlement agreement. Mr. Macktal did not sign the settlement agreement.

There is a general release -- two-page general release which is signed by Mr. Macktal and dated the 7th day of January 1987.

There's a January 2nd cover letter to -- from myself to Judge Murray saying, "Enclosed please find a copy of the Joint Motion to Dismiss with Prejudice and a Proposed Order for your signature," asking her to execute it.

She executed the order on January 6th, 1987, and also sent the file up by memo to Brock, who was Secretary of Labor at that time. There's a memo to that effect.

Then there is a January 28th letter from Tony to Joe Macktal including a January 16th letter of reference from Brown & Root to Macktal, which was part of the settlement agreement.

Those are all the documents that we've marked and are included as Exhibit 4.

Those are -- Vernon, are you back?

MR. JOHNSON: Yes, I'm back.

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## BY MS. VAN CLEAVE:

- Q. Is it standard for the attorney to sign this type of agreement for his or her client?
- A. You're asking me based on my experience now or my experience then, or just the general practice?
- Q. Yeah, the general practice from your knowledge as an attorney. I don't know.
- A. In cases where attorneys and clients are in different locations, I know that it's not unusual for attorneys to execute settlement agreements on behalf of their clients.

I probably know now that it's much more -- It's not as common as having the client sign. The preference is to have the client sign. His name was originally on it to be signed.

The reason his name was taken off of it was because we wanted to get him his check as soon as possible, which was something that we cleared with him, because otherwise we wouldn't be able to send in the notice to the judge to dismiss the case.

- Q. Okay. So prior to your signing for him, did you contact him and tell him you were going to sign for him?
- A. Yes. I think that the discussion was between Macktal and Tony, but I may have been on that call as well, and then also went shead and talked to him about that

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because we wanted to route the documents between Tony, Rick 1 Walker and me, Federal Express overnight. Then I was going to go shead and send the stuff on to Judge Murray. 3

I know that was cleared with him because he wanted that check, and that was the quickest way to get it to him.

And so that discussion was held -- There may even be some reference to that in the correspondence because they had to be redrafted with his rame off of it in order to get them, you know, through and get them signed and get them on the way to the judge.

- Q. Could you not have sent the agreement to him to sign it and have him Federal Express it back?
- A. Uh-huh, we certainly could have. It would have just taken an extra couple of days' delay.
  - O. Who decided not to do that?
- Well, I know that the decisions on logistics --Tony was largely handling logistics because he was in Washington and so was Rick Walker.

I would get into the loop because I had to also sign the documents and get them on to Judge Murray. I can't tell you specifically who had the conversation that we decided to take his name off.

I believe that I had the conversation in which I communicated it to Rick Walker, that that was what the decision was.

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But I know that that decision was made with Mr. Macktal's consent. Q. Do you have to have any kind of written document, like a power of attorney, or anything like that to sign for him? A. Well, I usually have a power of attorney. Sometimes it's in the retainer agreement. I don't have it in front of me. I don't know if that's the last sentence in there or not. O. "All complaints, notices, court dismissals and 10 other documents necessary to the proper presentation of this 11 case," would that fall under those categories --12 A. Yes. 13

Q. -- one of those? Okay.

And when did Brown & Root pay the \$35,000? Do you recall or do you have -- I know you have some checks.

A. I have some checks --

THE WITNESS: Did you fax up, Vernon, anything? MR. JOHNSON: Yes. We're faxing over a copy of the check from Brown & Root made out to Billie Garde and to Macktal, and also the check that's made out to Macktal. The two checks are being faxed.

THE WITNESS: Okey. Then let me go ahead and mark these other documents, if you will.

We can mark these all as Exhibit 5.

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[Exhibit No. 5 was marked for identification.]

THE WITNESS: There is a copy of a check drawn on Garde Law Office Trust Account. I had a trust acc unt in my name -- my law firm's name, which was opened the end of December, I believe.

So there was a check drawn on that trust account to the Government Accountability Project for \$11,500

There's a check on the same account to Trial Lawyers for Public Justice for \$7,494.03.

There is a withdrawal slip from the trust account and a -- No. There was a withdrawal from the trust account and a deposition in the general account of the GAP Midwest Office. And the banking was being done through my law office's bank accounts. GAP Midwest did not have its own bank account. So this is a deposit slip for the remaining \$1,005 which then want to the GAT Midwest Office, and we used that money for fees and expenses and things that we were doing: buying some furniture and machinery.

And there's a copy of my trust account -- client trust account register, which shows the date it was opened, that there was a deposit and then what happened to all of the money.

So all of those things are enclosed. To have a complete package of the checks, we'll have to have the

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documents that he's faxing up.

## BY MS. VAN CLEAVE:

- Q. The check that Brown & Root wrote was jointly to you and Mr. Macktal?
  - A. I believe so, yeah.
  - Q. And Mr. Macktal did endorse that check?
- A. Well, I don't have and can't recall or refresh my recollection from looking at the documents in front of you, the different correspondence and what was going back and forth between Macktal and myself and Tony, of sending the check to Joe for his signature.

But I have now looked at the check. The back of the check has a signature on it that says Joseph J. Macktal, Jr.

I know that I had a discussion with the bank about what I had to do to have him authorize -- to have the check deposited in the trust account so I could reissue the checks.

I don't have a clear recollection of what the bank said I had to do.

There was some discussion of having Mr. Macktal authorize over the telephone the deposit, and there was some discussion of having him fax up some -- or Federal Express up an authorization for a power of attorney. I already had a power of attorney.

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In any event, the check -- now that I've gotten a

copy from the bank, I asked them to do a photocopy of the

check -- has on the back of it a signature of mine and a

signature of Mr. Macktal's.

It looks to me like Er. Macktal's signature, but I

It looks to me like Er. Macktal's signature, but I don't have a recollection of the check going to Mr. Macktal and back to the bank.

- Q. Then is it possible that could be your --
- A. It's not my handwriting.

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- Q. I would guess you would recognize your own handwriting.
- A. Yeah. It's not my handwriting, but I can't tell you whose it is.

I mean, it looks like it very well easily could be Mr. Macktal's. It's retty close this signature, if it isn't his signature.

But I don't have the original check; it's not a great copy. You'll see it when it comes up.

- Q. By the time it gets here, I'm sure it will be even worse.
  - A. It will be even worse, correct.
- Q. Now, back to the settlement agreement. Did the Secretary of Labor ever approve the settlement agreement? I understood that they had not approved the settlement agreement.

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No. The documents regarding the submission of the 1 settlement to the Secretary of Labor I have pulled together in another stack. 3 4 Do you want me to do the same thing with that 5 stack? 6 0. Okay. 7 What are we going to mark this stack? 6. 8 (Exhibit No. 5 was marked ior 9 identification. 1 A. [continuing] On May 11th the Secretary of Labor 10 issued an order to submit the settlement agreement, which 11 apparently was sent to everybody. According to the service 12 list, it was sent to Mr. Macktal in care of GAP at 1555 13 Connecticut Avenue, care of me at GAP; and was sent to me in 14 15 the Midwest Office. 16 By the time that this was sent on May 11th, I believe that -- I mean, I know that I had moved. I no 17 longer either lived or worked at the address that's on here. 18 So I hadn't got a copy. I didn't get a copy directly to me. 19 The copy that went to GAP for Mr. Macktal, I 20 21 didn't get that either. So this was issued, but I didn't get it. And 22 eventually Rick Walker called me and said will are you going 23 to do about it. And I told him I didn't know what he was 24

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talking about.

He then ment me -- Rick Walker ment me a copy of the Secretary's May 11th order, and there's a cover letter maying, "I learned from your office today you don't have it. Here's a copy of it," migned by Rick Walker. "I want to talk to you about it."

On May 15th Rick Walker also sent a copy to Tony Roisman, apparently by hand delivery, to his new office which sends the Secretary's order.

Then I wrote him a letter back on May 22nd -- I wrote Rick Walker a letter back on May 22nd stying that I didn't agree with what Walker wanted me to sign as a joint motion to the Secretary to reconsider his motion.

I don't have, apparently, his letter and draft brief in front of me. Naybe I do.

Anyway, there's a letter from me to Mr. Walker saying I won't sign your thing; I won't oppose it and I won't file it until you get an answer.

- Q. Could you clarify that for me a little bit? I don't really understand what you're talking about there.
- A. Okay. The Secretary ordered the parties to submit the settlement agreement for their review. Rick Walker said that he didn't think the Secretary had the legal authority to order a sealed agreement between the parties to be made essentially a public document by submitting it to the Secretary of Labor, and that parties -- private parties had

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a constitutional right (if you will) to settle among themselves without further government interference.

He wanted to raise that argument, and he wanted me to agree to sign those papers and make it a joint motion on behalf of Mr. Macktal and on behalf of Brown & Root.

I said no, that I wouldn't do that. But, obviously, if I submitted the settlement papers to the Secretary, it would make his argument moot. It wouldn't make any difference what the Secretary ruled because I would have already complied with the order.

So I filed, and agreed that I would file, a motion which says essentially, "I'm going to wait until you rule on their motion to reconsider before I act on your directive."

And so I filed that within the time frame, and he filed his motion. And then we didn't hear anything further. That was in the summer of '87.

We didn't hear anything further from the Secretary's office before the July 1988 settlement between CASE and Texas Utilities Electric when Mr. Macktal then reappeared and started filing some other documents.

Let me identify the rest of the documents in this exhibit.

There's a June 5th memo from Peter Dykman, another attorney at Bishop Leiberman, the Office of Administrative Appeals.

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And then there's the Motion for Reconsideration and the Memorandum in Support of the Motion for Reconsideration, which was filed by Rick Walker, and a copy of my response which is dated June 8th.

- Q. The Secretary of Labor then never did --
- A. Never did and never has yet ruled.

Now, that is not the only pleadings. When Macktal begins representation by the Kohns, it starts a whole other set of pleadings.

- Q. Are they handled separately from this?
- A. They're in the same docket. If you would go pull the docket at the Secretary of Labor, that would be the end of the pleadings that I was involved with.

I don't believe you'll find anything else on the record until the Kohns then file a notice of appearance a year later -- over a year later.

- Q. Is this standard, that the Secretary of Labor asks to see the settlement agreements?
- A. At that time I think she had only done it -- or it was he -- had only done it once or twice before that I was familiar with.

Now, it's standard.

- Q. Was there any particular reason why this one was handled that way, or is it just -- to your knowledge?
  - A. Not to my knowledge.

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Q. And were you aware of any reasons that the attorneys for Brown & Root did not want that settlement agreement to go to the Department of Labor and become, I guess, a matter of public record?

A. Well, other than the things that Rick Walker told me about -- and his legal arguments are contained in his brief -- that was really the only discussions.

I mean, he essentially had a belief that there was a legal right of the parties to settle without the Secretary of Labor's interference. He was going to raise and pursue those issues. That's the only things that he told me.

- Q. Back to the initial settlement agreement, of course, as you know, the terms of the settlement agreement have caused some consternation in the Senate and within the NRC and a lot of places.
  - A. Uh-huh.
- Q. The main thing that everyone seems to be concerned about is the language that states, more or less, that Macktal agreed not to testify before the ASLB, and should be be called to provide such testimony he would fight it (more or less).

Was that language agreed to by you?

A. I don't think the exact words as they finally appear on the paper were agreed to on the day of the settlement. But certainly that term and condition was

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agreed to. Q. Who proposed that condition? 3 A. Rick Walker. Q. Why did you agree to that condition? 5 A. Okay. Are you asking about Macktal? There's two elements to that particular paragraph. 6 One is the element about Marktal not voluntarily 7 testifying and taking -- I don't remember what the exact 8 words are, but whatever the words are -- taking actions to 9 10 resist --11 Q. Resist a subpoena. 12 A. -- a subpoena. 13 Q. Right. -- and notify, I think, the lawyers for Brown & 14 Α. 15 koot or something. Q. Right. That's what it says. 16 A. And then the other part is the agreement of Tony 17 and I not to call Macktal as a witness in the NRC licensing 18 19 proceedings. So which aspect of that paragraph are you asking 20 21 me about? 22 Q. The initial one. 23 A. About him? Q. About Mr. Macktal agreeing to not testify before 24 the ASLB and resisting any subpoens or any effort to make 25 EXHIBIT 12 PAGE 69 OF 92 PAGE(S)

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him testify before the ASLB.

- A. Okay. And you're asking me why I agreed to that?
- Q. Yeah, I em. You know, you worked for GAP; correct? And to me it's sort of unusual that you would have agreed to that type of language.
- A. If you think back to what I just got done telling you about Mr. Mackt. and the problems with his credibility, it was -- How can I describe it?

It was basically that we were not giving up anything. You know that at the same time as I represented Macktal, I also was involved in representing CASE in front of the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board.

Calling Mr. Macktal as a witness in the licensing hearing was something that Tony and I discussed when they put the term on the table, you know, among ourselves and concluded, and then later talked to Mr. Macktal about it, that we would not call ! 'm as a witness



I don't know how else I can say it. At that time we had put on the stand somewhere between 30 and 45 whistleblowers, all who had been strongly screened and picked by CASE as whistleblowers that were going to withstand the kind of scrutiny and testimony and cross-

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examination that Bishop Leiberman was using.

were presenting in front of the licensing hearing. It was our view that Macktal could do nothing but hurt himself and hurt CASE if he testified in the licensing hearing.

We were winning in terms of the issues that we

that he was better off having the letter of recommendation, a closed settlement, and all those issues behind him without having to confront the lies.

It was better for CASE that they did not put him on the stand. But we did not agree on behalf of Juanita Ellis, who was also an independent intervenor in the case -- had her own status as a licensing lawyer (if you will) -- we did not agree on her behalf to not call him.

We didn't do agree to do anything that would encourage her to call him or to discourage her from calling him.

So in the event that Juanita got to someplace on an issue, or we got to someplace on an issue, and Juanita wanted to call him, she was always free to do that.

Tony and I were not free to do that. Macktal was not free to voluntarily testify.

Now, in the context of the licensing hearings, as you understand them, that means not show up and give a

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limited appearance statement which comes into the record but 1 has no evidentiary weight, or not walk up to some lawyer or 2 judge and say, "I want to be a witness." 3 He would have had to have been called as a witness, just like in any other case. 5 But Judge Bloch in the licensing hearings 6 frequently called witnesses on his own. So that paragraph 7 went to try to keep Macktal out of the licensing hearings. 8 There's no question about that. 9 10 They didn't want him testifying in the licensing 11 hearings. 12 At the time, and in hindsight -- obviously,

everything looks a little different -- but in hindsight, at the time we considered that we thought that was a plus because it was both giving Macktal an ability to not have to push his own foredibility problems that he had -- that he was carrying around with him. It protected him from that, and it protected CASE from having to deal with those problems.

So it was not viewed by us as a negative at the time.

Do you understand what I'm saying?

Q. It sounds to me like your main rationale then was to keep Mr. Macktal from testifying because he might have some negative effect on CASE's --

MR. JOHNSON: I'd object to that statement. I

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think her testimony speaks for itself. I think she has outlined several reasons why they did not consider it important for Macktal to testify.

MS. VAN CLEAVE: Okay.

## BY MS. VAN CLEAVE:

- Q. Then I had wondered about the CASE -- potential CASE/TU settlement. Did anyone ever mention to Mr. Macktal that he might be included in a later settlement agreement? Did you ever may anything to that effect to Mr. Macktal, that his case might be included in a later settlement agreement and, in fact, he might get more money?
- A. Well, at the time that Macktal's case was going on -- and certainly beginning in '84 -- any discussions about settlement with Texas Utilities had always included three pieces.

One of those pieces always was taking care of all the whistleblowers that had filed claims against Texas Utilities. And those settlement discussions never got off the ground.

TO would say, "Do you want to settle?"

We'd say, "Yes, if you want to consider paying

CASE for all their expenses, giving CASE a continuing

monitoring role in Comanche Peak, you know, opening the

gates and letting us in forever, and taking care of all the

whistleblowers."

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So any time we ever talked about potential
settlement, it always had those three pieces. Those three
pieces were on the table (if you will) in front of TU, but
never given any serious consideration and never had any
discussions, you know, beyond them saying, "Is there
nything you want to settle for," and we'd answer and say,
"Yes, these three pieces."

And we would tell people that, that were involved with the case. We made no secret about that.

In fact, as it came down, that's exactly what happened with the settlement. So in terms of did you ever tell him he would be included in the settlement, certainly at the time he may have been told, "This is what the CASE intent and plan is in the event that any settlement occurs."

But there wasn't any live settlement discussions at the time.

- Q. Why did you go shead and settle Mr. Nacktal's case? Why did you not, I guess, add his name to the whistleblowers who were going to be part of the CASE/TU settlement?
- A. Well, first of all, Virginia, you know I just got done telling you there was no live CASE settlement discussions in 1986, at the time this case was tried.

There was no live settlement discussions at all with Texas Utilities until May of 1988. There was none,

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period. They did not exist.

Q. Oh, okay. I misunderstood you. I thought you said that you had been discussing all along since 1984.

- A. No. Since 1984 whenever TU would may, "Do you want to settle," we'd may, "If you can offer these three things." And they would never call us back.
- Q. Oh, all right. I misunderstood you. I thought that you were going through a process of negotiations since '84.
- A. There was never any negotiations. Those negotiations started with an invitation from TU to start the negotiations in earnest in, I believe, May of 1988.

And there wasn't any discussions. There were a lot of lawsuits. There were whistleblower lawsuits filed in Houston. There were whistleblower 210 cases filed. There were, you know -- There was a federal case in Houston, the court, that got sent back to state court by individual whistleblowers, and I was involved in some of those cases.

But Macktal's claim, like maybe 15 or 20 people before him, had come to the trial date and had either settled or gone to trial and was in some stage of appeal or settlement.

Macktal wasn't the only person who had a settled claim against Texas Utilities and/or Brown & Root from the workers that worked at Comanche Peak who did not ultimately

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24 25 bring a civil tort lawsuit, like the Atchison plaintiffs that was settled for a large amount of money, by the time the Comarche Peak settlement was reached.

- Q. Lo you know, do you have any idea why Brown & Root's attorneys wished to put that language in the settlement agreement regarding Macktal's testifying before the ASLB?
- A. All I can tell you is what Rick Walker said at that meeting, which was that he had been trying -- that he had lost a lot of credibility with his client of late because every case he settled with Tony and I ended up coming back to haunt him in some other forum, and that when he went to the company and said, "Let's settle this case. I think this is what we should do, " that then the company was turning around and saying, "Why did we settle this case because we're now having to relitigate the same case and get egg on our face either in a licensing hearing or in another lawsuit or in a state lawsuit, " and they settled one claim.

And so the language that he was going to propose was going to absolutely bar Brown & Root from having to deal with Mr. Macktal and his claims anywhere at any time ever again, so they thought.

Q. But wouldn't the release that Mr. Macktal signed do that? Didn't it say that he releases Brown & Root from -

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A. But they had signed other releases with clients represented by me or Tony before, and then those clients ended up becoming part of the harassment and intimidation contention before the Licensing Board.

So even though the whistleblowers themselves stood to gain nothing by testifying in the licensing hearing on harassment and intimidation issues, Brown & Root lawyers and Texas Utilities lawyers had a lot to lose by the licensing hearings.

Do you follow what I'm maying?

- Q. No. Maybe you could elaborate a little bit. What is "a lot to lose"? What do you mean by that?
- A. Well, at the time that Macktal's case arose, if you know very much about the licensing hearing of Comanche Peak, Comanche Peak had an ongoing operating license in which there was one contention left for litigation. It was Contention 5.

The contention was that there had been a breakdown in the quality assurance/quality control program at Comanche Peak historically, such that there would be no reasonable assurance that the nuclear plant could ever -- was constructed or could ever operate without endangering public health and safety.

That contention was broken down into two dockets.

One docket was the design modification/quality assurance

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issues affecting the design of the plant. The other docket was harassment and intimidation of quality control inspectors and others -- but "others" wasn't litigated at that point -- such that no matter what the written results on paper were of the QA/QC program, that there was no reasonable assurance that those results could be relied on because there had been such an atmosphere of fear, harassment and intimidation at Comanche Peak so that none of the documentation was reliable, that the QC inspectors had been forced to sign things off or didn't sign things off, or that they were so afraid of their jobs that they didn't do their job.

Tony and I were the lawyers on that docket.

During the summer of '84 and the fall of '84 and the very early beginning of 1985. Trial Lawyers and GAP put on almost a hundred witnesses, both our witnesses and TU witnesses, to demonstrate that such an atmosphere existed and that there was no assurance of the quality of the plant.

When the Board issued preliminary decisions on those matters, it was clear that we had convinced the Licensing Board that we were probably right.

At the same time the NRC's technical review team issued a document called SSR-11 -- SSER-11, which included an Appendix P, that there were so many problems with the Comanche Peak quality assurance/quality control program that

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there was no reliability that the plant was safe.

Those two things combined forced Texas Utilities to have to go into the Licensing Board at a \* (me when they said that their plant was ready to load fuel and operate -- this was in the fall of 1984 -- when the plant cost \$3.5 billion, that they were ready at that time.

when the Board issues its preliminary decisions and orders and concluded that they were not ready, it forced them to have to do a hundred percent reinspection and rework and design modification plan. The cost of the plant today is about \$10 billion.

They've spent 6 billion trying to figure out what they did for the first five years out there. That's what they had to lose.

If we successfully convinced the judge, which we did, that the plant wasn't constructed and designed in accordance with the regulations, what they had to lose was getting approval for licensing the plant.

Now, that maybe won't run directly to Brown & Root, but the other time that that happened in Region IV, if you know anything about the history of that, is when Brown & Root built the South Texas Nuclear Plant, the MRC came in and said, "You didn't build it right," and Houston Light & Power sued Brown & Root. It ended up in an out-of-court settlement for billions and billions of dollars, in terms of

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the work that was done on the project.

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Individually, Mr. Macktal had nothing to gain one way or another by being a witness in a Comanche Peak licensing hearing. There was nothing to gain as a witness.

But TU had a lot to lose, and so did Brown & Root.

But if Mr. Macktal had already told about his concerns to the NRC, and according to your own testimony Mr. Macktal in your belief had lost a great deal of credibility, what could he tell the ASLB that could impact negatively on Brown & Root?

A. Well, two things to answer your question. First of all, he had told his safety concerns to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission which was investigating those issues, but had not yet issued its report.

My statements about his credibility in this deposition did not go to whether or not I believed Mr. Macktel had raised valid concerns. I think he raised some valid safety issues. The NRC reports substantiate that.

I'm saying his credibility, looking at him as a witness that I had to protect on the stand, could his credibility -examination. I concluded that it could not.



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cared whether or not he had safety concerns, and that's what they wanted to know, and that's what they were pursuing.

But it's my belief that the reason that TU and Brown & Root lawyers were so insistent on putting that clause in about the licensing hearing was because Tony and I had managed to do an extremely effective job of lawing selective whistleblowers and making them as examples of what was the atmosphere on the whole plant.

And at this point, 1986, we were well into a \$4 billion reinspection and reconstruction program, and Mr. Macktal's case didn't go to the past, '84, before -- they already lost on that -- it went to the present.

He was testifying that at present that atmosphere still existed. And at that point those issues were not in front of the Licensing Board, and they were very afraid that they were going to be brought up in front of the Licensing Board.

- Q. I still don't follow the rationals here. On the one hand you say that you were, as an employee of GAP, did not sind having that language in the settlement agreement; and yet it seems to be on the other side you're saying it's to the advantage of Brown & Root and TO Electric that Mr. Macktal not testify.
- A. They certainly had something to gain by it. But they didn't know and couldn't know our strategic (if you

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will) thinking behind our case.

I mean, now you're getting into essentially the rationale behind the thinking of CASE lawyers, Tony and I in representing CASE. I don't have a waiver to share that with you, although I'm telling you things that I've already explained to the Senate hearing, and I think I'm on firm grounds in doing so in terms of a wavier by CASE orally as to what I could talk about.

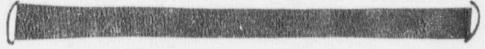
But you're getting into the strategic reasons of why it was acceptable. I don't know if I'm -- if you need me to keep going or not keep going.

Q. I just -- To me I just can't get that straight in my own mind as to how it is to the advantage of the Intervenors, I suppose, and to the advantage of TU and Brown & Root, you know, the same thing, this type of language in the agreement.

I mean, I do understand it on the one hand.

However, if Mr. Macktal's testimony could possibly cause TU that kind of concern and even have some impact on the licensing hearing, then the fact that you may have believed he lacked credibility seems like it would be overridden by that.

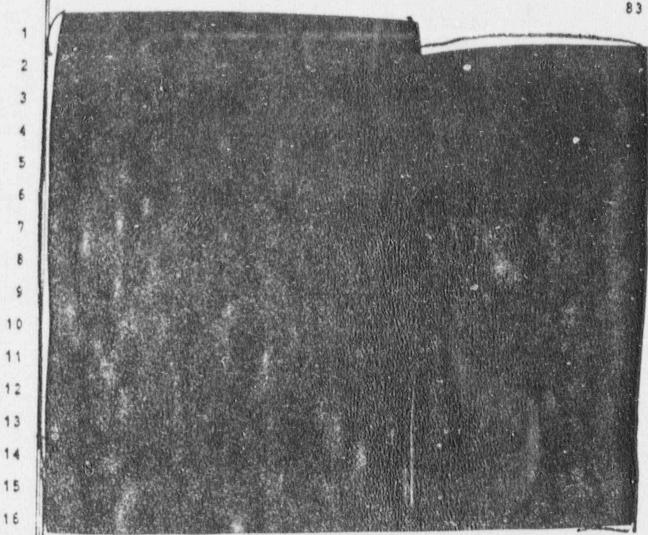
A. No, because he wouldn't have survived. He wouldn't have survived on the stand as a credible witness.



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So there's always a risk when you put a witness There's a risk that runs both directions.

You're asking me to hypothesize why Brown & Root would offer him any money, and that's what I'm doing. I'm hypothesizing that they had a lot to lose, and they knew it. I mean, that question really is more properly asked to Rick Walker.

I can understand why they would offer him some money. I mean, not even getting into the matter of whether

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or not his claims have merit. I can understand a \$35,000 offer. A. It's not much money when you talk about the 3 discrimination claim. Q. Right. I mean, I can understand that. I suppose that's not really my question. 6 I'm just trying to understand that particular -those two sentences in the settlement agreement that has B gotten everyone so upset, how -- you know, it seems to be 9 advantageous for the Intervenors and for TU and Brown & 10 11 Root. I'm trying to reconcile the facts and how that can 12 be. But maybe I won't be able to do that. 13 MR. JOHNSON: Do you have another question or --14 MS. VAN CLEAVE: No, I'm just hypothesizing. 15 16 THE WITNESS: Do you think I should go into more explanation or try again, Vernon, or just leave it? 17 18 MR. JOHNSON: Well, maybe we should go off the record for a second. 19 20 MS. VAN CLEAVE: Okay. Let's go off the record. [Discussion off the record from 5:04 p.m. to 5:10 21 p.m.] MS. VAN CLEAVE: Let's go back on the record. 23 PAGE 84 OF 92 PAGE(S) 24 It's 5:10 p.m. 25 BY MS. VAN CLEAVE:

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- Q. I have just a couple of other questions regarding the settlement agreement. To your knowledge, did Mr. Austin have any knowledge of the specific terms of the settlement agreement?
  - A. I have no idea.
- Q. And again I've asked you this, but to conclude this interview, did you attempt to coerce Mr. Macktal or coerce Mr. Macktal in any way into signing this settlement agreement?
  - A. No, I did not.
- Q. And to the best of your knowledge, did Mr. Macktal sign this agreement or agree to the settlement agreement -- I should say, since he did not sign the settlement agreement. Did he agree to that settlement agreement of his own free will?
- A. He agreed to all the terms that are reflected in the mettlement agreement on the day of the mettlement because they were all written out in little points on a legal pad that Tony and I went over with him, point by point, including the one that he now takes exception to.

The only thing that we did not have was we did not have the drafted settlement exact language, as it appears now in the settlement agreement.

But the terms and conditions were all gone over with him. The money was all gone over with him. All of

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that was acceptable to him.

He authorized us to sign the mettlement on his -you know, authorized us to accept the mettlement on the day
of the trial -- that we were supposed to go to trial. He
never wavered in wanting to carry through with the
settlement, even at the time that he was really distressed
in December because the 30 days had either just -- was just
about over and over.

All his comments always were, "If I don't get my money like right now, tomorrow, by the end of the week, if I don't get my money, then I want to crucify them in the paper, expose this to the world," do all these things, because he thought he had been had, and he was never going to get his money.

But I never coerced him into accepting that settlement. He may have felt pressured by the situation, by Tony and I both telling him, "There's no law, and the facts aren't hanging together," but he was never coerced by us.

- Q. Did be mention at that time regarding that provision that he not testify before the ASLB that he had additional safety concerns?
- A. Never. The first time I ever heard anything about additional mafety concerns was in the time frame after Macktal hired the Kohns.

One of the documents that -- I don't know if

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1 you've pulled out of the Senate hearing -- but what I do want to give you is a handwritten note from Juanita Ellis 2 when Joe Macktal called her on the 3rd of August of 1988. 3 He called her and left a number, and the note said that he -- and asks for a copy of the settlement of -- the licensing settlement. Juanita's note reads, "He also said he had read

about the OL settlement in the papers and that it looked like he should have waited to settle his DOL case."

This note was attached to Juanita Ellis' prefiled testimony in the Senate hearing. It's a note that she made contemporaneously with a call from Joe Macktal.

You'll notice that in this note, he also didn't say anything about safety concerns.

> [Exhibit No. 7 was marked for identification.1

- A. [continuing] Virginia, I know you've been following the newspaper articles, but I would note that Macktal told the paper -- at least it's reflected in the paper -- the day he finally came up here and gave his statement, that he told the NRC everything he had to say in 1986.
  - I noticed that in the paper.
- Which is consistent with what I've been saying all along, that he told them everything he knew at the time.

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Q. Yeah, I saw that in the paper.

A. Let me respectfully suggest that one way to check that is to get from Kohns the transcript of the tape recording of the interview between Macktal and Juanita Ellis at the time frame that he blew the whistle in January and February, and compare that to the issues that he raised to the NRC and in his DOL transcripts.

I believe you will see that they are the exact, same sets of concerns because I had an outline sheet and I made sure he didn't forget any of them, because I wanted, for purposes of consistency and for not looking like he's making up new issues as he goes along, for him to consistently be raising the same issues in every interview and deposition that he had.

So I worked up a worksheet. He and I both had that worksheet and worked off of it, so we made sure that we raised all of those issues.

If he had additional safety issues in the time frame that I represented them, I did not know about them.

I want the record to reflect that I would never have instructed any client to withhold safety issues.

I may not like somebody in the NRC who's investigating them; I may have some concerns about the competency of Region IV in investigating them, but I would never instruct a client to not provide safety information to

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the subpoens a whole variety of documents which appear to --1 to the extent that they're responsive -- come from the DOL litigation file of his case regarding discovery and 3 subpoenas and trial preparation, a copy of the NRC 4 allegations that he raised to the NRC. 5 6

- Is that the inspection report?
- A. Yes, it's the inspection report. The cover letter to him is dated August 12, 1987.

This is the copy that I received. It's Inspection Report 86-15 and 86-12.

- I have that. 0.
- A. And I did want to note just for the record, since the issue of what the Licensing Board knew about this, that this inspection report which catalogs his concerns was given to the Licensing Board in the course of the regular NRC docketing of inspection reports with the Licensing Board.

The Licensing Board did have his concerns by fall of '86. They were in front of them, just like all other allegations and all other inspection reports. -

So the theme that came through at the Senate hearing that the licensing judges were not aware of allegations raised by Mr. Macktal is completely untrue. They both knew of the filing of the Macktal Department of Labor complaint because we provided them notice of that and a copy of the complaint -- that is, CASE.

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They were aware of the progress of the care because CASE had to file monthly progress reports regarding what was going on in the other areas, including DOL cases. And the Licensing Board received a copy of the investigation report into those allegations. Now, it did not identify in the inspection report who was the source of the allegations, but they did have independent knowledge of both the complaint and knowledge of the allegations. So the Senate's concern that the Licensing Board was acting without information that might affect public health and safety was simply not true. Q. All right. Is there anything further that you wish to add --

λ. No.

-- or any further documents that you wish to 0. provide?

No. We haven't seen the fax of the checks, so A. I'll assume that that's here and you'll put it in your file.

Q. That's correct.

And I'm not going to leave any of the documents that I haven't identified, but I will keep them separate if you mant to get back with me about them

Q. Okay. Thank you very much. MS. VAN CLEAVE: Off the record. [Interview concluded at 5:19 p.m.]

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## REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the attached proceedings before the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission

in the matter of:

NAME OF PROCEEDING: Interview of BILLIE PIRNER GARDE

DOCKET NUMBER:

None

PLACE OF PROCEEDING: Arlington, Texas

were held as herein appears, and that this is the original transcript thereof for the file of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission taken by me and thereafter reduced to typewriting by me or under the direction of the court reporting company, and that the transcript is a true and accurate record of the foregoing proceedings.

Getty Morgan

BETTY MORGAN Official Reporter Ann Riley & Associates, Ltd.

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