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1	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
2	NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
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4	ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NUCLEAR WASTE
5	(ACNW)
6	159^{TH} MEETING
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8	MONDAY,
9	APRIL 18, 2005
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11	ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND
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13	The Advisory Committee met at 1:30 p.m. in
14	Room T-2B3 of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Two
15	White Flint North, 11545 Rockville Pike, Dr. Michael
16	T. Ryan, Chairman, presiding.
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18	COMMITTEE MEMBERS:
19	MICHAEL T. RYAN, Chairman
20	ALLEN G. CROFF, Vice Chairman
21	JAMES H. CLARKE, Member
22	WILLIAM J. HINZE, Member
23	RUTH F. WEINER, Member
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1	ACNW STAFF PRESENT:	
2	NEIL M. COLEMAN	
3	JOHN FLACK	
4	LATIF HAMDAN	
5	JOHN T. LARKINS	
б	MICHAEL LEE	
7	RICHARD K. MAJOR	
8	RICHARD SAVIO	
9	MICHAEL L. SCOTT	
10	SHARON STEELE	
11		
12	NRC STAFF PRESENT:	
13	ANDY CAMPBELL, NMSS	
14	LARRY CAMPER, NMSS	
15	SCOTT FLANDERS, NMSS	
16	JAMES KENNEDY, NMSS	
17	BILL REAMER, NMSS	
18	JIM RUBENSTONE, NMSS	
19	ASHOK THADANI, Deputy Executive Director for	
20	Operations	
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1	AGENDA
2	NMSS DIVISION DIRECTOR'S QUARTERLY PROGRAM
3	UPDATE
4	Mr. Bill Reamer
5	LOW LEVEL WASTE ANNUAL UPDATE
6	Mr. Lawrence Camper
7	ACNW WHITE PAPER ON LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE
8	WASTE
9	DISCUSSION OF APRIL 14-15, 2005 VISIT TO
10	THE CENTER FOR NUCLEAR WASTE REGULATORY
11	ANALYSES (CNWRA)
12	ADJOURN
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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	(1:31:26 p.m.)
3	CHAIRMAN RYAN: The meeting will come to
4	order. Bill Reamer, welcome. We're here for the NMSS
5	Division Director's Quarterly Program Update.
б	Welcome.
7	MR. REAMER: Okay. Good to see everyone.
8	As I go through my items, please feel free to
9	interrupt me as we go along. I want to make sure that
10	you get the information you expect from me.
11	The status of our activities all are
12	oriented around the completion of pre-licensing,
13	consultation activities with the Department in
14	anticipation of a license application, which they have
15	told us they will be prepared to submit in December of
16	this year. That means conducting a review of the
17	license application, that means formulating a position
18	with respect to adopting the Environmental Impact
19	Statement for the Yucca Mountain Repository, and that
20	means preparation for adjudicatory hearings before the
21	Licensing Board.
22	Also, we anticipate the need to be ready
23	to conduct a limited amount of inspection activities
24	aimed at supporting the license application review,
25	including the capability to be able to respond to
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1	allegations that we receive once we get the license
2	application, assuming we reach a favorable decision to
3	docket and do the review.
4	Also, we anticipate ongoing performance
5	confirmation activities being carried out by the
6	Department, and an expectation that we will want to be
7	involved, at least in terms of monitoring those
8	activities, as well as continuing our own development
9	of understanding.
10	And related to the repository, of course,
11	are the activities in the Spent Fuel Project Office,
12	which involve review of the transportation packages
13	the Department will need to use in order to transport
14	fuel from defense sites, and potentially as well as
15	commercial sites to the repository.
16	And in that connection, you're aware and
17	hopefully have received, or will receive current
18	status of our package performance study activities, in
19	which the NRC would carry out a limited amount of
20	testing activities related to developing confidence
21	with respect to transportation packages.
22	As I said, our assumption is a license
23	application that the Department would be ready to file
24	in December of 2005. We also assume that EPA will
25	issue a proposed revision to the Yucca Mountain
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1	standard, which I'll say more about in a minute.
2	Sometime in FY 2005, our understanding based on the
3	reports we've seen is that EPA is shooting for a
4	proposed rule in the summer of this year. And then a
5	final rule after comments have been received on that
6	rule evaluated, as well. And then we will need to
7	make changes to our own regulation, Part 63; because,
8	as you know, the law requires us to be consistent with
9	the Environmental Protection Agency Yucca Mountain
10	Standard. So we will need to do that, make those
11	changes to our Part 63 hopefully in parallel with the
12	EPA, rather than waiting until EPA has issued a final
13	rule before we commence any rulemaking activity.
14	Once we get the license application, we
15	will first make a decision whether to docket that
16	application. And also, as I said, whether to adopt
17	the final Environmental Impact Statement. If we make
18	a decision to docket the application, we will commence
19	a safety review that we have set and have planned for
20	completing in 18 months.
21	One question that may be on people's mind
22	is, do you anticipate a delay in the license
23	application? And my answer to that is what we have
24	been told by the Department is a license application
25	in December of 2005. There, obviously, are
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1 uncertainties related to that, uncertainties 2 associated with the Department's obligation to certify 3 documents on the licensing support network; 4 uncertainties associated with the Environmental 5 Protection Agency activities in revising the Yucca Mountain Standard; uncertainties with respect 6 to 7 allegations, concerns related to data provided by 8 certain USGS scientists to the Department. And, 9 obviously, also concerns related to budget, which 10 always play a role in what activities can be carried out. But since the Department has said their schedule 11 is December, 2005, that's what we are planning for; 12 that's what we have to be ready to handle. 13 14 If there were a delay, we would look in 15 various areas to make progress to use that delay to One would be with respect to the EPA 16 our advantage. 17 Standard, and the anticipation that additional activities will be required of the Department and of 18 19 us based on what that standard proves to be. So I 20 would say work activities associated with the EPA 21 Standard would be one thing that would continue, 22 notwithstanding a delay. 23 Also, there may well be developments with 24 respect to the allegations on USGS that would result

in the Department completing the activities that they

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plan to complete, and that may provide information that we would want to look into, and prepare ourselves for issues that will end up on our plate because of these allegations.

5 Certainly, there are also lingering issues related to the key technical issues, the bulk of which 6 7 we have reviewed and replied to the Department, but 8 there are a small number of key technical issue 9 agreements that still have open items that we would 10 want to follow-up on with the Department. And in the pre-closure and design area, as well, my expectation 11 12 is that activities could continue there because the state of those activities is not at the same state as 13 14 the post-closure activities, just because as a matter 15 of historical practice there was priority given to the 16 post-closure, rather than the pre-closure on the 17 Department's part.

Also, we want to continue our outreach 18 19 activities, our information activities with respect to 20 the people in Nevada who continue to have questions, 21 including what are the impacts and significance of a 22 delay in the license, and how will this affect NRC's 23 So we have requests from Inyo County to review. 24 already come and talk to them, because there are new 25 County Commissioners in Inyo County, and so the

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expectation is we will continue to have a need to provide high-level waste communication activities, an ongoing need.

4 Ιf we can, we would be looking to 5 ultimately maintain the Yucca Mountain team, and that might be, assuming how much notice we get of delay, 6 7 that might include options, such as being able to situate high-level waste staff working on non-high-8 9 waste topics, non-high-level level waste work; adjusting our own hiring activities in light of 10 11 information on a delay. But both of those will take 12 advance notice from the Department in order to be able to respond to them. 13

14 Turning then to the EPA Standard - as I've 15 said, the information we have is that EPA will issue 16 a proposed revision to the standard sometime this 17 summer. EPA has the responsibility to issue the Yucca Mountain Standard. The Court of Appeals decision set 18 19 aside a portion of their standard. That had the 20 practical impact of invalidating that portion of our standard, the 10,000-year compliance period, but with 21 22 respect to that, our standard is based on the EPA 23 Standard, so the ball is really in EPA's court. 24 We understand they are considering options

25 for revisions to the standard. There is an EPA docket

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1	that has been established on the EPA website with
2	respect to their activities. We want to continue to
3	stay in touch with what they're doing, because it
4	impacts what I suggested was at the staff level, our
5	aim, which is to move in parallel with EPA in revising
6	our regulations.
7	Moving on to a couple of additional
8	related topics, the
9	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Bill, just before you step
10	away from the EPA Standard, is there any I mean, I
11	realize we're in a very preliminary stage. Is there
12	any shape in terms of the technical aspects of what's
13	forthcoming, or is it too early to be asking that
14	question?
15	MR. REAMER: Well, my understanding is EPA
16	is considering the options. Of course, at a staff
17	level, our view would be if it were legally
18	permissible, the 10,000-year compliance period is
19	adequate to protect public health and safety is the
20	right standard to be applied to Yucca Mountain.
21	Also, according to interactions that the
22	administration and EPA has had with stakeholders, it's
23	our understanding other options being considered
24	relate to a possible standard that would include a
25	10,000-year provision, and then a separate provision
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11 1 with respect to peak dose. And there may be other 2 non-quantitative options that are on the table, as 3 well. 4 CHAIRMAN RYAN: So there's perhaps a 5 quantitative, as well as this new qualitative kind of thinking for peak dose. 6 7 I think at this point, MR. REAMER: they're looking at a range of options. That's my 8 understanding. Until the proposed rule is issued, 9 it's really speculative which option they choose to 10 11 pursue. 12 CHAIRMAN RYAN: Oh, I know. I realize that that's true, but it's interesting the range 13 14 you've outlined is helpful. Thanks. 15 MR. REAMER: Sure. MEMBER HINZE: Following up on that, if I 16 might; is the -- I understand that the EPA will be 17 holding hearings. Do you know when those will 18 19 commence, and will NRC be involved in these in any 20 way? 21 MR. REAMER: Are you talking about after 22 the rule is proposed? 23 MEMBER HINZE: After it is proposed, 24 right. 25 MR. REAMER: Okay. I don't have specific

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1	information on that. I would not be surprised if EPA
2	held hearings, meetings - I'm not sure what term they
3	use; perhaps it's hearings - during the public comment
4	period. They did that, my recollection, when they
5	issued Part 197. It's a very good way to inform the
6	public about what's being proposed. It's a very good
7	way to receive public comments, which they will,
8	obviously, be interested in getting. So I wouldn't be
9	surprised if they would hold public hearings during
10	the comment period.
11	MEMBER HINZE: The changes that we might
12	anticipate to 63, will those also be by rulemaking?
13	MR. REAMER: They will require rulemaking,
14	yes. And so, something we would want to consider,
15	which sometimes I don't follow the path as quickly as
16	others, would be to be involved in those hearings with
17	EPA because they would relate to and involve our own
18	proposed regulation to be consistent with EPA, would
19	be the right way, I would think off the top of my
20	head, the right way to provide to the public the true
21	nature of the proposals that the two agencies are
22	making.
23	MEMBER HINZE: We learned last week at the
24	center that TSPA 501 is making provision for the out
25	years from 10,000-years as part of those changes. Are
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1	there any other things that are being done to prepare
2	yourself for whatever the EPA comes up with?
3	MR. REAMER: Well, we're certainly looking
4	at what provisions in our own regulations would need
5	to be changed. The documents that would be associated
6	with that process, whether they range, obviously, from
7	the notice of proposed rulemaking, to the commission
8	paper that will obviously be involved, associated with
9	that. So we want to be ready to move in parallel with
10	EPA.
11	The main issue here involves the EPA
12	Standard, but we have to be consistent with that
13	standard, so to the extent that we can move in step
14	with EPA, I think that's desirable for us to do that.
15	MEMBER HINZE: Thank you.
16	MR. REAMER: A couple of other items I
17	want to mention. There are two petitions that the
18	State of Nevada has filed; one was filed - and they
19	both involve rulemaking. One was filed in March. It
20	requested the Commission to revisit the Commission's
21	Waste Confidence decision. I believe the Committee
22	I don't know whether this committee membership has
23	been recently briefed on waste confidence, but I know
24	in the past we have provided information to the
25	committee on the waste confidence proceeding. But the
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1 state is proposing that the Commission undertake a 2 that would change the current process generic 3 findings, and issue a new generic finding that there's 4 reasonable assurance that all licensed spent fuel will 5 be removed from storage sites to some acceptable disposal site before storage of spent fuel causes any 6 7 significant safety or environmental impact. The NRC has that petition, obviously, under consideration. 8 The ball is in our court to decide on the next step 9 10 with respect to the petition. Also, recently the state submitted a 11 12 petition on April 8 to amend our NEPA, National Environmental Police Act regulations, Part 51, and 13 14 we're looking at that petition, as well. I'm not 15 intimately familiar with the details of the petition, and I'm not sure -- I believe I saw a copy of a piece 16 of correspondence that at least the Committee has been 17 informed of the petition by the state, because of your 18 19 own planned activities. But a quick read; it appears 20 the state is arguing that the current regulations need 21 to be changed in order to be consistent with the 22 National Environmental Policy Act, so that would 23 require a review by us, including a legal review, of 24 the arguments being made in support of the April 8 25 petition by the state.

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1 Addressing the environmental area, the 2 Department of Energy, as we know, issued a record of 3 decision based on the Yucca Mountain Repository about 4 a year ago to move forward with the Caliente rail 5 corridor proposal. They've also issued a notice of intent to do an Environmental Impact Statement. 6 We 7 expect a draft of that statement will be issued this 8 fiscal year. That decision, the state is contesting 9 in the Court of Appeals. 10 MEMBER WEINER: Before you go any further, what is NRC's role in a routing decision like that to 11 12 proceed with Caliente corridor and issue an EIS? MR. REAMER: Yes. Our basic role here 13 14 relates, I think, to first off, the adoption of the 15 repository EIS. The activities that the Department 16 proposes to take with respect to transportation, we 17 need to monitor those, because if there is any information that would be regarded as new, significant 18 19 new information that would have a substantial impact on the acceptability of the repository EIS, then that 20 21 would relate to our adoption decision. So our role is 22 clearly to monitor what's going on in the rail 23 corridor EIS, so that we're informed and prepared for 24 potential questions that might arise on the impact of 25 that activity on the repository EIS.

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1	MEMBER WEINER: So you really consider
2	this proposed EIS on the rail corridor as part of the
3	Part 51 EIS.
4	MR. REAMER: The adoption decision that we
5	will need to make relates to the repository EIS. One
6	of the reasons that our regulations layout or set-out
7	as a reason why we would not be able to adopt is if
8	there is significant new information that goes to the
9	environmental bottom-line. So the rail corridor EIS,
10	as design activities really all of what DOE is
11	doing potentially relates to that can we adopt the
12	repository EIS. In that sense, the rail corridor EIS
13	is not part of the repository. It's a separate EIS,
14	but clearly, it's relevant to our adoption decision
15	for the repository EIS.
16	MEMBER WEINER: Thank you.
17	MR. REAMER: I wanted to talk a little
18	about quality assurance, because it's very much a
19	topic of interest. We've consistently told the
20	Department our expectation is that the license
21	application be complete and of high quality. A
22	quality license application includes data, models, and
23	software that are reliable, transparent, and
24	traceable.
25	Historically, the Department has had
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problems in the QA area. They have done a good job generally in identifying problems. They've had a more difficult time in fixing those problems, so that they don't recur.

5 Last year we conducted a field activity that resulted in giving the Department our own 6 7 independent evaluation of certain analysis model 8 reports, and how they compared to our expectations on 9 quality. As a result, the Department engaged in an 10 integration review of а lot of its technical information. And post-closure, our understanding is 11 12 they're considering the same kind of review with respect to their pre-closure documents. 13

We think that the Department believes it understands its QA issues, and that it's working to solve those, so that we can have confidence that the future activities for the repository, future design activities, perhaps even extending out beyond design, are conducted pursuant to a QA program that's sound and adequately implemented.

Bill, just a quick 21 CHAIRMAN RYAN: question there. 22 We had a briefing on this topic, and 23 as I recall, and correct me if I'm wrong, somebody -24 but the DOE had done а lot of programmatic 25 improvements to their quality program as a result of

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1 your examination of data sets, and data packages, and 2 so forth, and they had done improvements to their And I asked if there was any 3 processes and systems. 4 planned test of those improvements, was there going to 5 be a second review or another round of evaluations. And, of course, with the then impending end of the 6 7 year in 2004, that didn't seem like it would fit, but 8 I wonder have you thought about doing anything in that 9 area now? 10 MR. REAMER: We don't have current plans to conduct another field-type activity. That was not 11 in our planning, obviously, for `05 we expected to 12 have a license application. 13 It's something that I 14 wouldn't totally rule out based on the recent 15 activities involving USGS allegations, but at present, 16 don't have plans for additional in-field we 17 verification-type activities. 18 CHAIRMAN RYAN: Okay. Thanks. 19 MEMBER HINZE: If I may; you mentioned 20 I am curious how you're approaching the KTIs. 21 resolution of KTI open items with the DOE. Are you 22 meeting with DOE? Are there interchange of letters? 23 Are there technical sessions going on? How are you 24 approaching these, and what are the critical KTIs that 25 are left open in your mind?

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1	MR. REAMER: We're still operating under
2	the understanding that existed in the second-half of
3	last year, in that our goal is to provide feedback to
4	the Department on all of the key technical issue
5	agreement responses that they finished providing to us
6	in late August/early September time frame.
7	We set as our first goal to provide
8	feedback on the 40 or so high-significance agreements.
9	We completed that sometime in January. My
10	recollection, obviously, is igneous remains a high-
11	significant agreement where we still have outstanding
12	issues to work. There may be some TSPA-related
13	issues, as well. I can't give you a specific answer
14	with respect to what issues remain open with respect
15	to the highs.
16	What we've heard recently is that the
17	Department may be able to interact with us, in light
18	of the fact that the license application date is now
19	December. They want to interact with us on some of
20	the specific KTI follow-up items that have been left
21	open, but what we are operating under really is the
22	understanding they gave us last summer; which is, that
23	they would intend to address our feedback, any
24	feedback in the license application, and not prior to
25	the application. So a long-winded way of saying
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20 1 they've told us that our feedback will be addressed in 2 the license application. We have heard indications 3 that they may want to, on specific agreements, meet 4 before then. 5 MEMBER HINZE: If I might also, on these pre-closure issues, could you enlighten us a little 6 7 more in terms of what kind of issues you're talking 8 about, and what are the ones that are principally on 9 your plate? 10 MR. REAMER: Yes. We gave DOE a letter last October, and identified four or five issues, the 11 12 aircraft crash issue - I think we've probably provided that letter to you. Since then, we've continued to 13 14 interact with DOE. We've urged the Department to put 15 itself in a position of being able to support public 16 interactions on pre-closure. What that will take, 17 however, is for the Department to complete documents, because we want our interactions with the Department 18 19 as they relate to pre-closure documents to be with 20 respect to documents that are public, so we have an 21 expectation that there will be interactions and 22 meetings with the Department, but we don't have a firm 23 schedule at this point with respect to specific 24 interactions on specific dates. 25 MEMBER HINZE: These primarily deal with

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1	waste-handling facilities?
2	MR. REAMER: Including waste-handling,
3	that's right.
4	MEMBER HINZE: Are there any design
5	aspects of the structure of the repository itself that
6	are involved in that?
7	MR. REAMER: Yes. Let me see if I can get
8	some help from staff that are here.
9	MR. KOKAJKO: Lawrence Kokajko, Deputy
10	Director of High-Level Waste. Part of the problem
11	that we had, if you've read the October letter, was
12	the fact that there was a paucity of design
13	information that we've been able to review thus far.
14	And DOE has acknowledged that, and are working
15	diligently to provide that.
16	We also have looked at other issues that
17	we think could be coming out of that fuel-handling and
18	aging facility area. If, for example, crane placement
19	and movements, repackaging of fuel, what it takes to
20	repackage in this particular environment, looking at
21	ventilation, perhaps a nitrogen blanket within the
22	cells themselves, and other related topics. But right
23	now, we don't have a lot of information to go on, but
24	we are looking at that now. And we are interacting
25	with DOE as they begin to get more information
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1	available to us.
2	MEMBER HINZE: And you anticipate getting
3	more information before the license application, or
4	will this be in the license application? What's the
5	outcome? Excuse my ignorance, but
6	MR. KOKAJKO: It will be in the license
7	application, but we also expect that DOE will provide
8	more information between now and LA. And we hope to
9	have technical exchanges on some of these topics.
10	MEMBER HINZE: Great. Thank you very
11	much.
12	MR. REAMER: And we've communicated to the
13	Department, and I think at a management level, they
14	agree that pre-licensing interaction with respect to
15	pre-closure can help identify and resolve issues, just
16	the way it's worked in post-closure. But first, the
17	information needs to be made available publicly in
18	order to have a fruitful interaction.
19	MEMBER HINZE: And you don't have any
20	schedule on that forthcoming from the DOE.
21	MR. REAMER: We don't have a firm
22	schedule. I believe that's correct.
23	UNIDENTIFIED: That is correct. We do not
24	have a firm schedule.
25	MR. REAMER: Okay. So a couple of more
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comments on the QA issue. We were informed March 11 by the Department that the Department had discovered emails dated in the 1998-1999 time frame that suggested a failure to follow DOE Quality Assurance procedures by the United States Geologic Survey employees, as well as the possible falsification of records, and possible misuse of funds by USGS.

At that time, we were told by the DOE that 8 the email related to data on infiltration of water 9 10 from the surface to the underground, that the documents were discovered during the screening of 11 12 documents by DOE associated with the NRC's licensing support network that the Department had notified its 13 14 Office of Inspector General, and we, of course, later 15 also, that the Department of learned, Interior Inspector General has been notified, and both are 16 17 following up on investigatory activities.

The Department told us that they would be 18 19 assessing the technical implications of the discovery 20 both their past activities related to on site 21 suitability, as well as on the license application. 22 And that's pretty much where things stand there. 23 will continue to monitor We their 24 activities. Obviously, as I said, this issue will end 25 up with us, if there is a license application and a

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24 1 review. And so we want to continue to monitor what's 2 happening as the Department unfolds its follow-up 3 activities on the USGS allegations. 4 The last topic I'll talk about - actually, 5 I guess I have a couple. Well, we've already talked about pre-closure, so I think I don't really have 6 7 anything more to offer there. But with respect to risk-informing our activities, we do continue to 8 improve our understanding in the consequence modeling 9 area of the TPA code, trying to make improvements. 10 11 Obviously, the code and the usefulness of the code are 12 important, not only with respect to the 10,000-year compliance period, but also if the compliance period 13 14 goes to peak dose, we will rely on the tool to assist 15 our own understanding and review with respect to a

We are looking at the code's usefulness 17 with respect to peak dose, and whether there would be 18 19 any aspects of the code that would render it not 20 usable for peak dose. We haven't identified any such 21 problems. Our modifications have focused on two 22 areas, extending, as I said, the model to accommodate 23 simulations greater than its current capacity, which 24 is 100,000 years, and improving computational 25 efficiencies.

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post-10,000-year activity.

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1	So that pretty much covers what I had
2	intended to talk about. Are there any questions with
3	respect to any of my comments?
4	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Just one on our schedule,
5	Bill, if I may. Our letter-writing session this
6	morning ran a little long. We were going to consider
7	the time of period of compliance for a proposed
8	repository as an information exercise, and I think
9	we'll move that to our letter-writing session
10	tomorrow.
11	Mr. Malsch was here earlier. He wanted to
12	leave, and he left because we rescheduled it at that
13	time for he'll be here tomorrow. So just a quick
14	schedule change there, and your presentation is
15	helpful in that regard. Thank you. Anything else,
16	any other questions?
17	MEMBER HINZE: A quick one. TSPA 501,
18	when is that going to hit the street?
19	MR. REAMER: Andy, could you help me on
20	that?
21	MR. CAMPBELL: This is Andy Campbell. I'm
22	Chief of Performance Assessment Section for high-level
23	waste. Our planning right now is to have it ready for
24	the staff to evaluate issues with respect to the EPA
25	standard for the longer-term calculations, whenever
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1	that occurs. Then having a code ready for us to be
2	used in licensing, we're looking at the end of the
3	year as having that ready for our ability to use it in
4	licensing review. But right now, what we're focused
5	on is making sure we can actually run the calculations
6	out longer than 100,000 years.
7	MEMBER HINZE: In just a mechanistic
8	fashion, not necessarily changing of parameters and
9	coupling, and so forth.
10	MR. CAMPBELL: What we're looking at are,
11	we have been evaluating the parameter inputs to TPA
12	and making sure that there's a technical basis for
13	those inputs, but that's been an ongoing process that
14	we started last year. But we also intend to have that
15	completed the same time that the code is ready to be
16	run at these long time frames.
17	MEMBER HINZE: Thanks.
18	MR. REAMER: Any licensing decision would
19	have to be based on the EPA standard. The EPA
20	standard really would dictate what changes we would
21	need to make to our own review, and the tools we would
22	use in our review.
23	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Okay. Thanks, Bill. Any
24	other questions for Bill? Yes.
25	MEMBER WEINER: How will the ACNW be
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1	involved in any Part 63 rulemaking?
2	MR. REAMER: I would imagine the same way
3	that the Committee was involved in the original rule;
4	which is, we provide the Committee information as
5	soon as our protocol allows us to provide it. In some
6	cases that may be pre-decisional documents, but we can
7	share that information on an understanding we have
8	with the Committee to keep the Committee informed. So
9	we do that, unless instructed otherwise by our
10	management. Once the EPA standard proposal becomes
11	more apparent, publicly apparent, it may be possible
12	for us to have an interaction with the Committee, as
13	well, with respect to how we would implement that in
14	our proposal.
15	MEMBER HINZE: One more if I might, Bill;
16	we had an interesting session at the center last week,
17	and a number of the things that we heard with regard
18	to igneous activity were pre-decisional. It makes it
19	a little difficult for us to comment on it. Is there
20	any time frame in mind where we might be able to hear
21	from the staff and the center where we might lead to
22	some formal response?
23	MR. REAMER: Are you talking specifically
24	about igneous activity in our schedule?
25	MEMBER HINZE: Yes.

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1	MR. REAMER: I'm not sure whether we have
2	the right people here on our schedule to complete our
3	activities. If we do, come forward. If not, we'll
4	get you that information as soon as we can.
5	MEMBER HINZE: That's of quite importance
6	to us, because it's a matter of how we comment on our
7	research review, and upon the comments that the
8	Committee has made, and the EDO's response.
9	MR. REAMER: Yes. I understand.
10	MR. RUBENSTONE: This is Jim Rubenstone
11	from High-Level Waste Repository Safety. Bill, some
12	of that is really on a case-by-case basis, some of
13	what was discussed last week has to do with center-
14	deliverable products. And as those become available
15	to the public, then they're open for discussion.
16	Certainly, things that are being done with the TPA
17	code are tied to as the TPA code becomes available, so
18	I can't really give you a blanket answer on that.
19	It's really a kind of case-by-case.
20	CHAIRMAN RYAN: I think a request, Bill,
21	would be that as any of them become available, the
22	sooner the better in terms of us having the chance to
23	take a look, and at least being current with the
24	documentation. I know cycling briefings can be a
25	chore to get everybody scheduled properly, and impose
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1	on them to prepare presentations, but if the documents
2	themselves can be brought forward concurrent with them
3	being available there, that would be a big step
4	forward. Thank you.
5	MR. REAMER: Every Center-deliverable has
6	a due date, and then we have an expected review time,
7	so I'm sure we can give you a schedule with respect to
8	specific deliverables.
9	CHAIRMAN RYAN: That would be real
10	helpful. That would help us plan a little bit, too.
11	MR. REAMER: Yes.
12	MEMBER WEINER: If I could just follow-up
13	on that; one of the things that we observed at the
14	center, which is their standard operating procedure,
15	is that when they get a result, they abstract it into
16	the code. And I was wondering if we had to wait until
17	TPA 5.0.1 or whatever the next release is, is fully
18	released, or would we have in order to discuss those
19	abstractions, or could we do it when the appropriate
20	documents are released?
21	MR. RUBENSTONE: Certainly, anything that
22	ends up in the TPA code, there's a supporting
23	document, one or more supporting documents that
24	describe that. For example, some of the work that's
25	being done on redistribution, we had a scoping
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1	document that I believe is already publicly available
2	from last fall, and there's a follow-up on that being
3	prepared. So as each of those documents comes out, we
4	can certainly bring those forward. You don't have to
5	wait until the full code release is there. I mean,
6	the code gives you how it's implemented, and the
7	parameters, and the results. But the documents are
8	the technical basis for the abstraction, and those
9	will be well in advance of the final release of 5.01.
10	MEMBER WEINER: Thank you.
11	MR. CAMPBELL: Just one thing to add,
12	Ruth; this is Andy Campbell. Once we have a
13	deliverable date for the revised code, as it becomes
14	a public document, we can provide that. Now we have
15	a schedule, but we're working that schedule and
16	determining what that date will be, and we can get
17	back to you with that.
18	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Thanks. Other questions,
19	comments?
20	DR. LARKINS: Just a quick question. Is
21	there a schedule for the Commission to make a decision
22	on waste confidence?
23	MR. REAMER: Not to my knowledge, but let
24	check and get back to you after the meeting.
25	DR. LARKINS: Okay.
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1	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Bill, I think you're
2	right. This Committee makeup has not heard that, and
3	I guess I would just suggest that you might want to
4	work a briefing on that topic for the current makeup
5	of the Committee. That would be helpful.
6	MR. REAMER: Okay.
7	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Thank you. All right.
8	Thank you.
9	MR. REAMER: You're quite welcome.
10	CHAIRMAN RYAN: We all appreciate your
11	coming with us, and giving us a real informative
12	update on what's going on. I guess next up is Larry
13	Camper. Is that correct? Good afternoon. How are
14	you?
15	MR. CAMPER: Good afternoon. How are you?
16	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Fine, thanks.
17	MR. CAMPER: By the way, this is my first
18	day back from survey after three weeks, so you can't
19	beat me up too bad.
20	CHAIRMAN RYAN: We'll go easy.
21	MR. CAMPER: Good afternoon. It's a
22	pleasure to be with you. It's especially important
23	for me to be here because I took over the Division of
24	Waste Management and Environmental Protection on the
25	10^{th} of January. And although I'm not new to the
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Division, I had spent four years as a Branch Chief of the Decommissioning Program, and then before coming to the Division, I spent 20-months as the Deputy Director of the Spent Fuel Project office, so I've been in and about waste issues for quite some time now, but it's interesting to be in this role.

7 I also think this is a good opportunity today because, frankly, one of the things that I view 8 9 as a priority is to enhance the relationship between my Division and this Committee. 10 I think there's always been a good working relationship between the 11 Committee and the Division, but I think we can make it 12 In fact, to that end, about two months ago or 13 better. 14 so, shortly after I had come on board, John and I had 15 a conversation about that one evening in the gym about what can we do to make the interaction between the 16 17 Division and the Committee - we were doing the treadmill thing and conducting a little business - so 18 19 I do view it as a priority. And to that end, for 20 example, I intend to accompany you to your visit to 21 South Carolina. I would like to hear first-hand the 22 Committee's questions. I especially want to hear what 23 the Committee has on its mind in terms of the DOE 24 meeting on waste incidental to reprocessing. So I 25 look forward to that visit with you, and I think it

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1	would be a good learning experience, first-hand.
2	When I learned of the meeting, the first
3	thing I asked myself is, if I were going to talk to
4	you about a few things, what would it be? And that's
5	before I saw your questions, and the format that you
6	wanted to hear about. But these are some of the
7	things that were on my mind. Needless to say, of
8	course, first is waste incidental to reprocessing, and
9	we'll talk much more about that here in a moment.
10	It's a big priority for us, and I'll cover it in some
11	detail in addressing your questions. And then also
12	later on, there's a presentation on the low-level
13	waste program, so you'll hear more about it then, as
14	well.
15	The National Low-Level Waste Program, it's
16	been a small program for us for some years now, about
17	three FTE, and it's been fairly quiet. But we see
18	things on the horizon that may change that, and you're
19	going to have a briefing following my presentation by
20	Scott Flanders, who is my Deputy for the Environment
21	Assessment Area in Low-Level Waste, and Jim Kennedy,
22	who is our resident expert on low-level waste issues.
23	It's been that way for a long time, so you'll hear
24	more about the program from the two of them following
25	me.
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Greater-than-Class C- waste disposal there are things finally happening on GTCC. And again, we'll talk to you more about that during Scott and Jim's presentation. But yes, DOE is now making some movement.

The Integrated Decommissioning Improvement 6 7 Plan, or IDIP; this is our comprehensive plan that we are developing and implementing, which addresses a 8 9 wide array of changes to the Decommissioning Program. I'll cover it in more detail in a bit; but briefly, it 10 grows out of the license termination rule analysis 11 that we did about two years ago now. And briefly, 12 it's a comprehensive plan to try to address a number 13 14 of major changes on the decommissioning front.

15 And then next is the legislative proposal for NRC to regulate Radium and accelerator-produced 16 The Commission sent this proposal to 17 materials. Congress on March 30th of this year. It provides for 18 19 NRC authority over accelerator-produced materials, discreet sources of Radium-226, and other discreet 20 21 sources of NORM that would pose a similar threat to 22 that of Radium-226. It specifically provides for 23 continued disposal of these materials at currently 24 used disposal facilities, like U.S. Ecoloqy and 25 Hanford for Radium-226 sources.

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1 The Organization of Agreement States and 2 the Health Physics Society have developed their own 3 legislative proposal for these materials. It adds a 4 definition for discreet sources based upon the risk. 5 It permits disposal of these materials in mill tailing impoundment. Now we understand that there may have 6 7 been or will shortly be some legislation introduced that has been suggested by NEERS, that may be yet a 8 9 different approach than the Commission proposed in its 10 legislation, or that the OAS and HPS has proposed. 11 And one of the things that that particular legislation 12 would call for, whatever comes of it, would be that the material could only be disposed of 13 at AEA-14 licensed sites, so that would be a departure from what 15 we have right now. We have been briefed by the Organization 16

17 of Agreement States and the Health Physics Society on 18 their proposal, and I think basically what I would 19 suggest to the Committee is the same thing that I'm 20 suggesting to us, and that is stay tuned. Let's watch 21 this closely, and I expect we'll be talking about it 22 more in the near term.

Now in terms of the things that you specifically wanted to hear about, I'll step through your format and hopefully cover the waterfront, and

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1	we'll entertain questions. I would suggest that we
2	just go with questions along the way. That's probably
3	the simplest thing to do.
4	We do have a lot going on right now. The
5	first, of course, is Waste Incidental to Reprocessing,
6	or WIR. We have a lot of new responsibilities
7	regarding incidental waste under the National Defense
8	Authorization Act of the year 2005, which went into
9	effect in October or November of last year. The NDAA
10	requires DOE to consult with NRC on its non-high-level
11	waste determinations in South Carolina and Idaho. And
12	requires NRC to monitor DOE's waste disposal actions
13	to ensure that they meet the performance objectives of
14	10 CFR Part 61.
15	The legislation, as I said, was passed
16	recently, and the NRC and DOE staffs have been working
17	together already aggressively to determine priorities,
18	schedule, tasks, and resource needs. We've already
19	had three or four meetings with the DOE folks, a
20	couple of meetings with South Carolina, and we plan a
21	similar meeting with the folks out in Idaho in May, as
22	soon as the wintertime moves along a little bit.
23	These are very high priority activities
24	within both DOE and NRC. WE know, for example, in
25	talking with senior level managers at DOE, this is an
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item of high interest for the Secretary himself, Secretary Bodman, so it's necessarily getting a lot of attention within the DOE organization. And similarly, we know there's a lot of Commission interest in it.

The states have important roles with 5 regard to the DOE sites. WE've had, as I said, a 6 7 couple of meetings with South Carolina already. The 8 states want to be actively involved. They've made 9 that very clear. There is a permitting process that goes on that's part of this, and the states want very 10 much to follow closely our interactions with DOE, and 11 look closely at the questions that we ask of DOE in 12 They are interested in 13 our review process. 14 piggybacking on their technical concerns within our 15 review process, and our questions. And they have asked us - certainly South Carolina has asked us - to 16 be involved in their public meetings associated with 17 the public permitting process, and we've agreed to do 18 19 that.

20 We're developing a Commission paper that 21 describes how we intend to carry out these activities, 22 will discuss review approach, our and it our 23 resources, our schedule, and our plans for stakeholder 24 interactions. This paper is due to the Commission at 25 the end of April, and we look forward to hearing their

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1	opinions, of course, on our proposed approach. And we
2	would hope to make the Committee aware of that process
3	along the way. We do not plan to provide the paper to
4	the Committee for comment while under development.
5	There simply isn't time. We were given a very short
б	time line by the Commission following the annual waste
7	briefing back earlier in the year, but we certainly do
8	want to make the Committee aware of what is going on
9	in that Commission paper, and we plan to do that.
10	The first review under the NDAA will be
11	for the Salt Waste Processing and disposal at Savannah
12	River, which you are going to hear a lot more about,
13	of course, from the staff, and then while we're down
14	there in September. DOE has submitted that
15	determination for the Salt Stone on the 28^{th} of
16	February, and we are currently conducting our
17	technical review of that submittal.
18	Due to the decreasing free working volume
19	in the tanks at the site, DOE has asked for our
20	review to be complete within six months, so you can
21	imagine that is, indeed, a very aggressive schedule.
22	In accordance with the schedule, we are hoping to
23	complete our request for additional information by the
24	end of May, and as recent as this morning, Scott
25	Flanders assured me that we are on schedule.
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1 The NDAA provides the applicable WIR 2 criteria, and these are the criteria that NRC staff is These criteria are somewhat 3 using for its review. 4 different from the criteria that have been previously 5 used in our reviews, but are not markedly different. Therefore, our experience in conducting the waste 6 7 incidental reviews will be directly applicable in carrying out our new responsibilities. It is very 8 9 fortunate, given the time line with this piece of 10 legislation and the responsibilities that we have, 11 that we have heretofore reviewed several non-high-12 level waste determinations in the past, because we were able to draw upon that experience, and we have 13 14 several staff members that were available to us that 15 have the right expertise. But at the same time, that 16 will not work in the future, and we are rapidly gearing up to accommodate the reviews that are coming 17 down the pike. 18 19 The universe coming down the pike is

20 something on the order of five of these in play in the 21 next several fiscal years. We're obligated to 22 complete one this year, and then three in the two 23 subsequent fiscal years, so a lot of activity going on 24 there.

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It is important to note that the NDAA does

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1	not apply to the Hanford or West Valley sites, but
2	they are conducting a similar review for Hanford, but
3	we are conducting a similar review for Hanford under
4	a separate reimbursable agreement. We transmitted an
5	RAI to Hanford on the 19^{th} of January, and we are also
6	involved with West Valley, under the West Valley
7	Demonstration Project Act. And we'll probably be
8	reviewing tank-related information later this year in
9	a pre-decisional draft EIS, which I'll mention more in
10	a moment.
11	As part of this process, we are planning
12	to develop a standard review plan for waste
13	determination reviews. The SRP will provide
14	consistency, and guidance to the NRC staff during its
15	reviews, as well as help the Department of Energy
16	understand what we need for those submittals to
17	contain.
18	Now I note that the Committee is planning
19	on having a working group on incidental waste in July,
20	so we're going to be working with the Committee staff
21	to develop an agenda, a speaker list, and so forth,
22	and we'll be interested in getting any of the
23	Committee's input on what you'd like to hear in that
24	July time frame. And the point that I would make with
25	regard to the standard review plan is that the July
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1	meeting will be a very good opportunity for the staff
2	to convey information to the Committee about the
3	contents of the SRP, and to get the Committee's input,
4	so there will be a very viable and active role for you
5	to play in that time frame.
6	The NDAA also requires that the National
7	Academy of Science conduct a study of DOE's plans for
8	incidental waste that exceeds Class C concentrations
9	that DOE does not plan to send to a geologic
10	repository. The Academy has one-year to complete this
11	study, and we have given the Committee two
12	presentations, thus far, describing our previous
13	involvement with incidental waste, as well as
14	applicable reference documents, such as our previous
15	reviews. And we will remain involved with the
16	Committee as it carries out its study to completion,
17	and expect to meet with you several more times.
18	The next topic that I wanted to cover was
19	the Integrated Decommissioning Improvement Plan, the
20	IDIP.
21	DR. LARKINS: Before you move on to that,
22	you said the NAS study is one year, and you've been
23	working with them currently. What is the schedule for
24	completion of that?
25	MR. CAMPER: Well, it was one-year. The
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1	legislation called for the study to be completed in
2	one-year, Scott. Do you know what their actual date
3	for completion is?
4	MR. FLANDERS: This is Scott Flanders,
5	Deputy Director of Division of Waste Management. I
6	don't know the specific schedule, but they were given
7	one-year from the enactment of the legislation, and
8	that was in the October time frame, with an interim
9	report due within six-months. So they're actively
10	working on the interim report right now.
11	MR. CAMPER: We want to interact with the
12	Committee for a lot of reasons. I mean, of course, we
13	want to provide the best information possible. We
14	want to make sure that the conclusions are as accurate
15	as possible, but also it's important to maintain an
16	awareness, because if you look at what the Committee
17	is charged to do, one could get the impression that it
18	arguably gets right at what we're asked to do. That's
19	part of our determinations, as well. So we clearly
20	want the Committee to understand the process that we
21	are following, to answer all their questions, and make
22	sure there's a good mutual understanding of what the
23	process involves.
24	DR. LARKINS: All right. Let me ask
25	another quick question. On the states' role, and you
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1	said you want to work them on the permitting process,
2	does the state come in on the back-end of that, or
3	after you've made a finding?
4	MR. CAMPER: The states permitting process
5	
6	DR. LARKINS: Unless Scott is going to
7	cover this; I don't want to pre-empt anything you're
8	going to say.
9	MR. CAMPER: Are you going to cover this,
10	Scott?
11	MR. FLANDERS: We weren't going to go into
12	this on our low-level waste discussion, so you can go
13	ahead answer, or I can answer.
14	MR. CAMPER: The states' permitting
15	process is actually being conducted in parallel to our
16	process. In fact, as I mentioned, John, they want to
17	make sure that their concerns that they need to
18	address in their permitting process are being
19	addressed within our RAIs, as well. And they would
20	like for us to participate in their public meetings
21	called for in their permitting process, because they
22	know that some of the technical issues that we're
23	getting at will also come up in that process, so it's
24	really going on in parallel.
25	Okay. The IDIP, the Integrated
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1 Decommissioning Improvement Plan, this combines 2 regulatory program management and Commission-directed And it grows out of the regulatory 3 improvements. 4 improvements that we identified as being needed in the 5 license termination rule analysis. If you go back a couple of years ago, you might recall that we did an 6 7 in-depth analysis of the LTR. At that point, we had about six or seven years of experience. It had gone 8 well overall, but we thought it could be done better. 9 One of the issues that emerged, for example, 10 was institutional controls. No one was going with a 11 12 restricted release. WE felt that the process embodied within the regulations were fairly burdensome, and so 13 14 that was one of nine issues that we identified as 15 warranting further attention. We have interacted with the Committee 16

along the way several times on the LTR analysis. 17 We did a briefing, for example, for you in October of 18 19 `04. WE have been coordinating with you in 20 preparation for the April stakeholder work shop, which 21 takes place later this week, which you're going to 22 attend, and we're very glad you're going to be there, 23 and hear first-hand the input that we're going to get. 24 And there are going to be breakout sessions where the 25 various quidance documents are going to be discussed,

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1	so you're going to get a chance to hear first-hand the
2	concerns of those that are out there doing the
3	decommissioning. By the way, we have more than 170
4	people registered for the workshop, so we're really
5	looking forward to it being a good process.
6	We are working toward a meeting with you
7	in June on the guidance. And what I think will be
8	ideal is we'll all hear first-hand what the industry
9	has on its mind in terms of things that can be
10	improved, and that will foster a better discussion
11	between the staff and the Committee then, when we talk
12	about how to improve the guidance. And you should be
13	positioned, I would think, to give us some pretty good
14	indications of improvements that we might make.
15	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Larry, just a quick
16	question on the format for the meeting.
17	MR. CAMPER: Sure.
18	CHAIRMAN RYAN: I know you're going to be
19	giving presentations and getting input. Is a record
20	going to be created of that, as well?
21	MR. CAMPER: What we're doing on Day One
22	is, we have several members of the staff taking notes,
23	extensive notes. Day Two will be a recorded meeting,
24	transcribed meeting.
25	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Okay. Thank you.
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1	MR. CAMPER: That's a great question.
2	CHAIRMAN RYAN: I just wanted to get my
3	own pencil sharpened up for that.
4	MR. CAMPER: That's a great question
5	because one of the things that the people that attend
6	are going to want to know, and I'm going to say up
7	front - I mean, they're going to want to know what
8	we're going to do with all this, how will it be
9	addressed? And there are several mechanisms whereby
10	it will be addressed, and I'll cover that. But taking
11	extensive notes on Day One and recording the meeting
12	on Day Two.
13	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Just a quick comment, too;
14	I think on behalf of the Committee, this is a real
15	success from our point of view, too, and that we're
16	hopefully saving you cycling presentations two and
17	three times, or extra times just for us. And it does
18	give us an opportunity to fulfill part of our mission,
19	which is to obtain the public input. I think this
20	direct approach works for both of us.
21	MR. CAMPER: Sure.
22	CHAIRMAN RYAN: We appreciation the
23	collaboration to get that rolling.
24	MR. CAMPER: Well, you're quite welcome.
25	We are trying to use the IDIP to improve
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1	communications. For example, we have put together a
2	web page and a brochure that will convey more
3	information about the decommissioning process. We're
4	looking at revising our program performance measures,
5	and more closely tracking our resources; what does it
6	actually cost to review a decommissioning plan, or a
7	license termination plan, and how can we reduce that
8	cost over time?
9	There are a number of Commission-directed
10	improvements that we're looking at as part of the
11	IDIP. The Commission, for example, in the briefing
12	last fall expressed a great deal of interest in
13	Lessons Learned. Commissioner Merrifield was speaking
14	to the gathering on Thursday morning, and the
15	Commissioner has had a lot of interest in Lessons
16	Learned. The concern the Commission has is, we've had
17	a lot of success today in decommissioning, and
18	especially on the reactor side. We've had several
19	reactors that are now going through the process, but
20	the fact of the matter is, because of all the
21	renewals, we're going to go into a hiatus. And how do
22	we ensure that that information carries forth for the
23	next 15, 20, 25, 30 years when these other reactors
24	need to go into decommissioning? So getting Lessons

Learned memorialized, and getting the word out there

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1	is something that's important.
2	I mentioned we'll be briefing the
3	Committee in June on the Lessons Learned feedback, and
4	looking for some very active discussion with you on
5	how to make the guidance better. Again, I would
6	reiterate what you said, Mr. Chairman, in terms of
7	your being there this week and hearing first-hand.
8	We're glad you're going to be there.
9	A Low-Level Waste Hearing - Senator
10	Domenici stated in a hearing last September that he
11	was going to look into legislation to revise the Low-
12	Level Radioactive Waste Policy Act, as amended. I
13	think all of you know that the Senator is concerned
14	about the fact that there really had been no new low-
15	level waste disposal sites developed for many, many
16	years now. Barnwell closing in 2008 causes the
17	Senator some concern. We don't have a definitive word
18	yet as to if and when that hearing will take place.
19	Clearly, if it does, we'll have a lot of
20	preparation to do. I would think there would be an
21	opportunity there to discuss with the Committee the
22	types of information that we're gathering, and gain
23	perspectives as we prepare for such a hearing. I
24	would view that as an important role. And we're just
25	going to stand by and see what happens.
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1	The National Academy and the GAO reports -
2	later this year both organizations will issue reports.
3	The National Academy's on low-activity waste, and the
4	GAO on the safety and security of Class B and C low-
5	level waste. This is a follow-on to their earlier
6	report which, as you know, we had a number of
7	extensive comments on.
8	We certainly could be affected. It's
9	always difficult to imagine not being affected by NAS
10	reports, or GAO reports, so we certainly thing
11	something will come out of that, don't know what, but
12	again, stay tuned.
13	You asked about international activities,
14	and how the ACNW expertise could be overlaid on
15	international activities, and what we learn from
16	international work. I would agree that there is a
17	benefit to be gained there, and certain thoughts come
18	to my mind as to how we might do that.
19	Now I think that we need to have a follow-
20	on working discussion about how to do this. But, for
21	example, I'm heading over this weekend for the Waste
22	Advisory Safety Committee (WASC 19) meeting at IAEA.
23	I do that twice a year in my role as the Division
24	Director.
25	We get a lot of documents that are going
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to be discussed at these WASC meetings. I mean, typically the stack of documents is three or four inches thick. We get them starting in January-February, sometimes as late as March for a meeting taking place in April. But it is certainly possible that we could give some Committee review of those documents, as well.

We use our staff to do that. 8 We have a 9 couple of consultants that help us to do that. We 10 have used the Center in the past. We don't currently, 11 but we have in the past. But possibly there's a role 12 to be played there. Now the only caveat that I would offer, is it's a lot of documents and a tight 13 14 schedule, but that's a possibility.

15 We're doing a lot of work right now on the Joint Convention. The next national report will be 16 17 provided in Vienna next May. The working group has put together the current version of the draft for 18 19 There is a lot of work going on. review. It is 20 certainly possible that sometime during the summer we 21 could brief the Committee on the Joint Convention 22 preparation report, and get your thoughts on that. 23 But again, by the August-September time frame, we've 24 really got to be finalizing the draft, because there 25 are meetings in November where it's all being put

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together, the bow is being put on the package, and we're getting ready to send it over to IAEA. But I would think that there's a possibility there during the summertime.

5 I think that the Committee should be added 6 to recipients for the staff's international trip 7 report. As you know, we put out an early 30-day 8 notice that we're going to go on some international 9 activity; generally, what it's about. We then come 10 back following that meeting and post a seven-day trip report, which is a quick look. An then 30-days after 11 the meeting, we provide a more in-depth report. 12 Ι think that would be a way for the Committee to have a 13 14 better awareness of what's going on internationally.

15 CHAIRMAN RYAN: Larry, at the end there 16 may be one or two key ones that a briefing might 17 result from, from one of those trip reports a little bit more detail and interactively. I think we've 18 19 identified a couple of opportunities just from a quick 20 look that seems like ones that would be interesting to 21 hear the gory details on that one, for example, so 22 that might fall out of it.

24 CHAIRMAN RYAN: I might add, too, that the 25 Committee travels typically internationally every

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MR. CAMPER: All right.

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other year so, and we're going to have or а 2 Subcommittee going to Japan in May, and we'll be happy 3 to share our trip report with you, of course, in the 4 same.

5 MR. CAMPER: Good. Okay. I think you know there's a lot of staff involvement in several 6 7 areas internationally. We're closing working with the 8 ICRP on some of its activities; particularly on 9 environmental protection. The NEA, the Nuclear Energy Agency in Paris, Margaret Federline has been actively 10 involved in that for some time. She actually chairs 11 the Radioactive Waste Committee of the NEA, and has 12 done that for several years. Obviously, the IAEA, in 13 14 terms of advisory committees.

15 various international There are 16 conferences that we actively participate. For 17 example, several of us are participating in the ICEM `05 conference in September. Karen Cyr, the General 18 19 Counsel, is actually going to that meeting as one of 20 plenary speakers. So there's a lot of the 21 international activities, and I would think that 22 during your meetings as an agenda item, we could 23 certainly provide, if nothing else, a brief overview 24 of what's going on, make sure you get these reports 25 that I've cited already, and try to answer questions

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1	that you might have, and figure out which of these
2	things is of most interest to you.
3	CHAIRMAN RYAN: And I'm sure you're aware
4	of it, but the SRM from the Commission directed us to
5	be cognizant of the ICRP developments and as we know
6	two of those foundation documents hit the web, I
7	guess, last week and we're planning on reviewing those
8	and making comments together and so forth.
9	MR. CAMPER: Right. Exactly. Good. And
10	again, I think if you'd like this something that we
11	could discuss in a separate meeting more operationally
12	just how to do this in a better coordinated fashion,
13	but at least, I think that will give you some ideas
14	about how we might do this.
15	Risk-informing activities in NMSS. What
16	I'll try to do is speak specifically to what is going
17	on within my division. I think you know there are
18	some activities going on NMSS-wide in terms of a
19	guidance document having been developed. I understand
20	you either have been or you're going to hear from
21	Dennis Damon about what's going on in NMSS in terms of
22	risk informing. So I'll talk a little bit more about
23	what we're doing.
24	We are obviously following the guidance
25	document that's been developed and that is a process
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document that the staff steps through to determine what level of risk-informed process best applies. But let me speak to it in practical terms of what we're actually trying to do. The IDIP is a process that we believe is risk-informed and we're going to be discussing that extensively in the upcoming workshop on Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

Basically, what we're trying to do is to 8 9 help us become more efficient and by placing the 10 appropriate level of regulatory concern where the highest risk activities are being carried out. 11 Ι 12 think you're aware, for example, that we've made a number of changes in our inspection process where we 13 14 actually go during higher risk activities in the commissioning process and we cut out a number of 15 routine things and therefore, save some resources. 16 So we're going to use the whole IDIP process to make our 17 efforts more risk-informed. 18

19 Some examples that come to mind for instances are the use of realistic scenarios for end 20 21 uses of sites theretofore. In the past, I think an 22 awful lot of applicants defaulted to the resident 23 farmer scenario as did our staff because it was very 24 difficult to predict what was going on a thousand 25 In the LTR analysis, one of the things we years out.

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55 1 suggested was to look at near-term scenarios, say, on 2 the order of tens to one hundreds of years as opposed to defaulting the resident farmer. It makes a big 3 4 difference. Phased institutional controls. I mean the 5 fact of the matter is every site doesn't need to have 6 7 the same kind of institutional control. It's a 8 function of risk of what's actually at the site. Intentional mixing of soils was discussed 9 in the LTR analysis in a subsequent paper to the 10 Commission. 11 Within the incidental 12 waste to reprocessing activities, we think that could be risk 13 14 informed. We do have a good performance-based 15 standard in Part 61, Subpart C. We're trying to bring that to bear as much as possible in the wear reviews. 16 17 On the low waste front, we're making efforts not to regulate based on the origin of the 18 19 waste but rather upon the waste risk that is posed. 20 There are number of things going on, the use of RCRA 21 cells for example which is taking place in our EPA 22 advanced notice of proposed rulemaking which we've 23 been working with EPA on 24 Using and approving 10 CFR 20.2002 25 disposals, we have done that recently with some

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1	Connecticut Yankee waste going out to Idaho. We've
2	done it in the past with Big Rock Point. So there is
3	a mechanism there that if you bring risk to bear it
4	provides a pathway for disposal of waste.
5	We do look forward to the Committee's
6	white paper on low level waste and what we can learn
7	from further informing Part 61. A big question that
8	comes in terms of risk informing is if GTCC ever does
9	advance what's the right level of regulatory pressure
10	to bring to bear on that. I mean it's not high level
11	waste and it's not low level waste. It's something in
12	between. So what would be the best approach in terms
13	of risk?
14	Integration of the ACNW action plan into
15	the NMSS operation plan. We already
16	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Before you leave the risk-
17	informing if I may, Larry, I think the Committee and
18	my predecessors as you all know John Garrick is
19	interested in risk questions and I think we continue
20	in that interest as a committee. We did recognize the
21	staff group that was involved in the risk-informing
22	activities that I guess is no longer constituted as a
23	group.
24	I think our key question is all the things
25	you mentioned in terms of seeing risk-informing

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1	approaches applied. But then the second question for
2	us becomes a consistency question. Is it done the
3	same way across the board?
4	So if we ask the question in a lot of
5	different briefings, it's not that we don't think that
б	folks are doing it. I think it's an issue of is there
7	consistency. Do we see a pattern of it's going well
8	or a pattern where one might be different? Maybe it's
9	different for a good reason. So it's that kind of an
10	interest that has us asking that question a lot.
11	MR. REAMER: Well, I think it's a fair
12	question. It's a challenging question. It's a
13	question that I worry about because if I had ten
14	different reviewers
15	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Exactly.
16	MR. REAMER: are they all doing it
17	consistently.
18	CHAIRMAN RYAN: And then one guidance
19	document probably isn't going to be as broad or as
20	detailed as it might need to be to cover all
21	contingencies and so forth.
22	MR. REAMER: And frankly, people interpret
23	guidance somewhat differently.
24	CHAIRMAN RYAN: A little differently.
25	That's really our interest.
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1	MR. REAMER: Yes, they bring their own
2	biases to bear and what have you. So consistency is
3	a good point.
4	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Integrating the ACNW
5	action plan into the respected NMSS operating plan.
6	Whatever commitments we make to the Commission
7	obviously or to the Committee, we do carry as line
8	items in our operating plan with due dates,
9	responsible persons and organizations. We are open to
10	including others. We need to be mindful, of course,
11	that certain commitments and schedules that are made
12	to the Commission, we have little or no flexibility on
13	that unless we seek an extension.
14	But we are certainly amenable to looking
15	at your plans and our operating plans and doing what
16	we can to make sure they are in sync. And again, that
17	may be something that we can discuss in the more
18	operationally-oriented discussion.
19	MR. REAMER: Just another comment there if
20	I may. I think that we've done an awful lot of
21	planning so far. It's going well. I think the more
22	we work on it the better our interaction becomes and
23	smoother for everybody in terms of our schedule and
24	your schedules, of course, and all that.
25	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Right.
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1	MR. REAMER: I'd be remiss if I didn't
2	recognize Sam Jones for his on-going help in getting
3	our calendar up and running. He works very hard at it
4	and it's working. So we appreciate it.
5	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Good. Thank you.
6	DR. LARKINS: I have a comment. I think
7	one of the things we'd like to see in the future is
8	that when there is a request or a schedule developed
9	for particular items that we let the Commission know
10	that they're going to seek advice or we'd like advice
11	from the ACNW that they need to build it into the
12	staff's schedule.
13	MR. REAMER: Okay. And, John, we agree
14	with that. It's worthwhile. As you know, they don't
15	often give us the time we want and we go back, but I
16	think it's worthwhile to emphasize the need for
17	interactions and we can certainly do that.
18	In terms of aligning priorities between
19	the Committee and NMSS, as you know, the Commission
20	often sets our priorities and those are givens, of
21	course, just as it is for you. We want to be
22	cognizant of what priorities the Commission is giving
23	you in your Tier 1 areas and make sure we work
24	together on them.
25	I think the issues there is how do we best
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1	coordinate so that the Committee can add value and
2	this is John's point precisely. I think I would
3	suggest again an operational discussion. I actually
4	have an idea for how we might do that here in a
5	moment. I think we need to consider a periodic
6	meeting between the Committee chair and the division
7	directors to discuss tasks and priorities and frankly,
8	I think we ought to do that a couple times a year.
9	I think there might be value in fact in
10	the chair or certain members of the Committee coming
11	to a Leadership Team Meeting. The Leadership Team is
12	the NMSS division directors and put this topic on the
13	table and let's discuss with the division directors
14	how we might best facilitate this kind of
15	coordination. But I think that it is an area where we
16	can all do a better job.
17	With regards to recent SRMs, I'll cover
18	obviously those in my division only. We did get an
19	SRM on the waste arena briefing which took place on
20	the 28th of February. The staff is to keep the
21	Commission informed on DOE/GTCC strategies. The staff
22	is to recommend NRC's potential role especially with
23	respect to an EIS.
24	We are currently developing a Commission
25	paper laying out what we believe to be the appropriate
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1	role regarding the EIS. We've had management meetings
2	with NMSS on that and would hope to get that paper up
3	to the Commission in May. We had not planned to
4	coordinate that particular paper with the Committee.
5	It's a policy kind of thing in terms of what level the
6	staff should be involved in the EIS. It's a question
7	of are we going a commenting agency on the EIS or are
8	we going to be a cooperating agency on the EIS and
9	what are the pros and cons and we have gotten sort of
10	mixed signals at this point from the various
11	commissioners on their preference on that.
12	DR. LARKINS: At some point, are you going
13	to be looking at potential options to facilitate the
14	handling of greater than Class C?
15	MR. REAMER: Well, the immediate question
16	on the table in the paper is this question of what to
17	do about the EIS. Now as far as what to do about
18	GTCC, a lot of that will unfold in the preferred
19	alternative within the EIS. From the staff's
20	standpoint, and we've made this clear already, we
21	think there's value of being involved along the way of
22	the process.
23	However, there are some concerns given
24	that ultimately we would have to license a GTCC
25	facility should we be a cooperating agency versus a
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1	commenting agency. What we're going to do is focus
2	upon that first, John, and lay out pros and cons and
3	make a recommendation to the Commission. Then we'll
4	be dealing with what is the process for the GTCC
5	facility in the EIS as you look at referral terms.
6	DR. LARKINS: I was thinking since you are
7	going to have to license or sort of file or make some
8	review, you might have preferred options that the
9	staff would prefer that makes sense be that from a
10	risk perspective or dose perspective.
11	MR. REAMER: Right.
12	DR. LARKINS: So at some point, are you
13	thinking about trying to develop something along that
14	line?
15	MR. REAMER: As we review the EIS, we'll
16	look at that. Scott, do you want to comment in terms
17	of the EIS itself? Do you want to add to that at all?
18	MR. FLANDERS: Again, it will greatly
19	depend on the role we're playing whether we're a
20	cooperating agency or a commenting agency. But
21	certainly in the context of being a cooperating
22	agency, we would be able to review the different
23	proposals and look at what kind of criteria we would
24	need to establish in order to license at your
25	facility.
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1	If we're a commenting agency again, we
2	would comment on the document, but regardless of what
3	role, we need to begin to think about the appropriate
4	criteria which we would license at your facility. We
5	think there's certain advantages of us being a
б	cooperating agency which would facilitate that
7	process. But we are going to have to start thinking
8	about that and as we do that, I believe it would be
9	appropriate for us to come and talk to ACNW as we're
10	getting more and more into it.
11	MR. REAMER: I mean clearly there's value
12	in Ultimately, if you had an EIS that you could
13	adopt, there's efficiency in that that we can develop
14	around the EIS if need be and EIS, of course, will
15	support the licensing action whatever that pathway is.
16	But from an efficiency standpoint, we think there's
17	value.
18	Now that has to be juxtaposed against
19	concerns about being a cooperating agency because
20	ultimately, we're going to be a licensing agency. And
21	we are a cooperating agency at West Valley, but the
22	distinction there is we're not licensing something out
23	there at this point as compared to GTCC.
24	DR. LARKINS: Yes. My whole point was
25	that it makes sense to push. I mean it's an
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20 plus years. It seems like the agency might want to take a little proactive role in trying to advance some particular option that makes sense from a risk or dose perspective.

7 MR. REAMER: I think your point is
8 something we certainly should think more diligently
9 about as we prepare the Commission paper.

10 CHAIRMAN RYAN: You mentioned U.S. Ecology and it brings to mind that they did some special 11 12 determination, for example, for a reactor vessel. Ι know sometimes sealed sources are exempted in barn 13 14 wall even though they calculate on the basis of the 15 little foil Class C if you take the foil and the 16 source holder and the gadget. So things like that are 17 done.

Т wonder if information 18 there's an gathering step in there that might be beneficial to 19 20 gather that experience all in one place of how greater 21 than Class C waste has been addressed before. I'm 22 also just recalling that there is a BTP on averaging, 23 for example, of light types of irradiated hardware 24 where one portion may be greater and one portion is 25 less and the average is less than Class C and the high

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65 1 and the low is going to span no more, I think, it's a 2 factor of ten if I recall correctly and those kinds of I wonder if the Committee could have any role 3 things. 4 for example in one of our working group meetings where 5 we try and bring that real live experience where people have dealt with this whether it's a state 6 7 regulator for the disposal sites or NRC staff in terms 8 of --Well, I'll give you the 9 DR. LARKINS: I would think so because I think the 10 simple answer. 11 more we know about what the practices have been, 12 what's out there, how to best deal with it, the better And again, if I understood correctly, the 13 off we are. 14 DOE schedule is not exactly clear at this point. So it's down the line a bit, but it might not be too 15 16 early to start thinking about such a working group 17 meeting. Right now, DOE's schedule 18 MR. FLANDERS: 19 is uncertain but one of the activities they recognize 20 is really to try and get a handle on potential 21 inventories and some of the issues that you raised 22 really drives to the issue of really how much of an 23 inventory do you really have for a facility for 24 greater than Class C. 25 The other aspect of it too CHAIRMAN RYAN:

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1	that I think about when I think of greater than Class
2	C is the commercial versus DOE and there's a bit of a
3	split there in terms of who has greater than Class C
4	waste and so on. It really would be an interesting
5	exercise to look at reactors as a license type and
6	then other non-reactor licensees and see where the
7	action is so to speak. Putting that together and
8	bringing in the practitioners to have an open meeting
9	on that topic might be ultimately efficient and
10	helpful for you all.
11	MR. FLANDERS: I agree.
12	MR. REAMER: You'll hear no objection from
13	us. I think that's a good idea. On waste incidental
14	to reprocessing, we are to inform the Commission of
15	our plans for open and closed meetings. That's
16	something we heard a lot from the Commission during
17	the waste briefing. We're going to make the
18	Commission aware of our overall process and the level
19	of resources that will be used for the waste
20	incidental to reprocessing initiative. That paper is
21	currently in the works. It's due at the end of the
22	month.
23	Again, we have not seen the need for an
24	ACNW review on that because it's primarily an
25	operational type of paper. But again, I point out
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that I think where the real opportunity for technical input is on the standard review plan which we would talk with the Committee about this summer. In the Commission paper, we reference the fact that we are developing a standard review plan. So there's an opportunity as I mentioned before.

7 We are to keep the Commission informed on emerging issues and technologies that give rise to 8 9 near-term policy issues and demands of resources, for 10 example, in low level waste arena. We're going to monitor that closely and react accordingly. We don't 11 issues right now but again the Congressional 12 see hearing is something that may prompt prompt action. 13

14 We have an SRM. Of course, you have an 15 SRM on the 5th of April from your meeting with the Commission in which the Commission just finished a 16 review of proposed rulemaking on the disposition of 17 solid materials. Our division prepared the EIS for 18 19 that rulemaking and we want to work with you as needed 20 in your review to discuss the background behind the 21 Environmental Impact Statement.

The Commission looks for the Committee's white paper on low level waste issues as we do, too, of course and we would like to review that or discuss it with you along the way as appropriate given your

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1	timing. Efforts in low level waste at large, Jim and
2	Scott will talk about that in much more detail in a
3	few minutes.
4	Decommissioning guidance, we've discussed
5	this already. You're being at the meeting this week.
6	Hearing first-hand that our subsequent meeting in the
7	summertime. We look forward to those interactions.
8	West Valley and involvement in West Valley
9	by the Committee, I know that you're planning a one-
10	day site visit and workshop in October as we speak
11	near the site.
12	You're curious as to how the pre NRC and
13	DOE performance assessments are progressing to make
14	this meeting possible. That's a great question.
15	Unfortunately, as I sit here today, I don't know. I'll
16	know better in August. We're looking to get the draft
17	EIS from DOE in August. So we'll have a much better
18	handle on the performance assessment's status at that
19	time.
20	What I would envision sometime during
21	August or September, we need to be talking
22	aggressively about the contents of that. Now we have
23	to be careful because this is something that would
24	need to take place between the Committee and the staff
25	as opposed to a normal ACNW meeting with DOE which
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1	would be public because it's pre decisional
2	information. So I think that the way to do this is
3	between the staff and the Committee as to the status
4	of the performance assessment and then we can make a
5	call in the August/September timeframe as to whether
б	or not it's going to be prudent and timely for the
7	Committee to go out and do the workshop in October.
8	I think that's how we're going to need to proceed on
9	that.
10	CHAIRMAN RYAN: And to be fair, we
11	appreciate your flexibility here as the schedule is
12	not necessarily yours to control based on when the EIS
13	comes into you. We recognize that's not something you
14	dragged out just because you wanted to. It's based on
15	the schedule of DOE and the EIS. Thanks.
16	MR. REAMER: Right.
17	DR. LARKINS: I was going to say one of
18	the points, one of the areas of emphasize, is on the
19	methodology of the staff and if you are using similar
20	methodology for the performance assessment. Last time
21	we had a discussion as such and we did make a
22	commitment also to keep my service (PH) and others
23	informed or involved to the extent practical.
24	MR. REAMER: Okay. Well, I think again
25	during August/September we should be talking to staff-
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1	to-Committee and we'll see what we have in the
2	submittal side and then we'll figure out where we are
3	and see if it's going to be worthwhile to regroup in
4	October.
5	MR. FLANDERS: About what you said,
6	clearly one of the important things we need to keep in
7	mind is the fact that the document we're going to get,
8	the draft EIS we're going to get in August, is pre
9	decisional.
10	MR. REAMER: Right.
11	MR. FLANDERS: So in terms of thinking
12	about a workshop, we need to think about what can and
13	can't be discussed recognizing that it is pre
14	decisional at that point. Their schedule for making
15	it public is not until the summer of `06.
16	MR. REAMER: Yes. That's why I'm
17	suggesting that we would have a staff-to-Committee
18	discussion and then also the pre decisional
19	considerations in a workshop.
20	Let me wind down as I started out by
21	saying that I certainly welcome this opportunity to
22	talk with the Committee. I sincerely do feel that
23	what the Committee does, the work that you do, is
24	important. It can help our program. I would like to
25	work very closely with the Committee to enhance the
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71 1 relationship, to improve the relationship, which has 2 always been good, but we can make it better and 3 frankly, to help the Committee do the work the 4 Commission has asked you to do and for you to help us 5 do the work that they've asked us to do. I see a need for several or at least one 6 7 or two perhaps operational discussions to go into some 8 more detail into some of these things and 9 particularly, coordinating your plan, coordinating the operating plan, try and figure out how we can best 10 11 communicate on some of these things. I really do 12 think this idea of the Committee chair talking with the Executive Leadership Team, once or twice a year 13 14 and then talking with the division directors about how 15 best to facilitate the work of the Committee and the work that we have would be of value. 16 So I look 17 forward to our interactions in the future and appreciate the opportunity to be here and answer any 18 19 questions you might have. 20 DR. LARKINS: I was going to say. I think 21 we are on the schedule to meet with the Executive 22 Leadership Team sometime in May. 23 MR. REAMER: Good. 24 DR. LARKINS: I see Sam shaking his head 25 The other question I was going to raise is we yes.

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1	met with the Commission and we talked about looking at
2	West Valley. They mentioned that there were some
3	other sites that are recently going through
4	decommissioning that may be good for a learning
5	perspective before you fully launched into a complex
6	site. Maybe some opportunity here about some recent
7	experiences with some simpler sites would be good.
8	MR. REAMER: Yes, we can do that. We
9	truly have a population of 43 complex sites on the
10	books right now. Most of these are very old Legacy
11	sites, old uranium and thorium processing sites. Most
12	all of them are very complicated, groundwater
13	contamination, previous spills, lots of issues. So we
14	could perhaps identify two or three of the ones that
15	would be most useable in terms of learning for West
16	Valley. We could do that.
17	DR. LARKINS: Yes. We talked about one
18	time Sequoyah.
19	MR. REAMER: There's a good one.
20	DR. LARKINS: Although it probably may not
21	be a simple site.
22	MR. REAMER: No.
23	MR. LEE: Yes, John. We have a request in
24	to NMSS to give us a little look/see as to what is the
25	transition from a simple decommissioning site to a
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1	complex and we were hoping that in that presentation
2	we can get some examples of how you make that leap.
3	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Okay. In addition, that
4	could be a large or small site or lots of license
5	material or not so much. But I think, too, we're
6	trying to get some input from industry practitioners
7	in the working session that Jim Clarke is organizing.
8	So we can hear that even though it might be a small
9	site there may be site features or facility features
10	that make it more complicated than not. So there's
11	those aspects we maybe will hear a little bit about
12	too. It's not necessarily the quantity of material
13	under license, but maybe even the setting itself.
14	MR. REAMER: It is the setting. To a
15	large degree, it is the setting.
16	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Because, you know, big
17	decisions are made on are we going to have to take out
18	the hillside and make that low level waste or is it
19	some other disposition pathway or is it left in place.
20	You know those are big swings in terms of financial
21	costs, but it all comes back to the same reason and
22	complexity.
23	MR. REAMER: Yes. I think in addition to
24	hearing about two or three of the more complex or the
25	complex sites might also have some value in terms of
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1	hearing about certain sites where we were able to have
2	the site successfully remediated or removed from the
3	previous STMP. In certain cases, it's not just about
4	remediation. It's about correct and proper dose
5	modeling and what is the best scenario.
б	One comes to mind recently, for example,
7	Kiski Valley Water Authority in Pennsylvania. I mean
8	the bottomline was after an awful lot of time had gone
9	by, an awful lot of staff effort, an awful lot of
10	effort by the Water Authority, the fact of the matter
11	is when you ran the dose modeling on it you found that
12	it was suitable for release as it was. You did not
13	need further remediation.
14	So it's not just about the size or the
15	saedas about site specifics. It's about operational
16	events that occurred. We can provide the Committee
17	with a pretty reasonable cross section of sites to
18	help John with that point.
19	CHAIRMAN RYAN: And again, I think one of
20	our speakers in the workshop will be a state regulator
21	that has done decommissionings on exactly the kind of
22	lines that you're talking about. So I think that will
23	all come together as a good package of information to
24	go forward with.
25	MR. REAMER: And really, they have a

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1 different perspective, frankly, than do we 2 particularly in Pennsylvania. I recall vividly 3 meeting with one of the under secretaries up there in 4 Pennsylvania and he pointed out to me. He said, "You 5 know your dose standard is all fine and good. But remember something happened here in 1979 that drives 6 7 this to a large degree." So they have perspectives and concerns that are different than ours. 8 9 CHAIRMAN RYAN: Any other questions? 10 VICE CHAIRMAN CROFF: When you were talking about wear early on, did I understand you to 11 say you've planned some public meetings down at 12 Savannah River to get input? 13 14 MR. REAMER: No, we have not. We are 15 meeting with DOE and we had a meeting with DOE. We'll continue to have technical exchanges with DOE. 16 The Commission has expressed interest in seeing those 17 meetings to the maximum extent possible be public 18 19 meetings. Most of those meetings will take place 20 here. 21 The public meeting I was referring to in 22 South Carolina is that the State of South Carolina 23 issues a permit. For disposal that takes place on 24 site, they issue a permit for that disposal situation 25 They have a permitting process. to occur. Part of

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1	their permitting process is a public meeting or public
2	meetings. We have agreed to participate in those
3	public meetings. We would do the same thing with
4	Idaho if so asked. So there will be public meetings
5	that will take place between us and DOE.
6	One of the sensitivities that you get into
7	is do all of those public meetings have to be open to
8	the public. Are there certain meetings that should be
9	government-to-government or should they all be public?
10	So what we're trying to do in this paper to the
11	Commission is articulate what our preferred approach
12	is, but clearly, there's a great deal of interest of
13	the Commission of seeing to the extent possible that
14	the meetings be open publicly. We supported that.
15	It's just a question of do they all need to be and if
16	not, what criteria would demarcate.
17	VICE CHAIRMAN CROFF: Okay. Thanks.
18	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Other questions?
19	MEMBER CLARKE: One quick question. I
20	think I heard you say that so far none of your
21	decommissioning sites have involved restrictive
22	access.
23	MR. REAMER: Restrictive release.
24	MEMBER CLARKE: Restrictive release.
25	MR. REAMER: None have. We have never had
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1 a site go from A to Z pursuant to restrictive release. 2 We had a couple of starts. Molycorp at one point was 3 pursuing it through a private enterprise scenario. 4 They decided not to. Pretty much what you look at is 5 is if you look at the commitments that the provider of the institution controls has to put in place for the 6 7 long term, there's a lot of liability implied and 8 state governments and local municipalities were not 9 prepared to do that nor was the private enterprise 10 scenario. So what we have done in the LTR analysis

11 12 is to ask ourselves why is that and do we need to have the same level of institutional controls for all 13 14 sites. It used to be if it's restrictive release it I think there were six criteria in the 15 had to be all. license termination rule. Well, is that really 16 necessary or should it be driven in a phased approach 17 as a function of risk? What materials are at the 18 19 What is the extent of contamination? What does site? 20 it dose out and therefore, determine the appropriate 21 level of institutional controls accordingly? 22 Or, for example, should there be some sort

of license in perpetuity? Or should we play a larger role in providing some sort of institutional control or oversight for the future? But no one, no site,

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1	ever went from A to Z.
2	MEMBER CLARKE: Thank you.
3	MS. STEELE: I have a question. You
4	mentioned that your organization performed the EIS on
5	clearance? Could you give us the status on the
б	rulemaking package?
7	MR. REAMER: Scott, I'll defer to you.
8	You're probably up on it more than I am.
9	MR. FLANDERS: The rulemaking package is
10	with the Commission and my understanding is that the
11	Commission made that publicly available today.
12	MS. STEELE: They did?
13	MR. REAMER: Today, yes. That's right.
14	MS. STEELE: So we should be getting a
15	copy of it, the package, soon I guess. Would there be
16	We're planning on getting a briefing from NMSS on
17	the rulemaking package, but I was wondering if we
18	should probably try to pursue a briefing from your
19	organization on the EIS.
20	MR. REAMER: Yes. That's what I was
21	indicating in my comments. I think that we should do
22	that. I think you should hear from us directly
23	without the EIS.
24	MS. STEELE: Right. So maybe Okay. On
25	the topic of EIS, also you are preparing the EIS for
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1	USEC, U.S. Enrichment Facility. Is that an area we
2	can expect to be briefed on as well when the draft is
3	available?
4	MR. FLANDERS: I would recommend for both
5	of those that we would do one briefing in the context
6	where you can hear about the safety review as well as
7	the environmental review at one time. We would come
8	and make the presentation on the EIS. But I think for
9	efficiencies and discussion of information too, I
10	think it would make sense to time those together. So
11	when the folks from NMSS come to talk about the
12	rulemaking, it would make sense for us to come and
13	talk about the EIS at the same time. The same is true
14	for USEC.
15	MR. REAMER: Do them both at the same
16	time?
17	MR. FLANDERS: Do the safety and the
18	environmental reviews at the same time.
19	MS. STEELE: Yes. Both divisions brief on
20	the same topic.
21	MR. FLANDERS: Exactly. Right.
22	MS. STEELE: Thank you.
23	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Other questions?
24	Comments?
25	MR. REAMER: Great.
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1	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Thanks very much.
2	MR. REAMER: You're quite welcome.
3	CHAIRMAN RYAN: We appreciate it.
4	MR. REAMER: Sure.
5	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Gentlemen, welcome.
б	(Chorus of thank yous.)
7	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Who starts?
8	MR. FLANDERS: Before I turn it over to
9	Jim to lead the discussion and walk us through the
10	slides, I just wanted to take a moment to expand on a
11	couple of points that Larry made and he pointed out
12	that we anticipate a fair amount of activity in low
13	level waste coming down the horizon. We think that as
14	a result of that the time of this briefing is very
15	good.
16	You know in recent years there's been an
17	increased focus on low level waste given the current
18	situation that we have. I think at the last ACNW
19	meeting, Dr. Ryan, you gave a good presentation that
20	clearly articulated what the current situation is.
21	CHAIRMAN RYAN: I felt comfortable because
22	Jim was there to correct me if I made a mistake.
23	MR. FLANDERS: And because that current
24	environment that we have around low level waste and
25	some of the concerns as to whether licensees or the
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majority of licensees will have a disposal home for a Class B and C waste. The question about a disposal home for greater than Class C waste, some of the concerns around the current construct of our system of regulating low level waste are the laws that are in

place and is it one that looked at from a risk conformed perspective.

8 There's a great deal of question as a 9 result of the current environment. GAO is looking at 10 some issues in terms of the adequate disposal of *** 11 3:08:49 looking at things from a risk perspective. 12 We've been engaged in a number of those activities.

What Jim's discussion will focus on is 13 14 talk about some of the current activities that we have We believe that within the construct of our 15 qoinq on. 16 statutory requirements and Jim will talk a little bit 17 about that, we are trying to do as much as we can to help facilitate low level waste disposal. It's been 18 19 our position that we prefer disposal over storage and 20 to the extent we can within our statutory requirement 21 we think we're trying to achieve that.

We also believe that our activities have been risk-informed and Jim will talk to you a little bit about some of the activities. Larry touched on a few things, the 20.2002 type of disposals that we're

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1	looking at that we feel are risk-informed.
2	So I think just in summary right now our
3	program is fairly small. We anticipate it growing
4	some. As a part of our efforts, we're trying to plan
5	for that. We're trying to take actions and that
б	clearly is to help improve the current situation and
7	to make sure our activities are risk-informed. So
8	with that kind of an introduction, I'll let Jim talk
9	about the state of our current activities.
10	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Great. Just a quick
11	question or comment there too. I think the Committee
12	recognizes and it was in response, I believe, to one
13	of Commissioner McGaffigan's comments to me at the
14	Commission briefing that a lot of people kind of leap
15	to the answer "Oh, let's redo the law." I think that
16	there's a good record of "Well, maybe that's the last
17	step or option."
18	You can look at license conditions and you
19	can look at regulatory guidance and you can look at
20	the regulation language itself and there's four
21	options in there. I think sometimes the
22	straightforward fix of a license condition or a
23	regulatory guidance document that helps folks
24	understand the intent are very useful tools to
25	consider along the way. It's in that context we're
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1	thinking about this white paper. Hopefully, you guys
2	will stick around for the next session because we have
3	a pretty detailed outline and your views of that will
4	be very helpful too. Jim.
5	MR. KENNEDY: Okay. Well, thank you for
6	having me here today for the Annual Low Level Waste
7	Program update. I think it's been a bit more than a
8	year, but hopefully we can have these more frequently
9	and maybe annually in the future.
10	These are the topics that I'd like to
11	cover. The National Low Level Waste Program again
12	both Larry and Scott talked about your summary of it
13	at the March meeting, Mike. So I won't dwell on that
14	too long because you gave a good summary.
15	I also want to give you an overview of the
16	NRC's Low Level Waste Program and particularly make
17	the point that our program here at NRC pretty much
18	tracks the national program and what's happening on
19	the national scale. You'll see that more vividly
20	later on. Then I'll talk about some specific
21	activities in NRC's program, specific things that
22	we're doing today and then finally, some conclusions
23	and especially where ACNW might be able to contribute
24	and make our work better and add value to the work
25	that we're doing.

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1 You'll see after you hear our presentation 2 today that we're in an anticipatory mode. A couple of 3 times we've heard about these two big studies that are 4 going to be completed this year, the GAO study on B/C 5 waste storage and also the National Academy study. So we're anticipating and expecting and even planning I 6 7 would say for some recommendations that might affect 8 us from those reports. I will try to be brief since we've talked 9 But the future of low level waste 10 about this already. 11 disposal in the U.S. continues to remain uncertain and 12 it is becoming more uncertain. Barnwell's going to be close to out-of-compact 13 closing or expected to 14 generators in 2008. What that means is low level 15 waste generators in some 30 odd states in the U.S. will no longer have a place to dispose of their Class 16 B and C waste. So they'll have to be storing it. 17 At the same time, the Hanford facility, 18 19 the U.S. Ecology facility out at Hanford, it's going 20 to remain open until 2060, I believe, is the plan, but 21 there's no indication whatsoever that that facility is 22 ever going to open to low level waste generators out 23 of the Rocky Mountain and Northwest compacts. 24 Ι think most everybody knows that 25 Envirocare is accepting Class A waste today and that

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1	they with their change of ownership about six weeks
2	ago decided that they would not pursue their Class B/C
3	initiative. They had gotten license for disposal of
4	Class B and C waste out there, but needed approval
5	from the governor and the legislature, but have
6	decided to not pursue that. So they are expected to
7	be a Class A facility indefinitely as far as I know.
8	Of course, we also know about the license
9	application down in Texas for the Waste Control
10	Specialist facility (WCS). That would be a full
11	service facility except in Class A, B and C waste.
12	The application was submitted last August and Texas
13	has to make a decision on it in 2007. So the
14	application is under review.
15	Another big question with that facility is
16	whether they would ever accept any out-of-compact
17	waste. It is a compact facility. Texas compact has
18	just two states, Texas of course and the State of
19	Vermont and the compact can approve out-of-compact
20	waste, but it's not at all clear that they would ever
21	do that. They have that authority but very much up in
22	the air whether they would do that if the facility
23	were to be licensed and to go into operation.
24	Finally, greater than Class C disposal,
25	I'll talk a little bit more about that later. But DOE
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1 is taking some specific steps now. They mentioned it 2 in their testimony at the Senate September 30th hearing that Senator Domenici chaired. 3 They mentioned 4 that they were starting to take action and indeed, 5 we've had a couple of meetings with them since that time talking about their EIS process for greater than 6 7 Class C disposal. So there is some hope that something will be happening on that in the near 8 9 future, some public documents. 10 Again, some developments later this year

that could impact us in a big way. The General 11 Accountability Office report on storage of Class B and 12 C waste, the Congressional interest that might occur 13 14 as a result of the hearing last September 30th where Senator Domenici said he might be holding hearings 15 16 this year to look into revisiting the Low Level Waste Policy Act and finally, the National Academy's study 17 on Low Activity Waste Disposal. 18

More on the National Program, low activity waste is receiving increased attention. There is no definition of low activity waste at this point, but what we mean by it or what I mean by it today is waste at the low end of the low level waste spectrum, say, roughly ten percent of Class A. There are no numbers associated with it but generally, it's waste that

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decommissioning, comes from а large scale decommissioning, like nuclear power plants, rubble, contaminated building debris and so forth. 3 Low 4 activity waste also can go beyond low level waste and it can include things like mill tailing and TENORM and And that's a definition that is also used so forth. by certain people.

it's getting 8 In any case, increased 9 attention. The IAEA had a symposium on low activity 10 disposal back in December over in Cordoba and Margaret Federline of NMSS participated in that in a big way. 11 I think you got a copy of the paper that she gave as 12 part of the background for this meeting today. 13 You 14 also know, most of you know anyway, that the NCRP in their annual meeting back on March 30th and 31st had 15 as the topic low activity waste disposal. 16 So it's 17 getting a lot of attention

And it's also causing some thing that 18 19 we're doing on it here on the staff, one of which is 20 the use of RCRA facilities for disposal of low 21 activity waste and by that way, I mean primarily 22 decommissioning waste or the low end of low level 23 waste. For example, when Commissioner Merrifield was 24 here back in March, he mentioned the Big Rock Point, 25 20.2002 authorization whereby that nuclear plant out

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in Michigan worked with the state and local officials and got approval under 10 CFR 20.2002 to dispose of debris and concrete and so forth from the nuclear plant at a RCRA Subtitle D municipal landfill facility up in northern Michigan.

Also the Army Corps of Engineers for years 6 7 beginning back in about 1999 or 2000 has been disposing of FUSRAP waste. 8 That is a low activity 9 mill tailings at RCRA facilities. And that whole topic has just been getting increased attention too 10 11 because of the EPA Advanced Notice of Proposed 12 Rulemaking that was issued in November 2003 where they proposed and laid out and discussed the national 13 14 framework for disposal of these kinds of wastes.

15 Now when they define low activity waste, they had a boarder definition than I've used today. 16 They included TENORM in their definition. 17 They included conventional low level waste. Probably they 18 19 also had FUSRAP as well. In any case, they were 20 looking at and are still looking at a national 21 framework that would be embodied in the rulemaking 22 would describe conditions under which that low 23 activity waste could be disposed of in RCRA Subtitle C hazardous waste facilities. 24

There's a lot of interest in that.

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They've received some thousand or more comments on it. There's a lot of controversy about it. They haven't made a decision as to whether to proceed with that rulemaking or not, but they are at least on a path towards developing some guidance and doing some modeling for that work. I'll talk more about that later.

But coming back to the national low level 8 9 waste program, I think it's of interest to take a 10 quote from a letter that we wrote to GAO last year, 11 just about a year ago. The General Accountability 12 Office published a report last June that looked at the national low level waste disposal situation and in 13 14 commenting on a copy of the draft that we saw for that 15 report, this was signed out by the EDO, we stated the following: "We also believe that although the current 16 17 disposal system in the U.S. is safe, it is not generally considered 18 to be reliable, that is, 19 generators don't have good assurance that disposal 20 will be available to them over the next five or ten 21 years or cost effective." And we're kind of nudging 22 folks in the direction of looking at better ways of 23 having a national disposal system, the Low Level Waste 24 Policy Act, in particular.

GAO had recommended that we go to Congress

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1	when we felt the situation was in such a state that
2	Congress needed to take action to change the
3	legislation. We disagree with that recommendation
4	because there's a lot of information that we don't
5	have as a result of our limited statutory
6	responsibility. But we did make this statement that
7	we thought it's probably time to look at the national
8	system and we also, I believe as I recall, recommended
9	the GAO look into it because they have the authority
10	to gather the kind of data and look at the kind of
11	policy issues that we don't have.
12	Well, I've been working in this division
13	for 20 years and I've been involved in low level waste
14	disposal for 15. So I came up with this chart and
15	it's to explain and show how our NRC low level waste
16	program has tracked what's going on nationally. What
17	I've done here is put in some, what I consider to be,
18	major milestones in the national program over the
19	last, my goodness, 35 years or so. Long time.
20	The first one is in the late 1960s and
21	early 1970s. The first commercial low level waste
22	sites were licensed. There were six altogether that
23	were licensed, some by agreement states, some by NRC.
24	In the 70s and late 70s, some of those sites leaked.
25	Three of those sites leaked rather and as a result,
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NRC began promulgating a rulemaking in the late 1970s, Part 61, to address some of the performance problems that we had seen in these sites and we had a big effort in the late 1970s and early 1980s putting together Part 61.

There was a concern in the late 1970s 6 7 about generators having no place to dispose of low 8 level waste and states at that time pressed for 9 passage of the Low Level Waste Policy Act of 1980 10 which eventually was passed. Not much happened in the first five years after it was passed. 11 In 1985, 12 Congress amended it to include within it specific milestones and incentives and penalties for the states 13 14 to encourage them to develop new sites around the 15 country and form regional compacts.

16 After that happened, there was а 17 tremendous amount of work that happened in the states in developing new sites. At one point or over the 18 19 next ten years, there were 12 siting programs at one 20 time or another that were existence ranging from site 21 screening in certain states all the way to the 22 issuance of a license out at the Ward Valley site in 23 They went through the entire site California. 24 screening process and licensing process and so forth, 25 although that site was eventually abandoned.

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1 What all that meant for us in the low 2 level waste program is in the 1985 Amendments Act, NRC 3 was given a lot of responsibility to develop an 4 emergency access rule whereby we define the provisions 5 under which generators could get access to one of these compact facilities that they would normally be 6 7 closed out it. We were also to develop criteria for alternative disposal methods, alternatives to shallow 8 9 land burial. We did that. We were also to develop plans and procedures for licensing a low level waste 10 11 facility and we did that. So we had a tremendous 12 amount of work in the late 1980s and early 1990s on low level waste disposal and in fact, I think you 13 14 mentioned us in our talk last March, Mike. We 15 actually had a branch at that time devoted to low level waste with some 20 plus staff members involved 16 17 in it. Another thing that was going on at that 18

19 time was NRC had to budget for, we were expecting that 20 we might get a license application from one of the 21 three non-agreement states who were involved in low 22 level waste siting. They were Michigan, Connecticut 23 and New Jersey and all of them looked at sites to 24 varying degrees. Michigan had a fairly extensive site 25 screening program as did Connecticut and we had to

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93 budget in case a license application were to come in 1 2 for one of those sites. And finally, we had a fair amount of 3 4 technical assistance work that we gave to those states 5 that were very much actively involved in trying to license the site like Nebraska, like Ward Valley, 6 7 North Carolina to a degree and so we provided some 8 extensive technical assistance to those different 9 We had a very, very large program at that programs. 10 time. Now what happened that the 11 is new 12 development programs for new sites eventually wound A number of sites, their programs were 13 down. 14 terminated for various reasons and in 1996/1997 the 15 Commission in the strategic assessment that it did at that time decided that it was time to scale back our 16 17 program as well. So we went from some 20 FTE down to

I think it's worthwhile to point out too that at the same time the low level waste program in the U.S. was winding down, the clean-up programs in

a part of a section actually.

three FTE at that time and that's where we remain

program for some almost ten years now and we're just

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So we've had a very small low level waste

today at about three FTE, maybe not even that.

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not sure.

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1	the U.S. were gearing up. Of course, there was the
2	DOE program which started in the late 1980s when they
3	closed down a lot of their operations for developing
4	nuclear materials. That's had a big impact and also
5	NRC in the late 1980s and early 1990s in particular in
6	response to Congressional concerns established its
7	Site Decommissioning Management Program. That
8	continues today, not with that name, but with the new
9	name and the new program of Complex Site
10	Decommissioning Program which now contains some 43
11	material sites and 17 reactor sites that are
12	undergoing decommissioning and that work has geared
13	up.
14	The Decommissioning group used to be a
15	couple of people, kind of like the low level waste
16	back in the late 1980s. It then became a section.
17	Then in early 1990s, it became a branch and it
18	continues to be an entire branch or directorate today.
19	So the work there has increased a lot.
20	There's one thing particularly worth
21	mentioning about the increase in the clean-up programs
22	and that is that the low level waste stream unlike the
23	time before the clean-up programs when the low level
24	waste stream was primarily operational waste from our
25	licensees, the low level waste stream has changed to
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1	one where not only is it operational waste, but it's
2	also now the very, very large volumes of low activity
3	waste from decommissioning and from clean-up of
4	contaminated sites that really aren't designed for a
5	place like Barnwell and licensees can't afford to send
6	them to a place like Barnwell either. So there's been
7	a demand for a different kind of facility that's able
8	to accept low activity waste, to dispose of them
9	safely and to be an economic alternative as well.
10	One last slide before I get into NRC's
11	specific program. This is a chart that Carl
12	Papariello presented in testimony to Congress in July
13	of 2000 before the Senate Environment and Public Works
14	Committee and it presents the relative specific
15	activity for the various types of radioactive waste in
16	comparison with soil. $11e(2)$ byproduct is up at the
17	top. Next comes low level waste which has a very,
18	very wide range of radioactivity. Even after 100
19	years and a lot of decay has occurred, that bar for
20	radioactive waste is still going to be about half the
21	length that it is right now because of the activity of
22	some of the long-lived radionuclides like carbon 14,
23	iodine 129 and technetium 99.
24	NARM and TENORM, TENORM in particular, can
25	also be extremely hot up to 100,000 picocuries for a

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1 gram or so and most of that, a lot of that, is uranium 2 thorium and radium, all very long-lived. Then there's 3 exempt source material which is defined in our 4 regulations as unimportant quantities of source 5 material, less than 0.05 percent source material, in other words. We also included spent reactor fuel just 6 7 for comparison and I should note just because we 8 mention WIR today that this chart does not include 9 high level waste for reprocessing. If it did, you 10 would see of course that some of the high level waste has very low specific activity and goes sufficiently 11 12 low that it can be disposed of near the surface as Congress has said we can do in the legislation that it 13 14 passed last fall. Jim, before you move from 15 CHAIRMAN RYAN: 16 that slide, I think there's a point that sometimes 17 escapes the discussion. I know you know it well as do others in the room, but it's interesting when you see 18 19 that list and the activity measure that it's clear as 20 those are all source-based kinds bell that of 21 definitions and sorting. 22 Absolutely. MR. KENNEDY: 23 CHAIRMAN RYAN: Where it came from and 24 what its name is is how we sorted them out, not the 25 radioactive material content and I pick on that a bit

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how much and what's the half life mix and chemical and transport properties and so on the environment and has very little to do with where it came from but by an origin definition.

7 MR. KENNEDY: Absolutely. Yes. What this chart suggests is low activity waste particularly down 8 in this region here, above soil levels ten times, 100 9 times, I don't know the exact number but there is a 10 11 number of materials there, mill tailings, 11e(2) 12 byproduct material, FUSRAP or so-called pre-78 mill tailings, low level waste, TENORM. They all have 13 14 roughly the same specific activity. They all have 15 long-lived radionuclides and this chart suggests that they could all be managed in a similar way and a safe 16 17 way.

Yet the laws for example pretty much 18 19 require that uranium mill tailings go to a mill 20 tailing site, some exceptions. Low level waste go to 21 a Part 61 facility, again some exceptions. And 22 NARM/TENORM or TENORM in particular is regulated by 23 the states. Some of it goes to RCRA municipal Some goes to hazardous waste landfills. 24 landfills. 25 It's managed in different ways.

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98 1 So the purpose of this is just to 2 illustrate that these things are similar. They have 3 different names and different origins, but this meant 4 to suggest that they can be managed in similar ways in 5 some cases. One of our goals frankly has been to, as best as we can under the existing laws which erect 6 7 some of these barriers between these wastes, is to 8 work around this and to dispose of waste in a more 9 risk-informed way. 10 CHAIRMAN RYAN: Jim, just as I see this chart, that would be helpful to us as we think about 11 12 our white paper if we could get a hold of the entire testimony that Dr. Papariello gave at that time. 13 14 MR. KENNEDY: Sure. 15 That would be a great CHAIRMAN RYAN: 16 thing to get a hold of for us to read as well. Thank 17 you. Just a little more on 18 MR. KENNEDY: 19 You're aware of the National Academy study history. 20 that's ongoing on low activity waste. Well, about 21 three days or so after Carl gave his testimony on the 22 Hill that's when the National Academy's Kevin Crowley 23 came up with a prospectus for examining low activity 24 waste that really used this as a point of departure 25 "Here's a problem and here's how and said, the

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National Academy thinks we can do a study to make things better."

3 Finally, we'll get to some of our 4 specifics. In our role in low level waste disposal, 5 we have two statutes under which we operate, the 6 Atomic Energy Act of course and dating and safety 7 responsibilities. We also had some specific responsibilities that I mentioned earlier under the 8 9 Level Policy developing Low Waste Act an infrastructure basically for licensing of low level 10 waste sites. We also had responsibility under the Act 11 for licensing a GTCC disposal facility and finally, 12 after many years it looks like we're going to be 13 14 taking some action on that which I'll discuss further.

15 I think it's also important to point out that the Commission and the strategic plan that was 16 issued last year covering the period 2004 through 2009 17 identified this means to support our safety strategy. 18 19 They said we should assess the key issues affecting 20 safe management of civilian low level waste disposal 21 to ensure that potential disruption and access to the 22 three licensed disposal sites does not adversely 23 affect licensee's ability to operate safely and 24 decommission their plant safely. So that's a broad 25 framework under which we're operating here.

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1	Here are some of the specific things that
2	we're doing. First, we're beginning a process to
3	revise our low level waste storage guidance in
4	anticipation of Barnwell closing in a few years and
5	most U.S. generators not having access for disposal of
6	their Class B and C waste. Some of our guidance is
7	almost 25 years old. Different pieces of it have been
8	issued at different times, some for reactor licensees,
9	some for material licensees and so forth. We believe
10	it would be helpful to consolidate that guidance.
11	There almost may be some new security
12	issues where it would be helpful to take the new
13	security guidance and put that into the storage
14	guidance and finally, we could probably more risk-
15	inform our storage guidance as well. We know we can
16	do that with Part 61, but it's, like I said, some of
17	the storage guidance is 25 years old and I think we've
18	probably learned a lot since then and there's some
19	improvements that we can make.
20	Now in 1994, we undertook a similar
21	effort. We did develop some draft guidance for
22	storage. We consolidated the reactor guidance and all
23	the other materials guidance and so forth. We
24	published a Commission paper, sent it up to the
25	Commission. The Commission said send it out for
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101 1 public comment and just after that happened, the State of South Carolina decided that they weren't going to 2 They had plans for closing in 1995 and just 3 close. 4 after we published that Commission paper, the State of 5 South Carolina, I believe they got a new governor, and he decided to keep the facility open. 6 7 CHAIRMAN RYAN: Governor Beasley seceded South Carolina for the second time. He left the 8 9 Southeast Compact and developed the Revenue Plan 10 through the fees to take waste in the nation. Right. And so we put that 11 MR. KENNEDY: effort on the back burner. 12 That Commission paper is still out there. It has a draft of the consolidated 13 14 guidance that we had proposed at that time and that's 15 going to be our starting point. CHAIRMAN RYAN: Jim, one additional point 16 17 to think about on this area I think is the states of course as you well know have a big role because they 18

20 for a couple of states, all the licensing and siting 21 activities have been in agreement states.

have many, many licensees and apart from the potential

MR. KENNEDY: Yes.

23 CHAIRMAN RYAN: So that's a little bit of 24 a different twist than for example having the reactor 25 obligations directly to the NRC in all states all

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1 locations. So what's your plan to involve CRCPD or 2 OAS or states on an individual basis? I'm sure you're 3 thinking about that. Could you give us your thoughts 4 there?

5 MR. KENNEDY: Well, we're thinking about I don't have any specific plans yet, but that's 6 it. 7 definitely something that we will do because we're 8 here at headquarters. We're not out there licensing 9 these facilities like the states are. I, for example, 10 worked on the CRCPD working group on TENORM and my goodness, there's just so much to learn from other 11 12 folks that we don't know about.

13 CHAIRMAN RYAN: To that end as we think 14 about our white paper and move it forward, there's a 15 potential for us to invite states in and maybe hear 16 some of their views on our working paper and see if 17 that might be helpful to you all. So we'll coordinate 18 on that in that regard as well.

19 MR. KENNEDY: Absolutely. Another effort 20 that we're just beginning given the interest in 21 20.2002 alternate disposals is coming up an NMSS 22 10 20.2002 disposal process for reviewing CFR 23 Right now, we do process some occasionally requests. 24 but what we want to do is write down the process for 25 our own staff, kind of a standard review plan.

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1	We also want to make guidance available to
2	licensees and generators and folks who may be using
3	20.2002 in the future so they know what the staff
4	needs and so that we can do these more efficiently and
5	in a more timely way. On Wednesday of this week at
6	the Decommissioning workshop, we have a breakout
7	session whereby we'll be meeting with the stakeholders
8	and telling them about this and also asking them where
9	we need to make improvements, how we can do things
10	better, what issues we need to address regarding these
11	disposals.
12	Related to that, of course, as I mentioned
13	earlier is EPA's ANPR on low activity waste although
14	it's unclear whether they're actually going to go
15	ahead with a rulemaking on that. They are continuing
16	to do work on it. We are coordinating with them to a
17	degree. They are thinking for example of perhaps
18	developing guidance on disposal of radioactive
19	materials in RCRA landfills and we are working with
20	them on that and look forward to whatever they might
21	come up with.
22	Regarding GTCC disposal, we talked a
23	little bit about this but we are engaging DOE on their
24	NEPA process. The first step that they're going to
25	take is to issue an advanced notice of intent to go
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through the NEPA process. Right now, we have a 2 Commission paper on GTCC disposal that talks about 3 whether we should be a commenting agency or а 4 cooperating agency and we're expecting that there's 5 going to be quite a bit more work on that in the future. 6

7 Finally, the GAO and National Academy 8 studies, of course, they're upcoming, but we've also 9 been working closely with both organizations for the last year, actually even longer than that in the case 10 of the National Academy, providing them information 11 and most recently, we sent a fairly long response to 12 the National Academy just a week ago today. 13 They were 14 asking for the most up-to-date information on what 15 we're doing with respect to low activity waste and so 16 we sent a long response back to them last Monday 17 describing that so that they can use that in preparing their final report. But that's required some effort 18 19 to give them the information that they need to do 20 their work.

21 CHAIRMAN RYAN: Jim, just before you leave 22 that, I want to just pick your brain a bit on the connection between the definitions in 10 CFR 61 for 23 24 Class C which of course creates the greater than Class 25 C and then how do you see the relationship between

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105 1 that traditional Class AVC low level waste than 2 greater than Class C. 3 Let me sharpen the pencil a bit. If you 4 think about risk-informing low level waste and dealing 5 with, as you pointed out, the dilute LAW, low activity waste, and then we gather information on this exempt 6 7 small sources that just by concentration are greater 8 than Class C, where do you see -- I mean I see those 9 as kind of a continuum and not two distinct issues even though from a legislative perspective they're 10 distinct issues. It's interesting to think about 11 Do you have any thoughts along those lines? 12 that. Ιf you change one, you could change the other, I guess, 13 14 is my main point. 15 MR. KENNEDY: Yes. 16 CHAIRMAN RYAN: And they're not unrelated. Exactly. 17 MR. KENNEDY: 18 CHAIRMAN RYAN: And of course, greater 19 than Class C shows up in WIR and shows up on its own 20 in DOE's effort. It shows up as the boundary in low 21 level waste. It's in a number of places. 22 Well, I think that's one MR. KENNEDY: 23 area where we can engage you and maybe get some 24 thoughts from you as well as we get into this GTCC EIS 25 and also further down the road to licensing criteria

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1	once they choose an alternative and so forth. We'd be
2	interested in talking about that.
3	CHAIRMAN RYAN: It's something I don't
4	have an answer to but it's, I think, an interesting
5	exercise to think about it because of the fact that if
6	you push on one side of that balloon, it will be go
7	out on the other.
8	MR. KENNEDY: Yes. Maybe we can push on
9	this side too. We are constrained by the laws and the
10	regulations, but maybe there is some flexibility
11	there. We're using as much flexibility as we have
12	under law and regulation and in accordance with
13	protecting safety on the low end and conceptually, I
14	think we'd want to do the same thing on the high end,
15	too.
16	CHAIRMAN RYAN: And where it kind of comes
17	to a focus for me, I'll just offer this to think
18	about, there's nothing we need to decide at the
19	moment, but if you think about a concentration limit,
20	high, medium or low, it's not the risk. The
21	concentration is not the risk.
22	MR. FLANDERS: I think one of the things
23	I'm sorry.
24	CHAIRMAN RYAN: That's all right. I was
25	going to say the reason it's not is if you have a very
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1	high concentration but a very small quantity, that's
2	a whole lot different than 10,000-curie source of
3	something else that's the size of a pencil point or
4	something. So it's the total amount of radioactive
5	material that's more directly, I think, reflective of
6	the risks. So I just recognize that the concentration
7	system, while very practical in terms of what we
8	measure and can demonstrate for compliance purposes
9	and shipping and all the rest of the things we need to
10	do, it's really not as clean a measure of the risk as
11	the quantity. So just something to think about and I
12	think as we develop our thinking on this white paper,
13	that might be a topic we'll try and struggle with a
14	bit.
15	MR. FLANDERS: If I could just add to
16	Jim's answer just a little bit, one of the things to
17	keep in mind is the construct of Part 61 where it has
18	a provision, 61.58, that allows for alternate
19	concentration criteria which focuses more on the risk
20	in terms of satisfying the performance objectives. So
21	one thing to keep in mind and a part of that thinking
22	is the current construct which allows for some of a
23	risk perspective in terms of actually be able to
24	satisfy the performance objectives.
25	CHAIRMAN RYAN: And that's a good point.
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1	That's what I'm trying to explore as a fact that even
2	though the concentration system is pretty clearly
3	spelled out in the two tables, it's not absolute by
4	the very provisions you cited.
5	MR. FLANDERS: One of the things I would
6	also encourage you and you guys may already be very
7	familiar with it, but it's often sometimes good to go
8	back and look at the draft generic environmental
9	impact statement for the Part 61 rulemaking which in
10	some ways kind of laid out some of the logic behind
11	the concentrations that were picked as A, B and C and
12	some of the disposal requirements, the stability
13	packaging type requirements that allowed one to use
14	that table more to screen if you will.
15	CHAIRMAN RYAN: It was hard to find, but
16	I think we, all the members, have copies of that
17	draft.
18	MR. FLANDERS: It gives a good perspective
19	on how they came out with those.
20	CHAIRMAN RYAN: You're right. It's
21	absolutely, there's clarity in that draft EIS.
22	MR. KENNEDY: Okay. Moving on. Some of
23	the other things that we do to varying degrees is
24	provide technical assistance to the agreement states
25	and that's been a large effort over some of the years
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1	when low level waste siting was going on and
2	licensing. Right now, it's a very small part of what
3	we do. Perhaps Texas will request assistance for
4	their facility as it's going through review, but we've
5	had no such request yet.
6	We also do IMPEPs of the states. That is
7	we participate on the IMPEPs for the states that have
8	low level waste sites. That is South Carolina, Utah
9	and Washington. Our staff is a member of the team.
10	We also do international work. There's a
11	little bit of import/export licensing. We also
12	participate in international standards, development
13	and review and on that topic, for example, one thing
14	we're very interested in is that the IAEA is going
15	ahead and revising their waste classification standard
16	to include a new class called low activity waste. So
17	that's of great interest to us and we'll be following
18	that and commenting on that.
19	Another thing I'd like to point out in
20	terms of breaking down walls and going back to that
21	bar chart is what I've noticed in the years that I
22	worked in low level waste is that it's seems to me
23	that we've broken down some of the walls and we just
24	don't talk about low level waste in Part 61 anymore.
25	It seems to much more defuse and diverse and although
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1 we still have a long way to go, much more risk-2 For example, we work with the WIR group and informed. the low level waste folks, including myself, will be 3 in the same section as the WIR people. 4 We've worked 5 on TENORM, the CRCPD standard or suggested state regulation for TENORM, Part N. 6 We were a member of 7 the working group for that and brought insights from what we know about decommissioning and low level waste 8 9 disposal to that effort.

And finally, of course, there is the 10 11 disposition of solid materials rulemaking which is 12 ongoing and our group, particularly Scott's group, the environmental group, has been involved in 13 that 14 preparing the EIS. It's related to low activity 15 waste. For example, the NCRP Annual Meeting, half of the presentations down there at that meeting were on 16 disposition of solid materials and half were on low 17 level waste disposal. So they're closely related. 18

MR. HAMDAN: Jim, this really brings the question that it seems to me that every time we hear talks about low-level waste, this included, you seem to looking at little threes, three here, three there. The question I have for since you have all this experience with low level waste, did anybody do a study, I'm not looking for an opinion but a real

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1 study, as to why for example the compacts did not work 2 to identify the real reasons why we still have a 3 problem like 25 years after the legislation has 4 passed? Then if you had that study, then you know 5 what needs to be fixed and you go out and try to fix 6 it as opposed to we have WIR, we have greater than 7 Class C waste, we have Mr. Papariello's chart and if 8 everybody talks this up, we could do it. I want to 9 know if somebody looked at the forest through the 10 trees and identified what the problem or the problems are and use that as a road map to what needs to be 11 12 done and then go ahead and do it. MR. KENNEDY: The closest that I've seen 13 14 to it and, Mike, maybe you can add something here is 15 the GAO in their June 1999 report which looked into 16 the failure of the National Program and all the money 17 that had been spent and so forth and I don't remember the exact words that they used but they basically said 18 19 political factors were probably the biggest reason why 20 it didn't work. Now that's a general statement. 21 There are lots of different factors and different 22 reasons why different sites weren't licensed, but you 23 need to look at the language in their report. 24 MR. FLACK: Yes, Jim. There's been at 25 least to my recollection two, possibly three, GAO

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reports that have looked at issues related to the 2 implementation of the National Low Level Waste 3 Program. It's just not one in particular but there 4 are several reasons. If Latif gets a hold of those and becomes familiar with them, he may have to scratch his itch. 6

7 I think, Latif, there have CHAIRMAN RYAN: been some credible studies, the GAO reports, and there 8 are several of them that address it in one form or 9 fashion and having been a participant at that time 10 during some of those sitings, it was interest to 11 12 recognize a few things. One is there was no, with the exception of perhaps California, no 13 real vocal 14 constituency that said "I want one of these" or "I 15 need one of these." That was one. I mean utilities were not as vocal as for example the Cal Rad group and 16 continues to low level waste. 17 be on So the 18 constituency aspect of it was one.

19 Two, getting back to more things and 20 perhaps we can address in our activities together on 21 low level waste with the staff is the siting criteria 22 if you read them carefully tend to be, some very 23 If you're in a flood plain, that's no good. clear. If you're out of the flood plain maps by the Corps of 24 25 Engineers, that is good.

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1	But others tend to be a little vague. The
2	site must be capable of being monitored, modeled and
3	analyzed. Okay. What does that mean? I think part
4	of the licensing juggernaut that happened in the
5	states that the ball of interpreting what those meant
б	kept getting bigger and bigger and ended up with
7	literally \$150 million or \$200 million bill for sites
8	that that is in license development and so forth to
9	where you have to say, "What's the economics of this?"
10	If you have a \$200 million investment you have to
11	write down, that's a pretty expensive per cubic foot
12	charge.
13	Then I think, frankly, that the reason
14	event that dialed the siting back had nothing to do
15	with GAO studies of these kind of technical issues but
16	really was the South Carolina decision in Beasley's
17	administration to reopen Barnwell to the nation with
18	exception of North Carolina. It basically, and, Jim,
19	correct me if I'm wrong, but the dial-in from about
20	nine to one just like that.
21	MEMBER WEINER: Latif, there are also a
22	number of, in the peer-reviewed literature,
23	sociological studies. I know some of the authors of
24	various siting events.
25	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Right, you are. There's
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1	a whole of question of the public acceptance aspect of
2	it as well.
3	MEMBER WEINER: There's a whole
4	literature.
5	MR. HAMDAN: Can I follow up with this
6	one? But if this is the case. If we have studies,
7	the GAO boards and also there's Is anyone following
8	up on any of that or is part of the problem that
9	there's no one entity who is the switchman. We have
10	too cooks or too many people responsible. What is it?
11	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Well, we'll get into a
12	little bit more detail than perhaps we have time for
13	now. But the other aspect of it that's concurrent
14	with this whole siting business is the fact that
15	generators and particularly utilities that were 85
16	percent of the commercial volume went into a mode
17	where they were being deregulated and therefore, were
18	looking at every aspect of their operations and then
19	themselves looking at risk informing and risk analysis
20	methods and volumes are dramatically decreased.
21	Dramatically decreased.
22	Barnwell used to receive 1.2 million cubic
23	feet per year just like clockwork. That was the
24	license limit. Now they receive 30,000 cubic feet a
25	year. That's a big drop. And then Envirocare has the
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low activity waste piece of the -- I don't want to say, marketplace. That's not quite right. The characteristics of how the industry is managing these materials has changed a lot, too. So it's not just that I mean that Texas sees the marketplace and I'm sure they wouldn't have invest there. But we'll see how that one comes out and it may be water seeking its own level. I guess I would suggest while that's interesting our focus ought to be on how to have a better process and a clearer and more risk-informed and transparent process for users, for generators and for folks that may want to develop activities in this arena. But it's a good question. Okay. Thank you. MR. HAMDAN: MR. KENNEDY: Okay. Well, I'm about done here. Just a couple of conclusions. One, the low level waste program we believe tracks the national At least, that's historically what's program. happened. We have some specific activities underway They include the to address the issues that we see. need for storage guidance, the need for better guidance on 20.2002 disposals for low activity waste. It includes greater than Class C disposal and the EIS

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1	that DOE will be developing in the near future we
2	expect.
3	We're expecting some perhaps major
4	developments later this year as a result of the
5	recommendations and the GAO and NAS reports. We'll be
6	interested in seeing those and seeing what they have
7	to say and how they might affect us.
8	Finally, we look forward to your input and
9	involvement in the future on some of these issues and
10	we look forward to working with you on that.
11	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Great. Questions?
12	MEMBER WEINER: Just a couple. Since
13	according to your second slide, NRC is concerned about
14	access to disposal facilities. What can NRC do about
15	it and where does NRC fit into the access question?
16	MR. KENNEDY: I guess a couple of things.
17	First, I would really agree with what Mike had to say
18	just a few minutes ago and that is about making our
19	regulatory framework and our processes as risk
20	informed and processes as transparent and efficient as
21	we can possibly make them.
22	Beyond that, on some of these other issues
23	regarding why the national program hasn't worked and
24	issues that go beyond health and safety and so forth,
25	we have a role in that and we might, for example, as
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1	we did in 1980s provide testimony to Congress for
2	example on what our view is and some of the things we
3	know about. But there's at least historically we've
4	not done a whole lot in terms of getting into some of
5	these other issues that affect the success of the
6	national program.
7	MEMBER WEINER: Thanks.
8	DR. LARKINS: There is something in the
9	regulations that allows for emergency access.
10	MR. KENNEDY: Yes.
11	DR. LARKINS: It has never been exercised
12	as far as I know.
13	MR. KENNEDY: It's a very high threshold.
14	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Correct me if I'm wrong
15	because I haven't read it in years, but I think the
16	provision is the licensee with the material for which
17	you're seeking disposal has to demonstrate the
18	emergency access.
19	MEMBER WEINER: Yes.
20	MR. KENNEDY: Mike.
21	CHAIRMAN RYAN: I'm sorry. Forgive me.
22	The licensee has to demonstrate "I have to get rid of
23	this now because"
24	MR. KENNEDY: Right. It has to be now and
25	it has to be based on the health and safety.
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1	CHAIRMAN RYAN: That's the burden of the
2	licensee with this material. That was your question,
3	Ruth, I think.
4	MEMBER WEINER: Yes.
5	MR. KENNEDY: Oh. Okay. But it's very
б	high threshold and it has to be an imminent health and
7	safety issue that would cause us to order a compact
8	facility to open up to somebody outside of the
9	compact.
10	CHAIRMAN RYAN: But statutorily, the NRC
11	has that authority.
12	MR. KENNEDY: Right.
13	MEMBER WEINER: Yes.
14	MEMBER HINZE: A quickie, Jim, if I might.
15	Who is going to be paying attention or who was
16	directed to pay attention to the Academy's report and
17	when can we anticipate the Academy report?
18	MR. KENNEDY: Well, that's our division.
19	It's Larry, Scott, myself and I can tell you on up the
20	line Jack Strosnider, Margaret Federline, we're all
21	very interested and the Commission as well.
22	MR. FLANDERS: And we're not exactly sure
23	the timeframe. We know that we just recently got a
24	request as Jim mentioned to respond to some additional
25	questions on a questionnaire. So it appears as though
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1	they're moving forward and finalizing the report, but
2	we don't have a definite timeframe for when that's
3	going to be done.
4	MEMBER HINZE: Slow.
5	MR. KENNEDY: We'll really just have to
6	see what they say about our programs and where we can
7	improve and what they think we should do and go from
8	there. But again, we look forward to talking to you
9	about those.
10	MEMBER HINZE: Thank you.
11	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Any other questions?
12	MR. THADANI: This might be an old issue.
13	So please tell me. Just tell me to go read A, B, C.
14	That might be good enough. But the Commission issued
15	a white paper back in 1999 on reactors initiatives and
16	it had to do with definitions of what do we mean by
17	risk-informed and they're performance-based
18	initiatives. Do we have a definition that you and
19	other divisions utilize in terms of risk-informing
20	activities? I'm sort of anxious to ask you this
21	question by what Mike said on concentrations and is
22	there some sort of consistency amongst the divisions,
23	first, in understanding where we want to be and the
24	role of quantification, if any, in that. They would
25	useful to get a better understanding of that.
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120 1 MR. FLANDERS: Yes. NMSS is as a whole at 2 one point had a risk task group. It actually went and 3 looked at risk-informing activities across NMSS and 4 generated a series of documents which now that the 5 group is no longer in place, but it's been provided to each of the divisions as the guidance as to how they 6 7 go about doing that to carry out risk-informing activities. So it has been looked at across NMSS. 8 9 Whether they go to a quantitative, I guess the nature of NMSS is slightly different in the 10 reactor world and the data associated with it in terms 11 12 of being able to try to quantify a specific risk value is a little bit different than in the reactor world 13 where you could establish 10^{-6} , etc. So it's slightly 14 15 different but we do have standard guidance that we use I don't know if that answers your 16 for risk informing. 17 question. I'd be interested in 18 MR. THADANI: Yes. 19 looking at it sometime. 20 MR. FLANDERS: Okay. 21 Thank you. MR. THADANI: 22 Ashok, I think that's a CHAIRMAN RYAN: 23 focal point for us as well to think about those. Ι

24 mean we very much hold the risk white paper in hand 25 when we think about these things and I think the kind

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1	of question that we'll be thinking about too. It is
2	through making it risk informed that we get the
3	transparency and clarity and simplicity and conformity
4	I think. So we'll be thinking some more about that.
5	MR. THADANI: Thank you.
б	MR. FLACK: Excuse me. Mike, just to
7	follow up on that a little bit and it's a good
8	question.
9	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Sure. Just tell us who
10	you are, John.
11	MR. FLACK: Oh, I'm sorry. I'm John
12	Flack, ACRS staff. What I think we haven't done in
13	this area which ERACDA (PH) did do earlier was develop
14	something like a cornerstone approach that when
15	applied did actually capture public confidence in the
16	senses that there were various barriers that protected
17	the public health and safety and folded on top of
18	that, you do have a risk-informed approach. It
19	followed very nicely because the way the cornerstones
20	were set up almost followed what a PRA would do. And
21	maybe there's something here that could be done or
22	developed for the non-reactor side of things. But I
23	had never seen that done before and it may be
24	something new.
25	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Yes, actually I think it
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1 would be helpful to the Committee to get some of that 2 documentation that could help us understand that and 3 again I quickly emphasize that I believe that that may 4 be applicable for one part of what NMSS licenses but 5 it may not be broadly applicable. So I want you to understand we're thinking about this as a concept now 6 7 and not necessarily something that should be accepted carte blanche and we do recognize that different areas 8 9 within NMSS have different needs. 10 I mean you certainly don't want to spend as much time and resources on small sealed sources 11 that may be in a laboratory as compared to a low level 12 waste site or some low level launch facility. 13 Yes, 14 that would be helpful. Latif. Mike, I just want to 15 MR. HAMDAN: Yes. add that the Commission paper which we talked about 16 this morning that was submitted to the Commission in 17 September/October timeframe by Dennis Damon includes 18 19 a staff guidance on implementation of risk insights 20 across the NMSS programs and the Commission provided 21 the staff with an SRM and we have been after Dennis to 22 do a staff briefing so that we can look at the 23 quidance but we haven't had much success yet. Well, hopefully, we'll get 24 CHAIRMAN RYAN: 25 Is that it? Any other questions? there on that.

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1	Comments? Well, thank you, gentlemen, for a very
2	informative presentation this afternoon.
3	MR. KENNEDY: Thank you.
4	CHAIRMAN RYAN: We really appreciate it
5	and we'll look forward to working with you on the
6	white paper and other things coming down the line.
7	MR. KENNEDY: Yes.
8	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Thank you. We're
9	scheduled for a short break. I'm going to say why
10	don't we just cut it to ten minutes and get back about
11	4:15 p.m. and get rolling on the next topic. Thank
12	you. Off the record.
13	(Whereupon, the foregoing matter went off
14	the record at 4:05 p.m. and went back on
15	the record at 4:19 p.m.)
16	CHAIRMAN RYAN: I think the outline review
17	can be relatively short and then we'll just move into
18	the last agenda item for the day which will be the
19	Center visit and a report from the subcommittee that
20	went down in that information gathering. So without
21	further ado, I think what we tried to do, Sharon,
22	thank you for all your help in getting this done,
23	we've tried to expand it to the next small step which
24	is to cover the origins and history of low level waste
25	topics that we're going to cover in writing, the
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1 elements and the regulation could be improved perhaps by a risk-informed approach and those kind of things 2 and the elements of low level waste practice that 3 4 could be improved, again, I think more in terms of 5 some of the issues we covered in talking with Jim and Scott today and then the regulatory interfaces, 6 7 technical and non-technical issues and it's the 8 question that I asked Jim about, which is, you know, 9 how does the low level waste piece touch all these other pieces and I think I captured all the parts that 10 I had as input from all the committee discussion we 11 12 had last month. I think you all had this in advance of the 13 14 meeting and have it now, so speak now or let us begin 15 writing and developing the written material and we'll 16 qo on. 17 MS. STEELE: Certainly Item 4 was generated based on the discussion last time. 18 19 CHAIRMAN RYAN: Yes. 20 However, Items 1G and H were MS. STEELE: 21 added after the meeting. 22 CHAIRMAN RYAN: Items 1G and H. 23 MS. STEELE: And those have to do with the 24 Atomic Energy Act and how they influenced the low 25 level waste.

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1	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Yeah, I know, I mean, this
2	is kind of a composite with a few added things. Thank
3	you, though. What I think Sharon is saying, simply,
4	is that you guys gave us some input and I added a
5	couple more when we got done to make this one up.
6	Thank you. You know, frankly, G and H are critically
7	important because it is those fundamental definitions
8	that were not risk informed in any way, shape or form
9	that are the basis for what we have today. So it's
10	important that a lot of folks don't go back that far
11	in reading the history.
12	MEMBER WEINER: Is there some documented
13	decision around 1960 that made low level commercial
14	low level waste a commercial enterprise and not a
15	federal enterprise?
16	MS. STEELE: I think it was the 1954 Act
17	that
18	MEMBER WEINER: Oh, okay, thank you.
19	That's I just wondered.
20	MS. STEELE: And as we go through you'll
21	see I had problems trying to get anything since 1946
22	that applies to low level waste.
23	CHAIRMAN RYAN: There was no such thing.
24	MS. STEELE: Right, and I forgot how it
25	was treated.

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1	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Yeah, it would then be
2	you know, what is now the DOE side that would have it
3	from the old AEC but it would be, you know, archival
4	and hard to get, I'm sure.
5	MS. STEELE: Right, some of that right.
6	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Yeah, Dave did a nice job
7	on that
8	MEMBER WEINER: That's a very good paper.
9	CHAIRMAN RYAN: And
10	MR. THADANI: Does Sam Walker's book on
11	permissible dose get into that?
12	MS. STEELE: Some of it. I got some of
13	the stuff
14	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Yeah, that's a good
15	resource for a piece of it but again, I think that the
16	focus is the definitions that carry forward are and
17	the reason for their origins is helpful to understand.
18	Some of the other issues we can touch on as well.
19	MS. STEELE: Okay, so we're okay with the
20	outline?
21	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Any other comments?
22	VICE CHAIRMAN CROFF: Before you mentioned
23	
24	MS. STEELE: I didn't realize we were
25	recording.

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1	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Yeah, Allen has the floor.
2	VICE CHAIRMAN CROFF: Before in the low
3	level waste session you mentioned the business of
4	discussing how to implement whichever direction, in
5	other words, law, regulation, guidance, whatever. And
6	I don't see that mentioned in here.
7	CHAIRMAN RYAN: You're right. I think
8	what I had attempted to do here was to get the meat of
9	the history and the details on paper and then I think
10	we need to maybe study that piece and deliberate, you
11	know, as a committee on what do we do with this now.
12	VICE CHAIRMAN CROFF: Okay.
13	CHAIRMAN RYAN: So I think there's a great
14	big five that says, you know, steps forward or you
15	know, things of that kind. So
16	VICE CHAIRMAN CROFF: Okay, with that,
17	it's fine.
18	CHAIRMAN RYAN: I didn't want to prejudge
19	it because, you know, we've got the answer until we do
20	the work.
21	VICE CHAIRMAN CROFF: Right.
22	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Okay, but you're exactly
23	right.
24	VICE CHAIRMAN CROFF: I was wanting no
25	more than a reminder saying we need to think about
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1	that.
2	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Yeah, put down a five, you
3	know, the next step.
4	MS. STEELE: The placeholder is Item 5?
5	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Yeah. Any other comments?
6	MEMBER WEINER: Just coming off of Latif's
7	comment earlier, would we want to put in a small
8	section on public responses to these things or
9	reaction or general reaction in the Low Level Waste
10	Policy Act because that has really driven the
11	implementation of that Act?
12	MEMBER WEINER: Well, you know, I guess my
13	own view Ruth, is no for two reasons. One is, I
14	wouldn't want to dilute that issue. It has its own
15	legs to stand on, so I would think we would want to
16	treat that as a serious and separate issue. And
17	second, that's not why the Act hasn't been
18	implemented. The real as I mentioned in discussing
19	it with Jim, the real focal point of when siting
20	efforts dial down very quickly was when South Carolina
21	became available to the rest of the nation with the
22	<u>Beasley</u> decision in 1990, I mean, `96. That's when it
23	changed. It changed just like that. (Snaps fingers).
24	So I think that's an important topic, and I guess my
25	own view, you know, and I'll just exempt myself, I
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1	don't have the expertise to write that and I don't
2	know that we do as a committee, so I think that's an
3	important topic that needs to stand on its own. Fair
4	enough?
5	MEMBER WEINER: Actually, I agree with
б	you. I just raised the question because of this part
7	of this, but I would not put it in there either.
8	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Right, okay, we're in
9	agreement.
10	MEMBER HINZE: What's going to be done
11	with this now? Do you want any assistance in any
12	areas?
13	MS. STEELE: Yes.
14	CHAIRMAN RYAN: I'll tell you what, let me
15	work with Sharon and come up with a plan because we're
16	now gathering bibliography and things of that sort and
17	if we maybe get stated and pass out, you know, a rough
18	cut, that's in text, you know, we can maybe let's
19	go one more step and then we'll holler for help.
20	How's that?
21	MEMBER HINZE: Fine.
22	MEMBER WEINER: Great.
23	MS. STEELE: So we're going to we're
24	done with the outline and we're going to move into
25	DR. LARKINS: Can I make one comment,
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1	sorry?
2	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Certainly.
3	DR. LARKINS: I was looking at if this is
4	still the same correct outline, we talk about origins
5	and history and things like that, it seems like you
6	ought to state something up front what the over-
7	arching or the objective is and then develop into a
8	little bit of background.
9	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Sure.
10	DR. LARKINS: But sort of state what the
11	problem is up front with where you might be going
12	with this issue and then sort of roll into history,
13	background.
14	CHAIRMAN RYAN: And I think capturing some
15	of the discussion we had among Scott, Jim and the
16	committee today will be helpful in that regard.
17	DR. LARKINS: Yes.
18	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Yeah, I agree.
19	MEMBER WEINER: One thing that I found al
20	little bit confusing is the classification system
21	itself is not particularly well risk informed. And I
22	mean you point out the inadvertent intruder scenario
23	and Class C and greater than Class C but this
24	actually, isn't there an application to the whole
25	classification system that it could be better risk
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1 informed? 2 CHAIRMAN RYAN: I think the issue isn't 3 could it be better risk informed. Let me say your 4 question a different way and maybe we'll agree again. 5 I think when you think about concentration as a metric of risk, there is a range of concentration for, 6 you 7 know, significant quantities and material where it 8 works fine. If you're dealing with, you know, one-9 curie sources that are sealed or you're dealing with iron exchange resin from a power plant or solidified 10 stuff and some concrete that has to be stabilized 11 according to the BTP rules for stabilization, some 12 hardware over a pretty wide range of materials, you 13 14 can say, well, we're managing occupational risk and 15 we're managing inventory risk that is the spectrum of radionuclides in low level waste, particularly from 16 commercial sources, it's fairly constant. 17 Two-thirds of the inventory is cobalt-60, seven percent cesium, 18 19 three percent is nickel-63 and then it trails off from 20 So that's good but at the very low end, there there. 21 have been cases where waste has been solidified with 22 fly ash that has more radioactivity than the waste and 23 there are cases where sealed sources based on just the 24 source classify as greater an Class C but have a 25 trivial quantity less than a millicurie of activity.

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1	So my point is, is that as a metric, total
2	activity is more tracks more appropriately with
3	risk but from an operational standpoint, concentration
4	is a practically, easily measured thing. That way I
5	don't have to be calculating, well, I have 38.62 cubic
6	feet and the density is 2.6 grams per cubic centimeter
7	and what does that give me for total activity? I
8	report the concentration, I'm done. So it's a
9	practical measure that works over a fairly wide range
10	but at the extremes, which is what we're touching on,
11	greater than Class C and low activity waste, it breaks
12	down, and I think it's helpful if we can artfully
13	point that out in this paper.
14	MEMBER WEINER: Okay, again, we agree. I
15	just couldn't find that in the outline.
16	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Well, it will be on the
17	transcripts and I can copy it.
18	MEMBER WEINER: Okay, all right.
19	CHAIRMAN RYAN: So we've got it.
20	DR. LARKINS: And there was a staff paper,
21	I guess, that they had prepared about the problems
22	with the compacts, the Low Level Waste Policy Act of
23	1985 as amended and we should Jim, I think you made
24	reference to that. We should get a copy of that and
25	have that also as source material.
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1	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Oh, sure, yeah,
2	absolutely, yeah. No, that's absolutely.
3	MS. STEELE: From Jim Kennedy?
4	DR. LARKINS: From Jim Kennedy.
5	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Okay.
б	MS. STEELE: The only other comment I have
7	on the outline is that perhaps, Section 1 should be in
8	chronological order.
9	CHAIRMAN RYAN: We'll fix it.
10	MS. STEELE: Okay.
11	CHAIRMAN RYAN: I mean, that's kind of a
12	detail. I just want to make sure we cover the bases.
13	The other you know, another thing to think about,
14	I think is that in the purpose and scope, I agree
15	that's very important. He's weighing something.
16	DR. LARKINS: You said scope and I just
17	started weighing the outline. It's about the size of
18	the paper.
19	CHAIRMAN RYAN: I felt that. Is that I
20	think it's we need to kind of stick to the
21	technical knitting here. I think a lot of speculation
22	about compacts and why they did this or why they did
23	that or did they fail or, you know, even the word
24	"failure" is not appropriate for this. A technical
25	review of the basis for regulations earlier on and now
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1	later on, and just the history of what the rules were
2	is important, but speculating about what broke and who
3	broke it is probably not at all
4	DR. LARKINS: You would save a lot of
5	trees that way.
6	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Yeah. So
7	DR. LARKINS: Sam, do you want to comment?
8	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Would you tell us who you
9	are, please for the record, Sam?
10	MR. JONES: I'm sorry, I'm Sam Jones. You
11	might want to add the proposed rule to your list, yah.
12	You have the final regulations, the final rule.
13	CHAIRMAN RYAN: New initiatives or merging
14	initiatives, is that
15	MR. JONES: No, no, no, no, on the origin
16	and history of low level waste regulations.
17	MS. STEELE: Yeah, on the C.
18	MR. JONES: You should add the proposed
19	regulations.
20	MS. STEELE: Proposed recommended
21	MR. JONES: No, proposed rules and
22	regulations.
23	CHAIRMAN RYAN: What proposed rule?
24	MR. KENNEDY: For Part 61 you mean, I
25	think, right?
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1	MR. JONES: Yeah, uh-huh.
2	CHAIRMAN RYAN: I'm sorry, Sam, I'm not
3	catching what you want us to put in.
4	MR. JONES: On the origin and history of
5	low level waste regulations you have a list of items.
б	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Right, we have the draft
7	EIS, the final EAS and the regulations.
8	MR. JONES: Wasn't it proposed
9	regulations?
10	CHAIRMAN RYAN: What would be the added
11	part of the proposed versus the final?
12	MR. JONES: Well, there could be comments
13	in the statements of consideration that were in there.
14	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Okay, yes, statements of
15	consideration is probably a key. So, yes.
16	MR. JONES: Right, that wouldn't carry
17	necessarily to the final rule.
18	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Yeah, now, I'm with you.
19	I guess my thought is the final regulations say,
20	"Here's what it is, here's how it got there", so
21	covered in there so we don't miss it.
22	MR. KENNEDY: Mike, another one, do you
23	have the GTCC rule that was promulgated in 1989 up
24	there?
25	CHAIRMAN RYAN: We do not and we should.
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1	MR. KENNEDY: Right, because both the
2	proposed and final for that, because that's got all
3	kinds of good discussion on risk informing and
4	everything.
5	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Right. Jim, maybe you
6	could help us hunt those up.
7	MR. KENNEDY: Yeah.
8	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Anything else?
9	MR. THADANI: Are you going to go to
10	Element 2 or
11	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Oh, we can, sure.
12	MR. THADANI: No, I just have a question
13	actually on Element 2, which is Item C refers to the
14	principles of realistic conservatism, those principles
15	are documented where?
16	CHAIRMAN RYAN: I would say the White
17	Paper would be a great place to start.
18	MR. THADANI: All right, I was going
19	there.
20	CHAIRMAN RYAN: That was a little quiz,
21	wasn't it.
22	MR. THADANI: Yes.
23	CHAIRMAN RYAN: No, I mean, that's where,
24	you know, the committee has a lot of history, as you
25	well know and where we are in that and I think those

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1	are the guiding principles that will form our
2	discussion of the topic.
3	MR. THADANI: Thank you.
4	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Anything else, 2, 3, or 4?
5	Yes, sir. If you would just tell us who you are and
6	who you are with and
7	MR. LIEBERMAN: Jim Lieberman, I'm a
8	former NRC employee retired by now I'm with
9	basically a consultant for various people. But the
10	Commission recently issued a Commission Decision LES
11	that involved the definition of Classes and the
12	performance objectives giving some history of Part 61
13	which is very helpful to this whole subject you might
14	want to look at.
15	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Okay, thank you. And I
16	think you have a you know, the LES, this document,
17	which was it? Do you know what that is?
18	DR. LARKINS: He's talking about the
19	Louisiana Energy Systems
20	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Oh, okay, all right, thank
21	you. Okay, thank you. Good.
22	VICE CHAIRMAN CROFF: We're getting a lot
23	of help.
24	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Well, and I think it will
25	naturally expand as we, you know, for example, think
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1	about what agreement states might have done. I mean,
2	just one nuance is that South Carolina has in its
3	state regulations that storage shall be a last resort.
4	Very clearly, they don't want a licensed storage.
5	They only want a licensed disposal. So there are a
6	little tidbits like that, I guess, in state
7	regulations that will be interesting to see if we
8	leave those in at all or how we address them. So
9	there's a broad spectrum of things to think about
10	which is the whole point of doing it, to pull it all
11	together.
12	Again, any other questions or comments?
13	MR. HAMDAN: Mike, are you going to say
14	anything about Barnwell, for example?
15	CHAIRMAN RYAN: You know, how we weave it
16	in and frankly at this point my thinking is, is that
17	Barnwell or another site in particular shouldn't be
18	our focus to get started. Let's get started with
19	this, and then I think if there is a practical
20	examples part that we might want to think about, we
21	would need to, I think get updated information from
22	all the facilities that are involved and that takes on
23	a broader scope of site visits and so forth. I'm not
24	too sure that we want to that could be a separate
25	piece but and I recognize there's some information
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1	that's of value but, clearly, I think the documents
2	that could inform us are their current licenses and
3	those are publicly available for all the facilities,
4	licenses and permits. So maybe that's the stopping
5	point is to think about how they're licensed and
6	permitted at the moment. But we can see if that's an
7	appendix or, you know, something we want to address or
8	not.
9	MR. HAMDAN: I was thinking, you may want
10	to have an appendix to Element to Number 3 or
11	something because you maybe you don't like this
12	closely either.
13	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Let's see.
14	MR. FLACK: Mike, just one question on the
15	you know, we always discuss the issue about concen
16	cumulative dose versus individual dose.
17	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Right.
18	MR. FLACK: Is that something that should
19	be handled outside this paper or
20	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Oh, yeah, absolutely.
21	MR. FLACK: Yeah, it's too big, yeah.
22	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Yeah, collective dose is
23	meaningless at the typical levels associated with the
24	regulation. That's an independent issue from low
25	level waste.
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1	MEMBER WEINER: Do you intend to include
2	the attempt to regulate or to have a below regulatory
3	concern regulation in this paper?
4	CHAIRMAN RYAN: No, again, I don't think
5	the issue is for us to try and set a policy or offer
6	a policy. Our issue is to explore the facts and
7	history here so we can maybe tickle out of it ways to
8	risk inform NMSS activities or, you know, regulatory
9	work of one kind or another. I don't think that's
10	VICE CHAIRMAN CROFF: Mike, BRC is in
11	here.
12	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Huh? It is in there as a
13	regulatory that's fine.
14	MEMBER WEINER: Yeah, that's fine. That
15	answers my question.
16	VICE CHAIRMAN CROFF: That answers the
17	question.
18	CHAIRMAN RYAN: That's history. Oh, I
19	thought you meant in terms of product at the end. I'm
20	sorry.
21	MEMBER WEINER: No, I couldn't fine it.
22	That was the only question.
23	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Yes.
24	MR. LIEBERMAN: Jim Lieberman again.
25	Based on my experience at NRC, some additional
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thoughts came to mind. One is, the relationships Part 61 and the Commission's License between Termination Rule, 25 millirems, 100 millirems, 1,000 for institute controls versus 100 years for institutional controls. The regulations have different premises but you might want to look at the differences and similarities.

Well, again, I think 8 CHAIRMAN RYAN: 9 that's helpful to just document as the fact of what it is and then I think the focus for us is to take the 10 risk informing principles and explore it a bit, again 11 12 for the purpose of just laying out what the landscape looks like. I mean, it is striking when you go back 13 14 to the early definitions in 46 that the word "safety" is mentioned in the Atomic Energy Act four times, 15 four, three with regard to dynamite and once with 16 17 regard to, you know, occupational sanitation, you know, at AEC facilities, sewer treatment plants. 18 So 19 it's -- you know, again, I think the fact that source 20 byproduct and special nuclear material have drifted 21 forward from a safequard and security and control 22 this standpoint, you know, into risk-informed 23 environment is really the focus.

The number isn't exactly the focus but it's interesting that, you know, they end up at

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1	different end points for different reasons. Anything
2	else? Sir?
3	MR. LEE: I see on Items 2D, 2F and 2H,
4	these are talked, I think in one form or another in
5	NUREG-1573, so
6	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Great.
7	MR. LEE: you folks might just want to
8	give some consideration to that.
9	CHAIRMAN RYAN: That's us folks.
10	MR. LEE: Excuse me, us folks, thank you.
11	We need to give consideration to that because it's a
12	three-part document that's well written and of course,
13	Mr. Jim Lieberman, formerly of the Office of General
14	Counsel, had a lot to do and say about that. So
15	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Yeah, okay.
16	MEMBER WEINER: 1573?
17	MR. LEE: 1573.
18	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Thank you.
19	MR. LEE: I encourage it.
20	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Say one, say all, anything
21	else? Well, on we go.
22	MS. STEELE: On we go. I've distributed
23	some more trees. This document here is Section 1 of
24	the outline, the origins and history and I took some
25	freedom to suggest some background information if we
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1	needed it. And they fall into a couple of areas. One
2	of them talks about old practices, previous to 1970.
3	Here's the other thing; the way I laid out my outline,
4	there are a lot of bullets and I'm hoping that it
5	would make it easy for you to say when you go
6	through it to say, "This has nothing to do with this,
7	just take it out", or, "Yes, continue development on
8	that particular theme".
9	And so we went ahead and had it numbered,
10	except there's a line number that you see associated
11	with a bullet that shouldn't be in here. And we'll
12	try to get through as much as we can until 5:00.
13	CHAIRMAN RYAN: I'm going to make a
14	suggestion.
15	MS. STEELE: Sure.
16	CHAIRMAN RYAN: I mean, this is the first
17	time all the members have seen it, right?
18	MS. STEELE: The notebook, okay.
19	CHAIRMAN RYAN: The notebook. Have you
20	all been through this or not?
21	VICE CHAIRMAN CROFF: Scanned it.
22	MEMBER HINZE: Scanned it.
23	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Scanned it. So, you know,
24	let's let everybody digest it overnight perhaps and
25	bring you a mark-up tomorrow.
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1	MS. STEELE: Oh, great, that sounds good.
2	CHAIRMAN RYAN: You know, rather than sit
3	here and let everybody read through it, that will be
4	a little bit more efficient and we can press ahead.
5	MS. STEELE: That's true, okay.
6	VICE CHAIRMAN CROFF: And the question on
7	the table on this
8	CHAIRMAN RYAN: The question on the table
9	is
10	VICE CHAIRMAN CROFF: are these the
11	right topics and things to discuss?
12	MS. STEELE: Right.
13	CHAIRMAN RYAN: And of course the two are,
14	this is a key point, make a star. This is not
15	important, cross it out and we'll press on.
16	MS. STEELE: Okay.
17	MEMBER WEINER: I have one comment if we
18	can go back briefly to the outline. The Nuclear Waste
19	Policy Act was 1982, not 1980, the first page, 1S.
20	MS. STEELE: Yes.
21	CHAIRMAN RYAN: The Low Level Waste Policy
22	Act was
23	MEMBER WEINER: The Low Level Waste Policy
24	Act was 1980, Nuclear Waste Policy Act was 1982.
25	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Gotcha, thanks.

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145 1 MS. STEELE: Yes, it's correct in my outline. 2 3 MEMBER WEINER: Okay, good. 4 MS. STEELE: So that makes it right. 5 Okay. 6 CHAIRMAN RYAN: All right, so on we go. 7 I guess the goal is to have --8 MEMBER WEINER: Okay, we take this home. 9 Okay, a fairly well CHAIRMAN RYAN: 10 developed text by say June, you know, with something 11 in May for committee members to perhaps just comment 12 on an early draft and then we'll explore it in our June meeting. 13 14 MS. STEELE: What about -- you're 15 referring to just the first section? What about the other sections? 16 CHAIRMAN RYAN: I'm thinking the whole 17 thing. 18 19 MS. STEELE: Okay. All right. CHAIRMAN RYAN: It's not -- I don't think 20 21 it will be that hard to pull it together but we can 22 just start writing seriously on it and get rolling. 23 MS. STEELE: Okay, so a good first draft 24 you're saying for the entire document --25 CHAIRMAN RYAN: Yes.

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1	MS. STEELE: okay, before the June
2	meeting.
3	CHAIRMAN RYAN: On we go.
4	MS. STEELE: Okay.
5	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Next is Ruth, your report
б	on your subcommittee on discussion on the April 14th
7	and 15th visit to the Center for Nuclear Waste
8	Regulatory Analysis.
9	MEMBER WEINER: Jim, very kindly printed
10	out the it's on the
11	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Can we have these to hand
12	out to everybody or
13	MEMBER WEINER: It's on the D drive under
14	Weiner and it's a PowerPoint presentation. Yeah. And
15	it's not very long. In fact, you can see how long it
16	is here. I can't with the light shining on it, I
17	can't see it.
18	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Actually, can we just kill
19	the lights up there?
20	MEMBER WEINER: Yeah, can we kill the
21	lights and I can maybe help you I can't see it all.
22	All right, please excuse the primitive PowerPoint, it
23	was mine. I briefly summarized the points from our
24	visit to the Center that did not deal with
25	predecisional work and I believe everything that's on
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1	these slides refers to something that is has been
2	published or is public information.
3	May I have the next one? And please other
4	people chime in, feel free, Bill, Jim, to chime in
5	when I get something wrong. Okay, the attendees were
6	myself, Bill Hinze and Jim Clarke and the two
7	consultants, Bruce Marsh and Paul Shewmon. ACNW staff
8	was Richard Savio, Sharon Steele and Jenny Gallo and
9	we had a number of NMSS staff and people present on
10	video conference and I didn't list all the names
11	because there were quite a few and they were in and
12	out.
13	Neil was extremely helpful. He was
14	present on the video con and I have to say that Tim
15	McCartin who was present for most of it, was also
16	extremely helpful. Next slide, please.
17	Okay, this was our agenda. I can ask Jim
18	to comment on the lab tour. I did not go on that and
19	he went on the lab tour and discussed the
20	decommissioning work with Dick Savio and then there
21	was a GoldSim demonstration that Jim and I and Dick
22	attended. Do you want to say anything about the
23	decommissioning at this point?
24	MEMBER CLARKE: Just that it was a very
25	informative discussion concerning the models, the
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1	codes that they're looking at, at this time, the pros
2	and cons of each and we had on video, I think we had
3	John Russell and we had Bobby Eid.
4	MEMBER WEINER: Uh-huh.
5	DR. LARKINS: Which codes are they using
6	for decommissioning?
7	MEMBER WEINER: Oh, for decommissioning?
8	MEMBER CLARKE: Yeah, the ones that we
9	heard the most about were MEPAS, GENII, RESRAD 5 and
10	GoldSim.
11	MEMBER WEINER: They also showed us
12	briefly how GoldSim was being used for the Yucca
13	Mountain Performance Assessment and I thought the
14	GoldSim demonstration was excellent and was it's a
15	very useful tool.
16	MEMBER CLARKE: The RESRAD model was the
17	most recent. I think it's called RESRAD-OFFSITE, the
18	one that has probablistic capabilities. I may have
19	gotten the number wrong but it's the RESRAD-OFFSITE.
20	MEMBER WEINER: April 14th was devoted
21	entirely to a discussion of igneous activity and at
22	that we didn't get through it. The only break in that
23	agenda was that at lunch they had lunch brought in
24	the ACNW members and consultants met with Budhi
25	Sagar and Wes Patrick to discuss Commissioner
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1	Merrifield's request. Wes, at that point, gave us
2	since I'm not going to say any more about it after
3	this, Wes shared with us a slide presentation that he
4	had of the Center's capabilities and essentially,
5	they what the Center itself doesn't have in the way
6	of expertise or feel they can add in the way of
7	expertise, they use Southwest Research Institute and
8	that is mostly for the engineering aspect, mechanical
9	engineering, electrical engineering and so on.
10	They have either on staff or as
11	consultants, they cover virtually all of the areas
12	that deal with high level waste and with radioactive
13	waste period, and with decommissioning. Basically,
14	they try to cover the waterfront. Their contract is
15	the conditions under which the Center operates are
16	very closely constrained at the present time by their
17	contract with NRC.
18	MEMBER CLARKE: Charter.
19	MEMBER WEINER: Yeah, their charter and
20	they also made the point that it has been when it
21	has been suggested that the charter be amended in some
22	way, there has also been a discussion at that time of
23	amending the charter and putting it up for bid again.
24	CHAIRMAN RYAN: That's perhaps a little
25	out of our areas.
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1	MEMBER WEINER: Yeah, that's way out of
2	our area. They wanted us to know. This was mostly a
3	luncheon where Wes primarily told us about the Center.
4	We contributed very little.
5	April 15th we finished up with igneous
6	activity but we took the corrosion chemistry and waste
7	package issues first in order to accommodate Dr.
8	Schewmon who had an early flight out. We also heard
9	about their work in near-field chemistry retardation

and radionucluide mobility. We wrapped up the igneous 11 activity discussion probabilities of igneous activity and spent a short time on spent fuel dissolution. 12

At the end of the meeting Wes and Budhi 13 14 requested our feedback. I did not make a slide of 15 that but we essentially thanked them for -- thanked presentations and 16 them for the qave them our 17 impression which will come up on the next slide. Can I have the next slide, please? 18 Next one. Okav.

I wrote down a number of points that had 19 occurred to me, circulated these ro the ACNW members 20 21 and consultants, asked for their input. This morning I checked it out with Neil Coleman who gave me some 22 additional insights and corrections and we also 23 24 subsequent to this morning's discussion in the P&P, I 25 also made some changes. I'd just like to go through

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1	and again, please other people who were there add
2	jump in.
3	First of all, they were very forthcoming
4	and responsive to our questions and concerns.
5	MEMBER HINZE: Well, that's the first
6	place I'd disagree.
7	MEMBER WEINER: Bill, I was being nice.
8	MEMBER HINZE: I know you were.
9	CHAIRMAN RYAN: We need a clear picture.
10	MEMBER HINZE: I think it was uneven. I
11	think that's a fair statement to make. There were
12	some areas where there was a clear responsive concern
13	with the questions. There were other areas where this
14	was not evident.
15	MEMBER CLARKE: I have to agree.
16	MEMBER WEINER: Yeah, I would agree also
17	with one caveat. I think they thought that they
18	thought they were being forthcoming but the actual
19	responses were, of course, uneven. We still have the
20	that gets me to the second bullet. Although there
21	was extensive discussion and I'd rather say that than
22	full of the Center's modeling of an igneous event and
23	its consequences, we still have a number of questions
24	about it. However, I think the presentations were,
25	indeed, a marked improvement over what we heard at the
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1	working group session in Las Vegas.
2	MEMBER HINZE: That's I'd agree with,
3	right.
4	MEMBER WEINER: Okay, I was going to say
5	you disagree with that one, too? The Center
6	DR. LARKINS: But you did hear all of the
7	work that they're doing, right?
8	MEMBER WEINER: We heard a great deal of
9	work and we heard a lot of
10	MEMBER HINZE: How can we evaluate that?
11	I mean, you know, we don't know all that they're
12	doing, but they told us that they were that we were
13	hearing all that they were doing.
14	CHAIRMAN RYAN: One thing that would help
15	and we don't have to do it at this session but we had
16	a list of questions going in.
17	MEMBER WEINER: Yes, and you have those
18	questions. We did go
19	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Let me finish.
20	MEMBER WEINER: I'm sorry.
21	CHAIRMAN RYAN: And seeing whether those
22	questions were answered or not and for the ones that
23	were answered, what the answer was would be helpful.
24	MEMBER WEINER: Yeah, we can do that.
25	Actually we started to do that but sort of ran out of
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1	time and I would be happy to do a crosswalk with this
2	and the questions and ask Bill and Jim for their
3	input.
4	CHAIRMAN RYAN: I wouldn't just ask Jim
5	and Bill. I'd ask the folks that participated, the
б	consultants and so forth.
7	MEMBER WEINER: And the consultants as
8	well.
9	CHAIRMAN RYAN: But to me, a lot of work
10	went into that question set and that's where you
11	know, the kind of summary stuff here is fine but did
12	we get a specific answer to this question and that
13	question is really where the rubber meets the road.
14	MR. HAMDAN: Actually, if I may, when we
15	say we still have some questions, it's not clear as to
16	whether you asked the questions and you get answers or
17	they
18	MEMBER WEINER: They did not answer our
19	questions fully. I cannot say beyond that at this
20	point.
21	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Again, we asked
22	MEMBER WEINER: Well, get into that.
23	CHAIRMAN RYAN: specific questions.
24	Did we get an answer or not. It's a real clear way to
25	lay it out and, you know, if there's some remaining
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1	those are the ones you'll say didn't get an answer.
2	MEMBER WEINER: Okay.
3	CHAIRMAN RYAN: So I'm really interested
4	in the fact that we produced this question set and if
5	they were answered or not.
б	MEMBER WEINER: Yeah. The Center Bill
7	referred this morning at the P&P to the first slide
8	they showed. They appeared to use a risk insights
9	approach to rank the potential impact of the different
10	processes in an igneous event as high risk, moderate
11	risk and low risk but their criteria didn't appear to
12	be either internally consistent or consistent with
13	past approaches. And I thank Jim very kindly for
14	pointing out that they didn't seem to use risk
15	insights to evaluate the contribution of risk to
16	various transport processes in the geosphere.
17	We suggested at the time and this is part
18	of our suggestion, that consistent criteria be
19	developed that they use the risk insights baseline
20	report and that they then use their consistent
21	criteria to rank the contribution of different
22	processes associated with an igneous event and I think
23	they should go that throughout their work.
24	I mean, we happen to do this in
25	association with the igneous event.

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1	MR. TRAPP: Ruth?
2	MEMBER WEINER: Yes.
3	MR. TRAPP: John Trapp. I would like very
4	much to know where this is coming from, because what
5	we are doing and what we did all the way through is
6	completely follow the risk insight report.
7	MEMBER WEINER: I'm going to bounce that
8	one to Dr. Hinze. He knows more about this than I do.
9	MEMBER HINZE: Well, I think that an
10	example of this of the concern of us that attended
11	this was as an example, would be the interaction of
12	the magma with the waste. The that appeared as a
13	high risk item. That was mentioned to us as a high
14	risk item because there is a difference between the
15	there might be a difference between the Center and the
16	staff and the DOE. And apparently, you know, there is
17	a connect between if there's a difference between
18	DOE and the NRC, then there is uncertainty in there
19	but that doesn't seem like a consistent way to apply
20	the risk insight. That was one of our concerns.
21	MEMBER WEINER: Yeah, without the chart
22	here, I can point to other things that we pointed to
23	at the time and I don't say that I don't know
24	whether how or whether the risk insights based on
25	the report was used. It was just that the rankings
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1	seemed to be inconsistent and those rankings are
2	critical to license review.
3	Welcome Bruce Marsh. I'm going through
4	the a summary of what we learned at the Center and
5	please feel free to jump in with comments any time.
б	MR. MARSH: Yeah, the way I understood
7	these rankings is that they had for most of the
8	processes, they had some dispersion of understanding
9	of their own right, which they took as an uncertainty
10	and then they actually compared it to the DOE, which
11	they took as another sort of extreme, perhaps, or
12	difference and so they based it on that.
13	However, the overall uncertainty, I
14	thought was that Ruth was talking about was
15	evaluated in another way or a little less certain way.
16	MR. TRAPP: All I would suggest is that
17	you go back to the risk insight baseline report and if
18	you can find anything in that risk insight baseline
19	report than is different than what we presented please
20	let me know because it is not.
21	MEMBER WEINER: Sure.
22	CHAIRMAN RYAN: John, that's I'm glad
23	you said that because I was going to maybe put a
24	little bit more meat on it than we can have in a
25	bullet or two on the slide to get ahold of that, so I
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1	appreciate that, thank you.
2	MR. TRAPP: Well, the same thing and Bruce
3	already mentioned the questions that weren't answered,
4	I really would like to know what they are.
5	MEMBER WEINER: Yes.
6	CHAIRMAN RYAN: I mean, because we did a
7	lot of work with the Center and the staff to present
8	those in advance. I think in fairness, we need to be
9	diligent about going through what we thought we heard
10	and what we thought was answered and what might be
11	remaining. So that seems like the fair way to do it.
12	MEMBER WEINER: I do in fairness to the
13	group that went, we left there some of us left
14	there Friday evening, some of left there Saturday.
15	CHAIRMAN RYAN: I'm not complaining about
16	the timing. But we do need to bring it to closure and
17	that's the way to do it.
18	MEMBER WEINER: Okay. Can I have the next
19	slide, please? These are some of the points that were
20	made. Not all of the points. We were very careful to
21	stay in these bullets with public information. The
22	model for the interaction between the magma and the
23	waste package is extremely conservative. No credit is
24	taken for the waste package or cladding and the model
25	is that all spent fuel contents are released.

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1	The method by which the package
2	disintegrates is not clear. The model is accepted by
3	NRC and the Center because largely because of the
4	conservatism. Our recommendation is that NRC modeling
5	be consistent in approach to accepting or rejecting
6	the model and be based on sound science rather than
7	primarily on conservatism. And again, I want to give
8	credit where credit is due to Dr. Clarke unconditional
9	acceptance of an extremely conservative model may have
10	unforeseen ramifications.
11	The Center approach to modeling an igneous
12	event overall should be consistent in accepting or
13	rejecting a model and I would ask particularly Bruce
14	and Bill to comment on anything I haven't included in
15	that, that I should have included.
16	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Bruce, go ahead.
17	MR. MARSH: Yes. Ruth has pretty much
18	summed it up. However, the incorporation of this
19	material in magma and the dispersal downstream, et
20	cetera, therefore, follows on this conservative
21	approach and so that also then turns out to be a
22	conservative process and we also learned, for example,
23	that the there are more than just pellets in these
24	high density pellets. There's a lot of glass in these
25	containers. Fifty percent of it more or less, which
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1	has the same kind of consistency and density overall
2	is the magma itself and so when we include this later
3	on in the ash dispersal and we take into account the
4	detailed density variations, especially using
5	particles pellets that are very dense, latching on
6	to pieces of magma and then if they're disbursed in a
7	plume, instead of treating it all as pellets, we have
8	this glass material and this actually then is another
9	conservatism that's based built into this.
10	One of the concerns we have is that
11	somewhere along the lines when this becomes all open
12	and public that there are people who are going to look
13	at this, for example, then talk about the canisters in
14	detail and they're going to say, "What, you look at
15	this and couldn't you have done a little better than
16	this on things". So in other words, when it becomes
17	a public document, more or less, it this could be
18	an embarrassing situation if DOE, for example is
19	forced to consider a more realistic model and the NRC
20	was forced to do it also and so it would be nice to be
21	a little bit ahead of the curve on this and have it
22	based on sound science as Jim says.
23	VICE CHAIRMAN CROFF: In listening to
24	this, I'm not coming away with a clear picture. Are
25	they modeling the magma package interaction and it's

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1	just very conservative or is there simply no model?
2	MR. MARSH: This is equivalent to having
3	a dump truck dump the pellets as a load just into the
4	shaft.
5	VICE CHAIRMAN CROFF: Basically, the
6	package does not exist basically.
7	MR. MARSH: Basically.
8	MEMBER WEINER: Yeah, they take no credit
9	for a package, right.
10	MEMBER HINZE: Apparently what has
11	happened, Allen, is that the DOE has assumed that this
12	problem is intractable and as a result, they have
13	taken the approach that everything will be available
14	and the canister has no impact upon it and the waste
15	characteristics, either glass or the spend nuclear
16	fuel has no characteristics on it. And the NRC has
17	said, "All right, this is a conservative approach.
18	Were going to accept this because we have a lot of
19	problems on our plate and we don't want to put our
20	resources, the NRC's resources, into a problem in
21	which there is which the DOE has accepted the
22	conservatism and which there is also a very difficult
23	problem, a thermo-mechanical problem.
24	VICE CHAIRMAN CROFF: And let me go just
25	a bit further. In the third bullet, the method by
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which the package disintegrates, does that mean you ask the question of the staff down there, do you have any understanding how such -- how it might really interact with the package and they said, no, or something like that?

Well, actually, we talked to 6 MR. MARSH: 7 basically as part material science, we had a 8 presentation, very good, very excellent, coherent 9 presentations and it appears that everyone knows a lot 10 about these containers in detail; melting point, material, corrosive abilities, what the stresses are, 11 the pedestal it's on, et cetera, however that really 12 being considered in 13 isn't terms of the magma 14 interaction.

15 CHAIRMAN RYAN: From an assessment point 16 of view, you know, I sure can appreciate the problem 17 of trying to -- what fraction of the radioactive material becomes involved in the consequence scenario. 18 19 That's the hard question to answer, is it one percent, 20 half a percent, or 100 percent? The bounding 21 analysis, okay, says it's 100 percent, it can't be 22 more than 100 percent. So but that's fraught, to my 23 way of thinking with difficulty. So I quess when I 24 think about it, I come back to, you know, the idea of 25 well, okay, let's, you know, look at some kind of a

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1	mean or an average or a median or a mode or whatever
2	you want to look at, but some assessment of
3	distributions around it.
4	MEMBER HINZE: Well, it may even be right,
5	you know. I mean, it may be 100 percent. We don't
6	know that.
7	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Well, we don't know it is
8	or it isn't. That's really and I guess I just
9	I mean, that's where the root of my question comes in
10	is, if, for example, it's not 100 percent, it's lower,
11	do you get the same ranking?
12	MR. MARSH: The Center really has the
13	ability they really understand these containers
14	very well, and it was our understanding that if you
15	don't consider something like this, there may be
16	actually other ramifications that if you follow
17	through the model in detail, that a partial digestion
18	or the failure, how it fails, you actually may come
19	across other subsidiary processes that have never been
20	considered that actually may be possible regardless of
21	how it's incorporated. For example, the container
22	bursting just due to heating up the air inside or
23	things like this and you come across other processes
24	that by just saying, "Okay, we assume it's all
25	incorporated", there actually may be subsidiary things
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163 1 that we haven't even thought of that may be involved 2 regardless of how much or how it's incorporated. So it was our feeling that it would be 3 4 useful, perhaps, at least to know what's involved in 5 terms of the basic science so that there are no 6 surprises down the road. 7 MEMBER WEINER: Can I have the next one, 8 the next slide, please? 9 VICE CHAIRMAN CROFF: Let me ask, let me 10 follow this on. EPRI and where was it, we were in Las Vegas, made a presentation and their contention was 11 12 the release fraction from the package was zero. MEMBER WEINER: Yeah. 13 14 VICE CHAIRMAN CROFF: Has CNWRA looked at 15 the EPRI analysis? Do they have an opinion on that? 16 MEMBER WEINER: I can only relate to sort 17 of off-line conversation I had in Las Vegas. And they're --18 19 CHAIRMAN RYAN: They only heard it for the 20 first time. MEMBER WEINER: They only heard it for the 21 22 first time there so they really hadn't looked at it 23 and we did not raise the question, that's very true. 24 MR. TRAPP: If I may make one comment on 25 that, please, the EPRI assumption is very similar to

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1	the original DOE assumption which we challenged them
2	on. DOE then came back and said, "We can't support
3	this assumption", which is when they went to the
4	complete package failure. So
5	CHAIRMAN RYAN: You're saying the EPRI
6	assumption is what DOE later abandoned.
7	MR. TRAPP: Yes.
8	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Okay, thank you.
9	MEMBER WEINER: Can I have the next slide?
10	Okay, this is Bruce's point. The Center's approach
11	doesn't include solidification of magma. They just
12	assumed magma behaves like a liquid. Thermal
13	calculations of magma in drifts and canisters and heat
14	transfer from magma to canisters should be revisited
15	to improve realism. Apparently the decay heat from
16	fuel is not a significant heat source in this. Bruce,
17	do you want to comment any further on that?
18	MR. MARSH: Yes, they've actually
19	undergone some modeling with the people in Bristol and
20	they're very interesting illustrative models for fluid
21	that bubbles in moving around and going into the
22	drifts and coming back out and things, but these
23	actually give an impression, an experience that you
24	can base further thinking on and that's what these
25	models are. They're basically illustrative as Hill
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told us all about and that's good on that point of view.

3 However, summification is perhaps the 4 major factor in magma transfer, so if we're looking 5 for experiences and some insight into how magma will behave in a drift, it's absolutely the most essential 6 7 thing to include and it bears on this whole canister 8 problem, too, and how they'll interact with the 9 canisters. So you can start out with simple modeling. 10 And I think the Center is able to do this probably 11 themselves and there's some interaction with other it covers another base area that 12 folks and is basically murky and left sort of undecided and 13 14 unexplored and this could have other ramifications 15 also in this area. It's good to be, I think, the head 16 of the curve on this and be pre-emptive in terms of 17 experience and understanding, insight into what's coming on down the line. 18

19 MEMBER WEINER: The next two bullets deal 20 with the remobilization model which was presented but 21 at this point, there were -- although we were given 22 some information, it's at this point, pre-decisional 23 information and the model has not yet been released. 24 So all I wanted to say about it was that we heard 25 It's certainly a major improvement over the about it.

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1	considerations that were presented in Las Vegas.
2	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Is that in the
3	documentation that's coming out shortly or
4	MR. TRAPP: The remobilization, there
5	should be a second report on that some time, I believe
6	it's late July the report will be coming is. So then
7	it will be available probably a month from then.
8	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Great, okay, that would be
9	helpful.
10	MEMBER HINZE: We saw nothing in this that
11	would lead us to any conclusion that anything is wrong
12	with it. It looks quite appropriate.
13	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Well, again, I think when
14	we get the document and study it
15	MR. TRAPP: It's definitely this fiscal
16	year.
17	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Yeah.
18	MEMBER WEINER: Next slide, please. Okay,
19	this this is really part of the remobilization
20	model. The consequence modeling is much improved
21	compared to the presentations at the working group
22	meeting in Las Vegas. We discussed the particle size
23	question and the Center does consider a median
24	respirable diameter of 10 microns, but some studies
25	indicate that there is a range and again, the rest
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1	of this has not yet been released and I think we need
2	to revisit it when it is released.
3	The presentation on corrosion chemistry,
4	on radionuclide mobility and on spent fuel dissolution
5	were absolutely outstanding. They were clearly
6	presented. This was a case, I think Bill you will
7	agree, that our questions were answered right spot on
8	and the Center does its own laboratory work in these
9	areas. And what they do is they abstract the
10	experimental results into the performance assessment
11	codes in a timely and efficient fashion and we will
12	know more about this when TPA 5.0.1 is released.
13	Right now they're still working on abstracting these
14	codes and the last bullet is
15	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Before you leave this,
16	I've got a question up on the top and maybe it's to
17	John or the staff here, on the 10 micron question,
18	that's a pretty particle size for an average. Is
19	that age over time in modeling or will that be
20	addressed in the report?
21	MR. TRAPP: Is this 10 micron the
22	discussion of dose or is this a discussion of waste?
23	CHAIRMAN RYAN: No, just behavior and
24	practice.
25	MR. TRAPP: No, I just want to make sure
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1	which question it is.
2	MEMBER WEINER: Yeah, that was that
3	discussion.
4	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Yeah, it' the Center
5	MR. TRAPP: It's dose?
6	CHAIRMAN RYAN: No, as you make material
7	airborne
8	MR. TRAPP: Is this a discussion dealing
9	with a dose
10	CHAIRMAN RYAN: No.
11	MR. TRAPP: calculation or is this
12	MEMBER WEINER: Well, it was at the
13	Center.
14	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Well, I mean, what I'm
15	asking you is may be a little different question is
16	MR. TRAPP: If you're talking the waste,
17	it's basically that goes into this, it's basically
18	10 microns, plus or minus one log unit.
19	MEMBER WEINER: Yeah.
20	CHAIRMAN RYAN: I'm sorry.
21	MR. TRAPP: It's 10 microns, plus or minus
22	one log unit for the waste, that's what you're talking
23	about.
24	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Right, but I'm asking a
25	slightly different question. And I'm trying to see if

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1	it's in the report or not. If you create an airborne
2	aerosol, over time it ages and some material will
3	settle out or move on or disburse by whatever driver
4	is there and typically what happens, unless there's a
5	new continuing contribution to source, that tendency
6	of the particle size distribution is to drift
7	downward. Is that kind of modeling included in the
8	change of particle size distribution is a function of
9	time and driver?
10	MR. TRAPP: That change as least as far as
11	igneous activity is recognized but no, it is not
12	brought it. It is strictly based on the measurements
13	which have been made at active volcanos.
14	CHAIRMAN RYAN: So it's a fixed value for
15	the average; is that do I understand right?
16	MR. TRAPP: Yes.
17	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Okay, so aging of the
18	distribution isn't taken in all the time. Okay.
19	MEMBER WEINER: I think again, we should
20	revisit some of
21	CHAIRMAN RYAN: No, if that's in the
22	documentation, I'll wait to get it but I just wanted
23	to pose the question.
24	MEMBER CLARKE: Ten microns is plus or
25	minus one log unit.
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1	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Yeah, I got it, okay,
2	thanks.
3	MEMBER WEINER: Okay, that's I believe
4	that's my last slide, isn't it?
5	MEMBER CLARKE: In very general terms what
6	are they doing in spent fuel dissolution?
7	MEMBER WEINER: Take that one off. Go
8	back. Yeah, go back. Okay, that's it. I didn't want
9	to I wanted to take that last slide off. Okay.
10	This is our report. I don't think at this point, that
11	we unless we want to write a very general letter,
12	I'm not sure that we have enough certainly, without
13	going through the questions, we don't have enough for
14	a letter.
15	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Well, I think, you know,
16	frankly the Center put a lot of work and the staff did
17	here. I think we owe it to that effort to document
18	that answers to the questions and our satisfaction
19	with them and whether that's a letter or a report or
20	what we need to do that. This isn't going to cover it
21	for me.
22	MEMBER WEINER: Okay, yeah, that would
23	DR. LARKINS: Yeah, I agree. You know, in
24	the Commission meeting when you said you were going to
25	the Center and visit and see what they were doing in
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1	this area so at some point
2	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Yeah, we owe the
3	Commission a letter because we said we would, you
4	know, inform them of the visit and these folks put in
5	an awful lot of work and we need to be diligent in
6	responding to their effort.
7	MEMBER WEINER: Okay, I will take it on
8	myself to coordinate going through the questions and
9	finding which ones were answered and which ones were
10	not. I would ask for some guidance on since we did
11	hear per-decisional information, I would ask for
12	since this was not just a small group of the
13	Committee, I would ask for some guidance, a lot of
14	guidance as to what to put in a draft letter, what we
15	should put in at this point.
16	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Well, you know, you could
17	certainly, I think, as you prepare the responses,
18	discuss with staff what they feel is pre-decisional
19	and they can help you identify things that are pre-
20	decisional and we can just say pre-decisional answers.
21	So, you know, everybody understands we've heard it but
22	it will come out when it's after that pre-decision
23	step.
24	MEMBER WEINER: Is that acceptable to
25	everybody else?
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1	CHAIRMAN RYAN: I'm just trying to throw
2	out ideas. I mean, you know
3	MEMBER HINZE: I don't think we should
4	start writing a letter at this point. What we ought
5	to do is make certain that we are the consultants
б	and the members that were there, are in agreement or
7	if not, state it explicitly why we are not in
8	agreement on the answers to these questions and then
9	when we have those answers, we should run through
10	them, we run them through the staff to make certain
11	that we are not stepping on pre-decisional toes and
12	then we can move on from there.
13	MEMBER WEINER: Yeah, that's exactly what
14	I want to do.
15	CHAIRMAN RYAN: That's good.
16	MEMBER WEINER: That says it all. Okay.
17	MR. SAVIO: Excuse me. One approach to it
18	is that we could create our own pre-decisional
19	document. We just can't discuss it with
20	CHAIRMAN RYAN: I'll defer to however the
21	mechanism needs to be done but you know, I think
22	DR. LARKINS: I don't think that's a good
23	idea.
24	MEMBER WEINER: Well, I don't agree with
25	that.
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1	DR. LARKINS: A draft of what you think
2	should be in there and have the staff take a look at
3	it. It may be by the time the committee gets back to
4	act on this, some of these documents will be released
5	and therefore, can be discussed and it will be far
6	better than trying to create a pre-decisional document
7	that doesn't, to me, do any good in this area.
8	MEMBER WEINER: Well, I think Mike is
9	right. Given the amount of work the Center put in and
10	the amount of time we spent there, I do think we need
11	to get together and formulate a document to the
12	Commission.
13	DR. LARKINS: Well, John mentioned some of
14	these things will be available June/July time frame,
15	so if that's the case we should be able to make
16	reference to it.
17	MR. TRAPP: They will be, part of them
18	available in the July time frame. It's going to take
19	about a month for us to get through. There's one
20	report which is some place in our mail room which I
21	should be able to get ro in about a month. Some of
22	them will be September, so I mean, there's going to be
23	things coming through.
24	CHAIRMAN RYAN: And again, I think, I mean
25	to me if this pre-decisional stuff that they've

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1741 documented in an answer we can identify it and do it 2 when it comes along, but my emphasis is, you know, 3 these folks put in tremendous effort to answer 4 specific questions. We need to document the specific 5 answers we got and what we feel about them very clearly so that, you know, that work is recognized and 6 7 appreciated. MEMBER WEINER: 8 Yeah, and by the way, we 9 communicated that. 10 CHAIRMAN RYAN: Okay, and again, you know, I think, you just got done last Friday and this is a 11 12 preliminary view of what you thought and there are some areas where you feel comfortable and some areas 13 14 where you perhaps have additional questions and we need to go through the rigorous, you know, process of 15 16 getting that done on paper. MR. SCOTT: Mike Scott, ACR staff. 17 I just wanted to ask, so are we looking at a trip report now 18 19 and a letter later? Is that what's on the menu? Something like that, yeah. 20 CHAIRMAN RYAN: 21 And again, the trip report is the answer to the 22 questions we asked. 23 MEMBER WEINER: Yes. 24 MEMBER HINZE: Well, I think what we 25 should do is we should -- in the trip report, go the

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1	one step further and come up with the implications,
2	try to summarize what those implications are in terms
3	of the concerns that we expressed to the Commission in
4	our March meeting with them.
5	MEMBER WEINER: I think that's a good
6	idea. To the extent that we can do this without
7	stepping on pre-decisional toes.
8	MEMBER CLARKE: And I think we should say
9	now as Mike said, they did put in a tremendous effort
10	and they had a major commitment of time and staff and
11	
12	CHAIRMAN RYAN: And it's not just the
13	Center. Folks here at NRC, you know, are trying to be
14	responsive and helpful and we appreciate and recognize
15	that as well.
16	MEMBER WEINER: And by the way, I want to
17	thank all the people who were here and sat through
18	this on the TV and on the tele-con because they were
19	extremely helpful.
20	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Are we done?
21	MEMBER WEINER: As far as I know.
22	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Anything else?
23	MS. STEELE: Yes, I would like to have 15
24	minutes back from my time. On the low level waste
25	issue, given that we have to come up with a draft in
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1	May, I think it would be useful to develop a scope
2	statement to help us to insure that we stay within
3	the lines.
4	CHAIRMAN RYAN: If you will indulge me, I
5	will write one tonight
б	MS. STEELE: Okay.
7	CHAIRMAN RYAN: and provide it tomorrow
8	but having us all sit here and write a paragraph, it's
9	not an effective use of everybody's time.
10	MS. STEELE: Okay, no, that's fine.
11	CHAIRMAN RYAN: So, you know, I hear you
12	but it's late and you know, lots of folks have stuff
13	to do and I just don't think that's really an
14	efficient way to make that paragraph. I can probably
15	get it done pretty quick, but you're right, it does
16	need to be done and we need some concurrence on that
17	before we depart for the week. So, all right. Well,
18	I don't want you to go away mad.
19	MS. STEELE: No, that's fine.
20	DR. LARKINS: Now, we've heard the thought
21	on the igneous thing. It may be well to put out a
22	short trip report just to sort of document that you
23	went there and what things were discussed and then to
24	have a draft of what comment, issues were there and
25	then have a chance to air it with the staff and public
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1	maybe in July.
2	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Sure.
3	DR. LARKINS: If that's the right time.
4	I don't see the urgency to push something out if there
5	are still issues that haven't been reconciled.
6	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Well, and the other aspect
7	of it is, maybe that's what we put out, you know, is
8	John's left, I guess but the schedule of, you know,
9	what documents are coming forth, when and how we're
10	going to inform ourselves with those documents and so
11	forth, that's a good schedule to have.
12	MR. RUBENSTONE: Mike, Jim Rubenstone,
13	NRC. We had the discussion and we did identify
14	specific documents that relate to what you heard last
15	week and we're going to get you that list of documents
16	hopefully tomorrow.
17	CHAIRMAN RYAN: So maybe we just integrate
18	that in a little trip report and then, you know, it
19	puts something on the record of what happened and give
20	us a map forward.
21	DR. LARKINS: Yeah, I think my point is,
22	it's better to put out something which is more
23	complete even if you have to do it, July, September
24	time frame, which sort of covers the whole gambit of
25	issues related to consequence analysis rather than
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1trying to get something out which will still have some2holes or questions in it.3CHAIRMAN RYAN: Okay. Good plan. Is4there anything else for the record, for the meeting?5Motion to adjourn.6DR. LARKINS: So moved.7CHAIRMAN RYAN: So moved, thank you.8(Whereupon, at 5:24 p.m. the above9entitled matter concluded.)10111213141516171819202122232425		178
 CHAIRMAN RYAN: Okay. Good plan. Is there anything else for the record, for the meeting? Motion to adjourn. DR. LARKINS: So moved. CHAIRMAN RYAN: So moved, thank you. (Whereupon, at 5:24 p.m. the above entitled matter concluded.) 	1	trying to get something out which will still have some
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6 DR. LARKINS: So moved. 7 CHAIRMAN RYAN: So moved, thank you. 8 (Whereupon, at 5:24 p.m. the above 9 entitled matter concluded.) 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	4	there anything else for the record, for the meeting?
7 CHAIRMAN RYAN: So moved, thank you. 8 (Whereupon, at 5:24 p.m. the above 9 entitled matter concluded.) 10	5	Motion to adjourn.
8 (Whereupon, at 5:24 p.m. the above 9 entitled matter concluded.) 10	6	DR. LARKINS: So moved.
9 entitled matter concluded.) 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	7	CHAIRMAN RYAN: So moved, thank you.
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	8	(Whereupon, at 5:24 p.m. the above
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	9	entitled matter concluded.)
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