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### **NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION**

Title:

U.S. DOE High-Level Waste Repository

**Pre-Application Matters** 

**Docket Number:** 

PAPO-00; ASLBP No.: 04-8239-01-PAPO

Location:

Rockville, Maryland

DOCKETED USNRC

May 24, 2005 (11:00am)

OFFICE OF SECRETARY RULEMAKINGS AND ADJUDICATIONS STAFF

Date:

Wednesday, May 18, 2005

Work Order No.:

**NRC-386** 

Pages 297-440

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2	NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
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4	ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING BOARD
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6	In the Matter of: : Docket No.
7	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY : PAPO-00
8	: ASBLP No.
9	(High Level Waste Repository: : 04-8239-01-PAPO
10	Pre-Application Matters) :
11	x
12	Hearing Room T3BB45
13	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
14	Two White Flint North
15	11545 Rockville Pike
16	Rockville, Maryland
17	
18	Wednesday, May 18, 2005
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20	The above-entitled matter came on for
21	hearing, pursuant to notice, at 9:00 a.m.
22	BEFORE:
23	THE HONORABLE THOMAS S. MOORE, Chairman
24	THE HONORABLE ALEX S. KARLIN, Administrative Judge
25	THE HONORABLE ALAN S. ROSENTHAL, Administrative Judge
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1	<u>APPEARANCES</u> :
2	On Behalf of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory
3	Commission:
4	TYSON SMITH, ESQ.
5	JEFF CIOCCO, ESQ.
6	JANICE MOORE, ESQ.
7	SHELLY D. COLE, ESQ.
8	HARRY WEDEWER, ESQ.
9	MITZI A. YOUNG, ESQ.
10	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
11	Office of the General Counsel
12	Mail Stop - O-15 D21
13	Washington, DC 20555-0001
14	(301) 415-4073
15	
16	On Behalf of the U.S. Department of Energy:
17	MICHAEL SHEBELSKIE, ESQ.
18	KELLY L. FAGLIONI, ESQ.
19	DONALD P. IRWIN, ESQ.
20	Hunton & Williams, LLP
21	Riverfront Plaza, East Tower
22	951 East Byrd Street
23	Richmond, Virginia 23219
24	(804) 788-8200
25	
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1	On Behalf of the State of Nevada:
2	ROBERT J. CYNKAR, ESQ.
3	JOSEPH R. EGAN, ESQ.
4	CHARLES J. FITZPATRICK, ESQ.
5	MARTIN G. MALSCH, ESQ.
6	Egan, Fitzpatrick, Malsch & Cynkar
7	The American Center at Tysons Corner
8	8300 Boone Boulevard, Suite 340
9	Vienna, Virginia 22182
10	(703) 891-4050
11	
12	On Behalf of the Nuclear Energy Institute:
13	ELLEN C. GINSBERG, ESQ.
14	Nuclear Energy Institute
15	1776 I Street, N.W.
16	Washington, DC 20006-3708
17	(202) 739-8140
18	
19	TIMOTHY J.V. WALSH, ESQ.
20	Pillsbury Winthrop Shaw Pittman, LLP
21	2300 N Street, N.W.
22	Washington, DC 20037
23	(203) 663-8000
24	
25	

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1	On Behalf of the Nuclear Information and
2	Resource Services:
3	KEVIN KAMPS, Pro Se
4	Nuclear Waste Specialist
5	Nuclear Information and Resource Services
6	1424 16 <sup>th</sup> Street, N.W., Suite 404
7	Washington, DC 20036
8	(202) 328-0002, Ext. 14
9	
10	ALSO PRESENT:
11	DANIEL J. GRASER - LSN ADMINISTRATOR
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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	(8:59:36 a.m.)
3	CHAIRMAN MOORE: Good morning, ladies and
4	gentlemen. At our first case management conference on
5	May 4 <sup>th</sup> , and in our May 11 <sup>th</sup> confirmatory order, the
6	Pre-License Application Presiding Officer Board
7	scheduled today's second conference, and directed the
8	participants to brief a number of issues associated
9	with privilege logs and the associated procedures for
10	resolving privilege disputes. Before turning to our
11	questions for the participants about those matters, we
12	would first like to address several additional
13	matters.
14	First order of business, starting on my
15	left, would each participant identify themselves for
16	the record, please.
17	MR. WEDEWER: I'm Harry Wedewer,
18	representing the NRC Staff.
19	MS. COLE: Shelly Cole, representing the
20	NRC Staff.
21	MR. SMITH: Tyson Smith with the NRC
22	Staff.
23	MS. YOUNG: Mitzi Young, Office of General
24	Counsel, representing the NRC Staff.

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GRASER: Dan

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MR.

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Graser,

1	Administrator.
2	MS. FAGLIONI: Kelly Faglioni with
3	Department of Energy.
4	MR. SHEBELSKIE: Michael Shebelskie,
5	representing the Department of Energy.
6	MR. IRWIN: Donald Irwin, representing the
7	Department of Energy.
8	MR. EGAN: Joe Egan, representing the
9	State of Nevada.
10	MR. MALSCH: Marty Malsch, also
11	representing the State of Nevada.
12	MR. FITZPATRICK: Charles Fitzpatrick,
13	representing the State of Nevada, and our summer
14	intern, Vann Smith, is with us.
15	MR. WALSH: Tim Walsh with the Nuclear
16	Energy Institute.
17	MS. GINSBERG: Ellen Ginsberg, Nuclear
18	Energy Institute.
19	CHAIRMAN MOORE: Thank you. On page 27 of
20	DOE's May 12th filing, DOE indicates that the PAPO
21	Board stated at the first conference on May 4, that
22	DOE should remove certain bibliographic header only
23	documents from the publicly available LSN collection
24	that DOE now has determined do not meet the definition
25	of documentary material. DOE then states in its

1 filing that it is proceeding in compliance with our purported direction, but would like such instruction 2 3 included in a formal order. 4 We disagree that the Board gave any such 4<sup>th</sup> conference. direction May 5 DOE at the 6 Nevertheless, DOE - how many bibliographic header only 7 documents in your current publicly available LSN 8 collection do you wish to delete? 9 MR. SHEBELSKIE: The number is approximately 60,000, Your Honor. 10 CHAIRMAN MOORE: Sixty thousand. 11 correct in stating, as I believe it's set forth in 12 13 your May 12th filing, that these are bibliographic header only documents, all of which you have now 14 determined do not meet the definition of documentary 15 material? 16 17 MR. SHEBELSKIE: Yes, sir. CHAIRMAN MOORE: Mr. Graser, as the LSN 18 19 Administrator, in your opinion, are there 20 technical difficulties for the LSN in deleting those 21 materials, and will it disrupt your current processing of documents on the LSN? 22 MR. GRASER: There are no technical issues 23 associated with deleting the bibliographic header only 24 25 documents. With regard to the schedule, 60,000 **NEAL R. GROSS** 

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transactions would be the equivalent of two days worth 1 2 of processing, so that would mean deleting 60,000 records would preclude loading an additional 60,000 3 materials under the current schedule. 4 5 CHAIRMAN MOORE: In your opinion then, it 6 would make sense to delay this until your current 7 processing of new materials is completed? 8 MR. GRASER: I really think that that's a 9 call that has a lot more to do with DOE's management 10 of its schedule. 11 CHAIRMAN MOORE: DOE, do you have a gap in your schedule of materials you're providing, two-day 12 13 gap? MR. SHEBELSKIE: I believe right now, Your 14 15 Honor, we have a sufficient number of documents that 16 we have made available for the system to be crawling, so there's no current gap. It may happen in the next 17 couple of weeks or so there's a two-day gap or so, 18 19 where those could be worked in, or they could be 20 worked in at the end. CHAIRMAN 21 MOORE: Does any other participant have an objection to the deletion of these 22 23 materials that DOE has now determined are nondocumentary materials? 24 25 MR. FITZPATRICK: Charles Fitzpatrick for

And the contracting the state of the contraction of

I don't think we have an objection, per se, 1 Nevada. 2 to the removal; if they're not documentary material, 3 they're not. But I think that because they were 4 determined under existing criteria at DOE to be 5 documentary material at one point, and we don't know why the criteria changed, but we would ask that a 6 7 record be made of what's deleted. It's very difficult 8 to --9 These are header only CHAIRMAN MOORE: 10 documents. 11 MR. FITZPATRICK: Right, Your Honor. 12 would like to have a record of what the 60,000 headers are that are removed, so that we can assess the 13 14 changed criteria. And also, determine whether Nevada 15 or other participants may feel they are documentary material for their views, and choose to put them on 16 17 their LSN collections. 18 CHAIRMAN MOORE: Mr. Graser, 19 possible to publish on the LSN a list of those deleted 20 documents? 21 MR. GRASER: Yes. 22 CHAIRMAN MOORE: Is it possible, along 23 with that list include, essentially, the to 24 bibliographic header, the document accession number, 25 and the bibliographic header as being deleted?

1	participant and LSN accession numbers for documentary
2	material that was deleted.
3	MR. FITZPATRICK: Your Honor, the shortcut
4	might be, if Mr. Graser thinks so, if just a list of
5	the accession numbers were available, but available in
6	sufficient time ahead of the deletion of the headers
7	to allow the parties to keep them on 60,000 and in two
8	days; but in other words, why give us access to 60,000
9	headers and the accession numbers for a long period of
10	time and be putting the headers back up. Why not just
11	don't delete them until a list has been given and a
12	period of time to
13	CHAIRMAN MOORE: What period of time do
14	you suggest?
15	MR. FITZPATRICK: Sixty days.
16	CHAIRMAN MOORE: I'm sorry?
17	MR. FITZPATRICK: Sixty days.
18	CHAIRMAN MOORE: Sixty days?
19	MR. FITZPATRICK: That way Mr. Malsch
20	could check a thousand a day.
21	(Laughter.)
22	CHAIRMAN MOORE: Does Staff have a dog in
23	this fight?
24	MR. SMITH: We do not. We have no
25	objection to removing the documents which are non-

1 documentary material. 2 CHAIRMAN MOORE: Mr. Graser, if you, upon receiving from DOE their deletion request list would 3 make those available -- leave them on -- publish the 4 5 list of accession numbers and leave them on for 60days after that publication before they're deleted, 6 7 that will take care of the situation. MR. GRASER: It can be done. 8 9 CHAIRMAN MOORE: Thank you. 10 MR. SHEBELSKIE: Thank you, Your Honor. CHAIRMAN MOORE: On May 16th, the State of 11 Nevada filed a motion for a show cause order directed 12 against the NRC Staff. All answers to that motion shall be filed in accordance with the time limits in 14 15 10 CFR Section 2.3(2)(3). Next, DOE - do you have an update for us 16 of your best good faith estimate of when DOE will 17 certify its document collection? 18 19 MR. IRWIN: Your Honor, there have been no events during the last two weeks which would change 20 21 the estimate we gave at that time, sir. CHAIRMAN MOORE: Starting with the first 22 23 of next month, which will be June, the Board hereby orders you to file a monthly status report setting 24 25 forth your then best good faith estimate of when DOE

MR. IRWIN: We will do that. Your Honor, 2 3 is there a particular date in the month by which the 4 Board would like --5 CHAIRMAN MOORE: By the first of the 6 month. And going on the calendar, I think until you 7 get to perhaps October, there's no first that falls on the weekend. 8 9 MR. IRWIN: We're in business. CHAIRMAN MOORE: In that same line, and as 10 11 should become obvious when we discuss time periods for conducting various activities later this morning, 12 13 knowing the actual time frame that the participants and this Board have for resolution of LSN disputes 14 15 involving privilege matters, has a direct bearing on the schedules we set. So, Mr. Irwin, do you have an 16 17 update for us today of your current best good faith file 18 estimate of when DOE will its license 19 application? 20 MR. IRWIN: There haven't, again, been any 21 changes in circumstances in the past two weeks, Your 22 Honor. CHAIRMAN MOORE: We would also like, as 23 with certification, you to file a monthly status 24 25 report setting forth your then current best good faith

will certify its collection.

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estimate of when that application will be filed.

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both in the same report.

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MR. IRWIN: We'll do that. We'll put them

CHAIRMAN MOORE: And to emphasize again, and it would be helpful if you could at least give us later this morning when we get down to talking time periods, your best estimation of what you think realistically this is going to be. And I'm not interested, and this Board is not interested in the politics of this. Those are for other people, and a different group; but we have to wrestle with the litigation, and it makes no sense to set time periods that are going to make you sweat excessively if it's unnecessary, nor does it make sense for us to do that for any of the parties, or for ourselves. So this is a matter that we consider to be of very serious import in setting realistic schedules that can be met by everyone.

If we have six months from the time of certification before you file an application, that's one set of circumstances. If it's nine months, or twelve months, that makes a huge difference on how many towels it's going to take you to keep your forehead dry, Mr. Irwin.

> We have had those kinds of MR. IRWIN:

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discussions, and I agree with your assessment. And we'll do our best to keep the Board accurately informed.

CHAIRMAN MOORE: Thank you. Judge Karlin, do you have anything before we get into questions?

JUDGE KARLIN: Right. We have one item from the fourth that I think warranted clarification, so after consulting with my colleagues, we thought we would give you our take on an issue that came up last time. And this was with regard to the safeguards information status. And you all are working on submitting proposals on that by July 1, and so we thought clarification on this item would be helpful in making sure that we get the best work product at that time.

What happened was, last meeting we had dialogue, and Mr. Smith and I were talking about what constitutes safeguards information, and I think an error may have crept in, or I may have allowed an error to creep in. On page 288 and 289 of the transcript - you all may not have that in front of you - we did have a dialogue, and Mr. Smith was opining on an issue; that is to say, that no safeguards essentially until the information can exist application is submitted under the definition of

safeguards. And we've studied that issue a bit, and thought about it a bit, and we think that that's probably not correct. That is not the correct interpretation, not the interpretation we take; and, thus, we thought we'd articulate what we do believe is the proper interpretation.

We think that the regulations taken as a whole do not require waiting until the moment of the application submission in order for their to be safeguards information in the possession of the Applicant, or perhaps even the staff, if that's been submitted to the staff. And we think this is kind of important.

There are four reasons, and I'll give them to you briefly, why we're sort of reached that conclusion. First is Section 1003, specifically states that headers must be provided for each document that constitutes safeguards information during the PAPO period. And so we think that this is sort of the primary indicia that there is safeguards information during the PAPO period.

Second, we recognize the point that when you look at the definition, the current definition of safeguards information - 73.2, it says: "Information which specifically identifies an Applicant's detailed

security measures for the physical protection of special nuclear material." And focusing on the word "Applicant", I guess the argument might be made, and I'm not even sure that this is what Mr. Smith intended, that you've got to have an application before there can be safeguards information.

We don't buy that, particularly in this proceeding, which is a pre-license application. We think we know who the Applicant is going to be; and, therefore, we think there is safeguards information out there.

Third, if you look at the proposed definition of safeguards information at Federal Register 72-11, they have deleted or proposed to delete entirely any reference to the word "application" or "applicant" in the definition of safeguards information; thus, we don't think that the filing of the application suddenly causes this safeguards information to spring into existence where it didn't exist before.

And finally, our reasoning is that the interpretation that you have to have an application before you can have safeguards information creates absurd and inappropriate results, whereby sensitive information would be necessarily disclosed

1	prematurely. Consider the example; let's say it's the
2	pre-license phase. Let's say this document contains
3	information about the physical protection of special
4	nuclear material at the Yucca facility. Let's say
5	it's not classified, it's not restricted, it is
6	relevant, and it is documentary material, under Mr.
7	Smith's apparent interpretation of this, this is not
8	safeguards information. Therefore, what is it? It is
9	a relevant document that must be put in full text into
10	the LSN. We think that's the inappropriate reading,
11	and that it should be given the protection of
12	safeguards information; and, therefore, we think that
13	this is categorized as safeguards information.
14	So for those reasons, we're asking the
15	parties and instructing the parties to take that
16	approach when you develop the safeguards information
17	proposals, protective orders, et cetera on July 1 <sup>st</sup> .
18	MS. YOUNG: Judge Moore, may the Staff be
19	heard on this, just to ask a question?
20	CHAIRMAN MOORE: I'm sorry. I didn't hear
21	you.
22	MS. YOUNG: May the Staff be heard on this
23	just to ask a question?
24	CHAIRMAN MOORE: Yes.
25	MS. YOUNG: Did Judge Karlin or the

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members of the Board in making this decision to convey 1 guidance to the parties also look at the statutory 2 definition of safeguards information? 3 4 JUDGE KARLIN: Yes. MS. YOUNG: And that would be in Section 5 147, I believe. 6 7 JUDGE KARLIN: Yes. MS. YOUNG: Okay. 8 Did you have an 9 interpretation on how that also supports your ruling, your guidance? 10 JUDGE KARLIN: We don't think that changes 11 the ruling. We think it's important to protect 12 13 safeguards information, and the consequence if we do not call this safeguards information is that it's 14 relevant documentary material that has to be disclosed 15 under the normal definitional structure of 16 17 proceeding, and, therefore, we reached this conclusion. 18 Judge Karlin --19 MR. IRWIN: 20 CHAIRMAN MOORE: Mr. Irwin. 21 MR. IRWIN: Your discussion relates, I take it, only to the type of information referred to 22 as safeguards information in Part 73. It doesn't 23 refer to that sort of undistributed middle between 24 25 safeguards and classified that consists of official

1	use only, UCNI, Homeland Security.
2	JUDGE KARLIN: Right.
3	MR. IRWIN: It was just a question of
4	clarification.
5	JUDGE KARLIN: I think that's right. I
6	think that the Unclassified Controlled Nuclear
7	Information, UCNI, and the Official Use Only, OUO, and
8	the other categories; those are, as I understand it,
9	DOE nomenclature more than NRC. But I think those,
10	also, should be included, as you all propose to do in
11	the submission that you initially did on the case
12	management order, in the submission you do on July
13	1 <sup>st</sup> , how that should be managed.
14	MS. YOUNG: Judge Karlin, I believe that
15	Official Use Only is also used at the NRC.
16	JUDGE KARLIN: Oh, okay. I'm sorry.
17	MS. YOUNG: Just for clarification.
18	CHAIRMAN MOORE: Moving on then; Mr.
19	Graser, do you have anything to report to us about the
20	meeting that we instructed you to have with the
21	participants' technical experts on using the DDMS for
22	electronic privilege logs?
23	MR. GRASER: Yes, Your Honor. We
24	conducted the meeting as directed on May 11th. I have
25	provided your legal assistant with copies of the
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the control of the co

1 meeting minutes of that meeting, and with a short 2 bulleted summary document of what transpired at that 3 meeting. The meeting utilized a number of strawman-4 5 type documents to facilitate discussion. 6 JUDGE KARLIN: May I ask, Mr. Graser, do 7 the other parties here have this, as well? MR. GRASER: Yes, I have distributed it 8 9 beforehand. 10 JUDGE KARLIN: Thank you. MR. GRASER: We used a number of strawman 11 12 documents to facilitate the discussion, and based on 13 the design concept represented there, focusing on the 14 issue of whether the participants would be able to 15 format materials in an easy way to submit it to such 16 a system. As a result of all of the discussions we 17 had that day, we identified no technical issues that 18 would preclude anybody from being able to deliver information that would facilitate loading a privilege 19 20 log file under that design. 21 There were a number of items that are 22 delineated in the minutes, and also in the bulleted item that I left, that would -- the decisions that are 23 in regard to discussions about 24 made privilege 25 materials, in general; those decisions and whatever

the Board orders as a result of those discussions, 1 2 will influence a final design. So at this point in 3 time, we did not make an effort to come up with a 4 final design, but we believe that within the general 5 parameters of what we're discussing, there are no 6 technical issues, so that whatever the final order is, 7 we would be able to readily accommodate any changes. 8 CHAIRMAN MOORE: Do of the any 9 participants have any questions for Mr. Graser in this 10 regard? 11 MR. SHEBELSKIE: Not at this point, Your 12 Honor. 13 CHAIRMAN MOORE: Mr. Rosenthal. JUDGE ROSENTHAL: What I am about to 14 15 address relates to only the so-called -- well, I use 16 the second-tier privileges; namely, term 17 confidential/proprietary, archeological privacy, and 18 copyright. What I'm addressing now does not refer to any extent to the attorney/client 19 deliberative process, or work product privileges, nor does it 20 relate to the employee concerns issue, which Judge 21 Moore will be addressing shortly, or to safeguards. 22 23 The Board has tentatively concluded that with respect to the four privileges that I have 24 25 referred to, there is good reason to require every

undertaking should commence forthwith; by forthwith, meaning tomorrow, with the view that the documents in

The Board further believes that this

redacted form will be on the LSN within a reasonable

potential party to place on the LSN a redacted version

of every document as to which it is claiming one of

period. What's a reasonable period we'll be

discussing shortly.

these four privileges.

In the case of DOE, completion of this task would not be deemed an absolute condition precedent to the filing of its next certification. But once again, it is the contemplation of the Board that by the time of the certification, a very substantial percentage of the documents in question will be on the LSN in redacted form.

form, it would not be necessary to resort to protective orders with regard to this class of claimed privileged matter. Any potential party seeking a document as to which a privilege had been claimed, and the redacted version placed on the LSN, could request it of its possessor. In response to the request, the document possessor could either provide an redacted copy, or refer the requester to the redacted copy on

the LSN.

If the requester believed either that the privilege claim is without merit, or that the document was over-redacted, it would have the option, of course, of presenting that belief to the Board through a motion to compel more extensive production.

Now as noted at the outset, this represents the Board's current thinking. It is based, first, on the belief that in the most unusual current posture of this proceeding, with potential parties, not actual ones, employment of protective orders has decided associated problems; and, thus, should be avoided to the extent possible through the use of redaction.

In order for this alternative to serve as a viable alternative to a protective order, however, it appears to the Board that the redaction of a particular document cannot be left to await some request by a potential party for access to it. Hence, the proposal that there be placed on the LSN a redacted version of all documents, as to which one of the privileges under present consideration has been asserted.

So that, basically, is what, at this juncture the Board has in mind. And now we'll open it

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up to Staff comments on the proposal. And we'll go around the room. I might say that in the course of the discussion, I think this relates principally to DOE, we will want to get an estimate as to how long it deems it necessary to have all of the documents in the categories that I've indicated on the LSN. In that case, DOE should bear in mind that we're not talking about a leisurely pace. This has to be done on an extremely expedited basis with a recognition that it is important to have, as soon as possible, all of the documents as to which it's claiming one of these four privileges on the LSN in redacted form. So we'll start with Mr. Smith.

MR. SMITH: Well, I guess as we said at the first case management conference, the Staff doesn't have any documentary material for which its identified one of these privileges; so for us, it's not a particular burden to do this, as you've requested. I assume this will be followed up with a written order that we'll be able to see.

CHAIRMAN MOORE: Most assuredly. This is one component of the structure of the case management order.

MR. SMITH: As I said, we don't see that being a problem for us at this time. And again, the

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business proprietary documents, I know that the process of redaction requires the Department to, after identifying what it's going to redact, to go back to the contractor who provided the information to make sure that company is okay with the redaction. So although, obviously, Judge, we will proceed with great dispatch on our end, there is that additional recognition that we have to do that other step.

CHAIRMAN MOORE: And if I might interrupt, this is precisely my prior comment about how, in setting the schedules which we'll get to subsequently, knowing whether we have six months, nine months, or a year, for example, before that application is going to be filed makes a tremendous difference in how we deal with the actual schedule and time period.

SHEBELSKIE: And on the business MR. proprietary, we certainly think that the majority, if not, a great percentage are those DOE's prime contractor, VSC, but there are also any number of miscellaneous subcontractors other and contractors, and it takes as much time, in some sense, to say to a company here's 4,000 documents. Look at what we propose, versus having to go out to 24 of them each with one document because you have to find the So how that affects our schedule on that contacts.

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group of documents, I don't think I can elaborate on that, other to alert the Board to that issue.

On the archeological privilege documents, happily there I think we're dealing with a modest number of documents, so that will be good. privacy, I think my general observation at this point would be as we go through the redaction review, I would propose then that we also, just like we did with last summer's collections, if we identify some documents that in our considered judgment don't qualify as documentary material; because we talked last time that we collected broadly to make sure we covered the waterfront on what needed to be produced, and we had thought that we were willing to produce more of these under protective orders without perhaps doing too fine-tooth comb on relevancy, just to get more out there for the State to see, but as we go through this privacy, this redaction of these documents, we would bring a tighter standard to bear consistent with the regulations to make sure what we end up, and to reduce our cost to expedite the schedule, to make sure we get through this job fast of redaction, is that standard. So I would suspect that at the end of the day we will have fewer than the 70,000, so I just want to alert the Board to that.

CHAIRMAN MOORE: In your numbers that you previously identified to us, the 60,000 we discussed at the opening of this conference this morning, where do they fit in your numbers? Those were bibliographic header only, so presumably there was a privilege to be attached to them.

MR. SHEBELSKIE: I believe those - I'll have a check with our IT folks - I believe those were ones that they had separately identified. We had already determined were irrelevant before we starting the process process.

CHAIRMAN MOORE: So your prior numbers are still then accurate without regard to --

MR. SHEBELSKIE: Yes, sir. I just want to alert the Board to know that when we certify, or when the redaction process is done, I would suspect that that 70,000 number will come down. Beyond that, I would also make the observation, is that on the project management side of this, the resources both with our litigation support contractor, CACI, and of Hunton & Williams, are pretty much full devoted to a variety of tasks that we had identified to get ready for certification on the schedule we talked about last time, and reiterated again today. And so we can start the process of setting up what has to be done on

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redaction, but it wouldn't be quite as simple as saying tomorrow literally we would have a team of people who could start the redactions. We will report back to you maybe on that June 1<sup>st</sup> status report where we stand, and what we think our schedule looks like then on that task.

JUDGE ROSENTHAL: No, no. I think we might want an earlier estimate as to how long you believe that with all deliberate speed the redaction process can be completed. When I said tomorrow, I did not mean that literally, but I certainly did mean -- this Board means that this process has to start as early as possible, and has to proceed with all possible speed.

MR. SHEBELSKIE: Yes, sir. And I understand that. My point there is in order for me to give you a meaningful estimate, I would need to talk with the DOE Project Manager on this, the CACI head of the project to understand what resources they have in terms of money, personnel for that schedule. But, obviously, we will be insistent that it has to be done very expeditiously, the commencement of it, and the completion of it.

JUDGE ROSENTHAL: When do you think you will be able to provide us with that information?

1 MR. SHEBELSKIE: One moment. Judge 2 Judge, would it be sufficient for your Rosenthal. 3 purposes if we had a week, so that would be next 4 Wednesday? 5 JUDGE ROSENTHAL: That's fine. MR. SHEBELSKIE: All right. Thank you. 6 JUDGE ROSENTHAL: Anything further from 7 DOE? 8 9 MR. SHEBELSKIE: No, sir. JUDGE ROSENTHAL: Okay. Nevada. 10 11 MR. FITZPATRICK: Judge Rosenthal, first of all, the State of Nevada believes that the concept 12 13 providing for these materials in redacted form rather than protective order is a prudent way to deal 14 with the I think you called it Yankee Stadium syndrome 15 that we talked about. 16 17 JUDGE ROSENTHAL: Well, that's what we had in mind, was avoiding having to deal with that. 18 MR. FITZPATRICK: Two clarifications; one 19 20 would be, if a party choose to waive the privilege as 21 to these categories, archeological and the other 22 categories, can I assume then that it would be appropriate simply for that party to include those 23 24 documents, bibliographic header and full text on its 25 LSN at the time of certification? In other words,

there would be no reason for --

CHAIRMAN MOORE: On the surface, that

would seem to be the case, but one can posit a

situation where as to one party, one would be willing

to waive the privilege, but not to the world.

Although with these, as Judge Rosenthal has referred

to them, the second-tier privileges, that may be a

from the other participants on that.

MR. FITZPATRICK: Well, my understanding, what I was trying to put across was the idea that if you intend to put the full text, as well as header, of a particular document as to which you could have asserted a privilege under these categories, you would simply do so at the time of your certification.

stretch. I guess we would need to fashion something

to cover that situation, and we would like to hear

CHAIRMAN MOORE: But the situation I'm positing is that as to -- for example, if DOE is willing to provide the State of Nevada an unredacted copy for whatever reason, but wishes only to have because of those second-tier privileges a redacted version on the LSN, that's something that we hadn't contemplated, and it brings up, frankly, the distasteful use in the unique circumstances of this case of protective orders that we're trying to avoid

because there are innumerable problems with them. MR. FITZPATRICK: I think my reaction to that is I don't think we intend to assert privilege as to some documents, as to some party, but not others. We'll either waive it or not waive it. CHAIRMAN MOORE: What I think the answer to that is, the parties will have to be judicious in either waiving the privilege across the board or not waiving it, and redacting the document. And in those circumstances, then the party seeking the unredacted form would fall into line, as Judge Rosenthal has outlined, seeking the entire document, doing it in that fashion, as opposed -- if a party, however,

there's no need for redaction of it.

would be published.

MR. FITZPATRICK: Well, I think in many circumstances, the delivery to a third person would waive it in any event totally.

wishes to across the board waive the privilege, then

JUDGE ROSENTHAL: I don't see off-hand any particular advantage to that. I certainly would hope that DOE would not be claiming privilege promiscuously, and that as, for the most part, the documents that it was claiming privilege with regard to would be supplied only in redacted form.

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In other words, I think there are very few cases in which a document which appears on the LSN in redacted form because of a claim of privilege, would then produce upon request the production of the full document. I mean, that might happen in a few cases. My guess is in very few. My guess is that in the majority of cases when the document was requested, what would be received would be the redacted copy, not the full document. And I think there's so few documents that are probably in the category that you are suggesting that this is something that we need to be concerned about.

CHAIRMAN MOORE: And once, of course, they're on the LSN, the requests don't need to be made because they're already there. DOE, do you have anything --

JUDGE KARLIN: If I may.

CHAIRMAN MOORE: Certainly, Judge Karlin.

JUDGE KARLIN: I think I agree with what you all are saying, but if I understand Mr. Fitzpatrick's point, it's simply that if a party chooses not to assert privilege, and at the outset puts full text of the document on the LSN, they certainly can choose to do that, and that would avoid the whole hassle of having to redact the document. I

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see no problem with that, but I also agree that we don't want to have a lot of things claimed to be privileged, and then later well, oh, we'll just forget that. We'll withdraw our claim of privilege. And we don't want an artificial set of privilege documents that suddenly disappear like mirages. So I see no problem with the basic approach.

CHAIRMAN MOORE: DOE, do you have a comment in response to Mr. Fitzpatrick?

MR. SHEBELSKIE: Only one observation, is that the three privileges we're talking about are ones that aren't really DOE's to waive, because it's the business proprietary, it's the contractors, archeological privilege - by statute it must be protected, and on privacy - well, it's the employees' personal information that we have to protect.

JUDGE KARLIN: On that point, let me suggest a question here. We certainly have set aside attorney work product, attorney/client communication, and deliberative process privilege as sort of a separate set, and then we're talking, I think, here essentially about all of the others that are capable of redaction, not copyright. So if we're speaking these three, but if there are others, I mean, the FOIA - there are nine FOIA exemptions. And if you all

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or 3, or 2, and it's redactable, I think the principle is the same here. And we're not limiting our approach to just those three. Any redactable documents for which privilege are claimed, should be treated in the same way; the redacted version should be placed on the LSN promptly after certification.

think that you have something under Exemption 6, or 7,

CHAIRMAN MOORE: Mr. Smith.

MR. SMITH: Request for a clarification with respect to these documents that looking forward we're going to be redacting prior to adding them to the LSN. Will we still need to produce a bibliographic header only that states that such document is privileged, or will we just provide the bibliographic header that goes with the redacted version?

CHAIRMAN MOORE: Αt the time of certification to meet your certification obligations, any document for which you're claiming privilege has bibliographic header. Since everyone's certification, assuming for the moment there will be a second Staff certification of some kind, whether or not the first certification still stands, and because that is entitled to come after DOE's certification, you may or may not, at the time of certification --

I'm sorry. You would still have the bibliographic only header claiming privilege, and then there would be a second bibliographic header with the redacted document tied to the first, and the privilege would stand and be connected. That's the way the system would work.

MR. SMITH: Okay. So you still want us to include both documents, rather than reducing the burden on the LSN.

CHAIRMAN MOORE: But it has nothing to do with certification, per se.

MR. FITZPATRICK: Your Honor, I had a second question back about Judge Rosenthal's -- you spoke of beginning to gather these documents, redact these documents. DOE, for instance, like tomorrow or reasonable facsimile. Can I understand, that does not necessarily mean public disclosure of them in the next little while? Simply loading it on the LSN.

CHAIRMAN MOORE: I think that's a matter to discuss, and I think that it was intended to be discussed subsequently, and fits more neatly a bit later. If for any reason we don't bring it up because of our error, would you make sure you bring it up again? But I think that's one we'll address when we get the schedules.

JUDGE KARLIN: Right. I think we contemplate a cash management order, and my colleagues can correct me, that would say within X days of certification, you must have all the documents redacted and put on the LSN. Whether or not you start putting the redacted versions on before you certify is a question we really have --

CHAIRMAN MOORE: But certainly after certification, those that are done or expecting to be out there. But we'll discuss that in more detail subsequently. Any other comments, discussion, or cries of anguish?

MR. SHEBELSKIE: Can we just note that as a standing --

#### (Laughter.)

CHAIRMAN MOORE: One historical comment on Judge Rosenthal's use of the all-deliberate speed; unlike him, who was actually involved with the remand proceeding in the Supreme Court in briefing that in Brown v. Board of Education, I would hope that all deliberate speed means something much less than the historical precedent of 40 some years.

JUDGE ROSENTHAL: Yes. Well, I take the term as it means literally, not as it was understood to mean by certain southern states.

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CHAIRMAN MOORE: Let's turn to now employee concern files. Although we are frank to state we have serious reservation, indeed grave doubt, that any privilege is at all applicable to these documents other than the Privacy Act application, we recognize there are important and serious policy implications for these programs. That being the case, we understand, and indeed tentatively agree, with DOE's position that even in redacted forms, these should not be on the LSN.

This is a relatively small group of documents, and we would like your views on our current thinking. If the stars properly align, and now I'm talking about the bureaucracy in the NRC over which this Board has absolutely no control, but if the stars align and on the OCIO office part of this organization, can make it possible, we would like to use the DDMS, and perhaps something like a streamlined protective order file in which those documents in redacted form, redacted by DOE could be placed.

Any party or potential party seeking access to those documents would make a request to DOE.

DOE could then determine whether that individual or entity under a protective order - and this would be the sole use of protective order for this class of

documents - it wished to allow them access. Upon making that determination, then the various gates of the DDMS could be made open to that person, that individual, that entity, to allow access.

If DOE were to determine that it would not make that document available in redacted form under a protective order to an individual, then a motion to compel would have to be filed, and the Board would determine whether such access should be permitted. This type of treatment would only be applicable to this subset of documents that DOE has categorized as employee concern files.

Staff, what is your view of that approach to this subset of documents?

MS. YOUNG: Well, certainly the Staff appreciates the Board's acknowledge of the importance of the policy considerations.

CHAIRMAN MOORE: And a similar -- if there are any such animals in DOE's document collection; of course, there has to be a bibliographic header on the LSN for these documents. And we'll get to in a minute any alterations of the normal bibliographic header that would be required; although, frankly, we think that it's unlikely that any such header would identify the so-called whistle blower or Complainant in any

event. I can't imagine you'd title your documents that way, but in the unlikely event you do, we would have to make arrangements for bibliographic headers to deal with that problem. Anything else, Ms. Young?

MS. YOUNG: Well, my question would also be would there be some type of quasi in-camera review of information for which DOE would be opposed to producing --

CHAIRMAN MOORE: In any privilege situation, the Board always has the ability to view the document in toto in-camera. That is not affected one way or another, but that is something that is unique to the decision maker. DOE.

JUDGE ROSENTHAL: Well, before we leave the Staff, as a matter of idle curiosity, on page 11 of your May 12 filing, you said that "Staff lacked sufficient information to determine whether there is any privilege or exemption that would protect employee concern files as a class of documents."

I'm sort of curious as to what the information was that you lacked that would have enabled you to make that determination. It seems to me that there either is a privilege or there isn't a privilege with respect to employee concerns. As Judge Moore indicated, it's the Board's current inability to

that with some additional information, it could make 2 that determination. And I'm curious as to what it 3 was, or what that information that you didn't have 4 5 would have enabled you to make the decision. MS. YOUNG: Well, certainly the Staff did 6 7 not request that information of DOE and just used its general knowledge of its practices with respect to 8 9 inspections and investigations to determine what 10 privileges it thought would apply. 11 reviewing the relevant case law, the Staff determined there was no, to their knowledge, or to our knowledge, 12 13 particular privilege that would apply to documents as 14 a class. JUDGE ROSENTHAL: All right. 15 current Staff position is that in so far as it can 16 17 determine, there is no such privilege. MS. YOUNG: That's correct. 18 19 JUDGE ROSENTHAL: Thank you. 20 CHAIRMAN MOORE: DOE. The level of protection 21 MS. FAGLIONI: that you are proposing I think is consistent with what 22 we've requested, and would, I think, appropriately 23 address the risk that's associated, the increased risk 24

find that privilege, but the Staff apparently thought

with these files, as well as the programmatic chilling

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And I would

affirm that it is certainly our intent to craft headers that would go on the LSN, and they'd be headers that would not be designed to disclose that information which is the subject of protection, but headers, nonetheless, that would flag that there is a privilege document.

CHAIRMAN MOORE: We will address

effect concern that we've discussed.

subsequently the question of what type of privilege log or log in this case since there's -- the Privacy Act clearly applies to such documents, but what type of privilege log would be necessary upon denying a request so that then a motion to compel can be intelligently filed. But we will address that in the same context subsequently of developing a schedule for the elements for each of those secondary privileges.

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MR. FITZPATRICK: Your Honor, first a clarification. Are the documents that you are addressing within the employee concern program files that would receive that treatment DDMS disclosure under protective order, does that refer to the documents which began with identifying information - let's call it Privacy information - which information has to be redacted. And when it's sought in toto, in

full, then it would receive this treatment? not talking about ECP program files, are you? CHAIRMAN MOORE: I believe the answer to the question is no, but DOE has indicated in their filings, which all of you have before you, that it would be claiming such a treatment for only certain documents within its collection. Those that are not -- that do not fall within that category are the type of documents that must have a bibliographic header and text underneath them in the LSN. MR. FITZPATRICK: What they call subset in their briefing. I think it might be useful to see how this particular thing fits with your proposal. The parties had discussed yesterday an attempt to reach an agreement with respect to disposition of employee concern files, and I guess it's fair to say that we had gotten 95 percent of the way, but we have an element of disagreement, and I'll tell you both. The proposal that we agreed on - and I'll tell the point at which we disagreed - was that with respect to the cluster of documents --JUDGE KARLIN: May I ask just a procedural question. Are these settlement discussions,

discussions you had, did the other parties agree that

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this should be raised, what was said in that meeting 1 2 yesterday? 3 MR. FITZPATRICK: I think we came here 4 with the idea of presenting it. 5 JUDGE KARLIN: Okay. I mean, if that was the plan. 6 7 MS. FAGLIONI: And I think it's fair that 8 what it is we discussed is what I set forth in the 9 opening paragraph of that section of the brief in 10 terms of which categories we sought protection on. And I think it's fair to say we did call it a subset, 11 and so I think what he's about to discuss is already 12 13 addressed in the brief. MR. FITZPATRICK: No. Actually, what we 14 15 were talking about was -- I mean, we have taken the position that it's not privileged whatsoever. There's 16 17 no basis for any redaction or protection. CHAIRMAN MOORE: Even under the Privacy 18 19 Act. 20 MR. FITZPATRICK: Especially under the 21 Privacy Act, Your Honor, because the Privacy Act -DOE's regulations at 10 CFR 1008 default the Privacy 22 Act to FOIA. They say, "No document will be withheld 23 under a claim of exemption under the Privacy Act 24 25 unless it is also exempt under FOIA." And we hadn't

1	seen until the recent brief that DOE has categorized
2	under the Privacy Act the category of employee
3	concerns files as - I forget the official name of the
4	system, a system of records. DOE-3 is a system of
5	records, employee concerns files, which may sound
6	persuasive that it deserves some kind of protection
7	under the Privacy Act, except for three things. One
8	is, their own regulations default Privacy Act to it
9	has to be exempt under FOIA or it will be produced.
10	The second is, the beginning of the discussion of this
11	DOE-3 system says that the individual documents must
12	be shown to fall within the Privacy Act. So if it
13	doesn't have Privacy information, it has to be a
14	record within a system of records in order to be
15	exempt from disclosure under the Privacy Act. The
16	definition of the record, it has to be within the
17	system of records to be protected, involves private
18	information, such as medical, financial, education,
19	background of the individual, or the like. So, of
20	course, we say
21	CHAIRMAN MOORE: Well, the rub is "or the
22	like."
23	MR. FITZPATRICK: Well, it says
24	CHAIRMAN MOORE: Similar files is
25	MR. FITZPATRICK: information about the
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individual, files containing information about the individual. We, of course, contend that these are files about concerns, deficiencies at the site, incidentally mentioning the name of the individual. But that's besides the point, because we have said without respect to whether it's privileged, we agree with the concept that they should be protected, the Privacy information should be protected. But this DOE-3 system of records for employee concerns has an opening that the offensive line would be proud of. It says, "A record from this system may be disclosed as a routine use for the purpose of the conduct of litigation, either to a person representing Department, or others involved in the matter, their representatives." But the biggie, considering what we're protecting here - we're protecting individuals from disclosure of their -- to who? some guy in New Jersey, disclosure to their co-workers and their bosses on the site. Why? To protect them Again, by whom? from retaliation. By their coworkers or their managers at the site.

DOE in its categorization of this in the system of records has also added, "A record from this system may be disclosed as a routine use to DOE contractors in the performance of their contracts."

reason in the world for the Board to adopt a more stringent standard for disclosure, or stringent standard for withholding than that which is applied, than the level of protection which is applied by DOE itself.

So what I'm suggesting, Your Honor, is that there's no

But, in any event, just if you stand back for a moment from the DOE cluster in the file and analyze - and the reason I asked about what level of documents - you can't tell me what percent, but I mean the type - and we attach one such document to our brief, where an ACAWIM representative responded to an inquiry from the ECP program asking for your position on this alleged concern, and the response explained their position.

It didn't identify the employee - because why? Because, of course, the ECP office when they sent out feelers to ACAWIM or to the employer, Bechtel or a subcontractor, they don't say we've received a concern from so-and-so. Of course they don't do that. That would blow the whole confidentiality thing to the very persons most likely to retaliate. So for that reason, once you get passed the intake form that's attached as an exhibit to the DOE brief, which the employee expresses their concern, and can ask for

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confidentiality. But if you picture a room full of ECP program people, the word would say here's a new ECP we need to investigate, the name of the individual is not going to go outside this room. And we're going to send letters out seeking information from ACAWIM, from his boss, from the contractor, whatever. We will not identify the complaining individual in those letters, and then the responses that come back taking positions, they will not identify the individual. So it's very important to us. It wasn't an idle question, whether your protection was referring to the redacted documents, and particularly the privileged matter redacted from those documents, or whether it applies to all the files. Because the great majority of the records in an ECP cluster don't have the Privacy information. By definition, that's kept out.

CHAIRMAN MOORE: DOE, your response. I mean, we understood this to be as per your filings, some subset of the employee concerns, what you're calling files in your initial presentation to us.

MS. FAGLIONI: That's correct. By way of one comment, I cannot let it stand without stating that I think that the attempt to say that confidentiality is not particularly important to the program is trying to point to some discreet exceptions

and saying they swallow the rule. And I think that 1 Ms. Goeckner's affidavit, and I think the NRC history 2 3 and all the policy on this shows confidentiality is It's not the exception that swallows the 4 5 rule. But addressing the particular question of 6 7 what it is we seek protection on, and what I would 8 understand would be subject to your proposal on the 9 DDMS - I mean, we readily have, I think, set out in the brief and agree we would take the set of employee 10 11 concern files that we have narrowed the universe, if you will. Say there are 500 files --12 CHAIRMAN MOORE: You started with the 13 number - what was it? 14 MS. FAGLIONI: About 5,000 documents. 15 CHAIRMAN MOORE: Five thousand. 16 MS. FAGLIONI: And let me tell you how we 17 got 5,000 documents, just so you understand where --18 19 CHAIRMAN MOORE: Well, let's just get to 20 how many out of that 5,000 are going to need 21 redaction. MS. FAGLIONI: Until we go through them 22 document by document, I don't know. But of that 23 5,000, I would agree there is a significant set of 24 25 them that could be not documentary material and gone,

1	but could be documentary material with none of the
2	information that could lead to the identification of
3	an individual. And if those documents exist, header
4	full text only, I mean as we say in the opening
5	paragraph of the brief. So you're talking about it's
6	documentary material within that 5,000, a subset
7	within that 5,000. It is documentary material, and it
8	has information in it that could lead to the
9	identification of an individual.
10	CHAIRMAN MOORE: That's what you would be
11	deleting.
12	MS. FAGLIONI: That's what we would
13	redact, that's what would go, as I understand your
14	proposal, onto the DDMS subject to the protective
15	order, and the request for access to it, and the
16	process that you've set out.
17	CHAIRMAN MOORE: Now if I might say in
18	following up on what Mr. Fitzpatrick said, that you
و ا	were 90 or 95 percent of the way toward an agreement,
20	what was the agreement sticking point
21	MR. SMITH: Well, first, the Staff wasn't
22	involved.
23	MR. FITZPATRICK: That's correct.
24	MR. SMITH: So we should point that out,
25	that this is between the Department and the State of

Nevada.

MR. FITZPATRICK: That's correct, Your Honor. In other words, we were trying to hammer out something that could then be offered, and we never got to that point. But the tentative agreement, in effect, was if it was not documentary material, it wouldn't be on. If it was documentary material that didn't disclose identifying information, it would be full text disclosed. If it was documentary material that contained Privacy-type information that would disclose the identity, it would be produced in redacted form, and then a requesting party faced with the redaction would have to meet a test to ever get at the redacted sort of a threshold, escape hatch.

We used an example of if one individual in a concern raised a very important safety situation, but discovery of other persons, they all deny that such, that was a problem; and so really the only way to get to the bottom of whether it really was a problem was we need to know the identity of that person, and maybe take their deposition. And so that's what was all agreed to.

What was not was, we suggested - our position was that that Privacy information should be provided unredacted, you might say, put back in, if we

honor it. They wanted a protective order, too, if they produced it to us.

show this threshold of need. And that otherwise we'd

CHAIRMAN MOORE: In our contemplation, at the LSN document discovery stage, which we're entering, we thought in large measure those matters would be avoided, yet we're fully cognizant that during traditional discovery after the admission of contentions, those matters might all be required to be divulged. And at that point, the use of a protective order in traditional litigation, and all of the safeguards surrounding it will be in full force and effect.

We've tried to limit the use of the protective order to the barest of minimums here. And with the redaction, are cognizant that it shouldn't be necessary for any further showing at this stage, also fully aware that if in some very unique circumstance for purposes of filing contentions the level of precision that the requester might wish could not be reached, that would be something that could be fully laid out in the contention, and Boards would be able to take into consideration the alleged or so-called handicap the author of the contention was under. But frankly, at this stage, we're hard-pressed to consider

or imagine a situation where all of the problems which these employee concerns are revealing wouldn't be revealed.

Speaking only for myself, if the redaction is done reasonably, that's what we anticipate. And if you feel it is unreasonable, over-redacted, or the material shouldn't be redacted at all, that can be challenged. So that should take care of that problem, but we are hopeful - we know that we may be regretting going down this path if we are faced with something like 5,000 challenges - but, hopefully, the subset is much, much smaller, and there will be few.

MR. FITZPATRICK: Could I ask one, respectfully, probe of your proposal; and that is, if the protection is afforded to those documents with Privacy identity information, let's call it - that they can be produced initially here in redacted form. If they're going to be placed on the DDMS instead of the publicly available LSN, for further protection from disclosure, limited access, I guess - then why is a Protective order necessary as a third tool?

CHAIRMAN MOORE: Because there's nothing to stop the receiver of that information from then publishing it subsequently, which is the chill factor, that very frankly touched the nerve and is our

concern. I, speaking for myself, am hard-pressed to say with any degree of confidence that when you're dealing with the world of employee concerns, having had to deal with over many years whistle blower cases, I've often been troubled by the lack of logic that seemed to apply to motivations and what people do, and why they do it, and what scares them off, and what doesn't. And it's that factor that I have in mind, and why a protective order is necessary; because if you get it in redacted form, there's nothing to stop you from doing the same thing, and putting it on the LSN.

MR. FITZPATRICK: But if it's in redacted form -- I understood the protective order would apply if you pierce the redaction, and that information is restored.

CHAIRMAN MOORE: It's an added step that we think in the unique circumstances of employee concern, in the unique circumstance of LSN document discovery is worthwhile.

MR. FITZPATRICK: If the Privacy information is redacted, doesn't that protect from disclosure the deficient area, rather than simply protecting the employee?

CHAIRMAN MOORE: Well, as we believe the

Privacy

I think I understand.

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information, then an awful lot of information about the deficiency is simply going to be produced out

disclosed

the --

CHAIRMAN MOORE: That's correct.

there. It's not going to be subject to this.

subset of documents that exists, it does not preclude

In other words, if the majority of documents are

they don't

MR. FITZPATRICK:

because

JUDGE KARLIN: Let me try to speak to one approach or issue on that. I am not particularly enthused about employee creating concerns confidentiality privilege, and we are not going to do But we are trying to propose or consider a mechanism that would provide more protection than the norm; which is, putting a redacted version on the LSN. We think well, perhaps something more needs to be done; and, therefore, I think that what we're considering is putting a redacted version on the DDMS that is only accessible to a requester only if the provider does not object, or if the provider objects and a motion to compel is filed, and we decide that that particular requester should have access to that. So this is a more limited access subset that we're talking about.

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subset will allow more reasonable redaction by DOE and anyone else who might have this kind of information to be worried about, because what I'm concerned about is, on the one hand we say we don't want to reveal the identity of the individual in question. Well, one way that is just delete or blackout individual's name. That may suffice in many cases, but what I really am concerned about seeing is massive redaction on the theory that if Sherlock Holmes read this document, they would be able to somehow figure out on a mosaic theory who the particular whistle blower or individual was. And by putting it on a limited subset under a protective order with restricted access, I think such massive redactions hopefully can be totally avoided.

I hope that such a more limited access

JUDGE ROSENTHAL: Yes. It seems to me, off-hand, that the Board's proposal takes into consideration all of the differing concerns of differing parties. I mean, the concerns with respect to the protection of the identity of the employee expressing the concern. On the other hand, ensuring to the maximum extent possible that the substance of the concern is in the hands of those people who have a need for it. And it seems to me that it's not

1 perfection, but this world in which, is 2 unfortunately, perfection is not achievable. 3 CHAIRMAN MOORE: Any other comments? 4 MR. EGAN: Your Honors, I'd just like to 5 raise one question. I think it's just something to 6 I don't know the answer, and I don't really 7 have a position on it. These documents that would be the subject of protective order, some of them would 8 9 be, I believe, required to be disclosed under the 10 Freedom of Information Act. And I worry a little bit 11 about the situation in which an attorney has signed a 12 protective order, and has obtained the same document under FOIA. 13 In that situation, in 14 CHAIRMAN MOORE: 15 challenging the redaction, would that not be something that could be raised, and then, unfortunately, we 16 17 would have to decide? MR. EGAN: Well, it could, but I think the 18 entire category would be subject to disclosure under 19 FOIA. 20 JUDGE KARLIN: Well, I think that's an Perhaps, the protective order interesting point. should say that if the person signing it, or person signing the non-disclosure affidavit, has otherwise

had access to this in some legitimate and public way,

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then we're not trying to control use of that. 1 2 CHAIRMAN MOORE: There's nothing to stop you from tomorrow seeking and litigating getting them 3 4 all under the FOIA, and this would all go away. 5 MR. EGAN: Okay. CHAIRMAN MOORE: But then it's someone 6 7 else's headache, I guess. MR. EGAN: Right. Thank you. 8 9 CHAIRMAN MOORE: Now if -- go ahead. 10 MS. GINSBERG: Just one point. I think we 11 support the approach that you've identified here, and 12 think it goes a long way to addressing many of the 13 issues that we had identified in our written proposal. But one that I'd like to call to your attention is 14 that, if I understood what you said, you suggested 15 that it's not just parties, but potential parties who 16 17 could conceivably have access to these documents. CHAIRMAN MOORE: Yes, but they would have 18 to make a request, and DOE would be in a position to 19 20 grant it under a protective order, access to the redacted version, or deny it. On denial, privilege 21 22 log subsequently, the elements of which will be determined, would be filed by DOE within a motion to 23 compel, and we would determine whether that party 24

could have access.

Now in the event that the stars -- I'm

2 sorry. 3 MS. GINSBERG: May I just go on? I think that in the context of a small number of potential 4 parties, if we were so limited, that that's a very 5 workable approach. My concern is that if we end up 6 7 with a Yankee Stadium kind of magnitude, 8 potentially the burden that falls on DOE in that 9 situation would be very large, and very problematic; 10 and so I would encourage the Board one more time to 11 consider limiting this approach to parties, and 12 allowing potential parties later, as you suggested, to 13 come in and identify why they --14 JUDGE ROSENTHAL: What is a party? MS. GINSBERG: Pardon me? 15 JUDGE ROSENTHAL: Who is --16 17 MS. GINSBERG: Party as of right, the NRC, the Department of Energy, states, Indian Tribes. 18 19 JUDGE ROSENTHAL: How can you justify limiting the category of parties to that? 20 example, an individual who lives in close proximity to 21 a transportation route, and wishes to raise questions 22 pertaining to whether the transportation route 23 presents an unreasonable threat to his or her, or its 24 health or safety; presumably would be entitled to seek 25

to intervene in the proceeding, file a hearing request, and I would think would have a reasonably decent argument with respect to standing.

Now according to your suggestion, that individual would not be, for present purposes, regarded as a party. That you've laundry-listed the parties as being Indian Tribes, and states, and other governmental units, as well as, of course, DOE and the Staff.

I, for the life of me, don't understand how we possibly could draw a dichotomy that would have these organizations that you list on one side of the line, and my hypothetical resident close to a proposed transportation route on the other. It just doesn't seem to me that we have any legal basis within the framework of the current regulations for doing what you suggest.

MS. GINSBERG: Judge Rosenthal, I think the definition of potential party is exactly the answer to your question; that the folks along the transportation route may all be potential parties, but that they have not yet, because the hearing has not been initiated, have not yet been allowed to intervene as a party.

JUDGE ROSENTHAL: But there are no parties

at this point. Am I incorrect in my belief that once the application is docketed, the Federal Register notice is forthcoming, that even the State of Nevada has to file, or the states or counties, any other interested governmental body would have to file a hearing request?

MS. GINSBERG: I'm suggesting that those entities that are parties as of right, should be permitted to see the privilege documents along the lines that we've talked about, that would include the State of Nevada, at this point, and to avoid the burden --

JUDGE ROSENTHAL: I still don't see how you can be differentiating between what you characterize as parties as a matter of right, and my hypothetical resident along a transmission line, who may well become a party as a matter of right if he can establish standing.

JUDGE KARLIN: I think we've received briefs on the issue of potential party, thorough, helpful, where I'm not thinking we want to hear argument on that issue today at all. But I think what our proposal, which we've put out on the table - we take your comment in consideration - is that, as Judge Moore has explained, any potential party who wants to

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enter this fray, enter Yankee Stadium is going to have to undertake some effort. They're going to have to request the document, they're going to have to be refused, review the privilege log, file a motion to compel in this proceeding. Perhaps, they might need to be represented, but not necessarily; and if we get 5,000 or 10,000 of those, I think we can deal with them ultimately, and I'm not sure whether we need and I certainly do not feel that we should somehow artificially change the regulations and redefine potential party. But I think we've established a procedure which, as a practical matter, may say a potential party is going to have to do these things in order to have a ticket to Yankee Stadium.

MS. YOUNG: Judge Karlin and Judge Moore, may the Staff also just add a minor clarification that arose as a result of the discussion.

CHAIRMAN MOORE: Could you speak up, please?

MS. YOUNG: I'm sorry. May Staff add a minor clarification that arose as a result of Judge Rosenthal's discussion on the definition of party? To the extent that 10 CFR, Section 2.1001 defines party, at this point the State of Nevada is not a party in the proceeding. Any host state, effected units of

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Yes, Mr. Irwin.

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MR. IRWIN: Just a couple of observations. I do not want to wade into the thicket of definitions of potential parties in this neverland situation, and I'm not going to. Just two observations; one is, that the Board has aptly observed that there is a potential significant logistic issue inherent in this. DOE is prepared to try to cope with that, given the kinds of protections that exist.

Historically, I do believe that Ms. Ginsberg's argument is consistent with NRC practice, but that's not a subject for here. The one issue I do want to just draw clarification, I would hope is to get clarification on from the Board, is that Judge Rosenthal posited two factual situations with respect to potential standing; one, individuals living along the transmission corridor, and the other individuals living near a railroad right-of-way. I am trusting that the Board is not rendering a final decision on of those categories for purposes adjudication of standing today.

JUDGE ROSENTHAL: This Board is preapplication. There'll be different Board or Boards dealing with the proceeding once the application has been docketed, the Federal Register notice has been

. . . .

published, and then hearing requests, contentions are in order. Do not have any fear, Mr. Irwin, at least in my case - I can assure you I'm not going to be on any of those Boards - making the decisions as to standing.

MR. IRWIN: Your presence would induce no fear, Judge Rosenthal. I just wanted to make sure that the issue was still open for briefing.

JUDGE ROSENTHAL: Of course.

CHAIRMAN MOORE: In that regard, the PAPO Board, in relation to the case after the notice of opportunity of filing are only potential administrative judges.

#### (Laughter.)

In the event that the stars do not align, and we are not able to use the DDMS as the repository for these documents in redacted form, the same can be accomplished by a mechanism, such as using a CD that DOE would place the redacted documents on, and then that could be turned over to the party under a protective order.

And even in the event that we are able to use the DDMS, it may not be possible to have a search capability for those documents on the DDMS, because of various and sundry technical constraints that I am

frank to admit I neither understand, nor frankly in trying to get this accomplished, have much patience for the bureaucracy we're going to have to deal with to get it done. That said, it can still be accomplished by a quasi electronic form, burning them on a CD, and use that mechanism. And obviously, if it is possible to use the DDMS for this purpose for this subset, a very small subset of documents, it may be necessary for Mr. Graser to meet with all of your technical experts to ensure that there is no misunderstanding on how that will work from a technical standpoint. Now would probably be a good time to take a brief recess, and we will reconvene at 10:45. now 10:35. Thank you. (Whereupon, the proceedings in the aboveentitled matter went off the record at 10:34:16 a.m. and went back on the record at 10:50:39 a.m.) MS. YOUNG: Judge Moore, we said the Staff at some point in time after the license application is filed would have allegation material that could be afforded the similar protection as employee concerns files would also be done? CHAIRMAN MOORE: Young, I'm very Ms.

Back up and speak louder.

sorry.

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For some reason,

1 I'm not being able to hear you this morning. 2 MS. YOUNG: Certainly. This ruling on employee concerns files and the procedures for 3 protections, the redacted information placed on the 4 5 DDMS or whatever method is used, and that it's only released under protective order, would that also apply 6 7 to allegations information that the Staff may receive with the license application file? 8 9 CHAIRMAN MOORE: For an employee concerned 10 group of files by NRC would be treated the same way. 11 MS. YOUNG: I'm asking in terms of 12 allegations. It could be an employee concern that is also conveyed to the NRC through an allegation from 13 14 a DOE employee. CHAIRMAN MOORE: The answer is, if I 15 16 understand correctly, yes; but NRC may wish to claim such documents are privileged. A bibliographic header 17 18 would have to be provided to the NRC, I mean to the And then the same system would work. 19 LSN. MS. YOUNG: That's the question. Thank 20 21 you. 22 CHAIRMAN MOORE: DOE, by June 1, would you please provide us your best estimate of what that --23 the number of that subset of documents, so that we can 24 25 begin to know that this will be possible to use the

DDMS.

MS. FAGLIONI: We will.

CHAIRMAN MOORE: Just for current purposes, we know that it's a subset of 5,000. Is it likely to be under 1,000?

MS. FAGLIONI: I'm getting feedback, no.

But I can't quantify it for you, because we have not,

at this point, made by the document-by-document cut.

CHAIRMAN MOORE: Okay. Let's turn now to the questions that we have on the proposed generic protective order that has been submitted. I have a couple of questions for you.

Unless I am totally wrong, this proceeding is going to go on for a very long time, and there's no yearly or annual accounting provision in this protective order. And I would venture to say that just in the old days with licensing proceedings where we used protective orders, that there was sometimes a three, five, or in one instance a seven-year period in which that protective order material languished in people's files. And memories fade, attorneys come and go, judges come and go, and it gets lost. I think it's imperative because of the likelihood that this proceeding will go on for an extended period of time, contrary to what's politically correct to say, that an

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annual accounting provision of protected material needs to be placed in that protective order.

Secondly, the protective order somewhat surprisingly as proposed, doesn't at all deal with the electronic world in which we live. And unless the parties are willing to not have the electronic media which is used with this protected material cleansed, hardware has limited useful life and goes back to from whence it came, and that hard drive still retains that information, or to one interested enough to make it reveal its secrets, that protected information, unless it is properly erased with proper software remains. And the protective order doesn't deal with - and that's just one example - of the problems that arise when electronic media are used to deal with protective order material. So I think that you need to go back to the drawing board, and we understand that we put you under very tight deadlines, and now with some additional thought, deal with that problem.

Judge Karlin, I think you have a couple of additional problems.

JUDGE KARLIN: A few comments on the proposed protective order, I think with the thought, ultimately, that the parties will submit a revised version in some short order with these concerns or

comments.

Footnote 2 of the proposed protective order talks about the participants believes in good faith the document qualifies for the privilege, et cetera. I think what we have talked about before here is that it's the attorney needs to make this determination and certification when this protective order, about the documents. So we're concerned about the attorneys, not the participants or the parties good faith assessment that these qualify for the privilege. If you could think about that as you rework this thing.

On page 3, just a minor concern with Paragraph G. There you talk about, again, the timing and the ultimate disposal or return of the documents that were provided under the protective order. There may be a point - well, there will be a point when contentions are filed, standing is established, parties are admitted, and at that point it seems to me that the potential participants drop out of the game, as it were. And so, at that point, any potential participant who has received the document probably needs to, under a protective order if there are any, would need to destroy the document or return it. So we probably want to address that, if you can, in the

next version.

Paragraph K, page 4, this is the violation of the terms of the protective order. Anything you can do to properly and accurately articulate and beef that up a little bit so that people will understand the seriousness of obeying a protective order would be, I think, well advised.

And finally, sort of question - and I think I feel like I'm going to know the answer to this - but on Footnote 1, we have this second-half statement about the protective order does not apply to NRC, sort of the special status issue and how that's handled. So how does it work? I mean, what are we going to do, vis a vis NRC?

MS. COLE: I think what we intended by that, Your Honor, is that it would not apply to the NRC in as far as the staff was entitled to receive the information under something else; for example, information that DOE is submitting to support a license application. It would still apply to the Staff with regard to information we were getting, say from Nevada, that they were not required to submit to us, and that we didn't have some independent right to receive.

CHAIRMAN MOORE: That needs to be very

clearly spelled out, because as it's now written, you have exempted yourself from the terms of the protective order.

JUDGE KARLIN: Yes. I think it would be helpful if you could make that -- if that could be clarified.

MS. COLE: We could do that.

CHAIRMAN MOORE: In light of Judge Karlin's earlier comment about the necessity raised by Nevada about the necessity for the exculpatory language in the protective order for the identical information received from a non-protective source, you need to then agree on language that will appropriately deal with that problem.

MR. SHEBELSKIE: Judge Moore.

CHAIRMAN MOORE: Yes.

MR. SHEBELSKIE: In connection with the protective order, there was an issue that the Staff, and Nevada, and DOE discussed, which we couldn't come to resolution on; and we thought though it didn't necessarily need to be in the protective order itself, it might be addressed in the case management order. It further ties to the annual true-up concept, and that is some type of recordation of the particular party or participant gets documents under this

protective order and begins to distribute them, and having people sign the affidavits of non-disclosure - how is that tracked? Should there, for example, be copies provided to the party whose documents are being distributed, filed with the Board? We seek some help on that.

is that they are filed as any document in the proceeding, and then they will be served on the EIE, which all service in this proceeding will be electronic. And that will be the record they will then get into the electronic hearing docket, and will be available through that mechanism. And that record, in and of itself, is permanent.

MR. MALSCH: Judge Moore, could I be heard on that issue? We did have a problem with that. Certainly, we have no difficulty with obviously keeping and storing, and maintaining copies of the non-disclosure agreements. We did have a difficulty with the concept of disclosing the agreements to the whole world, particularly with respect to consultants and advisors we might be using, who might not want to have their identity disclosed at such a --

CHAIRMAN MOORE: I understand.

MR. MALSCH: So we have no difficulty --

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1 CHAIRMAN MOORE: Do you have a proposed 2 solution? 3 MR. MALSCH: Well, our proposal was that we would simply obligate ourselves to make sure, as 4 the agreement provides, that consultants and advisors 5 6 would sign the agreements, and we would agree to keep them in a formal file, and not destroy them. 7 8 CHAIRMAN MOORE: Mr. Graser, recognizing 9 that today I do not have the DDMS protective order 10 file, but when the stars align and I do, is that not precisely the kind of thing that could be put in a 11 protective order file, so that the distribution would 12 be available certainly to the Board, and any other 13 appropriate party subsequently to be determined? 14 That's correct, Your Honor. 15 MR. GRASER: CHAIRMAN MOORE: We have a mechanism in 16 the DDMS to deal with that. Then the question becomes 17 to whom access to the protective order file is given. 18 19 Obviously, the Board. Is there any reason why -- back up. Is this going to be a problem in your estimation 20 for all of your experts that are going to see this 21 22 material, or only some small subset? MR. MALSCH: Well, I guess at this point 23 we already have a group of experts and consultants, 24 and their names have been disclosed, and so there's no 25

concern about that. I think our concern would be a

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- how many people have been provided access; because here is our concern, especially if the definition of potential parties is expansive. A potential party gets access to some documents in a protective order, and then starts a chain distribution that goes out and out, and if we saw somebody, suddenly an individual getting access --

CHAIRMAN MOORE: But each member of the chain has to execute, and that has to be in the protective order file.

MR. SHEBELSKIE: That's right. So if we saw, for example, the person had two affidavits filed, we'd go okay, that's understandable. But suddenly you see 100, 200, 300, a thousand - that raises a red flag, and we could then ask the Board for what relief might be appropriate. So not the names, but just how many have been filed.

CHAIRMAN MOORE: A related question; how would the annual accounting work with the anonymous?

MR. SHEBELSKIE: I think the anonymous, as it were, would have to file a statement that they have done their annual accounting, and they could file that in the same protective order file; if that's what you have in mind.

CHAIRMAN MOORE: Mr. Malsch, is that

## appropriate?

MR. MALSCH: I think that works. We have no difficulty with disclosing numbers. Our concern is identities.

we would like the parties to present us the new draft proposed protective order by June 1. Why don't you include at that same time your joint agreed proposal on how we should deal with this precise question, recognizing that that's legitimate concern for all parties, but I suspect it only has real meaning for the State of Nevada, although there might be other potential parties where that comes into play.

And in that regard, it would be most helpful if you would spread your net, as you did in your first proposed case management order, as wide as possible to bring in those others so that they are not excluded if they have any particular insight on this problem.

Does the Staff have anything to add on this matter?

MS. COLE: No, Your Honor.

CHAIRMAN MOORE: So on June 1<sup>st</sup>, when you supply us with your new joint proposed protective order, if you would also provide a report on this

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particular issue, how you propose that it be handled, recognizing that the DDMS has a protective order file controlled by the Board as to who has access to any particular file therein. Isn't that correct, Mr. Graser?

MR. GRASER: Yes, sir, down to the document level.

CHAIRMAN MOORE: Let's turn now to the development and the schedule for developing the parties' proposed privilege logs or elements for privilege log for the - in Judge Rosenthal's term - the secondary privileges, the Privacy, proprietary, archeological, and any others that the parties wish, which includes the 2.390 of the regulations inclusion of the Freedom of Information Act protections. Recognizing, and include within this group your proposals to us for the employee concern files "privilege log" elements that will be necessary under what we have discussed.

We think that there should not be any difficulty for you all to agree as to the elements of these, and there shouldn't be any need for separate proposals, unlike attorney/client litigation, work product, and deliberative process privileges. But in the unlikely and unfortunate event that you all can't

If I may comment,

attorney/client

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need to prepare privilege logs because we are hopeful,

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There's no

And, obviously, those

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CHAIRMAN MOORE:

then address the issue.

I think the contemplation is the privilege logs, the 4 5 case management order will set out that the privilege 6 7 litigation 8 communication, and deliberative process privilege, the privilege logs would be something we would need sort 9 10 of up front and early in the process for those 11 privileges. 12 secondary, shall we call them, would not be perhaps needed as early in the process because there's going

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would be on a request-by-request basis.

the Option A and Option B someone

JUDGE KARLIN: Right.

for attorney work product, or let's say

The privilege logs for these other

product,

to be this redaction mechanism by which people will be

able to see the redacted version on the LSN. Only at

that point, having seen that document, if a party or

a potential party raises a concern, challenges whether

it qualifies for the privilege, or challenges the

over-redaction, at that point, a privilege log would

need to be provided, so that then there could be a

resolution, or a motion to compel filed, and we could

challenging the redaction.

work

and we see it unlikely that there will be very many of those challenges, especially if the parties are judicious in their redactions.

MR. SHEBELSKIE: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN MOORE: If you could provide those to us also by June 8<sup>th</sup>, we think that that is a reasonable time, unless you all have strenuous objection. I really don't think this assignment is a difficult one.

JUDGE KARLIN: But again, it's a process that's open to all potential parties, and not just the three that are seated here, or four today.

CHAIRMAN MOORE: Judge Karlin, you have an additional item?

JUDGE KARLIN: Okay. We wanted to address the question raised by the Department of Energy in its briefing about a request for a briefing schedule on the license application issue. First, we've talked about this a bit, obviously, at the last hearing. We see there may be up to four issues, or perhaps even more, that are involved in this. Is it documentary material? Perhaps there's a fight about that. Is it a circulated draft, a preliminary draft; those sort of regulatory interpretation issues. And it's a factual question, perhaps, as to what draft are we talking

about, and whether it was circulated or preliminary. If not a circulated draft, is it otherwise covered by the deliberative process privilege? And also, is it covered by the work product privilege? I think that was one of the issues we got into to some extent last time, and some briefing has occurred, but DOE has asked for a briefing schedule on this, and we've tried to think that through.

A question we'd sort of like to hear from you all about is, do you think this should be briefed now before certification occurs? Can it be adequately briefed and resolved now, or is it something that should wait until after certification, and a particular document or draft, such as the July '04 version, I think, that the State of Nevada referred to. So question; should we try to confront and resolve this issue prior to certification? Maybe we could go around the other direction here with the State this time.

MR. FITZPATRICK: Just to change it up, we feel pretty strongly that it should be done as soon as possible, because for the very same reasons that we initially requested the draft license application shortly after it was produced by FOIA, failing which we requested it from DOE counsel, who asserted

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MR. FITZPATRICK: It meets the 1 Sure. definition of documentary --2 3 JUDGE ROSENTHAL: So I take it that if the 4 issue was not decided now, and certification is filed by DOE without this draft having been included on the 5 LSN, you will challenge the certification. 6 7 MR. FITZPATRICK: We may, Your Honor, but 8 win or lose on that, our experts would be --9 JUDGE ROSENTHAL: I understand that, but 10 what I'm getting at is, whether from your perspective 11 there is reason to be deciding that promptly so it does not become a potential issue with respect to the 12 13 validity of. the certification, should certification be filed at a time when the draft is not 14 included in the LSN. 15 MR. FITZPATRICK: If the suggestion is we 16 17 could get one big obvious challenge to the LSN out of dealing with it before its 18 way by even 19 certification, we agree. 20 JUDGE ROSENTHAL: All right. MR. FITZPATRICK: The sooner the better. 21 CHAIRMAN MOORE: Before moving on to DOE, 22 I have a question. What would be the mechanism 23 procedurally by which that could be put in front of 24 us? Would it be under 2.1018 or 2.1004? And then as 25

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a document that is not in the collection, just procedurally how do you perceive we get that in front of us?

MR. FITZPATRICK: I mean, you all certainly have the powers once you've been put in this position by order of the Commission to control the proceedings, and that's the whole purpose of many of these paragraphs and things like that we've been talking about. And so to perceive ahead of time and deal with that issue is comparable to perceiving ahead of time in dealing with privilege log issues, and these other issues.

CHAIRMAN MOORE: I'm looking for the precise manner in which we might do that. For example, if it were certified, the collection were certified and it's not there, you make a request, DOE has five days to turn it over or tell you no, motion to compel, issue is squarely and properly procedurally in front of us. And the issue would be framed then by the motion to compel. An opposite way would be if DOE says no, you cannot have it, you're not entitled to They'd seek a protective order, and the issue it. would be fairly framed that way. Are either of those mechanisms available to us prior to certification?

MR. EGAN: Your Honor, could I suggest

DOE has a legitimate concern. We know this is a high profile document that the State has FOIA and policy act requests trying to pursue this. DOE does not, obviously, want its certification struck for this basis. We don't think the document should be on there, but I think for orderly proceedings, we know that this is a specific document, an important document that the State has raised that they're trying to get.

I think we would like to have it resolved so we know what we need to do. In that regard, I think that the proper way it should come up is for Nevada to make a request under 1018. We would deny the request, and then it can file a motion to compel.

CHAIRMAN MOORE: So you don't see a need to have a bibliographic header on the LSN that they can -- on what basis would you deny the request; privilege?

MR. SHEBELSKIE: On the grounds that it is not documentary material, that it is a preliminary draft, and that it is privileged. And then if Nevada wants -- now I don't think we want to open the door in the pre-license phase to just challenges to every single little document.

CHAIRMAN MOORE: Neither do we.

JUDGE KARLIN: May I ask, there may be a factual component to the issue, whether it's a circulated draft, exactly to whom it was circulated, what happened, that sort of thing, versus being a preliminary draft. And I wonder how we elicit and obtain the factual information we need, if that's part of resolving the issue. I guess, affidavits - how does the State of Nevada or anyone else know to whom it was circulated, and whether it exceeds whatever the criteria of the definition of circulated draft. How do we get those facts into the record?

MR. SHEBELSKIE: Well this would be a situation you address not only for this document, but with respect to any motion to compel in the proceeding. And the movant's obligation, of course, bears the burden to show that it qualifies as documentary material, or otherwise needs to be produced.

JUDGE KARLIN: But at least it would theoretically have a header after certification with who it was distributed to, that sort of thing. We don't even have a header at this point.

MR. SHEBELSKIE: Well, that's correct.

The State has --

JUDGE KARLIN: Unless you think it's not

documentary material, there might not be a header.

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MR. SHEBELSKIE: Right. The State has an argument, its moving paper, as it were, or its prima facie case would say the prime contract between BSC and DOE purportedly required delivery of a draft on this date. Their argument is in their papers so far, that that contractual obligation facially makes it a circulated draft. That satisfies their prima facie case. We come back on burden of production and say well, here's why not. Either legally why that's not the case, and here's some additional facts, and then you make the decision based on the record that the parties present before you.

JUDGE ROSENTHAL: Well, it seems to me that it serves the legitimate interests of no one to have this issue hang fire until the certification is filed, and then it becomes very likely an issue, perhaps among other, perhaps standing alone respecting the validity of the certification.

Now DOE has suggested that the ball in getting this for us rests in the corner of Nevada. Can request the document, doesn't get it, then can come forth with a motion to compel; which, off-hand, sounds to me to be a good means for getting the ball rolling. How about that, Nevada?

MR. EGAN: That's acceptable to us, Your Honor. I guess we would probably - just to make sure it was impervious to challenge - we would probably also make the motion as just an order to compel - I'm sorry - an order for a declaratory ruling, as well, which is under your general jurisdiction or authority.

SUDGE ROSENTHAL: Well, whatever, but it seems to me, again, that it's important from the standpoint of the legitimate interests of all concerned, and that includes the Board, as well as the potential parties before us this morning, to have this matter get a proper resolution, so I would certainly, speaking for myself, encourage Nevada to get the ball rolling very quickly. DOE, I'm sure, would then respond with equal alacrity. Then the matter could get before us, and I would hope at a time that we would be able to consider it, and to decide it before the current estimate as to when the certification is likely to be filed.

JUDGE KARLIN: All right. Thank you, Staff. Mr. Smith, I know you may not have a dog in this particular fight, but legally what's your thoughts on resolving it at this stage?

MR. SMITH: Well, I think both of the methods that we've heard proposed for getting this in

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front of the Board, we don't have an objection to this issue being dealt with sooner rather than later; although, I think we believe that the appropriate time would be after certification.

## JUDGE ROSENTHAL: Why?

MR. SMITH: Well, because there's no obligation to produce documentary material until at the time of certification. And based on what the Department just said, it sounds like they have sort of three ways in which they are claiming that this information doesn't need to be produced. It's not documentary material, it's privileged, or it's --

CHAIRMAN MOORE: It is privilege.

MR. SMITH: It is privileged, or it's a preliminary draft. So for us addressing the issues of whether a document is a circulated draft or documentary material, those sort of legal issues might need to be addressed in sort of a phased way in light of the difficulty in obtaining the factual information as to whether a document has been circulated, and has a non-concurrence. And that's the only way in which it becomes a circulated draft.

CHAIRMAN MOORE: And what is a non-concurrence?

MR. SMITH: And what is a non-concurrence.

So I see an opening for resolving some of these issues, but I'm not sure how the factual questions that --

JUDGE ROSENTHAL: All right. If it waits until certification, and it comes before us because Nevada challenges the certification, and then we determine hypothetically that Nevada is right, that this material is documentary material, and it had to be included in the LSN, whether it's privileged or not is another matter. It seems to me that that puts back unnecessarily the process of getting that application docketed and the proceeding underway. Am I wrong about that?

It seems to me there's a definite reason why, if at all possible, this certification coming up carries the day, so that everything else can move forward. And it seems to me that we would be removing one issue with respect to the validity of the certification if we decide it at this point. So it seems to me, off-hand, that there are decided practical reasons why this issue should be decided prior to certification, if at all possible. Why am I wrong?

MR. SMITH: I don't think you're wrong.

I think that the Board, though, has demonstrated that

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it can have the parties address these issues in short order, and we've demonstrated the ability to resolve these. So perhaps between now and then, there will be enough information available as to the factual underpinnings of any of these claims, the document is not documentary material, or is it preliminary draft, or circulated draft. I mean, I have no information about --

Out in any event, could it, except in the addressing of the issue? What possible mechanism could you ever find out whether it's a circulated draft with a non-conformance, regardless of what definition you put on all that, except in a litigation process to resolve that issue.

I'm not sure. MR. SMITH: It seems that the definition of preliminary draft is any non-final document that's not a circulated draft. And the documentary material that you have to make available in the LSN includes circulated drafts, but excludes preliminary drafts; and so, I guess from -- we have a the hard time. We just don't know factual circumstances the way this document has been addressed at the Department, whether they even have a final document now, whether that draft has changed.

are all questions we just don't know, and don't feel comfortable opining about.

CHAIRMAN MOORE: Okay. Now assume certification had happened, and it happened yesterday. And that document is not on the LSN, there's no bibliographic header, and there's no text - why is that situation any different from the situation Judge Rosenthal posed?

MR. SMITH: Well, because the Department in their certification has to certify they've made all documentary material available, so they will have to have thought deliberately about whether they want to include this document or not.

CHAIRMAN MOORE: But that's a given because the document is going to be requested, and DOE is going to say no, for the following reasons. And now you have your rejection. That would be the second and third line of their opening brief.

JUDGE KARLIN: I think maybe DOE made the suggestion, that the factual information or the record will be little different after certification than before in terms of helping resolve this, so it does seem that there's a motion or request for it to be briefed early. I'm not sure whether you all will die in a ditch on the issue, or just simply trying to help

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us think this through, but certainly you would have the opportunity to brief the issue, and say it's not ripe, or something else, if that's what you really think needs to be said at that point.

MR. EGAN: Judge Karlin, I know you've made reference several times to other participants, many of whom aren't here today, but I'd like to suggest that this is a matter of acute public interest, as well, the timing of this, because the EPA is about to institute a rulemaking for a new Radiation Dose Standard to conform with the D.C. Circuit Court case. That's anticipated some time at the end of the summer or early fall, and we believe that the draft license application bears extremely importantly on setting that standard, because DOE has been asserting that uncertainty is too great over the long term to take a 15 millirem standard out to the peak dose. Well, that question will be answered in the draft license application, we believe. And that's why we want that application so bad.

JUDGE ROSENTHAL: But in any event, as I understand it, Mr. Egan, you have agreed to get the ball rolling.

> MR. EGAN: Yes, sir.

JUDGE ROSENTHAL: The DOE has, I gather,

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accepted, indeed suggested that as the process for getting this issue before us. And you two are the principal gladiators here, and so I think that it's pretty well settled now as to how this is going to be handled.

CHAIRMAN MOORE: And I would suggest in light of Nevada's comment, because this is an issue of certain import, that those that aren't making a similar request could file amicus memoranda on this, if it's helpful. And that way the contest would be essentially you request it, and I'll request. And that would be the envelope in which we resolve that issue. And, of course, if there are subsequent requests for the same document, the issue has already been resolved one way or the other.

In that regard, I have a question for the Staff, and the same question for DOE. Have the Staff received, or been receiving from DOE drafts of the application?

MR. SMITH: Absolutely not.

CHAIRMAN MOORE: So at no time the Staff has gotten these.

MR. SMITH: NO, Your Honor.

CHAIRMAN MOORE: And just out of idle curiosity, does not the Staff have an interest in

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our certification, not are they going to argue that

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the draft license application on your certification

It might be a different answer if you had put

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last year as a header only document.

MR. SHEBELSKIE: We did not.

CHAIRMAN MOORE: In that regard, I'm not sure that I would necessarily agree with your conclusion, especially in light of the Commission's urging all parties, and one of the footnotes of last summer's decision it's quoted that, "All parties should make every effort to get their material out as soon as it's available and not wait certification to get it onto the LSN, because this was not supposed to be a game of gotcha."

Now that said, and with that very clear Commission exhortation, if it's not something more than that, we would hope that the -- at least I would, speaking solely for myself, that DOE as a government agency, and I'm sure firmly committed to the notion of cutting square corners, as Justice Black used to say, that we wouldn't turn this into a game of gotcha. But in any event, assuming that there is a regulatory right to withhold that until the moment of certification, if we had the decision already -- the issue already decided at that point, then at a minimum at that point, the document would have to be turned over. Is that accurate?

MR. SHEBELSKIE: Well, the LSN guidelines

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to expediting the review of this issue.

JUDGE KARLIN: Yes. Okay.

MS. GINSBERG: And we would appreciate the opportunity, as I think Judge Moore suggested, that amicus briefs be permitted to the extent that this issue is going to be briefed.

JUDGE KARLIN: All right. NIRS, do you have something? Could you identify yourself again, please.

MR. KAMPS: My name is Kevin Kamps from Nuclear Information and Resource Service, and I'd just like to point out something I raised at the last hearing; that under the Nuclear Waste Policy Act, the Department of Energy was supposed to file its license application 90-days after the President approved the Congressional override of Nevada's veto. That would have been October 23rd of 2002, so whether or not your panel or the ASLB has the authority to have anything to say about the law in that regard, there is the creation of this double standard where the key document in this entire proceeding, the license application, is very long delayed so that potential parties, such as ourselves and others across the country cannot formulate contentions, while the DOE is withhold this most essential

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that we should be working on our draft contentions without the benefit of having access to the draft license application on which they're --

is, it's a little disingenuous for the DOE to suggest

JUDGE KARLIN: Well, let me ask; are you working on your draft contentions?

MR. FITZPATRICK: We're trying to do so in anticipation of what's likely to be suggested.

JUDGE KARLIN: Yes.

That the document is MR. FITZPATRICK: sitting there available. The second observation, just so it's really clear, because something Judge Moore brought about the exhortation of the LSN up Administrator, and I invite Mr. Graser to check me if I say anything incorrect - last go-around, by the time 30<sup>th</sup> June last year came, Ι believe DOE approximately 1.2 million documents accumulated on the LSN, or maybe 2 million if you count all the header onlies. But in any event, pursuant to an agreement with Mr. Graser, which he had to agree to in order to get those documents on an ongoing basis, rather than have a dump truck come on June 29th. The agreement was that not a single one of those documents would be made publicly available until the day DOE certified, and so no, there was no advance -- the exhortation was

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ignored, in short.

This year, as I understand it, starting about March 1<sup>st</sup>, DOE has been providing about 30,000 documents per day, five days a week, to Mr. Graser, but pursuant to the same arrangement, where not one of them is being made publicly available. So maybe there's nothing you can do about that as far as ordering them to do so. I just suggest that the Board can keep that, if it's true, the Board can keep it under its contemplation when it enters orders as to what its expectations of the others are. You should not predicate orders on an understanding that on an ongoing basis --

JUDGE KARLIN: All right. Okay.

JUDGE ROSENTHAL: I don't think we need to deal with who struck John this morning.

JUDGE KARLIN: In that regard, we have asked DOE to give us estimates that would help us with our schedule here on a number of different elements. And as you bring up, we talk about contentions - perhaps we could ask the State, what is your best estimate now in terms of the number of contentions you would expect to be filing?

MR. EGAN: Your Honor, I don't think we can really give you a great number until we see the

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1	under 1018.
2	JUDGE KARLIN: Okay. Request, then a
3	denial.
4	MR. EGAN: I think by tomorrow we can give
5	them that.
6	JUDGE KARLIN: Okay.
7	CHAIRMAN MOORE: DOE, how soon can you
8	deny that request?
9	MR. SHEBELSKIE: Fairly expeditiously.
10	JUDGE KARLIN: So 24 hours. And then a
11	motion to compel would be filed by the State, when?
12	MR. EGAN: Early next week.
L3	JUDGE KARLIN: That would include briefing
L4	of the issue, response by the DOE.
L5	MR. EGAN: Mid-next week.
۱6	JUDGE KARLIN: Mid-next week. Okay. Give
17	yourself a fair shot.
18	MR. EGAN: We've just conferred and
.9	suggest two weeks for each side.
20	JUDGE KARLIN: Okay. The point being is
21	that if we proceed on the basis that the document
22	will not actually be produced until certification
23	occurs at any rate, there may not be need for heroic
4	efforts to get the briefing done in the next week or
25	so. But I think we would want to have it done
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schedule.

Is that right?

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MR. IRWIN: I think what we were proposing was that Nevada would send us a request, whenever they send it which we understand will be very soon. will be very prompt, probably same-day service on our response, and then they would have two weeks to prepare their brief in chief, and then we would have two weeks to respond.

confer with my colleagues, and we'll see if we have a

Two weeks after the brief by the State.

reasonably promptly, if we can resolve it.

CHAIRMAN MOORE: Well, for calculation purposes, why don't we assume that the clock for Nevada will start on - this is Wednesday - on Monday. They put in a request to you on Thursday. They should have in-hand your response denying it by Monday -Friday, so their clock would start, your clock on Monday - two weeks to fully brief the issue.

JUDGE KARLIN: Let me pose this, though, with regard to the request by the State; let's say it's the 19th. That's tomorrow, right. And then you have a response due. I think it would be -- and if we make that next Monday, the 23rd, but I think as a part of that response we would probably want to see the information we would have otherwise have expected to

have to know some detail, do they not, as to the basis

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upon which --

CHAIRMAN MOORE: They're essentially filing the equivalent in some fashion, whether it's called a declaratory request or a motion to compel. Normally where there's a privilege claim involved, they would have the prima facie case established in a privilege log. Now for it's not documentary material, obviously that doesn't apply. But some information on the concurring draft - circulated draft with a nonconcurrence has to be provided. It's not this, and there's -- because otherwise, you're adding -- there's going to have to be a response and surreply coming.

MR. SHEBELSKIE: Well, I think this issue is a generic issue that will arise in the course of the proceedings if a party is moving to compel production of a document that someone else has not put on the LSN, so there's no header there at all. If in the course of discovery they learn about the existence of a cache of documents that weren't included --

CHAIRMAN MOORE: But this isn't a cache, this is one document.

MR. SHEBELSKIE: Well, that's right.

CHAIRMAN MOORE: Even though it fills a

cache.

MR. SHEBELSKIE: But what would you do in

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that circumstance? I mean, here the issue relates to that of circulated draft. In other words, they know the document they want to move to compel on. They have legal arguments why they think it should be produced unrelated to circulated draft concept, and then they have this argument, this legal argument about circulated draft. I would propose in the context of the briefing on that, that to carry our case on that, our burden on that, we have to come forth with evidence to explain what is --

CHAIRMAN MOORE: But that's factual.

MR. SHEBELSKIE: That's right.

CHAIRMAN MOORE: It's factual.

MR. SHEBELSKIE: That's right.

CHAIRMAN MOORE: It is not a circulated draft, and there was no non-concurrence, but there is zero way, unless they're going to start taking depositions, that they know what your considering a non-concurrence, unless factually you spell out, for example, Expert X disagreed with Subsection 2.1000. Now is that a non-concurrence?

MR. SHEBELSKIE: Part of my difficulty,

Judge Moore, is the draft wasn't circulated. It

didn't get any non-concurrences, so I don't know what

facts to provide other than there were no non-

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entitled to a sufficient explanation as to why you are

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turning down their request, so that they're able in their motion to compel to confront the reasons that you've turned it down. Now I don't know that we can fine tune at this point precisely what you have to say in your denial, but I think that that much is --

CHAIRMAN MOORE: And the question of a circulated draft, if I correctly understood you, Mr. Shebelskie, you said it wasn't circulated at all. Well, I know -- I would be shocked to learn that it's locked up in a closet, so somebody had to see it, and at least under some circumstances, those somebodies would be considered it would have been circulated to them, I would think.

MR. SHEBELSKIE: But it wasn't circulated within DOE, and BSC, to my knowledge, obviously they had something ready at a certain time, but there were no non-concurrences on it, so I don't -- beyond saying there were no non-concurrences -- I understand Judge Rosenthal's point that in the denial we say we're denying your request for reasons A, B, C, D, and an explanation of that so they can frame the issues.

JUDGE ROSENTHAL: I don't think we can now specify precisely what you have to put in, and it may be that the way it'll turn out, there will have to be a rebuttal presentation. But I think at this point,

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we're talking about the schedule. I think that it appears that the request and denial will take place by next Monday. If we're then talking about two weeks for Nevada then to file its motion to compel - I don't have the calendar. I think that Judge Karlin does. That's a specific date. We can then have two weeks from that date for the DOE response. And at that point, I think we can see whether --

CHAIRMAN MOORE: Well, there would be a week to reply.

JUDGE ROSENTHAL: Yes, a week to reply, and we're off to the races. And if, as I understand it, the current view or estimate is that the certification would be filed by the end of July or into August - is that the period that we're talking about, that schedule I think would give us a fair opportunity to get this matter resolved precertification, which for reasons that I indicated earlier, I feel very strongly would be in the best interest of all concerned. They're working the calendar at this point.

MR. FITZPATRICK: Judge Moore, two points.

We mentioned the sequence of requests, the request in each case asked for more than just one document. It was the draft and the TSPA calculations supporting it,

CHAIRMAN MOORE: No.

JUDGE KARLIN: We don't have that authority.

CHAIRMAN MOORE: This is one of the difficulties with trying to do this in a declaratory fashion prior, obviously, to certification. think, and if proves that this matter cannot be decided on the factual basis that we have it, that's the risk you all are running until a proper factual record could be developed subsequent, because there is provision for at least limited discovery in the LSN period, well during the -- so I think that's the qualification that goes on all of this.

JUDGE KARLIN: Maybe we could sum this up or conclude this. I mean, one of the things I do want to say is that the way we've got it contemplated for

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the case management order, there will be privilege logs for attorney/client, attorney work product, these sort of things, kind of from the beginning. And so anyone who makes a request or a motion to compel would have the advantage of that factual information.

Even with the secondary privileges, the privilege log will, I think is our contemplation, be provided before anyone has to file a motion to compel. Therefore, I think when the DOE responds to the initial request, they need to provide a summary and some support for what they're saying that would be akin to what they might otherwise see in a privilege log. So yes, we think this is deliberative process privilege and here's why we think it meets these elements. It doesn't have to be long, but I think there needs to be something there, some meat that then the State may very well say well, we're convinced this is privileged, so we're not going to ask for it any more. So I think there needs to be a little bit --

CHAIRMAN MOORE: Well, it could be a persuasive log, Mr. Irwin.

MR. IRWIN: I was thinking of the familiar doctrine of fat chance, Your Honor.

(Laughter.)

JUDGE KARLIN: You ought to give it a try,

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anyway.

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MR. IRWIN: We will. We will.

MR. SHEBELSKIE: Judge Karlin, I want to respond to something I heard creep Fitzpatrick's statement there. The last hearing and in the briefing that was filed, there was focus on the draft license application. Now I heard in his dialogue there well, now maybe we'll also include in the request this analysis and this other document over The document that had been discussed at the last hearing subject to our request is this draft license application that they identified. think we want to open the door to a bunch of other things.

CHAIRMAN MOORE: And we agree. single issue. We're not going to get into the category of reports, et cetera, et cetera in the definition of documentary material. I think just this identified draft will present enough difficulty to see if we can do it in a declaratory fashion. Karlin, would you set forth the dates in the schedule, please.

JUDGE KARLIN: Okay. I think we've come up with a schedule that might work, and so by tomorrow, May 19th, the State will make this request

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on the record. Next week, the 23<sup>rd</sup> of May,

MR. IRWIN: One consideration, gentlemen.

Particularly as respects factual issues, there may be
a need to attach documents, and we'd appreciate the
Board's considering that fact in setting any page
limits.

JUDGE KARLIN: That wasn't included.

CHAIRMAN MOORE: We're painfully aware from the filings that we have that we erred in setting page limits not using including appendices, exhibits attached, et cetera.

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JUDGE KARLIN: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN MOORE: With that schedule, we'll get back to the page limit. The next matter that we need to address is DOE's request for the establishment of uniform requirements for the retention of emails.

Judge Karlin, did you have some matters on that?

JUDGE KARLIN: Well, we just wanted to first ask - DOE made this request, so could you please explain to us what you have in mind, what your concern is?

MR. SHEBELSKIE: Yes, sir. Particularly, this concern grew out of thinking about the issue of potential parties, and the potentially expansive nature of that. And some of the dialogue from the last hearing when there was a discussion about whether people may show up 90-days after our certification and simply say we have no documents. And these may be people who have not been participating, obviously, as closely in all of this pre-application work. And then we find that when they come and certify they say, oh, well we didn't know we needed to have these kinds of procedures. We didn't need to retain emails, backup tape emails, review emails, this sort of thing. And we just envision the possibility that a lot of people could certify come 90-days, to say they have nothing,

when in fact they haven't taken adequate steps to collect and identify all the documents leading up to here. And we thought that maybe there ought to be a separate process like we've had with this privilege log, the privilege concepts, where maybe the Board has some initial suggestions, but then the three statutory parties and anyone else who's interested, participates in that discussion, and we come back with some proposals to the Board on that. So it really was just an opening suggestion that there's another line beyond privilege logs that we should be discussing.

JUDGE KARLIN: All right. Reaction from the State and the Staff, please.

MR. EGAN: Your Honor, I don't have a full reaction to that. I didn't really understand exactly what Mr. Shebelskie was talking about in the pleading. I have a much better idea now. I think that this is an issue that you face in all litigation these days, because emails become such an important part of the commerce of communications. And it's usually the case that emails are automatically deleted. Most programs automatically delete emails after a certain amount of days, unless you instruct them otherwise. And I know from my own experience, it's hard for anybody but a good computer geek to instruct them otherwise, so I

think if you're looking at this issue it would be hard to impose a requirement that somebody retroactively have retained something that in the ordinary course of business is usually destroyed, even though they might have anticipated themselves being a party to this proceeding at some point in time.

And I think there has to be notice to the world that would go out like the day of the case management order, anybody who wants to participate is hereby instructed turn-off your email destroying mechanism, and save all emails. I just don't know how you --

JUDGE KARLIN: What about the parties here in this room, for example, who have participated actively since last July - first, do we issue something prospectively next month that says oh, you know all those emails you deleted in the last year, well that's okay, but from here on out you better start saving them. What kind of diligence is required of people who know they're sort of in the soup on this one all along?

MR. EGAN: Your Honor, all I can say is I know that we have issued a call memo to our parties and participants on our side last summer, DOE has issued a call memo because we have a copy of it. I

think it was somewhat before that time, but I guess 1 2 based on the dates of those call memos, there would be 3 not an issue. Before that, I think there would be an 4 issue. 5 JUDGE ROSENTHAL: What's a call memo? MR. EGAN: A call memo is the term that 6 7 DOE used for sending our instructions to all people to 8 keep all your documents because we're in anticipation 9 of litigation. Don't destroy anything. 10 everything, if it has anything to do with Yucca 11 Mountain. JUDGE KARLIN: Mr. Smith, does NRC have a 12 13 call memo out, a similar sort of instruction to moratorium on the destruction of emails? 14 15 MR. SMITH: No, we don't have a call memo, per se. We do have record retention requirements, and 16 17 official agency record requirements. CHAIRMAN MOORE: Those are every hundred -18 - periodically all emails are erased. 19 MR. SMITH: Not all emails, emails that 20 were required to be retained --21 CHAIRMAN MOORE: Here's the rub. Official 22 23 agency records are nowhere found in the definition of documentary material in my copy of the regulations. 24 25 Now you may be equating them, but the other parties

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retention policies, and those sometimes are mandated by law - three years for this document, six years for that document. And document retention policies also mean document destruction policies; that is, at the end of that three year, six year period, or whatever it is, the document may, or perhaps must, be destroyed or eliminated from the system. That's just the way it works.

I believe the regs that we operate under may be 36 CFR 1228, and other systems that the governmental agencies have to do. But the problem I see is that when an organization is in anticipation of litigation, then there needs to be a moratorium placed upon the normal document destruction process, and documents retained for a longer period of time, or until the litigation, or the hearing, or whatever it is, the proceeding is over with. So I hope that long ago each of the parties in this room, including the Staff, have taken that to heart, and not just said well, we have a procedure in place that calls for the destruction of a document after 180 days, or three years - so be it. Goodbye document. Knowing this procedure is pending, I think there was an affirmative obligation for parties to preserve these.

I mean, we gave DOE a very difficult time,

and I think rightfully so, however, with regard to the 10 million archival emails last year in this room, you'll remember, and perhaps there are other archival emails that everyone else has to make sure do not get inadvertently eliminated.

With that said, is there anything that the other potential participants, NEI or NIRS, may want to contribute to this? I mean, I think the point being made, among others, is that all potential parties out there who want to certify on the 90<sup>th</sup> day are going to have to think about the same issue, and not have a mechanism where all their emails are just willy-nilly being deleted without contemplation of what's going on here.

With that in mind, it sounds like all you're asking is that perhaps a mechanism be set up for the parties to discuss and maybe generate a proposal to us on how to manage this. Is that what you're looking at, Mr. Shebelskie?

MR. SHEBELSKIE: Yes, sir. And I think it has mutual benefits both to the broad universe of other potential parties who have not been actively engaged in this, but also can provide helpful guidance to the statutory parties to set bounds on what they may not need to do either; because one can, if left to

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be extra cautious to do this, this, this, and suddenly you find yourself in a stage where you're saving backup tapes in perpetuity for 20 years. I think we need some bounds on that end, too.

their own devices, begin to think well gosh, I need to

CHAIRMAN MOORE: But am I correct that in the regulations and definition of documentary material, documentary material is not synonymous with under the requisite federal statutes on record retention and archival statutes, it's not synonymous with official record, official agency record.

MR. SHEBELSKIE: I'll agree it's not synonymous, but I think if you're dealing with parties or participants who are federal entities, the fact that they have those types of retention mandates because of the acts, is appropriate to take into consideration for what they do. But if you're talking about the other body of potential participants who have nothing, then that opens up the greatest concern. And, for example, I don't want it to go unremarked here that we just heard Nevada say they didn't send out a call memo to their project personnel until last summer to preserve emails and documents. I think that's very troubling, and I think as part of this process we need to explore what Nevada has been doing

to preserve documents.

other entities on the issues presented last couple of weeks here, potential party being one of them. That said, there's nothing we can do, or any of you can do to force them to participate. But I think if they've got something that can help us here, it's important that they contribute, because this is going to affect them, ultimately, once we work out the ground rules.

CHAIRMAN MOORE: And how do we wrestle with the question previously posed, that prospectively from this day forward we put the world on notice, unlike a Federal District Court, who can issue the order and back it up with an injunction, we're not in that same posture, but we need to make sure that there is notice so that they can be taken into account for what powers we do have, a need for it later.

MR. SHEBELSKIE: You obviously may not be able to enjoin people to do that, but the regulations require every potential participant who certifies, to certify that they had procedures in place. And I think the Board, through the guise of a case management order, can direct these are the types of things we expect the procedures to cover, and to have in place. And there may be many different roads to get to the same point, but a potential participant has

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to have a system for identifying relevant emails, maybe and preserving them for a certain period of time, or preserving emails until they can be reviewed for relevance, things like that. Because right now, basically, it's an open black box, what the regulations require, what the Board would require by way of document collection, retention practices to be to meet that requirement.

JUDGE KARLIN: I'm a little hesitant on that, because for the same reason the State comes in here last week, or two weeks ago and says redaction should be a condition of certification, and we say well, no, we don't really see it that way, and it may be somewhat unfair to impose that at this relatively late point, what may be an additional requirement. If we start imposing additional requirements on what constitutes certification, or what's required for these procedures, then someone may say well, wait a You should have told us that. That's not second. written in the regs, where is it written? So I think you all have to be careful about going beyond any regulatory requirements, but I think it would be useful to come up with -- see if there's a proposal to make.

MR. SHEBELSKIE: Agreed, and here there is

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and perhaps soon billions of dollars in annual resources, and the non-profit NGO community of the United States. And just to emphasize that point, our neighbors to the north in Canada provide for governmental resources to NGOs to take part in interventions, which our country does not, to my knowledge.

CHAIRMAN MOORE: Well, that being the case it's totally irrelevant, because we can do nothing about that either. We're very much aware of the limitations that we're operating under. That said, what's a reasonable schedule to ensure that groups such as yourself will have an opportunity, if they wish, to participate in this participant effort to put a proposal in front of us?

MR. KAMPS: I would say as soon as DOE's license application is available. That's going to enable our organizations to much more fully participate in this process, and other organizations across the country to take it more seriously, that this is actually proceeding.

It's difficult for organizations with limited resources and lots of responsibilities in addition to this proceeding, to give it their full attention, especially when even the regulations from

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EPA are not yet out, or even the public comment period open for it. So I would request months, instead of weeks, for this.

JUDGE KARLIN: If I may, before we end this, I really think it would be -- I understand you have limited resources, but I think your help and your briefing on issues such as potential party could be helpful and meaningful to this proceeding. And I know it's early, but it is disappointing that we don't have that. You have limited resources, that's fine. want to hear from everyone we can hear from on how to make this process work right. And if you've got something to contribute, we'd be willing to hear that. And we are particularly making sure that whereas these parties as the parties at the table meet, that they accommodate your presence, and allow other potential participants to participate, and they have been doing that. And you have participated, so that's good.

MR. IRWIN: Judge Karlin and gentlemen, let me just try to draw it to a bottom line. Last winter when we began putting together proposals for what have become a series of agreements, DOE, the Staff, and Nevada agreed on a form of notice which we published on the proceedings website, and published also through the Staff's good offices in the Federal

1 Register, and we were able to elicit substantial participation in those discussions. 2 3 My suggestion would be that we do the same thing again this time, put out a notice, and be under 4 5 a four-week clock to report back to the Board from the time the notice is published in the Federal Register. 6 7 In the meantime, we will convene meetings and try to 8 reach agreements on the treatment of document 9 production, or document retention issues. 10 JUDGE KARLIN: Well, how about if we said 11 That's more like five weeks. You can get 12 your notice out, and have your four weeks to report 13 back to us. In that regard, it would 14 CHAIRMAN MOORE: appear to be perhaps the most practical way if the 15 Staff as a participant in this effort to put forth a 16 17 joint proposal drafted and published in the Federal Register the notice inviting all participants. 18 19 MR. SMITH: I think for the Staff, I'm not sure that if we make it available on our website that 20 we use to provide notice --21 CHAIRMAN MOORE: Well, the Staff also has 22 the ability to publish in the Federal Register. You 23 24 do it all the time. 25 MR. SMITH: But it costs money, and that's

1 one of the reasons why the Commission decided to move to the web-based notice for proceedings, and they 2 provided for that, and we have procedures in place to 3 do that. And we provide notice via the electronic 4 5 information exchange the last time, and we think that's an acceptable way to get notice to the general 6 world. 7 CHAIRMAN MOORE: The Board will have to 8 9 publish the Federal Register notice, since the Staff, obviously, is impecunious. That being the case, I'm 10 somewhat at a loss to know how we phrase - what we put 11 forth in this notice. This is definitely a unique 12 animal. We're not publishing an order, which is why 13 14 I had thought it made eminent good sense for the Staff as a participant to do it. 15 16 MR. IRWIN: May I suggest, Judge Moore, that the Board could order the parties to convene, and 17 18 along with that by publication in the Federal Register, putting everybody else in the world on 19 notice of --20 CHAIRMAN MOORE: We will take care of 21 22 Anything else on this matter, this schedule? JUDGE KARLIN: We will be shooting for 23 July 1 and report back. 24 25 CHAIRMAN MOORE: There is a lag time from

1 the time we send it to the Federal Register to when it gets published, but we will order the parties to 2 convene a conference no later than X date, and we will 3 get that into the Federal Register, as well as, as 4 5 soon as we do that, you'll all be served with it. And I would urge all of you on your respective websites to 6 7 put it up, as well. MR. IRWIN: If it would be useful to the 8 9 Board, since the three principal parties here have at least one round of this, we'd be happy to serve a 10 potential draft of a Federal Register notice to the 11 Board, if that would be of use to you all in 12 13 considering what you would like to order us to do. 14 JUDGE KARLIN: By what date? MR. IRWIN: Friday of this week. 15 16 JUDGE KARLIN: Yes. 17 MR. IRWIN: Okay. MR. FITZPATRICK: Judge Moore, would it be 18 prudent to not say the parties will convene before a 19 certain date, but pick a date and say on that date, 20 because otherwise you get into who picks the date, and 21 22 how does notice go around once again about that date. CHAIRMAN MOORE: All right. See if you 23 can all get together on a date. What we're going to 24

have to do in light of that is take a break, and then

come back. I had hoped to wrap this all up 32 minutes 1 ago. as you can see, I have failed. I do think it 2 3 probably makes sense for a brief recess, push on and 4 finish, rather than take a lunch break. That said, let's reconvene at 12:45. It's 5 not 12:32, and finish up. And if you could all in 6 7 that interim give us then a date for such a proposed 8 potential party participation in this matter, it would 9 be helpful. Thank you. We'll recess now. 10 (Whereupon, the proceedings in the aboveentitled matter went off the record at 12:32:00 p.m. 11 and went back on the record at 12:47:09 p.m.) 12 13 CHAIRMAN MOORE: Before we go further, the first matter - page limitations on the question of the 14 DOE material which will be sought by Nevada, the 15 Nevada and DOE briefs should be limited to 40-pages 16 17 for those issues, exclusive of attachments. Nevada's reply brief is limited to 25-pages. 18 19 JUDGE ROSENTHAL: I would just add that 20 there is no requirement that you go up to that page limit. If you're short of it you don't have any worry 21 about being sanctioned. 22 Bonus points will be 23 JUDGE KARLIN: awarded for shorter --24 25 CHAIRMAN MOORE: And in that regard, some

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time downstream in this proceeding, the panel will be issuing citation conventions, because we're living now in an electronic world, and this is largely an electronic case. We're not there yet, so in your filings please, official court reporters cite to us that designate the court that you're citing, or the body that you're citing, and no unpublished decisions, which is the real, in most every court in the land, because just because WestLaw has it out there, it has not been officially reported, and we really don't want to enter that thicket at this point. So we're expecting officially reported citations with the official reporter cited to us. If you then wish to add an electronic cite, so be it, but the official reporter cite has to be there.

JUDGE ROSENTHAL: And we want a table of contents, as well as a table of cases and other authorities, same thing that you would put in any brief that you filed with the court.

CHAIRMAN MOORE: And that doesn't count as part of your pages. Judge Rosenthal, you would like to address briefly --

JUDGE ROSENTHAL: I want to address again briefly the matter of DOE's estimate that it is to provide to us within a week regarding the length of

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time that will be required to accomplish the redaction of the material, as to which a secondary privilege is being claimed.

used before the term "with all deliberate speed", and Judge Moore pointed out I had some association with the relief aspects in  $Brown \ v$ . The Board. That's probably why I used it, but on reflection, I think it was a very poor choice. Again, because the accomplishment οf public desegregation was not, as it turned out, a matter of all deliberate speed. It was anything but that.

Now in this instance, the Board fully appreciates the fact that we have put a substantial burden on DOE in requiring that all of the matters it's claiming privilege under the secondary privilege be provided in redacted form.

While that is a significant burden, we concluded that it was necessary as a practical matter. What is also necessary, as we see it, is that the accomplishment of this task be done very, very expeditiously. We realize that that's going to impose additional burdens on DOE, but in the totality of the circumstances that confront all of us in this extraordinarily unusual proceeding, that's the way it simply has to be.

The redacted documents simply have to be available to other parties in relatively short order. So in going back to consult with the folks that are going to be responsible for this undertaking, I hope that DOE counsel will impress upon them that there is a decided element of urgency to this project, so it's not simply a matter - well, fellows, if you approach it in the normal course, how long is it going to take - because I have no doubt that the response, if it's put to them that way, will be - well, we may be able to get it by the next century. That's not going to fly with us.

We are going to impose in our eventual case management order a time limit, and it's going to necessarily take into account the considerations to which I have referred. And so it's our hope that when we receive within the week the DOE estimate, it will reflect the fact that this is not a situation in which business as usual will be found satisfactory. So ends the sermon.

CHAIRMAN MOORE: Judge Rosenthal addressed when you go back and speak, go downstairs to speak, I would like to take a moment when you go back and go upstairs to speak. What I started this conference with was that the reasonableness of the schedule is

directly impacted by when that DOE application is going to be filed, so it may be prudent for you to try to make a very realistic determination of when that's going to happen, and let us know because that will be a very important factor in setting the schedule.

That said, the other parties will be required to do this task for their documents by a date certain that we will set. But since everyone's certification is subsequent to DOE's certification, they will, of course, not have the same time frame in which DOE is operating; first, because they don't have the magnitude of documents. And second, because their certification comes subsequent to DOE's certification. So that being the case, forewarned is forearmed. We're contemplating something in the neighborhood of 30-days for the other collections after certification, and it may not be necessary to give that long a time, because if everyone undertakes those tasks now, and certification is still many months away, it may be reasonable to make that date something like 10-days.

Now when we took the brief recess, the parties were to try to give us a date in which, so that we could publish it in the *Federal Register* notice of the conference in which you will all get together to work out the details of a joint proposal

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regarding document retention.

MR. IRWIN: Judge Moore, we did talk with the Staff and Nevada, and NEI, and NIRS during the break. We agreed that the 15th of June, which is a Wednesday, leaves enough time for a Federal Register notice to get published, and circulated. We would propose probably to do what we did last winter, and have the meeting in a large conference room in our firm's Washington office with telephone, and if necessary, other kinds of hookups to remote locations. We'll also provide you with a proposed draft of a notice not later than Friday of this week.

CHAIRMAN MOORE: Okay. Just curiously, is there any intimidation factor by having this at Hunton & Williams' Washington office, as opposed to --

JUDGE KARLIN: And I think in the nature of what we would publish might be more of an order by the PAPO, our Board, with this information and requiring a meeting to be held, and submissions to be made.

MR. IRWIN: Yes, sir. That was the format we contemplated.

JUDGE KARLIN: Okay. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN MOORE: And could you include an address, and time, and all of those things so that

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1 | we'll try to get that correct.

MR. IRWIN: Absolutely.

CHAIRMAN MOORE: So that all parties can be aware of the general time frame, it is not unlikely that we will set another case management conference some time late June/early July. The time frame will be dependent somewhat on materials that we're yet to see. It is now our current intention, instead of what I had said at the last conference, to have the parties get together and try once again to give us a proposal on a case management order. We will shoulder that burden, and move forth, and issue a case management order. We've had many inputs, and still have more inputs to come from all of you. And we feel that that is the most efficient and efficacious way to get it done.

We have nothing else, unless Judge Karlin does, Judge Rosenthal.

JUDGE ROSENTHAL: I would just want to say that I think I speak for my colleagues, as well as myself, I was very impressed with the level of agreement on many of these very difficult issues that was apparent during the course of our conference this morning. I think there is a general recognition that we are all faced with a very difficult task, and

1 again, we can readily agree is a most unusual And I think that that recognition was 2 proceeding. 3 reflected by the counsel for all of the participants this morning, and I greatly appreciated it, and I 4 5 think my colleagues did, as well. 6 CHAIRMAN MOORE: Do of the any 7 participants have any other matters to bring before us now? Then my final word is that you will all have 8 9 access to the transcript, and these dates are clear. You have all be studiously taking notes this morning. 10 I see no need for us to issue a confirmatory order on 11 this, and we do expect those deadlines, though, on the 12 13 future inputs that we've asked for to be met. 14 Please, if any of them can't for any 15 reason, give us early notice with suggested time by which it can be met. And these are matters that we 16 17 should always have agreement among all of you. 18 There's no reason not to. 19 That said, we again thank all of you for 20 your participation, and your help in this matter. We 21 stand adjourned. Thank you. (Whereupon, the proceedings in the above-22 entitled matter went off the record at 1:01 p.m.) 23 24

#### **CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that the attached proceedings before the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission in the matter of:

Name of Proceeding: U.S. DOE High-Level Waste

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Pre-Application Matters

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PAPO-00;

ASLBP No.: 04-8239-01-PAPO

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

John Mongoven

Official Reporter

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