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UNITED STATES NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON REACTOR SAFEGUARDS

June 1, 2006

The contents of this transcript of the proceeding of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards, taken on June 1, 2006, as reported herein, is a record of the discussions recorded at the meeting held on the above date.

This transcript has not been reviewed, corrected and edited and it may contain inaccuracies.

1	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
2	NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
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4	ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON REACTOR SAFEGUARDS
5	(ACRS)
6	533 rd MEETING
7	+ + + +
8	THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 2006
9	+ + + +
10	ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND
11	The Advisory Committee met at 8:30 a.m. in
12	Room T2B3 of 2 White Flint North, Rockville, Maryland,
13	Graham Wallis, Chairman, presiding.
1,4	PRESENT:
15	GRAHAM B. WALLIS Chairman
16	WILLIAM J. SHACK Vice Chairman
17	GEORGE E. APOSTOLAKIS Member
18	J. SAM ARMIJO Member
19	MARIO V. BONACA Member
20	RICHARD DENNING Member
21	DANA A. POWERS Member
22	OTTO C. MAYNARD Member
23	THOMAS S. KRESS Member
24	JOHN D. SIEBER Member At Large
25	SAM DURAISWAMY Designated Federal Official
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8	Briefing by and discussions with the	6
9	Representatives of the NRC staff regarding	
10	activities associated with the licensing	
11	of new reactors; early site permits; and	
12	combined license applications, as well as	
13	the related schedule and milestones.	
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PROCEEDINGS

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Time: 8:31 a.m.

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CHAIRMAN WALLIS: Good morning. The meeting will now come to order. This is the second day of the 533rd meeting of the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards. During today's meeting the Committee will consider the following: Overview of new reactor licensing activities; subcommittee report on the Monticello license renewal application; status report on the quality assessment of selected NRC research projects; future ACRS activities/report of the Planning and Procedures Subcommittee: reconciliation of ACRS comments and recommendations; and the preparation of ACRS reports.

This meeting is being conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act. Mr. Sam Duraiswamy is the Designated Federal Official for the initial portion of the meeting.

We have received no written comments or requests for time to make oral statements from members of the public regarding today's session.

A transcript of a portion of the meeting is being kept, and it is requested that the speakers use one of the microphones, identify themselves, and

speak with sufficient clarity and volume so that they can be readily heard.

Before we proceed with the meeting, I would like to recognize that today is the last day that Ashok is going to be with us. He has been very helpful in his very, very broad experience on many matters, and in fact, we may even have to draw on that today before we finish. Thank you very much for all your help, Ashok.

(Applause.)

CHAIRMAN WALLIS: The first item on the agenda is listed in the agenda here as the Overview of New Reactor Licensing Activities. I note that on the screen we have a much more dramatic title, which is called "Challenges and Strategies." So we are looking forward to suitable drama. I notice there are some figures here that look dramatic.

So without more ado, I will hand over to Tom Kress to lead us through this one.

MEMBER KRESS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I think you will find this a most interesting session and useful. The staff is attempting to make itself more effective in the whole shebang of license certification, ESB, COL, updating the REG GUIDES and construction and inspection permits, and their

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approach to this has a name. It is called the design centered approach.

They are going to tell us what that is, going to give us schedules, resources, manpower needs, and I think this is just a briefing. So if you've got anything to -- feedback, do it today, because there is no letter involved. But I think this will be very useful for us, because it will help us decide where we can be most useful in the process and how to best accommodate the staff's needs for the scheduling.

So with that almost non-introduction, I will turn it over to, I guess, Bill Beckner. First, tell us what's wrong with your hand.

MR. BECKNER: This is not the result of my last meeting here. No, this is a bite graft, unfortunately. It's coming off, hopefully next week to see how it's doing. So I hope it stays off.

I am Bill Beckner. I am the Director of the -- Deputy Director of the Division of New Reactor Licensing. Like Tom said, this is what I am calling an informational briefing. We are really not asking you to review anything or to approve anything, but as usual, we look for your feedback.

In fact, that is really what we are looking for here. I'll tell you, I don't think we

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1 have enough material to go for the full two and a half 2 hours, two hours and 15 minutes, but the intent is get 3 some dialogue going. 4 MEMBER KRESS: We'll take care of that. 5 I figured we could take a MR. BECKNER: 6 longer break, but I wasn't looking forward to that. 7 What we would like to do is to try to let 8 you know just what we see coming over the next couple 9 of years as far as new reactor licensing activities, 10 combined license applications, COLs, design certs and 11 ESPs and so forth; but probably, more important is to 12 let you know how we are -- what we are doing to try to 13 get ready for that wave. 14 It is important, because it is going to --15 and the reason we are talking to you is it is going to 16 it impacts the rest of the impact you as much as 17 agency. It is going to be a big impact. 18 We want some excitement here. We've talked of hurricanes before. I am going to use the 19 20 tsunami analogy. Some people find that offensive 21 because of what happened over in Indonesia, but I 22 think it is a very good analogy in a couple of 23 different ways. First of all, we don't know if --24 25 CHAIRMAN WALLIS: A tsunami goes away.

This one keeps coming.

MR. BECKNER: Well, let me go to my analogy. Okay? First of all, we don't know exactly how big this wave is going to be. We think we know. We don't know the exact timing. Again, we think we know, and there's some people out there saying, well, is it even going to come? What happens if it doesn't materialize? However, I think what is clear is it is big enough, it is significant enough that we really cannot afford to ignore it at this point in time; and if it does come, which we do expect it to come, if we are not ready, it can overwhelm us.

Now, Graham, with your comment, I really look -- Right now is sort of the calm before the storm. If you want to get back to my tsunami analogy, what's happened is the water has receded from the beach. That happens before a major tsunami, and everyone is on the beach going where's the water.

We don't want to get stuck on the beach wondering where the water is. We want to get ready for it. So that is what we are going to talk about today.

Okay. I think that is probably enough of the tsunami analogy. Like I said, the intent is to try to get some dialogue going, obviously not come to

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any conclusions here, but get you thinking about how you may best help us address this wave of activity that we are seeing.

With that, let me just tell you who we have here so you will know who is going to be talking. First of all, John Tappert is our Branch Chief for our Planning and Scheduling Branch, and next to him is Phil Ray who is our Acting Branch Chief for what we call our New Reactor Infrastructure and Guidance Development Branch.

Later on, Stu Richard is going to come here. Stu is Deputy Division Director for Inspection and Regional Support, and he will talk a little bit about some of the activities getting ready for inspection of this construction.

So we have some people. In the audience, too, to give you an idea of the type of people here for your questions, of course, we have Jerry Wilson. I think, if there is a new reactor question that he can answer, there is no answer.

We have Chris Nolan. Normally, the Committee does not get into the environmental side of the review, but Chris is here. He is our Environmental Branch Chief, in case there are any questions on that side of the thing; and we have Steve

Bloom, a senior PM for our pre-application with COLs, and Kuer Cozens if you want to know about what we are doing as far as planning, trying to plan these multiple submittals with multiple reviewers and so forth.

So with that, unless you have any other questions or comments, I can turn this over to -- John, are you going first? Okay.

MR. TAPPERT: Good morning. As Bill said, my name is John Tappert, and I am the Chief of the Planning and Scheduling Branch in the Division of New Reactor Licensing. That division has existed for a little over six months, and we already had our first reorganization creating my branch last month. So it is definitely a dynamic environment.

I am going to just spend the next few minutes just kind of talking about the workload that we are projecting over the next couple of years. Then after that, Phil is going to talk about our design centered review approach, which is really the cornerstone to our success strategy moving forward. He is also going to talk about what we are doing about developing our key regulatory infrastructure, the standard review plan, and Reg Guides, and in about an hour, I guess, we are going to have Stu Richards come

in to talk to us about the construction inspection program.

This is kind of our standard cartoon for the Part 52 process, which I'm sure you are familiar with. It's got our different components, our product lines, the OSI permits the design certifications and the combined licenses.

We have had some experience with the design certification process. We are doing our first OSI permits even as we speak, and we've yet to do our first combined license. But in 2008 we expect to be doing multiple reviews of each of these simultaneously.

Now as you know, the Part 52 is a flexible rule, and the combined license can reference a design certification or an early site permit or both or neither. But currently the project is that all of the combined licenses that we are aware of will be referencing a certified design. Regarding the early site permits, it's kind of a mixed bag. looking at 13 combined licenses right now, and for those we will be referencing an early site permit.

Now for people who like tables, this is the table for the forecast, and the next slide is really the more graphical depiction. This is the work

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submitted to the Commission. difference a year can make. early permits couple οf site certification. things quicker. MR. TAPPERT: That

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that we forecast based on letters which have been You know,

If we were giving this presentation last year, you would have seen three combined licenses, a and design But after the Energy Policy Act was passed last summer, there was a significant uptick in interest, to put it mildly, and currently we have 13 combined licenses on this chart, and there is hardly a week that goes by that we are not seeing or hearing rumors of another pending announcement.

CHAIRMAN WALLIS: I notice they all seem to take the same length of time. As you get experience, you would think you might be able to do

would the expectation going forward, but if you kind of look at this chart, one of the big challenges that we have is the near-simultaneous arrival of many of these applications.

Phil is going to talk to you about the designed centered approach. Part of that concept is that you have these subsequent reviews kind of shadowing the lead review. So even though it should

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1	be less resources involved in those subsequent
2	reviews, it is going to be kind of constrained in time
3	to kind of moving in lock step with the first one.
4	CHAIRMAN WALLIS: You ought to give some
5	sort of priority to people who can get in early, so
6	you can stagger things a bit more.
7	MR. TAPPERT: If we had that choice, I
8	think we would opt for it, but I think it would be a
9	lot easier for us if we could stagger these reviews,
10	but that doesn't seem to be an option for us.
11	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: So what you are
12	showing here is companies that have shown interest in
13	the particular design?
14	MR. TAPPERT: That's correct.
15	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: But it says here you
16	start going out starting in 2008 for ESBWR, I guess.
17	How do you know? Do you have letters already?
18	MR. TAPPERT: Yes. They have sent us a
19	letter, and they say we intend to build an ESBWR at
20	Greenville.
21	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: I see.
22	MR. TAPPERT: And that's so you kind of
23	see how this chart is built on the design centers with
24	the AP1000s and the different things. You know, you
25	wanted drama. This is the punchline for the
1	

1	challenge. Okay? And it's been called different
2	things. Bill just called it a tsunami. It's been
3	called a tidal wave. Chairman Diaz calls it a bow
4	wave to make it sound less ominous. Commissioner
5	Merrifield calls it the second bandwagon. But no
6	matter what you call it, it is going to be an awful
7	lot of work for a lot of people.
8	CHAIRMAN WALLIS: It's a shock wave.
9	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: We have to find a
10	name ourselves.
11	MEMBER MAYNARD: The intent is basically
12	to have like a lead plant or so in each one of these,
13	where that would be review of that design. The other,
14	you would only be reviewing deltas to that.
15	MR. TAPPERT: Yes, sir.
16	MEMBER MAYNARD: So if the plants truly
17	are a standard design and there is very little site
18	specific items, it's going to be limited by the lead
19	plant review. That's the one that is going to be
20	reviewing all aspects of it.
21	MR. TAPPERT: That's kind of our strategy,
22	and take advantage of as much commonality as possible.
23	Now some things aren't going to be common, the local
24	meteorology, seismology, all that sort of stuff. But
25	to the extent that the plant is going to be as near

2 that in order to expedite our reviews. 3 MEMBER DENNING: How does commitment to 4 purchase enter into this? Will these -- Is everything 5 from 2007 on really predicated on the assumption there will be a commitment to purchase or would they 6 7 actually go into this process without having made a 8 commitment to purchase? 9 That -- We are basically MR. TAPPERT: 10 looking at the letters of intent to us, you know, for 11 the licensing. Now whether -- I guess the answer is 12 we are not looking at the intent to purchase at this 13 point. 14 MEMBER DENNING: But do you have a 15 feeling? Would they actually -- Would Duke proceed 16 with that process, for example, without -- before that 17 point on 2007 making a commitment to purchase? They 18 would actually invest that prior to a commitment to 19 purchase, you think? MR. TAPPERT: Potentially. It could be a 20 21 mixed bag. I don't know. I mean, some of these long 22 lead procurement items -- you know, the vessels they 23 have to order well in advance. If you look at the 24 Energy Policy Act, there's a number of economic incentives for utilities to not only go through the 25

identical as possible, we want to take advantage of

license process but actually put megawatts on a grid. So in order to get some of those economic incentives, they need to submit their application by 2008, begin construction by 2014, and then be producing by 2021. So those are kind of the gates they have to hit on the way through. MR. BECKNER: Rich, this is Bill Beckner. Just one comment, I guess, on both sides of that coin. First of all, a number of these are dual unit, and in most cases probably only one unit would be built at a time. On the other side of the coin, though, is just about all these people that are up here are looking to find some way to start the process before the COL is granted. They are talking about ways to get limited work authorizations. Of course, as Jerry Wilson told you a few weeks ago, that is part of what is going on in the rulemaking. So we will have a pretty good idea of how -- and of course, there's long procurement that will have to occur. So whether we know when we start the review how serious they are, we will certainly know before the review is over just how serious they are.

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CHAIRMAN WALLIS: Now it must take them a

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1	year or so to prepare this application. So some of
2	these must have already got going.
3	MR. TAPPERT: Oh, yes. They are in the
4	development right now.
5	CHAIRMAN WALLIS: Right. And they are
6	presumably interacting with you folks.
7	MR. TAPPERT: Right.
8	CHAIRMAN WALLIS: They are doing that?
9	MR. TAPPERT: Yes, sir. And there's
10	workshops all the time where they are engaging with
11	these prospective applicants.
12	MEMBER BONACA: So it seems that they
13	these licensees have already made a decision on what
14	design they are going to consider.
15	MR. TAPPERT: For the most part. All the
16	ones that are listed in the design center, they have
17	committed to go with that design.
18	MEMBER BONACA: And yet there hasn't been
19	I'm trying to understand the issue of commercial
20	issues. There hasn't been yet effective pricing of
21	the designs.
22	MEMBER SIEBER: You've only got one that's
23	approved. We don't know what negotiations are going
24	on.
25	MEMBER BONACA: Well, that's what I'm

trying to understand.

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MEMBER SHACK: I mean, I would just be lining up a Japan steelworks to get my pressure vessel.

MEMBER ARMIJO: I notice that there doesn't seem to be much advantage to having a certified design and a hearing completed as far as the final schedule. They all look about the same.

for example, the top four there or top five, they start with a design certification but not an early site permit, if I understand. But the lowest one, Southern Vogtle, has completed the ESP and the design cert. Yet the process doesn't seem to gain any advantage or schedule advantage.

MR. This TAPPERT: Yes. is for communication purposes. Our model right now, scheduling run, does not appreciate any schedule efficiencies for having an early site permit. I think what you are going to buy is some issue preclusions in doing some of that work earlier, and the actual resources that are going to be involved in that review will be somewhat less. But again, when you are taking advantage of this design centered approach, Vogtle will be following whoever that lead reference plant will be -- so they can't really finish before

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1 that first one finishes. 2 Now, you know, 2010-2011, people coming in 3 then, we will have experience to draw upon, and we can 4 decide what a more appropriate schedule will be. 5 MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Are you going to 6 address the issue of what licensing framework you are 7 going to use? As you know, there is this risk informed licensing framework that is being developed. 8 9 Is that part of the list or is it something else? 10 MR. TAPPERT: I would say that 11 something else at this point. This is predicated on 12 using the existing framework that we have. MEMBER KRESS: These are all LWRs. 13 14 MR. TAPPERT: Right. 15 MEMBER KRESS: They could probably fit in. 16 MR. TAPPERT: So again, this is Okay. 17 going to be stressful on many facets of the agency, on 18 HR to help us recruit and train these new people, NRR 19 to put them in the staff, Admin to house them, OGC, 20 the licensing board, and the ACRS. It's going to be a 21 big impact on your workload, too. 22 CHAIRMAN WALLIS: For the EPR, it looks a 23 little bit awkward. You are going to have an 24 uncertified design, and you are going to, hopefully, 25 complete most of the review of the application before

1 the design is certified. That sounds a little 2 awkward. 3 MR. RAY: I will discuss that when I get 4 to my part and how that would work. 5 CHAIRMAN WALLIS: Okay. MR. TAPPERT: This next slide is kind of 6 7 a very crude depiction of the COL safety evaluation. You should have also received a more detailed GANT 8 9 chart, which is kind of our first cut at a more 10 detailed model of how we are going to do that review. Now we are letting a contract this week to 11 get some expertise in here to help us in handling the 12 13 model to go down to the SRP section for each of these 14 reviews, and then to integrate that over the entire--15 CHAIRMAN WALLIS: So the ACRS part is 16 deliberately illegible. Is that it? 17 MR. TAPPERT: No, sir. There is no subtle 18 meaning there. We will have to pick a lighter shade 19 next time. 20 So we are going to try and create a 21 Microsoft project model which will integrate all of 22 the reviews that going be are to existing 23 simultaneously, and that is expected to be tens, even 24 hundreds of thousands of line items, and that is going

to help us try to identify those expertise pinch

1 points or choke points and try to level out some of 2 those work peaks. 3 MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: So these combined 4 license assumes that they are buying a certified 5 design and there is an early site permit? It is assuming that it is 6 MR. TAPPERT: 7 going to have a certified design. Some will have 8 early site permits, and some will not. 9 MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: The time should be 10 different, I mean whether they have it or not. 11 CHAIRMAN WALLIS: Well, the way you 12 present it here, it almost looks like ACRS is the 13 limiting process, and we are active all the time, and 14 these other guys are only active some of the time. 15 That's probably not right. 16 MR. TAPPERT: That's why I said -- We do 17 need to adjust this side to lighten up the ACRS 18 shading and also show that these are simultaneous 19 processes, because different parts of the review are 20 going to be -- I mean, it's going to be going on 21 continuously. You will be having RAIs back and forth 22 as we go through the process. 23 One of the things I wanted to point out on 24 the GANT that you have in front of you: The nominal 25 schedule has three passes through the ACRS. Right?

1 Once for the SER with open items. There will be a 2 supplement one, and then there will be a final 3 supplement. If you just do the math, and if you have 4 5 a subcommittee and then a full Committee meeting for each of those and you have 13 COLs and all these other 6 7 products, you are going to have over 100 meetings over 8 about a three-year period, just on new reactor 9 licensing. Well, it's not "we." 10 CHAIRMAN WALLIS: 11 It's whoever is the committee in two years time. 12 MR. TAPPERT: Yes, sir. But that's going to be an awful lot of work. 13 14 CHAIRMAN WALLIS: It is very daunting, 15 actually, if this really happens. 16 MR. TAPPERT: And we have been talking to 17 the ACRS staff to see if there's other approaches which might be more effective in you exercising your 18 19 oversight responsibilities and, hopefully, you can 20 take advantage of this design centered approach and do 21 some of the heavy lifting on the design certifications 22 and these lead reference plants, and then do kind of 23 a more focused, graded approach to the subsequent 24 So that dialogue is ongoing. reviews. 25 CHAIRMAN WALLIS: I would think the design

certification is probably the major piece of work and, once you are satisfied you've got a really good design, then that's the key thing. Then there are details with each particular plant, but they are less involved -- have you got something which is going to work, is safe and everything else. MEMBER SHACK: Now is it envisioned when the lead plant comes in and it does all the things that are now only specified by ITAAC, that everybody really will follow that design as a kind of a standard package? Conceptually, that's the MR. TAPPERT: approach, that the design center will act as a group, and that when that lead plant takes a position, that everyone else will adopt it. MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS:

Can you elaborate a little bit on what you mean by design centered approach and design center? You are assuming we know.

CHAIRMAN WALLIS: Well, we are not going to have the old system with architect-engineers doing all kinds of different things in different plants. I think the AP1000 is designed so modules that come and get put down and the whole thing is built, and there is not much opportunity to change things around from plant to plant. That's not the way they planned it to

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|| be.

MR. TAPPERT: We will quickly go through the next slide here, and then we will get to --

There is a question on the design center thing.

MR. RAY: Okay. Let me go on with mine, since we are getting all the questions on our strategy, basically, and the design centered approach.

The design centered approach will work, first off, because we can maximize standardization. First off, let me run through a couple of strategies, and we will get right into the design centered approach.

The designed centered approach is going to work, because of the maximization of standardization from the applicants as they come in. They pick their design, and they are going to stick with them, and they are going to discuss things and bring in something that we can review.

All right. We are going to also do some optimization with our review process. We are currently doing some infrastructure development. We are doing the -- updating the SRP. We are reviewing Reg Guides and making sure that we have them up to date.

that.

We are also doing detailed planning. As you saw this chart in front of you, the GANT chart, we are going through and talking to each of the division -- or the branches and making sure that they are on board with how long it takes to do these reviews and what effort it is going to take and what people that

they need to do those reviews. John's group is doing

Also, we are going to be having preapplication reviews. We are going to get the applicants in early to talk to them about what they are going to be bringing in. We are also going to ask them to submit topical reports on things that are generic that we can review in advance, and then they can reference in their applications.

Also, we are going to be holding people accountable, both us as the staff and also the applicant. To make all of this work, they've got to meet these schedules that we are putting. When we ask for an REI, they've got to get it back to us in an appropriate time. When we say that we are going to do a review in an amount of time, we've got to make sure that we get it done.

CHAIRMAN WALLIS: It would help if parts of the application were identical, but now since

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1	you've got these plants all working independently,
2	presumably simultaneously, that's not going to happen,
3	is it?
4	MR. RAY: Well, we have asked them to work
5	together. We have
6	CHAIRMAN WALLIS: You have asked them to
7	work together?
8	MR. RAY: Yes, we have. We have had some
9	public meetings where we have had the applicants
10	together. We have explained the design centered
11	approach. They are forming
12	CHAIRMAN WALLIS: They could all submit an
13	application that looked very, very much the same.
14	MR. RAY: Yes, they could.
15	CHAIRMAN WALLIS: Which should be very
16	easy, and once you've done one, do all the others.
17	MR. RAY: Yes, and that is the concept
18	that we are trying to use. But also, we are going to
19	have to increase our qualification of our resources.
20	We have to hire a lot of staff just because of the
21	magnitude. We are also going to be using contractors,
22	and we are going to use contractors in the typical way
23	we have used them before, and we are going to come up
24	with new, innovative ways of using them.
25	Now I'm going to jump right into the

Т	design centered approach. Now as I said, we have
2	talked to the licensees, and we also have a RIS that
3	is going out that basically describes this design
4	centered approach.
5	It won't be the first time that the
6	applicants or the potential applicants have heard
7	this. They have heard this earlier before in public
8	meetings that we have had. But we have asked them to
9	form these groups, like the AP1000. It would include
10	the vendor and all of the people that plan on having -
11	- or submitting an application.
12	We also have the ESBWR
13	MEMBER SHACK: Have they agreed to do
14	this?
15	MR. RAY: Yes, they have agreed to do
16	this. They have been Beg your pardon?
17	MEMBER ARMIJO: It is in their interest to
18	do it.
19	MR. RAY: Oh, yes, it is. And if they are
20	not going to fit in this, we are not going to have
21	time to review it. So we will get around to them
22	sometime, if they are not going to play the game.
23	So we are going to have these different
24	groups, and also as you saw in the earlier chart, we
25	have an AP1000 I mean, a ABWR group as well. It

1 has one in it so far, but that may multiple as time 2 goes by. 3 Now as you see, we also have a design certification in the ESBWR going on at the same time. 4 5 In my next slide, I will explain how that is going to 6 work. 7 MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Has anyone shown any interest in the PBMR? 8 9 No, not in this time frame MR. RAY: 10 anyway. 11 All right. Now one of the key concepts 12 standardization besides the is the one 13 decision/multiple application. If we take one like 14 the ESBWR that is going to have a design certification 15 ongoing at the same time -- and that's where I've got that DC review up there; it's the design certification 16 17 -- we are going to break it down into the specific 18 areas that we review it by, like the standard review 19 plan, and they are going to -- The staff is going to 20 be reviewing it and making decisions on it. 21 Now when they come in for a license, those 22 sections that we review will be exactly the same or 23 with slight differences, and we can apply that decision down into the applications. 24 If they are 25 identical or verbatim, no problem. We have the

1 decision. If there is a difference, we get to review 2 that slight difference, and then we will have our 3 decision. 4 Then all of these subsequent applications that we have asked them to make the same, we will be 5 6 able to apply those all the way down. 7 Now there are about 70 percent of these 8 that are related to things that can be propagated down 9 with the same kinds of decisions. Then we have site 10 specific things that won't be, but we have asked the 11 applicants to come in with standard methods. We have asked them to come in with standard terminologies. 12 13 If they come in with something being 14 called a widget in the design certification and they 15 call it a widget all the way through, that helps us. 16 We don't have to go back and figure out what they 17 wanted or what they meant. We can apply it all the 18 way through. 19 Then when we get to the rulemaking in the 20 design certification, the Commission will be making 21 decisions, and once they have made a decision, we will 22 be able to apply those decisions appropriately down 23 through all of the applications. 24 Now if things change in the design

certification after they have submitted it, they will

1 have to change their license application in alignment 2 with the design certification, so that they can follow 3 this same methodology. 4 Now if you will see that the license 5 applications are shifted over a little bit, that means that we have to have the rulemaking completed, design 6 7 certification has to be done before we can grant the 8 license. 9 CHAIRMAN WALLIS: Now could you explain to me why there is so much work, or if there is indeed so 10 11 much work in the bottom part. Once you've got this 12 design, once it is certified -- Isn't it just like 13 going out and buying a car? I mean, here the thing 14 works; you buy it. Is there a tremendous amount of 15 work associated with the COL part, and why is there? 16 MR. RAY: There is not going to be as much 17 work associated with the subsequent reviews, but we 18 are going along with the design certification. There 19 is a schedule that they are going to be maintaining, 20 and it takes time; and as we make those decisions, we 21 are going to apply those down. 22 The schedule can't change. We can't 23 shorten it --CHAIRMAN WALLIS: What is it that you add? 24 25 What is it that you add to the COL stage which wasn't

1 covered at the design certification review which is 2 going to take a lot of time? 3 The way I understand MEMBER MAYNARD: 4 this, this isn't representing the amount of work in 5 each one. 6 MR. RAY: No, it's not. 7 MEMBER MAYNARD: The COL would be a significant effort. However, the schedule has to stay 8 9 the same consistent with the design. 10 CHAIRMAN WALLIS: What is it that has to 11 be added to the COL stage which has not been covered 12 at the design center? Maybe you can move some of the 13 stuff up into the design certification, which normally 14 would appear down below. 15 MR. RAY: Let me let Jerry Wilson --16 CHAIRMAN WALLIS: Oh, you are going to 17 cover that later on? 18 MR. RAY: Let's let him discuss that. 19 MR. WILSON: This is Jerry Wilson. Let me 20 give you a quick answer. 21 If you look at the major review areas 22 needed to be covered for a combined license, one is 23 the design, and we have been talking about that. 24 Also, we have to do operational programs. We have to 25 review site suitability and the environmental impact.

1 Those are the four major areas. 2 So environmental impact and the site 3 suitability are going to vary under all of those. 4 talked about that. Most of them are not referencing 5 an early site permit, but they are referencing design certification. 6 7 Now there are also operational programs. 8 There is an indication that these prospective 9 applicants are going to get together and try and 10 develop what you could loosely call standardized 11 operational programs. It remains to be seen how 12 successful that will be, but we are also hoping that 13 we will get some standardization effect from that, and 14 that will work out to be a more efficient review. But 15 once again, it remains to be seen as to how well they 16 can work together on that effort. 17 Well, there are some MEMBER SIEBER: 18 pretty big areas that aren't really covered in the 19 design review. For example, in an AP1000 the 20 instrument and control systems are not in there. Some 21 seismic size is not in there. 22 Are you trying to make an effort to 23 standardize the ITAAC stuff? 24 MR. BECKNER: Let me go on. If you had

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would

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complete

certification, very complete ESP, one would think that to put them together into COL would be a minimal activity covering the items that Jerry just covered. However, in reality, as you point out, there are a number of incompleteness. There's DACs and there's instrumentation control and so forth.

Yes, we are working with the certification

Yes, we are working with the certification holders to try to do some of this stuff up front and to get it standardized, but I think what Dave Matthews has called these gaps is one reason why this COL process is larger than you might envision, if you had a very complete design.

MEMBER SIEBER: I would think that it would be important from the standpoint of efficiency to standardize as much of this stuff that is not in the standard design as you can. That is going to require getting all these licensees or potential licensees to agree, and some of the areas are pretty sensitive where they like to have their own philosophy, like control room design and things like that.

MR. BECKNER: Absolutely. I think, as the committee has already alluded to, the success of this is really how serious the applicants take it, and there is a big incentive. Everyone likes to do it

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their own way, but there is a big incentive to get subsequent reviews done more efficiently and on time.

MR. WILSON: So if I could add on, just to be responsive to your point. In the case of AP1000, we are considering amending the design certification to have Westinghouse do additional work that hadn't been previously done, and have the staff review that.

There's two steps to that. First of all, the Commission is considering as part of the Part 52 update rulemaking developing a process for being able to amend a design certification to complete those open areas such as you mentioned, and also we are interacting with Westinghouse to try and review information in that area in anticipation of that process being developed.

So what we are discussing is speculative at the moment, but we are hoping we will be able to do something and get additional work done such that, when all these applicants come in and reference AP1000, that additional information will be approved and standardized in that manner.

MEMBER SIEBER: I think that is going to be difficult, even in the -- particularly in the instrument and control area where the state of the art is advancing so rapidly. By the time somebody does a

1	control room design, an instrument loop design,
2	everything is obsolete. It's got about an 18-month
3	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: The important thing,
4	I think, about these slides is not to think that there
5	is a horizontal time axis. If you think that way,
6	then it does make it It's just pieces of work.
7	Right? There is no time.
8	CHAIRMAN WALLIS: But I thought there was
9	a time axis.
10	MR. RAY: You can consider it a timeline.
11	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Then I think Graham's
12	question is very good. I mean, why
13	MR. RAY: You can consider a timeline, but
14	you can't consider the level of effort that's being
15	taken on each one of them, because what sets the
16	timeline is the design certification and finalizing
17	the rule.
18	Once the rule is finalized, in probably a
19	very short period of time after that, that any changes
20	needed to be made to the application and our final
21	write-ups and the issuing the license can The
22	effort would be small.
23	CHAIRMAN WALLIS: But, obviously, the most
24	you can clone from one of these letters to the next,
25	the better off you are.

1 MR. RAY: Yes. So we minimize the 2 difference in the reviews. 3 Isn't that rather MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: 4 like license renewal? I mean the first topic took a Then they developed GALL, and now it's --5 long time. MR. RAY: Now all of these can be pretty 6 7 much --MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: -- difficult process. 8 9 MR. RAY: The ones that we've set up here are for the first wave of the tsunami, and as we know, 10 11 there's always going to be another wave to the 12 And our Chairman has said that we will 13 shorten that time on that next cycle, and we expect 14 that we would be able to do that, since we will have 15 all of this experience, and all of the applicants will 16 see how well this worked. 17 MR. TAPPERT: But there is going to be 18 some elements of the review in which you are not going 19 to be able to follow this. I mean, some things are 20 just unique to the site. When you talk about cooling 21 water designs, ultimate heat sinks, off-site power, 22 you know, the Met. data stuff, and the environmental 23 reviews. 24 there's So going to be lot of 25 commonality, but it is not going to be 100 percent, by

1 any stretch of the imagination. 2 MR. RAY: Now from our detailed modeling, 3 we have been able to go through and make some 4 predictions on what kind of savings we might have by 5 doing this design centered approach. If you look at 6 the sort of reddish colored bars, you see that as we 7 go through the process of our work, the FTE necessary 8 to do those reviews continues to go up, and every time 9 you add one, it just continues to add up on the top. 10 Using the design centered approach, we 11 have in the blue, it will peak off and starting to 12 come down just because of the savings in those things 13 of standardization and using that one 14 decision/multiple applications. 15 Now what I want to do now is go over some 16 of the key infrastructure --MEMBER DENNING: 17 Incidentally, what was 18 the ordinate on that. 19 MR. RAY: FTE. 20 CHAIRMAN WALLIS: We are going to think of 21 the ACRS having a similar picture, maybe. 22 Or maybe you will be able to MR. RAY: 23 apply the design centered approach more effectively 24 than we do, and you will make choice decisions and get 25 through the process better.

MEMBER KRESS: You're going to have to add 1 something like 250 more FTEs? 2 3 MR. RAY: Yes, sir. And this is direct This is not all of our supervision and 4 work. 5 overhead, secretaries, LAs and all of that. This is 6 just actually to do the work. 7 MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: But it does include contractors? 8 MR. RAY: It would include the contractors 9 10 that we would -- That particular graph was just in-11 house staff, but we have a similar one for 12 contractors, too. CHAIRMAN WALLIS: You could save an awful 13 14 lot of ACRS time by being very well prepared. MR. RAY: We will do our best. 15 Okay, I would like to go through some of 16 17 the sort of infrastructure things we are doing, 18 meaning our procedures and guidelines. We are 19 currently ongoing with the development of our Reg 20 Guide for the COL, basically, the standard content and 21 format. We are also updating our standard review 22 23 are developing the construction and plan, we 24 inspection program that you are going to hear about in 25 a few minutes.

I would like to go on over to the next one and talk about our draft Guide that we have going on right now. The objective of it is to basically tell the potential applicants what we are going to expect in the application, as detailed as possible, so that they understand this is what we want if you are submitting a Part 52 license.

Now this thing is quite large. It is about 500 pages is what we are expecting it to be when we get finished. We have broken it down into four major parts.

We have the standard form and content to this modeled after the Reg. Guide 1.70 as a standard content for the safety analysis report and is very similar to the standard design information that you have seen.

Also, then we are going to have the additional information that you need inside it. The things that might be different if you were referencing a certified design or you are referencing an early site permit or not, that's what will be in our second section.

Then in the application, we've got -- let me see here. We got supplemental information that would be in the additional information part, such as

1 the probabilistic risk assessment, the ITAAC 2 environmental report. 3 Then the next section is the part with the 4 referencing the certified design or not. MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: The applicants -- I 5 6 mean during the certification process, we are looking 7 at the first PRA of the design. We will expect at 8 this stage to have a PRA that reflects the actual plan 9 with all the testing schemes and operations and all 10 that? 11 MR. TAPPERT: Let's go to Jerry to hear 12 the particulars on that. 13 MR. WILSON: Let's assume that the 14 combined license applicant references a certified 15 design. So they will reference that PRA that you just 16 described, but we would expect then to supplement that PRA to cover the site specific design features that 17 18 described in weren't the original design 19 certification. 20 That is sufficient for us to complete the 21 combined license review. Now whether there will be a 22 subsequent update to the PRA after construction is 23 complete is under consideration right now as part of 24 the Part 52 update rulemaking, and that is to be determined. 25

1 MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: And is that PRA going 2 to be a Level 3 PRA? MR. WILSON: Well, thanks for asking that 3 4 controversial question. Let me say, so far, if you 5 look back at the design certification reviews, we've had Level 3 PRAs submitted. For example, in AP1000 6 7 the staff and the Committee reviewed a Level 3 PRA. 8 We are in the process of developing guidance for future submittals in this draft Reg. 9 10 Guide, and we are going to speak to details of what 11 you need in that PRA, and the Committee is going to be 12 given an opportunity to look at that guidance when the 13 draft guide comes to the Committee for review. 14 MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: But you are saying 15 that, even at the COL stage, the PRA will not be 16 complete. You will add just the stuff about the site 17 I mean, we are developing SPAR models for 18 existing reactors. So I expect that at some point we 19 are going to have SPAR models for the new reactors, 20 but that will happen at sometime in the future when we 21 have time or there will be some schedule as to when to 22 do that. 23 Another question is something in mind that 24 is relevant. To what extent does the applicant know 25 during the COL stage how they plan to operate the

plant? I mean, are they going to have all the procedures and so on or is that something that comes with time sometime later?

MR. WILSON: Let me give you kind of a generic answer to that question. What we would expect at the combined license application stage is for the applicant to describe their operational programs, tell us how they are going to develop those programs in order to meet the requirements. But we don't expect them to have their detailed procedures written. They won't even have their operational staff hired at that stage.

Similar to what was done in the past, we expect that during the course of construction they will hire their operational staff. They will write the detailed procedures, and we will look at those procedures to the extent we feel it is necessary prior to the fuel load authorization during that construction period.

MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Well, maybe you have answered it already, but when the plant is ready to start producing power, they will have a PRA that will, obviously, include all these procedures and the event trees and what the operators are supposed to do, and that PRA will be part of your review process or it's

42 1 not clear? 2 MR. WILSON: I don't know that. What we 3 are requiring to aid us in our review of the combined 4 license application is that design certification PRA 5 plus the increase in scope to deal with site specific Beyond that, is it necessary to 6 design features. 7 is being considered by the update it? That 8 Commission. 9 MEMBER DENNING: Well, let us advise you. 10 I say, well, let us advise you then, since that's what 11 our purpose is, and I think the answer is, yes, you 12 have to revise it. The day they start operating that 13 plant, you have to have revised that PRA so it is 14 applicable to the operational procedures and all that 15 good stuff. 16 MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: The licensee may say 17 we have done it, but it is none of your business to 18 look at it. Is that something that -- Part 52 is not 19 clear, as far as I remember, what the PRA contains. 20 is that correct? 21 MR. WILSON: Yes. The requirement says 22

you will submit a RPA.

MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Submit a PRA, which can be, you know, anything.

MR. WILSON: And in our --

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1	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Because one event
2	tree and one full tree So it's not clear to me, and
3	I understand that you may not have decided on all
4	these things. I'm just asking.
5	MR. WILSON: Well, when we submitted out
6	proposed rule to the Commission, we had more detail in
7	that requirement, and the Commission told us to take
8	it out and put it in review guidance. So we will
9	present that to the Committee with our review
10	guidance, our draft guide, DG-1145.
11	CHAIRMAN WALLIS: Which sounds like a
12	great opportunity to at last require that every new
13	plant has an up-to-date, complete PRA, Level 3, and
14	that's it, no questions asked. Why prevaricate about
15	it? Prevaricate or whatever, you know.
16	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: It still will come
17	before us at some point for review?
18	MEMBER SHACK: George, we are scheduled to
19	hear a presentation on DG-1145 in September.
20	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Well, the gentleman
21	here hesitated.
22	MR. WILSON: I didn't know what the
23	schedule was is why I hesitated.
24	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Oh, I didn't ask
25	when.
i	

1 MR. RAY: You will hear about this more. 2 How's that? 3 MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Okav. 4 MR. RAY: All right. The last section in 5 it will have miscellaneous topics in it such as 6 submittal specifications, general and financial 7 Generic issues will be in the final information. 8 section of that guide. 9 Now here is what we have done so far in 10 this guide. We have been having individual sections 11 of this being prepared by the new reactor staff and 12 reviewed by our technical people to make sure that we 13 are putting in what we should be putting in this 14 quide. 15 We have also been having monthly meetings 16 with our stakeholders. The applicants have been 17 coming in. The vendors have been coming in, and we 18 are gaining information from these workshops. 19 Also, as we piece these together, we are 20 putting them on our website so that they are viewable 21 by the public. As we get this all pieced together and 22 get our -- We've got one more workshop in this month, 23 and then we will be piecing together the whole draft 24 guide, and it will be put on our website as well.

Then we will be posting it for comment.

1 After the comment period is over, we will 2 incorporating them. We won't stop 3 workshops. We will continue to have workshops to gain 4 further information, and then we will be planning to 5 have our final guide issued at the same time as the 6 rule is done. So any --7 CHAIRMAN WALLIS: I'm curious about these 8 workshops and public comments. We have commented 9 before that a lot of these public comments seem to be 10 confined to industry and a few interested groups 11 sometimes. But, really, something of this magnitude 12 has a big effect on the real public out there, matter 13 of fact, on the nation, and it would seem important 14 that you make an effort to get input which is not just 15 confined to the regulatory agency and a few special 16 groups and the industry. 17 MR. RAY: You know, we are going all out 18 here, having these multiple workshops. These are --19 CHAIRMAN WALLIS: But do you get 20 participation from what one might regard as a real 21 cross-section of the public? Probably not. 22 MR. RAY: Not a lot, but it is not by not 23 having the effort of putting it on our website and --CHAIRMAN WALLIS: No, I understand that, 24 25 but maybe you have to do something more positive to

get another input.

MEMBER SIEBER: Well, the true public will show up for the hearings, and that presents another difficulty, because there are things that go on and happen during the hearings that change the nature of the license. So now a plant that follows the one who is currently having a hearing might find some new conditions that are an outcome from some atomic safety and licensing board.

MR. BECKNER: Graham, you are right, though. These workshops are pretty lengthy, and I myself have trouble staying awake for the whole thing, and I'm not sure the public would want to show up.

In reality, where we seem to be getting the most true public participation is on the environmental side, and that comes about because they have a specific mandate to go to the site, have a number of scoping meetings; and in reality, while it is an environmental meeting, it tends to raise a spectrum of issues, and that's where the true public, the local public and even people with a larger interest in the country wills how up.

MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Well, I guess the present members are not all of one mind. I really don't know what the true public means.

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1	They have their opportunity to come. I
2	don't expect the staff to e-mail DG-1145 to 300
3	million Americans, just to go out of its way to inform
4	them. I mean, they announce it. They have a website.
5	Perhaps an extra thing you can do is go to
6	technical meetings like those of the American Nuclear
7	Society or the other international bodies and present
8	what you are doing without being invited. I mean,
و	just volunteer to go. But I really don't know what it
10	means to
11	CHAIRMAN WALLIS: Well, we had talked
12	about it as a committee.
13	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: True public? What is
14	that?
15	CHAIRMAN WALLIS: We've talked more about
16	the satanically savvy public or the people who might
17	be viewed as We've talked about sophomores in
18	university and so on, people who
19	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Well, they can also
20	accept invitations, sort of volunteer to go to
21	universities to give seminars, but I don't know what
22	else they can do.
23	CHAIRMAN WALLIS: That would be
24	appropriate.
25	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: I mean, everything is

public.

MR. BECKNER: Our outreach program -- we will go down and show the slide that Rich Tappert started out with, the different opportunities for public comment, not only on the environmental side but also on the safety side.

In reality, at these meetings sometimes people will come up and have actually read portions of the big SERs and environmental statements and will be digging in. So typically, we don't get public interaction -- you're right -- on these types of workshops. It's when you get to the sites with the specific application.

I call the public as the people who are local.

MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Actually, I think -coming back to going out and making presentations -a presentation like this would not go over very well
at least at MIT, because it is too -- you know, it's
important, but the average student really doesn't
care. But what will go over very well would be to
later on to pick a technical model and show how you
come with it, how you reviewed it, what the issues
were, how they were resolved. I mean, technical
issues, I think --

1 CHAIRMAN WALLIS: Or explain why it is 2 safe enough. How you are going to explain it is safe 3 enough without a PRA, I have absolutely no idea. 4 MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Well, you have some idea. 5 MEMBER SIEBER: We did it for years. 6 7 MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: The answer is, if you 8 meet the regulations, you are safe enough. We've been 9 hearing that for 11 years. I think the NRC should 10 MEMBER SIEBER: 11 strive to get public involvement, but I don't think 12 it's worth going overboard. I think look for key 13 things that you can do. 14 A lot of what we've talked about, some of 15 the things are educating the public around here. really falls on the utilities in that area, I think, 16 17 have a big responsibilities to take care of a number 18 of those issues, too. 19 CHAIRMAN WALLIS: Well, maybe we've said 20 enough on this subject. 21 MR. RAY: I will quickly say that, through 22 our -- All of these workshops that we have had have 23 been very beneficial. We have been able to engage with the potential applicants and vendors, and we have 24

been able to identify things that we needed to have

dialogue on before we issued this Reg. Guide.

staff to be ready for doing this.

Also, we have identified things that we need to have in the standard review plan that needs to be updated, information for the future design certifications, and what we really need to do as a

Of course, there's going to be standard challenges that you are going to have when you are trying to support this.

Now also, we are updating the standard review plan. We have just had an accelerated version of this. By looking at when they are going to submit their applications, we need to have our standard review plan done six months before it.

As indicated in 10 CFR 50.34(h), the application should model after the standard review plan that is in effect six months before. So now we are in a rushed process to make sure that we have it completed at that time.

Now we need to have one standard review plan at that time and not have updates right afterwards, because if we do that, each of the applicants, as it goes past -- say, they submit two months later. They will be using a different standard review plan, and that would hurt our design centered

1 approach, and we didn't want to have that. So we are doing everything necessary to 2 3 make one standard review plan issued at the end of 4 March. Now we have also revised our LIC-200, 5 6 which is basically the manual for how to do our 7 updates. We are doing a review, a section by section review of the standard review plan. We are going out 8 9 to our technical staffs. They are reviewing them and 10 updating them. We are also sending those out for review 11 12 by contractors, and we are going to update some that 13 are just basically combining information we already 14 know. MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Are the contractors 15 16 National Laboratories? 17 I believe, for the most part, MR. RAY: 18 they are the National Laboratories. Now as we update this standard review 19 20 plan, any of the information that you have seen in the 21 past, we are not going to run back by you. If it is standard information that we use and has been viewed, 22 23 we are not going to send it by. We are just going to 24 update it. If it just a revision of the format, we 25 will do that.

1	If we are making new decisions, new
2	positions, we are going to run all of that stuff by
3	you.
4	CHAIRMAN WALLIS: When do you think this
5	might happen? You say opportunities to engage ACRS.
6	When do you think that might start?
7	MR. RAY: I can't give you an exact time
8	of when it will start. As we start identifying things
9	that are
10	CHAIRMAN WALLIS: Oh, it's not around the
11	corner then?
12	MR. RAY: It's not tomorrow, no.
13	CHAIRMAN WALLIS: But you see May 8, 2006,
14	at the top there.
15	MR. RAY: That was when we updated our
16	CHAIRMAN WALLIS: Issues, right. But you
17	are not going to make these major changes or anything,
18	if there are any, for sometime?
19	MR. RAY: It will be
20	CHAIRMAN WALLIS: So it will be next year?
21	MR. RAY: No.
22	CHAIRMAN WALLIS: It will be this year?
23	MR. RAY: This year.
24	CHAIRMAN WALLIS: This year, sometime this
25	year? Okay.
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1	MR. RAY: We plan on having most of this
2	information drafted before the end of the year. When
3	I say drafted, I mean we are going to have it
4	finalized our positions finalized to make sure that
5	we are through the process
6	CHAIRMAN WALLIS: Oh, it's best to engage
7	us, if we are going to have an impact, before you
8	start trying to finalize things, because we don't want
9	to come in at the end and say we don't like something.
10	MR. RAY: Yes. We are going to engage you
11	as early as possible, but it is not going to be
12	tomorrow.
13	CHAIRMAN WALLIS: Fine. Okay, thank you.
14	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: The last sub-bullet -
15	- who is doing the evaluating?
16	MR. RAY: Well, that will be with the
17	staff and our managers, our technical staff, and we
18	will be looking at it to see whether we are making any
19	of those different positions. If we make different
20	positions, that's the sections that we want to get to.
21	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS; So you are
22	evaluating?
23	MR. RAY: Yes. And if we make different
24	positions, that's when we want to get to you, but we
25	don't want to waste your time on stuff you've already

1 seen.

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CHAIRMAN WALLIS: That's right, and then we will work together to decide, once there are things that we might potentially consider, whether or not we should consider them.

MR. RAY: Go to the next one. Okay, now as we are updating the standard review plan, we are also looking at the Reg. Guides that are referenced and that are currently in use. Research is helping us out with this by doing these reviews.

Also, with our development of the Reg. Guide for the standard content and format application, we are also identifying things that need to be reviewed, and we are basically making sure that all of the Reg. Guides are suitable to be used as of March '07.

If there are Reg. Guides that are not suitable to be used, they will referenced in the standard review plan. If they are in process and can be finalized by the March date, we will finalize them. If they need to be caveated to say only use particular sections, we will do that.

We are using a process of saying the final will be coming out instead of lots of drafts. We are going to get things so that they are usable by that

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March date.

Now at times there are going to be Reg. Guides that have technical bases that are basically research projects. We think something needs to be changed. They will be ongoing. If they are ongoing now and can't be finalized, we are not going to wait on those. Those will always be taking place. So that we will use whatever the current position is right now.

That's the end of my talk. Any other questions before we turn over to the construction inspection program?

MEMBER MAYNARD: Let me -- The applicant's submittal, where you've got multiple. Have there been any discussion about their maybe combining and just make one submittal in an area that they all agree to or would it be like five separate submittals saying the same thing?

MR. RAY: I don't think that we have had an exact discussion to say can you reference somebody else's specifically or whether you have to actually have the separate words in there or not.

MEMBER MAYNARD: Might consider some of those things. There is some experience in this back in the Eighties, the SNUPS plants. There was a common

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design, started with five, got down to two plants there. But there was a single submittal that applied to both plants. They basically just said, hey, yes, that's for us, too. Then there was a site specific section later for things that were just truly site specific. So basically ended up with a combined joint FSAR, and each one had an addendum for the site specific aspects.

MR. RAY: Well, lots of these that you saw up on the big schedule have two plants with them. So they are doing that already within locations, but as far as spreading out, they haven't done that as yet.

MEMBER MAYNARD: I think it's going to be difficult to keep five plants agreeing to some of the common things. It's a real challenge there.

MEMBER SIEBER: On the other hand, there's practical things associated with having one submittal covering a multitude of plants at different sites, for example, public documents. You have to have a public document room close to the site, and that has to contain sufficient information to describe the facility. But maybe it's just additional copies that you put there, but it's got to be that way.

MR. TAPPERT: There's probably more than one way to skin a cat. My thinking was you would just

1 have individual submittals, but if it could be word for word the same, then that would be the way to do 2 3 But I think Bill had something he wanted to add. 4 MR. BECKNER: You skipped a slide, John. 5 You skipped a slide, I What do you want to do? 6 thought. 7 MR. TAPPERT: Oh, going back? 8 MR. BECKNER: I don't know if you want to 9 say any of that or not. 10 I just had a couple of MR. TAPPERT: 11 comments I can make about what we are doing in our 12 human capital area. Like we indicated, NRR is going to be the 13 14 primary growth area for this review activity, and we 15 are going to need to hire over 300 new employees over 16 the next couple of years. That's above our attrition 17 level. 18 So we are doing a lot of things to make 19 sure that is happening. We have been working to 20 streamline our recruiting process. We have some 21 dedicated people our staff just pushing on 22 applications through. We have actually achieved 23 remarkable success to date. We have actually hired 24 over 170 people this year, which is quite surprising

to me and really has us on track to be where we need

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MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Are these mostly new graduates or a mix?

MR. TAPPERT: It's a mix. We've doubled the size of what we call our nuclear safety professional development program, which are our college graduates. We have gone from 14 to 28 on that. But the majority of the hiring is at the GS-13 level, at which we are getting people with five, 10, 15 years experience. You know, we are getting them from utilities. We are getting them from architectengineers, and we are actually going outside the nuclear industry.

We are doing everything. We are advertising in all the trade journals. Whenever we find out that somebody is downsizing or right-sizing, we try to go to those markets -- you know, Savannah River, and even when we found that Ford and General Motors were laying off a lot of their white collar workers, we went out to Detroit to see if we could pick up some mechanical or electrical engineers out there.

So it's kind of an offensive on all fronts there.

CHAIRMAN WALLIS: There is another tsunami

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which is going on, which is the retirement of all those folks who were in on the licensing of the existing plants and knew what was going on then. All that knowledge is going to disappear unless you do something about it.

MR. TAPPERT: We -- and we are also augmenting the staff with what we call redeployed annuitants. So we have some of our experienced employees who are retiring, and then we just bring them back the next -- you know, and we will hold onto them for a couple of years, and their principle role is knowledge transfer to work with the younger staff to transfer their knowledge.

MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Your third bullet there probably addresses some of that.

MR. TAPPERT: Right, the knowledge management. The next one is training. After we bring them in the door, we want to train them and get them up to speed. We are augmenting our existing programs and developing some new ones.

We are having some seminars with the new employees. We've had our Deputy Office Director give a couple of these, talking about regulatory decision making. One of the big changes coming to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, even if you worked for a

nuclear utility, is that now you are a regulator, and you need to understand what that means. So we get them up to speed on that.

We've developed some new employee orientation and training guides. We are also developing qualification plans for the first time. The regions have been using this for decades where they qualify their inspectors with a very rigorous inspection training program.

NRR has traditionally not done that, but we are rolling those out now. We have them project managers, and we are currently developing them for the technical staff.

In knowledge management, we are using the reemployed annuitants to kind of transfer knowledge. We also have a tool that's called the Strategic Workforce Planning, which is a big database, and for every employee in the agency it has all their skills that they have and their expertise levels, and first line managers can look at their staffs, and they can find out, well, who has what expertise and how close are they to retirement, and based on that, they can develop strategies for what kind of people they need to recruit and what kind of training programs they need to close those gaps.

We are also using the standard review plan update that Phil is working on as another knowledge management tool.

Then finally, we want to leverage contractor resources as part of this review process. We have just recently put out a solicitation asking for companies to indicate whether they want to participate in these reviews, and we got input from over 45 companies that want to be part of this new reactor licensing program, and we are currently evaluating those for technical expertise and conflict of interest type issues.

about that. So I think that's what me and Phil had to say. If there's any questions on that? Okay. Now we have Stu, who doesn't look like Mary Ann Ashley, who is going to talk about the construction inspection programs for a couple of minutes.

MR. RICHARDS: Good morning. My name is Stu Richards. I am the Deputy Director for the Division of Inspection and Regional Support in NRR.

The presentation today was scheduled to be given by Mary Ann Ashley, who is the team leader for the construction inspection program development.

Unfortunately, Mary Ann is out sick today. So I'm

filling in for her, and I have worked quite a bit with Mary Ann. So I don't have her level of knowledge, but I have some level of knowledge on this.

It's a short presentation. There's only three slides, and I think it's to give you an update on activities that we have been before this committee before to talk about what we were doing.

To summarize, there are some unique challenges in developing the construction inspection program for the new reactors coming up. One issue is that there is a potential that the construction will take place, a lot of it, off-site.

You know, there is a discussion of modular construction in shipyards, perhaps offshore, foreign countries. It's likely that a lot of the large components will be fabricated in foreign countries also. So that's a challenge.

The utilities have advertised that the construction schedule is going to be fairly aggressive. So it is important that we be prepared to gear our inspections to stay up with that schedule and, more importantly, I think, is for us to be very aware of what the licensee is doing as far as their schedule is concerned, so we can make sure our inspectors are there at the right time to do the right

1 inspections. We are challenged to make sure that our 2 3 inspection process is geared to the ITAAC. Commission is specifically required to make a finding 4 5 that the ITAAC have been completed. In order for the 6 Commission to do that, the staff intends to perform 7 specific inspections in the ITAAC area to support that 8 finding. 9 So we specifically are targeting 10 inspections at ITAAC. 11 MEMBER SIEBER: Is that going to be 100 percent inspections of ITAAC issues? 12 13 MR. RICHARDS: Every ITAAC will receive 14 some kind of review or inspection, but it certainly 15 won't be 100 percent of -- You have to define what 16 that population is. So for every line item ITAAC, 17 there will be something that will say, yeah, that's 18 been completed. 19 The depth of that review or inspection 20 varies quite a bit. 21 MEMBER SIEBER: And who decides that, and 22 what's the basis? It's kind of addressed at 23 MR. RICHARDS: 24 a couple of slides down the road, but I can talk to it a little bit now. 25

As part of the development, we are putting together a sampling plan. I believe the contractor report for that was forwarded to the Committee, but that was just a recent thing. So you may not have had a chance to look at it.

The plan for ITAAC is to go through the certified design and group the ITAAC into various bins, if you will. There's a matrix contained in one of the inspection manual chapters that lays out that process.

Then once all the ITAAC are binned into various categories, then they will be prioritized according to another process that looks at things like the safety significance, the complexity. If you only have one shot at looking at it, for instance, if it's rebar and the containment base mat, you got one chance. Right? But for other components, you know, it might be easier to just wait for the pre-op and start-up testing and take care of it that way.

So there's four or five considerations that go into prioritizing the various ITAAC. You basically come up with a number, and then you can make your decisions based on how those things rank out, how much effort you are going to put into any given individual ITAAC.

1	MEMBER SIEBER: How much are the old
2	instruction/inspection manual is still usable?
3	MR. RICHARDS: Well, quite a bit,
4	actually, because one aspect is that we are still
5	doing the same basic inspections. We are still
6	inspecting concrete. We are still inspecting welding.
7	We are still inspecting cable pulling and what have
8	you. So those aspects haven't changed, and a lot of
9	that where we are bringing in those procedures
10	MEMBER SIEBER: The bulk of the work,
11	actually.
12	MR. RICHARDS: I'm sorry?
13	MEMBER SIEBER: That's the bulk of the
14	inspection work, isn't it?
15	MR. RICHARDS: Yes. Right.
16	MEMBER SIEBER: The commodity handling.
17	MR. RICHARDS: The challenge this time is
18	really more administrative than it is technical. We
19	are updating those procedures and working with the
20	various tech branches to make sure that those are all
21	appropriate, but a lot of the common construction
22	techniques and work activities are the same from what
23	they were before to what they are going to be in the
24	future.

The difference is the schedule is probably

1 going to be more aggressive. The location of the 2 activities may be a lot more diverse, and then we have 3 the wrinkle of the ITAAC. The basic regulatory framework is quite a bit different from what we had 4 5 before. construction Before, somebody got a 6 7 permit. You went out and did all these inspections, and then they came into the Commission seeking to 8 9 demonstrate that they've built the plant okay, and 10 seeking a license. Now they are going to have a license, and 11 12 it's up to the staff to go out and inspect -- Well, 13 back The licensee will up. 14 certification saying that each of these ITAAC have 15 been completed, and then it's up to the staff to say, 16 yeah, we agree based on our inspection and review of 17 the paperwork, or to take exceptions. 18 dynamics are changed. MEMBER SIEBER: Could you give me an idea 19 20 of how much of the inspection manual already exists 21 and how much new things you need to create? 22 Well, we have -- There's MR. RICHARDS: 23 four inspection manual chapters which are the 24 overriding guidance. All four of those have been 25 completed, and maybe I ought to just flip to the next

1 slide here. 2 That list of four manual chapters: 3 is one for early site permits that's issued, and the 4 associated inspection procedures have been in place 5 and have been used. MEMBER BONACA: At some point I would like 6 7 to go back to the previous slide. 8 MR. RICHARDS: Okay. The 2502 is the 9 inspector's support issuing the COL. So that is pre-10 That particular man. chapter is COL activities. 11 issued, and the inspection procedures have been 12 issued. 13 Manual Chapter 2503 is specific for ITAAC 14 work, and 2504 is everything that is not ITAAC. Those 15 manual chapters have been issued. The associated 16 inspection procedures have not been issued, but they 17 are being worked out now. Somewhere here I've got the 18 data on when they are all going to be done, but it's 19 roughly over the next 18 months or so. 20 MEMBER SIEBER: You've done a lot of the 21 work. 22 MR. RICHARDS: Yes, a lot of the work is 23 done. The framework is pretty much done, and we are 24 kind of fleshing that out right now.

That's good.

MEMBER SIEBER:

1	MR. RICHARDS: Well, and the other thing,
2	you know, it's unfortunate Mary Ann is not here. I
3	think she's done a very good job, but she's had the
4	assistance of a number of employees who had prior
5	construction inspection experience for the NRC.
6	So when it came time to do this, we wanted
7	to go back to people who had been there before. There
8	was an effort before to capture the lessons learned,
9	and we were fortunate enough to get a couple or three
10	inspectors, construction inspectors, from the previous
11	group who had retired and now are rehired annuitants,
12	specifically to work on this task.
13	So we've got a very good group of people
14	working on it.
15	MEMBER SIEBER: Well, that's great.
16	MEMBER BONACA: I had a question on the
17	MR. RICHARDS: How do you make the slide
18	go backwards? You taught me how to make it go
19	forward.
20	MEMBER BONACA: I guess you don't have to.
21	My question was on the first bullet that you had,
22	actually.
23	These inspection construction activities -
24	- How do you plan to I mean, not everybody is
25	building to U.S. codes and standards, and that is

1 quite a challenge at times to qualify a component that 2 is built to, say, German standards to look for -- to 3 demonstrate that it meets U.S. standards? How do you 4 deal with that, with all these components coming from 5 different countries? MR. RICHARDS: I might have to turn to the 6 7 New Reactors folks, but you know, the licensee has to come in with their application, and it is going to 8 9 list the codes and standards it is going to be 10 constructed to. They are going to review that, and 11 either approve it or not. 12 Whatever they approve, that's what we are 13 going to inspect to. 14 MEMBER BONACA: It's not on the Yes. 15 vendor. 16 MR. WILSON: I will add on, though, that 17 certain codes and standards are part our 18 regulations that are going to have to be met. So 19 let's take an example of an operating plant that has 20 purchased a new reactor vessel head made in a foreign 21 country. 22 The producer had to demonstrate that that 23 head met ASME requirements. So we would envision 24 similar activities in these future plants. 25 MEMBER SIEBER: But that head was built

1 to a foreign standard, and what they end up doing is 2 trying to establish an equivalence. 3 MEMBER BONACA: Yes. 4 MR. BECKNER: At the risk of getting into an area where I'm definitely not an expert --5 MEMBER BONACA: I'm sorry, I can't hear. 6 7 BECKNER: I'm Bill Beckner. sorry. It is my understanding that we are not trying 8 9 to show the applicability of foreign standards. 10 are basically looking to our standards. 11 basically looking at the component meeting 12 standards. The example I give is that the EPR, of 13 14 course, is being built, and there will be probably at least two of them built outside the U.S. before one 15 16 might be built in this country. But they are in the 17 process now of converting the design to not only --18 the electrical to U.S. electrical, but also converting 19 the design to U.S. codes and standards, for that very 20 reason. 21 MEMBER BONACA: I was certain that you 22 would expect that. All I'm trying to say is that the 23 vendors are going to have to develop equivalencies and consideration of that type, and it may be challenging 24 25 to review those.

1	MR. BECKNER: Well, again, as I
2	understand, they are going to submit U.S under
3	U.S. standards. At least, the EPR is.
4	MR. RICHARDS: I think that's the case.
5	You know, we have steam generators and heads being
6	fabricated overseas now, and I think they are being
7	built to ASME code standards. They are being audited
8	by the utilities.
.9	Just in the last couple of weeks, we had
10	our vendor inspection people accompany the NUPIC
11	people doing an audit in France of some of those
12	facilities.
13	MEMBER SHACK: I'll do the Spanish
14	inspection of the steam generator.
15	MEMBER SIEBER: Well, you always had that
16	situation with the reactor vessel. I mean, this is
17	nothing new.
18	MR. RICHARDS: Other questions? I'm back
19	on slide 1.
20	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: I thought there was
21	an effort to Didn't Chairman Diaz start an effort
22	to try to see whether we can take advantage of the
23	experience of other countries? For example, the
24	Finnish reactor has been licensed by them.

MR. RICHARDS: Yes.

25

There is an acronym

1 that goes -- Bill, can you help me with that? 2 MR. BECKNER: Multi-National Design 3 Approval and -- it's either Project or Program, and 4 it's very sensitive to the Chairman. So I don't know 5 which it is. It's program? Okay. 6 There's three phases to that. The first 7 phase, which is well underway with EPR, is basically 8 to inform each other of the review. That's going on. 9 There have been several trips already overseas, and 10 meetings. 11 The later phases would be to try to 12 converge or coordinate the various standards and 13 requirements, but primarily right now it's the Phase 14 1, looking and trying to inform. 15 It would still be approved under U.S. 16 requirements, U.S. standards and so forth, but we would inform the review. 17 18 MR. RICHARDS: Okay. Just again briefly 19 to talk about some of the challenges and some of the 20 open issues. You know, we anticipate things moving 21 along fairly quickly in construction. So we need to 22 be able to, for instance, issue inspection reports to 23 keep up with that. 24 still working through We the are 25 enforcement aspect. It's important to recognize that

1 this is not the ROP. What we are going to be doing in 2 construction isn't going to look like the ROP. We are 3 not going to have an action matrix. We are not going to have green, yellow, white, red findings. 4 different set of needs. 5 б MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: And it's not going to 7 be this conformed. MR. RICHARDS: Well, it is to the degree 8 9 that we can include that into the sampling process 10 that we've discussed already. So there is an aspect 11 of that, but --12 MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Primarily --13 MR. RICHARDS: Well, I don't know yet. We 14 still haven't worked out the enforcement aspects yet. 15 I think there is potential that risk elements would 16 factor into the enforcement aspect, but I don't know. 17 So that's something we still have to work out. 18 slide The second talks about the 19 organization of the construction inspection program. 20 I touched on this already. It is broken up into four 21 pieces. We've got the manual chapters for all four in 22 The procedures for the first two manual place. 23 chapters are already issued, and we are working on the 24 other two, 2503 and 2504.

Talked a little bit already about 2503.

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Manual chapter 2504 addresses all of those issues that are non-ITAAC. So it's the construction programs such as the quality assurance program. It addresses all those operational programs that need to be looked at prior to the plant going on line.

So when you start talking about security, EP, environmental qualification, in-service inspection, the maintenance rule -- you know, all those things that an operating power plant has will be looked at under 2504 before that plant goes on line.

Of course, as the plant nears the end of construction, you will start seeing more and more operational type inspections occurring. The inspection staff will start shifting from being construction oriented to being operations oriented.

The last slide, I'll talk briefly about the inspection resources. You know, we do have three types of inspections we are going to need: The onsite inspection staff. We are envisioning likely to have four staff on site, and then some administrative support.

One of those four staff will be a scheduler type person. One of the keys to the program is this thing called CIPMS, Construction Inspection Program Information Management System.

The difficulty here is you are going to do all these inspections. You got all these things to keep track of. So we came up with this computer system that is going to take all the inspection data, load it in, and hopefully, help us keep track of what we've looked at over the course of the construction period, so that when it comes time to decide whether we agree with the completion of ITAAC, we can go into CIPMS. It will help us draw down all those inspection activities and reach that conclusion, hopefully.

We also have to keep up with the inspection schedule, and we are working with the industry so that we will have access to their real time construction schedule, and that scheduler will be pretty much a full time individual to make sure we are doing the right inspections to keep up with the licensee.

We will have specialty inspectors that are based out of the regions, just like we have for operational plants; and depending upon the degree to which fabrication occurs, particularly modular construction occurs, elsewhere, we may end up having inspectors at those locations also.

MEMBER MAYNARD: You say four resident inspectors, just for construction? That seems high

1 compared to what it used to be. Now if they are doing 2 more of the inspections versus what is coming out of 3 the region, that might be -- Four resident inspectors. 4 Both units being constructed at the same time, it 5 might be different. 6 Well, you know, we did a MR. RICHARDS: 7 lessons learned review from the past construction 8 experience, and one of the issues that came out of 9 that was, if you are going to stay up, you've got to 10 have the people there. licensee 11 Quite frankly, the keeps 12 building, whether you have the inspectors there to do 13 the inspections or not. So it's better to have them 14 on site and available than to get behind the curve. 15 MEMBER MAYNARD: I think it's a division 16 of how much you have at each site versus how much you 17 handle either out of headquarters or out of the 18 region. I'm not saying it's too much inspection. I'm 19 just wondering if the resources are in the right area 20 for what is going on at the time. That's all I'm 21 saying. 22 MR. RICHARDS: All right. 23 Well, MEMBER SIEBER: I think we've 24 learned from the last big construction era that the 25 speed at which the plant is being built determines how

many inspectors you need.

MR. RICHARDS: Right.

MEMBER SIEBER: Now if you had a plant that was -- the construction was dragging out over 10 years, the inspection effort was delayed and the manpower level was lower by an inspector or two. But it would appear that, if everybody sticks to the schedule, these construction programs are going to go pretty fast, which would require a higher level of effort from the inspection staff.

MEMBER MAYNARD: Yes. What I'm used to seeing more so is a number of things that need to be inspected, and the on site individuals keep track of the schedule, doing some inspection but pretty much coordinating when somebody needs to come in to take a look at an activity.

If the on-site inspectors don't be the ones doing most of the inspection, that may work, too.

MR. RICHARDS: The other aspect that I think is important is that, if we think there is a problem at the site, I think it is a lot better to tell the utility early on in construction. You know, one of the bad things, for instance, like we had in a couple of plants was deciding that they had problems pretty late in the program.

1	So a plant is 80-90 percent built, and
2	then all of a sudden you're saying, hey, you got some
3	major construction problems here. That's a real hard
4	place to be, to address. If there is something going
5	on that's not being done well, we want to be telling
6	people early on, and I think we want to have the
7	inspectors out there to make that possible.
8	MEMBER SIEBER: If you allow it to go on
9	until the plant is nearly done, often you are in an
10	unrecoverable situation. If they are doing more of
11	the inspections versus what is coming out of the
12	region, that might be
13	MEMBER MAYNARD: Financial standpoint.
14	MR. RICHARDS: Your point is well taken.
15	You know, the pace that they are advertising building
16	these plants could be quite a bit quicker than before.
17	This is my last slide. So I'm open to any
18	questions. I'm sure we will be back to talk to you in
19	more detail in the future.
20	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: When did you start
21	having the inspectors on site during construction?
22	MR. RICHARDS: Previously?
23	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Yes. When did the
24	agency start doing that?
25	MR. RICHARDS: You mean for the

1	construction of the plants that are in service now?
2	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS; Yes.
3	MR. RICHARDS: I hate to say it, but you
4	know, that was before my time, at least for the very
5	earliest generation of plants. I did perform
6	construction inspections of some of the plants, but
7	that was late. The later plants, we had more
8	construction inspectors on site. We were better at
9	getting operational inspectors there than I think we
10	were for the early sites.
11	For instance, we didn't have construction
12	inspectors until roughly right before TMI, '78, '77.
13	So for those plants that were built in the late
14	Sixties and early Seventies, I think all those
15	activities were conducted out of the regional offices.
16	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Did you have resident
17	inspectors when Diablo Canyon was being constructed?
18	MR. RICHARDS: Well, Diablo, I think, took
19	about what? 20 years, 15 years.
20	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: I don't know.
21	MR. RICHARDS: I think they started Diablo
22	Canyon in '68.
23	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Were inspectors
24	there?
25	MR. RICHARDS: At the end, there was a lot
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1	of inspectors. In the beginning
2	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: At the end, I know.
3	MEMBER MAYNARD: I think, for the plants
4	constructed in the Eighties, the very late Seventies
5	or Eighties, a resident construction inspector was
6	there essentially from the time they got the
7	construction permit, after TMI.
8	MR. RICHARDS: Yes, after TMI.
9	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: So was Diablo one of
10	them or not?
11	MR. RICHARDS: Diablo started, I believe,
12	before.
13	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Before?
14	MR. RICHARDS; Yes.
15	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Well, that's a good
16	answer.
17	MR. RICHARDS: Of course, Diablo you
18	know, 1 went on line about '83.
19	MEMBER MAYNARD: I know Diablo
20	construction started well before TMI.
21	MR. RICHARDS: Diablo started about the
22	same time as Trojan. That was '68.
23	MEMBER BONACA: Sixty-eight?
24	MR. RICHARDS: Well, you know, Trojan was
25	built in roughly 48 months, and Diablo was more or
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1	less the same plant, and it was '68 to '83 or '82 or
2	something.
3	MEMBER BONACA: Some adventures in
4	between.
5	MEMBER SHACK: Have you made any attempt
6	to look at, say, Japanese experience where, in fact,
7	they do have construction on roughly the kind of
8	schedules you are talking about here?
9	MR. RICHARDS: Yes, we have. We've had
10	some interactions with the Japanese, the Koreans.
11	Mary Ann went to Finland and visited with the Swedish
12	regulator at the EPR site that they are building. She
13	also went to some of the fabrication facilities in
14	France.
15	We have had some interactions with some
16	foreign countries here that have come to visit with
17	us. So we recognize the value of trying to build on
18	what they have already done. They've got the present
19	day experience that we don't.
20	MEMBER SIEBER: Good luck.
21	MR. RICHARDS: Thank you. We are looking
22	forward to it.
23	MR. BECKNER: I think, as John showed you,
24	we got some drama in. I think it was a little bit
25	impressive as far as what is coming in, at least what

we expect is coming in.

Let me say, there's a lot of assumptions in there, and really lack of knowledge. They are all coming in at the same time, largely driven by the Energy Policy Act. It remains to be seen just exactly how they come in, but as we have indicated, we feel the only way we can deal with this is to make use of a high level of standardization in the review.

I think, as the Committee has pointed out here, our success will be just driven by how well the applicants play the game and how serious they are about standardization, too. We'll see. It is to their advantage, obviously, to be standardized, but that's really the only way that the NRC is going to make use or get through this expected submittals.

So we are pursuing it very strongly, the designed centered approach. Again, I think that with the ACRS and a lot of other parts of the agency, the Board and so forth, you are going to have to pursue the same approach.

So this idea was to get you thinking, and we will, obviously, work with your staff in the future to try to make it work.

That's really all the prepared remarks.

Do we have questions or anything else?

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1	MEMBER KRESS: Let's talk about the design	
2	centered approach for the ACRS.	
3	MR. BECKNER: Okay.	
4	MEMBER KRESS: What I envision is each of	
5	the design groups you had would have its own	
6	subcommittee, its own subcommittee chairman, and they	
7	would specialize in that particular certified design.	
8	MR. BECKNER: That seems reasonable. Yes.	
9	And recognize that we will probably be organized that	
10	way in NRR. Already, we have two projects branches	
11	which are sort of a PWR and a BWR branch. Eventually,	
12	we will probably be going with an EPR branch and	
13	AP1000 branch and so forth. So we would be organized	
14	that way, too.	
15	MEMBER KRESS: Thank you. Mr. Chairman,	
16	I think we've basically come to the end of this	
17	session.	
18	CHAIRMAN WALLIS: We've ended at the	
19	break. So we'll take a break, unless there is	
20	anything more we need to do.	
21	MEMBER DENNING: Well, let me ask a	
22	question. After the break, are we allowed to work on	
23	letters?	
24	CHAIRMAN WALLIS: Yes. After the break,	
25	we have no more formal presentations. We will go back	

1	to working on the things that we do as a committee,
2	and we should be ahead of the game. We can get some
3	things out of the way, and we will get to your letter
4	as soon as we can.
5	MEMBER DENNING: I wasn't thinking about
6	my letter.
7	CHAIRMAN WALLIS: Are the states going to
8	be involved in some way with these things? And I know
9	that Vermont is trying to inject itself into the
10	Vermont Yankee licensing process.
11	MR. BECKNER: The states are very much
12	involved with what our environmental people do, and
13	I'm not much of an expert in that area, but and
14	part of the outreach I talked about some of the
15	local outreach.
16	When we do the local outreach, we also go
17	to the local governments to get try to get them
18	involved early.
19	MEMBER SIEBER: Well, the state actually
20	issue some of the permits and licenses.
21	MR. BECKNER: That's correct. They play
22	a major role. We defer to them specifically on a
23	number of areas.
24	MEMBER SIEBER: Actually, you have to get
25	an occupancy permit from the state. There's a bunch

1 of hoops you got to go through. CHAIRMAN WALLIS: That's probably less of 2 3 the ACRS concern than it's your concern. 4 MR. WILSON: It's been a major concern and 5 issue so far with the early site permits. A lessons 6 learned has been to get the states 7 governments involved earlier. 8 CHAIRMAN WALLIS: Anything else? Well, 9 thank you very much for getting us started. I'm 10 looking forward to the time when you come to us with 11 substantial something where make we can 12 contribution. It's a very good start. Thank you. 13 (Whereupon, the foregoing matter went off 14 the record at 10:07 p.m.) 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

25

CERTIFICATE

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

Name of Proceeding: Advisory Committee on

Reactor Safeguards

533rd Meeting

Docket Number:

n/a

Location:

Rockville, MD

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.

ERIC HENDRIXSON
Official Reporter

Neal R. Gross & Co., Inc.



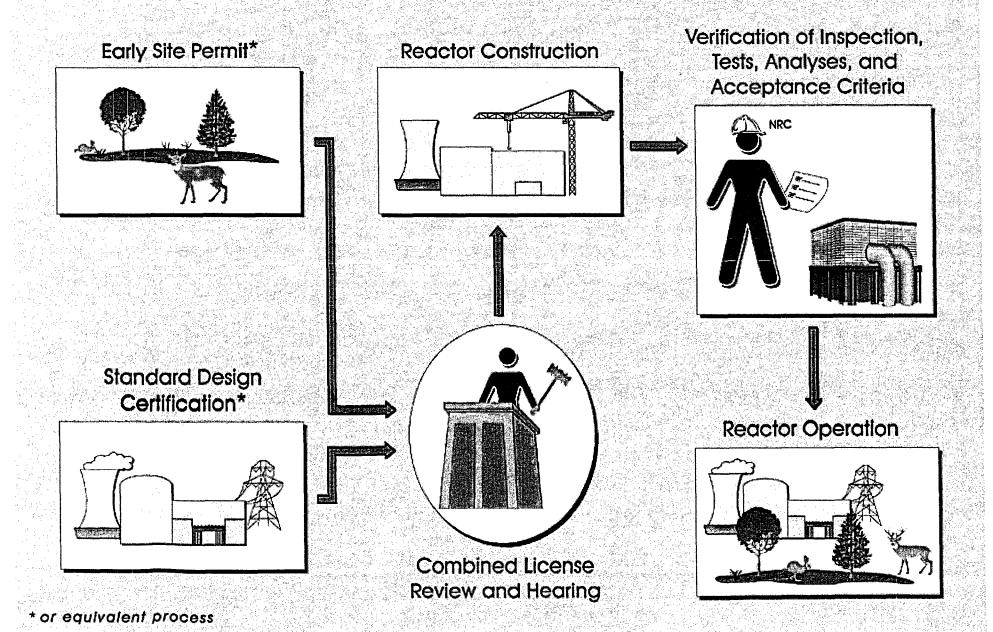
Challenges and Strategies for Licensing New Reactors

Phillip M. Ray
John R. Tappert
Division of New Reactor Licensing
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation
June 1, 2006

Topics for Discussion

- Challenges
 - Level of expected licensing activities
 - Schedules and expectations
 - Resources
- Strategies for new reactor licensing activities
- Key infrastructure development activities

Combined Licenses, Early Site Permits, and Standard Design Certifications

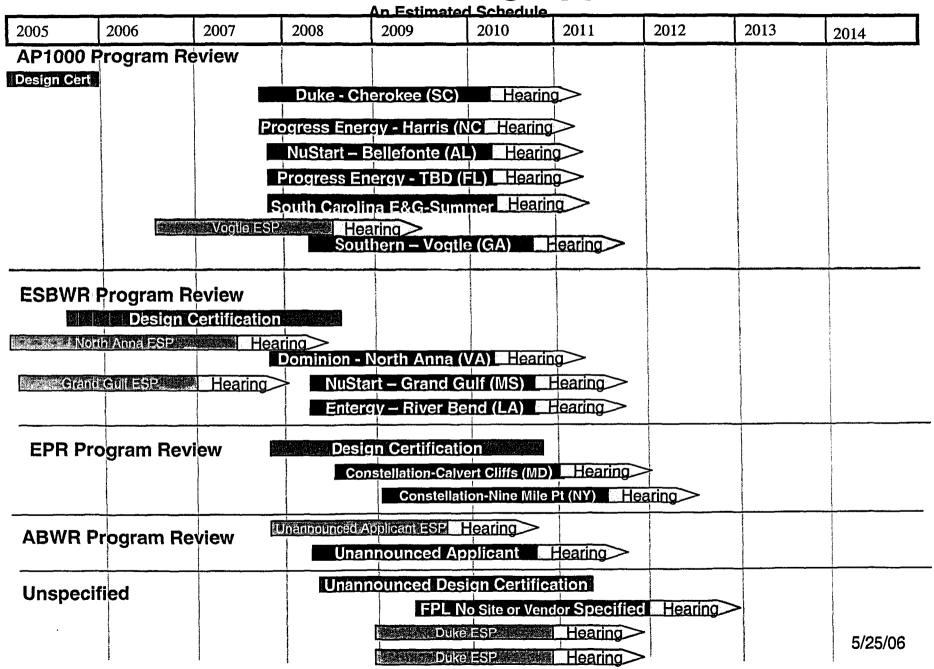


New Reactor Licensing Activities Forecasted

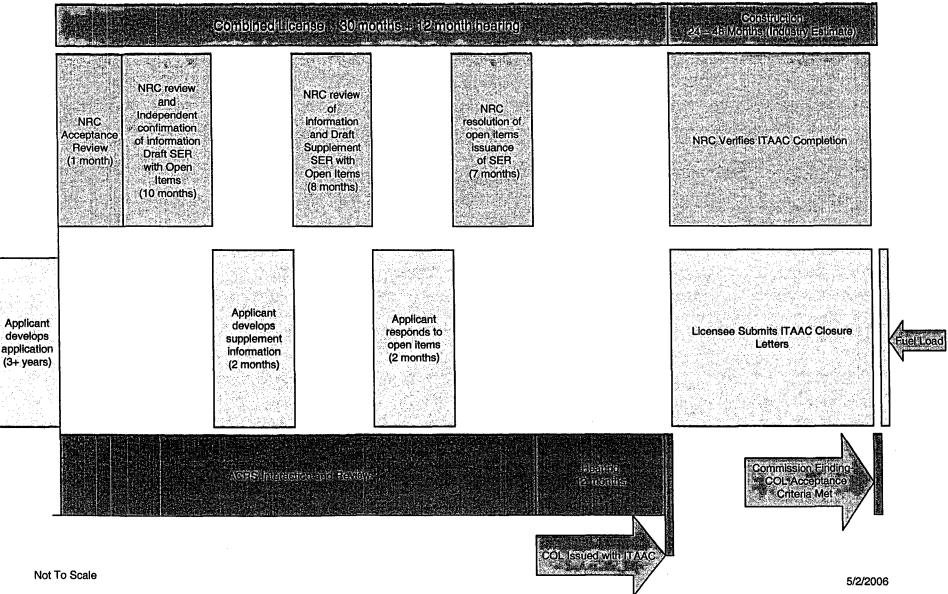
(As of May 19, 2006)

 Disquirational Dooker Sumbrate Propon Sumbrate 	Sites United Consideration of (Figure 2)	Aspolitación <u>s adimineran sillymi</u> ric		
	AP 1000 Certified Design			
Duke (742)	Cherokee (2)	COL: Late 2007 or Early 2008		
NuStart (740)	Bellefonte (2)	COL: 4 th Qtr 2007		
Progress Energy (738)	Shearon Harris (2)	COL: Sept or Oct 2007		
	Florida (2)	COL: Late 2007 or 1 st Qtr 2008		
South Carolina Electric and Gas (743)	Summer(2)	COL: 3 rd Qtr 2007		
Southern Nuclear Operating Company (737)	Vogtle	ESP: 8/2006 COL: 3/2008		
	ESBWR Design			
Dominion (741)	North Anna	ESP: submitted in 2003 COL: 2007		
Entergy (745)	River Bend	COL: Early 2008		
NuStart (744)	Grand Gulf	ESP: submitted in 2003 COL: early 2008		
EPR Design				
Constellation (746)	Calvert Cliffs Nine Mile Point	COL: 6/2008 and 6/2009		
	ABWR Certified Design			
Unannounced	TBD (2)	ESP: 3 rd Qtr 2007 COL: TBD		
Unannounced Design				
Florida Power and Light	TBD	COL: 2009		
Duke	Davie County, NC Oconee County, SC	ESP (TBD) ESP (TBD)		
	Advanced Technology			
Unannounced Applicant	N/A	Design Certification: 1st Qtr 2008		

New Plant Licensing Applications



Combined License Safety Review Process



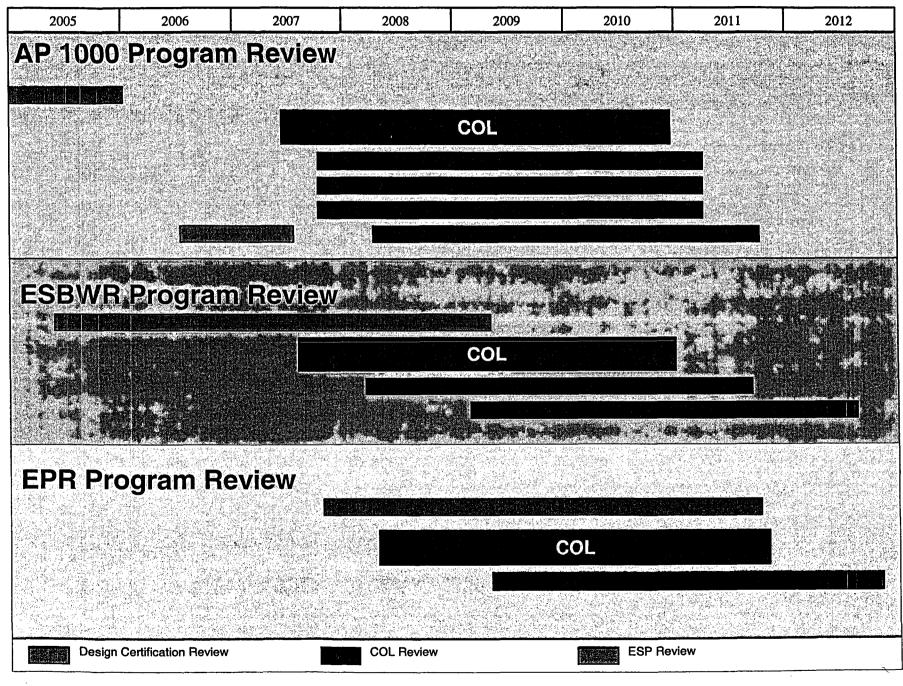
NRC Human Capital

- Recruiting
- Training
- Knowledge Management

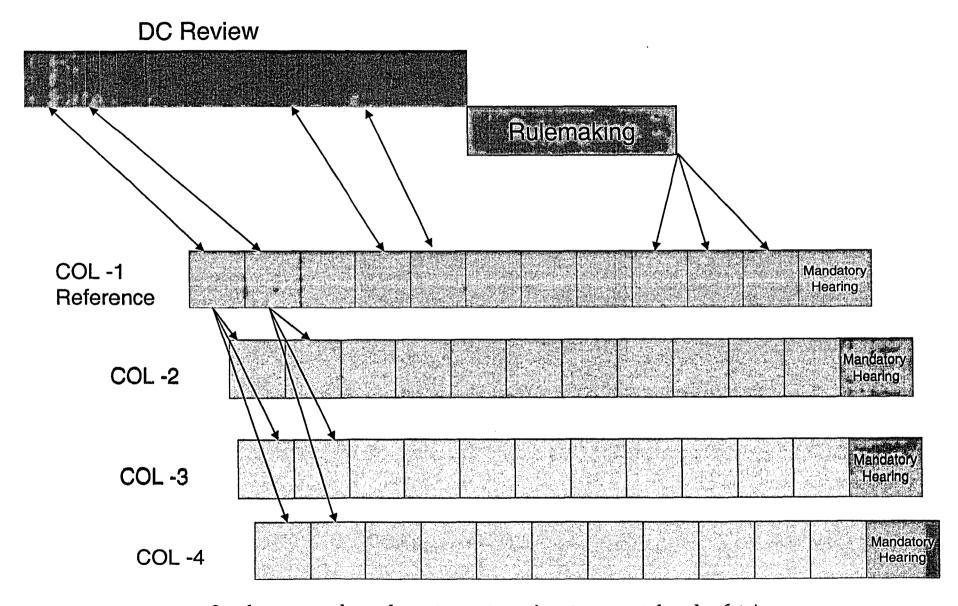
Strategies for New Reactor Licensing

- Design Centered Approach
 - Maximize Standardization
- Optimize Review Process
 - Infrastructure Development
 - Detailed Planning
 - Pre-application Reviews
 - Accountability quality and schedule
 - Management Attention
- Increase Qualified Resources (internal and external)

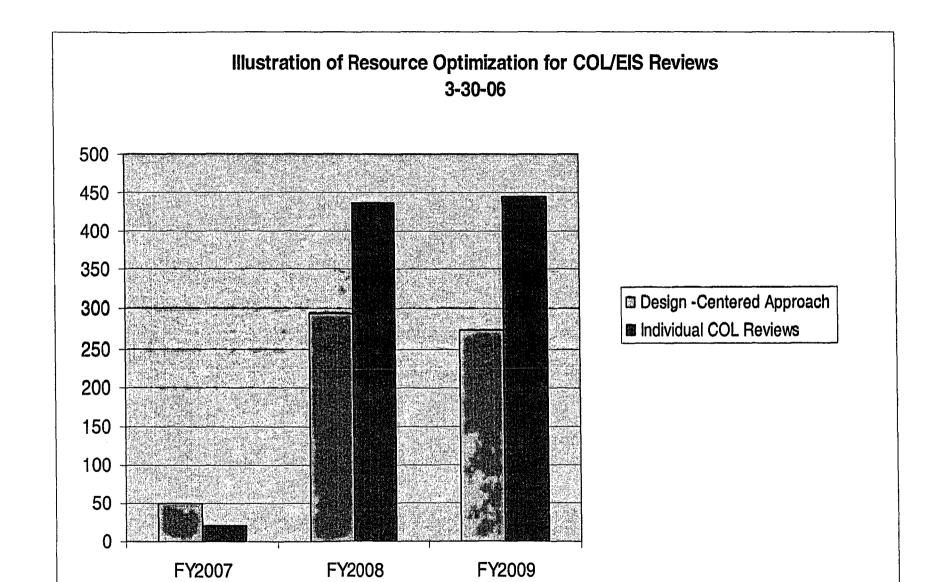
Design-Centered Review Approach



One Decision - Multiple Applications



Similar approach used on site reviews (environmental and safety)



Key Infrastructure Activities

- Develop Combined License (COL)
 Regulatory Guide
- Update and Revise NUREG-0800,
 "Standard Review Plan"
- Develop Construction Inspection Program

Draft Guide DG-1145 Combined License Applications for Nuclear Power Plants (LWR Edition)

Objective: Regulatory guide which provides application content and process guidance for combined license applications submitted under 10 CFR Part 52 that reference a certified design, an early site permit, both, or neither

Structure: 4 Parts - estimate length: 500 total pages

- Standard form and content
- Additional Information
- Applications referencing certified designs or early site permits
- Miscellaneous topics related to part 52 processes and application content

DG-1145

(continued)

Schedule

- Started January 2006
- Individual sections being drafted by new reactor staff, technical branches, contractor
- Post on NRC website as technical content sections receive branch concurrence
- Accept public comments on these "draft work-in-progress" sections
- Discuss in subsequent monthly public workshops (first workshop March 15)
- Draft scheduled for June 2006
- Final guide to accompany final Part 52 rulemaking

DG-1145

(continued)

Benefits:

- Providing COL applicants avenue to dialogue with NRC on COL applications
- Identifying needs for standard review plan updates
- Informing design certification review
- Preparing staff for review of COL applications

Challenges:

- Supporting monthly public meetings
- Completeness of draft sections of guide
- Defining scope of COL review
- Scope and timing of first-of-a-kind engineering (FOAKE) inspections
- Environmental finality of EIS from ESP in COL application review

SRP Update Revised Plan

- SRP by March 2007
 - SRP section revisions need to be in effect 6 months prior to the docket date of an application - 10 CFR 50.34(h)
 - Design centered approach increases need to have guidance in place at the start of the COL and remaining DC reviews
 - COL applications anticipated starting September 2007

SRP Update

(continued)

- Issuance of LIC-200, Rev 1, May 8, 2006
 - Detailed instruction on "how to" do the update
 - Scoping process on front end
 - Issuing SRP section revisions for use and comment instead of Draft SRP sections
- Opportunities to engage ACRS
 - Use scoping results to facilitate planning
 - Evaluate which sections ACRS would like to consider and timing of consideration

Regulatory Guides

- Coordinate with SRP updates
- Prioritize Regulatory Guides to be updated
 - Affirm RGs which do not need to be updated
 - Scheduling those which can be completed within the March 2007 timeframe
 - Qualifying RG applicability within the specific SRP sections, as appropriate
 - Identifying RGs in which the technical basis is still being developed beyond March 2007

Construction Inspection Program Development

Mary Ann M. Ashley
Team Leader, Construction Inspection
Program Development
Division of Inspection and Regional Support, NRR

CIP Development Challenges

- Inspecting construction activities worldwide
- Scheduling inspections based on licensee schedules
- Informing our ITAAC inspection sample selection
- Linking construction activities to ITAAC
- Linking an inspection finding to an ITAAC
- Issuing timely inspection reports
- Ensuring an Enforcement Policy that reflects Part 52 needs
- Ensuring the inspection staff is adequately trained

CIP Program Structure

- Inspection Manual Chapters keyed to organization of approach in 10 CFR Part 52
 - IMC-2501: Early Site Permits
 - 5 Inspection Procedures issued and in use
 - IMC-2502: Inspections to Support Issuing a COL
 - 9 Inspection Procedures issued and ready for use
 - IMC-2503: Inspections of ITAAC-Related Work
 - 25 Inspection Procedures addressing the specific attributes of the different kinds of ITAAC to be issued over next 12 months
 - IMC-2504: Inspections of Non-ITAAC Work
 - Approximately 150 Inspection Procedures addressing the programs and processes common to all work activities; pre-op and startup testing; operational programs to be issued over the next 18 months

CIP Inspector Resources

- Three types of inspectors are needed
 - Off-site fabrication inspectors
 - Construction resident inspectors
 - Construction specialist inspectors
- Inspectors are needed at different times
 - Off-site fabrication
 - Resident 2 years after COL application submitted
 - Specialist when on-site construction begins
- How many inspectors are needed?
 - Up to 3 full-time resident inspectors needed for each plant and
 1 full-time scheduler with technical knowledge
 - Up to 3 specialist inspectors are needed for each plant

Conclusions

- NRC is preparing for an unprecedented level of new reactor licensing activity
- In order for the NRC to accomplish our mission to ensure adequate protection of public health and safety for new reactors licensed under 10 CFR Part 52 (given resource constraints, schedule pressures, and stakeholder expectations), a standardized, uniform, design entered approach to both COL application development and NRC review is essential.