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4	UNITED STATES NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
5	BRIEFING ON DRAFT FINAL RULE – PART 52 (EARLY
6	SITE PERMITS/STANDARD DESIGN CERT/COMBINED LICENSES)
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8	THURSDAY
9	November 9, 2006
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12	The Commission convened at 9:30 a.m., Dale E. Klein, Chairman,
13	Presiding.
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15	NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION:
16	DALE KLEIN, CHAIRMAN
17	EDWARD MCGAFFIGAN, JR., COMMISSIONER
18	JEFFREY S. MERRIFIELD, COMMISSIONER
19	GREGORY B. JACZKO, COMMISSIONER
20	PETER B. LYONS, COMMISSIONER
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- 1 **PANEL 1**:
- 2 MARVIN FERTEL, CHIEF NUCLEAR OFFICER, NEI
- 3 CLAYTON (SCOTTY) HINNANT, CNO, PROGRESS ENERGY &
- 4 CHAIRMAN NEI NEW PLANT WORKING GROUP
- 5 MARILYN KRAY, President, NUSTART ENERGY

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- 8 **PANEL 2**:
- 9 LUIS A. REYES, EDO
- 10 GARY HOLAHAN, DEPUTY DIR., NRO
- 11 NANETTE GILLES, NRO
- 12 EILEEN MCKENNA, NRR
- 13 GEARY MIZUNO, OGC
- 14 JERRY WILSON, NRO

1 P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

freight train.

2	CHAIRMAN KLEIN. Thank you. We if now move into our open
3	meeting. But before we start, I'd like to announce since this is our first public
4	meeting since an event yesterday, Commissioner McGaffigan received the highest
5	NRC award yesterday for distinguished service. He is the longest Commissioner
6	serving, crossed that milestone on November the 3rd. And so we had a nice
7	award and a nice ceremony where we totally embarrassed him yesterday. But it is
8	a nice event. And I'd like to just acknowledge the fact that he received the highest
9	NRC award, the first award of this nature ever received by a Commissioner. So
10	thanks for your service.
11	CHAIRMAN MCGAFFIGAN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
12	CHAIRMAN KLEIN: Well, today we will hear about Part 52.
13	Obviously, the intent of Part 52 is to clarify what the requirements are and make
14	the licensing process hopefully more simplified and understandable. Hopefully,
15	this will enhance our effectiveness and efficiency. There's been a lot of dialogue I
16	believe between the staff and the industry. And so first we will hear from the
17	industry. And then we will hear from the staff. Any comments before we start?
18	COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: Mr. Chairman, I will make a
19	comment. When we had our last meeting on Part 52 at the proposed rule stage,
20	Commissioner McGaffigan made some comments about this being a dump truck
21	rule because of the nature of the size of the document that we were engaged with.
22	And I have kidded him at various points about that. In fact, gave him a dump truck
23	that sits in his office holding business cards.
24	COMMISSIONER MCGAFFIGAN: A small one. I think it's now a

1	COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: I was supportive of moving
2	forward on Part 52 and I still am. I want to credit our staff for the timeliness of
3	moving this process forward. Gary Holahan promised to us that he would get it to
4	us in a certain time frame. And to his credit and the credit of the staff, they did
5	that.

The down side, however, is we have I would not say a dump truck rule, it's as much a chainsaw rule as to the forest of trees necessary to come up with this. Now, it maybe ... you know, I'm a lawyer, and I know what billing by the hour goes. Our OGC staff may have helped a little bit in this in terms of making sure we've got every jot and tittle.

I don't know what the final count is. A thousand pages on a Statements of Consideration or something of that notion seems to me an awful lot. Maybe it's 700 pages on the Statements of Consideration. Whatever it is, it's a huge document. And I don't think that speaks well to our strategic goals of efficiency and effectiveness. I think we can learn and need to be more succinct.

Now, it may well be that the tradeoff of timeliness of getting it here on time was a tradeoff between the amount of data and backup material we had to put in. And also, I think it is a function of the staff wanted to make sure that each and every box was checked so that we put together a program that will make it clear for our licensees what we intend in the COL process. I think the intent was all good. I have to put a footnote, however. I remain concerned about what we've ended up with for a document. It is a massive rule. And I fear what the Federal Register is going to look like the day that we agree to go forward on it.

So with that, we'll open up, Mr. Chairman. And I am very interested to hear the details of how our licensees are responding to this effort and certainly

1	want to hear the views of our staff and how they got to where they are. But I did at
2	least want to put a footnote of my concern of the breadth of what we've ultimately
3	come up with.
4	CHAIRMAN KLEIN: It is the largest document.
5	COMMISSIONER MCGAFFIGAN: Mr. Chairman, just for the record,
6	there's 400 plus pages of ruling, which about 418 coupled with about 465 pages of
7	description. So we have about a page of description of what we did in the
8	Statements of Consideration preamble for every page of ruling. So it's quite
9	sparse in terms of the discussion given the length of the rule, but whatever. It is
10	quite large.
11	CHAIRMAN KLEIN: With that background
12	COMMISSIONER LYONS: Could I step in with a comment? On the
13	one hand, I wanted to agree with my colleagues that, yes, it's a large rule. But on
14	the other hand, I think the time is also very much here when we need to move
15	ahead on this. And I would be reluctant to say that because it is large, we should
16	be looking towards a massive streamlining which might add X more amount of
17	weeks or months. And at least from my perspective, I'm hoping to get out of this
18	meeting today, we can come out with a very, very clear path forward on exactly
19	what we're going to do with this as it is here, as large as it may be, but a very clear
20	path forward to move very expeditiously.
21	COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: Just as a clarification, I'm not by
22	my comments suggesting that we toss it back to the staff.
23	COMMISSIONER LYONS: Oh, okay. I'm sorry.
24	COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: And if that was where you came

from, yes, we can't do that at this point. I agree with that. I would just say as a

general matter, it would have been nice if we had been a bit more succinct and efficient in the approach that we had in doing this.

We're handing a big piece of documentation to our licensees that they're going to have to figure out for the COL process. I think the breadth does make it more difficult to make that succeed as a general matter.

But I agree with you. I'm not asking for a huge streamlining, nor will I suggest it unless I'm told otherwise or convinced otherwise that we need to throw the thing back for complete rewrite.

CHAIRMAN KLEIN: Commissioner Jaczko?

COMMISSIONER JACZKO: I don't have perhaps too much to add. But I would just say I think this has been a good effort on the part of the staff. I mean, this is a very large comprehensive rulemaking. And I think the staff has done a good job to do this in a very open and transparent way. And I think that has I think facilitated us moving forward and getting to the point where we are today.

Folks who have looked at it are not ... while they may not necessarily be fine with everything in the final rule, I think for the proposed final rule, or the draft final rule I should say, they are at least I think aware of most of what's in there. And I think that's a good sign of how we should do these things in the future.

That having been said, I think that there are some things in here that are somewhat new. And I think those are some things that I certainly will like to hear from people today on, some of the areas that have cropped up and were somewhat surprising I think to me and I think we'll certainly go forward from there. So thank you.

1	CHAIRMAN KLEIN: With that background, Marv, we'll like to hear
2	what the stakeholders think of this document.
3	MR. FERTEL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And thank you
4	Commissioners. We probably agree with everything we just heard. And we also
5	would like to complement the staff on getting the rule out.
6	I'll comment maybe at the end of this presentation on some
7	observations on just the rulemaking process and not just Part 52, because there's
8	a whole bunch of other rules. And you might be violating NEPA or something with
9	the amount of trees you are cutting down in the full rulemaking process, not just
10	this one.
11	CHAIRMAN MCGAFFIGAN: Probably need to do an environmental
12	impact statement on the amount of trees we're cutting down.
13	MR. FERTEL: Right. But we would like again to complement the
14	staff. The comments we're going to offer today are informed by a lot of
15	engagement with the staff on the rule itself. And a reasonably good meeting with
16	the staff on the Statements of Consideration.
17	But we really have only had a week to review the Statements of
18	Consideration. So we're still sort of plowing our way through on that. But we will
19	try to provide you with good insights today on what we are thinking. And our
20	expectation is by the end of the month or so, we would send in a letter with all the
21	specific comments.
22	So that's where we are. Could I go to the second slide, please? At
23	the table today with me I think you know Scotty Hinnant, the new Chief Nuclear
24	Officer at Progress. And Scotty also is the Chairman of our New Plant Working
25	Group. And it's the group that's interfacing with the staff on a regular basis now to

try and make sure we resolve issues effectively.

And on my right is Marilyn Kray who's the President of NuStart. And
Marilyn has been involved in all the new plant activities from basically the
beginning as an Exelon person and then as the leader on NuStart. She's been
intimately involved in all the design centered activities related to going forward for
both the ESBWR and the AP1000.

Go to the next slide, please. As many of you have referenced, this rulemaking has gone on for about eight years. And it's had some bumps. We think we're at a point where the rule needs to get out.

So we are where Commissioner Lyons referred that we think the rule should be issued. We think before it's issued, there are a couple of things, a few things, as maybe Commissioner Jaczko referred to, that need to be clarified. And we'll be offering you those clarifications today during this discussion and again as I said, we'll be following up with a detailed letter.

And it's not hundreds of pages that we're asking for in clarifications. We tried to narrow it down so we can get this thing out. Because we're planning on filing COLs by this time next year. So we do need to move forward with this rulemaking. And we're committed to doing that. And we're pleased with what the staff has been trying to do to move it forward.

Go to the next slide. The specific issues that we're going to talk about today are listed there. And Scotty's going to talk about the first three. And Marilyn will pick up the next three. And then Marilyn will also offer you some comments on the limited work authorization supplemental rulemaking activity which we are quite favorably impressed with and have some comments that we think would actually increase its value and not diminish its intent from the NRC or

1 the industry standpoint.

And then we'll complete our comments with some ideas we think could improve the overall process for review going forward. So with that, I'd like to turn it over to Scotty.

MR. HINNANT: Could I have the next slide, please? On the environmental finality topic, there are two points I'd like to make.

First, finality of an ESP at the time of COL proceeding is critical.

Especially in regard to environmental matters. One interpretation of the rule is that there's finality only when all matters are resolved at the ESP stage.

In the case when all matters are not resolved or some issues are deferred, the rule appears to allow for reopening of issues when a commenter alleges that there are new and significant information.

In discussion with the NRC staff, we don't think that's the intent. But we believe that should be a well structured process for determining whether there's objective basis and evidence for any new and significant information finding before an issue is reopened at the COL stage for those applicants that have gone through the ESP process.

We think that the well-defined NEPA scoping process would be a way of bringing more structure and balance to the COL proceeding relating to environmental matters and would, we believe, improve the process.

The scoping process provides for public evaluations with meetings with written comments on the COL applicant's environmental report. And on completion, the NRC makes a determination on whether there is new and significant information and defines the scope of a hearing as it relates to environmental matters.

The second point on this item is we have an additional concern related to ESPs currently under review. ESP applications shouldn't have to be modified, nor do we believe ESPs be delayed or modified based on wording of the new rule. We think the rule change related to the process improvements ... are related to the process improvements, not really the technical criteria requirements.

So we don't see a need really to amend the ESP applications or to extend the review and approval process to meet wording in the new rule for those applicants that have been going through the ESP process up to this point.

Next slide, please. The industry and the NRC staff have recognized the need for a more flexible change control process for design certifications based on first of kind engineering, plant construction and operating experience.

We agree that the best way to address these needed changes while preserving the standardization is to incorporate these changes directly into the certified design. Current regulations allow change to a design certification only to assure adequate protection of public health and safety or common defense and security. Or to assure compliance with regulations in effect at the time of the original certification.

The new rule allows for changes to the certified design to reduce regulatory burden, to incorporate details from the completion of design acceptance criteria to correct errors and to allow for changes that contribute to standardization. We really have three concerns with the new provisions.

First, consistent with the current practice, we think the changes proposed by the NRC or the public in general not associated with combined license application referencing and certified design should be required to meet the 51.09 backfit requirements.

1	Also consistent with the current practice, changes proposed by the
2	design certification vendor or COL applicant or holder would not be subject to
3	51.09.

Second, any petition to change a certified design should not, as indicated in the Statements of Consideration, be a justification for re-reviewing or re-opening other sections of the design certification to institute changes there we believe. Rulemaking on changes in addition to design should focus solely on the proposed changes.

And third, standardization is controlled really by applicants, licensees and the designers. And proposing a change to the certified design based on enhancement and standardization, we think the petitioner needs to really justify how these changes would contribute to the standardization. Only applicants, licensees and designers really have the information to justify the basis for this kind of proposal we believe.

So we think the rule language and the Statements of Consideration need to be changed to reflect these concerns to avoid really misinterpretation in the future. While it maybe clear on the current staff's part that's been writing this, we think it could be open to different interpretation in the future as other people read the words and try to interpret them.

Next slide, please. We consider the 50.99 to be one of the critical elements in the new licensing process. The proposed changes quite honestly were a surprise when they were announced two weeks ago. Yet, we think they're a step forward.

We have some concerns over the language and the intent. It's essential that there be public discussion on the new language, we believe, as

1 soon as possible.

First of all, the rule appears to ignore the intensive NRC inspection
and report process that would be generated throughout the construction period
through a sign-as-you-go type of inspection regime.

As a result, the documents that make up the ITAAC determination basis would have been reviewed through the normal inspection process and would be identified and available at the site. And the inspector reports documenting the adequacy of those reviews done by the NRC inspection staff.

Second, we support making available licensees' schedules for implementing ITAAC at regular intervals. This will keep the staff informed and allow them to factor the schedules into their planning inspections to verify ITAAC completion. And should make the ITAAC completion and notification process more efficient and effective.

And third, as proposed, we think the language is impractical. The use of the language such as "sufficient" is very subjective. There have not been discussions on the meanings of these words. And we can't judge really the impact on the new language without having these discussions.

One interpretation would be that voluminous set of ITAAC supporting documentation and information for each ITAAC would have to be submitted to the NRC. This we view as challenging. And from a practicality standpoint, we believe that the inspection process ongoing, you will have been reviewing and documenting these.

And so we're concerned with the wording now and how much documentation to support the basis to determine the ITAACs were acceptable is really the issue that we're focused on. We think we need to schedule an intensive

series of public interactions on this rule language here soon. So we can get that point nailed down as we go forward. Marilyn.

MS. KRAY: Thank you, Scotty. If you turn to the next slide. The proposed rule continues to require COL applicants to evaluate international operating experience comparable to what would be found in NRC generic letters and bulletins.

Now, while we believe from an operational practice it certainly makes good sense for us to be engaged in ongoing dialogue with global operators, it doesn't seem appropriate to require this as a regulation.

The language is also somewhat vague and unfounded. And the implementation of it would be difficult in that COL applicants are not well positioned to monitor and evaluate operating experience generated by regulatory agencies in other countries or to determine which of that international operating experience would be comparable to what would be found in a generic letter or a bulletin.

The existing NRC procedures, specifically LIC-400, already requires the NRC staff to factor in international operating experience into its own generic OE program. So it's through this mechanism that the COL applicants would consider comparable international operating experience.

So we would suggest that the COL applicant should not be required to duplicate what is already established in a regulator-to-regulator interface. Go to the next slide. Similar to that issue, and actually found in the same provisions, are the references to U.S. generic communications. And the rule would require that applicants provide information that demonstrates how generic letters and bulletins have been incorporated into the plant design.

And this provision appears to be elevating generic communications
to the status of a regulatory requirement for new plants as opposed to retaining
the status of regulatory guidance. The proposed provisions would impose
requirements on applicants through the generic communications process as
opposed to the rulemaking process.

We propose that the provisions be deleted and instead the generic communications be incorporated into the Standard Review Plan. And only when necessary would rulemaking be initiated.

We do acknowledge that in the revised language, the staff indicates that they are referring only to those generic letters and bulletins that have been issued since the last update of the SRP. This could still be somewhat of a burden on the applicants depending upon how frequently the SRP is updated.

So again, the suggestion to delete the provision and to separately ensure that the implementation and the close out process for generic letters and bulletins does include the requirement to consider updating the SRP, just as part of an administrative housekeeping issue.

If we move onto the next slide on severe accidents. In the proposed language, severe accidents could be interpreted as being part of the 50.2 design bases. In fact, a read of Statements of Consideration suggest that in fact the intent is that they are.

The real language should be clear that the specific set of severe accidents under consideration is not part of the 50.2 design bases since they are not design bases accidents. Also, the rule needs to be clear that the severe accidents being considered are only those ex-reactor vessel accidents.

And this is a case similar to the one that Scotty mentioned where the

rule needs to be clear and aligned with the intent. So that, again, the key
elements are not left to guidance and subject to potential re-interpretation at some
later time.

Also at issue with this severe accident is the criteria for determining when a change effecting severe accidents issues require prior NRC approval.

The rule uses out of date language with respect to change control and also terms that we think would cause confusion and again result in either protracted regulatory interactions in future years as both the industry and the NRC struggle to understand the difference in intent of some of these different terms.

For this issue, we suggested in a follow-up letter we would provide to you some suggested changes to that. As Marv mentioned, we wanted to take the opportunity to address the issue of limited work authorizations.

And again, to echo what Marv said, we compliment the staff in the phenomenal effort and results that went into the proposed supplement to Part 52. And we believe that it will in fact make the regulatory process more effective by allowing focus on safety significant issues. And I believe the sentiment was conveyed by the industry at the recent November 1st workshop with the staff.

Nevertheless, we would offer two refinements to this to further have impacts, especially with respect to the schedule for licensees going forward.

The first one involves excavation. And essentially, where it is that we draw the line between what is considered to be site preparation and what is considered to be construction, recognizing that site preparation activities can in fact be done without an LWA and construction activities do require an LWA.

The staff position is that the excavation would be on the construction side of that threshold. We would argue that the excavation should in fact be

considered on the site preparation side of that threshold, similar to other soil
movement activities to essentially get the site down to the established grade.

We do agree that activities such as back filling, soil compression, driving piles, would be on the construction side of that boundary. In some of the discussions with the staff, we understand that part of the concern in wanting excavation to be considered as a construction activity is around the fact that during excavation, it maybe possible that anomalies are identified and that the staff may feel more comfortable if those activities were done under an LWA where their oversight was more assured.

We would offer to revisit the existing requirements and make any enhancements that would be necessary to ensure that any discoveries during excavation would require reporting or notification to the NRC.

The other refinement as I mentioned to this would also be the definition of construction. That it needs to be adjusted to essentially permit construction of non-safety significant facilities, such as cooling towers or warehouses or admin buildings.

The proposed rule requires an LWA for facilities described in the FSAR. And as you know, the FSAR for reasons of completeness and other points of reference do in fact include facilities without safety significance.

So again to address the whole issue of LWA, both of these, we would suggest that we provide specific wording for the notification requirements during excavation and also offer an alternative definition as to what type of activities or facility construction can be done without an LWA.

COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: Just for clarification, you mentioned cooling towers, admin buildings. Which was third?

1	MS. KRAY: Warehouses.
2	COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: Warehouses. What about
3	transmission related activities? Would that fall in or outside?
4	MR. FERTEL: I would assume it would fall outside.
5	MS. KRAY: Outside. Yes, that's not intended to be an inclusive list,
6	but rather just by example again of things that are in an FSAR. But we think
7	would clearly be on the non-safety significance.
8	CHAIRMAN KLEIN: We thought with 800 pages, it would have
9	everything listed.
10	MS. KRAY: Thank you. Marv.
11	MR. FERTEL: Thank you, Marilyn. Next slide, please. What we'd
12	like to do now is just offer a couple of observations on process improvements.
13	We'd first like to thank the Commission staff for the policy statement, the October
14	20 draft policy statement.
15	Our read of it is it's going down the road the right way and it's a good
16	statement. And we'd recommend that you get it out for public comment and move
17	towards finalizing it.
18	In our initial review of it, we've identified a few things that we think
19	could be added to it. And on the slide, we've listed them. And what they do is
20	basically say look to establish target milestones for issuance of things like SERs
21	and EIS's. And again, this is the experience on our side if we have targets, we
22	resource load and plan on trying to meet it.
23	And if we can't meet it, we look at what we have to do to do it or
24	ultimately change the target. But at least it's something that's been thought
25	through.

1	We'd like to start the hearings based upon drafts if we could. We
2	think that again with standardized plants and things like that, a draft is a pretty
3	complete document. And we would think that that's something you could do in
4	this round which might have been very difficult to do in the first round of
5	construction, but in a very different situation today. And then we would always like
6	to keep the activities focused on the applications specific issues and guidance in
7	the policy statement to that would certainly be helpful.

Again, we're looking down the road saying we're building plants over the next ten, twenty, thirty years. And we'd like the guidance to have some sustainability and not just the memories of the folks that are here.

Go to the next slide, please. In addition, and you've heard a lot about this in certainly the trade press and former Commissioner Curtis has talked about it. We think eliminating the uncontested part of the mandatory ESP and COL hearings makes sense.

And the industry would clearly support any effort by the NRC to get that done legislatively. We think it does not at all impede public participation. But it just takes something out that's not necessary from the standpoint of the process as it is today.

We also think that there'd be real value in the rule itself of specifying the use of an informal legislative type hearing under Section 52.103 for the ITAAC. We know in the policy statement that's referred to as an option that's being looked at. We think that's good. And we think that there may be improvements you can come up with down the road.

But we actually think that for certainty purposes, the rule itself should move in this direction as opposed to keeping it as something that's just a policy

concept being dealt with as applications are reviewed.

So those are some additional enhancements we're looking at. We'll continue to look for more and try and provide those to the Commission as we come up with them.

Go to the next slide, please. In summary, I think what you've heard is while if we had our druthers, the rule would be much shorter and more precise. We understand where we are. We think the staff has done an extremely good job of getting it done, given its length, and also making tremendous progress in clarifying things. Because given the size of it, getting clarity was difficult.

So we think the rule needs to get out. We think in order for it to do what everybody would like, which is provide the right certainty for not only licensees in the NRC, but for any other stakeholders.

There are the issues we've raised today that we think could be clarified and we think would help the rule do its job better and we will send you a letter on that. I'd like to emphasize on the LWA discussion that Marilyn talked to, those are, we called them refinements, but they're very significant from a time line for getting plants built.

The excavation portion of the period could be twelve to eighteen months. And if I can start it on twelve to eighteen months further down the road than it would be if I had to get the LWA. And likewise, I think in talking with the staff, I don't think their intent was that warehouses and admin buildings and even cooling towers were intended to be considered as construction. I just think we need to get the language better. But the LWA portion, they've done a really good job and those two refinements would have a big impact on making the scheduling thing much better.

The most important thing we think in the immediate term that we need to do is engage in public dialogue with the staff on 52.99. The staff has I think with all the best intentions attempted to provide clarity and certainty on the part of the process when the plant is built.

And when the investment is made and you're trying to get a decision to go forward and start operations, it was new to us. It was probably new to anybody else that's taken the time to read it. And I think that what we need to do is immediately get into an open dialogue that seems to have moved the ball down the road on every other issue. And I see no resistance from the staff. I'm just encouraging it to happen soon.

Because what we'd like to do is get you a letter by the end of November. So that you can get the rulemaking sewn up and we'd like to have that letter include our recommendations on 52.99, and we'd like our recommendations to be informed by dialogue with the staff in public meetings as opposed to just what we think without that dialogue. So we would really push for that.

A couple of points just to end. I was here yesterday just for the digital I&C discussion. And I'll make two comments, not on a digital I&C, but on (1) I think that here there has been excellent communication with the staff. On Part 52, I apologize for maybe the lack of some communication on the digital I&C. And I'll make sure that that doesn't happen again.

The other thing that struck me listening to it was part of what the industry asked for yesterday and the Commissioners all acknowledged was with new plants being real, the time line for resolving digital I&C has taken on a lot more priority and a lot more importance. And that was why we were trying to change the process.

1	We have in the 24 hours since yesterday attempted to see if there's
2	anything else that jumps out at us that would fall into that category that we ought
3	to inform you, hey, now that it's real, we ought to and nothing has jumped out
4	that we're aware of.

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But what I will tell you is that we will continue both within the design centered activities we have and that NPOC actually makes sure that we think about this. And if there is something, get back to you. So it's not a surprise and that we get ahead of it.

But we did go back in the last 24 hours and nothing ... nobody stood up and said, oh, my God. We ought to be doing this fast. So at least on a quick review and even this morning sitting with Scotty and Marilyn, Chris Crane and my folks, we didn't come up with anything that jumped out. And that was a lesson I took out of yesterday's discussion.

A couple of observations on the comments all the Commissioners made at the start of this, starting with Commissioner Merrifield's comment. Part 52 is about 1,000 pages with everything. The guidance is 1,100 pages. The SRP's probably 2,000 pages. All of this is probably necessary, but it's a lot.

We've got Part 73. We've had a team of experts sitting in our offices basically for three days with the doors locked going through it. And Part 73's 1,100 pages. And they're having a terrible time getting through it. They're having a hard time actually understanding what some of the rule language means because we don't have the guidance to look at with what does this rule actually mean in this place?

As a result of that, we've identified what we believe are 88 new requirements already. And we're still looking at it. We have Part 26 which has been around longer than even Commissioner McGaffigan.

2 COMMISSIONER MCGAFFIGAN: I think it was started early with 3 Commissioner Rogers' term.

MR. FERTEL: And it's now up to 1,600 pages. I can tell you from the industry standpoint, we're more equipped than any of your other stakeholders to review all this stuff. Because we have a lot of people who are very interested and we pull them in and we sit them down and we make them do it. And we pay lawyers to help us.

Your other stakeholders can't do it anywhere near as well. And I'm not even sure how your management does it. So my encouragement would be to try and think about how you make that process better. And if I have ideas, we'll share them with you. But it's hard.

And particularly now when you have this sort of waterfall activities coming up with major rulemakings next year, that impacts what we're doing on new plants and security and everything else, it's very hard to get very informed responses. And the staff has a terrible time I'm sure dealing with all the comments and all the requests for meetings and everything else.

So somehow, some refinement or improvement to that process would benefit everybody that has to work on this, including your own staff I'm sure. So that would be my reaction to what I heard both Commissioners say at the beginning. Again, we compliment the staff on Part 52. It's been a heroic effort.

We think they've been very much engaged. They haven't told us everything we want, the way we want it. But they've told us why they want what they want. And I think that that dialogue has been very good. And we need that on 52.99 as soon as possible. With that, I thank you. And we're prepared to

answer questions.

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2	CHAIRMAN KLEIN: Well, thank you. Having been a fairly
3	newcomer to this process and I asked early on when I realized the volume of Part
4	52 was why was it so big? And part of that was to add clarity and stability. It
5	sounds like there's still some room for improvement. But I think that's the intent of
6	this. But it does seem like a large document. It sounds like there's more large
7	documents coming down the road. So with that, Commissioner McGaffigan.
8	COMMISSIONER MCGAFFIGAN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I'll
9	just comment that the reason all this is coming down the road so rapidly right now
10	is the Energy Policy Act of 2005. And I think we would have probably done this,
11	all of these rulemakings at a more deliberate pace if we had the luxury of doing
12	so.
13	But I'm very sympathetic to some of the specific concerns you raised
14	today. But I'm going to start with one where the staff agrees with you and
15	disagrees with me and ACRS. Whichever one of you wants to comment. Why in
16	God's green earth is it difficult for an industry committed to risk informed
17	regulation to not maintain living PRAs that are updated and you tell us through a
18	process about changes?
19	The PRA itself is a secure document. In the post-9/11 world, it ain't
20	going to be out there for Osama Bin Laden to take a look at. I'll ask the staff this
21	afternoon the same question. They know it's coming. Why did you guys make
22	that comment to the staff could so giddily agree with?
23	MR. FERTEL: I think, Commissioner McGaffigan, that we see the
24	value that the PRA has in risk informing what we do at the plant. We also see

different sites and different companies using PRAs for different applications. And

what we didn't want to do is make one size fits all.

2 COMMISSIONER MCGAFFIGAN: I'm not trying to get one size fits 3 all. I'm trying to have a high quality PRA. Plants to start operating in 2015 may 4 operate to 2075 or later. That those plants, there's a good quality PRA at the 5 outset. We changed that in the proposed rule stage, so that we didn't ask the 6 impossible of you. But then the question was shouldn't we require a high quality 7 PRA over the lifetime of the plant with updates submitted to the staff. Not of the 8 entire PRA, but updates as to critical changes that would meet some threshold. 9 Like the FSAR. All the FSAR stuff is still going to be there. You guys are going to 10 have to do periodic updates in the FSAR. And we all agree that that isn't 11 necessarily a safety focused document. The PRA is safety focused. And you 12 guys, I mean, the staff says is they'll update it as you guys produce license 13 amendment requests. I mean, they won't update it, but they'll look at it. I don't 14 know, as I say, why it's a burden. 15 MR. FERTEL: Again, I think we're looking at it more as an 16 application orientation. As we use it and the way we use it, we need to maintain it 17 updated for those purposes. But as a stand alone, I've got to update everything 18 all the time. COMMISSIONER MCGAFFIGAN: Once you're operating. Once 19 20 you're operating, it would be nice to update it. One of the issues that you raised is 21 the 52.99. And I hope we can have the public dialogue. Looking at Karen, I don't 22 think there's anything that would preclude that. We're going to have one today. 23 And the staff can follow-up on it.

In looking at 52.99 and 52.103, I went back and looked at the statutes. And I guess, Scotty, you're actually going to someday face this problem

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1	if you successfully receive a COL. In the end game, the staff is hung up about
2	Section 189 requires that six months before a fuel load, that the Commission
3	notice an opportunity for hearing about how you have met or will meet the
4	acceptance criteria. And so 52.109 now asks you for constant information and
5	vast quantity updated every thirty days as we get close.
6	Section 185 of the Atomic Energy Act doesn't use the term fuel load.
7	It says the Commission has to make certain findings prior to operations.
8	MR. HINNANT: Operations, yes.
9	COMMISSIONER MCGAFFIGAN: And operation I would think
10	means something like mode two before you start since you have an operating
11	license. How do you see this all I mean, you've got a plant built. Say it's 2015.
12	You've passed some of the acceptance criteria. You've got a way to go. How do
13	you guys see that working? It strikes me that we have to do something six months
14	prior to fuel load. That doesn't necessarily mean that you can't continue under
15	Section 185 and 52.103 to continue to get ready up to through mode three in
16	terms of testing out your plant.
17	MR. HINNANT: As I think about this new process and reflecting on
18	how we went through the start-up testing process for the existing plants and
19	recognizing that the staff at that time had to have information on test results, test
20	criteria in order to make their preparations and determinations whether they would
21	supported an operating license in that day's time.
22	We feel there will be a need for constant communication flow
23	between we the licensee and the staff on where we are on testing. We obviously

So we think that will have to have close dialogue and information

expect that your staff will witness many of the tests.

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flow. What makes us nervous about the wording in the rule is for us to tell you for ITAACs that we've not run the test yet how we plan to make sure that the tests results would be acceptable is our reading of the rule.

So that becomes a problem of how do we do that? Realistically and

So that becomes a problem of how do we do that? Realistically and officially to be able to notify you for those tests that we've not completed results of what we're doing to ensure that we will pass those results before we go into operation. So it's more of a wording issue and a timing issue and a volume of documentation that we are fearful we might have to be shipping to you to support our contention for both the ITAACs we have completed as well as the ones that are coming up.

COMMISSIONER MCGAFFIGAN: How many of the ITAACs do you expect to be completing within six months of fuel load? I mean, presumably before fuel load, you'll have to heat up the plant to full operating pressures and temperatures. And there will be a bunch of integrated tests that you have to do at that point without fuel. And there are probably going to be ITAACs on them.

MR. HINNANT: There will be in some of them, yes.

COMMISSIONER MCGAFFIGAN: But that's fairly late in the process that you're doing that.

MR. HINNANT: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER MCGAFFIGAN: So that's probably in that six month window.

MR. HINNANT: It is.

COMMISSIONER MCGAFFIGAN: So the dialogue you want to have with the staff is to clarify the amount of burden. I mean, you can't prove you're going to pass some integrated test.

1 MR. HINNANT: That we haven't run yet.

2 COMMISSIONER MCGAFFIGAN: You haven't run yet. But the law says, Section 189, that you have complied or will comply. But I guess it's our judgment as ... I think there is a burden. It maybe a statutory artifact the staff is struggling with. But there's sort of a burden there. And I think in 52.99, we have shifted that burden, the whole freight train over to your side of the table and said good luck. And maybe that's not fair.

As I read 185 and 189, Mr. Chairman, my fellow Commissioners, it struck me there were still, that was part of the Energy Policy Act of '92, there are still artifacts of the old process sort of built into it. And I think we've now come face-to-face with them in 52.99 and 52.103.

CHAIRMAN KLEIN: Commissioner Merrifield.

COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the comments that Marv made relative to our rule process. And we can always do better. But I nonetheless if you've got some thoughts certainly, we're always happy to consider them.

Going to the general overall framework, let me see if I understand this right. You're not really asking us to go back and pull the rule back from the staff. What you're really talking about is you want something that can do a workshop, opting for dialogue within the next couple of weeks? Is that really what you were hoping for? And then to be followed by a letter from you all specifically outlining the concerns, if any, you may continue to have relative to that very same public discussion. Is that what you're looking for?

MR. FERTEL: Yes, Commissioner. Well, there's two things. One, we have the six or seven items we talked about that we are prepared to send a

letter in on, environmental finality, the LWA comments. What we need to have dialogue in a public forum with the staff as soon as possible is 52.99. So that we'll be informed by what they're thinking when we send in our comments rather than us just thinking we thought we knew what they meant. And that's what we're trying to do. So we could send a letter in two weeks or three weeks with everything but 52.99. What we'd like to do is send one letter which covers everything. And we'd like to have the 52.99 discussion as soon as possible to do that.

COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: If there were a discussion though, you wouldn't be limiting yourself just to 52.99 I would take it. I mean, it strikes me having looked at this in terms of some of the things that you all are having concerns about, it looks to me like some of this could be dealt with relative to guidance.

There needs to be some clarification on the part of the staff of what they meant. My guess is like a lot of other things that the differences between where you are and where our staff is maybe either small or non-existent. But there maybe a misunderstanding of what was intended by the rule language.

MR. FERTEL: To be honest, we're still going through the SOC.

Because we did get it last week. And it's a lot of pages. So some of this may get cleared up. We changed one slide after we submitted them for this meeting.

Because we got through enough of the SOC to see that one of the things we thought we had a big problem with the staff clarified in the SOC. So, you know, we're still going through that.

I would envision the public meeting to be focused very heavily on 52.99. I think that if there were some of these other issues that we felt we needed

more discussion, we would suggest to the staff they be noticed. But I think that
our real intent now is 52.99 it is the one that requires the most intention.

COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: Well, I've been very supportive in the past and have frequently been the one suggesting we do have those kinds of meetings to get through those issues. If we do that, however, I do think a dialogue on ... you raised a variety of issues here. I think to focus on 52.99 would be ...

MR. FERTEL: We're willing to talk about all of them.

COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: At what point, would you be prepared to have such a meeting?

MR. FERTEL: We'd be prepared to meet next week.

COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: On some of the specific issues in here, Marilyn, you mentioned limited work authorization. Former Chairman Diaz and I were the ones who pushed on this one in particular. I'd be very interested to see what you come up with in your letter.

I think for me certainly I think excavation seems to fall on the side of limited work authorization. It certainly was the direction I had wanted to go. And you got some other ideas there I think we ought to consider. But I think that's something the Commission can do in the context of its decision going forward on this.

In terms of licensing and the hearing process, you've got a bullet here, establish target milestones for the SER and EIS. It struck me in reading this, you know, we have a lot of other areas, Yucca Mountain, other issues that we focus on when we have some very specific milestones that we've set out in terms of expectation for our staff and for the Boards. And I think you've raised an issue here I certainly want to take another look at. Is there more that we can do? If we

do that up front, I think it will make it easier for everyone going down the line.

If you could talk to me a little bit on slide five, you talked about the use of the NEPA scoping process to provide an opportunity for public comment.

Can you flesh out a little bit more for me why you prefer going that direction than the process that we've got in the final rule? And in particular, at what point in the process would this scoping evaluation take place?

MR. FERTEL: I think Commissioner, first of all, NEPA scoping process has some discipline and experience to it on how do you decide whether something's significant enough to bring into it. So that was one of the thoughts that we had was go to something that people use, the NRC staff uses. That there are some at least understandings of how do I get into the NEPA thing?

Because what you're looking for is finality on the environmental requirements. And the test ought to be does this thing ... it can be new information. We're not questioning that things change. Is it significant enough to question the finality of the determination? And we thought the NEPA experience, though NEPA has a lot of other problems with it at times, is not a bad process to use.

So that was the thinking there. Go to something that you know. Go to something that you use to decide whether in the first round it warrants consideration in the EIS. So if I come in with something new and it wouldn't have made it the first time, it shouldn't make it the second time probably.

And if it's a delta to something that did make it, there's at least a basis for determining whether or not I want to go the next step and reopen things.

Because we're looking for discipline and certainty, not necessarily saying you can't reopen it. But discipline and certainty on how it goes down the road. So that was

the thought. And it would be as early as possible.

2 MR. HINNANT: Our concern here was maybe it was just irrational 3 fear of the term new and significant information and how that could get defined. And then what that could open up and what kind of delays and other impacts that 4 5 could be brought to bare later in the process after we'd already been through 6 environmental reviews with the early type permitting process. And the piece that 7 we said this is the devil we know. But we all kind of know what the rules are now 8 under NEPA. And it'd been used and practiced and so forth. So it at least gave 9 us something to fall back on that we have some idea of what would get through that process. So we were applying the suggestion here that that might be a way 10 11 of addressing this fear we had of the definition of what is new and significant. 12 MS. KRAY: With the alternative to be developed, a new criteria or 13 threshold and thought that the existing one appears to be working. And it's 14 primarily dealing with the same parties. So why not borrow from that one? 15 COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. CHAIRMAN KLEIN: Commissioner Jaczko. 16 17 COMMISSIONER JACZKO: I have a couple of questions. First of 18 all, I do want to associate myself with Commissioner McGaffigan's comments on the PRA. I do believe given the importance of – in the interest of moving towards 19 20 a more risk informed regulatory process that having a living PRA is something that 21 I think is really fundamental to that. And I think to not require that or not wish to 22 have that updated on a periodic basis I don't think is really the right way to get us 23 more towards a risk informed arena as he indicated.

Commissioner Merrifield asked some questions about the idea of continued discussion. One of the things that I have some concern with is exactly

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how we get to some kind of closure and resolution on this particular behemoth
 that we're dealing with today.

While I certainly welcome and I think it's good to have continued dialogue and continued discussions. I'm wondering to what extent we're rehashing the issues that are ultimately differences of opinion rather than perhaps lack of clarity and communication. Perhaps I could get at that a little bit if you could answer a question.

How many of the concerns that you're talking about that you have now with the draft as it stands were concerns that were raised in your initial comments or the comments that we received on the proposed final rule. Or perhaps stated another way, which of these are really new issues? And which are existing issues? Perhaps if you could just generally go through those.

MR. FERTEL: I think first of all, let me be clear. We think the rule is basically almost there. I mean, we didn't come in today and say we've got 200 issues. We've got six issues and an LWA. And I think that we know what we want to say on the LWA situation, for example. And I think at least some on the staff agree with us. Some may disagree with us. What we need to do is put our arguments before you all. So you can decide what you want.

On the other issues, the only one that's brand new is 52.99. There's been no dialogue on it. And again, we don't question the intent, we question the execution. And we think the only way we could comment in an informed way as opposed to just dismiss certain things would be to have a dialogue with the staff in a public meeting.

So we understand their thinking. We may decide their thinking is really good. And with some slight clarifications, we could buy into some of it. Or

Τ	we may explain why there's a better way or getting what they want. So the only
2	one new, Commissioner, is 52.99.
3	I think on the others, it's a case where we think the Commission
4	should be informed by a letter from us which says we may even be in agreement,
5	but it's not clear enough. Because in some cases, the staff if telling us they agree
6	with us.
7	But the staff is telling us they agree with us may not be here when
8	we're trying to get the license. And what we'd like to do is make sure the rule is
9	very clear with what's agreed to and that the words be changed.
10	COMMISSIONER JACZKO: Some of those changes may not and
11	I think as Commissioner Merrifield alluded to some of those may be guidance.
12	MR. FERTEL: It may be a guidance, or it maybe an SOC.
13	COMMISSIONER JACZKO: So not necessarily changes in the rule
14	language.
15	MR. FERTEL: Right.
16	COMMISSIONER JACZKO: That's helpful.
17	COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: I'm sorry, I'd ask a clarifying
18	question. Are you going to provide when you send your letter.
19	MR. FERTEL: Yes, sir.
20	COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: Would you expect to send specific
21	language?
22	MR. FERTEL: Yes.
23	COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: Including guidance language that
24	you think would clarify this issue?
25	MR. FERTEL: Yes.

MS. KRAY: And I would echo what Marv said that we do see that we are converging, that we are not looking for a perpetual volley between the industry and the staff, but rather to drive these issues down. And we've tried to distill what we find to be the more impactful ones than this one. And those are the ones we're seeking resolution. But again, it's very positive. And the list is whittling down.

MR. FERTEL: Marilyn commented to me when she sat down that she had the rule with her. And she decided she was going to have the hotel ship it back because it's too heavy to carry. So we don't want to continue to have meetings on the rule, because we're beginning to cause back pain for people.

MS. KRAY: Just like that, yes.

COMMISSIONER JACZKO: And I appreciate that. And as I said, I mean, I think it's important that we have dialogue. Some of the concern I have, there are other provisions in this rule that I think have made some significant changes from what went out in the proposed rules that other stakeholders may also have an interest in. I think one of the areas in particular that I don't think we really did a good enough job highlighting the changes that were forthcoming was in the issue of the environmental finality. I think the staff once told me that we own the Atomic Energy Act, we don't own NEPA. CEQ owns NEPA. And some of the changes that we may be making have ... or the ideas of how we're trying to address the issue really of connected action which is ultimately the comments that I believe you sent us were on connected action. And the staff isn't really taking a position on connected action here. But one could look at the outcome as really giving some resolution to where we are on connected action. And I think that's an issue that a lot of other Federal agencies may have an interest at least in making

1	sure we're not setting precedence here for NEPA that could have implications for
2	other folks. So I do have some hesitation that if we do really start readdressing
3	some of the new issues that I think we may have to look more broadly and look to
4	some other stakeholders as well on some of these areas. Mr. Chairman, will we
5	have a second round of questions?
6	CHAIRMAN KLEIN: A quick one, because we also need to hear from
7	the staff.
8	COMMISSIONER JACZKO: Well, then I will leave my question to
9	the second round. I have one more question. I can ask it now or I can ask it in
10	the second round whichever you prefer.
11	CHAIRMAN KLEIN: Let's go quickly. And then let's do a very short
12	second round. Commissioner Lyons.
13	COMMISSIONER LYONS: I very much commend the staff and
14	certainly the industry in working together. I very much appreciate the comments
15	that all of you folks have made. I appreciate the effort on everyone's part to work
16	towards coming together on this and the effort towards convergence I think is
17	very, very important.
18	I mentioned in my first very short comment that I'm personally very
19	concerned with exactly how we get to the end game which is what Commissioner
20	Jaczko and others were emphasizing as well. If a public meeting is needed, I
21	guess my only hope would be in the very, very near future as soon as possible.
22	You mentioned wanting to put in comments from industry. Again, I
23	think that's fine. But I would also hope that that would follow the public meeting as
24	fast as humanly possible.

And from the Commission's perspective, I think we have presumably

two documents that are going to come out of this. And one of the more
experienced Commissioners may want to correct me. But we're going to have to
come up with an SRM on this meeting as well as a final set of votes. At least from
my perspective, the sooner we can move towards the final votes, I think that will
be very, very positive for everyone.

And in general with the relatively small number of issues as Marilyn just mentioned, I think it's important that there either be a process by which staff and industry and other stakeholders if they're involved comes to closure on these or that the issue gets kicked to the Commission and we make the best judgment that we can on the outstanding issues.

My hope would just be that the subset of issues that come to the Commission is as small as possible. Because I think staff and industry are in the best position to resolve these issues. So my main plea is that we find a very, very well-defined path through this that closes very, very quickly.

A couple of other comments. Commissioner McGaffigan and Commissioner Jaczko have indicated their interest in the periodic PRA updates. I do think those should be required. I think industry should want those. I think we should want them. And it's something I'll probably be mentioning with the staff too.

Exactly how it's done, whether or even if it's reported to the Commission strikes me as far less important than the general perspective that the industry should have a living PRA updated on at least some periodic basis as the plant moves ahead.

By way perhaps of a specific question, there were concerns raised on the design certification change process. And concern about the language

that's in there now about correcting errors. And there seems to be a lot of
concern on industry's part as to who defines what an error is. And the
unpredictability or potential unpredictability of recognizing what is or isn't an error
and how different people could interpret that differently.

I mean, to me on the one hand, we do need a process to correct out and out errors. But we also need a process to define what constitutes an error. I'm not a lawyer. But in reading the language that the staff had proposed, it looked to me in terms of defining what is an error. But I'm wondering if industry has considered what would be a stronger or better way of limiting the issues that might qualify as errors.

MR. HINNANT: Well, we recognize that staff has the right under the wording now that if there's a safety concern or a significant security threat type concern that they have the right to go in and resolve those kinds of issues. I guess the thing that we're more concerned about would be various interpretations of what could be an error.

For example, I'm a reviewer. I did part of the initial review. But I wish I had pushed for something different at the time I reviewed it. Because I later then determined, well, that was really an error on my judgment. I should have pushed harder.

So maybe I need to be able to go back and open that and look at that again. So that maybe an extreme example. But we're just concerned that there is a control process for changes to be made in that standard design once it's issued in regulations and requirements.

COMMISSIONER LYONS: Well, I very much agree we need a control process and maybe it's a matter of somehow improving the wording there.

And it may be that one of our lawyers on the Commission or you folks can come up with that wording. But I do think we need to have a change process. It needs to be well controlled and certainly not abused. But I'll stop there. I'll have one or two questions in the next round.

MR. FERTEL: Just on Commissioner Lyon's statement, and for all of you maybe, our intent would be to get a letter to you by the end of this month.

And again, we would hope that our letter would allow us to comment on 52.99 which is the only one we have not been able to ... we have not gauged the staff on as a result of a public meeting with them.

So we can do that. Is that fast enough? I'm not sure we can do it faster if I committed ... my guys will probably shake back there. But would that be fast enough?

CHAIRMAN KLEIN: I think from our perspective, that's okay. I think you're getting the sense from this side of the table that we wanted to bring it to closure. We want to move on. We want to make sure that the unresolved issues are resolved.

I think from what I'm hearing is that the workshop's quick and get those scheduled, get those issues out. I noticed in your comments you had misinterpretation. So it sounds like a lot of the concerns are more of clarification, not necessarily conflicts. And then the other one is on the ITAAC, I assume that on that one do you sense that there's conflict or just one in which you need clarification?

MR. FERTEL: I think on 52.99, our reading would be we don't see that. I think Commissioner McGaffigan maybe said it correctly from our perspective. It may not be what the staff intended. Our reading is the burden has

Τ	been tossed over to the industry in a way that we don't think is effective for getting
2	closure.
3	COMMISSIONER MCGAFFIGAN: Gary Holahan, for the record,
4	nodded when I said it and nodded again when you said it. So I think there may be
5	some sympathy in the staff. At least one staffer.
6	MR. FERTEL: So I think that in that one, we really do need to
7	engage. I think there probably the intent we would have and the intent the staff
8	has is to have a transparent effective process that has certain I don't think
9	there's any question that we're probably on the same it's just what is that?
10	Right now, we would say what we saw doesn't work well. So that's probably the
11	place where on substance we need the most discussion.
12	CHAIRMAN KLEIN: And what I would encourage you to do is for
13	those issues that you already have identified what your concerns are, make sure
14	you get those to the staff so they can start addressing those and getting those
15	clarified and then have those workshops on 52.99 to make sure you get those
16	moved forward. And then we would like to get this out as reasonable as we can.
17	As you probably know, I have commented a few times on milestones
18	and deliverables. And so this is a milestone and deliverable, both on the
19	industry's part and on the staff part. So we'd like to move the process forward.
20	MR. HINNANT: We certainly agree with that. Since we are in the
21	process, many of us, of writing COL applications, the sooner we can get the rules
22	out and official, it's in our best interest also.
23	COMMISSIONER KLEIN: Commissioner McGaffigan.
24	COMMISSIONER MCGAFFIGAN: Mr. Chairman, there's been
25	some comment about how we close and resolve this. This is a very important

rule. If we get it out by Christmas, we will have done well. I cannot admit that I've mastered the 885 pages at the moment.

I appreciate your pointing us to the six issues you raised. I'm sympathetic as I said in all six. And I think from what I hear ... I mean, and certainly if we have asked you to monitor every regulator on the earth and figure out what their issues are and that's in ruling, that needs to be struck. If we're regulating by generic communication, that's not a good thing either. And we need to deal with that.

So I'm sympathetic on all these things. But to Commissioner

Jaczko's point, we have done this since the famous 50.59 rulemaking early in my
tenure. We have gotten a document before the Commission, staff's best effort.

And it turned out to be an imperfect best effort. And we had some public
dialogue, usually with industry stakeholders.

But there is no reason that any stakeholder ... I'm not opening up a new comment period, Karen. But anybody ... we're the ultimate decision makers. Other bodies have a lot of public meetings at this stage when they have a final rule in front of them. We tend to have one meeting and then have a lot of dialogue among ourselves and our TAs.

But we are the final decision makers. If any other stakeholder has a concern with regard to provisions in this final rule, they obviously don't have the resources these folks have. They probably don't care about a lot of the things that these folks care about. They should write in to us. And the five of us should make a decision as to whether their concerns are valid.

The other final comment, Mr. Chairman, I would have asked you guys about the security rulemakings. You should have brought them up in

- passing. I do think it's unfortunate we have 73.55 out there without guidance.
- 2 We're going to put 73.62 out sometime soon without guidance.

And you guys will ... we're having a fairly robust discussion in the

New York Times these days a couple of us about 73.62. But if you guys have

comments on that, the reason we put it out while we were voting on it is to get

comments.

The final thing, Mr. Chairman, I'd say is we need to have a lot of meetings. I mean, today's Part 52, we could usefully have a meeting a month. Or maybe taking off December. But January, February, March, all of them on advanced reactors. Because there is such an enormous amount of activity going on in guidance document space and rulemaking, the security rulemakings, Part 26 if we have to. But we need to get this stuff right. And the Commission needs to be involved because as Commission Jaczko has often said, we're the people who ultimately make the decisions. And we're the ones who are going to be held responsible. If we pass bad rules, if we allow the staff to issue bad guidance that's going to come to haunt us, they'll be cursing us five years from now.

CHAIRMAN KLEIN: Commissioner Merrifield.

COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: Mr. Chairman, sometimes the case comes from Commissioner McGaffigan because he's ahead of me. I agree with him that regular meetings make a lot of sense. Now, is it monthly? Is it every other month? I don't know what the right thing is. But I agree with him that we need to have periodic meetings to raise these issues as they come forward and not wait until six months down the line or a year down the line. And then we're scrambling to try to make up time.

I appreciate the fact that Marv you and your folks went through and

you didn't see anything that jumped out at you right now. We are looking at digital I&C and there wasn't anything that immediately comes to mind. But I think Ed is right. We ought to have in place a process so that as they do arise, we can address them in a timely way.

Well, overall, I think this has been helpful. Mr. Chairman, I agree. I think we need to ... I am inclined to believe we ought to have a workshop to go through and clarify these issues, including the one that Marv mentioned in particular, 52.99.

I would say there is one I didn't comment on previously and Commissioner McGaffigan did. I have a little bit of a different take on that. And that's the evaluation of international operating experience. I agree that I don't think we need to expect you all to watch each and every regulator out there in terms of each and everything they do.

That having been said, I think the classic example is the GE ASBWR design which is currently operating in Japan and will someday be operating in Taiwan. I do think that that is an example where information about those experiences should be incorporated into the document. Now, perhaps what we need to do is set an appropriate threshold. Is it an INES-2 event or above? Really just set some kind of a floor so you're not scrambling for each and every little jot and tittle that the Japanese regulators are worrying about. But something that would help inform these based on some level of foreign experience. And I think that would be something that perhaps some additional dialogue about finding that sweet spot would be useful in that dialogue. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN KLEIN: As we've indicated earlier, an event in the nuclear field anywhere is an event everywhere. So at least, we have to be aware

1 of the international agenda.

2	COMMISSIONER MCGAFFIGAN: I think what they're saying is the
3	burden should not be on them. There's a process that works for the moment.
4	And for them to look at every Japanese regulator's document, every Taiwanese
5	regulator's document, every French, German, Finland, that is not really their
6	responsibility. They probably will hear about it through the INPO process and all
7	that. I do think that there's a tendency to just dump things onto them that really
8	are our responsibility.
9	COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: But I do think, not to belabor this
10	issue, that there's some threshold at which if an event occurs outside of the
11	United States and might have an impact relative to the design before us that the
12	licensee ought to have taken a look at that, utilizing information provided by
13	WANO, INPO, and provide some limited documentary evidence to say, yeah,
14	we've looked at this. We've considered the COL. We've covered it because of
15	the following explanation. But I think you can limit that. I think you can be very
16	targeted.
17	CHAIRMAN KLEIN: And I think their system does that through the
18	WANO, through INPO. Commissioner Jaczko.
19	COMMISSIONER JACZKO: Well, as often goes in these things,
20	Commissioner Lyons by and large addressed the point that I was going to raise in
21	my second round in additional discussion.
22	CHAIRMAN KLEIN: So all you need to do is say "in summary",
23	right?
24	COMMISSIONER JACZKO: On the international operating
25	experience, I mean, I do I think follow one line that our Commissioner McGaffigan

said, fundamentally that's the responsibility of the regulator to keep track of what's happening. And we have I think a very good operating experience program. And if it's not doing enough to look at international issues, I think then we need to make sure it's doing that.

But I think that there's just too many potential conflicts and challenges with forcing a domestic licensee to keep track of international, the affairs of international utilities and licensees. I think that's too difficult. I think it's an important issue. But I think, as Commissioner McGaffigan alluded to, it's really the responsibility of the regulator to do that.

MS. KRAY: And if I could just comment on that, just to perhaps give you a level of comfort, our position is what belongs into the rulemaking and into the regulation. But just to your point, Commissioner Merrifield, learning from the others who have gone forward with some of these designs is clearly our objective. And that is, of course, facilitated by WANO and INPO, but also by the reactor vendors themselves.

In your specific example, GE had many visits to ABWR where they have brought along their potential customers. So looking and not certainly wanting to operate these plants in a vacuum, and want to learn from whatever it is, whether it be construction or operation will continue to certainly be an objective of ours.

COMMISSIONER JACZKO: The last point that I did want to make, and I certainly agree with Commissioner McGaffigan, that there's a need to do a lot of meetings. I mean, I think quite frankly as I was walking down here and I too was carrying the behemoth I guess of all that and I decided to leave it in my office, it dawned on me that perhaps it would have been better if we had perhaps a

series of meetings in Part 52 and dealing with specific sections.

So we could have gotten into a little bit more detail and perhaps resolved some of the issues right here. And I think as Commissioner McGaffigan alluded to the fact that I often say in the end the Commission has to make the decision. So I think it's good for you to have meetings with the staff and get clarity there. But if we can achieve clarity here at the Commission level, that, of course, can sometimes simplify things. I just wanted to add that comment.

And the final point that I would just make, and I was originally going to ask this as a question. But I think I'll just leave it as a brief comment. I do have some concerns with the language on the design certification. And trying to do too much I think to allow modifications. I think if we're going to do that, we have to do it really in the right way.

I'm uncomfortable with some language to say that we would allow changes that would increase standardization. I don't know exactly what that means. The whole idea of having a design certification is to achieve standards.

So I'm not sure that those kinds of things create improvements. I think the Commission back in '89 was very adamant about and it was a fairly vigorous debate about a change process for design certification.

I think the Commission came down with a fairly high threshold that they have now as a result of that discussion. Because they really wanted to lock in designs other than I think as Scotty mentioned some of, you know, new safety issues or new security issues, things that require resolution. So I think that is certainly an area that I'm going to take a good hard look at and see what the right way to resolve it. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN KLEIN: Commissioner Lyons.

1	COMMISSIONER LYONS:	الم/۸\	nerhans the same as
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Commissioner Jaczko just noted, he just covered the area that I particularly
wanted to emphasize in the second question. So I'll do it briefly. I do feel very
strongly that the operational experience needs to be considered. Marilyn, your
comments were certainly very supportive of that.

Within the NRC, we have an extremely strong program in operational experience, as does INPO and WANO. And I would hope that we would find a way to structure the final regulation in such a way that it's clear what operational experience you need to be taking into account as you move ahead. In general, I think that's consistent with a number of other comments.

The only other question I was going to ask, and it again goes back to the design certification change process. It hasn't been clear to me what happens if there's a change after a plant is built. If there's a couple of plants of a particular design that are built and then whether it's through the first-of-a-kind process or whatever, there is a concern that, well, it's important to go in and change the design certification, what does that do to the existing plants

Since, on the one hand, we've been talking so much about standardization. This is sort of a backfit question. But I'm not sure what it means where we have focused on standardization and then find a need to go back in and change the design cert. Can one of you comment on that?

MR. FERTEL: Well, just parsing it a little bit, obviously if it's a change to the design cert based upon a safety concern that you all have decided should be done or we've decided should be done. We're going to be doing it at the plants because it's a safety concern it's past backfit. If you've decided and we've decided it was an operational experience thing that we would look to

implement.

If it's a standardization enhancement, assuming we get the definition of that in a place that everybody agrees, I think that then it's going to be a decision that the licensees are going to do. You certainly would go forward with it, whether Scotty at his plant that's operating would immediately put it in, I think it would depend upon its value to the operating plants at that point and do I begin to backfit it in at some point, whatever that standardization enhancement is. But clearly going forward, you would be doing that.

MR. HINNANT: The design center working groups are also starting to have discussions on that. We've had a couple of meetings to talk about how do we maintain the standardization once the plants are built and in service as we go forward.

And also, if we're going to do the same modification at the plants, how do we more efficiently do it. So we're in discussion with the vendors and among the utilities who are focused on a particular design at this point about how do we set up an ongoing model for doing modifications and backfit designs after a plant's built so that they maintain the standardization. So we don't have all the answers yet. But we are already discussing that very aspect.

CHAIRMAN KLEIN: Well, thank you for your comments and presentations. I'd like to thank the industry and the other stakeholders that have made comments on this. As you can tell, the sense of the Commission, we would like to bring this to closure.

We would encourage workshops to get scheduled sooner than later.

We would encourage you to have the comments that you already have to get those in so they could be factored in. And I think it is clear that we would like to

add clarity. I think the objectives are to make it efficient, timely and remove those uncertainties.

COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: Mr. Chairman, just so we get the clarification, is there anything that ... I'm looking at Karen, is there anything that we've addressed here that you think ...

MS. CYR: Well, on the last point, the current rule requires that all plants make the change. And part of the reason why the Commission set the threshold of the original rules as high as it was was because it was a backfit either for adequate protection or for compliance with the rules at the time.

And if the change met that standard, all plants who were using that design certification had to do it. The current proposal, I believe, also follows that path. Although there maybe some differences tier 1 and tier 2 information. I've forgotten exactly how they are tiered. But essentially, it's the same process. If the change is made, it applies to all plants who are referencing that design.

MR. FERTEL: I think, Karen, we agreed with that, even with what I said and what Scotty said. I think the only question that the design center groups on our side are looking at is if it's a standardization improvement, how do we want to handle that for operating plants versus going forward?

COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: I thought it was useful to get that on the record. Thank you Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN KLEIN: Thank you. Now, we will hear from the staff and continue our dialogue. Before we actually begin, I'd like to thank the staff for all of their hard work. Obviously, it is a large document. It took a lot of effort to get to where we are. And we would like to bring this to closure. So we look forward to the staff's presentation for adding clarity to the process. Louis, would

you like to start?

MR. REYES: Good morning, Chairman and Commissioners. The
staff is ready to continue the briefing on Part 52. I will have some comments at
the end, but let me just start since we are going a little bit longer than what we
originally planned. Gary?

MR. HOLAHAN: Thank you. I will cover the first four view graphs, and then our Part 52 team, led by Eileen McKenna and our senior staff, Jerry Wilson, Nanette Gilles, and Geary Mizuno -- and I would like to emphasize that this has been very much a fully cooperative and collaborative effort between staff and OGC at every step and, I think it showed in the quality of the work.

I would like to touch on a few of the topics that the Commission raised in the earlier session that just finished.

With respect to the quantity of paper in front of the Commission, I would like to take responsibility for the quantity and allow the staff to take responsibility for the quality and the timeliness.

We did not stress to the staff that the paper should be reduced and that trees should be saved. Our emphasize was to get the best product to be most effective and getting us to succeed through the COL and ESP processes and to do that in a timely manner. And I did not ask them to make it fewer pages, so if you don't like it, I will take responsibility for that.

I think you heard from the industry that they have a very great desire for a 52.99 public meeting. And I think staff would be agreeable to such thing. We would like to do a normal ten day public notice. Normally, we would not have such a meeting when an issue is in front of the Commission. If the Commission desires to us do so, we certainly would do that, and provide some mechanism,

1 meeting minutes or otherwise, to get that information back to the Commission. 2 COMMISSIONER MCGAFFIGAN: Mr. Chairman, I think what Gary 3 just said is the meeting would occur deep in the week after Thanksgiving, which gets us close to December, because we have a holiday, tomorrow. We have a 4 5 holiday Thanksgiving week. So just to interpret for my colleagues what Gary said, 6 if we do the normal ten day notice, if we notice it today, we probably would be 7 somewhere in the late 20's of November, is that correct? 8 MR. HOLAHAN: Yes. 9 COMMISSIONER MCGAFFIGAN: Okay. CHAIRMAN KLEIN: Again, we would like to follow the process, but 10 11 at the same time, we would also like to make progress. And so, I'll defer to the 12 General Counsel if there is any way that we can expedite this, but I think from 13 what you hear from this side of the table, we would like to see communications 14 occur as rapidly as they can, and I tend to get frustrated at bureaucratic delays. 15 And while I don't want to prevent others from attending, I think a reasonable 16 notice, I think, could be --17 MR. HOLAHAN: There are exigent processes which would require us 18 to take additional steps in noticing. MS. CYR: The ten days of policy decision on the part of the 19 20 Commission when it notices a meeting, which we can do, is attempt to provide --21 in order to avoid yourself getting into a renoticing issue or depending on what the 22 Commission decides with respect to renoticing issues, you need to consider how 23 this occurs in the context of that. CHAIRMAN KLEIN: You clearly get the sense from this side of the 24

table that we would like communications to occur as soon as possible.

25

1 MR. HOLAHAN: We will work that out.

Thirdly, I would like to address the living PRA question, especially since it has at least three advocates. It is not in the proposed rule. And it is not in the proposed rule, because, at least, in my view, it is not necessary. The way the rule is currently structured, a description of the PRA is required. It would be part of the FSAR. To the extent that as we expect, it would be done to standards like the ASME standard. It would be described in the FSAR, and that standard does call for an updating process. And so, the living PRA, if you want to call it that, would be a requirement of the license, although, it would not be in the regulation. And to me, that is not an issue worth fighting about.

I can assure you that future plants will have PRAs, they will be up-dated.

They can't possibly implement the maintenance rule or have performance indicators or plant outages without such a thing. It is only a matter of whether the Commission feels it is important for that to be a part of the rule or licensing basis.

COMMISSIONER MCGAFFIGAN: Mr. Chairman, there is a semantic issue here. What was asked about in the comments on the proposed rule was, why can't there be an updating process? ASME -- I voted against it. I was out voted two to one for the Diaz Memorial PRA upgrading process and we have had some public meetings --

MR. HOLAHAN: A phased approach.

COMMISSIONER MCGAFFIGAN: A phased approach, and I had my doubts as to whether we would ever get to the last phase. We had a public meeting earlier this year. We had the industry suggesting that we focus on fire and other issues rather than getting to all external events.

I don't know what's going to be in every standard's committee's document as we finally make this incremental process in having complete PRAs.

- If it's in our rule, and I don't have to worry about what's going to happen in every
- 2 standards committee between now and eternity. So Tony Pietrangelo is
- 3 vigorously nodding his head in support of your position.

- 4 MR. HOLAHAN: I wish he wouldn't do that.
- COMMISSIONER MCGAFFIGAN: But I think there is -- we will tie it down on our votes; but if we are a risk informed agency, this should not be too big a burden.
 - MR. HOLAHAN: Lastly, on the issue of operating experience. What Part 52 calls for is in the application addressing -- I think the word is relevant or something -- operating experience. Says nothing about talking to foreign regulators. And I guess I have no sympathy for the position that it's too hard for the industry to get information from foreign regulators. I mean, information comes from foreign plants, and they have owner's groups and they have WANO, and they have plenty of opportunity to do it.

CHAIRMAN KLEIN: I think their question was in the rulemaking process, not that they don't do it, I think that was it, if I understood it correctly.

COMMISSIONER JACZKO: Perhaps, since I made the comment, I think the issue is more — if there is an international operating experience issue that an applicant should address in a COL application, that better be in a Standard Review Plan or Reg Guide or some kind of guidance document. The burden should be on us to make sure that we are incorporating that information. We should not be telling licensees or applicants that they need go out and canvas other — whatever they are called, other plants, to figure out what they are learning from operating experience. If it is a significant safety issue, we should have it somewhere within our Standard Review Plans, in DG-1145, those kind of things.

So that the same outcome will be there, they will need to address it; but it is a question of where the burden falls, unless I'm misunderstanding what's in the staff proposal, perhaps, there is no disagreement.

with that. The fact of the matter is, the Chairman's right. We say around here that things that happen outside of the U.S. can affect what happens inside of the U.S. Three quarters of the nuclear power plants in the world are viewed as progeny. This industry has made a committed effort through INPO and WANO to understand and engage with their international counterparts. I don't think it is unreasonable for them, taking that information, that knowledge and those connections to reflect that on the information that comes to the Commission in the context of COLs.

I think the issue where I think there is agreement is the breadth of that. I think it may be that there is not sufficient boundaries on what is expected of licensees on that. And no it should not be a drag at the bottom of the ocean of all that experience. But I think where there is some definition of significant events, I would expect that our licensees would be out there and understanding how did that impact those reactors abroad, and how does that affect what they are bringing to us as applicants? I think it is resolvable.

COMMISSIONER MCGAFFIGAN: I think what their concern is -- I don't know whether the word is comparable to NRC generic letters and bulletins appear in the rule or in the Statements of Consideration, but that's pretty -- as Commissioner Merrifield said -- the breath of that is breathe taking. And it sets you up for a gotcha some day with some staffer who says, by God, you should have known that the Fins issued something that I consider the equivalent of a

1	generic letter and bulletin back in '05, and I don't see it here in the COL
2	application.
3	The breadth of those words, if that's reflective of what you guys have
4	in the Statements of Consideration or the rule language is breath taking.
5	CHAIRMAN KLEIN: I think we will have an opportunity to get this
6	clarified. I think you understand the issues, and so we expect the consultation to
7	come forth –
8	MR. REYES: I would like to have the formal presentation and then
9	can we
10	COMMISSIONER MCGAFFIGAN: Gary, you led us down this path.
11	COMMISSIONER JACZKO: Mr. Chairman, I don't necessarily think
12	that Commissioner Merrifield and I disagree necessarily with the final outcome,
13	which is that this information should be addressed. I think, my concern is whether
14	it is more efficient and effective for us to have it in some kind of regulatory
15	guidance or documentation that we have, and as a result, they are required to
16	provide that information.
17	I think saying that there should be a requirement as part of their COL
18	that they address this information, I don't think is the most efficient way to get us
19	there to get that information. I think the burden should be on us to have it
20	somewhere in a Standard Review Plan in other areas where they would then as
21	part of fulfilling the Standard Review Plan, they would be addressing the issue.
22	So, we may not disagree on the final outcome.
23	COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: I agree. That may well be. I think
24	the Chairman is right. I think additional dialogue on this issue for the staff and
25	explanation by what they intend would be helpful.

Τ	MR. HOLAHAN: You want me to proceed with slide three?
2	CHAIR KLEIN: With a succinct summary, right.
3	MR. HOLAHAN: Yes sir.
4	COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: Could be a lessons learned
5	coming out of this meeting.
6	MR. HOLAHAN: Slide three provides the background. Basically we
7	have delivered to the Commission a draft final rule on Part 52. It is based on
8	implementation of the Commission's guidance from earlier this year, in a January
9	Staff Requirements Memorandum. And will you will see on this slide the historical
10	information of when it was published. I think that is sufficient for now.
11	Slide four, please. The purposes of the rule as has been expressed
12	numerous times is basically to update Part 52, and all of the relevant portions of
13	the other regulations, which contribute a lot to the volume of the package.
14	What we wish to do is to incorporate lessons learned from the design
15	certifications and the recent early site permit reviews and to incorporate, basically,
16	the ongoing information from stakeholders, not just this last year with all the
17	stakeholder meetings, but information that we received over the years on how the
18	COL and the early site permit process would work in the use of the design
19	certifications.
20	It is important to recognize that this rulemaking is an integral part of
21	our preparation for the 2008 activities. We have this rulemaking activity, guidance
22	document that goes along with it that we have not discussed much today, which is
23	draft guide 1145, which is a guidance document on how to prepare an application.
24	And a lot of what's in Part 52 is about what has to be in an application.
25	CHAIRMAN KLEIN: My guess would be to get that out quickly, since

people are writing.

MR. HOLAHAN: We, in fact, have a draft. We have had seven
workshops on the subject. Our goal is to keep it in parallel with this rulemaking. If
the Commission provides a few redirections, our intent would be to, as those are
implemented, to make corresponding changes to the guidance document, so that
both would be available for publication at the same time.

So basically, our intent is to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness, and to provide clarity in the rulemaking process as we go forward.

Fifth view graph. What we feel has been accomplished by the package, the draft rule, is a clearer explanation of how and what is called for, for an early site permit and design certification and a combined license. Also, the inspection test analyses, acceptance criteria, which play a central role in the one step licensing process, are clarified, and the Part 52.99, which you heard discussed extensively this morning and the related Part 52.103, which is the Commission's actions at the end of the construction process, we felt needed clarification.

We have taken, I think -- made significant progress in clarifying how that process would work. It's obvious that other people want to express views on how that would go. And so we are certainly willing and eager to take that on.

What I would like to do is in the remaining time to get down to just two things, and that is, to discuss our stakeholder interactions which have been extensive, and then to let our senior staff go through a couple of the major issues.

We have had three important stakeholder meetings as part of this rulemaking. One right after the rule had been published for comment, during the comment period, one after the comment period, which is something that we

historically did not do, but to facilitate our resolution of comments by talking to the
stakeholders, trying to understand what their comments are. And we published
the rule on the NRC website and had another public meeting afterwards, because
stakeholders then had a better understanding of how their comments are actually
factored into the rule.

In parallel with that, the seven workshops that took place on the application guidance document are also very relevant to clarifying what should be in the rule, and how it should work. There were numerous comments on the rule, public agencies, including EPA, Department of Homeland Security, NEI sent us basically four letters, one of which, to my recollection, was 167 pages of comments; four vendors, seven utilities and a few public citizens sent comments. So there was extensive involvement in written comments as well as in the meetings.

In addition to that, I can assure you that there have been extensive internal discussions among the staff and OGC about what was the right thing to do. I would say some vigorous discussions. And one item reflected in the Commission paper in which some of the staff members feel that our treatment of environmental impact statements and environmental assessments should be done somewhat differently, or at least should have additional stakeholder input before it goes forward. And Nan Gilles will cover that subject. And if the Commission wishes to hear from those staff members, we have a representative here who could express his views as well.

COMMISSIONER MCGAFFIGAN: Could I just ask a clarifying question?

25 MR. HOLAHAN: Yes.

1	COMMISSIONER MCGAFFIGAN: I saw that when I read the paper,
2	you know the short part not the long part. But were their views appended
3	somewhere; I didn't see them?
4	MR. HOLAHAN: My understanding is they felt that the discussion in
5	that paper was sufficient to have gotten their views on the record, and in fact, they,
6	in effect, concurred with the paper as having sufficiently expressed their views.
7	You already heard about the limited work authorization rulemaking in parallel with
8	that.
9	COMMISSIONER JACZKO: Not to belabor this point. I do want to
10	compliment the staff on this. I think this was a good way to resolve this particular
11	issue from the standpoint of getting information to the Commission to ultimately let
12	us resolve this.
13	I hope that the staff will remember this, and perhaps use this in other
14	processes and other papers where the Commission has not given such a strict
15	time line; but I think it, hopefully, was a good path forward to get that information
16	up without having to spend a lot of time and the staff trying to make a decision and
17	come up with a single answer.
18	MR. HOLAHAN: I think we feel likewise, that it was a healthy
19	process and well expressed and the Commission needs to hear these views in
20	making its decisions.
21	What I would like to do is move on to the presentation on the finality
22	of environmental issues, and Nan Gilles will cover that.
23	MS. GILLES: Staff made several changes in the final rule related to
24	the requirements for a combined license application referencing an early site
25	permit, based on both public comments and further consideration of the NRC's

obligation under the National Environmental Policy Act or NEPA.

The staff agreed with some commenters that the rule language needed to be clarified and the final rule to more clearly reflect the finality of issues resolved at an early site permit stage. The final rule limits contentions that may be litigated at the combined license stage to any significant issue related to the construction and operation of the facility that was not resolved in the early site permit proceedings or any significant issue related to the construction and operation of the facility that was resolved in the early site permit proceeding, for which new and significant information has been identified.

Another issue raised by the commenters was the definition of new and significant information as it was expressed in the proposed rule. The staff agreed with some commenters who were opposed to the wording in the proposed rule, and has revised that wording in the final rule to require that combined license applicants need only submit information that is both new and significant as it relates to matters related to construction and operation of the facility.

On the other hand, for issues that are related strictly to siting, such as the determination of whether there is an, obviously, superior alternative site, those issues are finally resolved at the early site permit stage, and there is no need to provide new and significant information on those matters at the combined license stage.

The staff has defined the term "new" and the phrase "new and significant" as any information that was not considered in preparation of the environmental report or the environmental impact statement at the early site permit stage and was not generally known or publicly available at that time.

New information may or may not be significant. For an issue to be

significant, it has to be material to the issue being considered. In other words, it
has to have the potential to affect the staff's conclusions on that issue. The NRC
staff will verify that the applicant's process for identifying new and significant
information is effective.

In the proposed rule Part 51 would have required preparation of an environmental impact statement for every combined license that references an early site permit. Several commenters expressed the view that they believe that a combined license and an early site permit -- excuse me -- an early site permit and a combined license referencing that early site permit met the Council on Environmental Quality's definition for connected action.

The same commenters stated that they believe that the Commission should not be required to prepare an environmental impact statement at the combined license stage if neither the applicant nor others had identified new and significant information.

The staff continues to believe that it is not necessary to require that all environmental matters be addressed in a single environmental impact statement at the early site permit stage, and that matters such as need for power and alternative energy source can be addressed in a supplement to the early site permit environmental impact statement at the combined license stage.

New and significant information may also prompt the preparation of a supplemental environmental impact statement at the combined license stage. The staff has modified the final rule to limit preparation of a supplemental environmental impact statement to these situations.

However, if the detailed planning and all of the environmental information is available at the time of submittal of the early site permit, there is no

prohibition to the staff preparing at that early site permit stage single
environmental impact statement that addresses all the environmental matters
related to construction and operation of the facility, including need for power and
alternative energy sources. The staff can then rely on that environmental impact
statement at the combined license stage provided no new and significant
information has been identified.

The staff need not label the early site permit and the combined license referencing that early site permit as connected actions to adopt this procedure. In those cases the staff proposes to prepare a draft environmental assessment that would be published for public comment.

Following the close of the public comment period, the staff would recommend a final environmental assessment and finding of no new and significant information to be issued by the Commission. Thus, in this situation, the Commission would act as the presiding officer with respect to NEPA matters.

COMMISSIONER MCGAFFIGAN: Mr. Chairman, can I ask a clarifying questions.

Emergency preparedness is sort of unique under the statute, and you theoretically could get a very complete emergency plan with the early site permit application. Would it be the staff's intention to also deal with the ITAAC that would be required on the COL application? Or would the EP ITAAC still have to come up maybe without the need for a new environmental review if everything has been done; but how does that work? Theoretically, we have not done it so far in the first three, but theoretically you could in an early site permit finalize the emergency preparedness plan.

MS. GILLES: The final rule requires that if you are going to submit a

1	complete and integrated emergency plan at the early site permit stage, that you
2	include ITAAC with that complete plan, because without the ITAAC, the staff
3	cannot make the required findings, the same as it could not at the combined
4	license stage.
5	COMMISSIONER MCGAFFIGAN: So you would do everything,
6	including the ITAAC, at the ESP after you got that application?
7	MS. GILLES: Yes.
8	COMMISSIONER McGAFFIGAN: Okay. Thank you.
9	MS. GILLES: Because the staff's proposed resolution of these
10	issues address many of the stakeholder concerns in this area, both the staff and
11	the Office of General Counsel believed that it was not necessary for the
12	Commission to take a position on the connective actions in the final rule.
13	As has been mentioned, some members of the Office of New
14	Reactor staff believe that the change allowing preparation of an environmental
15	assessment with the finding of no new and significant information for a combined
16	license referencing an early site permit is a significant departure from the
17	approach in the 1989 Part 52 rule.
18	These staff members believe that the new approach may warrant
19	consideration by external stakeholders, such as those that have been other
20	Federal agencies that have traditionally been interested in environmental impact
21	statements prepared for the issuance of constructions permits and operating
22	licenses.
23	These staff members believe that the approach proposed in the fina
24	rule represents a significant departure from the proposed rule and are concerned

that external stakeholders have not had the opportunity to comment on the

25

specifics of this alternative approach. In addition, the same staff members believe that an Agency position on the connected actions issue is a policy matter that the Commission should resolve to preclude ambiguity in light of the fact that some commenters expressed the belief that a combined license referencing an early site permit and that early site permit are, indeed, connected actions.

These staff members believe that an agency may take a Federal action, such as issuing a combined license without preparing an environmental impact statement only if that action is connected to a previous action with an environmental impact statement that shares the same purpose and need as the follow-on action. The staff and the Office of General Counsel have considered these matters and continue to support the final rule as presented in SECY-06-0220.

The Office of General Counsel believes that these changes may meet the logical outgrowth test inasmuch as the Commission proposed specific questions regarding how the NRC meets it NEPA obligations in a case where a combined license references an early site permit. In addition, the Part 51 changes represent changes to the NRC's rule of procedures and practice, inasmuch as Part 51 describes how the NRC will meet it NEPA obligations. NEPA is a procedural statute and does not impose substantive obligations on the NRC. Therefore, the staff and the Office of General Counsel continue to believe that the changes to Part 51 may be adopted in final form without further opportunity for public comment.

This concludes my presentation on environmental finality, and Jerry Wilson will continue with the design certification amendment process.

MR. WILSON: Thank you, Nan. Could I have slide eight, please.

1	I'm going to be talking about the design certification amendment
2	process, which is set forth in Section 52.63(a). In the proposed rule, the
3	Commission stated it was considering adopting issue provisions to amend design
4	certifications in order to resolve design acceptance criteria or other design
5	information.

Many commenters encourage the NRC to adopt an amendment process. They said we should have a process to take care of so-called beneficial changes. That all plants referencing the design should adopt those changes, and that those amendments should only be made prior to the first combined license application.

Some commenters also proposed that the amendment process allow for generic resolution of errors in the certification information, and in addition, some commenters requested the amendment process for a wide variety of other reasons.

As a result of these comments, the NRC staff is recommending the addition of three criteria to the amendment process. First one is for generic resolution of design acceptance criteria. This would enable the NRC to resolve this additional design information in a generic manner, and would avoid repetitive considerations in subsequent licensing proceedings.

Next criteria is to correct errors in design information. These are errors that are either identify by a petitioner or discovered by the NRC staff. We resolve these errors so that they would not have to be addressed in individual proceedings, and finally a provision that would allow for changes to other design information in order to enhance standardization.

A key factor in this last one and is stated in the Statements of

Consideration is that the NRC would -- on deciding whether to codify these
amendments would give special consideration to the applicants or licensees who
are referencing that design on whether they want to backfit their plant. That
concludes my presentation. I'll turn it over to Eileen McKenna.

MS. MCKENNA: Thank you. Next slide, please.

I just briefly wanted to touch on some other process enhancements that were included in the final rule in response to both general and specific stakeholder comments that sought flexibility in processes and streamlining efficiencies in our various mechanisms for submittals and conduct of hearings.

I'll just mention two specific examples briefly. First one has do with Appendix "N" to Part 52, which deals with — I think it is currently called "duplicate design at multiple sites". Proposing to change the title to "identical designs at multiple sites" for consistency with some other sections. But originally, the proposed rule staff had recommended that this be removed, and that provision only remain in Part 50, but in light of the design centered approach that has evolved for combined licenses, we felt it was appropriate to retain provision in Appendix "N" and we made changes to the language to make it more clear how it works with combined licenses.

When it was first copied over, it really didn't -- language was not conformed, and so we looked to Appendix "N" and made changes, so that it is clear that COL's can use it. And we also made conforming changes in Subpart D of Part 2, which provides the means for filings and notices of those combined reviews.

It's another example of response to comments about allowing phasing of submittals. We did make a change in Part 2 that would allow combined

- license applicants to submit their application in two parts. One being the
- 2 environmental report, and the other being the other information that is required.
- This was a provision that was already allowed for construction permits, and we
- 4 decided we would also make it available to COL applications.

There were several other changes in Part 2 that you see in the paper and in the SOC, but in the interest of time, I will move on to the completion of ITAAC. Next slide, please.

COMMISSIONER MCGAFFIGAN: The famous 52.99.

MS. MCKENNA: Yes, the famous 52.99. I think it is fair to say at time of the proposed rule, staff had not fully appreciated all of the ramifications of what would happen in this period of time when the ITAAC was being completed and we were reaching the point of having to make a decision on operation. And so at the proposed rule state there were a couple of questions posed asking, for example, whether we should ask the licensees to submit their fuel load schedules, and whether we should ask them to submit milestones for their ITAAC completion. And we also had a question as to whether there needed be a time between completion of the last ITAAC and their scheduled fuel load date to allow for completion of the staff review and Commission determination of whether all the ITAAC has been satisfied, and therefore, intended operation should be allowed.

And generally the commenters did not support putting any language in the rule on these points, but as we indicated on the slide, staff is proposing, in conjunction with OGC, that we do include provisions in 52.99 to provide some specificity of how this process would play out. And the reasons are listed on this slide.

First -- and we were exactly where you were, Commissioner

- McGaffigan, of looking at our statutory obligations of providing the notice at no later than 180 days with respect to the ITAAC having been met or will be met; and also, to expeditiously handle any hearing that might be requested or granted during that time frame. So that was one of our major considerations, obviously, and the timing
 - We also felt that these provisions would facilitate our inspection process by knowing when certain activities were going to be conducted.

of when that notice would have to be issued.

Third point is, this goes to, I think, the issue that was brought up earlier, with respect to the relative roles between the NRC and licensee in making information available about the ITAAC, that we are putting some obligation on the licensee to provide information on the record about ITAAC completion, or in the alternative, at the time of the 225 day period where those ITAAC that are not yet done, how they would propose to go about completing them. So there would be information available to the public on the times that they would need to formulate any contentions in response to the Commission's notice.

We also feel that by putting these requirements in the rule, this provides stability and clarity for all parties moving forward so they would know what the rules of engagement at this point and time would be. Next slide, please.

So as a result, the final rule includes a number of provisions in this area. First, I'll mention that at one year after issuance of the COL, the licensee would be required to submit its schedule for completion of ITAAC and there are provisions that that be periodically updated over time.

Secondly, there is a provision that the licensee should notify us as they complete their ITAAC with sufficient information to demonstrate that the criteria were met. This is clearly an area where there will be need for guidance to

- explain what is sufficient information, so that there is understanding that it is not
- every piece of paper that the licensee has generated, but it is not just, it's done.
- And so there is some room there to decide on what's the right level of information
- 4 to be on the record.

Another provision that the rule would have is that no later than 270 days before the scheduled fuel load, that licensee notify the NRC of its scheduled fuel load date, and, as needed, to update that periodically. We have already made mention of the obligation that not less than 180 days before the scheduled fuel load date that the NRC shall published a notice of intended operation.

Obviously, we are going to be looking -- the time frame we laid out is that we are going to try to issue our notice not at day 180, but more like, perhaps, day 210 to make sure that we do not miss this requirement. And the notice would provide that any person whose interest may be affected by operation of the plant may, within 60 days, request the Commission hold a hearing on whether the plant facility, as constructed, complies, or on completion will comply, with the acceptance criteria in the combined license.

We realize that some ITAAC are going to be completed shortly before the scheduled fuel load date. This is the reason for this new provision that has generated such interest that we are proposing that in order to provide to the public information about those ITAAC that at the time the notice goes out, have not yet been completed that we would require that at 225 days before the scheduled fuel load date, the licensee notify us either that all their ITAAC are complete, or if they are not, how they would plan to conduct the remaining inspection tests and analyses and show that the criteria will be met. The NRC would make sure that that information is publicly available before it publishes its notice of intended

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1	operation.

2		COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: Mr. Chairma	n, just an issue of
3	clarification.		

What level of detail would you expect the licensees to submit relative to that requirement?

MS. MCKENNA: We attempted to give some discussion in the Statements of Consideration that it was a level that would give a person a reasonable basis to understand how the inspection test and analysis is conducted, and how a judgment would be reached as to whether the criteria would be met.

I realize there is room to improve upon that level of detail, but, as I said, this is an area where we have kind of come to the realization relatively recently that we needed to have these kind of provisions, and we have not laid out in detail what that level of information would be. But it's certainly not every document, every test record, but has to be some level of some information that would be reasonable for a party to be able to understand what the ITAAC resolution is and be able to contribute to the process.

COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: Mr. Chairman, I appreciate what the staff is struggling with. Maybe it's because I'm an attorney. Reasonable level of detail necessary to make a determination could be this, or it could be this, depending upon who my client I'm arguing for. So I can recognize the angst that the utilities who have about that, and what you intend. I think it underscores why a meeting probably is necessary.

MS. MCKENNA: We do intend, as I said, to develop guidance in this area. We could probably have examples of different kinds of situations, but we don't today have that information to present to the Commission.

1	CHAIRMAN KLEIN: I would like to amplify those concerns. Not
2	being a lawyer, I still have concerns about the opportunities for new hearings and
3	what reasonableness is. Because I think if you're not careful, it is going to defeat
4	the whole concept of why we went with the COL.
5	COMMISSIONER JACZKO: If I could perhaps add a few comments
6	on that. I mean, I think the purpose of this is to facilitate the opportunity for a
7	second hearing be as smooth process. I think if too little information is provided, it
8	will make that I, actually, think the opposite will happen, it will make it more
9	challenging to the Commission to have justification for why we are not granting a
10	second hearing.
11	I mean, the assumption going in is that if all the ITAACs are
12	completed, you cannot have a second hearing. The threshold is extremely high to
13	get a second hearing. So the more information that is presented, the easier it will
14	be for the Commission to make that determination. If there is very little information.
15	It's much harder for the Commission to do, and then we may find ourselves in the
16	middle of a second hearing, and that's, I think, not what the intent of the statute
17	was originally.
18	So I think, the more information that's provided, will facilitate the
19	process.
20	COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: Certainly having sufficient
21	information makes sense. I think, perhaps, what we are looking for is a Goldie
22	Locks moment. I think some more discussion to get there may be worthwhile.
23	COMMISSIONER MCGAFFIGAN: A lot of the problem the staff, as I
24	said earlier, is struggling with is embedded in the statute itself. You actually read it

through and you are sitting there, that there is some late ITAACs that have to be

25

done. The integrated tests probably only make sense when you heat the plant up to full pressure and temperature. Those are not going to be done the first week of construction.

And the way it works, we have to put out something six months before. And the notice shall provide any person whose interest may be affected by operation of the plant to request a hearing on whether the facility, as constructed, complies, or on completion will comply with the acceptance criteria of the license. And they don't know whether that integrated test has passed yet, but they have to do that six months before fuel load. That is a rule; we have put that out.

Then I think, Commissioner Jaczko's concern is somebody saying, well, I don't think it's going to pass that integrated test. I think the way a Commission may at some point have to deal with that is the next part of the law, assuming it remains the same, which is, you have to have a prima facie case that that won't be true, or else you don't get a prior hearing, you get a post hearing.

If you have an insider who says that the containment is made out of paper mache rather than steel and concrete, and won't pass the whatchamacallit test, the full pressure test or whatever, there would probably be prime facie case there if it really was made from paper mache; but it's a very high standard that the Commission works through. And I think we are sort hung up not having ever gone through this as to how this is all going to work. We have to put out a notice six months ahead of time. We have to have reasonable information out there so that a person can file that case.

Meanwhile, these guys can continue to meet their ITAACs, and as I said earlier, they can get all the way to mode three with fuel loaded before we ultimately have to decide whether -- 185 requires that they met their ITAAC. They

met the acceptance criteria, because 185 carefully uses the word before operation, as opposed to before fuel load.

So there is a very complex end game that I think we have only now focused on. Congress passed it in 1992 and we are now focused on it, and there may be a legislative proposal somewhere imbedded in here as to whether –

MS. CYR: This was driven in part by comments from the industry in response to the questions that the staff asked that they wanted to file their Notice of Completion of ITAAC one day before a fuel load. So in response to that, the staff -- when we went back and looked at --

COMMISSIONER MCGAFFIGAN: Well, they wouldn't be compatible with the law.

MS. CYR: Of course, it would not be. So we are trying to sort out, how do I accommodate both the interest of the industry and being able to move expeditiously along and also meet my obligations for offering opportunities for hearing, and having an adequate notice to somebody to give them information to be able to come in and make a case.

So the issue is, for instance, with respect to integrated tests, they have an ITAAC, and again, I'm not technically savvy enough to tell you exactly what that is, but so that they have a test that they are going to be able to withstand pressure for some period of time. Well, how are they doing to do that? Are they going to have monitoring in certain ways. The issue is, give us a little more information, if they have not done it yet, about how they propose do that. How they propose to measure what that is. Where are the measurements going to be, for instance?

So if somebody looks at that who had some knowledge, could say,

well, I either know there is a hole in the wall at that place, or I understand how you
do integrated tests, and the way that they are going to measure it is not going to
give me an accurate answer, and so they would come in and sort of say, the way
they propose to do this test is not going to give you a valid answer of whether, in
fact, they have met the integrated test. That's what we are asking for in the context
of where they have not yet completed the information.

COMMISSIONER MCGAFFIGAN: Isn't that latter example, shouldn't that have been decided at the ITAAC stage in the COL hearing?

MS. CRY: Not necessarily. I mean, what you are looking for is what the outcome is, that it will meet whatever your criteria is. It could be. And if it is, that's fine. The question is, if it is not there, if it's something that is embedded in procedures, which they are still developing and want to develop as they are moving toward that. And we are talking about -- I mean, integrated test may not be a good example because that may be one where, in fact, everybody has established procedures how they are going to do that.

There may be other ITAAC of things that they are still going to have to test along the way in terms of a particular pump or valve or performance. The procedures are the mechanism to test that.

Again, what you are looking for is an outcome in the ITAAC. It will be open or closed at an appropriate time. How am I going to test that and know that? That level of detail may not be in the ITAAC initially. But in terms of giving somebody adequate notice for if they have not done it yet and shown how they met it, how do I give that adequate notice? That is the concern we're trying to deal with here in terms of balancing those two means.

COMMISSIONER MCGAFFIGAN: The adequate notice will comply is

presumable a conscious act on the part of Congress.

MS. CYR: No, that is derived from the Commission's original rule,
because you recognize that this rule is, in fact, a codification of the Commission's
requirements. And the Commission at that time, again, recognizing they were
writing this rule where no one had really had a great deal of thought about how this
process was going to work with the expectation that virtually all ITAAC would have,
in fact, been completed and inspection reports on those would have been written
and noticed, so that there would be very little information.

COMMISSIONER MCGAFFIGAN: Eight months before -- six months before fuel load, we really thought that?

MS. CYR: Yes.

COMMISSIONER MCGAFFIGAN: Then they have got this billion dollar asset that sits there for -- multi-billion dollar asset that sits there for six months while we figure out whether we need a second hearing?

MR. REYES: I think we understand the issue. That concludes our prepared remarks.

CHAIRMAN KLEIN: I think a workshop is needed.

COMMISSIONER JACZKO: If I can make a point. The statute does not say you have to wait a 180 days. It says you have to notice a hearing 180 days before you intend to load fuel. You could be in a situation where all the ITAAC are completed, they are ready to load fuel, then the notice -- but they would not be able to say we would do this before 180 days; we could do the notice; we could get no hearings, no request for hearings; fuel could be loaded potentially within a week. So it does not mean that there has to be 180 days. It says, the notice, at a minimum, there has to be 60. So there's got to be of 60 days in between that if

anyone raises a question.

If all the ITAACs are completed and all the acceptance criteria are done, there will be no second hearing unless somebody has some prima facie evidence that there's been some kind of, I would assume, gross negligence or fraud or contractor got indicted all of a sudden, you know, who knows. But that evidence, it's got to be very, very high threshold. So we are not necessarily saying that there is going to be 180 days where this asset would have to sit and wait. It is the opportunity has to, at least, be there, and then that opportunity may not be exercised.

COMMISSIONER MCGAFFIGAN: It sounds a; little bit like

Commissioner Jaczko is arguing for the industry position a moment ago, because if
they are comfortable waiting just before -- when they really have finished the

ITAAC and take their chances that 180 days will be 60, then maybe that's not an
irrational position on their part.

As opposed to all this burden that the staff is putting on them to tell them exactly how they are going to suck eggs for the last year.

COMMISSIONER JACZKO: I always appreciate when McGaffigan likes to have me helping out the industry. But I do think that the point here is that I think what the staff -- and I'm not trying to speak for the staff -- but, as I understand this, the deal with this provision is if you want to not have to worry about that time gap, then provide a lot of information up front. The other path forward is to wait until all the ITAACs are completed, and then, the reasonable information is the completion of all the ITAAC.

I mean, if the acceptance criteria -- it seems like the confusing issues are the ITAAC that will be completed. Clearly, the ITAAC that have been completed, all of that information has been published in the Federal Register. I

think by Part 52, they are required to notice that, all of that information. So it's the ITAAC that are going to be done in that time period.

Now, if they wait until all those ITAACs are done, then this is a fairly simple threshold; but the intent of this provision, as I understand it is so that if they think there is going to be some kind of delay in that 180 days, that once that process is resolved, then they will be able go right away. Whether that, you know, is agreeing with the industry position or not, I have not gotten any nods from Marv.

CHAIRMAN KLEIN: We look forward to the conclusion of the workshop, so that this issue is resolved. Thanks to the staff for your presentations. And now we will continue our questioning, beginning with Commissioner McGaffigan.

COMMISSIONER MCGAFFIGAN: I'm not going to rehash the PRA issue. We will try to work it out in the voting. I didn't find your explanation originally, entirely persuasive. Tony's Pietrangelo's nodding probably didn't help you, but whatever.

The issues that the industry has raised, I have been trying to find them as we have been sitting here, and I'm on page 725. And it is where the contents of the COL application are, and it is item 37. One of the things they have to submit is the information necessary to demonstrate how operating experience insights from generic letters and bulletins issued after the most recent revision of the applicable Standard Review Plan.

So I mean, you guys double hid it in this one provision. Two of the six things they are raising are in this one provision. And six months before the docket date of the application, or comparable international operating experience. That's all it says about international operating experience; but comparable, I guess, means

Τ	operating experience insignts from generic letters and bulletins that might be
2	issued by foreign regulators is not an unreasonable guess as to what that means.
3	Aren't we in the first part of that requirement, requirement number 37
4	for the content of COL application, why aren't we raising generic letters and
5	bulletins to rule status? The generic letter is not necessarily suppose to provide
6	you guys are arguing we are arguing about one at the moment, the NRR crowd.
7	They're supposedly not really supposed to be new requirements.
8	MR. WILSON: Mr. Commissioner, could I give some clarification on
9	this. The initial comment, I believe, mischaracterized the requirements, only
10	starting in the beginnings. The origins of this requirement goes back to a
11	Commission SRM. SRM on
12	COMMISSIONER MCGAFFIGAN: Which number.
13	MR. WILSON: SECY 90-377.
14	COMMISSIONER McGAFFIGAN: SECY 90-377. Only you would
15	remember Jerry.
16	MR. WILSON: I have been around a long time. As a side bar,
17	operating experience is an important pillar in our regulatory framework.
18	So in that SRM, the Commission asked that future applicants address
19	insights from operational experience. So in the mid-90's, when we started
20	implementing this requirement in the design certification application, we believed
21	the best way to do that was to have applicants address generic letters and
22	bulletins.
23	Now time has gone on. Based on that, we have put that in the
24	contents of application requirements. We got comments on that. As a result of

those comments, we said, okay, we are updating the SRP. We expect that that

operating experience is going to be in the SRP, applicants are going to address the up-dated SRP, and so that's why we have modified that requirement. And so now, applicants would only have to address operating experience insights that came after the latest revision of the SRP. So that greatly reduces the burden on the applicant, but still takes care of what may come up in that gap.

Now, back to the international operating experience. The original requirement was written with the vision of new designs that are evolutions of designs that are currently operating in the United States, and that's where that operating experience comes from, and where those insights come from.

Well, in the future we may have other types of applications.

Applications for advance CANDU reactors, or pebble bed reactors where that operating experience does not apply. And so that last part of the requirement is to deal with those special situations, and we are basically saying, and as we explain in the Statements of Consideration, we expect those applicants to look at relevant international operating experience. So in the case of a gas cooled reactor, there is experience in -- written in Germany, for example. And see if there are operating experiences insights that we want to be sure they have addressed in their designs for those types of applications. So that's the underlying requirement.

COMMISSIONER MCGAFFIGAN: Jerry, it may be that the English does not exactly parallel what you just said, because -- and therefore, I think begs for clarification. Adding the words "or comparable international operating experience" in the sentence, it is about what has been done in the last six months -- between last issue updated SRP and six months before application for domestic folks. Doesn't say this is parallel process for reactors that are coming in from an overseas operating experience base, like a CANDU or high temperature

1	gas reactor.
2	I understand what you just said. And I think you and the industry
3	would probably be in violent agreement with what you just said. I'm not sure the
4	words here reflect what you just said.
5	MR. WILSON: And that's why we have the Statements of
6	Consideration that explains that point.
7	COMMISSIONER McGAFFIGAN: Well, Mr. Chairman, we can go on
8	a long time. And I know we're running over. So I will cut my time off and let other
9	members of the Commission explore other different points.
10	CHAIRMAN KLEIN: Commissioner Merrifield.
11	COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: Just picking up on the last
12	comment. I mean, I don't disagree with your notion that the rule language does not
13	give the full flavor of that. Jerry has explained that you think the Statements of
14	Consideration does. There may be some disagreements about whether that is still
15	on the mark. All the more bearing why, I think, having this meeting makes a lot of
16	sense to deal with these issues, so the five of us can move forward.
17	COMMISSIONER MCGAFFIGAN: My view is that the results of that
18	discussion could be 37 and 37-A. 37 aimed at domestic vendors, with the largely
19	American
20	COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: That may be
21	COMMISSIONER MCGAFFIGAN: 37-A for places where comparable
22	foreign experience is the dominate experience.
23	COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: On the issue of new and significant,
24	I have got some issues about implementation in terms of how that's going to work.

If there is information that was new, at what point do we expect that that would be

submitted? And do we have sufficient criteria in our own mind at this point that
would allow us to make a determination on significant whether they have to
develop an environmental impact statement at the COL stage rather than
environmental assessment?

MS. GILLES: It is first the applicant's obligation to look for new information and to have a process in place to determine whether that information is significant. And if the applicant determines that the information is both new and significant, they are required to submit it in their combined license environmental report.

Then the staff would both review the information in the environmental report and visit the site to audit the process for identifying new and significant information, and reach its own conclusions on whether that information was, in indeed, new and significant. And for those case where the staff believe there was new and significant information, that information would be discussed in the staff's environmental impact statement.

COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: What about the circumstance where it is not the applicant who believes that there is new and significant information, but that there is an intervenor who believes that there is new and significant information? How does that play into the staff's process? Is it incorporated -- is it your sense it would be a comment on the environment assessment or is that an issue that gets thrown into the Part 2 process vis a vie a intention.

MS. GILLES: Well, it depends. It could be if the early site permit and environmental impact statement was not a complete environmental impact statement and the staff was preparing a supplement environmental impact

1	statement at the combined license stage, then it could very well be that information
2	could come in the form of a contention that the staff would review, and with the
3	help of the Office of General Counsel would compare to the contention standard
4	that exist in Part 2 to determine whether that was a viable contention to be litigated
5	in the combined license hearing.
6	COMMISSIONER MCGAFFIGAN: At that point the staff is one party
7	and presumably the Board makes the decision as to whether it is new and
8	significant. The staff may say it is not, and the applicant may say it's not, but the
9	Board may not say the same.
10	COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: Okay. Commissioner McGaffigan
11	asked a question about emergency planning and the notion that that could well be
12	an issue that is resolved at the early site permit process. How and it sort of
13	triggered a question in my mind – we have three, actually four, early site permit
14	reviews under review right now.
15	Is there a process whereby prior to applying for a COL that a licensee
16	could ask to supplement an ESP to address that issue?
17	MS. GILLES: In the final rule we have actually wrote in an early site
18	permit amendment process, such that an early site permit applicant could
19	request an amendment sorry, an early site permit holder could request an
20	amendment to their early site permit before submitting their combined license
21	application to, for example, update their emergency preparedness information.
22	COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: So in theory, at least, a licensee
23	could, indeed and there's been concerns about the process of emergency
24	planning, but that could be resolved within the context of the ESP?

MS. GILLES: Yes.

1	MR HOLAHAN.	With supplemental	hearing process
⊥		Willi Supplicificitial	nicalling process.

2 COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: Right. No, obviously, it would come with that as well.

Well, given the time, Mr. Chairman, I too will give up my remaining time. I would say we talked a lot about a meeting. It is, obviously, something that I support. I do think if we're going to do something like that, we are going to have to instruct our staff to get together this afternoon, if there is agreement on it, to try to hammer out an SRM today, because given the kind of time lines we are talking about, I think that's going to happen, and I think it presupposes that the SRM for this meeting may be very, very streamlined.

CHAIRMAN KLEIN: Thank you. Commissioner Jaczko.

COMMISSIONER JACZKO: A couple of quick points, then I have a question. Back on the international operating experience, and I appreciate Commissioner McGaffigan reading the provision. Helped me clarify, I think, where my position is on this.

I, certainly, think the first part of that is fine. Where I do, I think, have the concern is with the "or comparable international experience". I would hope if there is comparable international experience, it was somewhere in a generic letter, somewhere in the first part of that sentence. You can get the same intent without the "or comparable international experience". The reason for that is there could potentially be a situation in which there is international operating experience that foreign regulators have decided to do and resolve in a way that is different from the way the NRC has decided to resolve that.

And you potentially put applicants in a conflict in then not knowing what they are suppose to do. Are they suppose to be responding to a generic letter

that may be is in that provision that says, do "X" or give us an analysis of how you are doing "X," and international experience is resolving it in another way, that there may be a conflict there. So my hope would be that you can get rid of that and the intent is still the same, that if there is international operating experience, it should be in one of those things that is in the beginning of that phrase, and then it gets resolved one way or another.

One of the provisions we have not talked about, which is an area that I'm a little bit concerned that is included in here, some of the changes in Part 2; particularly, the provision on 340, which removes the automatic stay provision on some of these licensing actions. I think that that is something that does not need to happen as part of this rule. I think it has much broader scope than what we are trying to do here with Part 52. I will just comment that I certainly will oppose that provision as we go forward.

I want to touch briefly then on the environmental finality provision, and this is where I have a question. It seems this came up, originally, this was an issue of connected action. The industry proposed, I believe, these are connected actions, so therefore, we don't need to do an environmental impact statement for the COL, if we have an ESP.

The staff carefully seemed to not want to take a position on that, so I'm going to ask them, whoever want to answer, why didn't the staff just determine either answer, yes or no, this is a connected action or this is not a connected action. That would then have resolved the question without us needing to come up with a new process that may or may not really address it.

MR. MIZUNO: I guess I would say it would just be opposite that, what the industry and all external stakeholders are looking for is a clear determination of

what the NEPA process is going to be as reflected in the rule. We hopefully have

2 identified what that process is by making the appropriate modifications to Part 51.

3 And we did it in a way that we believe meet the requirements of NEPA. Having

done that, it is necessary from our standpoint to identify the legal theory, as to

5 whether connected actions is explanation for why these particular changes meet

6 the requirements of NEPA.

Furthermore, we believe that there may be some adverse or unanticipated legal consequences of identifying the ESP followed by the COLs as a connected action. Again, if you read the CEQ regulations that deal with that, it would suggest that all matters involving the connected action would have to be dealt with up front. There would be no opportunity or no capability for the agency to defer action -- I am sorry, defer environmental consideration on certain matters, such as need for power and alternative energy sources, which the current Part 52 rule permits the applicant to defer.

So for those reasons, we felt that since we believed that the way that we resolve the matter addressed all external stakeholders' comments, as we understand them, that it was unnecessary to identify this as a connected action. We just looked at the commenters suggesting that these were connected actions as simply a basis for, or the path forward, in their mind, to justify the Commission taking a position. We just felt that it was not necessary.

COMMISSIONER JACZKO: I appreciate that. I guess the concern that I have -- right now we have a -- we have a situation where, I think, you can get an early site permit. You could address a lot of these issues up front. The staff would prepare an environmental impact statement for that. They could bank that site potentially for ten years, referencing a certified design, and they could pick a

- particular design. Ten years they could come back, initiate a COL proceeding.
- 2 The agency would go through a COL proceeding, grant the license for that action,
- and would never have issued an environmental impact statement for issuing the
- 4 license to construct and operate a nuclear power plant.

I think that in light of that, it seems that -- and that is a perfectly plausible scenario, as the staff proposes; that, to me, does not seem to be consistent with NEPA. So you know, my concerns are that we may have created a process here where we effectively are getting the same outcome of saying it is a connected action, and what I hear from Gary is that there is some concern whether we really could call those connected actions.

MR. MIZUNO: I think that in this situation where a complete EIS was prepared for the ESP stage, and there was no new and significant information identified at the time that that ESP was referenced by a combined license, the agency's position must be that the NEPA documents to support the COL is, in fact, the complete ESP EIS. And whether it has to be a separate document or simply the agency determining, because there is no new and significant information that that NEPA document need not be changed, it would be in one sense, a legal superfluity to simply go out and reissue it and go through an entire procedural process where through this alternative process of preparing an environmental assessment to support the finding of no new and significant information, we could also achieve that goal.

COMMISSIONER JACZKO: I appreciate that. Fundamentally, though, I disagree. I mean, I do think in that case, the agency would need to prepare an environmental impact statement. That that would be the process we would go through. Part of the reason for the EIS is to make that determination

about whether or not there is new and significant information. I think that is better

done in the context of an EIS, than it is in the context of an environmental

assessment. And again, by-in-large from the staff's effort standpoint, if that is the

case, the document is by-in-large the same document, it's reissued, and there is an

opportunity for public comment.

Again, if there is no new and significant information, there is no new contentions that would be admissible in a hearing, but we have gone through and issued an environmental impact statement for the actual authorization.

MR. MIZUNO: At this point, the only thing I wanted to add is that even in the situation where we would be issuing the environmental assessment to support the finding of no new and significant information, there is a public process, because the rule provides that that environmental assessment would be issued for public comment, and then, ultimately, provided to the Commission for its ultimate determination as to whether to adopt it or to, instead, direct the staff to prepare a supplemental EIS.

COMMISSIONER JACZKO: Again, we can go back and forth, and I don't want to belabor this, but there is a distinction between environmental assessment and environmental impact statement. And one is a much more comprehensive document describing the environmental impact. So there is a fundamental difference in the two documents. And while we can certainly -- certainly, it is possible to do an EA, underneath there is a distinction between those two. And I think, again, a major Federal action like issuing the license for a nuclear power plant should involve an environmental impact statement.

COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: Commissioner, just for the sake of the record. Having looked at this and having looked at the information that the staff

came up with, from a legal standpoint, having given it a legal view, I agree with -and I appreciate and respect the views of my fellow Commissioner -- I agree with
the legal interpretation of our staff and General Counsel that the process they have
come up will effectuate the right outcome from the standpoint of NEPA, without
having to go through the machinations of the whole NEPA process that does not
have value added to it. I think the staff has come up with a process that will work,
and meet the obligations of the law.

CHAIRMAN KLEIN: Commissioner Lyons.

COMMISSIONER LYONS: I don't think I will need all my time, Mr.

Chairman. It was about a year ago when I joined with the majority in agreeing to publish this rule and to proceed. And I did that largely based, Gary, on your statements that you thought it was possible to turn around this massive package on this time scale, and my tremendous compliments to you and your staff for doing that. I will admit that I was worried back when I made that vote.

MR. HOLAHAN: So was I.

COMMISSIONER LYONS: My compliments. It is a massive undertaking. I think we have all commented on this side of the table about moving ahead with the public meeting. I very much agree with Commissioner Merrifield, that probably it would be most expeditious to get an SRM out sort of immediately, and make that very clear.

The only, perhaps, question or comment that I still have is on the PRA issue, Gary. And at least, where I'm coming from in this, as I read the requirements on the FSAR, there is not a requirement for a PRA in the FSAR. There is a statement that there should be one, but there is not a statement that there must be one. And that's where, at least, I will continue to be concerned that

1	we do make very specific that the living PRA is an important component of moving
2	ahead.
3	MR. HOLAHAN: I understand, I'm not oppose to the idea. I just didn't
4	think it was necessary, because of the other features of the regulation that would,
5	in effect, require the same thing.
6	COMMISSIONER LYONS: I understand your point. I was reacting to
7	the "should" in the FSAR as opposed to making it an actual requirement.
8	MR. HOLAHAN: There is a specific provision in the list of things that
9	need to be included in an application that lists a description of a plant specific
10	probabilistic risk assessment and its results; so that would be included in FSAR
11	Chapter 19.
12	MR. REYES: If I could add, because I think we have an English
13	problem and I made this public statement, so I will make it again. No PRA, no
14	COL.
15	COMMISSIONER MCGAFFIGAN: I understand that.
16	MR. REYES: Okay. Now, hold on, let me finish. Then the question
17	comes up on the word "living;" I would like to strike the word "living" and put
18	"update."
19	COMMISSIONER LYONS: Okay. I'm not hung up on living versus
20	update.
21	MR. REYES: If you assume that they have done a PRA to get a
22	COL, then you say the question is how do you update it? Then you are talking
23	about a fleet of standard plants with certain controls on what changes would be
24	made, and you have ANS and ASME standards that requires you to do the update,
25	and then, that's how you get the update of the PRA. So our rationale the

- 1 Commission may disagree with that, but I just want to make sure you understood it,
- there is a PRA required, and it has to be updated. Now, we got trumped all over
- the word living, and I will just leave it at that.
- 4 COMMISSIONER LYONS: Okay. I will scratch the word living and 5 go along with your updated. Thank you.
- 6 CHAIRMAN KLEIN: Well, I would like to thank the industry and the
 7 staff for enlightening the Commissioners as to where we are and how we can come
 8 to closure.
 - One clarification, Karen, I would like is -- Commissioner McGaffigan noted, and Gary commented on -- if we don't do something, then we are locked into a ten day process. Is there anything that the Commissioners can take to facilitate a meeting next week between industry and the staff?
 - MS. CYR: You can make an exception to your policy. I'm not familiar with exactly how the current policy describes what the exigent circumstances are, but it seems to me that the Commission, in the context of an SRM of this meeting, can certainly direct the staff. Notwithstanding, otherwise what your policy provides to hold a meeting within seven days or whatever time frame you want.
 - COMMISSIONER MCGAFFIGAN: That's the only issue that needs to be addressed in the SRM for this meeting, because everything else is going to be addressed in the SRM on Part 52. So, maybe not all of us, would at least like to draft from OGC as to what it is that we need to do to facilitate a meeting late next week or possibly -- I would go as late as Monday or Tuesday of Thanksgiving week. That is getting pretty brutal to people who have to travel here, and people who have to -- staff who may have Thanksgiving breaks, right.

1	good to me.
2	COMMISSIONER JACZKO: I would just add, I'm perfectly
3	comfortable with doing a quick meeting on with. We have had some language that
4	we just direct the staff to reach out to interested stakeholders and do everything
5	they can to make sure that people are informed.
6	MR. REYES: We have a web page and we have other mechanisms
7	in today's environment to do that.
8	COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: Mr. Borchardt.
9	MR. BORCHARDT: Thank you. Bill Borchordt, NRC staff. We don't
10	need an SRM for this. We have got the direction. If we can use this for a meeting
11	room, because space is limited, we can arrange it over the next two weeks; we will
12	get it done.
13	COMMISSIONER MCGAFFIGAN: The reason the Chairman asked
14	the questions is there is something since this is an exception to Commission
15	policy, does the Commission
16	MR. BORCHARDT: No, if we hold meetings without ten minutes
17	without ten days without ten day notifications on more than one occasion, so
18	there are processes that we can follow to make that happen.
19	CHAIRMAN KLEIN: Let me just summarize, the intent of the
20	Commission is that the industry, other stakeholders and the staff get together next
21	week to resolve the issues that we heard today.
22	MR. BORCHARDT: We will do that.
23	COMMISSIONER JACZKO: It would certainly be my intent, not
24	necessarily the Commission's, that the staff reach out to some of those

stakeholders that who may have participated and are not here today and make

1	every effort to let them know of that decision.
2	MS. MCKENNA: We do have a list of people who have been
3	involved in the past, and e-mail addresses that we have in the past sent fairly broad
4	mailings of things like this as a way of reaching out.
5	COMMISSIONER JACZKO: Thank you.
6	CHAIRMAN KLEIN: Although, with my comments on our IT
7	capabilities, we do have e-mail, maybe slow; but I think we do have communication
8	techniques that will alert people that the meeting will be held. Well, thank you very
9	much, and the meeting is adjourned.
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