

NRC's Licensing Process: Judging The Safety Of A Proposed Repository 2008 Update

Lawrence E. Kokajko, Director Division of High-Level Waste Repository Safety

Workshop for Affected Units of Local and Tribal Government April 17, 2008



Purpose

 Continue Discussions with Affected Units of Local and Tribal Government about how NRC will decide whether to authorize construction of a repository at Yucca Mountain



NRC's Role At Yucca Mountain

- Independent regulator
- Primary mission is to protect public health and safety and the environment
- Must decide whether to authorize DOE to construct the proposed repository
- If authorization is granted, NRC will inspect to assure DOE complies with safety and security requirements

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Roles Of Other Agencies At Yucca Mountain

- Department of Energy (DOE)
 - Characterize site; prepare Environmental Impact Statement; prepare license application
 - Subject to NRC authorization: construct and operate the repository; provide long-term oversight
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
 - Establish environmental standards that NRC must use to decide whether to authorize the potential repository

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Who Makes The Decisions At NRC?

- Five NRC Commissioners
 - Appointed by the President
 - Confirmed by the Senate
 - At most 3 of any one political party
 - 5-year term of service
 - Chairman designated by the President

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What Is The Role Of NRC's Professional Staff?

- Implement Commission regulations and policies
- Recommend public health & safety, environmental, and security regulations
- Evaluate license applications and amendments
- Inspect applicants and licensees
- Advise Commission on safety, environmental, and security matters
- Communicate with the public



What Is The Role Of The Atomic Safety And Licensing Board Panel?

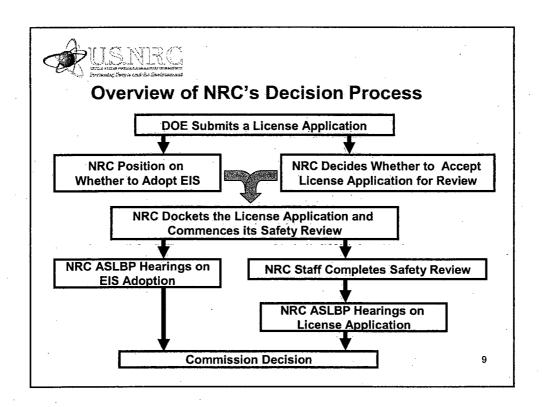
- Independently conducts all licensing and other hearings for the Commission usually with three-judge Hearing Boards
- Panel manages activities of the High-Level Waste Licensing Support Network and maintains the Digital Data Management System

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NRC Must Decide Whether To Allow DOE To Construct A Repository At Yucca Mountain

 If DOE submits a license application, the Nuclear Waste Policy Act, as amended, provides that NRC decide in three to four years





Changes in NRC's Communication Process with DOE

- Receipt of license application will result in changes to NRC interactions with DOE and public stakeholders.
- NRC/DOE interactions will focus on the safety review process, and obtaining information necessary for NRC to make a regulatory decision.
- NRC's licensing interactions with DOE will continue to be open for public observation.



NRC Communications with Affected Units of Local Government and Tribes

- NRC expects to rely more on its public website (www.nrc.gov) as a comprehensive source of information on Yucca Mountain, including:
 - Electronic information about NRC and its decision process for the proposed repository at Yucca Mountain
 - NRC documents, letters, meeting notices, and summaries
 - Status of NRC staff's safety review and hearing process
 - Notice of meetings, teleconferences, and other NRC interactions with DOE.

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Some Important Considerations

- NRC cannot provide legal advice to potential parties in a hearing; AULGs and Tribes are encouraged to consult with counsel
- Detailed technical matters under review by NRC staff will be discussed only after completion of the safety review. Staff will present its findings in the Safety Evaluation Report.



NRC Will Decide Whether To Deny Or Authorize Construction Of A Repository By...

- · Reviewing all information objectively
- Making transparent decisions based on facts
- Maintaining an open, public, and fair adjudicatory process

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Possible Outcomes

If the license application is submitted, NRC could:

- · Deny the license application
- Authorize construction of the repository with or without specific conditions



Summary

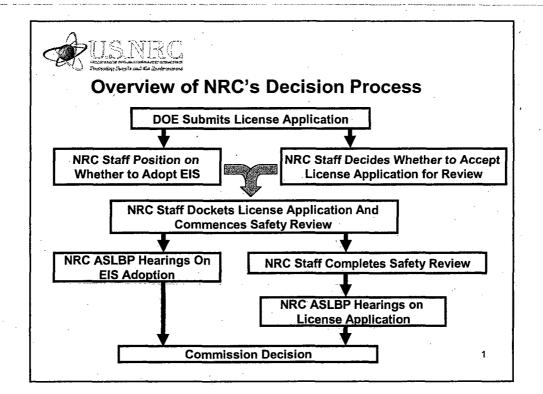
- Any NRC decision on a potential license application for a repository will:
 - Be based on NRC staff's comprehensive, independent safety review
 - Include full and impartial public hearings that follow formal, well-established rules to ensure an open, objective decision



NRC's Decision Process: Estimated Timeline

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Access to Documents

- Six months prior to submitting an application, DOE must certify that its documentary material supporting the application is available in NRC's Licensing Support Network (LSN) and provide monthly updates
- DOE certified availability of its documents on LSN on 10/19/2007
- NRC's Pre-Application Presiding Officer (PABO) Board upheld DOE's certification on 12/12/2007



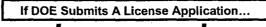
Document Access Requirement For Other Participants

- The NRC staff certified its document collection in July of 2004 and has provided regular updates, as required
- Potential parties and interested government participants were to have certified the availability of their documents not later than 90 days after DOE's certification (by January 18, 2008)
- 17 participants are certified



Submission of a License Application

 DOE has announced its intent to submit an application for the proposed repository at Yucca Mountain not later than June 2008



Can NRC Accept The Application For Review?

Can NRC Adopt DOE's EIS Absent Further Supplement?

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Public Meeting On License Application

- If DOE submits a license application for the proposed repository at Yucca Mountain, NRC will hold a public meeting 2 – 4 weeks later
- DOE will be asked to walk through its application and answer questions from the NRC staff



NRC Staff Must Decide Whether to Accept the Application for Review (the "Docketing Decision")

- Verify that the license application:
 - Contains all required information
 - Documents DOE's safety case
- DOE must also comply with document access requirements
- This is not a detailed technical review
- Decision expected in 90 days (~September 2008)

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Possible Outcomes Of Docketing Decision:

- NRC staff is unable to accept the application for review
 - Application is returned to DOE
 - Explanation and instructions are provided, as appropriate
- NRC staff accepts the application for review
 - NRC staff dockets the application and begins safety review
 - NRC publishes a Notice of Hearing in the Federal Register
 - Notice will include NRC staff's position on whether it is practicable to adopt EIS without further supplement



NRC MUST REVIEW AND DECIDE WHETHER TO ADOPT A YUCCA MOUNTAIN EIS

- EIS must accompany license application
- · NRC will review the EIS and it supplements
- NRC must adopt the EIS unless:
 - Requested NRC licensing action differs from the action proposed in the license application in a way that may significantly affect the environment; or
 - Significant and substantial new information or considerations make the EIS inadequate
- Decision expected in 90 days (~September 2008)

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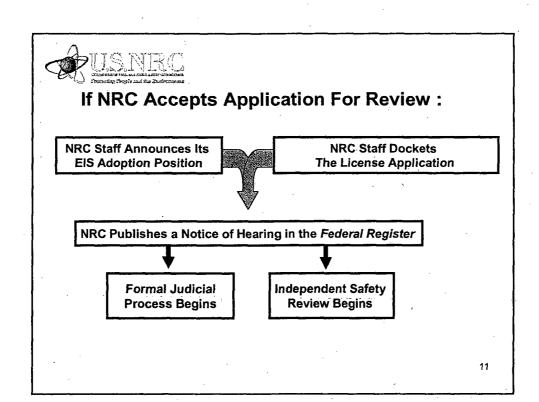
IF DOE FAILS TO ADDRESS COMMENTS ON THE EIS, WILL NRC CONSIDER THEM AS "NEW INFORMATION OR CONSIDERATIONS"?

- Yes, during its adoption review, NRC staff will consider such comments as new information or considerations
- NRC staff will decide independently whether they render the EIS inadequate or in need of further supplement



Possible Outcomes of NRC's Adoption Determination Process

- Adopt
- Not adopt
- Adopt with additional supplement
 - DOE
 - NRC





Petitions and Requests

- Potential parties must petition for leave to intervene and submit proposed contentions
- Parties may contest the application, NRC EIS adoption decision, or both
- Tribal or Local Governments may request status as Interested Governmental Participants
- All participants must comply with NRC's document access requirements
- Petitions and requests must be filed within 30 days of the Notice of Hearing (~October 2008)

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What Does Participation Entail?

- Both Parties and Interested Governmental Participants can:
 - Engage in discovery
 - Introduce evidence
 - Interrogate witnesses
 - File proposed findings
 - Appeal to the Commission



Party or Governmental Participant?

Party

- Interested Governmental Participant
- Has at least one contention admitted
- May or may not take a position on an issue
- Admissible contentions are subject to litigation
- Relies on other parties to raise contentions



First Pre-hearing Conference

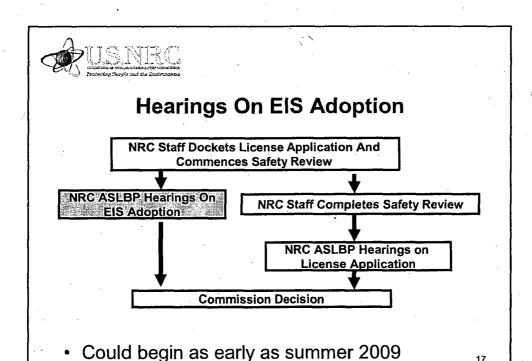
Parties, interested governmental participants, and petitioners for intervention meet before the ASLB to discuss:

- Identity of participants in the proceeding
- Proposed contentions
- Discovery schedule
- Will be held ~ 60 days after Notice of Hearing (~December 2008)



First Pre-hearing Conference Order

- Decisions and schedules will be set in an order issued by the ASLB (~January 2009)
- Potential parties and interested governmental participants have 10 days to appeal the order and another 10 days to file briefs opposing other appeals
- The Commission will rule on appeals to the first prehearing conference order (~March 2009)





NRC Staff Safety Review

- Thorough, technical review of license application
- If needed, NRC staff may:
 - request additional information
 - conduct independent confirmatory analyses
- Proceeds in parallel with EIS adoption hearings
- Results documented in the Safety Evaluation Report (SER) [~ March 2010]

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Second Pre-hearing Conference

- · After the Staff issues its SER
- Participants will meet before the ASLB to discuss:
 - Final issues for evidentiary hearing
 - The schedule for the filing of testimony
 - The schedule for the hearing



Second Pre-hearing Conference Order

- Decisions and schedules will be set in an order issued by the ASLB (~May 2010)
- Potential parties and interested governmental participants have 10 days to appeal the order and another 10 days to file briefs opposing other appeals
- The Commission will rule on appeals to the second pre-hearing conference order (~July 2010)

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Evidentiary Hearing

- · Formal, trial-like process
- ASLB presides over conduct of hearing
- Oral and documentary evidence
- Witnesses cross-examined
- Structured to foster independent and impartial decisions based on a record of evidence
- Will start ~September 2010



Initial Decision Will Be Issued By ASLB

- · Written decision on matters in controversy in the proceeding
- Findings of fact and conclusions of law based on record of the proceeding
 - Exhibits
 - Transcript of testimony
 - Rulings on legal issues
- Decision expected ~ May 2011

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Participant Options

- Within 10 days
 - petition for reconsideration
 - file a motion to stay the decision
 - appeal to the Commission
- · Within 10 more days
 - respond to other stay motions
 - respond to other petitions for reconsideration
- Within 30 days
 - file a brief in support of or opposition to an appeal



Appeals To The Commission

- Initial decisions and certain preliminary rulings can be appealed to the Commission
- ASLB may refer rulings to Commission; parties may request certification of a question for Commission review
- · Based on alleged errors of fact or law
- Commission will issue a final decision ~ October 2011

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Summary

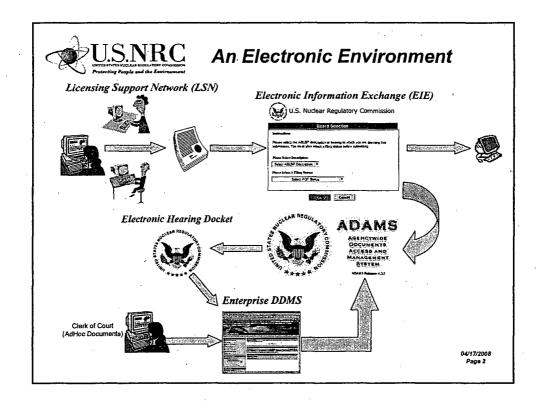
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Interactions with NRC in HLW Adjudicatory Process: Technical & Procedural Issues

Daniel J. Graser
Anthony C. Eitreim
Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel

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Primary Processes Are Automated

- Licensing Support Network (LSN) Document Discovery
- Electronic Submittals (EIE) Participant Formal Communication, Filing, Service
- Electronic Hearing Docket (EHD) Public Access to the Record
- Digital Data Management System (DDMS) Participant Access to the Record and Case Scheduling

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LSN Technical/Procedural Reminders

- Do not delete LSN Materials Post-Certification other than those specifically allowed by Case Management Orders
- Certification process:
 - self certifications
 - NRC does not "approve" your certification
 - EIE service list is acknowledgement that it has been served
 - Certification "validity" is challengeable by other parties

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LSN Reminders (continued)

- LSNA is a technical resource for LSN & DDMS
- LSNA communication with Boards is formal and via EIE so that all other parties are informed

Do not submit collection Certification and other Board communication to the LSNA

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Electronic Submittal Technical/Procedural Reminders

- NRC-issued Digital Certificates are "Windows only" at this time
- Like passwords used for DDMS and EHD/Protective Order File, they expire after a set number of days
- Users should keep track of when the digital certificate or system password was issued/when it will expire
- Don't wait until the last minute

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More About Digital Certificates

- Prerequisite for EIE & DDMS
 - See: http://www.nrc.gov/site-help/e-submittals/submit-documents.html
- Portable
 - can be copied to other computers
- Tied to installed environment
 - must be reinstalled if you get a new desktop/laptop
- Procedures are posted on website at: http://www.nrc.gov/about-nrc/regulatory/adjudicatory/hlw-hearings.html
- POC for EIE and EHD is:

NRC Public Document Room U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Washington, DC 20555 Phn: (800) 397-4209 Phn: (301) 415-4737 Fax: (301) 415-3548

TDD (for the hearing impaired): 1-800-635-4512

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EHD Technical/Procedural Reminders

- " "What is in the Docket?"
 - It is publicly accessible at http://www.nrc.gov/about-nrc/regulatory/adjudicatory/hlw-hearings.html
- "Can you Clarify Filing Requirements (dates, format, content, etc.)?"
 - Board assigned to the case provides scheduling and case management information
- Submitting PDF versions of Privilege Logs but not sending file used to generate to the LSNA
- Missing Participant's POC (name to be posted on LSN) for requesting privileged documents as required by Case Management Order
- If you need help with Adjudicatory Hearing Submissions contact: hearingdocket@nrc.gov

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DDMS Technical/Procedural Reminders

- Routine document pipeline into DDMS is via EIE – ADAMS – EHD pipeline
- Pre-requisites for DDMS access
 - digital certificate
 - be added to the Service list
- Contact SECY to be added to the service list for a proceeding
- Caution on Ad hoc submission prior to hearing:
 - providing documents on a CD to the clerk of the court before the start of a hearing does not constitute notification (service) to other parties

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Important To Remember

- Case-specific requirements are found in Board Orders
- Read Online Help information for EIE and EHD
- Absent good cause, use of EIE is mandatory
- PDR as the first tier "help desk" for technical questions about EIE or EHD
- Digital certificates needed for EIE, EHD Protective Order, and DDMS access

Effective and efficient use of NRC systems is key to meeting 3-year schedule for proceedings



Points of Contact

- Licensing Support Network and DDMS
 - Dan Graser (301)415-7401 Dan.Graser@NRC.GOV
 - Matt Schmit (301)415-7469 Matthew.Schmit@NRC.GOV
 - Andrew Weklie (301)415-6541 Andrew.Welkie@NRC.GOV
- POC for EIE and EHD is:

NRC Public Document Room U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Washington, DC 20555 Phn: (800) 397-4209 Phn: (301) 415-4737 Fax: (301) 415-4737 Fax: (301) 415-3548 TDD (for the hearing impaired): 1-800-635-4512

- Electronic Submittals & EHD Content
 - New! Quick Start Guide!
 - Consolidates Information from multiple pages

http://www.nrc.gov/site-help/e-submittals/quick-start-guide-electronic-submission-instructional-blue-box.pdf

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Interactions with the ASLBP

- What is the ASLBP?
 - The Atomic Safety & Licensing Board Panel is:
 - Independent Adjudicatory Arm of NRC
 - Acts as the Commission's "Trial Court"
 - Authority Delegated by Commission
 - Hears cases in Licensing Boards of Three Judges
 - Was Created by §191 of the Atomic Energy Act

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ASLBP Judges

- Who are Judges & How Qualified?
 - Licensing Boards typically consist of One Legal and Two Technical Judges
 - Majority of Technical Judges are Part Time
 - Technical Judges are Experts in their Scientific Disciplines
 - Recommended by Screening Committee and Appointed by Commission

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ASLBP Judges cont.

- How Independent Are They?
 - No individual supervision of adjudicative actions, including by the Commission
 - Not subject to any performance reviews
 - Not eligible for any performance bonus compensation
 - Not subject to any negative compensation action or demotion
 - No promotional opportunities
 - Only subject to termination for cause

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ASLBP Judges cont.

- Not Administrative Law Judges (ALJ's)
 - ASLBP Judges are hired under authority of the AEA, not federal personnel laws

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ASLBP Objectives

- Fundamental Purpose is to Hear and Decide Disputes regarding proposed NRC Licensing actions, and
- In so doing Create a Complete and Accurate Record of the Proceeding so that it can be Fairly and Efficiently reviewed by the Commission
- ASLBP Decisions are Not Final until approved by the Commission

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About ASLBP Proceedings

- They are Formal Legal Proceedings not unlike Federal District Court
 - Legally sophisticated environment
 - Judges and ASLBP Staff cannot and will not answer legal questions or provide legal advice
 - Not a learn-as-you-go opportunity
 - Non-lawyer Party Representatives will be expected to know and follow the rules and procedures

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About ASLBP Proceedings cont.

- Rules of Practice (10 CFR Part 2)
 - are lengthy, detailed and complex and were written by lawyers for lawyers
 - Procedures and time limits for filings and actions are strictly enforced
- Substantive Regulations 10 CFR Parts 51&63
 - are lengthy, detailed and complex and were written by technical experts for technical experts
 - the technical issues to be litigated will be complex

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About ASLBP Proceedings cont.

ASLBP Chief Counsel strongly recommends retaining qualified legal counsel

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Additional Information

• More information about the ASLBP and what it does:

http://www.nrc.gov/about-nrc/regulatory/adjudicatory/aslbp-respons.html

List of all ASLBP Judges with Bios:

http://www.nrc.gov/about-nrc/organization/panel-members.html

Contact:

Anthony C. Eitreim 301-415-7390 Anthony.Eitreim@nrc.gov

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