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Public Participation in NRC's

Rulemaking Process

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 2 NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION + + + + + PUBLIC MEETING WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN NRC'S RULEMAKING PROCESS 6 + + + + + 8 THURSDAY, 9 JUNE 12, 2008 + + + + + 10 11 ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND + + + + + 12 The Public Comment Meeting was convened 13 14 in the Commissioners' Hearing Room, One White Flint 15 North, 11555 Rockville Pike, at 1:00 p.m., Lance 16 Rakovan, Facilitator, presiding. 17 NRC STAFF PRESENT: 18 LANCE RAKOVAN MIKE CASE 19 JAKE ZIMMERMAN 20 21 LAUREN QUINONES 22 MIKE LESSAR HOWARD BENOWITZ 23 MERRI HORN 24 25

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1	NGO COMMENTERS PRESENT:	
2	DAVID LOCHBAUM	
3	JIM RICCIO	
4	ROCHELLE BECKER (via telephone)	
5	DEBBIE GRINNELL (via telephone)	
6	JIM WARREN (via telephone)	
7	MARY LAMPERT (via telephone)	
8	PHILLIP MUSEGAAS (via telephone)	
9	LISA RAINWATER (via telephone)	
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P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

(1:02 p.m.)

MR. ZIMMERMAN: All right. Why don't we get started. Good afternoon, everyone. Appreciate everyone here at NRC headquarters that's in the audience, and also those of you that are participating at various locations throughout the country.

I'd like to thank each of you for your interest and participation in this important meeting. I especially want to thank David Lochbaum for coordinating with the other representatives from the various NGOs, working with Lauren Quinones on my staff, to set up this meeting. I think it's a great opportunity for us to get some dialogue going over the rulemaking process in EP, and see how we can improve the process.

My name is Jake Zimmerman, and I am the Branch Chief for the Regulatory Analysis, Policy, and Rulemaking Branch, in the Division of Policy and Rulemaking. And that's the Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.

Before we get to the formal part of the meeting, I guess I want to spend just a little bit of time explaining how we got here. David might find this a little bit humorous. During the rulemaking

process session that was held back in March of this year -- David was a panel member -- and during that discussion the NRC staff presented the good, the bad, and the ugly associated with rulemaking. And the good in this case was the emergency preparedness rulemaking, or at least that's what we thought was the good.

And one of the key messages from that meeting was that NRC was striving to improve our outreach to external stakeholders, involve them more in the technical basis about what we're calling the regulatory basis development today, because that really covers technical, regulatory, and policy issues.

So as I indicated, David was a member of that. And shortly after the meeting, David came up to me and told me that he didn't think that the EP rulemaking was in fact the good, but that was the ugly. And that some of you here in the audience, and also on the phone, have some views on that.

And I asked him to -- if he would be interested in polling you and getting back to me, because we really wanted to hear what your concerns were, not only about the EP rule, but me personally, the rulemaking process in general, how we can improve

the process. And so we're looking for an opportunity to engage you all.

It was interesting that we -- I thought to myself, how could this be, that, you know, we thought it was the good, and you thought it was the ugly. And so I really appreciate the opportunity to meet with you. I think it will be a great opportunity for us to go over some of these issues.

And what I'd like to commit to you today is that we will get back to you, in one way or another -- whether it be a letter from myself, or Mike Case, my Division Director, here with us -- responding to the recommendations that you have come up with. may be things that we can do that may not be exactly recommendation that the he made, you know, the ListServ recommendation comes to mind, but there may be things we can do like regulations.gov, like some of those things will probably come out today in the discussion.

The last thing I want to say is we really do place a high value on public participation, process especially in the rulemaking for personally, and believe that if we have earlv engagement with all our external stakeholders, at the end of the process rulemaking will be better off, or

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we think that there's a lot of value in getting this input from all of you, and we look forward to getting that, looking at how we can improve it.

So I'm very interested in your recommendations today. I'm very interested in having this dialogue. We've got a series of managers and staff here to support the meeting. And if we can get answers to some of these issues today, we will, but we will get back to you.

And with that, I'm going to turn it over to Lance Rakovan, who is going to go over some ground rules and we'll start introductions.

FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Thanks, Jake. I'm Lance Rakovan, and I'm going to facilitate today's meeting as much as necessary, if you will. The primary reason I think that I need to go over some ground rules is the fact that we are transcribing today's meeting. Unfortunately, we had some issues in terms of our transcriber couldn't jack into the mic system, so we have a couple of microphones that he is using that are set on the table. That's why I'm kind of happy that we have everyone sitting at the table here, so hopefully he'll be able to pick us up.

We did some work beforehand to make sure that he could pick up the people on the phone. If by

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chance there is someone in the audience who wants to make a comment at some point, raise your hand, get my attention somehow, I'll be looking. And chances are we're probably going to bring you to the table to sit while you are engaged in the discussion, just because I think it's the best shot that we have in terms of getting you on the transcript.

In terms of when you speak, if you could just, you know, the first couple of times let us know maybe your full name and your organization. After we're familiar enough with your voice, just -- if you could just let us know when you start talking, "Hey, this is Jim," or, you know, "Hey, this is Mr. Case," whatever. That way the people, especially on the phone, will have an idea as to who is speaking at any given time.

In terms of the transcript, again, it is always great to have just one person talking. That way we don't have people talking over each other. And we'll try to do that as much as possible.

This is a Category 2 public meeting. So we're here just simply to speak with the representatives from the non-governmental organizations. Looking across the room, I'm not sure if anyone is here who is not an NRC employee, but we

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will open the meeting up at times for, you know, people who are kind of outside of who are specifically here to talk to -- in terms of the Category 2 meeting.

For the agenda, it's fairly simple. We're going to start out with a short presentation, and then we're going to turn things over. I think Dave Lochbaum has a presentation that he is going to be going through. We have a couple of different segments of discussion, and then in between a break of course, and we will have some short periods where we'll be opening it up kind of to the wider audience called public presentation, but, you know, that basically you know, the people who means, are specifically focused on discussing here. And then, I think Jake is going to give some closing remarks.

MS. BECKER: Excuse me, Lance. This is Rochelle Becker. I can barely hear you. And I'm often accused of talking really fast, but I think you're one of those people, too. So could you slow down a bit and talk more into the microphone, please?

FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: I can slow down a bit. I don't know if I can speak more into the microphone. And, unfortunately, I'm recovering from a cold, so part of your inability to understand me might have something to do with that. So I'll apologize for

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1 that. Can you hear me a little better now? 2 MS. BECKER: I can, but you sure didn't slow down. 3 Thanks. 4 (Laughter.) 5 FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: All right. I will try to slow down even more. 6 7 (Laughter.) 8 MS. BECKER: Thank you. Speaking of people 9 FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: 10 on the phone, I sent out an e-mail prior to the 11 meeting with the request that if you are not going to 12 be actively participating in the conversation, if you could cut your -- try to keep your phone on mute, that 13 14 will help cut down on the noise level here. I'm going 15 to do the best I can to try to make sure that you have 16 full participation, just as deeply as anyone who is 17 physically here in the room. 18 So when we get to the more open times, if 19 you would like to make a comment, just say your name, or try to get my attention by making some noise, and 20 21 I'll try to go to the phones when that happens. 22 also probably just go to the phones in general and 23 just ask if people have comments, given the time. 24 Similar to the people who are 25 phones muting their phones when you're not speaking,

if everybody here could silence your cell phone or turn it off, or whatever other electronic device you have, that will cut down on noise.

I'm hoping that everyone who is here picked up copies of the materials that were at either of the entrances. These are copies of the slides as well as the public meeting feedback form. For those of you on the phones, that information you should be able to link through through the postings that we have on our public meeting schedule.

Other than that, we've got a flipchart here, just in case anybody needs to draw a sketch, in case somebody wants to throw out an idea, we wanted to make sure that we had it up so that everybody can see it and agree upon it, that kind of thing. We are taking a transcription, so every word that we say, including the embarrassing ones, will be forever immortalized on paper.

Before we get started -- I'm going to turn things over to Lauren -- I did want to at least go around the table and go to the phones, so that people can introduce themselves. Again, I'm Lance Rakovan. I'm a Communications Specialist in the EDO's office, and, if my voice is a little off, again, I apologize for that. Hopefully, it will be back to normal soon.

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1	MR. BENOWITZ: This is Howard Benowitz in
2	the Office of the General Counsel, Rulemaking
3	Division.
4	MR. CASE: Hi. I'm Mike Case. I'm the
5	Director of the Division of Policy and Rulemaking in
6	NRR.
7	MR. ZIMMERMAN: This is Jake Zimmerman.
8	I'm the Chief of the Regulatory Analysis, Policy, and
9	Rulemaking Branch.
10	MS. QUINONES: This is Lauren Quinones,
11	Project Manager in the Office of Nuclear Reactor
12	Regulation.
13	MS. HORN: I'm Merri Horn. I'm a Senior
14	Project Manager in the Office of Federal and State
15	Materials and Environmental Management Programs in the
16	Rulemaking Division.
17	MR. LOCHBAUM: David Lochbaum with the
18	Union of Concerned Scientists.
19	MR. RICCIO: Jim Riccio with Greenpeace.
20	MR. LESSAR: Mike Lessar, Chief of the
21	Rules, Directives, and Editing Branch in Admin. I
22	also chair the RCC, Rulemaking Coordinating Committee,
23	and we are interested in facilitating rulemaking in
24	all aspects.
25	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: That's the sum of

1	who is seated at the table here. I'll go to the
2	phones now to see if people can introduce themselves.
3	And let us know what organization you're with,
4	please.
5	MS. BECKER: Rochelle Becker, Alliance for
6	Nuclear Responsibility, California.
7	MS. GRINNELL: Debbie Grinnell, C-10
8	Research and Education Foundation, in Newbury Port,
9	Massachusetts.
10	MS. RAINWATER: Lisa Rainwater, Policy
11	Director of Riverkeeper in New York State.
12	MS. LAMPERT: Mary Lampert, Nuclear
13	Advisory Committee in Pilgrim Watch, Massachusetts.
14	MR. WARREN: Jim Warren with NC Warren in
15	Durham, North Carolina.
16	MR. MUSEGAAS: Phillip Musegaas with
17	Riverkeeper in New York.
18	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Is that all?
19	(No response.)
20	Okay. Thanks. And, again, if you guys
21	have trouble hearing, or there's any issues during the
22	meeting, please let us know. We'll do the best we
23	can. Unfortunately, we're limited by technology, and,
24	you know, I can't make any guarantees, but we'll do
25	what we can.

With that, I will turn it over to Lauren.

MS. QUINONES: Hi. Good afternoon. My name is Lauren Quinones, and I'm here to present you an overview of the rulemaking process, and also highlight what opportunities the public has to participate in the process. So you have the handout, the slides, we can go to Slide 2.

So we can start by defining, "What is the rulemaking process?" The rulemaking process is the process that federal agencies use to develop regulations. The NRC regulations are the regulations that the licensee needs to follow and meet to use, transport, and store nuclear materials, and also to operate nuclear powerplants.

A rule can be initiated by different situations. It can be initiated by the NRC staff. It can be initiated by the direction of the Commission or the EDO, and also by Congressional mandate, Executive Order, and by petition for rulemaking.

Slide 3, please.

So we have various opportunities to involve the public in the rulemaking process. So some of the reasons that we involve the public is that we need to meet the Administrative Procedures Act. Also, one of the NRC values is openness in communication,

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and so by involving the public we maintain openness in communications.

These interactions also facilitate the public understanding of what are we discussing during the rulemaking process. And we also provide an opportunity for the people that are affected by the rules we are changing to voice their opinion on the rulemaking. At the same time, we increase the credibility of the NRC, and we also enhance the public acceptance and cooperation during the process.

Slide 4, please.

So what we have provided here is an overview of the phases of the rulemaking. Phase 1 is the regulatory basis. In this phase, we can go through the technical basis for the rulemaking, and also the publications that we have regarding the rule. Phase 2 is the rulemaking plan. This phase is not mandatory, it is used for some of the rulemakings, and we build a plan to go over the rulemaking and finalize it and send it to the Commission for their approval.

Also, in the proposed rule phase which is Phase 3, this is the phase where we build the proposed rule language, and we issue the notice, and then the public has an opportunity to provide formal comments. Then, we will go to Phase 4, which is the final rule.

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In this phase, we are going to address all of the comments received during the comment period, and then incorporate it as needed on the final rule. After, we would issue the final rule, and then go to the implementation part.

If you go to the next slide, you have a diagram. I guess on the last page you have a color diagram. Everyone has a handout, so you can see better. So we put together a flowchart of the process and what opportunity the public has to participate in the process.

what everything means, I guess the stars are the different opportunities for public participation, and then we have the orange ones, which are mandatory opportunities for public comments during the rulemaking process. Then, we have the green stars that are opportunities available on the rulemaking process, depending on the complexity of the rule and public interest. So they are used in some of the rules and not all of them.

And then, as I mentioned before, Phase 2 is not mandatory, so it is not used for all of the rulemakings, so I just put that in another color and dash. So we don't really need to do that.

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So if you go to the rulemaking initiation, after that we go to Phase 1, which is the regulatory basis. During this phase, like I explained before, we develop the technical basis and the legal policy issues related to the issue discussed in the rulemaking.

During this phase, sometimes we will have public meetings to gather people's comments about the issue that we are going to address on the rulemaking, and also we would issue draft technical basis, so the public can provide their input. Once we have all of that information, we need to request approval on the regulatory basis.

Then, we will go to Phase 2. Phase 2 is the development of the rulemaking plan, and that's kind of like a schedule of how we are going to go about finalizing the proposed rule, and then going to the rulemaking, the final rule, and the implementation.

I guess after this -- between Phase 1 and Phase 3, sometimes we may have public meetings. We may issue draft preliminary regulatory guidance, so the public knows what the staff is thinking about going to the proposed rule language, and sometimes they can provide comments and questions about our

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direction. So that's why we have the two stars, green stars, for Phase 2.

For Phase 3, it will be the development and issuance of the proposed rule. So in this phase we finalize our proposed rule language and we issue it, say to the public that this is out, and they have a certain period of days to provide formal comments.

For this phase, sometimes we also have public meetings to go and talk to the public about what the proposed rule language is saying, clarify any questions that they have, and also ask about their comments for the rule. So once we finish that, we collect all of the public comments, and we address them on our final rule language, we make changes as needed on the rule.

After the public comments are resolved, then we go and have a public meeting with the ACRS, where we present the rule, and then hear the comments on the final rule. Also, after the -- if there is no public comments, there's a star which says, "Post public comment opportunities." I guess this is opportunities that external stakeholders have that they can request a meeting with a manager, the NRC, or higher-ups, so -- to talk about their opinions about the proposed rule language, what they have -- the

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1	public to go by.
2	So after that, we will go to Phase 4, and
3	that will be develop and issue the final rule. So
4	once we finalize the ACRS meeting and get their
5	comments, and everyone's comments addressed, we will
6	finalize the rule and send it to the Federal Register
7	notice. And once this public Federal Register notice
8	approval, we go to the implementation phase.
9	MS. LAMPERT: Can I ask a question?
LO	MS. QUINONES: Yes.
L1	MS. LAMPERT: My question this is Mary
L2	Lampert, Massachusetts. For those that are colored in
L3	green, public participation opportunity, depending on
L4	the complexity of the rule, how is that defined, "What
L5	are the criteria?" so that it wouldn't give the
L6	appearance of a loophole? It's sort of like parents
L7	saying to their, you know, children, "You're too young
L8	to talk about that."
L9	MR. ZIMMERMAN: There actually is no
20	criteria.
21	MS. LAMPERT: What about the
22	recommendations?
23	MR. ZIMMERMAN: Okay.
24	MS. LAMPERT: What about a definition and
25	an opportunity for public comment chart?

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Okay. I think what we're trying to depict there is, you know, I'll use the EP Knowing as an example. that emergency preparedness, there's a lot of external stakeholder interaction -- interest in it, the staff had embarked on a series of public meetings/workshops around the country, and so that was something that was initiated by the staff, perhaps by NGOs such as yourselves that were interested in engaging in the process. familiar with that part of it. I wasn't in this current position.

But it's something that we can certainly look at is developing a clear criteria, because not all rulemakings would we need to do that. But I guess what I'd like to focus on, though, is that if you are interested in a particular rulemaking that you do contact us, and we can start some dialogue, and --

MS. LAMPERT: Yes. But that puts the onus on outside participants rather than -- other than -- another way of doing it would be a proactive solicitation in a way by communicating that all of the rulemaking processes are open to all stakeholders, irrespective of whether they are in or outside the industry, and then that way also it would solicit the tactical information from those who are very -- fully

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capable of dealing with complex issues. I think it does deserve a definition.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Well, maybe there's a way that we can communicate what we're doing, so that you — it sounds like maybe you're concerned with maybe the access to information or how it's organized. But I guess, you know, if you have a general interest in the area, I would hope that you would be using our website or regulations.gov to engage in the issue.

Just from a resource standpoint, if we were to take every single rulemaking and try to engage external stakeholders, no matter what the rule, I'm sure there are some issues with that. But I'll take the comment as something that we can consider.

MR. MUSEGAAS: This is Phil Musegaas,
Riverkeeper. I just have a comment on your last
statement. Do you engage the NEI on every rulemaking?

MR. ZIMMERMAN: I personally will engage
anyone who wants to engage on the rulemaking. I do
not go out and seek NEI's opinion on a rulemaking. I
just don't do it. I mean, my staff doesn't do that.
NEI engages us, and we certainly would respond to
whatever level of engagement -- you know, going
forward here today -- that you all want to on any
particular rulemaking.

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22 My door is open. If you want to have a meeting with my staff or project managers particular rulemaking, then we will avail ourselves. And whether that's through a conference call or a public meeting, we will avail ourselves to it. staff is not engaged in non-public conversations with NEI regarding rulemakings. This is a public process, and we intend to keep it as a public process. All right. To wrap it up, MS. RAINWATER: what I would suggest is -- this will tie in to later comments -- is have the NRC's website be very user-

friendly in where to go under each key topic for proposed rules, and then hyperlinked. And then, with that could be a definition, if there is one, for the criteria and process for participation.

MR. LESSAR: Mike Lessar. One of the things I'd like to point out is we are now full participants of regulations.gov

> MS. LAMPERT: We cannot hear you.

This is Mike Lessar. MR. LESSAR: the things I'd like to point out is NRC is now a full participant in regulations.gov. All our rulemaking actions are available there, and we are in the process of posting dockets on regulations.gov for actions as soon as they become or reach that rulemaking ballpark.

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I would also like to point out for the OIS folks, I'll support them here, they are looking at a redesign and a reorganization of the NRC website, and I think public utility is one of the main focuses of that.

MR. CASE: Hi. This is Mike Case. You know, that's a good comment. We'll think about that one. But, you know, there is a lot of old school things that sort of get their -- the rulemakings that we're working on out.

When I say "old school," it's like the Federal Register, like the regulatory agenda. There is all of these kind of old school tools that we have, and why we like to talk to folks is that there are so many different ways that we can do them now —websites and regulations.gov, and pushing out e-mails. So that's why we want to interact in these types of forums, just sort of seeing what the folks are thinking.

And we can actually have modern solutions to some of these things that we sort of struggled with in the past, and put in the Federal Register, that people never read. So it was a good comment, and we'll think about it.

MS. BECKER: This is Rochelle Becker with

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the Alliance for Nuclear Responsibility. And we have received all of our OPA e-mails, and we either calendar it, file it, comment, or delete it. But we don't receive this.

And I think it would be easier if we just received what you are doing, and we could choose whether or not we wanted to participate, because it's coming to us. We are paying, through our taxes, your salaries. We are paying through the NEI with our rates their fees. We don't have the wherewithal that these larger companies do.

And so you need -- if you really want public participation, I mean, if you really want it, then you have to make it easier for us. Sending us the information and allowing us to decide whether or not we want to participate would be much easier than having us having to sort of look through all of these different sites to find out what's important to us and what isn't.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: This is Jake Zimmerman. We appreciate that comment. In fact, that was one of the comments that David had provided us regarding I think it was the ListServe idea. And that's something that we have actually started to talk to Mike Lessar and Adam and his folks about whether regulations.gov

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-- we think that it may have that capability, or, if not, can we look into actually doing that?

I personally would like to see, if there is a particular rulemaking that you are interested in, and if you were able to somehow sign up through our website or regulations.gov, and any time that there's a meeting notice, it is going to go in the docket file for regulations.gov, the meeting summary, everything. And if you are signed up for that particular docket, that you would get an e-mail blast, so that you would know right away. That's what we want to do. we want to get to. So we do -- we really appreciate your comment. We are going to look at it very seriously to see if we can do it. I believe in it.

MS. BECKER: Well, that, once again, sounds like the onus is on us to tell you what we want to look at when we don't know what you're doing.

MS. LAMPERT: That's why I had suggested a friendly format. So you go to nrc.gov, and you go to the key topics, and that this would be one of the bullets. Just, for example, you hit emergency planning B, you'd see that this is under discussion, what the hyperlinks were to the process, how to participate, tada, dah, dah.

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	I have recently gotten very interested in
2	corrosion of various components. Who knew? And,
3	therefore, I would be interested in subjects relating
4	to that. That's my point.
5	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: If I could remind
6	people on the phone
7	MS. LAMPERT: So offer the menu, have the
8	equivalent of a buffet, and then the public can go,
9	stakeholders can go and choose from the table, and
10	perhaps find areas that heretofore they had not been
11	educated in.
12	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: If I could remind
13	people on the phone, if you could please let us know
14	who is speaking.
15	MS. LAMPERT: That was Mary Lampert.
16	MR. LOCHBAUM: That was Lance Rakovan here
17	in
18	(Laughter.)
19	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Touche, Mr.
20	Lochbaum. Touche.
21	Jim, did you have something you wanted to
22	add before we wrap this up?
23	MR. RICCIO: Yes. This is Jim Riccio with
24	Greenpeace. I do want to, you know, acknowledge the
25	use of reg.gov. It is a vast improvement over the
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rulemaking forum. I have only had limited opportunity to use it with the aircraft impact analysis rulemaking. But it is head and shoulders above what the agency was providing in the past. I would encourage all of my colleagues out in the field to make use of that site.

At the same time, again, it is difficult for the public to keep up with what this agency is up to, and that role was generally performed by NGOs in the past who would basically pore over your documents and what was filed in the Federal Register and get it out to people. For a decade I have been asking you to post your Federal Register notice on your own website, and that request has fallen on deaf ears for a long time, and that's why reg.gov is at least an improvement.

FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay.

MR. RICCIO: Thank you.

FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: This is Lance. I'm going to send things back to Lauren, see if she can finish out her presentation.

MS. OUINONES: Thanks for all your Now we can go to Slide 6, and it's related comments. to what we were discussing. This is some of the ways access information on the rulemaking you can

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activities, by going to the NRC public website and going to the rulemaking page.

Also, we have all our documents on the Agency Documents Access and Management System, called ADAMS, where you can go using our public website to access them also. We also have now all the rulemaking documents on regulations.gov, which we were talking about just earlier, and also on the regulatory agenda, which is issued two times a year. So NUREG-0936, we have kind of like an update of where the rulemaking actions are.

Next slide.

I guess to conclude my presentation, we really want to emphasize that the input from external stakeholder is very valuable to us, and we think that a diverse view can result in a better product. So the NRC rulemaking process is a very mature process, and we welcome any suggestions that you have to improve the process.

Thank you.

FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Thanks a lot. This is Lance again. I think at this point -- Dave, did you have some materials that you wanted to go over?

MR. LOCHBAUM: What we propose to do is just go through all of this alphabetically as we go --

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1	with one exception. Mary Lampert asked to go first,
2	because she has some schedule issues that may come
3	into play. So, Mary, if you are ready? We are each,
4	Lauren, going to take about five or 10 minutes to hit
5	all of our issues or our prime issues. So, Mary, if
6	you are ready?
7	MS. LAMPERT: If you want to set it up,
8	Dave, go right ahead, and then I'll go after you.
9	MR. LOCHBAUM: Okay. With a pass, then,
10	Rochelle, are you ready?
11	MS. BECKER: Yes. Rochelle is ready.
12	MR. LOCHBAUM: Thanks. Go ahead.
13	MS. BECKER: California is still very
14	isolated from the NRC process that impact reactor
15	communities in the state, and often are increased
16	rates for customers. So we would like more a
17	closer relationship with the NRC.
18	What we have had in the past is we have
19	been participating for over three decades on nuclear
20	issues, and we have developed very close relationships
21	with oversight agencies in our state over these years.
22	But we have never ever had a close relationship with
23	the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, someone on staff
24	that actually helps us through this process.

There is a public advisor's office in some

places, but usually they are not very helpful. It is really just staff is working on the same issues that we're involved in that have let us know that there are things coming up, have -- when we have questions we can ask them, they can help us find this. Right now, we turn to Dave Lochbaum for almost everything, and he isn't paid by the NRC.

So we would appreciate having -- I mean, it is amazing to me that after 30-something years, we still don't have one person at the Nuclear Regulatory Commission that we feel that we can trust, that really cares about what we're doing, and that we have a relationship with working on processes within the NRC. So we would like to find out if there is someone in this NRC that actually really cares about what California's concerns are.

We also noticed -- Lance was very kind to send the list to us today of this meeting, which we looked through, and I sort of perused the other meetings that are happening and I noticed that the NRC holds meetings at the NEI's headquarters or Areva's headquarters. We find that to be unacceptable. We're paying your salary. Those people can come to the NRC. We shouldn't have to pay for extra travel time, extra preparation, to go to other places in order to make

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these presentations.

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This is part of the trust issue. The NEI and Areva and the other nuclear cheerleaders have plenty of money to do whatever they need to do. But the public does not have that, and we need you to be sensitive to our valid concerns and our input, and we need feedback. We need to work with you. We need -- if we -- we sort of feel like we get to participate in the process, but we aren't really part of the process.

feel tolerated, but really not And welcome. And still participate because we important to us. So we would like to see some sort of a process of which whoever is involved in that process has a staff person assigned who actually really cares about what the public has to say and not just token do it under because we have to regulation you have, but actually cares about the community enough to let them know what's going on, to keep in touch with us, to say, "Oh, there's something coming up, and you might be concerned about that."

And so if we had that same issue, we can go to that person and have a dialogue. It's not just that the ADAMS website is very impersonal. It's not just a blurb out on e-mail from OPA. It's really a relationship that's impossible for us to build from

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1	across the country, and that's pretty much all I have
2	to say.
3	MS. RAINWATER: Okay. Are you responding,
4	or are you in the receptive mode?
5	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Do you want us to
6	respond to that?
7	MS. RAINWATER: Do you want to respond to
8	the commenter, or do we just go one after another?
9	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: We are here more or
10	less to listen. This is Lance. But in some cases, if
11	the NRC staff would like to step in and clarify and
12	maybe, you know, come back with another question.
13	MS. RAINWATER: And so maybe you could
14	indicate by saying "next" or something, so we don't
15	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay. Well, Mike
16	Case has turned on his microphone, so I'm guessing
17	he'd like to say something.
18	MR. CASE: Yes. Well, that's a you
19	know, we hear you. That's a great issue. I don't
20	know whether I can solve it right at this point. Part
21	of it part of the hard part of what you're talking
22	about building the relationship part is you
23	know, some of it is driven by the way we do business.
24	So like I'll hear you, and I'll say wow.
25	You know, I'll I can commit myself to do that for

rulemakings and the things that are under my cognizance. But your interest is broader than just rulemaking, so then I run into a problem that, ooh, I need to get the inspection guy to also commit to this, and, ooh, I need to get the regions to also commit. So it's a very difficult issue for us, so we need to find ways to do that. You know, we need to think about it.

You know, Dave -- I don't know whether he is going to mention it, but he talks about e-mail. You know, I love e-mail, because it can break down barriers and sort of keep people informed in a sort of informal way. So you need to think about what you're saying. We don't have a problem in principle with what you're saying, but it's a very -- you know, it's easy to say but very difficult to solve.

MS. BECKER: I'm sorry. I didn't get your name. This is Rochelle.

MR. CASE: This is Mike Case.

MS. BECKER: Hi, Mike. I think that -- I know that you can commit to it, but I guess my statement was more that after 30 years you would think it would already been in place with somebody that worked at the NRC in some position somewhere. And so this is really more of a -- I think a personal thing

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with people that work at the NRC. More than an institutional thing, it's I care about what this person is saying. I care about what that person who lives 10 miles downwind of this reactor that is on an earthquake fault thinks about this issue. And I'm going to stay in contact with that person.

And this is NRC-wide. This is Commission-wide. There hasn't been a person there who has ever committed to that. And so I just want you to know that we would appreciate it. We feel very comfortable working with people who have sat in proceedings with us and actually been sympathetic to our concerns, and have made an effort to contact us and we have stayed in contact with them.

This takes time. I'm certainly not going to trust you tomorrow. But a relationship will build over time in which you follow through on things you have promised, and you have listened to me. And so I'm not really -- you're looking for the word "commitment." I'm just looking for the people in that room, at that agency, to hear me.

MR. CASE: Okay.

MS. LAMPERT: Okay. Mary Lampert. I'm sorry to have to cut short. The first thing -- this is telling you about process, and input is a very

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important point, that the input be equitable, open, and easily accessible to place your input. The letter that David Lochbaum put together indicated that the ratio of NGOs to industry is one to nine, at least not that we know about. That is not equitable input.

Second, the way the input is recorded -- I attended the August '05 and May '06 stakeholder NGO meetings, the only two there were, and there were transcripts for everybody to see, which was important, really, for industry to be able to read our comments and then have the opportunity, if they so chose, to have a rebuttal, and that then is the old case control method and advantage for the NRC.

However, the public was not given the same The opportunity. record of the industry conversations/meetings on the subject with the NRC were simply summaries. And that hides input and puts the NGOs at a disadvantage in forming a rebuttal. And long run, it puts the NRC staff disadvantage of making a fair decision based on all points of view.

The second comment would be accessibility.

I referred to it maybe a few -- you know, 10 minutes
ago, that reg.gov is a great improvement. But for
those who aren't from NGO groups on the inside, if you

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will, who have been playing this game, for myself, two and a half decades, that you don't know what's going on, but you're getting interested.

And, therefore, it would be helpful if right as soon as you get on NRC's website you could be easily led to the various subject matters of what is of your interest, and then the opportunity -- the rulemaking process, with hyperlinks, would be there. I think that, frankly, would be very helpful.

Also, I think it is important -- and particularly in this subject -- is the lack of timelines for rulemaking. I know Ray Shaddis out of Maine, he had a petition that was not resolved for 27 years. And, fortunately, he filed that as a young man. Eric Epstein had a petition going for three years, and I can't even count the number of years that Peter Crane's petition had been there, sometimes published, sometimes not.

When NRC wants to get something done, like the license renewal approval process, they know how to do it. Two years, bang, it's going to happen. And you go on the license renewal website, you see a timeline, a chart. Here is the task. Here are the dates that it will be discussed or a draft will be issued, or what have you. Another column here is the

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date for completion, with documents published accordingly and appropriately along the way.

9/11 occurred in 2001, and it's 2008. I started reviewing, on an annual basis, the Town of Duxbury's implementing procedures and plans in 1987. And there have been essentially no changes made despite recommendations by emergency management directors.

And so my point is: a) in the rulemaking process there has to be an end game, a date specified that this will be accomplished by X date, and here is the timeline, here is the chart of how we're going to get there, the tasks, when they are completed.

We know with emergency planning it -those who have attended any of the license renewal
public forums that have occurred in New York, in
Massachusetts, in Vermont, New Jersey, there has been
one theme that has been consistent, whether it be from
local officials, state officials, the public.
Emergency plans are inadequate.

Then, that gets me to the next point, which is their process -- we can talk about process, which is very important. But that is not going to reduce risk for the public. In emergency planning, we want to reduce risk and ensure that the plan meets

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today's needs. Personally, I was very disappointed that the scope was not broader for this rulemaking.

Focus on security -- to me, what that says is NRC planners are playing the same game, that except for perhaps the unlikely event of a terrorist attack, all other plans only have to fit the unrealistic scenario assumptions that accidents will be slowof minimal consequence, particularly and important to emphasize minimal consequence as population around reactors is now increased in density than when they were originally licensed, and they are of the capabilities out sync with of the infrastructure.

The response makes the area of concern even smaller, so it looks good on paper. The reality being that the focus should be on preparing for accidents that could have large consequence, and then, if you are -- whether they be from a security event, which, granted, can have its own little issues, or mechanical or human error. If your plans address these scenarios, then if a well-behaved accident occurs, then you will be prepared for it, which is not the case now.

So even now you have created a new box called a plan, or a proposed rule, for a security

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event, and everything else I guess is in some other box, as opposed to having the box deal with an honest assessment of what the proper assumptions are.

I'm looking, for example, in dealing with

-- in the security bid -- on the April -- I believe it

was April memo to the Commissioners. They talk about

-- let me see -- they talk about, for example,

evacuation time estimates, that in a --

FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Mary? Mary?

MS. LAMPERT: Yes.

FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: This is Lance. I'm sorry to interrupt, but the scope of today's meeting was to talk specifically about improvements to NRC rulemaking. I think --

MS. LAMPERT: Okay. So I will then defer those comments, but I think in rulemaking there are two parts. One is a general discussion of process and participation. The second is scope. And the latter part is something that has to be addressed also, because that was largely what the NGOs discussed in our two opportunities to provide input. However, none of that -- those comments made were: a) addressed, and b) -- and this is a general process comment -- nor did we ever receive a rationale why they were shredded.

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1	And I think that's a very important point
2	in all of the rulemaking, to put out in writing the
3	rationale and not some pablum like reasonable
4	assurance, which the NRC fails to ever define anyway,
5	but a rationale why these sets of recommendations were
6	not chosen, why these sets of assumptions form the
7	basis of whatever the ruling is.
8	And I really appreciate this opportunity.
9	MR. LOCHBAUM: This is Dave Lochbaum.
10	Paul Gunter was going to be our next speaker, but due
11	to another conflict he is unable to be here today.
12	I'm sure he would have mentioned that he has concerns
13	about the fire protection rulemaking process, but he
14	can provide those in another forum.
15	Debbie Grinnell, if you are ready, this is
16	the time.
17	MS. GRINNELL: Yes. Debbie Grinnell with
18	the C-10 Foundation in Newbury Port
19	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Debbie, this is
20	Lance. Debbie, this is Lance. Can I interrupt for a
21	second?
22	MS. GRINNELL: I'm sorry?
23	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: There has been a lot
24	of beeping on the phone, and I just wanted to check
25	really quick to make sure that no one else had joined

us.

(No response.)

Okay. I'm guessing it must have been people leaving. I apologize for interrupting, but I just wanted to make sure. Please start again.

MS. GRINNELL: Our comments are going to pertain to your public communications issue. In 2003, you recognized as an agency that you had a significant public communication problem, and formed the Task Force on Public Communication, which was chaired at that time by Commissioner Merrifield.

It was tasked with providing strategies for communication at all levels of your agency. The task force concluded in July of 2003 that the NRC's effectiveness in communication with stakeholders was poor. This was your report — that your communication was poor, which directly affected parties, tribal governments, the general public, civic groups, and local government, while it was successful with the nuclear industry licensee's trade organizations and international counterparts.

We are talking about emergency planning where the key and vital piece is having the confidence of the public, local governments, and the issues clarified for the plans that affect local governments

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in particular, the general public, and the affected parties. So it was core at that time.

In Section 4-2-2 of the report, entitled "Tools that Need Improvement," the task force stated, and I quote, "The public comment process, which opens many of our most important decisions to input from all stakeholders, leaves them wondering why or whether their comments were heard or even addressed."

The report stated ten strategic-level recommendations to communicate effectively with stakeholders. It concluded that for the agency to move away from -- and this is your quote -- "decide, announce, defend strategy" -- it recommended in number 7 to provide NRC staff with the tools to communicate effectively with stakeholders; and, in 8, to develop business processes to be more responsive to stakeholders.

Under business processes, the NRC, your agency stated, and I quote, "Central to the notion of responsiveness is that the NRC must not only listen and consider the comments of the stakeholders, but to demonstrate how the agency evaluates those comments in its decisionmaking process." It was concluded in the report that it was necessary for the NRC to do a much better job in documenting how the agency resolved

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public comments.

The rationale, the factual materials considered, all of those things are part of any business or government process where the purpose and rationale of a rule change or regulation really has to be to identify the factual material that the agency has used to rely on its proposal.

In a Statement of Reasons, you have to demonstrate that each comment was considered, when, and how. Those are details that if you are considering inputs because you want to make the plans workable, and you want the public to have confidence in them, you have to lay out what the thinking — internal thinking process was, how you resolved this decision, and when and who was part of that process.

This task force report was five years ago.

And in our opinion, if there was ever a rulemaking process that required careful consideration of stakeholder comments, this is the one. Frankly, you cannot create a plan that will work without the unique and specific details and current issues of the affected parties' daily lives.

They must be requested, thoroughly evaluated, all issues addressed to satisfactory conclusion, and buy-in from local responders and the

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affected parties. This is not an easy process. We understand it's not an easy process. And this process has to be made available to the public in a direct and transparent and easily accessed way. I don't think that has happened here.

I think we all know what's at stake. If the affected parties don't believe the plans will work, they are not going to follow them, are they? If they don't follow them, your first responders and your plan just simply is exactly what it is at this moment — a paper plan that is never going to work.

You've got to have buy-in, and the only way you can have buy-in is if you really work in detail with every single comment and respond responsibly to it.

I think one of the things that I just wanted to state is that when Seabrook was going through the evaluation of the emergency planning process, the Director of FEMA resigned because he realized that the plans were not workable and could no longer defend them.

We haven't forgotten that, and the plans are still the plans that existed then. And your rulemaking process has simply got to be accessible on a -- it's not only accessibility; you have to really

1 weigh in on the concerns that exist here, the traffic, 2 the details of the first responders' concerns and the public's concerns. 3 And if you don't address 4 seriously, you will never have buy-in. 5 Thank you. MR. LOCHBAUM: This is Dave Lochbaum 6 7 Thanks, Debbie. again. It's Jim Riccio's turn at bat now. 8 Thank you. I have given you 9 MR. RICCIO: 10 guys my opinions about rulemaking at the previous RIC 11 conferences and things of that sort. I think some of 12 the frustration you are hearing, both on the phones and in this room, comes from basically the notion or 13 14 the perception that the NRC has for years been placing 15 production ahead of safety. 16 And part of that is based upon looking at 17 things like license renewal rules being worked through 18 very rapidly, and generic issues remaining on the books for decades. 19 20 From a public perspective, process 21 important. We have been frustrated that the agency 22 has failed to keep an arm's length distance from NEI. 23 I think separating the conjoined twins at NEI and NRC 24 would go a long way in improving public confidence.

When NEI

is given first cut

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papers, when rules are changed based upon letters after the comment period is over with based upon NEI's input, things of that sort make the process laughable, because basically we have participated and yet NEI comes in at the last second and change an entire rule based on a letter. Normally, you should be sued over that.

We continue to work with this agency because you are the only game in town. Unfortunately, the agency and the industry have been driven seemingly by two things. I reviewed several years' worth of regulatory agendas before coming here today, and it seems the two things that drive this agency's rulemaking processes are either external events, like 9/11 or Davis-Besse or sleeping guards, or the NEI and the industry's desire to reduce their costs.

The public I think would have a better perception of the agency if we would see rulemakings that enhance safety rather than merely reduce the burden on the industry. The reason many of the industry processes at this point are voluntary is because they can't get through a cost-benefit analysis, because there is no safety benefit to many of the things this agency has been doing over the past decade -- cost beneficial licensing actions, reduction

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of regulatory burden upon the industry. I can 2 through a series of acronyms that hide the truth of 3 what has been doing on here over the last decade. 4 We know that there is going to be a new 5 President soon. We hope that that will be reflected in the makeup of this agency as well. We hope that 6 7 with the change of administration this agency will be more open to public input, and will be more available 8 for those people in the regions, as well as here in 9 engage you more often and 10 suburban D.C., to 11 actually ensure that nuclear doesn't pose an inimical risk. 12 13 Those are my general comments. Thank you 14 for your time. 15 MR. LOCHBAUM: This is Dave again --We also understand that silence 16 Lochbaum again. doesn't imply or mean consent. 17 18 Jim Warren, if you are still on the phone, 19 you are next. 20 (No response.) 21 Okay. Lisa Rainwater or Phillip Musegaas, 22 if you are on the phone, if you have --23 MS. RAINWATER: Ηi. This is Lisa. 24 going to make a few comments, and then I think Phillip 25 is going to make some comments as well.

First, I'd just like to say thanks for hosting this rubric to share the concerns held by our colleagues both in person at the meeting and on the phone today, and there are a few things that we would just like to highlight specifically of concern based on the seven years now we have been working on Indian Point, six and a half years on Indian Point.

And the first thing that we really want to stress is that we want a rulemaking process that is fair for all participants, not just for the industry. And I think that the letter that David compiled shows the very fact that oftentimes NGOs and the public need to FOIA for documents in order to make responses to comments specifically from, say, NEI, whereas various e-mail correspondences that seem to suggest that NRC staff is in fact seeking advice and comments from NEI on any NGO comments.

So I think the first -- number one thing is that we live in a democracy -- we all should have fair access to our government officials, and we should, likewise, have fair access to all of the information that is being given to those government officials.

Another -- one of our other points is easy access to information. Some of this has already been

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stated, but I think many here today would agree that to navigate the NRC's web-based interface, aka ADAMS, is a byzantine maze that even the most adept have difficulty in using.

For the countless hours that at staff have lost getting Riverkeeper through this labyrinth, we support the Union of Concerned Scientists' recommendations of a rulemaking system, something that would greatly, greatly reduce limited staff time that we already have in terms of time to track down documents.

And then, a major point is with regard to a timeline protocol, which has already been shared a bit. We have had our own experience with the Indian Point nuclear reactor, and saw firsthand how confounding the NRC's current process of reviewing the 2.802 petition truly is. There seems to be absolutely no rhyme or reason as to how long a review process can take, nor is there a definitely timeline for when a decision has to be met.

And, you know, the news that hit most recently, which has already been referred to, that the NRC, you know, made a ruling on a petition that had been submitted 32 years ago, and in an Associated Press news report NRC spokesperson Eliot Brenner had

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the audacity to say, "No petition before its time."

And that is an absolute slap in the face to the public who is waiting and waiting and hoping that this federal agency that is charged by Congress to protect our public health and safety and the environment has a willy-nilly approach as to how long is too long before they need to make a ruling.

And while this 32-year wait was not the situation at Indian Point recently, there was an extended amount of time before a decision was reached, although with the NRC's rough guidelines of an 18- to 24-month process for a decision, and making reference to the May 10, 2005, petition that was submitted by Westchester County, to amend the rules for license renewal of all nuclear powerplants.

Due to the timeliness of a decision, Entergy had already announced its intent to apply for a 20-year license extension. It's our opinion that the NRC could have done a much better job on behalf of the public than waiting for a final decision until after the company has submitted its renewal process.

So we're looking at a May 10, 2005, submission by Andrew Spano, who is a Westchester County executive, and then Entergy filed their relicensing application in April 2007, and then seven

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1 months later the NRC comes out and denies the county's 2 petition in December 2007. To us, this doesn't make any sense when 3 4 the NRC already -- excuse me? 5 MS. LAMPERT: Lisa, excuse me.Ι shouldn't have said, "Oh, it does make a lot 6 7 sense." MS. RAINWATER: Yes. Well, of course. 8 (Laughter.) 9 10 When the NRC already knows that a utility 11 or a corporation is seeking to submit a license 12 application, and a -- not NGO, they're even an actually a local government, has submitted a petition 13 14 to change the relicensing criteria, and then it waits 15 the 18 months to come down with a ruling, is absurd to 16 us, and I think it is an impediment to the democratic 17 process. 18 And we're asking today, SO what as Riverkeeper, is that we have, as U.S. citizens, the 19 20 right to address issues with the Federal Government, 21 and all of our government officials, and to receive a 22 timely response. A 30-year wait or an 18-month wait 23 is unacceptable to hold hostage the concerns 24 citizens.

We are requesting several things here.

One is that the NRC develop a detailed description of the decisionmaking process for 2.802 petitions that includes the following -- a maximum time of 12 months to reach a decision, required monthly updates to all stakeholders as to where the NRC is in the review process, and a devoted section on ADAMS for each 2.802 petition that includes all correspondences between NRC staff, industry, stakeholders, in order that it is an open and transparent process from beginning to end.

That's my comments. I'd like to turn it over to my colleague, Phillip, to add his comments as well.

FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Before that happens
-- this is Lance -- I notice that Jake Zimmerman
wanted to say something. Jake?

MR. ZIMMERMAN: I'd just like to say that I agree with your comments regarding how long it took us to address those petitions. I, too, am aghast at how long it took us to address that.

Something that we have embarked on over the past year, and it's interesting that you indicate 12 months to come to a decision, we actually have instituted within the past year performance metrics for our groups, that we will resolve a petition -- in other words, we will review the petition, and within

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12 months of noticing a petition for public comment, we will come to a decision point where we will determine whether are going to consider it in a future rulemaking, or we're going to deny it.

We actually went back and looked at the

We actually went back and looked at the last eight years of petition data to see how we were doing, and on average it was taking us about 18 months to get to that point. We are now averaging 12 months or less, all within a year.

We do owe it to you to get back to you in a more timely manner. Internally, we are tracking these, and we do have -- I come from License Renewal. I was Branch Chief in License Renewal for audits and for projects, so I'm very familiar with their website, and also with the schedules and the milestones. And internal schedules and milestones have for They have been in place since October, and petitions. are using them to drive these petitions to resolution and closure, so that we get back to you in a more timely manner.

MS. GRINNELL: Are those milestones posted?

MR. ZIMMERMAN: No, they are not. But we will consider your recommendation regarding that. I personally don't have a problem with that, but I need

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to discuss this with my colleagues in FSME and also Admin. But I think it's a reasonable request, and I'd be willing to support it.

MR. CASE: This is Mike Case.

MS. GRINNELL: Your comment, Jake, just to clarify -- so you're saying that you are already seeking to make a final decision on a rulemaking petition within 12 months.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: What happens is, within 12 months -- and we are actually in the process of updating what we call our office instruction in NRR about how we do all of our rulemaking processes -- and this is expectations for the staff, and petitions is handled -- is going to be handled in this office instruction.

We have expectations that within 12 months what the staff, the project manager, and the working group members do -- and this is technical and legal -- that they evaluate the petition, evaluate the public comments that were received, and before that 12-month mark we convene a group of discuss whether we will accept managers to petition for consideration in a future rulemaking or we are going to deny the petition.

If the Board agrees with the

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recommendation, we then prepare a paper the Commission, and we have set a goal, and tracking it, of providing that paper to the Commission within three months of that Board meeting. And then, it will be with the Commission, and however long the Commission takes to review and vote and document their decision, but we are clearly going after these and we are going after old petitions.

And so the 32-year old petition, that was a decision I made when it came up for an extension and I said, "This is silly. Why is this still open?" And so we spent the better part of the last year leading up to closing that out looking through the regulatory history on it and developing our basis to close it out.

But I don't want to be here talking five saying we've years from now got a 10-year old petition. We intend to get these out and addressed in a more timely manner, and right now I think we're up We're working the backlog off, and -- but at to 1999. the same time, new ones that come in, as of June of '06, where we've instituted this new process of 12 Board meeting, months to three months the Commission.

MR. CASE: This is Mike Case. I just

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wanted to add on a little bit. Like Jake, I'm sort of familiar with what I call the modern era of petitions, where we actually try and get them done in a reasonably timely way. And, you know, I just wanted to remark on what I call the quality of the work that undermines them.

You know, we assign them to a petition manager, and generally they get the technical experts together to do the petition. But they take these petitions very seriously. You know, despite what you might feel, they don't collude with other people to, you know, try and influence license renewal at Indian They take on the issue straight up. They do a lot of good technical work, a lot of good legal work, and a lot of good policy work. Generally, it's reflecting back on what has been the Commission policies in the area.

But they really do invest quite a bit in doing a real stand-up job on these petitions. And so, you know, sometimes you don't see that work. You know, I'm on the Petition Review Board, so we actually -- you know, we -- they do all their work, and then we ask them questions on how they arrived at that conclusion. And believe me, they take these petitions very seriously, and they put a lot of good, hard work

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into it.

MS. GRINNELL: Yes. But then, again, it can't take longer than reviewing a license for license extension.

MR. CASE: Right.

MS. LAMPERT: And my other question, I guess to follow up, is if you've just indicated that there's many things that we're not seeing in their review process, shouldn't that be part of a fair and open transparent process that we should see all of those documents? We, for example, supported Andy Spano's petition to change licensing criteria. And we've never seen any of the rationale in terms of working papers and documents that substantiated the Commission's decision to reject that petition.

MR. CASE: It all goes in the Federal Register notice. You see everything. There is no other -- there is not large studies that underpin them. You see most of it in the SECY paper and the Federal Register notice.

MR. LESSAR: This is Mike Lessar. As part of the petition review process -- and let me just as an aside say that I, too, have been involved in this for two and a half decades --

MS. GRINNELL: I'm sorry. I'm having a

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very hard time hearing you.

MR. LESSAR: I'm sorry. Mike Lessar. In the petition review process, I have been involved in this in one way or another in two and a half decades myself. And in the last eight years, I think we've come a long way toward being more receptive, more responsive, and handling these things in a more professional, quicker fashion.

The dockets that are established on regulations.gov are petitions for rulemaking include all the printed materials that are developed and supported and issued for a particular rule. The evaluation that is published in the FRN that responds to the individual petition, the closure process, should and does exhibit the rationale for what we considered and how we considered it.

in here. This is Lance. We've been hearing the NRC talk a lot of our meeting, and we're supposed to be listening to the NGOs. And according to my agenda, we are due for a short -- just kind of opening up the meeting to public participation, and then to take a break. I just wanted to kind of throw it out there to see if we wanted to continue on, or whether we really wanted to take a short break. David, do you have a

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1 feel for that, or --MR. LOCHBAUM: A break is fine. 2 3 FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay. I'm going to 4 -- I don't think anyone is here except for NRC staff. But given that this is a Category 2 public meeting, 5 I'm going to open the floor now, if there is any other 6 7 public participants besides the ones that we have scheduled to discuss, if they have anything to say at 8 this point? 9 (No response.) 10 11 Seeing none, let's go ahead and 12 take, well, I'll say a five-minute break. And then, I'll say let's get started at 2:30, because a five-13 minute break is never a five-minute break. 14 15 (Whereupon, the proceedings in the foregoing matter 16 went off the record at 2:16 p.m. and went 17 back on the record at 2:29 p.m.) 18 FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay. This is Lance I think we're going to go ahead and 19 Rakovan again. get started. 20 21 If I could remind everyone again, since 22 we're coming back from the break, both on the phone 23 and here just to let us know who you are when you 24 speak. It's been pretty easy to follow the

conversation since we have been kind of going person

1 by person, but when people have interjected sometimes 2 it's difficult to know who they are. 3 So, again, if you could just remember, 4 identify yourselves when you speak, then we can keep a clean transcript. And also, the people on the phone 5 or here can also know who is speaking. 6 7 With that, I'll turn things back over to Dave, and I think we are going to go to Phil. 8 9 MR. LOCHBAUM: Yes. This is Dave 10 Lochbaum. Phillip, are you ready? 11 MR. MUSEGAAS: Sure. Thanks, David. 12 just have a -- you know, Lisa covered most of our comments, so I have just a couple of things to comment 13 14 And I wanted to just respond very quickly to the on. NRC staffer -- I missed his name, I apologize -- he 15 was talking about the level of review that they accord 16 to the petitions for rulemaking. 17 I just -- you know, with all due respect, 18 19 in the case of Westchester County Executive Spano's rulemaking petition regarding the 20 21 relicensing regulations, you know, the whole petition 22 was about six pages long. It cited some factual documents, but it was basically I think a legal and 23 24 factual argument that I find it hard to believe it 25 takes the NRC two and a half years to figure out.

So, you know, I would hope on the technical rulemakings that they are doing the in-depth technical and regulatory analysis. I don't know. But on rulemakings that are mainly based on legal and factual situations, I just don't have that confidence.

And I just, on a more positive note, wanted to make a comment going back to what Jim Riccio said regarding the GPO website. There is a way on that website that you can basically sign up for a ListServe that will have the table of contents of the daily Federal Register notices e-mailed to you. I would recommend anyone that is still listening to me to look into that and to do it because it's very useful.

You get a very simple e-mail with a table of contents listed with links to pdf versions of those sections of the Federal Register. It goes by agency. So if you're only interested in the NRC, you can right to the NRC section, look at what they have posted for that day, and respond to that.

So one more just quick comment regarding the timeliness of rulemakings and a general process comment. Riverkeeper has been involved with this kind of ongoing -- well, I don't think it's actually to a rulemaking yet, but kind of the ongoing discussions

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about emergency planning that I think for us started in August 2005 at a meeting in Washington.

In May 2006, there was a smaller meeting between several NGO groups, including Union Concerned Scientists, Greenpeace, NIRS, and Pilgrim Watch. in Washington, Again, you know, apparently was designed to collect our input potential improvements to the emergency planning regulations.

That was two years ago. There has been some fits and starts from the agency as to continuing that process, but there is really no -- you know, there is nowhere to check as far as, you know, where the agency is at in terms of preparing for it's from an rulemaking. And very hard NGO, stakeholder, petitioner's point of view to know if this process is still going on or if it will ever come to any conclusion.

I just think it's too long. You know, if there is a -- if there is a process where they are collecting input from stakeholders ahead of an actual rulemaking, that's great. But there has to be follow-up to tell us, you know, is this rulemaking still going forward? What is it going to look like? And, you know, what kind of timeframe is the agency working

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So that's all I have. I thank you for giving us this opportunity to make comments and giving us the time. And hopefully it will be constructive.

MR. LOCHBAUM: This is Dave Lochbaum. Thanks, Phillip.

Has Jim Warren rejoined the meeting?
(No response.)

If not, then I'll go to my own comments. I was -- as Jake indicated in his opening remarks, I was at that session when it was -- became obvious to all parties that there was a difference of opinion or perspective on the rulemaking effort. And I also note that both parties were sincere. We thought -- sincerely thought there were problems with it, and the NRC staff sincerely thought that it was a good process.

So I welcome today's meeting as the way to figure out why those difference in perspectives came about and try to resolve, so we don't -- we may end up with disagreement in the future, but not the perception gap that we had that was evidenced by that session.

A lot of the issues that I have today have already been covered, so I'll try not to do too much

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64 duplication. I also need to point out that I've been shown regulations.gov and have gone there, but haven't exercised that much, so I don't know fully what it can and can't do, because I just haven't been So that's some homework I need to do. there. But a couple of questions related to that when does a docket file open in regulations.gov? is: It's our understanding, if you go back to the slide showing the chart and the various phases, that it's

not early on, it's not -- you know, it's not in that

somebody to come in midstream and come up to speed on

regs.gov when there is actually something to put in

either a petition submitted or the -- possibly a

public request for comment in advance, I mean, on a

developing tech basis or a public meeting, there has

to be a trigger to get that docket established.

FACILITATOR RAKOVAN:

So until there is a -- some kind of a product,

case, then

LESSAR:

It's later in the process. So that if

The docket

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MR. LESSAR: Sorry.

MR. LOCHBAUM:

I'll have to look at that

Thank

you,

Mike

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Lessar.

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to see if that -- the docket file may answer the first recommendation we had for rulemaking tags. What I've been trying to do through ADAMS and the website so far when a question comes up about a rulemaking is try to find out what the history has been, and it's very difficult to find out what the record has been on a rulemaking. Maybe regulations.gov and the docket file will answer that for me, but the non-regulations.gov stuff just doesn't provide that pathway.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: This is Jake Zimmerman. As you are learning the capability of regulations.gov, we are, too. And, in fact, we have a docket that was just opened on I think it was 50.46 that Dick Dudley is the Project Manager for, where we've got a technical basis that we want to put out for comment and get some dialogue going.

What we'd like to do in rulemaking we've started now this past year to project manage the technical basis development all the way through the implementation. In the past, the technical basis development was done in security in NSIR. If it was a technical issue in NRR, it was done in that particular division, it and then was sent to the project managers.

We are now getting involved in the

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technical basis development. So as soon as somebody has -- whether it's a staff-initiated rulemaking, whether it's a Commission direction, whether it's a petition, we've got a project manager assigned to that. And what we're finding is that the early engagement of the process owners has I think helped those offices, most recently the ERDS rulemaking, the emergency response data system -- I think that's the right acronym -- yes, the ERDS system.

We had a public meeting, I believe it was back in March, to discuss that, and that actually was at the prompting of our project manager, Mark Padovan, to gauge external stakeholders' interest, that here is what we're thinking, and to get some of that dialogue going. In fact, it has caused NSIR to rethink their technical basis, and go back kind of to the drawing board, so to speak.

So we're trying to do a better job of engaging, you know, internally, and then using regulations.gov. I want to establish dockets as early as we can, and then use those to track the regulatory history of that decision. So if we have a meeting that's coming up, the meeting notice will be on there. If we have a meeting summary, it will be listed there.

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If we have an additional document that is going to be out for comment that we want to engage you on, it's going to be in that docket. And if regulations.gov does have the capability to e-mail you on a particular docket, if you can sign up for a docket, you know, we are going to look into that. We're hoping that it does, and you can in fact stay more informed in a more timely manner on when these documents before available.

MR. LOCHBAUM: We appreciate that.

We have also -- from past participation in various rulemaking activities, it is always difficult for me to figure out where the NRC is in this multiphase, multi-year process on any specific meeting. The ones toward the beginning and the ones toward the end are a little bit easier to figure out. But those in the middle, it's really hard to figure out exactly where the NRC is when a public meeting on a rulemaking is to be discussed.

So it might help to maybe even put a chart or reference we're at this phase, so it would help people make a decision whether to attend the meeting or not to know whether there is a long history that they need to do some homework on or this is the first meeting ever. So that might help.

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It is also -- some of the meeting notices themselves -- and this is a broader issue than just in rulemaking space -- but some of the rulemaking meeting notices are vague, to be charitable. I recall one that said the purpose of the meeting was to discuss items of mutual interest, which was great. Didn't we say that for this meeting?

(Laughter)

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It was kind of assumed that you weren't abducting people at gunpoint to talk on these issues. But a little more detail about what specific -- because here is what -- it's not a great loss. But for some of the folks -- like Rochelle and others -- it's a bigger commitment if they want to attend the meeting. So the down side of making a mistake in that judgment is larger.

information the NRC more can provide likely -- the better informed the more decisions people can make. Again, that's a broader issue than just rulemaking, but it would rulemaking as well.

As I indicated in the written comments we provided, I appreciated the templates that Jake suggested for how to provide some website information.

Those ideas that you suggested to the license renewal

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rulemaking were helpful. Just something to help us figure out where -- what rulemakings are going on and where a -- to find the status of a current -- to harken back to the comment that Phil made about where are we now. We've had some meetings. There has been a passage of time. What's -- is it all over, or is there -- is there a next step coming? That would be helpful.

Also, talked about the rulemaking players. You talked about the ERDS solicitation. I believe I was contacted to see if I wanted to come to that, because I also recognize the NRC staff has a hard time figuring out who might be interested on the public side in an issue. And that's a very difficult challenge. That's why we suggested, as a straw man, the ability for us to -- here's the topics that interest us. If you're doing a rulemaking, we'd like to know about it.

But, again, regulations.gov might also provide that answer. We need to look at that and see if that answers that question.

I also pointed out many people have already said that rulemakings receipts -- when the public does attend a meeting or provides -- submits comments, it would be great to know what the final

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decision on that is. You know, a lot of times it looks like it could just -- could have just sent it to the wrong address.

There is no indication whatsoever that it was received, agreed with, or disagreed with, or whatever. I mean, there's got to be some indication that -- for all the time and effort we've put into it that it -- agreement would be great, but at least acknowledgement and some indication of what -- why the recommendations weren't incorporated into the final rule would be nice. But, again, many other speakers have said that, and we agree with that fully.

Several people have already commented on the rulemaking access equity. We are not necessarily saying we need to -- the same frequency and nature as the industry, but a narrowing of that gap between the industry getting to know about things very early on and very quickly and us having to find it through FOIAs. That's too wide a gap.

And the last comment I recognize is one that you have absolutely no control over, but we'll throw it out anyway, is the rulemaking integrity. This whole thing gets killed when, at the end, the industry can drop in on the Commissioners and rewrite the rule behind closed doors. If that continues to

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1 happen, this is all a waste of time on all of our 2 parts. But I also realize that you can't control 3 4 their doors, and we can't either. But that -- you 5 know, you could send a message to them to knock that off, or at least cut down on it, that would be great. 6 7 Thank you. This is Lance. 8 FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: 9 Thanks, Dave. 10 I wanted to just see if any of the people 11 who we are scheduled to speak with today have anything 12 else that they want to throw out there at this time, including just in case Jim Warren has joined us on the 13 14 phones. 15 This is Rochelle Becker, and MS. BECKER: I was just wondering when the transcript is going to 16 be available from this meeting. 17 18 FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: I'm going to guess that that's part of what Jake will be going over after 19 the meeting. But the look on his face now tells me 20 21 that he's not entirely sure. So, Jake, do you have --22 MR. ZIMMERMAN: As quick as we can. 23 not sure how long it will take. I'm looking at the 24 transcriber.

MS. BECKER: Less than a month?

1	PARTICIPANT: Oh, yes. Absolutely.
2	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: This is Lance.
3	Common times would be that we would have it within a
4	week. And I don't see any reason, given the number of
5	people, that we couldn't e-mail it directly to you.
6	MS. BECKER: That would be great. Thank
7	you.
8	MR. RICCIO: I just have this is Jim
9	Riccio with Greenpeace. I just have one comment.
10	When the last time I spoke with the agency about
11	rulemaking was a couple of years ago at the RIC. And
12	I remember that the only place where the industry and
13	I agreed was that you should make greater use of
14	advanced notices of proposed rulemaking.
15	That would basically front load your
16	reg.gov site. It would give an opportunity for the
17	public to learn early where you're heading, and before
18	they have to quickly turn around and have to submit
19	comments where they can get up to speed on where the
20	agency is, where the industry is, what the history of
21	the rule has been, and, again, provide a greater
22	opportunity for public comment.
23	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Any additional
24	comments from the group?
25	(No response.)

Okay. Before I turn things over to Jake to close out the meeting, again, since this is a Category 2 public meeting, I'd like to open the floor up, in case there are any public comments at this time.

(No response.)

Seeing none, Jake, would you like to close out the meeting?

MR. ZIMMERMAN: I would just like to thank those of you participating here at headquarters, and, again, those of you on the phone. We really do appreciate the time and effort that you put into —David, into coordinating this meeting, and all of you that participate. And I want you to know that we do intend to take these recommendations very seriously. We will look into them.

What I'd like to -- again, what we'll commit to do is to get back to you as to how we are going to deal with the recommendations. Is it something we can maybe just accept and here's how we're going to implement it? Or is there something else we can do? Or can we just not do it?

We might need some clarification, and, you know, when we walk out of here and we -- and we read the transcript, and we try to -- you know, maybe David

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and Lauren and I can get on the phone and we can talk about the transcripts, and then what are -- you know, if there's top ten issues or something like that, that we want to focus on, then that's what we'll do, and then we'll go after those issues and see if we can address them.

We're obviously going to have to interact with other folks that aren't here, namely like OIS, because I think one of the big comments is the website and the way that's structured. We recognize that, and it's something we definitely want to improve on.

I really would like you all to have access to this information. If I were king, it would be on our website, you'd have the rulemakings, you'd have the status, you'd have our schedules, and you would have a way to keep informed. And so I'm committed to seeing that through, and whether that's through regulations.gov or whether that's through enhancements to our website, I think our website can be improved as far as our guidance.

If when you leave this meeting you have ideas for how our website can be improved or, you know, David, I would even be interested in having a meeting with you or anybody else, if you want to walk me through the pain that you're having, even if you

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1 want to call me on the phone and say, "Hey, Jake, go 2 to nrc.gov. Here's what I have to do to find out 3 about rulemaking." Okay? "Look at all of these dead 4 links." 5 For those of you on the phone, my phone number is (301) 415-1220. 6 7 MR. LOCHBAUM: For us in the room, what is your phone number? 8 (Laughter.) 9 10 MR. ZIMMERMAN: I'll give you my card. 11 And if you have any questions in general 12 on the rulemakings that are going on at NRR, please don't hesitate to call me, our project managers. 13 14 don't know the answer, we'll put you in touch with 15 somebody that does. 16 And we really are trying to do a better 17 communicating with job of you, looking for 18 opportunities to engage you, because, again, going back to the last slide from Lauren's presentation, you 19 know, the more diverse views that we get, I think at 20 the end of the day we are going to have a better 21 22 product. 23 So, again, I appreciate all the time and 24 effort you put into this. And looking forward to

continuing dialogue and addressing these issues.

25

So

1	thanks.
2	MS. GRINNELL: Excuse me. Hello?
3	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Yes?
4	MS. GRINNELL: In the wrap-up here, I
5	think what is still concerning is that what I'm not
6	hearing, what I'm hearing is the tools that you are
7	going to use to make sure that we know what the
8	decisions
9	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: I'm sorry. Who is
10	speaking, please?
11	MS. GRINNELL: It's Debbie Grinnell with
12	the C-10 Foundation. I think what, in the wrap-up, we
13	needed to hear is the your rationale, and the
14	internal process of evaluating the issues brought
15	forward in the comments, in the public comments, is
16	the information that we want access to.
17	We want to know how you're processing this
18	assessment. What are you doing in the process of
19	assessing your decisions? And that's still not what
20	I'm hearing from NRC staff today.
21	MR. ZIMMERMAN: I guess I'm not clear what
22	it is you're asking. Do you mean how we go about
23	deliberating on the issues that you present?
24	MS. GRINNELL: Yes. I mean, I'm hearing
25	that you're going to make your decisions, you know,

accessible to us. And what I'm asking is that the internal discussion about the individual issues that we are raising needs to be transparent. We need to see the thinking process.

MR. BENOWITZ: This is Howard Benowitz Leading up to the -- a proposed rule with OGC. issuance, there will be -- you know, when we receive comments from the public, in the proposed rule, in the Statements of Consideration, the supplementary information, we present the -- if it's a change to our current rules, we present what the changes are, why we're -- and why we're changing them, and we should in the future -- I mean, we must present the comments that we have received, even in the ANPR, the advance period, tech basis development notice, time the period, address those comments and why we did or did not make a change or revise or regulations pursuant to those comments.

Is that the internal deliberation that you're looking for? You want to see, you know, the rationale behind it. That should be in the Statements of Consideration of the proposed rule for the comments that we have received up to that point, and then the final rule — there is a public comment analysis document accompanying the final rule.

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1	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Does that answer
2	your does that address your question? This is
3	Lance.
4	MS. GRINNELL: Yes. Thanks.
5	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay. Having said
6	that, I think I'll call the meeting to a close.
7	Thanks for participating.
8	(Whereupon, at 2:52 p.m., the proceedings in the
9	foregoing matter were concluded.)
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