

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
CORRESPONDENCE CONTROL TICKET

Date Printed: Dec 10, 2009 10:35

PAPER NUMBER: LTR-09-0623

LOGGING DATE: 12/10/2009

ACTION OFFICE: EDO

To: Sheron, RES

cys: EDO  
DEDMRT  
DEDR  
DEDCM  
AO  
NRR  
NRO

AUTHOR: Andrew Kadak

AFFILIATION: MA

ADDRESSEE: Gregory Jaczko

SUBJECT: Provides comments and recommendations following Chairman's remarks at the small and modular reactor workshop

Cash, OEDO

ACTION: Appropriate

DISTRIBUTION: RF

LETTER DATE: 12/01/2009

ACKNOWLEDGED: No

SPECIAL HANDLING:

NOTES:

FILE LOCATION: ADAMS

DATE DUE:

DATE SIGNED:



DEPT. OF NUCLEAR SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING  
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

77 Massachusetts Avenue

Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139-4307

Prof. Andrew Kadak  
Room: 24-202

(617) 253-0166  
Fax (617) 258-8863  
Email: [kadak@mit.edu](mailto:kadak@mit.edu)

December 1, 2009

Gregory B. Jaczko  
Chairman of Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Mail Stop O-16G4  
Washington, DC 20555-0001

Dear Chairman Jaczko,

I attended the small and modular reactor workshop that the NRC sponsored at which you gave opening remarks. I would like to congratulate the NRC for taking the initiative of holding such a workshop due to the increasing interest in small and modular reactors as possible alternatives to large light water plants currently being considered. During the course of the two day conference, several challenges were brought up in terms of the regulatory approach to small reactors which were well documented in the breakout sessions.

One key point which was not discussed during the breakout sessions was the importance of a regulatory process that allowed for technical innovation which many of these reactor designs present. The nuclear industry in the United States has been lacking in innovation in terms of technology and design and one might argue that the basic reason for that is the rigid regulatory structure in which we now operate.

As you know, my interest has been in high-temperature gas reactors, and as you also are aware, the code of federal regulations guiding the NRC are focused entirely on water-based plants. As we look to the future of nuclear energy technologies, we see many alternatives that are both large and small, for which the regulatory process is simply not geared to address. These include sodium cooled fast reactors, molten salt cooled reactors, high temperature gas reactors cooled by helium or other gas coolants, new and innovative technologies being proposed by other vendors including hydride fuels.

The point of this letter is that the only way to allow for innovation in nuclear energy systems is to proceed along the path the NRC has started but apparently has put aside. This is the formalization of a technology-neutral licensing framework. As you are aware, this framework provides an opportunity to demonstrate the safety of alternative technologies including small modular reactors by making a risk-informed safety case for

the technology without the confines of a rigid deterministic regulatory structure based on water.

I would encourage the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Department of Energy to resume the development of the technology-neutral framework. A great deal of progress has been made but more needs to be done to allow this new regulatory approach to be implemented on a broad scale. This regulatory approach based on fundamental risk informed safety principles is needed to encourage much needed innovation in nuclear reactor design and safety.

If you have any questions, I would be most pleased to answer.

Sincerely yours,



Andrew C. Kadak  
Professor of the Practice  
Nuclear Science and Technology  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

CC: Kristine L. Svinicki  
Dale E. Klein, NRC  
Steven Chu, Secretary, Dept. of Energy

**AK/lch**