UNITED STATES OF AMERICA NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION + + + + + ALL EMPLOYEES MEETING + + + + + THURSDAY OCTOBER 20, 2011 9 + + + + + 10 The All Employees Meeting convened in Salon D in the Marriott Bethesda North Hotel, 5701 11 Marinelli Road, Rockville, Maryland, at 1:30 p.m., 12 13 Gregory B. Jaczko, Chairman, presiding. PRESENT: 14 15 GREGORY B. JACZKO, Chairman KRISTINE L. SVINICKI, Commissioner 16 GEORGE APOSTOLAKIS, Commissioner 17 WILLIAM D. MAGWOOD, IV, Commissioner 18 WILLIAM C. OSTENDORFF, Commissioner 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

26

PROCEEDINGS

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(1:44 p.m.)

Good afternoon. MR. BORCHARDT: And welcome to the 20th Annual Commissioners Meeting with I'd like to thank each of you for the NRC staff. especially Chairman attending and Jaczko, Commissioners Svinicki, Apostolakis, Magwood, and Ostendorff, for taking the time to meet with the staff and provide this opportunity to discuss topics that are of great interest to all of us.

We very much value this interaction. And I and the staff of the NRC thank you, Commissioners, for your continued support of this important meeting.

In addition to the headquarters staff attending the meeting in this room, the staff in the Regions and the Technical Training Center are viewing this meeting via video broadcast while the resident inspectors are receiving the audio feed.

The purpose of this meeting is to facilitate communications between the Commission and the staff and for the Commission members to share their perspectives.

The Chairman and each Commissioner will begin the meeting with individual remarks. The remainder of the meeting is reserved for questions and answers. There are several microphones located in the

room for your use in asking the questions. We've also handed out cards if you'd prefer to write down your question. You can pass it to one of the volunteer staff. And these questions, in addition to those received from the TTC, the Regions, and the resident sites, will be read by our volunteers.

Also, I please ask you to silence your pagers, Blackberries, and telephones.

I'd like to thank the volunteer readers here today, Cate Raynor, Dan Dean, David Humerick, and Chelsea Nichols. Thank you also the volunteer ushers who are helping us out today, our sign language interpreter, as well the offices of the Secretary, ADM, HR, and OIS for their support in making this meeting possible.

Finally, I'd like to recognize that Dale Yeilding from the NTEU is here this afternoon. And he'll have an opportunity to address us near the end of this meeting.

It's now my privilege to turn the meeting over to Chairman Jaczko.

CHAIRMAN JACZKO: Well, thank you, Bill.

And I think I'll sit instead of standing to do this. I think maybe it will go a little bit faster.

I want to thank everyone for joining us

today as well as everyone who is, as Bill said, connected via electronic means through the Regional offices, the resident inspectors, and people at the TTC.

I always look forward to this meeting every year. I think this is my sixth or seventh All Hands Meeting. I remember when we first did these, we split them into two because we were doing them in the tents in between Buildings 1 and 2. And I remember when I first started on the Commission, all the Commissioners told me that, you know, it's going to be long. It's probably going to be hot. But it's always really worth it. And I know that the Commission continues to appreciate and recognize the importance of this opportunity that we have.

As Bill said, it is really an opportunity for us to hear from you and for you to hear directly from us. You'll have an opportunity to hear some brief remarks from me, then from my colleagues on the Commission. And then we'll spend the rest of the time doing our best to answer your questions as they come. And then of course we'll close our meeting, as we always do, with remarks from Dale Yeilding of the National Treasury Employees Union.

As I said, I'll try and keep my remarks brief in the interest of time. But first, and I know

I speak for the Commission when I say this, I would like to thank all of you for doing an outstanding job over the past year under what has been at times very challenging circumstances.

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The Commission never loses sight of the fact that our effectiveness as a safety and security regulator depends first and foremost on your hard work and dedication. We all anticipated that this was likely to be a very busy year with a lot of important challenges in front of us. But I think none of us predicted or could have foreseen the challenges that we did deal with.

Οf course the most notable the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant. And of course at the same time that that was going on, we were dealing with a very late appropriations process that created its own challenges as we were working with external challenges. But as is usual despite and typical for this Agency, all challenges, you have done a tremendous job in continuing to meet our important safety mission.

In the past fiscal year alone, we have performed thousands of hours of inspections at nuclear power plants and material sites. We have taken hundreds of enforcement actions, received more than a thousand licensing actions and tasks, and issued a

number of proposed rules. In order to be as open and transparent as possible, we have held many public meetings throughout the year, including two mandatory hearings just in the past month or so.

And we've also begun to utilize new social media tools to enhance our outreach efforts. So hopefully at next year's meeting, instead of having cards and readers, we will all have portable devices and have a Twitter hash tag. And you'll be able to submit all your questions electronically.

But by no means does all this cover the full breadth of the Agency's wide-ranging activities. All of these accomplishments, however, are indicative of the Agency's strong focus on our mission and your hard work day in and day out to strengthen nuclear safety and security.

I wish we had time to touch on all of the accomplishments of the past year but there are simply too many. Over the coming year, it will be important that we maintain the strong focus on our safety and security mission that we've demonstrated over the past year.

We have many important issues on our plate right now, both internally to strengthen our organization, and externally to continue to ensure the safety and security of our nation's nuclear facilities

and materials. But just like we could not have predicted all of the challenges of the past year, I know we cannot predict with any certainty all of the issues that might arise in the coming year.

But I can say with certainty that the Agency will address whatever challenges come in front of us with the degree of professionalism and expertise that we have seen throughout the history of this Agency. And, of course, it makes it all the more important that we continue to work hard to take full advantage of all the talents and expertise that our diverse team brings to the table. And of course we can only do that if our focus first and foremost remains on safety and our security mission.

Throughout the my seven years on Commission, I've always been impressed and inspired by your commitment to our mission. And I'm proud of the work that you have done over that past year. With a strong team of seasoned veterans confident newcomers, I'm that the NRC will successfully tackle the challenges ahead of us and continue to fill our important mission.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

CHAIRMAN JACZKO: Commissioner Svinicki.

COMMISSIONER SVINICKI: Well, thank you,

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Chairman Jaczko. And I knew that you would do -- very ably cover all of the important activities in front of the Agency and also the fact that these are a little more challenging times and we are being asked to do an awful lot. There's so much on our plate. And we know that this is a time that we can't count on receiving additional resources even though we're being called on to do so much more.

And Chairman Jaczko used a term that I was going to use. He talked about being inspired by the hard work of all of you. And he talked about your really devoted focus on our mission and all your hard work, which I think is something I want to just add and express my gratitude for that.

But it is very inspirational I think to be in a place where people have a real clarity on the mission and a very singular focus on our purpose and our work. It makes me think I think we learn a lot of our most formative lessons from our parents. But my mother -- maybe your mother was the same -- but my mother always used to talk about why she was put on this earth. Or more specifically, why she was not put on this earth.

I was not put on this earth to do various things, pick up after you kids and do things like that. So she always used to tell me -- and I thought

that's so great because she seems very, very clear on why she was put on this earth. And I wish I had her clarity on why I was put on this earth. But I think that's the most inspirational thing about watching all of you seem to have a very good clarity of purpose as you go about your day-to-day activities. And, again, it is a very inspirational thing to observe.

I think the other unique experience for me in being at NRC for a few years now is I've frankly never worked anywhere where our principles and our values are basically in every office and every wall. And I was over in Church Street and of course yesterday I was able to see that they are posted there as well.

So I think it is another thing that we're all pulling in the same direction and we have that clarity, which I think is a real blessing to us as we go about the important work that we do for the nation.

And there's one other thing I want to communicate that just is a singular thing for me. I had some retirements from my staff this year. And so I have had the opportunity to make more use of rotational assignments. And so I want to thank all of you, not just those of you who have answered the call and maybe been able to come up and contribute to my office through a rotational assignment, but I know

that a lot of you have done that over the years for other Commissioners, for the Chairman's office, and continue to do so today.

And I just want to share with you the perspective that I don't think that Commissioners and the Commission as a whole can be successful if we don't have extremely capable people who are willing to kind of set their day-to-day job aside for maybe a month or two and come up and contribute to the Commission in some fashion.

And so I thank all of you who have heeded that call. I hope that as rotational opportunities come up in the future, if you haven't thought about it, maybe you will. And you'll talk to your management about whether or not that's something you could do as a developmental assignment. But I think it adds tremendously to the Commission's work. So I thank you for that.

 $\label{eq:AndI} \mbox{ And I look forward to your questions.}$ Thank you.

(Applause.)

COMMISSIONER APOSTOLAKIS: Good afternoon.

Over the past year, I have had several opportunities to appreciate more fully the uniqueness of this Agency, and in particular the role of each Commissioner. We have been challenged by our response

to Fukushima.

We had to deal with an earthquake that exceeded the safe shutdown earthquake and we're still dealing with it. We conducted mandatory hearings for COLs after a very long time. And all this while we continue to oversee the safe operation of nuclear facilities around the country.

I had a chance to visit all four Regions.

And I was very impressed by the level of engagement and sense of ownership by the Regional staff. The technical discussions I've had with the Regional staff matter enormously to me because I always learn a lot when I meet with them. The Regional staff do their job with the skill and devotion it demands.

So thank you all. And I'm looking forward to your questions.

(Applause.)

COMMISSIONER MAGWOOD: Good afternoon.

Well first I'd like to ask you a question. With a show of hands, how many people here believe that the staff of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission are a group of dedicated, highly trained, very smart, and professional people? Show of hands. Okay. All right. I can skip that part then.

The last year, as several of my colleagues have mentioned, has been rather unique in lots of

ways. As many of you know, we just completed two of the first mandatory hearings for new nuclear power plants, a truly unique and historic set of events. But before we got to that, we had to deal with fires at Los Alamos, which wasn't really our problem but we all watched it happen, tornadoes in the South, floods in the Midwest, an earthquake in the Northeast, a hurricane on the East Coast, and of course we had the tsunami and earthquake in Japan. I'm still waiting for the locusts but they haven't shown up yet. I suspect they'll show up at any time.

It's been a trying year. There has been a lot going on this year. And this group has certainly more than met the challenge. In my 18 months here or so, however long it's been, has been one where I've learned that everything I've heard about the NRC staff and everything you apparently believe about yourselves, because you all raised your hands, is true. That this is a very highly trained, highly professional and passionate group of people. And it is an honor and a pleasure to be part of it. And so for that, I thank you. And I also look forward to your questions.

(Applause.)

COMMISSIONER OSTENDORFF: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I join my colleagues in thanking you for your service. I've a learned a lot over the last year. Let me share something with you, a little bit lighthearted. And that is beware what happens when you make a joke in your office and you see the effects of that being whispered around the circle and ending up back in the Region.

(Laughter.)

COMMISSIONER OSTENDORFF: When I first got here, I have Ho grief about wearing a pink shirt in my office. And it was all in good fun. I'm used to spending months at a time with 140 of my closest male friends underwater. And so to survive in that environment, a good sense of humor is really important. So I'm used to a lot of banter, a lot of give and take with people.

And I'm afraid I may have gotten out of control here because through communicating that in my office on the 18th floor, my staff gave me this thing about ten reasons not to wear a pink shirt. And then when I was visiting in a Region IV plant, the resident inspector told me that he got an advance word do not wear a pink shirt when Ostendorff shows up.

(Laughter.)

COMMISSIONER OSTENDORFF: So for the record, I want to correct that. If you want to wear a

pink shirt, that's your right.

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The other thing that I learned over the last year, and I've only done this once, and I probably will not do it again, I was introduced by Jim Wiggins, Eric Leeds, Mike Johnson, Jennifer Uhle, and a couple of others I'm forgetting, to a dish called Hot 21, at a local establishment on Rockville Pike. And I went back to my office and drank about 20 glasses of water.

And so if anybody is looking for people that have an iron constitution to eat hot food, a couple of them in the front row up here. Thanks, Jim and Eric, for that introduction.

The Chairman and others have recounted outstanding contributions. your Ι echo their I will also add that I still maintain significant contacts with the Department of Defense, the Office of Naval Reactors, and the Department of Energy. And I'll tell you that you, the staff, enjoy richly deserved, outstanding unparalleled, an professional reputation, not just in Washington, D.C., but around the world. And I hear that from all my colleagues working in other branches of government. And it is to your credit that your reputation, which is strongly deserved, is as it should be.

So I thank you for your daily work. It is

a real privilege for me to serve on this Commission with a fine professional staff. Thank you.

(Applause.)

CHAIRMAN JACZKO: We will start with questions then. Maybe we can start on the right. Or I guess we'll start on my left. Yes, that's fine.

QUESTION: What are your thoughts on the self-regulation of nuclear power plant risk through insurance and lending market forces? For example, the maritime industry, which was set back by piracy off Somalia, was able to bounce back first by covering business risk through insurance, second by hiring protection forces, the equivalent of safety systems in nuclear power plants.

Nuclear power plants should be able to prove to insurers and lenders that nuclear power plants are at lower risk than ships passing near Somalia.

CHAIRMAN JACZKO: Maybe I'll take that one first. Well, no, in all honesty, it's an interesting question, meaning in general while I can't say I have an expertise in piracy, and I have to admit I'm not a big fan of -- for all of you who are former Navy folks out there, I'm not a big fan of boats.

And every now and then I get asked by Admiral Willard -- oh, not Admiral Willard but Admiral

Donald, who runs the Navy fleet of reactors, if I want to go out on a boat. And I'm running out of excuses to not do that.

But, you know, I mean Price-Anderson really covers in the U.S. liability protection for nuclear accidents. And as such, to a limited extent, it is a private market activity. But for the most part, it is a shared responsibility really, a shared liability among all of the nuclear reactors, which to some extent, I think, is responsible for that idea that an accident, certainly in the United States anywhere is an accident everywhere because if there were a significant accident, the cost would be ultimately borne by all of the reactors up to several billion dollars.

I don't know if anybody has any other comments.

COMMISSIONER MAGWOOD: Well, I'll just make a quick comment about that. I think that it is an interesting question that comes up in I'd say more philosophical rather than practical circles. If you ever spend time at the Heritage Foundation, for example, these kinds of discussions come up in their panels.

The fact of the matter is there's lots of different ways to approach securing the -- or dealing

with the financial liabilities of potential problems with nuclear power plants. We've chosen a path in this country that involves a government program, Price-Anderson as the Chairman just mentioned. One could conceive of a completely private sector approach. We simply haven't chosen that approach. That's just not the way we've done it.

I would never say you could never do it.

I don't think it is likely to be done because of the balance that we have in this country of what the role of government is versus the role of the private sector. I think we're mostly happy with the balance that exists today. So I don't see us changing it at this point. But that's not to say you couldn't do it. I just don't think that we will.

CHAIRMAN JACZKO: Okay. We'll go to my right, your left.

QUESTION: With the construction of the Three White Flint North Building, the potential blast impact of a truck bomb on Marinelli is substantially increased by the sandwich effect between the new building and the One White Flint North building. What is being done to reduce the possibility or probably of such an incident? For example, limiting truck access to Marinelli or to mitigate the consequences, for example, hardening of the building facades facing

Marinelli.

CHAIRMAN JACZKO: Well, I don't want to go into the specific, perhaps for obvious reasons about what efforts have been undertaken. But the building - - the new building will be protected to deal with a significant security threat consistent with the One White Flint Building and other buildings that we have.

I'll say this. Because of the physical location of the building, special measures are built into it to ensure that a certain range of hazards can be dealt with effectively. But beyond that, as I said, I don't want to go into the specifics of what those are.

But it is something that we have looked at and I feel comfortable that the measures that are being taken are appropriate. And that's gone through review by Department of Homeland Security and others as part of the actual development of the original design for the building. So I think it is an issue that has been addressed.

QUESTION: Regarding the NRC's reputation as the best place to work, the recent federal employee viewpoint survey identified some negative trends. Could you please describe the Commissioner's interest in striving the make the best even better?

CHAIRMAN JACZKO: Well, I'll take that

first then, of course, others can chime in.

You know I think it has been a very challenging year for all of us. And I was very pleased once again to see that you all have given yourselves very high marks despite some of those challenges that we all went through. The difficulties of an uncertain budget period, the external -- what I would say -- really I mean I would say criticism of federal workforce which I personally think was very unjustified and unfounded.

And still I think in the end, you know, we still rated ourselves very well. But there are a couple of areas where there have been decreasing trends. Miriam and her team have a plan to begin working with -- Miriam Cohen and her team have a plan to begin working with the offices, as they get those results. And start working to make improvements.

You know I think the best anecdote I have is about two or three years when we got the results of our safety culture survey, our every three year safety culture survey. I remember we got a presentation from the contractor that did that survey.

And I think as a true indication of where this Agency is, the one comment I think I heard most consistently after that meeting was people almost being critical of the presenter, the contractor who

did the survey, because in many cases they said well, we were pretty good and there wasn't too much more we could do better.

Well, that's kind of an anathema, I think, to the NRC. As well as we do, there really isn't anything I think we don't think we can do better. And I expect that we'll take these results and look for areas for improvement. There were certainly some areas where there was significant improvement. There were some areas where there were slight decreases. But again, you know, I think overall the results were very, very positive, and I think reflect really your success in dealing with a very challenging year and are a testament to your efforts.

QUESTION: Good afternoon, sir. I wanted to just ask a quick question surrounding what's happened from a program perspective from Fukushima. Do you see probably I would say in the next 18 to 24 months and hopefully after we've adjusted the deficit, do you see a need for continued or more enhanced, I should say more enhanced inspections and more periodic ones than we already conduct today?

CHAIRMAN JACZKO: Well, that is an interesting question. I think as we look out, the Commission just finalized an SRM on kind of the immediate actions to move forward on Fukushima.

We have done a series of inspections immediately after the incident to take a look at some of the mitigating equipment, some of the other features in the plants to ensure that they were appropriate. One of the actions the Commission is looking to move forward on is seismic -- or walkdowns of facilities. So those activities will likely be inspected.

The wide range of activities that will likely be modified and changed will likely involve some degree of inspection. But I think some of that is still to be developed as we figure out exactly what requirements we'll want to have in place. And I think we're still in the -- while I think we've made a lot of progress, we're still working to finalize those. But certainly -- from my colleagues, any other additional comments?

(No response.)

QUESTION: Many government agencies, including the Department of Energy and the National Weather Service have a Facebook page. When can we expect the NRC to have a Facebook page?

CHAIRMAN JACZKO: I think Commissioner Svinicki should answer that one.

(Laughter.)

COMMISSIONER SVINICKI: I was looking for

Elliott.

CHAIRMAN JACZKO: We have a Twitter account now. We have access to YouTube and have a YouTube channel. We have a blog now. So I think we're doing pretty well on that front. And maybe Facebook will be the next horizon or the next item on the horizon.

COMMISSIONER MAGWOOD: The only comment I would add is beware of fads. They pass and you never see them again.

No, I'm not on Facebook. I'm not on Twitter. I'm actually in the 20th century. I haven't caught up to the 21st yet. So even if NRC had a Facebook page, I'd be unlikely to visit it anyway. So it doesn't really count for me.

Sorry Commissioner Svinicki.

(Laughter.)

QUESTION: How do you see the NRC budget changing in the next three years? And do you predict any layoffs?

CHAIRMAN JACZKO: I will give you my thoughts and then others, of course, can chime in.

I think generally we'll see our budgets be relatively flat over the next three years. You know certainly as we look -- of course, you know, as we speak, we're already looking at -- well, not quite yet

but soon we'll be starting looking at the 2014 budget. So we do have a good sense, I think, a little bit of where things will go.

And I personally think we'll be looking at a flat budget situation. I don't anticipate that we would be looking at any type of reductions in the Agency workforce in anything other than voluntary measures.

As many of you may know, we have begun an early out buyout option for a small number of positions and have a small number of options for that. So I think if we use those kind of creative tools, we'll be able to manage and deal with the kinds of constraints that a flat budget would present for us.

But I certainly will continue to fight to make sure that we can maintain our most important resource, which is the employees at this Agency.

Any comments?

COMMISSIONER OSTENDORFF: I would like to add I agree with the Chairman that flat budgets are a reality. If you look across the entire federal government now as to what's happening on the deficit situation, it should not surprise anyone.

I would tell you my personal view is that

I think we have an extraordinarily talented staff

doing the post-Fukushima work that Eric Leeds has on

his plate, in particular with NRR, it very well might require that people move from one office over to the other to provide assistance on a temporary or more permanent basis. And I think we need to be very smart as to how we allocate the existing resources that we have here. So I wanted to add that.

QUESTION: How long can we expect salaries to be frozen considering that inflation is three percent this year?

CHAIRMAN JACZKO: Well, you know, a lot of these questions -- I mean ultimately it's not solely our -- well, it's not our decision ultimately on those. But I think along with the ideas of a flat budget, I think at least for several years, we should anticipate the potential for salary freezes.

Currently we're looking out I think at one year of freezes. But I would anticipate that we'll see that continue for at least another year or two into the future.

You know, again, you know, if you're asking me my personal views, I don't think that that's necessarily the right answer for dealing with our nation's fiscal challenges. I think having a very solid and strong federal workforce is vital to the country and, of course, vital to this Agency.

So, you know, I certainly would like to

see that change. And we'll continue to work to see that change. But in that case, we are really more a part of a macro kind of a government issue. And I don't anticipate that changing in the near term.

QUESTION: Could you please elaborate on the Commission's expectations of the Transforming Assets into Business Solutions initiative?

CHAIRMAN JACZKO: Well, the TABS Program,

I think was envisioned in a way ultimately to deal
with some needs to better manage our increasing
workload in a flat budget environment. And the report
that was produced went through a number of
recommendations to help gain efficiencies.

And I think if you look at it from that perspective, I think to some extent it sells the effort short. Ultimately I think what TABS was able to do was provide some paths forward for us to make this an even more agile and nimble organization going forward.

There are a number of simple things that TABS recommended. There are some more complicated things. In particular, how we deal with the various PMDA organizations in the various program offices and throughout the Agency.

So I think that, you know, it's good every now and then to take a look at those kinds of issues

and see how we can make the organization a little bit more efficient and effective. So from that perspective, I mean I think the original origin of it was to try and find some efficiencies because we needed to. But I think what's come of it ultimately is an ability to make us an even more efficient and effective organization.

Others have comments?

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COMMISSIONER SVINICKI: I would just add to what Chairman Jaczko is saying by -- the question was about the Commission's expectation. And I would say that I think in its genesis, there is acknowledgment there that the Commission thinks that who better to maybe do this kind of self examination and come up with the recommendations that make the sense, who better than a group experienced staff.

In the corporate world, you might have efficiency experts come in from the outside. And I think the way the NRC does business, as we say, you know, rather than someone impose it from the outside, we can bring a group of qualified employees together and they can probably come up with the things that make the most sense.

So in terms of an expectation or an acknowledgment, I would just add that to what the

Chairman said.

QUESTION: The new NRC HSPD badging system now requires employees to remove their security badges from their person in order to use their computers. How would the NRC identify the bodies of employees in the event of a truck bomb when the security badges are no longer on their person and their office space has been destroyed?

CHAIRMAN JACZKO: I am looking for Darren. (Laughter.)

CHAIRMAN JACZKO: Honestly, I don't know that we've thought about that particular situation. I would say that in principle, I mean we do work to ensure that hazards like truck bombs are not posing an inappropriate risk to employees at the Agency.

So my -- you know, depending on the size, the first thing I would say is that we are working to ensure that that is not challenge. I know, you know, with the installation of the new card readers for the log in, there are some kinks that I think are going to need to be worked out.

I mean one of them is the requirement to keep it in your -- in the card reader the whole time you're at your station. I've had people come up to me and say, you know, they've gotten locked out of places because they left their card -- or ID in the slot.

And then they went away and didn't have their IDS.

So, you know, all these things -- Darren is working with Tom and Patrick Howard to, you know, to make these programs work. As of now, there's no specific, I think, decision to make the use of the card readers for the log in mandatory. I think it will continue to be an option for people if they choose to use it. Otherwise you can continue to use your passwords in the normal way and keep the card wherever you would keep it otherwise. I think that I answered -- I think that was the right question.

COMMISSIONER SVINICKI: Yes. I was just going to say that I -- and I mean this in all sincerity. I think that's part of why we're such a topnotch regulator that someone would think of that question. I think that that's impressive in and of itself that we're constantly questioning and thinking about the what ifs.

I will say that my card reader was just installed on Monday. And so if it is going to go to mandatory, I am trying -- it is a significant change in behavior. I just want to acknowledge that because I'm not used to having to leave it there. And then, you know, if I get up -- and then it times out because even if you've just swiveled your chair and you're reading something for an hour and then when you go to

wake it up again, it gives you this really mean message about the fact that you left -- you have left your PIV card unattended. And I'm thinking no I haven't. I was sitting right here.

(Laughter.)

COMMISSIONER SVINICKI: But because it timed out, it thinks that somehow I've walked away. So, Darren, if we could change the tone of that message, I just don't want to engage in an argument with the thing every time I go to wake it up.

(Applause.)

COMMISSIONER SVINICKI: But I do think that it is nice in that if you rely upon the card then as long as you can remember the PIN, you know, it is - and slowly -- I talked to the gentleman who installed and he probably was not thrilled. At one point he said to me you have so many questions about this, so -- he said you have more questions than anyone else that I've installed this for.

But, you know, eventually we may be able - there may be fewer passwords. And I think that
because if you're like me and you're personal and
everything else, I mean it's just getting to be a
number of passwords. They grow as you get older and
then you less ability to remember them. So it's like
a double whammy.

But I do think that could be a possible upside if it is mandatory is that you just have to remember that one. Anyway, I'm sorry I had such strong views on that. Sorry.

CHAIRMAN JACZKO: I should say is Darren here? No, he's not. So we'll save all these questions for Darren.

Next?

QUESTION: A recent National Geographic documentary covered the resurgence of wildlife in the Chernobyl dead zone. The documentary showed wildlife is thriving and not showing expected genetic mutations. Is the NRC following these developments? And will the NRC reconsider the impacts of high levels of radiation on flora and fauna given this real life experiment.

CHAIRMAN JACZKO: I don't know to what extent we have an active program to pursue Chernobyl. I don't know if Brian wants -- Brian is shaking his head saying no. So no, we're not actively following that. But I suspect as there is data that comes out and in the course of the typical international meetings and discussions, as specific things come out, that that's information we'll get.

I would note that, you know, this issue of flora and fauna was an interesting one that came out

in the recent update in the ICRP requirements where there was a movement to begin to incorporate some type of radiation protection standards for wildlife and flora and fauna and those kinds of things.

And I believe the Commission's position there continues to be that that is not something we would see as appropriate or incorporate into our requirements. So we'll kind of continue with a focus that's really on people and then kind of indirectly captures other kinds of environmental effects.

QUESTION: NRC policy states that OUO emails do not need to be encrypted. However, some offices tell their staff to encrypt OUO emails. Why does the same policy not always apply?

CHAIRMAN JACZKO: I am not familiar enough with the policy to know what's true. But if the policy is not for -- I guess in a way OUO doesn't really exist. We have our SUNSI designations. And so some of the SUNSI designations do require encryption.

But whatever the policy is, we should try and follow it consistently. But we can have -- we can do something on the website to get a specific answer on that. Or I'd encourage you to take a look at the SUNSI policies for encryption.

QUESTION: What's being done to ensure employee pedestrian safety for those moving between

One White Flint North and Three White Flint North?

Why is there not a pedestrian bridge or a tunnel? Is cost really an issue if an employee is run over on Marinelli?

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CHAIRMAN JACZKO: The -- yes, a lot is being done ultimately to deal with pedestrian safety for the new building. We do have a working group with the county which has some responsible for the pedestrian safety.

That intersection is an interesting intersection because it's got county and state jurisdiction. And that makes it little bit а complicated sometimes to get some things done there. But it's something that's of strong concern to me and interest to me to make sure that we have the right mechanism in place.

Right now there's not going to be a physical connector. It's a combination of -- or an underground tunnel -- a combination of cost and really engineering feasibility made that not -- something that was really viable.

It's possible at some point in the future that's something we'll be able to consider. But, you know, we will continue to make sure that there is a safe way for people to get across the street. And it's not acceptable for anyone to ever be harmed at

that intersection. And that's the goal that we have.

And I'm comfortable that we'll be able to, when the building is open, to have the right kinds of systems in place to ensure that.

QUESTION: There are many daily and weekly announcements, follow-up actions, reports, messages, and other non-project actions that should be charged to general administration that may average three to six hours per pay period.

However, supervisors indicate that senior management wants no more than two to three hours per pay period shown on time sheets for general administration. Why is management forcing unrealistic time reporting in this area?

CHAIRMAN JACZKO: Well, I'm probably going to either defer that to Bill or to Miriam if you want to either answer that or we can put a specific written response and we'll take a look at what that issue is. But I'm not familiar specifically with that.

I don't know, Bill -- okay, we'll make sure we capture that and do a written response unless anyone has any comments.

QUESTION: I heard that it will take approximately 200 FTE over the next several years for the NRC to address recommendations associated with Fukushima Daiichi. As we are in a flat or declining

budget environment, would the Commissioners please share their perspectives on current priorities and the impact of Fukushima recommendations going forward?

COMMISSIONER MAGWOOD: Well, I'll start with a couple of comments. I think that it is important to recognize that we're still really at the beginning of this process not at the end of this process in deciding exactly what will be done.

The Commission is currently considering what we call the 45-day report from the staff which will initiate a set of activities that could certainly have significant resources built into them. There are some estimates for next year. I think it is 30 FTE for next year. But, you know, beyond that, I don't think it's -- I think it is too early to begin to plan on exactly what the activities will be down the road because we haven't made those decisions yet. So until those decisions are made, I wouldn't get too far ahead.

But what I would say overall is that it is very important for us to integrate the work to respond to the Fukushima crisis in a way that integrates it fully with the work that goes on with the staff on a daily basis.

You know I think it is important for us to stop eventually seeing this as a separate set of

activities and seeing it more as simply the work of the Agency, the work of NRR, the work of NSIR, as we see it on a regular basis. So the sooner we integrate it, the easier it will be to be able to make those kinds of choices and also to understand what the prioritizations ought to be. So I think that's something that will have to happen over time.

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COMMISSIONER SVINICKI: Well, I think I'm in agreement with everything that Commissioner Magwood I would just add very generally that the nature of priorities is that as events such as Fukushima happen or new information about seismic emerges, prioritizations always have to be looked at again in light of new information. So I would just acknowledge personally that I realize that in a flat budget scenario where we are going to be adding activities that we had not budgeted for previously, I assume the NRC staff will be bringing forward their recommendations about those activities that in light of this new higher priority work are now a lower priority.

And so I think I would just express that I'm very cognizant of that. And I think we are moving into a phase where the Agency's senior managers are going to be able to look more closely. I had heard the same kind of gross FTE estimate as you. But I

know that they also have acknowledged that they want the opportunity to go back and put a little bit better fidelity on those estimates.

And I also, as a second prong of my response, will second what Commissioner Magwood said about nuclear safety is what we do. If we have nuclear and safety enhancements that arise out of what we learn from Fukushima, then that's part of the fabric of what we do.

And budgeting for it separately and tracking it separately, at some point I think will go away because rulemakings that we decide upon will simply become part of rulemakings that we're doing. And at some point, I don't think they'll have a separate label hanging on them anymore.

CHAIRMAN JACZKO: I would just add that fundamentally the priorities have to always be on safety of existing facilities, exiting materials, licensees. And so our base inspection oversight activities have to always stay at the forefront where probably the biggest area for discussion is really in those licensing actions that are not tied directly to a safety enhancement, whether it's a power uprate, whether it's license renewals. Those are the areas where, as we go forward, we may have to look into changing how we think about our completion and our

time to complete some of those actions.

And I think if you look at the history of the Agency, we've been in these kinds of situations before where we've had new activities and we've been able to work through them. Obviously September 11th was one of the most recent significant ones. But I think if there's anything it does tell us is that there will always be new challenges. And three or four years from now there may be something else new that comes along that presents a different challenge. So it is important that we do work to bring issues to resolution, determine the appropriate changes and move forward, so that we can free up resources ultimately to deal with the new challenges that we'll face.

COMMISSIONER OSTENDORFF: I'll just add, I agree with my colleagues and I think there's some low priority work as determined by the EDO that either will not be done or will be done on a much more lengthened time period.

QUESTION: Do you think the Agency will benefit from, would benefit from an independent Employee Concerns Program like industry? If so, why doesn't the Agency have one?

CHAIRMAN JACZKO: It is an interesting question. I think if -- it seems like this is a question that gets asked fairly often. You know, I

think we have a lot of mechanisms for employee concerns. We have the union for certain segment of the employees at the Agency. We have the Inspector General who can address concerns. We have, obviously, the Office of Small Business and Civil Rights that can also address complaints.

So I think we have right now a large number of avenues for people to raise concerns. Of course, we have on a technical level we have our differing professional opinions and our non-concurrence process.

So I'm not sure to some extent that the answer isn't that we don't already have an Employee Concerns Program. I think it's just maybe not called that directly. But it's always a good question. It's something worth considering is whether we should specifically charge something like that and -- but as I think right now, we do have a large number of mechanisms and avenues for people to raise issues and raise concerns.

QUESTION: Regarding the NRC's drug testing program, could the Office of Administration consider using blood samples or other available methods in place of urine samples? A lot of people may have difficulty providing a sample in a short period of time.

CHAIRMAN JACZKO: That is one that we can take a look at. I mean, in general, our program is consistent with -- I believe it's the Department of Health and Human Services which produces guidelines for how you administer a drug testing program. And so our program is consistent with those protocols and I'm -- we can take a look at that specific question, whether that's a viable protocol under that program.

QUESTION: Anti-nuclear groups such as the Union of Concerned Scientists routinely accuse the Agency of incompetence and endangering the health and safety of the public. Yet, they are still invited to address the Commission and taken seriously as a stakeholder. Why won't the Agency fight back against unfair allegations?

CHAIRMAN JACZKO: I think the Agency does fight back against unfair allegations and I know Eliot Brenner works very hard to look through the media and constantly see if there are misstatements or mischacterizations of the Agency and works to address that, often either directly with reporters or through the blog which has become a very useful way to do that.

But I personally believe that it's important to hear from everyone, even the people who criticize us. That's how we learn. I think that's

how we get better. And you know, to be quite honest, we also get criticized by the industry. So, you know, lots of people criticize us.

But I think it's part of being a regulator. It's why I always say there's no TV programs about regulators.

(Laughter.)

Although I'm pushing, but so far no luck getting there. So that's just my personal view that I think it's important to hear from everybody regardless of what they say, well, not regardless of what they say, but even if they're critical of the Agency.

COMMISSIONER MAGWOOD: I would just add one thing to that. I think that with many of the groups that are critics of nuclear technology and often critics of this Agency, there's really two sides or two pieces to things that they often say and I've made this observation in the past.

One is they are quite capable of making very interesting and insightful comments about areas of technology or policy that -- there considerable attention. They're also quite capable of making very over the top statements of full accusations that are designed to gain attention and I think this is done somewhat on purpose because to draw attention to the important things they're saying, they sometimes say

things that are very over the top so they get noticed.

I think as a regulator, as a server of the public, we have to sort of deal with both of those. And I think it's our job to listen closely and carefully and ignore the tomatoes and try to catch the few gems that may come in through the barrage. Because when you talk to some of these groups, you really find some very interesting perspectives.

And I've tried very hard since my time on the Commission to sit down with these groups on a regular basis to understand their perspective. And I've learned a lot. It doesn't mean I agree with them in every case and maybe in most cases I don't agree. But I do learn something. I think it's something that's worth doing.

COMMISSIONER SVINICKI: The perspective that I would add is that to sit down at a table with someone doesn't necessarily mean that you agree with what they're saying. At Commission meetings, I think one thing that we're trying to demonstrate is that we have done a really searching examination, that we have tried to look for extremes in viewpoints so that nothing has gone unexamined and there isn't some aspect of the question that we fail to consider.

So I think that we do have a desire, really, to have kind of the most searching examination

of these questions. But you know, to be real honest with you, I struggle with it myself. I think that in stakeholders general, the invited respect the Commission meeting process and so those types of gratuitous comments that Commissioner Magwood was referring to, I think, are kept to a minimum. where they occur and you know, if the staff in any way disrespected, think that's feels then Ι unfortunate and certainly not my purpose in supporting the presence of anyone at the meeting. But I would have to say, in general, although those organizations might occasionally have very extreme statements when they're at the Commission meetings, Ι observe that they have sincerely looked at the issue and they want to share their perspectives.

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COMMISSIONER OSTENDORFF: I will also chime in that I think Chairman Jaczko says it's important for us to hear contrarian views. I think that's a very valuable part of my education process and that of my staff, as a Commissioner.

From time to time when I see something in a news clip that quotes one of these organizations that makes a statement that raises a question or an eyebrow from our office, we'll give them a call or ask them to come in and talk and engage that directly. I learned something from those. Sometimes there's no

changing of their views. Sometimes there is. But I think irrespective of what their outcome is, we have an obligation as public servants to be willing to have those hard discussions.

QUESTION: Operating boiling water reactors experience indicates that the steam dryer inside the vessel is getting old and affecting cooling ability.

Does the Agency have an action plan to address this issue? And it could be an ESBWR issue.

CHAIRMAN JACZKO: I don't know, looking to Eric or Brian, if we have a specific program to look at steam dryers.

Eric, I don't know if you want to chime in?

MR. LEEDS: Good afternoon. Steam dryers. I can't address the ESBWRs. I'd have to have New Reactors address that. For operating reactors, we are looking at steam dryers specifically in relation to extended power uprates when licensees come in and they want to get more power out of these plants.

One of the things we're concerned about, one of the things that we've seen from operating experience, is the degradation of these steam dryers and we have a program where they are examining these.

We're working -- and industry is working on their side

also to examine the steam dryers to make sure that they can withstand these higher powers and that they can continue to function.

In a lot of the cases, licensees are finding that they're having to replace their steam dryers with new ones to be able to accept the higher power. But right now, it's being done on a case-by-case basis. I know that I've mentioned it to industry. I'd like industry to come in with their own program and provide a submittal to the staff that we could review that could handle the issue generically. The industry hasn't done that yet.

CHAIRMAN JACZKO: Thank you. That was my life line.

(Laughter.)

QUESTION: On October 11, 2011, staff requirements memorandum was issued relative to the rulemaking process. A number of new tasks must be accomplished to address cumulative effects of regulation. How long do you anticipate the rulemaking process which is currently two years from technical basis to final rule to take? Will SECY be involved in setting new due date extensions for rules?

CHAIRMAN JACZKO: There is a lot packed into that question. I'll -- maybe I'll start with the back end. We do have a process for dealing with

extension requests and resets. And that is something that SECY does take a look at. And that process I don't think necessarily will change.

I'll share my personal thoughts on some of the issues of cumulative effects of regulations. In principle, I don't think that a lot of what's being asked are things that, in principle, we don't really look at already. It's just to some extent we will be looking at documenting this a little bit more directly than we have in the past.

So I don't anticipate a huge change in the workload as a result of this, but that's my personal view. Others?

COMMISSIONER MAGWOOD: The only thing I would add to that is I think that the way that the SRM is structured, that the salient impact at this point is the necessity to have guidance ready at the same time as the regulation is introduced. And that, I recognize that could have a scheduler impact. How big of a scheduler impact, I think it depends on the specific rule that you're talking about, but I think it's something that we should certainly be prepared for some adjustments where necessarily. And I would certainly support making those adjustments. I think it's important to have that guidance ready when the rule goes out.

QUESTION: Why does the NRC not require the Commissioners to use their badges to gain access to the building? Building access procedures don't seem to be very stringent or maybe they're not being applied consistently.

CHAIRMAN JACZKO: For right or wrong, we don't have to use our badges to enter the building. It's a sight identification for members of the Commission and I don't know the origin of that. I think it's been that way since I came. So it is a different protocol for the Commissioners and I'm not aware that there's been problems with that.

COMMISSIONER SVINICKI: I will just say that the card readers don't recognize me. So I do have it -- and now that we have more and more card readers, I have it with me all the time for the card readers. They're not impressed by me, those electronic card readers.

(Laughter.)

QUESTION: Historically, the NRC has employed a higher proportion of GG-14 and 15 staff than other federal agencies because we need to attract highly qualified technical staff. Is OPM or the NRC trying to reduce the number of GG-14 and 15 staff at the NRC? If so, why?

CHAIRMAN JACZKO: Well, the number of GG-

14 and 15 is something that we are looking at. As we look at an environment in which we have fixed budgets and we have to look at all aspects of our structure.

Over the years, we have had a tremendous number of people who are really dedicated and strong contributors to the NRC process. And because of the structure of the federal pay system there has been a continual increase in movement within the GG structure. So that has led to a higher proportion to some extent of GG-14 and GG-15.

Also, as we did our expansion from smaller as we added NRO and FSME and created those two new offices, we did create a number of GG-14 and GG-15 positions. So one of the things that we are looking at over the next couple of years is a reexamination of all the grades and seeing if we have the appropriate positions graded in the appropriate way. I think that's a pretty accurate assessment. So it is something we're looking at.

QUESTION: We've become obsessed with meeting metrics, oftentimes acting contrary to sound management practices to meet them. The recent churn over meeting salary and benefits numbers is yet another example. When will offices be given the right tools to properly analyze the salary and benefits numbers? And how is the Agency going to bring clarity

to ensure that we're just not once again producing unnecessary churn but most importantly placing people in the right positions where they will benefit the Agency the most, even if it means missing a metric?

CHAIRMAN JACZKO: Well, one of the -- I would say kind of macro level, the challenge that we have going forward is a -- is I think you have heard from all of the Commissioners is an increasing workload with likely flat or in real dollar terms declining budgets.

So one of the things that that has led us to need to be able to do is to predict with much greater fidelity our salary and benefit expenditures throughout the year. Next year, we anticipate, given our current -- given where our current budget situation is that we are -- if we just look at our budget versus what we expect to receive, we're going to have a bit of a shortfall with salaries and benefits.

Now that's a shortfall in dollars. It's not going to have an impact to any personnel. We will first and foremost always make our payroll. But in order to best manage that, we need to have a clear and better understanding of what our actual utilization and salary and benefit cost will be. We don't really have that to the degree that we want that to be. And

Jim Dyer is working hard to make sure that FAMIS is ultimately going to be able to do that.

I believe the new HMRS implementation will be able to give us better tools. It's, quite frankly, it's a tool. It's a capability we should have because as we get into an environment in which we have to be much more precise about our expenditures. If we're near the end of the year and we're looking at our resources that we have available for the following year, we want to be able to pinpoint precisely how much we need to reserve for salaries and benefits and to know how much we'll be able to spend on remaining contract activities, travel, training, those kind of things.

So having that precision which we just quite frankly we don't have now, is very, very important and it's going to become more important as we move forward in kind of the external environment that we'll be in.

So we are working on developing the tools.

Jim is working to have those -- have that capability and so that we can do it much more efficiently and ultimately to have that capability.

QUESTION: What is the Commission doing to increase the availability of technological devices such as Blackberries to its professional staff, many

of whom cannot get them because of legacy limitations, Agency limitations, I'm sorry?

established a threshold for a number of Blackberry users throughout the Agency. Some of that is budget resource. Some of it is just the need to -- or just really trying to look from a functional standpoint, who needs devices. But I think I would say that probably the biggest, most direct, forward-looking path is really the effort to the so-called BYOD, bring your own device.

I think that's really the best way for us to go forward is that everyone will be able to, if the project is successful, probably within about a year or so, be able to bring your own device to work and use that primarily for calendar and email capabilities. And I think that's really the primary function of the Blackberries is that ability to access email on the go.

But what we've tried to do is identify those employees who have a need and make sure that the Blackberries are available to people who have a need for it.

QUESTION: If the new requirements in response to the Fukushima events are not in the Code of Federal Regulations for years, then will the

requirements apply to the new reactors like Vogtle and Summer?

CHAIRMAN JACZKO: I will just say and folks can chime in, this is something the Commission is looking at. But I don't know if people want to share their thoughts on what they think.

understand the question. It sounds like maybe there's some question about whether or not new requirements could be imposed to say Vogtle 3 and 4 if they're licensed. I think both in the Commission's response to the batch of petitions we've received to suspend licensing, we spoke to this issue in denying those petitions to suspend licensing. We indicated that there are a host of regulatory tools that we have for the operating fleet that can also be applied to reactors that are not yet on line but may come on line in the future.

QUESTION: Why does the Agency produce so many paper posters advertising internal events to staff when we have electronic display monitors and announcement system? These posters are costly to produce, about \$3 each, and are usually thrown away after a few days or weeks.

CHAIRMAN JACZKO: That's a very good question. I would maybe put in a plug for something

-- this may be a little bit of a deflection, but this is something we can take back. Last year, I think we had a question about why we have so many different types of announcements electronically. And Bill and his staff took that back, took it to the IT counsel, or communications counsel. And we have dramatically streamlined and hopefully you've seen the And we have tried to streamline and improvements. coordinate Agency better all the different announcements. So this is one we can take a look at and Bill can take a look and maybe there's something we can do here to address that issue.

QUESTION: With the budget cuts and salary freezes, what cost-cutting measures are in place for hosting large meetings and conferences such as the Regulatory Information Conference and all employees meetings?

(Laughter.)

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CHAIRMAN JACZKO: I would say the biggest and I would say and I think this will be, I wouldn't call it a cost-cutting measure, but I think a cost-saving measure when it comes to meetings. The Commission recently changed kind of our process for issuing contracts and as a part of that there was a movement then to move to more of a strategic contracting process.

And a key element to that is in what we call these councils, these procurement councils that we'll set up. And one of them is actually in the area of meetings and conferences. And the idea is that instead of having a lot of disparate contracts spread throughout the Agency where we may have different people contracting and in some cases we've had different people contracting to the same facility with different different contracts and terms. obviously, when you're doing that somebody is getting a better deal within the Agency.

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So one of the goals really of this strategic approach to contracting is to have these councils set up. And one of them is focused on meetings and conferences so that, for instance, with the Marriott, we can have a single contract that people will be able to use and that will allow us to get the best terms and negotiate the best terms.

And ultimately, and I think that one is the second council that we're piloting. The first one was on education and training. So the idea is again to look for ways and areas where we can do better with the money that we have. And so I think that will be a real, I think in that particular area, will be a real opportunity to identify where we aren't being as efficient as we should be with the contracting in

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COMMISSIONER SVINICKI: Could I just add the extent that the Regulatory Information Conference was specifically mentioned in the question, I'm sure we all read the same news stories, so we all \$16 muffin or read about it, what was it, the something like that. And so my thoughts went immediately to the Regulatory Information Conference. And my hope that NRC's efforts for the RIC would not get caught up in some broader condemnation of those types of conferences.

When I first came to NRC, I came right after the RIC and I think my three colleagues who came a while ago also did that. It's very smart of your Commissioner, otherwise, you'd be told the week after you get there you get to make a speech to 3,000 of your closest friends and you've only been on the job for like a week. But that means that I heard about it for like 11 months, I kept hearing about the RIC and I understand really didn't what а significant conference. So having been to three of them now, I don't think there's anything quite like our Regulatory Information Conference that's done anywhere in the world.

I hear about it from my regulatory counterparts in other countries of what a significant

conference it is. So I think we all know about Washington overreactions to things, but I just personally I will talk to anyone I need to to make them understand that I think that our RIC serves a really important global safety purpose. I hope it doesn't get caught up as just another conference, just another government conference. I think it's a really special event.

QUESTION: What sort of actions does the Commission feel the NRC should take in response to recommendations from the Blue Ribbon Commission on America's nuclear future? And where do those actions sit within the Agency's priorities?

think many of the recommendations, of course, are directed to others to take action on, so I think in terms of a reexamination of the national policy, a lot of that discussion and the recommendations are directed at policy makers and Congress and elsewhere to elsewhere to relook maybe at the nation's approach to this question.

Of course, whatever kind of mission or authority NRC is directed to have, we'll faithfully carry those out once they're enacted to law. But my personal perspective is I don't know that I'm going to engage heavily in a discussion about what's the right

policy for the country. I leave that to the people's elected representatives.

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COMMISSIONER OSTENDORFF: I wanted to add my comments to Commissioner Svinicki's. The Chairman and I took a briefing maybe three weeks ago, I think, staff on what NRC staff thought actionable from the BRC and Cathy Haney and her team there. And while there's were lot of recommendations there, I don't think either of us saw anything right now as being actionable. There are other agencies, as Commissioner Svinicki said, that have to make decisions. There's legislative action potentially on the horizon and it's good to have situational awareness of what's out there, but for right now there's nothing that we ought to go absolute That's my opinion.

QUESTION: How would the Commission respond to allegations of abusive behavior and harassment of staff by senior level management?

CHAIRMAN JACZKO: I think we always have to be aware and mindful of any inappropriate behavior by any members of the Agency. And again, I think we have processes to deal with those issues and we have a good system for that. If there are specific cases, obviously, you should bring those to the attention of SBCR or a supervisor or the IG, if necessary.

COMMISSIONER SVINICKI: I would just state that I certainly -- I want to acknowledge two things. First of all, we do have these mechanisms and I'm fully supportive and I encourage people to make use of that.

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The other thing I acknowledge is that I've worked in government for a really long time and it takes a lot of courage, even if those mechanisms exist. So I want to say first of all, if something occurs and you want to say something about it or take it to one of our programs that we have in place, I personally encourage you to do that. I also acknowledge that it's a very brave act.

COMMISSIONER MAGWOOD: I'll just add one quick thing to that. From experiences I have had in the past as a manager in the government, I found that people who have a habit of engaging in abusive behavior don't usually just do it once. They're serial performers of this sort of thing. So if you have experienced something like that, if you don't report it and you don't make an issue of it, you're really providing an opportunity for another victim down the line. And so it's not just an act of bravery on your behalf, it's an act of bravery on behalf of your fellow employees. So I also encourage you. Don't be shy about it. If someone has done the wrong

thing, report it, file a grievance, make an issue of it, take it to the appropriate people. Don't let it pass.

CHAIRMAN JACZKO: I think we'll make this the last question and then we'll turn to the NTEU.

QUESTION: The NRC is facing staffing challenges as staff retire or move to other positions in the Agency. Does the NRC have a strategic knowledge management plan? And if not, has the Agency considered developing such a plan? This may help focus offices on achieving a common mission, vision, and goals.

CHAIRMAN JACZKO: Marty, do you want to talk about this?

Or Mike, do you want to answer this?

MR. WEBER: Thanks for the question. I didn't know I was going to get to talk about knowledge management this afternoon. I'm supportive of knowledge management working with the Office of Human Resources and all the offices really to move forward, take the Agency to the next level in terms of capturing that knowledge.

Knowledge management is one of those functions that we do as an agency because it's essential to accomplish the Agency's mission. And so in the last several months the Knowledge Management

Steering Committee has gotten together and laid out a series of actions which really build on the platform that we already have in place to take the Agency to that next level. In fact, at the last meeting of the Steering Committee, the staff who are the knowledge respective management champions within their organizations, came forward and identified a series of And the Steering Committee approved that actions. series of actions. So at this point the Steering Committee, working with the leadership teams of the offices and the staff who are the knowledge management champions within their own organizations are moving forward on those recommendations.

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We had to put off our last meeting because we weren't ready yet to bring forward the results of we're taking number first step, but individual actions. I think one is called The Regulator Studio and the objective there is to build upon the knowledge of some of our more experienced regulators, to bring them together as a group and have them discuss key issues like design basis, like going beyond licensing basis, design basis, issues that have a rich history, but we really need to capture that rich history so we don't end up reinventing the wheel when those issues get revisited again, as they will in the future. So knowledge management is key.

CHAIRMAN JACZKO: Thank you for those questions. And if there are additional written ones, I think we'll have them submitted and then I think as in the past we've done, we'll get them in writing. Now I'll turn to Dale Yeilding for his comments.

MR. YEILDING: Thank you, Chairman and Commission for the opportunity to speak. I came with one topic to talk about, but my three by five card is up to about ten issues based on what questions have been asked.

First of all, for the attack on the color pink, I'll have to say thankfully we don't have a dress code here at the NRC, but be prepared for the next union survey on your favorite color.

(Laughter.)

Buy-outs, I just signed yesterday the buyout agreement that the union had negotiability on the
procedures and arrangements, not the actual technical
aspect of who and what positions are being offered the
buy-out. But I have to applaud the Agency on their
procedure and the amount of time they're giving people
to make that decision. And I think all 299 letters
went out yesterday and I think it's going to be just
under 50 positions. So it's not a real huge buy-out.

So if you were holding your breath for the past two or three months on the rumors, if you didn't

get the letter yesterday or today, come by the union office and I can explain some of the aspects or talk to HR of who is offered those buy-outs.

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And then we'll be looking closely after it's implemented, second quarter of next year, how that changes staffing plans and structures. And of course, the union involvement of that will be at each of the office partnership levels.

Again, to repeat about office partnership involvement with the TABS aspect, I know everyone that's in various administrative groups and in PMDA offices are looking at and holding their breath on what's going to happen with TABS and we've got an implementation group that's looking at that closely. But the way the union is going to be involved again is in the partnership arena when positions are being looked at and retraining is being involved. going to be looked at and discussed very intimately in the office partnerships to see what the effect on the staffing plans. And the union has been assured that there's going to be no individual's jobs affected. You might be retrained, but I'm sure it's going to be a very comfortable process. I have all faith in the Agency on that.

The Grade 14-15 question dealing with FTE management and salary, I think the Agency has been

managing FTE by the numbers game for the past couple of decades and it looks like they're moving maybe to watching and controlling the dollar mechanism of salaries and benefits. And I guess that's going to be looked at in the aspects of -- it's been understood that there's been a limitation on grades 14s and 15s for the last three, four, or five years and there's an initiative to look at when someone leaves or retires from a higher graded position can the job be done at a lower grade or can maybe the higher graded functions of that position be removed so a lower graded employee can do it. And again, repeating myself, partnership when the staffing plan changes, each of the office partnerships will be looking at that.

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Employee Concerns Program, as far as I'm there's one stop shopping for that the union office. that's Granted, of all the different types of employee concerns there are in this Agency, a good deal of them deal with the workplace and that would be the union's recommendation of how you can tackle that concern. I'd say a very small percentage of concerns end up in a grievance. We usually have other means of conflict resolutions or sometimes behind a union office closed door we make a recommendation as to how you resolve the conflict with your supervisor and the employee typically handles it

themselves, but the Chairman mentioned all the different other types of programs we have.

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And if you're scratching your head as to which mechanism to go to, come to the union office. We can steer you to the right place if it's not the union or to file a grievance, if it's technical in nature and maybe one of the other programs disagreeing in the technical manner.

PIV card. The union was involved in the implementation of that and it was voluntary and the negotiation process on the implementation of that would have been a lot more strategic and lengthy if it was not going to be voluntary. The main issue on that is if you forgot your badge and came to work, would you have to go home and get it? And right now you don't because it's not a -- it is a voluntary program. If it was mandatory, we don't have the technical mechanisms right now to get your computer started with a temporary badge. I think OIS is working on that and that might be considerably down the road because there was one agency that implemented PIVs that their policy was get in your car and return home and get your badge if you forgot it. I'm sure we don't want to go that route.

Blackberries. We know the majority of Blackberries are probably managers', but there are

bargaining unit employees that get Blackberries and the only thing I would look out for is implementing any kind of program in that is if there was any kind of expectations that were given to you while you're off duty to answer the phone call, the Blackberry, or respond to the email. And if it was just used as a convenience during work to get to your email and your calendar, that would be supported, of course, by the union.

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I guess I wanted to make just a short comment on the pay freeze and I guess all of the attacks, for lack of a better term, federal on employees that you seem to be reading about in the newspaper and Congress. And a lot of these are just proposals and bills and any kind of concept that's introduced into Congress, it's got a lengthy process through, both to go the House, the Senate, Reconciliation Committee and then signed bу the President. And so when something is introduced, you shouldn't get all real upset because not all the proposals that are being introduced are actually going to come to fruition. And that's why we have in our national union and the other national unions representing federal employees a significant front on Congress and Capitol Hill to ensure that attacks on federal employees get stopped immediately.

But we are experiencing a two-year pay freeze and that's painful. But when employees ask me what can they do about it or what can the union do about it and I'll just say quite frankly you can do something about it, you can go to the polls and vote. I won't go too much farther there and encroach upon the Hatch Act and political aspects.

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Last, but not least, we're involved in October which is the month of appraisals. most active time in the union office where people are usually coming to us asking for advice on what to do. It's not always the advice that we give to employees that are not happy with their rating. It's not always file a grievance and draw your sword and go to fight. Sometimes it's recommendations on how to proceed for next year, what's the criteria for putting comments on your appraisal, they become a permanent part, why should I do it? We can give you all those tips in the union office and actually then steer you through the grievance process if you would care to do that.

But a little bit of history to finish up on my last point here on the appraisal process and the awards process. We married them together about a year and a half ago in the collective bargaining agreement and the history behind that was in 2007 OPM came out

with guidance that says there shall be a meaningful distinction between awards and your annual rating of record. Of course, then you've got to read all the history on the regulation and what was behind that to understand what that means. But we brought that language into the collective bargaining agreement at the end of 2009 by saying there shall be a direct tie between your annual performance award and your annual rating of record. So direct tie, we thought would tighten things up a little bit.

The Agency has been, as far as the union, looking at data. Pretty accurate on doing that, but it just means now that for you to get an annual performance award you're going to have to be up in the higher excellent rating levels or receive an outstanding. And I think that's a good thing.

The bad thing is in our last contract, we agreed to an Agency surprise offering. I'm not going to take credit for it, but the Agency agreed to raise the award percentages for performance awards from what they said was about 1.4 percent to 1.6 percent which was about a 20 percent increase and it didn't take me long to with my national union representatives to sign that agreement. But I do want to give the Agency credit. That was not something that the union put on the table, but it was in our collective bargaining

agreement and we were faced about six months ago with an OPM directive to the entire Federal Government to limit performance awards to one percent. So that puts the union and the Agency in a situation where that OPM directive which is just guidance is in conflict with our collective bargaining agreement. And we're currently at the bargaining table on that.

I don't want to get into labor law with all the folks and what's negotiable and what's not negotiable, but bottom line is the union does not have the right to tell the Agency how to spend money, the budget line in their budget. So we can't come back and say no, you have to live up to your collective bargaining agreement, belly up to the bar with more money for performance awards. But the bottom line is the \$5,000 award budget is going to be cut to -- \$5 million award budget -- is going to be cut to \$2.5 million and I'm currently at the bargaining table trying to see what the proper way is to make up in non-monetary funds and non-monetary mechanisms that missing \$2.5 million.

And I would like to applaud the bargaining unit by the overwhelming response I got to the survey two weeks ago. So the union is going to use the data we receive from the survey asking employees what we should do to compensate for this \$2.5 million

shortfall. And we'll be sitting down with the Agency as soon as we get some data dealing with awards and staffing and hope to materialize something dealing with awards in a timely fashion because we know everyone typically gets their awards around the holiday time period and our goal is not to have bargaining to delay that.

So as typical, I think we're out of time here, but I'm always at the end of all these All Hands Meetings office division level in the back of the room if anybody has any individual comments. And thank you very much for the opportunity.

(Applause.)

CHAIRMAN JACZKO: Thank you, Dale, and thank you, everyone, for coming and thank you for your questions and the work that you do. We're adjourned.

(Applause.)

(Whereupon, at 3:14 p.m., the meeting was concluded.)