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Obtain Input Relating to the FY 2014-2018

Nuclear Regulatory Commission Strategic Plan

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4	PUBLIC MEETING WITH EXTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS TO OBTAIN
5	INPUT RELATING TO THE FISCAL YEAR 2014-2018 NUCLEAR
6	REGULATORY COMMISSION STRATEGIC PLAN
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8	THURSDAY
9	FEBRUARY 28, 2013
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1	The Meeting convened in Room T-2B1 at the
_2	Headquarters of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission,
L3	11545 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland, at 9:00
4	a.m., Lance Rakovan and Lisa Clark, Facilitators,
_5	presiding.
16	PRESENT
L 7	LANCE RAKOVAN, Facilitator
8 .	LISA CLARK, Facilitator
_9	FRAN GOLDBERG, NRC/EDO
20	MILTON BROWN, NRC/OCFO
21	RICK BAUM, NRC/OCFO
22	GORDON PETERSON, NRC/OCRO
23	CINDY ATKINS-DUFFIN, White House Office of
24	Science and Technology Policy
25	DAN CRONIN*
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2	PRESENT (CONT.)
3	CHRIS EARLS, Nuclear Energy Institute
4	JON EDWARDS, Environmental Protection Agency
5	TOM HOUGHTON*
6	ALAN JACOBSON, Organization of Agreement
7	States
8	JOE KLINGER, Conference of Radiation Control
9	Program Directors
10	SUSAN LANDAHL, Exelon Generation Company
11	DAVID LOCHBAUM, Union of Concerned
12	Scientists*
13	CHRISTOPHER MANNING, Federal Bureau of
14	Investigation
15	PATRICIA METZ, Department of State
16	ANDY MITCHELL, Federal Emergency Management
17	Agency
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19	*by telephone
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PROCEEDINGS

(9:02 a.m.)

MS. GOLDBERG: My name is Fran Goldberg. I'm with the EDO's office and I'm here to welcome you to our Assessment of Strengths/Weakness Opportunities and Threats for the Strategic Plan, and I'm going to introduce to you our Deputy Chief Financial Officer, Milton Brown, who's going to kick this off. And we're also trying to get the folks who were on the GoTo Meeting call into the bridge line, so we're doing a little technology fix over there. And while that's going on let me hand this over to Milton.

MR. BROWN: Good morning, everyone. They have me seating at the back table because they want our guests at the front table, so please excuse me since I'm not sitting up with you.

As Fran stated, I'm Milton Brown, the Deputy CFO for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. And, again, I wanted to welcome everyone and to participate in this important meeting as we, the NRC, solicit external stakeholders input for development of our Strategic Plan for FY 2014 through `18.

Participating in our SWOT analysis today are federal and state partners, representatives of industry, our licensees and public interest groups. We

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also have in attendance today members from our Strategic Plan Logic Model Group with representatives also from each of our major offices. And the Strategic Model Logic Working Group is headed by Fran Goldberg. Fran, could you raise your hand, and Gordon Peterson sitting next to her. These are two people that are really leading this effort and they're doing a great job so far. Next slide, please. Thank you.

The NRC Commission approves each phase as we develop our Strategic Plan. We are now in the second phase completing our Strategic framework and the highlighted area that you see on the slide represents where we are today.

Today's participation is an opportunity for you to provide input prior to the NRC publishing our Draft Strategic Plan for public comment which will be published during the summer-fall time line. Next slide, please.

Before you is a graphic showing of the elements of the Strategic High Levels Plan approved by the Commission. Strategic objectives, are a major focus for today's session, so today's input that you will share will be used in our next phase. Thank you for moving forward.

The Strategic Goals have been established

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by the Commission. How can the progress capturing those goals relate to what hinges on the Strategic section that's being today and its open dialogue. This is the opportunity where you'll be able to express your opinions briefly and openly, and after I speak I'm going to leave so you'll have an opportunity to say whatever you want to say and I won't get in the way as far as progress.

Our planning framework defines Strategic Objectives as what needs to change to make our goals so that we can establish what needs to change and then how we can measure it. This will allow us to track progress and make key decisions, so we need to hear from you not only with our clear and candid discussions, but how we can make change in order to make our agency move closer in order to obtaining its goals.

I ask that you not only be clear as far as your opinions today, but whatever you feel that are roadblocks in the way as far as what's hampering NRC as far as security, the use of radioactive materials. Let us know in order for us to incorporate these changes into our Strategic Plan.

Keep in mind that both internal and external environments are changing so we're interested in hearing your suggestions on how NRC needs to change

along with that. And an example would be Fukushima; from the day that incident started it has definitely been a change to our Agency, so need to know from today's discussion how internal and external factors can help us change.

The sessions that are being held today will be definitely proactive as well as productive if you all here again speak freely, and I guess I can't encourage that enough. I said that once, I said it twice, I'd like to say it again, speak freely and you'll see Lance as your facilitator, he will definitely move you along. And he makes sure that if people are not speaking, he'll make sure you get your opportunity to speak.

Once again I want to thank you for coming and, hopefully, like I said, I'm going to leave shortly but it's not because I don't want to be here. I don't want to stand in the way of progress, and I'm going to turn it over to Lance. Thank you, Lance.

FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay, thanks for the introduction. Good morning, everyone. My name is Lance Rakovan. I am a Communications Specialist here at the NRC, and it's my pleasure to facilitate today's meeting along with Lisa Clark who will be taking over for me from time to time.

Again, today we're here to hopefully get

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some input from you on our 2014 to 2018 Strategic Plan. This is a Category 2 public meeting by NRC's definition which means that we expect the primary discussion to more or less be here around the table, and I believe at least one person who is participating through the phone lines on the webinar. We will be opening the discussions up to the public in general, if you will, at certain points during the agenda, at least once for the Safety Goals and once for the Security Goals as we go along.

Our agenda is fairly simple. We're basically going to be hitting our two goals, the Safety Goal and the Security Goal, and focusing on the SWOT which is strengths and weaknesses which are internal to the NRC; opportunities and threats which are external to the NRC.

I've got Joan over here at the computer right now, and Toby is going to be transcribing. So, I'm going to be doing what I can to make sure that we keep one discussion going at a time, minimize extraneous noise, if you will, like turning your cell phones off and that kind of thing, trying to make sure we don't have side discussions.

One of the things that I'm going to ask you is that when we're having these discussions, if you have a point that you'd like to make, if you could get my

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attention somehow. One of the tricks we use, if you want to turn your tent to the side. That let's me know that you want to participate, and I'll get to people in the order that I see hands. I'll be going to the phone lines from time to time to see if our panelists there would like to input something.

But one of the things that, again, I'd like to focus on is in order to assist Joan or whoever is scribing for us, is to let us know what your point is, whether it's a strength or weakness, an opportunity or a threat before you make it. That gives Joan an opportunity to get to the right place in what she's going to be typing up, as opposed to trying to listen to you, get what kind of point you're trying to make, then get there, because by the time that happens then she may have lost your point that you were attempting to make.

I'm also going to probably give her a little bit of extra time if she needs it as we're going, you know, checking with you to make sure that what the points that she has on the screen reflects the points that you've made, et cetera. So, hopefully, just going to kind of take this as it goes, make sure that we get everybody's points up here. We're going to try to go in the order more or less of strengths-weaknesses, opportunities and threats but, again, I mean, if you

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have -- if you're talking about a strength and it brings up an opportunity and you want to go right to that, we'll certainly do that. But make sure we take the time to make sure that that happens.

Let's just keep in mind here that we are here to discuss matters. There's an excellent chance that everything that everybody else says you're not going to agree 100 percent with and that's okay. We're not here to debate the issues, we're here to give input, have a lot of ideas and a lot of discussion flow, so let's make sure we focus on that.

We will be taking a break in between the safety and security discussions. Obviously, if you need to take a break during, that's fine. I mean, we're all adults here. If you need to step out for a moment or two, take a conversation, do something, just come on back and we'll join right back into things.

Before I go ahead and start jumping into things, why don't we go ahead around the table and then I'll go to the phone lines after for people to introduce themselves. Again, my name is Lance Rakovan, and I'm here to hopefully make this meeting more productive for everyone. I'm going to go to the corner, you ready?

MS. METZ: Ready. I'm Patricia Metz. I'm

Deputy Director of the Office of Nuclear Energy Safety

1	and Security, State Department.
2	MR. EDWARDS: Yes, good morning. I'm Jon
3	Edwards. I'm Director of the Environmental Protection
4	Agency's Radiation Protection Division.
5	MR. KLINGER: Hi, I'm Joe Klinger. I'm the
6	Chair-Elect of the Conference of Radiation Control
7	Program Directors, and also the Assistant Director of
8	the Illinois Emergency Management Agency.
9	MR. MITCHELL: Good morning. I'm Andy
10	Mitchell. I'm the Director of the Technological Hazards
11	Division in FEMA. We do the we collaborate with NRC
12	on the safety and security in and around the nuclear
13	power plants.
14	MR. MANNING: I'm Chris Manning. I'm a Unit
15	Chief in the FBI's WMD Directorate, the Nuclear
16	Radiological Countermeasures Unit.
17	MR. JACOBSON: Good morning. Al Jacobson,
18	Chairman, Organization of Agreement States, and Health
19	Physicist Supervisor, Maryland Department of the
20	Environment, Radiological Health Program.
21	MR. EARLS: Good morning. I'm Chris Earls
22	with the Nuclear Energy Institute. I'm the Director of
23	Safety Focus Regulation.
24	MS. LANDAHL: Good morning. I'm Susan
25	Landahl. I'm Senior Vice President with Exelon, and we

1	are the largest operator of nuclear plants in the U.S.
2	MS. ATKINS-DUFFIN: I'm Cindy
3	Atkins-Duffin. I'm a Senior Policy Analyst in the
4	National Security International Affairs Division of the
5	White House Office of Science and Technology Policy.
6	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay. And if we could
7	go to the phone lines, please, and see who we have with
8	us.
9	MR. LOCHBAUM: Dave Lochbaum for the Union
10	of Concerned Scientists.
11	MR. CRONIN: Good morning. My name is Dan
12	Cronin, and I'm a Licensing Engineer with the University
13	of Florida Training Reactor Facility.
14	MR. HOUGHTON: Tom Houghton, Sertrec.
15	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: I'm sorry, once
16	again, sir, what organization?
17	MR. HOUGHTON: Sorry. Tom Houghton,
18	Sertrec.
19	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Anyone else on the
20	phone lines? Okay. For those of you on the phone lines,
21	if you could make sure that you keep your phones on mute
22	when you're not participating in a discussion. That will
23	cut down on the noise on the phone lines and in the room,
24	as well.
25	And I think unless anyone has any questions

we might as well go ahead and jump into it. Joan, if you could bring up the Safety Strengths. And this gives you an idea kind of of the format that we're going to be using. We have essentially four different Word documents for the Security and for the Safety that Joan and our other scribes are going to be toggling back and forth to. So, again, if -- we'll start out with the Strengths, if you will, kind of start on the positive, but in the flow of the discussions if you come up with something that fits better in the other categories, just let us know. We'll give Joan a chance to toggle over to that and put it in.

Now, the good thing is that as long as we get your idea down some place, later on afterwards the staff can sit down and say okay, well this really kind of belongs in this other category. The important thing is that we get your -- the nugget of what you're trying to express down here. So, again, I'll probably be pausing from time to time just to make sure, you know, hey, does this reflect the point that you're trying to make. Yes or no?

So, our Strategic Goal number one is insure the safe use of radioactive materials. The performance indicators are number of risk-significant exposures to radiation and number of risk-significant releases of

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14 1 radioactive materials to the environment. And as the discussions go, I'll probably 3 bring us back to that a couple of times just to kind of make sure that we're focused on those particular aspects. Again, we're looking for actionable items, 6 7 things that the NRC can do something about. There's going to be any number of things out there that affect 8 our Agency that we can't really do but respond to as best 9 10 we can, but these are things that we can take action on, things that we can either see coming or prepare for as 11

So, I'll be quiet now and let the important people do the talking. Who has a strength that they'd like to toss out there?

MR. EARLS: I'll go ahead and start. FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Please, Chris.

MR. EARLS: Hi, there, Chris Earls again. What I'd like to put on the table is the NRC processes. We think that the processes that are established out there are well thought out and are very good when used, so we want to encourage that for the future.

FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay, so well thought out processes. Susan, I think I saw your hand up.

MS. LANDAHL: I would say response to

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best as possible.

Fukushima. You know, from the very beginning the NRC's engagement in understanding the issues, in addition to supporting the efforts in Japan, and then the subsequent actions that have gone out to the utilities, I think was very strong.

FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay, very good. Joe, please.

MR. KLINGER: Yes, I think the overall regulatory control program, especially in the radioactive materials area. The Agreement State Program, of course, we certainly laud that program. The comprehensive laws and rules to protect people from unnecessary exposure to radiation. I think those are strengths for this Agency.

FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Jon, please.

MR. EDWARDS: Yes, I think that the

Commissioners have done an excellent job of building,

not surprisingly, some very, very strong technical and

scientific expertise throughout the Agency. EPA, of

course, interacts quite frequently on regulations

development, guidance development, that kind of thing,

and we always get very, very high-quality scientific

interaction, and high-quality technical input on that.

I think I can also say that my sense is that the Agency does a good job of thinking about how to

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recruit the kind of talent they need, how to foster and train it, and also to somehow manage that knowledge as they look at retirements. Of course, you're blending a little bit into challenges and threats when you say that, you know, drawing from that highly technical field is always a challenge when you're looking at recruiting young people and that sort of thing. But I think overall, you can say they've done a very good over the years and over the decades of fostering that high-quality level of scientific thought.

FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Andy, please.

MR. MITCHELL: Our experience in working very collaboratively with the NRC Staff here is they are very open and easy to engage. I mean, the collaborative environment is -- makes the inter-agency challenges diminished somewhat. I found them to be open for change, and in the federal government that's not an easy thing to consider, but I think that's one of the hallmarks of my experience with them, is just they're willing to engage and consider what's the best approach to take on a given topic.

FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay. Alan, I'll get with you in a second. As you can see, Joan is attempting to scribe down and put up here in front of you all the points that are being made. If at any point you don't

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1 necessarily agree with the way that she's kind of captured, you know, definitely let me know. We can go 3 back, revisit, tweak the language a little bit, if necessary, et cetera. So, Alan, please. MR. JACOBSON: The training and support that the NRC provides the Agreement State Programs is an 6 important strength. FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay, training and 8 9 support to Agreement State Programs. Joe, please. 10 MR. KLINGER: I think your Agency funding 11 seems to be pretty strong an asset that you have where 12 I know a lot of States and other entities not quite as fortunate. We've been struggling for a long time, but 13 your funding is really important, and seems to be good. 14 15 FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay. Cindy, let's qo to you first, and then to Chris. 16 MS. ATKINS-DUFFIN: So, I think it's 17 embodied in several of the ones up there, but that would 18 19 be the concept of nuclear culture. And I think we saw the -- some of the possible ramifications of not having 20 that in Fukushima, so if I could call that -- I don't 21 know if it's a separate thing. 22 FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay. Chris? 23 MR. EARLS: Yes, I just want to add on to some 24 of what Andy was mentioning. And I'd like to put down 25

the push towards more transparency with what the Agency is doing, I think is a positive move, and it's something that we should continue in the future; try to make the processes even more transparent.

FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Jon, please.

MR. EDWARDS: Yes. I'll add that one thing that we're aware of that the NRC does probably more than some other departments and agencies is they are very conscientious about rotating your executives and managers around from program to program. And we get the sense that that builds a really good, strong overall health and context within the decision making of the executives and managers.

Of course, the drawback of that, of course, is you find that when you're working with a particular manager/executive on a long-term project, say a long-term regulation that we happen to be developing or something, if that rotation happens at sort of a challenging moment then, of course, it's a little bit more challenging to get a new person up and whatnot. But I think overall the sense of that executive rotation and development is pretty well thought through here at the Agency.

FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Did we want to capture that part under -- as a weakness?

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1 MR. EDWARDS: That makes sense, too, yes. FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay. Joan, could we 3 toggle over there and maybe put something about rotations of managers also being a weakness. I wasn't ready to transition there yet, but that's okay. MR. MITCHELL: You can add the process to 6 7 that, as well. 8 FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay, that's fine. 9 That's fine. MR. MITCHELL: This is my first experience 10 11 in working in a regulated environment, and the pace of process and all the steps they have to go through. I 12 mean, our lawyers talk all the time and it's -- I 13 understand that it's necessary, but that to me 14 15 - sometimes we kind of lose impetus because it just takes so long. It's no one's fault, but it's just a 16 17 fairly protective process to make some what might be considered by some people some fairly simple changes. 18 FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: So, it's the length of 19 time that the process takes to get through? 20 MR. MITCHELL: Yes, and just the complexity 21 of it. And I understand the need for it, so I'm not saying 22 that it's not appropriate. But, again, it kind of 23 overlaps on Jon's things, and things take so long you 24 kind of -- people come and go. It's the ability to 25

maintain some consistency, and Agency perspectives, and you're constantly kind of retraining the new people that come in.

FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay. Please, Jon.

MR. EDWARDS: Yes, I can add to that, although I don't want to dominate the conversation here, but I can add to what Andy I think is getting to there; is, again, this is both a strength and a weakness. Sometimes the time it takes to build and seek direction and input from the Commission formally, or even early on in things, it's our perception from the outside, at least, that that sure takes a long time, and that sure takes a lot of effort; whereas, in other departments and agencies we used to be able -- although it's not particularly super-easy to get on our executives and politicals' calendars, yet you can get to them, brief them, and get decisions fairly quickly. And it's our sense that while it's no doubt a strength, too, but it just -- building on Andy's thoughts, I think it just takes some time to get to that, you know, direction from the Commission kind of thing.

FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay, so help me understand how that's a strength. I want to make sure we get that nugget and then the strength, but --

MR. EDWARDS: I think it's a strength in the

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1 sense of you do get a more formalized documented position and direction from the most senior politicals. 3 I think that is a strength; whereas, maybe informally when we're briefing our politicals, you know, we get the 5 feedback and all that, but it's not quite captured as formally, that sort of thing, and well documented. I 6 7 guess I'd lean to that as a strength, and maybe other folks have ideas on that, too. 8 9 FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay, thanks. 10 MS. ATKINS-DUFFIN: So, I would capture 11 -- I'm sorry. 12 FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Go ahead. MS. ATKINS-DUFFIN: You're insured a 13 thorough review. 14 15 MR. EDWARDS: Right. Right, right. MS. ATKINS-DUFFIN: A thorough, 16 deliberative review. 17 FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay, so let's make 18 sure we get that nugget, Joan. Direction well documented 19 and then the thorough review. I'm going to have to go 20 to Patricia, she hasn't spoken yet. So, Andy, I'll be 21 22 with you in a moment. MS. METZ: I do have a strength to begin 23 with, but then I will also follow-up on what Jon had 24

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But from State Department perspective, we have

said.

worked very well with NRC on multiple fronts. They were certainly very support with our G8 Presidency this past year, and Cindy had mentioned nuclear safety culture. And they were certainly walking with us hand-in-hand. In fact, we were so successful that the UK has picked that up for their Presidency this year. But one of the issues that sometimes we have, which would be a weakness, I guess, oftentimes we press forward and I think a little too quickly for pulling NRC with us sometimes.

Many of our meetings with our international colleagues are done, of course most of them, in the margins of meetings, and that's where everything really happens, because by the time you sit at a table you know what the end result is going to be usually. You know, you have some surprises but -- and I think that has been more of a challenge working with NRC, because I think they do have a much more formal process than we do when we're saying, you know -- you know, countries will say what do you think about this, and we're like yes, we'd like to consider that, or what do you think? And we sort of move forward in that direction, and we are able to come back and we know where our politicals are going, and we know that this is along the lines that they want. But then I think it takes some time to get it through

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1	the Commission and for NRC to feel comfortable moving
2	forward.
3	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay, so let's make
4	sure we get this up. NRC does not always keep up with
5	informal agreements, or
6	MS. METZ: Not even agreements, but sort of
7	like the fast pace of change in international meetings
8	almost. I'm trying to think of another word that's not
9	agreement because agreement covers a
10	MR. EDWARDS: Arrangements, maybe?
11	MS. METZ: Yes, or potential. Yes.
12	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay. Are we okay with
13	that?
14	MS. METZ: I'm sorry, maybe. Pace of change
15	with potential, I don't know, arrangements or
16	agreements, not so much I mean, these come to pass
17	in international meetings but not the meeting itself
18	is not the end game. Yes, yes. Yes, that would work.
19	MS. GOLDBERG: International interactions
20	maybe in international affairs.
21	MS. METZ: Yes, that would work, or even
22	changes in policy.
23	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Joe, please.
24	MR. KLINGER: This is a strength and a
25	weakness. I think the collaborative effort on the part

of the federal agencies; I mean, I'm impressed right here. I don't know how many other federal agencies have opened their Strategic Planning up like you have. That's amazing, and sitting here at this table you've got State Department, EPA, FEMA, FBI. That's very impressive, and that coordination is essential in nuclear safety. So, that's a strength.

Now, what I see as a weakness that was as a result of Fukushima it came out, and in Strategic Planning we look forward. What would we like to see NRC look like in like 2018? And what we would like to see is that if there is another event like Fukushima, that the federal response at least in this country, but it was a foreign event, it wasn't a national response framework event, but some coordinated communication, better coordination and a response so there's a single point, if possible, who's communicating and somebody stepping out in front, because all the states were kind of left on their own volition there to handle the news media, to handle the technical standards that were involved. So, hopefully, the federal agencies will learn from the experience of Fukushima, and if we have another event that'll be better coordinated. That's a State perspective, that's just the way we saw it. So, that's what we would like to see improved in your

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Strategic Plan.

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FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Is that specific international emergencies, emergencies in general?

MR. KLINGER: Well, it happened to be an international emergency. I think one of the problems was because it was an international emergency.

FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Exactly.

MR. KLINGER: Had it been a domestic one, it probably would have been very well coordinated. I think that probably is, but it is real, it did happen, it could happen again, and we don't want to experience that again. So, looking at international --

FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: International, international in parentheses?

MR. KLINGER: Yes, probably should. I think it was the international nature of that event is what really caused our side of the problem.

MR. EARLS: I'd like to try to suggest that we don't limit it to international. We're actually concerned that a domestic event might be even more challenging because we're going to have a lot of people who want to talk and take the lead, as opposed to not knowing who's taking the lead. So, I think it's kind of the flip side of it, but we're actually almost more concerned with how that's going to all play out if it

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1 happens in the U.S. FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay. Alan, please. MR. JACOBSON: Thank you, Joe, that's a very 3 important point. It's our expectation as these events unfold that the NRC will be providing accurate information to the general public in a timely manner when necessary. FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay, and that's 8 -- do you consider that a strength that we do that, or 9 where do you see that falling out on this list? 10 11 MR. JACOBSON: We saw weaknesses in the past several years. 12 FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay, so you saw that 13 as a weakness specifically towards Fukushima and maybe 14 a few of us --15 MR. JACOBSON: Fukushima, and we had some 16 17 international events with contaminated imported products. 18 FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay. Before we get 19 too far from the strengths, I wanted to let David 20 Lochbaum who is on the phone line have a chance to weigh 21 in. And I know we have your comments already so, Joan, 22 if you could drop the strengths in for Dave as he's 23

MR. LOCHBAUM: Yes. Thank you, Lance. I can

talking. Dave, would you like to go?

24

repeat the strengths that I had submitted last week. First has kind of come up several times this morning but we restated it slightly. In general, we believe the NRC does an excellent job of establishing safety regulations that provide adequate protection to the public and worker safety. Put another way, we generally feel that the NRC sets the safety bar at an appropriate level.

We have two other strengths that are related to the NRC's Reactor Oversight process. We believe that your Reactor Oversight process provides early detection of declining performance trends, and couples that with mandated and graduated Agency responses with the objective of rectifying those adverse trends. And we think related to the Reactor Oversight process, the fact that it has built in formal self-assessments helps reallocate inspection and oversight resources as necessary to deal with emerging trends or external drivers. And we think all those are strengths.

FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Thanks, Dave. We're working on getting your strengths dropped in the document. There you go.

Okay. Anybody have a few other strengths that they want to toss out there? We can definitely come

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back to it, but it seemed like we were already moving towards the weaknesses more and more. But, Joe.

MR. KLINGER: I think your external communications are pretty exceptional. I mean, I get -- it used to be I didn't get enough notifications about the various activities of NRC, now I get more than I need, but that's okay. I can cull through there, but that is great. NRC does an excellent job of letting people know what they're working on and that, and provides ample opportunity for comment. I think that's a huge plus.

FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Jon, please.

MR. EDWARDS: Yes, I think the NRC does an excellent job of promoting further discussion. And, in particular, I'm thinking about Radiation Protection, Health Physics, and that sort of thing. Many times we've joined together with them on conference sponsorship, on NRCP projects. They're very willing to join funding together with other federal agencies to promote the kind of robust scientific discussion that furthers the science, and furthers Radiation Protection.

In particular, I'm thinking of the first ever conference that we joined together with them of the ICRP, the International Council for Radiation Protection. It was a little over a year ago. It was just

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over at the hotel just across the street here. That was a fabulous conference, and they do many of things joining together with other federal departments and agencies in the funding, so that's just a real positive thing they do.

FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: All right. Joan, if you could scroll up to the top of the page once you're done with this nugget. I just wanted to go again, you know, to refocus in terms of where the goal that we're working towards is insuring the safe use of radioactive materials, and the performance indicators are number of risk-significant exposures to radiation, and number of risk-significant releases of radioactive materials to the environment.

So, let's go ahead and move to the weaknesses. What weaknesses does NRC have? We have a few on the page already, but let's take a little bit of time to discuss where you see other weaknesses that the NRC has in terms of how we do our business, if you will. Joe, go ahead.

MR. KLINGER: Yes, I've got one, and it's not just NRC, it's as we look forward to 2018. What we would like to see is, you know, we still have some discrepancies in Radiation Protection Standards between NRC, EPA, OSHA, DOE, and others, and it's still

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kind of frustrating because if by 2018 all those
Radiation Protection Standards were consistent, that
would be wonderful. And it takes a lot of time, you have
to update your standards, agree on what the standards
are and all that, but they should be consistent and they
still aren't across the whole suite of federal agencies.
So, in its course and others, I know NRC is working on
that with ICRP-103 in a recent SRM, so there's efforts
going that way, but maybe by 2018 if they were all
consistent that would be a great thing.

MS. GOLDBERG: What were the other agencies you mentioned?

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ KLINGER: OSHA, US EPA, NRC. Just some fine tuning that needs to be done on those standards.

FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay. Susan, please.

MS. LANDAHL: I would say in the general categories is an increase in regulatory uncertainty that we're seeing. And a couple of examples are just -- I think a piece of it can be related to the knowledge transfer discussion we talked about earlier. While there may be aspects that are done well, there are a lot of new inspectors and folks new in role that in some cases what we see is past rulings or past NRC documents, Safety Evaluation Reports, things like that where we used to be able to use precedent to make an argument.

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Today, for example, it appears that, you know, with new people looking at it, that's no longer a path to take. You know, we see individual inspectors -- you know, what we see is, it's like changes to rules based on individual inspector findings, and just inconsistency in how the various regulations are being applied. So, I know there's a lot in there, but I think it comes under regulatory uncertainty. A piece of it is the knowledge transfer, a piece of it I believe is process knowledge, you know, understanding of the Backfit Rules and things like that. And just, you know, past precedent, ways that things have been handled in the past and, you know, safely, not being able to use those same arguments, same codes, same documented previous positions any more. FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay. Are we getting our points up here?

MS. LANDAHL: Yes, I think so.

FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Yes?

MR. EARLS: I'll help.

FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Chris will help.

MR. EARLS: Yes, she captured a lot of the things that I was going to bring up. We're going to put another bullet that is process-related. You know, I mentioned that the NRC does have good processes, but they don't always follow them. And we see that

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1 particularly at the lower level, inspector level, and it goes along with what Susan was saying. So, I guess my bullet would be, you know, NRC management needs to 3 continue to have a focus on making sure the processes are used, appropriate processes are used. FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: So, need to insure 6 7 processes are used, and used consistently, as well? 8 MR. EARLS: Yes. 9 FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay. All right. I'll 10 give Joan a moment to catch up. 11 MS. GOLDBERG: I'm not sure we got that. 12 FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Ensure appropriate processes are used consistently. 13 MS. GOLDBERG: Okay. 14 15 FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Are we good? Okay. Other weaknesses? Jon, please. 16 MR. EDWARDS: Yes, my comment builds very 17 much on what Joe said, and certainly this isn't entirely 18 19 confined to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. All of the federal agencies labor under an outdated regulatory 20 development process. 21 And if you think about it, that process goes 22 back to mid-century, 20th century, so it's 50, 60 years 23 old now, and it's worked very well, obviously. But it's 24 got to the point where in the 21st century here it's very 25

cumbersome and slow to respond to quick changing forces that are out there, which is both a strength and a weakness, but it takes so long to update the regulations that you get the very thing Joe is pointing to here, where you get standards that are out of joint. Some standards are based on older guidance, some of the standards are based on newer guidance, they don't quite marry up. So, it's not particular to the NRC, but certainly the NRC is right there in it, so like the EPA, other regulatory agencies, the standards are out of date. It's very, very hard to quickly get them up to date and evolve them the way they need to evolve sometimes. So, it's just something we've got to figure out how to improve when we can.

FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay. Before we get too far into this, why don't we go ahead. Joan, can you go to the UCS document and go ahead and drop Dave Lochbaum's comments in? And, Dave, if you want to step in and kind of walk us through the weaknesses that you submitted?

MR. LOCHBAUM: Thank you, Lance. I think we mentioned the strength was that the NRC generally does a good job of establishing safety regulations at the appropriate height. The other side of that coin is we think the NRC, in general, does a poor job of enforcing

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those safety regulations, sits by and watches as licensees limbo beneath the safety bar instead of meeting it. And we think that needs to be fixed. That dates back decades.

We think a related point but somewhat different is that the NRC takes too long to resolve Generic Safety Issues. There was a Generic Safety Issue, GSI-191. It's about as old as my nephew, and he's entering college this fall. Taking decades to resolve safety issues that affect dozens of plants is unacceptable.

And I guess the last weakness we think the NRC really needs to address is its safety culture. Last year's Safety Culture and Climate Survey revealed weaknesses that the NRC needs to address, including the fact that 41 percent of the respondents believe the Agency hadn't done anything to address weaknesses identified by the 2009 survey. And the fact that the NRC discussed its results in private is not a really good indicator of safety culture, so we think there's some areas there for improvement. Thanks, Lance.

FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Thanks, Dave. Any other weaknesses that people want to toss out there at this point? Joe, please.

MR. KLINGER: I've got one, it's pretty

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specific. We feel like NRC needs to continue their review and engage the States regarding the Nuclear Medicine Patient Release Criteria, including the drinking water pathway where patient excreta is being picked up in downstream water supplies. Just that factor there, just continue down that path to make sure that we're doing everything we can to protect the public and the environment.

FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay. I think they need help on this one, Joe. Can you make sure that we get the bullet?

MR. KLINGER: Sure. Yes, I would just say that the Nuclear Medicine Patient Release Criteria needs to include the drinking water pathway to address a concern about patient excreta in downstream water supplies. Excreta, that's close. Just get it up there. In downstream water supplies. FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: I'm sure Joan did not expect to be typing the word "excreta" today.

(Laughter.)

MR. KLINGER: It's very specific. It is a concern, and it's real, though.

FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Just want to make sure that everyone on the table -- we have quite a few people who have been putting out a lot of ideas. For those of

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36 you who have been a little quieter, please feel free to step in, make sure that you're not keeping -- is my microphone phasing in and out, because it certainly seems like it is. MR. KLINGER: It is. FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: I can just yell, I

guess, but -- Chris, please.

MR. EARLS: Yes, I'd like to add another one. It's not apparent that the NRC, at least it's not clear to us that the NRC has a means for prioritizing its regulatory activities, including rulemaking, guidance development, and things of that nature. And we think that's an area where some focus needs to be placed and, in fact, is being placed, so we really want to reinforce that. It will help the licensees in terms of managing their work. Right now it doesn't appear that the safety-significance of one regulation to the other is really factored into schedules or when they're occurring.

FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Did we get that nugget on there?

MR. EARLS: Yes.

FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay, this sounds better. This feels better. Thanks. Okay. Any other weaknesses that we have? It seems like we're kind of

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winding down. We can move on to the opportunities. One or two more weaknesses anybody want to toss out there?

And, again, you know, this isn't kind of a speak now or forever hold your peace kind of thing. If one occurs to you we can certainly come back to it.

MR. CRONIN: Are you going to open up the weaknesses for public comment later? This is Dan Cronin.

FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Yes, we're going to go through all of them, and then we'll open it up for public comment and discussion.

MR. CRONIN: All right, thank you.

FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: All right. Why don't we go ahead and move on to the opportunities. Dave, why don't we go ahead and start out with the UCS comments for this one?

MR. LOCHBAUM: Okay, Lance. I think there's a couple of opportunities, one being the Blue Ribbon Commission recommendations that are likely to result in some federal legislation to deal with onsite spent fuel storage. The NRC doesn't have full control over that, but there are some things that the NRC can do to support that.

Somewhat related is the last year when the Court of Appeals kicked back the NRC's Waste Confidence decision, we think it gives the NRC an opportunity to

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recognize spent fuel pools is more hazardous than spent fuel in dry storage, and take appropriate regulatory decisions based on that recognition. We think those two external opportunities are chances to have a better tomorrow.

racilitator rakkovan: This is actually two very good bullets to start out with, because this is exactly what we're kind of looking for. These are external things that are impacting the Agency that are opportunities for the Agency to excel. So, these are two very good examples to start with. Anyone want to add on to that? Susan, go ahead.

MS. LANDAHL: I think this is external to the Agency, but some of it may be internal, I'm not sure. But the 123 Agreement Licensing requirements, and the interactions we have, you know, it doesn't -- it seems that even countries that have an existing agreement, that the specific licensing and the administration around it still seems to be extensive. So, like we have this process to gain the agreements, but it doesn't significantly change the interaction afterward. So, I don't think there's good understanding of that process, and there may be an opportunity to make changes.

FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay. I was running around with microphones. Joan, did you get that? Okay.

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1 Let's make sure what Joan gets up here reflects what you said, Susan. I'm sorry that I --MS. LANDAHL: No, that's okay. Countries 3 with, yes, with existing agreements still have -- there's still significant work to do, you know, any kind of sharing of information or communication. That's 6 good. FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Good? If not, step in. 8 MR. EARLS: I'd like to add on because I 9 think this is -- I want to make sure this one doesn't 10 get bounced down the road because somebody is going to 11 12 recognize this is actually handled by somebody else. Patricia I know is about to say that, so I think what 13 we can add on to this is, to get it to the NRC, is NRC 14 15 needs to be actively engaged with State Department and others in pushing this forward and getting to -- getting 16 these agreements in place. So, I quess it's the NRC 17 -- well, she's got it there, actively engaged. 18 FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay, so this 19 captures the --20 21 MR. EARLS: Yes. 22 FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay. 23 MS. GOLDBERG: To put more of these 24 agreements. 25 FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: NRC needs to be

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1 actively engaged with State Department and others to what? MR. EARLS: To push, I guess finalize, what would you say, Patricia? MS. LANDAHL: Yes, I was going to say even 5 negotiate with us in terms of the regulatory person 6 7 having move forward with other countries. Although, you probably don't need with other countries because that's 8 9 what a 123 is. That would be understood, you can skip 10 that. MS. GOLDBERG: Is it 123? 11 12 MS. LANDAHL: Yes, it's -- yes. 13 FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: 123 Agreement, that's 14 - okay. 15 MS. LANDAHL: Agreements for cooperation. We call it a 123 Agreement. 16 MR. EARLS: Staff will understand that. 17 FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay. I'm glad the 18 19 Staff will understand it, because you lost me on that one. All right. Other opportunities? Cindy, please. 20 MS. ATKINS-DUFFIN: So, now we've put that 21 one up there. We've just done some actions, and I would 22 say to continue -- for the NRC to continue to work 23 closely with State Department and other organizations 24 to implement the American Medical Isotope Production 25

4	Act that was just enacted. And that will help to
2	implement the Administration's policy to eliminate the
3	use of highly-enriched uranium in the production of
4	medical isotopes.
5	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay. So, that was the
6	what was the Act, I'm sorry?
7	MS. ATKINS-DUFFIN: American Medical
8	Isotope Production Act, I think is the name of it.
9	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: American Medical
10	Isotope Production Act. Other federal agencies, Medical
11	we'll give her a second to catch up. You guys are
12	getting really specific and technical here, kind of
13	starting to lose our strength.
14	(Laughter.)
	(Laughter.) MS. ATKINS-DUFFIN: After Act,
15	
15 16	MS. ATKINS-DUFFIN: After Act,
15 16 17	MS. ATKINS-DUFFIN: After Act, implementation.
15 16 17	MS. ATKINS-DUFFIN: After Act, implementation. (Off microphone comments.)
115 116 117 118	MS. ATKINS-DUFFIN: After Act, implementation. (Off microphone comments.) MS. ATKINS-DUFFIN: Yes.
115 116 117 118 119	MS. ATKINS-DUFFIN: After Act, implementation. (Off microphone comments.) MS. ATKINS-DUFFIN: Yes. FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay. And after Act,
114 115 116 117 118 119 220 221	MS. ATKINS-DUFFIN: After Act, implementation. (Off microphone comments.) MS. ATKINS-DUFFIN: Yes. FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay. And after Act, implementation.
115 116 117 118 119 220	MS. ATKINS-DUFFIN: After Act, implementation. (Off microphone comments.) MS. ATKINS-DUFFIN: Yes. FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay. And after Act, implementation. MS. ATKINS-DUFFIN: Implementation.
115 116 117 118 119 220 221	MS. ATKINS-DUFFIN: After Act, implementation. (Off microphone comments.) MS. ATKINS-DUFFIN: Yes. FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay. And after Act, implementation. MS. ATKINS-DUFFIN: Implementation. FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay.
115 116 117 118 119 220 221 222 223	MS. ATKINS-DUFFIN: After Act, implementation. (Off microphone comments.) MS. ATKINS-DUFFIN: Yes. FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay. And after Act, implementation. MS. ATKINS-DUFFIN: Implementation. FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay. PARTICIPANT: Production and

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1	implementation.
2	MS. ATKINS-DUFFIN: Product Act, implement
3	the Act.
4	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay? Okay.
5	MS. ATKINS-DUFFIN: To eliminate the use of
6	HEU.
7	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: HEU.
8	MS. ATKINS-DUFFIN: All caps.
9	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Staff will
10	understand.
11	(Laughter.)
12	MS. GOLDBERG: Thank you.
13	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Do we have any some
14	general opportunities, something Jon.
15	MR. EDWARDS: Yes, I hope I can articulate
16	this well. First, I wanted to definitely underscore and
17	reinforce the first two that came in from UCS. Those
18	definitely were very, very high on our list. Both of them
19	are extremely challenging, the BRC follow-up as well as
20	the Waste Confidence decision. But just underscore,
21	those two are very big ones for the next four years for
22	the Agency and other federal agencies, and state
23	agencies too, obviously.
24	But going to the more general, again, I hope
25	I can articulate this well, but the point I want to get
- 1	1

Т	to is the Agency having an even more robust outreach and
2	communication about what it's thinking and what it's
3	doing. And where I'm going with this is there's
4	incredible host of stakeholders and citizens that want
5	to give input to the NRC, and I think the NRC genuinely
6	wants to hear them. And I think the NRC's website is a
7	pretty strong website as federal agency websites go, but
8	some input I heard as I was preparing for this meeting
9	were that comments would go in, technical comments or
10	just other general comments would go into the Agency,
11	and too often feedback didn't come back about what the
12	thinking was, or why a decision went one way or another.
13	And I'm not saying the Commission has to explain itself
14	on everything, but maybe a better job of communicating
15	exactly how the kind of stakeholder input was resolved,
16	and how it changed policy, and how it affected how the
17	Commission does business.
18	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Joan, are we good?
19	Jon, does that capture it?
20	MR. EDWARDS: Yes, I think that's good right
21	there. Yes.
22	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Other opportunities?
23	Please, Patricia.
24	MS. METZ: We're facing a grand opportunity
25	now to strengthen the Convention on Nuclear Safety in

a way that would be -- in a way that we feel is best for countries internationally. We had an extraordinary meeting in August where the U.S. pressed to change the guidance and procedures. We felt that had very good impact, but at this point there are other meetings going on at IAEA -- I'll shorten this at the end -- at IAEA that we are concerned about because these working groups are trying to do what we had already done at the extraordinary meeting in August. And that was a tough meeting that we were able to get through, and we don't want to have the Convention open because we haven't had a chance to see what their guidance and procedures changes have been able to do. And we won't see that for another year when we have the next review meeting. But I think now we have the opportunity for the U.S. to step forward and say we haven't had a chance to see what we've already done. Why do we want to continue and encourage other countries to have the opportunity to step up and try to make changes in the Convention which, to us, will be totally crazy right now because it would take years to implement. We could have a two-tail because some countries will ratify one Convention, and other countries will ratify another version, and we're concerned about this. And now we have the opportunity to step up and come back. And we think many other

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1 countries are with us on this, but we hate to see us lose this opportunity that we have this year. 2 FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay. So, how do we 3 capture this? We've got strength in the Convention Nuclear Safety, too soon to invite changes to the Convention? 6 7 MS. METZ: Right. I mean, we have this year 8 simply because these meetings are ongoing during 2013, and they will be ending in November. And we just want 9 to make sure that we don't move --10 MS. GOLDBERG: So, would you concede until 11 12 after November? MS. METZ: Yes. Yes, that would work. 13 MS. GOLDBERG: After the -- it's going to 14 15 happen in November? MS. METZ: The working groups will report 16 17 out. I think you could even cut it off too soon to invite changes to the Convention, because we've already 18 19 changed the quidance and procedures. We just haven't had a chance to see how those will be rolled out at the next 20 review meeting, because it hasn't happened. And 21 countries are now in Vienna discussing different 22 changes to this Convention when we've already made 23 changes to the guidance procedures, but we have no idea 24 25 how those are going to roll out because we haven't had

1 another meeting under which those have been in the process. So, I think you're good where you are, too soon 3 to invite change. MS. GOLDBERG: Until the existing changes 5 roll out? MS. METZ: Yes, until we see what we've 6 7 already done. I mean, we're trying to make changes on top of changes, and that makes no sense to us. Until we 8 see the impacts of changes made at EM in August, 9 10 Extraordinary Meeting. EM, Extraordinary Meeting, yes. 11 FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay. A few other 12 opportunities? Please, Chris. MR. EARLS: I'd like to add the opportunity 13 with the small modular reactors. I think in the future, 14 15 the NRC has an opportunity to get some licensing processes in place in a timely manner that could really 16 17 jumpstart that area. And I know that there is some focus on it now, but I think maybe a more aggressive focus on 18 getting the appropriate licensing in place for the small 19 modular reactors would be a positive direction. 20 FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay, very good. A few 21 22 other -- Andy, please. MR. KLINGER: On the relationship with the 23 offsite response organizations is good, but I think we, 24 25 both FEMA and NRC, have an opportunity and a challenge

1	to really step back and take a look at how we evaluate
2	progress for planning and work more closely with our
3	state and local partners. And we do an enormous amount
4	of coordination, but I think a lot of it and I'm
5	relatively new to this, but I don't think I'm the first
6	person to experience this. There's a lot of histrionics,
7	we do things because we've always done it, and this is
8	the way we are comfortable doing it. And I don't think
9	that in the long run I think we can improve our
0	preparedness and response posture by being a little more
1	challenging in how we approach this. And I know there's
2	a willingness with our partners here at NRC and our
3	stakeholders to do that, but I think that's a real
4	opportunity we have to kind of reform how we go about
5	this planning and evaluation process.
6	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay. So, are we
7	capturing the nugget?
8	MR. MITCHELL: I think yes, that's good.
9	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay.
0	MR. EARLS: And, Lance, I'd like to go back
1	to the previous bullet. I don't think it quite captured
2	the
3	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Licensing of small
4	modular

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MR. EARLS: Yes.

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FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: What kind of a 1 revision? MR. EARLS: Yes, there is no licensing process in place right now, so it's not getting through 5 the process, it's establishing the licensing process. FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay. 6 7 MR. EARLS: And doing that in a timely 8 manner. 9 FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Chris, please. 10 MR. MANNING: From the FBI perspective, that's one of my interests, too. Since it is an emerging 11 technology and will pose future threats, I definitely 12 would like to see the licensing piece. And as far as to 13 the re-evaluating the emergency preparedness, I'd like 14 15 to see a push with some of the plants to get more engaged with the 3D modeling and the Tabletop Exercise and the 16 17 FTX that our Infrastructure Unit runs, the WMD Directorate. 18 FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: So, take advantage of 19 technologies for the emergency preparedness? 20 MR. MANNING: Right, and the active 21 trainings that are currently out there to try to get a 22 push, because some of the power plants are reluctant to 23 get engaged with that, so I'd like to see a little bit 24 more of a push to get that engaged. 25

1	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: A little bit of push
2	to get the technology aspects engaged, or
3	MR. MANNING: Just the training, and then
4	the preparedness piece.
5	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay.
6	MS. GOLDBERG: Could we get a summary?
7	MR. MANNING: All right.
8	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Chris, can you help us
9	make sure we get that
L O	MR. MITCHELL: That would be on the
1	prevention side.
_2	MR. MANNING: The prevention side, more of
L3	a push on the prevention side for emergency
4	preparedness.
_5	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay, more push on
16	prevention side for emergency preparedness.
_7	MR. MANNING: Involving the state, locals.
8 .	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Involving states and
_9	locals, et cetera.
20	MR. MANNING: Right.
21	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay?
22	MR. MITCHELL: That is an evolving thing
23	with the hostile action-based exercises that are new
24	requirement under the new rules, so I think there's an
	opportunity there to take that step a little further.

MR. EARLS: Yes, and you may want to repeat this comment or duplicate it when we get to the next section, because I think that's really where that falls out under the security side.

MR. MITCHELL: I think it's the effective integration of the emergency preparedness and the prevention side. Usually they're operated independently, and that's not because people didn't want them to, it's just the nature of the beast. You know, you have your actions with the security side, and then we work with the emergency preparedness side, but I think it's more -- I think the push now with --

MR. MANNING: Investigative and the consequence management to kind of work together to get the information there.

FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: So, it's better coordination. Okay. Cindy, please.

MS. ATKINS-DUFFIN: So, I think again on the opportunity and challenge cusp is continued role as a world-leading nuclear regulatory agency, as more countries stand up and revise their civil nuclear power structure, we pretty much require them to have a regulatory agency. Japan is now setting up an independent regulatory agency, and they look to the NRC for best practices. And that's an opportunity and a

1	challenge to be out in front.
2	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay. It looks like
3	you guys got that. All right. A couple of more
4	opportunities before we move on to the threats. Chris,
5	please.
6	MR. EARLS: I'll go ahead since I saw Bill
7	come into the room. I want to put the subsequent license
8	renewal, the regulatory process for that. We're quickly
9	entering into that time frame.
10	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: License renewal?
11	MR. EARLS: Subsequent license renewal. And
12	I think the NRC, it's an opportunity to reinforce the
13	existing process, or if modifications are made to make
14	the changes in a timely manner to support getting into
15	that process in a timely manner.
16	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay. What else do you
17	want to put along with the subsequent license renewal
18	for this
19	MR. EARLS: Subsequent license renewal
20	establishing a I'm losing it here. A predictable
21	licensing process.
22	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay.
23	MS. GOLDBERG: What type of license renewal
24	are we talking about?
25	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: We're talking about

1 power plant. MR. EARLS: Oh, yes, this is power reactor. 3 I'm sorry. FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Power plant --5 MR. EARLS: Yes. FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: All right. One or two 6 7 more opportunities before we move on to threats, or are we ready to go ahead and plunge in? Go ahead, move on 8 threats. Okay? All right, let's go ahead and hit the 9 threats. These are external challenges, things that are 10 going on around the NRC or that could impact the NRC's 11 ability to fulfill that safety goal, insuring safe use 12 of radioactive materials. 13 MR. KLINGER: The threat that bothers me and 14 concerns all of us I think is cyber security, how you 15 can best prepare -- be better prepared for cyber 16 security concerns. It's a real threat, and it's getting 17 more complicated and challenging every day. 18 19 FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay, very good. 20 MR. EARLS: I'm going to add a nuance to to that. 21 FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Please. 22 MR. EARLS: I think one of the threats to 23 having good security regulation in place for us is the 24 competing agencies and entities who want to establish 25

1	regulation. So, you know, the Executive Branch,
2	Congress, DHS, there's a number of entities who are
3	considering regulations in this area, and I think that's
4	a threat to good implementation of those regulations if
5	we have competing or overlapping regulation in the cyber
6	security area, in particular.
7	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: So, you're talking
8	specific to cyber security?
9	MR. EARLS: Yes.
10	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Or do you think that's
11	a general issue?
12	MR. EARLS: No, I think
13	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Just cyber security.
14	MR. EARLS: focus on cyber security.
15	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: All right. So, the
16	second bullet is an extension of the first bullet, if
17	you will, Joan.
18	MR. EARLS: Okay.
19	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Can you make that all
20	one bullet, please? The first two bullets should be one.
21	They both involve cyber security. Thank you.
22	Okay, other challenges, threats? Patricia,
23	please.
24	MS. METZ: Certainly the terror threat
25	remains for RAD sources and for dirty weapons.

1 FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Is that a safety 2 issue, or is that more of a security issue, that one? MS. METZ: Security. 3 FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Am I cutting out 5 again? I feel like I'm cutting out again. I'm just going to talk really loud. 6 7 MS. METZ: I'm sorry, that is a security 8 issue, and we're back on safety. Right? 9 FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Yes. 10 MS. METZ: Okay. 11 FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: We're trying to stay 12 towards safety at this point. I know we've veered a couple of times into security. And we'll do some post 13 work on what we have here, but -- all right. Focusing 14 15 on safety. Susan, please. MS. LANDAHL: Uncertainty of future funding 16 17 from Congress. You know, I understand the NRC is a fee recovery agency, but I -- my understanding is it still 18 gets appropriated, and there are things that can 19 interfere with that. 20 FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Very good. Chris, and 21 then Joe. 22 MR. EARLS: Yes, this is related to what 23 Susan -- I think with the way the economy is and what 24 we're seeing with the competition with natural gas, that 25

sort of thing, the industry right now is struggling in terms of -- from an economic standpoint. We've already seen a couple of plants announce that they're going to be shutting down, we expect there will be a little bit more of that. That's going to be a challenge to the Agency, as well, from a funding perspective. We also think that's something that the Agency should be focused on and considering in the Strategic Plan. As the industry shrinks, does the Agency shrink in terms of size and funding?

FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay. So, the second nugget there, Joan, was as the industry shrinks does the NRC shrink, as well. All right, Joe, if you would.

MR. KLINGER: Yes. I was thinking along the same line. Industry -- I'm thinking more of radioactive material licensees. Times are tough, safety is important but, you know, I've got to make some money, too, so I'm afraid, you know, the threat is they'll be cutting corners here and comprising safety. And then also the funding issue not only on NRC but on the States, the Agreement States and other regulatory agencies, you know, as their funding gets cut, then they're not able to do as comprehensive a job as maybe they would like.

FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay. I think we're getting your second point up there, but I want to make

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1 sure we don't lose your first point, as well. As funding gets cut, this is a safety concern both for licensees 3 and for States, local organizations as well? MR. KLINGER: State and local regulatory 5 programs, you know. FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay. 6 7 MR. KLINGER: Federal and State programs. FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Can we specify 8 9 licensees, state programs, local, et cetera on there. Excellent. All right, Jon, hold on a second. Let Joan 10 11 get a chance to catch up. MR. KLINGER: It's really just the poor 12 economic times for the industry. 13 FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: All right. Joan, 14 15 Fran, we okay? All right. Let's go to Jon, and then I'll go to Dave, and then we'll drop his points in. Jon, 16 17 please. MR. EDWARDS: Yes. I'll tell my comment a 18 little bit later here to what's -- I think it was Susan 19 was saying about the NRC's potential to really serve as 20 a best practices example internationally. But first I 21 want to identify the threat in that as more developing 22 countries and internationally more radioactive 23 materials are worked with, more sources are worked with, 24 I think the threat is that we face potential for higher 25

contaminated products coming into the country. This does not solely fall to the NRC, of course, but as the country faces the -- more of these contaminated products coming in, again tying in with Susan said, is there a way that the Agency might be able to continue to shine as an example of best practices with dealing with these sources to the developing countries so that there is a less chance of sources being melted, you know, smeltering accidents and those sort of things? That's a threat I'm trying to capture here.

FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: All right. So, it's a higher probability of contaminated products?

MR. EDWARDS: Right, yes. And, again, it doesn't fall solely to the NRC, but certainly they can be very helpful, I think, in this area with other feds and states as we respond to these sort of things.

FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Andy, please.

MR. MITCHELL: This is not just NRC but the other -- I think we'll see there's an increasing awareness of the challenges, things that happen overseas that we probably wouldn't experience here, but that's neither here nor there. We are -- NRC, in particular, is going to have the lead in responding to how we do or do not do things. And I think that's only going to increase as we see these emerging economies go,

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1	you know, getting more and more diverse in their energy,
2	engagements and there's a lot of planned production
3	overseas in nuclear power plants, and I think we're
4	going to see the good and the bad of that. And we'll have
5	to be able to respond to how that affects, or how the
6	U.S. compares to that more than we probably have in the
7	past.
8	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay. So, the nugget
9	I want to make sure that we don't lose on this is it's
10	overseas, it's not domestic.
11	MR. MITCHELL: Yes.
12	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Increasing awareness
13	of challenges overseas.
14	MR. MITCHELL: Well, the affect of potential
15	problems overseas. And that's a Fukushima-type thing.
16	I don't think that's the last one we'll see.
17	MS. ATKINS-DUFFIN: It's a different
18	portion of the risks.
19	MR. MITCHELL: Yes.
20	MR. EDWARDS: You want to capture that with
21	the bullet right above that, too. Higher probability of
22	contaminated products from overseas sources.
23	MS. GOLDBERG: From overseas.
24	MR. EDWARDS: The same concept you want to
25	capture there, too.

FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay. Dave, I wanted
to go to you. We could go ahead and drop the UCS threats
in. And, Dave, if you want to go ahead and go through
the what you submitted.
MR. LOCHBAUM: Yes. Thanks, Lance. It's
basically been said before, the economic distress
threat that's posed. But I think the aspect of
dovetailing on what other people have said, relates
back to what somebody said earlier as a strength of the
NRC, and that its funding is a little bit surer than some
other areas, some other agencies and the states. And
I think it's the economic distress threat relates to
the NRC's use of Agreement States where certain NRC
oversight and regulatory authorities are delegated to
the States. The States may have different funding
issues, so I think it's important that the NRC recognize
that threat and insures that all facilities and all
states are treated equitably, whether they do it or the
states do it, to make sure that economic distress
doesn't erode safety.
FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Thanks, Dave. Give us
a second and we'll drop that threat in.
MR. LOCHBAUM: Thanks.
FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay. Other

challenges/threats? Things that are impacting NRC from

the outside of the organization that may have an impact on insuring the safe use of radioactive materials. Are we out of gas? Do we need a break? A couple of more, come on, couple more. All right. While you're thinking about that

let's go ahead and open it up to the public to get their input on it. Anyone here -- I need a different microphone. Anyone here either in the audience area or if anyone on the phones has something that they want to bring as a strength/weakness, opportunity or threat when it comes to insuring the safe use of radioactive materials? I know there was one gentleman on the phone line who had something that he wanted to make sure we included.

MR. CRONIN: Yes, I had one. This is Dan Cronin again from the University of Florida, but I'm commenting on my own volition, not for my employer. And I'm not representing the ERTR.

One, I call it a weakness because it's a longstanding issue, is the applicable regulations -- I'm screaming into the phone here because I hear all this noise, is that -- is this coming through clear? FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: We can hear you fairly well, sir, yes.

MR. CRONIN: Okay, thank you. This is

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concerning the applicable regulations for accident analysis at research reactors versus test reactors. Accident analysis for test reactors are evaluated in 10 CFR Part 100, but there is no accident analysis standard for research reactors. So, research reactor accident analysis is just compared against normal public exposure limits in 10 CFR 20.

This was noted by the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board back in 1972, but there still hasn't been a standard developed. And, basically, that Board noted that the Part 20 standards are too low, and the Part 100 standards are too high for research reactors. So, how fast are you typing? All right?

And the other issue, it might be better if I email this in. It's kind of a long script that I wrote up. But in a nutshell it has to do with -- to try to summarize. And, again, I'm speaking for myself, not for my employer or the ERT organization. I'm concerned there's some mission creep. Prior to his outgoing speech, Chair Jaczko mentioned -- he kind of reiterated the mission of the NRC, and mentioned that, you know, the NRC was going to first and foremost insure the safety of the American people based on the best technical information regardless of what impact it would have on the industry. Well, that has bled into the non-power

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branch, and that same wording is being used in the mission statement. You know, we're going to protect the health and safety of the public regardless of the affect on the licensees. And the problem there is on the non-power side, there's a specific section of the Atomic Energy Act that addresses that and requires -- it's Section 104(c) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, and it requires that only the minimum amount of regulation be imposed on the non-power side.

So, to try to summarize it, I guess basically I want to -- I'm afraid there's some mission creep from the power side to the non-power side, and I'd like to see the mission reevaluated with regard to non-power reactor regulation to insure that Section 104(c) of the Atomic Energy Act is complied with.

FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay. I think we got that. Wow, okay, this is definitely a different microphone. I think we got that down, sir. Thank you.

MR. CRONIN: Thank you.

FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Any other participants either here in the audience or by the phone/webinar that wish to participate now and put in a strength/weakness, opportunity, or threat to the safety goal? Okay, anyone else at the table have anything --

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1 MR. EDWARDS: It's you, Lance. FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: It's me. Jon, please, 3 what do you have? MR. EDWARDS: Yes, Lance, since we're wrapping up here under threats, I think it is worth 5 building on the early comments that we had under opportunities, but putting it as a threat, though, specifically dealing with the back end of the fuel cycle 8 and the BRC and Congress. As I mentioned, we had the earlier comment under opportunity, but I think it's 10 worth noting here, and it's somewhat stating the 11 12 obvious, but listing as a threat the fact that there isn't clear legislative direction apparent yet, and 13 that for the next four years as you look at the Strategic 14 15 Plan there may be no Congressional action on this. And that's just a real challenge for the Agency and the 16 federal -- for this Agency, in particular, but the 17 federal family and the States and all to deal with. 18 19 FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay. Did we capture your nugget? 20 MR. EDWARDS: In particular to the BRC 21 recommendations, I think I'd make that specific. 22 FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay, in particular 23 to the BRC recommendations. 24 25 MR. EDWARDS: Right.

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1 FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: All right. Is that our parting shot, or do we have something else before we go 2 ahead and take a break? 3 MS. GOLDBERG: Lance, are we going to try the 5 voting? FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Let's go ahead and 6 7 take a break, 15 minutes. Oh, let's go ahead and creep 8 to the five, so let's start off at 20 of, okay? 9 (Whereupon, the proceedings went off the 10 record at 10:22:46 a.m., and went back on the record at 11 10:40:25 a.m.) 12 MS. CLARK: My name is Lisa Clark, and I'm going to be handling this part which is the -- can you 13 hear me? That's good, thanks. 14 15 I wanted to just let you know that we have added just one more aspect to our process this morning. 16 17 After we finish, we are going to give you handouts which are going to contain a list of all the things that we 18 19 have put on our -- for each item today. And we're going to ask you to help us prioritize these, so each person 20 will be asked to check off the three items that they 21 think are the highest priority. 22 So, now moving on to our Security Goals. 23 24 And, again, these are -- we're looking for measures that

relate to sabotage, theft, diversion, or loss of

1 risk-significant radioactive material. And, again, we're starting with strengths and weaknesses. And, 3 again, these are drivers that are internal to the NRC. So, I'll start off with strengths, anybody 5 want to start? Susan. MS. LANDAHL: I would say a strength is the 7 overall improvement in security performance at least at the utility licensees. 8 9 MS. CLARK: Okay, thank you. Anybody else? MR. EARLS: I'm not just -- I don't know if 10 11 this is an add-on or a new bullet, but I think generally 12 the power reactor security from a commercial facility is generally recognized as the best protected, or one 13 of the best protected facilities in the country. So, I 14 15 think that needs to be recognized. So, that goes along with we -- our performance is 16 17 improving and our standing within the other critical infrastructures is very high. 18 19 MS. CLARK: Okay. Patricia. 20 MS. METZ: Thank you. I would say some of the innovative ideas that NRC has put together to secure 21 radioactive sources in medical laboratories and 22 hospitals, which I think is a real challenge. 23 MS. CLARK: Does that capture it? 24 25 MS. METZ: Yes, yes.

1	MS. CLARK: Okay. Joe.
2	MR. KLINGER: Yes, mine is related. It's the
3	increased controls required of the radioactive material
4	licensees. And I think of enhanced security of the
5	sources, so it's a strength.
6	MS. CLARK: And what's the second piece of
7	that? We have increased controls and?
8	MR. KLINGER: Those are increased controls
9	and requirements within the rules now I think have
10	served to help insure the security of radioactive
11	materials.
12	MS. CLARK: Okay.
13	MR. KLINGER: These are controls
14	established after 9/11.
15	MS. CLARK: Okay. Alan.
16	MR. JACOBSON: NRC and the Agreement States'
17	implementation of the National Source Tracking System.
18	MS. CLARK: Patricia.
19	MS. METZ: And similar along these lines is
20	the repatriation of orphan and non-used sources from
21	abroad.
22	MS. CLARK: Okay.
23	MS. ATKINS-DUFFIN: I would insert waste
24	into that, as well.

1 MS. ATKINS-DUFFIN: After sources, sources and waste. MS. CLARK: Okay. And Joe. MR. KLINGER: The continued support by NRC 5 of the CRCPD, the orphan source program for domestic sources. That's helped take care of some sources that 6 have shown up in the public domain, so I think that's a strength. 8 9 MS. CLARK: Did we capture that accurately? MR. KLINGER: Good. 10 MS. CLARK: Okay, thank you. Jon. 11 12 MR. EDWARDS: Along the same lines here of the secure sources, I believe the Agency runs an 13 inter-agency, federal agency, as well as I think state 14 15 participation, Secure Source Work Group, I believe. I don't have the exact terminology for it, but that 16 17 appears to be a very effective planning and coordinating mechanism. 18 MS. CLARK: Okay, thank you. 19 MR. KLINGER: The continued support by NRC, 20 I don't think it's financial any more, but it was, for 21 the SCATR Program, the Source Collection and Threat 22 Reduction Program. It's a DOE supported program but NRC 23 certainly has been involved in it, and supports its 24 efforts. It's S-C-A-T-R, Source Collection and Threat 25

1	Reduction Program.
2	MS. CLARK: Okay. Anything else?
3	MR. JACOBSON: And there's two other
4	programs. There's the GTRI program, and the OSRP
5	program, all DOE programs supported by the NRC that have
6	excellent results.
7	MS. CLARK: So, could you repeat those, the
8	GT?
9	MR. JACOBSON: GTRI, OSRP.
10	MS. CLARK: OSRP?
11	MR. EDWARDS: OSRP. Orphan Source
12	MR. JACOBSON: It's Offsite Recovery.
13	MS. ATKINS-DUFFIN: I'm going to add
14	something on that one on that repatriation. So, I would
15	say now orphan, non-used sources, spent fuel, and used
16	fuel, and waste.
17	MS. CLARK: Okay. Was there something else?
18	MS. ATKINS-DUFFIN: No.
19	MS. CLARK: Okay. Anything else, or maybe we
20	should move on to weaknesses. We can always come back
21	to strengths if something else comes up.
22	MR. LOCHBAUM: This is Dave Lochbaum.
23	MS. CLARK: Oh, I'm sorry, Dave.
24	MR. LOCHBAUM: No problem. Can I put my
25	strengths at this point?

MS. CLARK: Absolutely.

MR. LOCHBAUM: Okay, thank you. We think there are three strengths in this area. One was in July of last year when the NRC reintegrated the security elements into the public Reactor Oversight process information. I think that that was a huge plus.

We also found two strengths related to the first International Regulators Conference on Security that the NRC hosted last December. We thought it was a great way of demonstrating the Agency's focus on security had not been diminished or distracted due to efforts to address the lessons learned from Fukushima, or the passage of time since 9/11.

Related to the International Regulators

Conference, we thought that the fact that it was a public

conference and that the NRC posted the presentation

materials to an on line website greatly enhanced public

trust and confidence in the pursuit of the Strategic

Goal, and also spoke to some of the transparency issues

identified earlier today. Thank you.

MS. CLARK: Okay. Thank you, Dave. Can we move to the weaknesses page, please.

MR. KLINGER: Can I make one slight change?

Back up there on continued support by NRC of the DOE

SCATR program. It's actually a CRCPD SCATR program, and

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1 then and the -- yes, CRCPD SCATR, and the DOE OSRP and GTRI programs. I just get in trouble if I don't point 3 that out. (Laughter.) 5 MS. CLARK: Thank you. Want these to be accurate as much as we can. Is that good? 6 MR. KLINGER: Perfect. 7 8 MS. CLARK: Okay. Weaknesses? Yes, Alan. 9 MR. JACOBSON: Yes, the NRC's performance in 10 the implementation of the new Part 37 in a timely manner has been less than stellar. 11 12 MR. EARLS: I'd like to put one on there for following established NRC regulatory processes 13 particularly in the security area. We see a lot of things 14 going outside of the process, or being done outside of 15 the process, so this is another area where focus on 16 17 making sure they stay within process would be good. MS. LANDAHL: So, the weakness would be not 18 19 following. Right? MR. EARLS: Yes, right, not following. 20 MS. CLARK: So, the weakness, yes. 21 22 MR. EARLS: Thank you. MS. CLARK: Yes? 23 MS. LANDAHL: Mine is pretty specific, but 24 the -- it's the fact that we don't have a definition of 25

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1	what constitutes high assurance. So, when you're in the
2	security realm, how far do you go in terms of what, you
3	know, we're protecting against, when do you get to the
4	point where it's really more of a national security type
5	of issue versus an individual power plant issue?
6	MS. GOLDBERG: I'm sorry. I think that
7	elaboration would be helpful.
8	MS. CLARK: Just
9	MS. GOLDBERG: High assurance of?
10	MR. EARLS: Well, that's a specific term.
11	High assurance is a specific term.
12	MS. LANDAHL: You could put that in quotes,
13	and then just say, you know, where is the line between,
14	you know, protection for an individual, I don't know
15	what the right phrase is, but you get to a point where
16	you're really talking about, you know, almost military
17	type of
18	MR. EARLS: It's when do you transition the
19	threshold between commercial security and protection
20	from an enemy of the State.
21	MS. LANDAHL: That's it.
22	MR. EARLS: That's the term that's
23	MS. GOLDBERG: And protection from?
24	MR. EARLS: Enemies of the State.
25	MS. GOLDBERG: An Enemy of the State.

MS. LANDAHL: Yes.

MR. EARLS: Yes, that line is not clear.

MS. CLARK: Yes, sir?

MR. KLINGER: I think the NRC has focused some efforts on tritium releases at nuclear power plants, yet at the same time we have multicurie generally licensed exit signs that are being discarded we believe by the tens or hundreds in unlined landfills with the potential for groundwater contamination of tritium. And I think Pennsylvania has a pretty good history of that, so -- and that's just one example. So, we've had some concerns about some sources that are generally licensed that probably shouldn't be generally licensed. So, to me, it's a weakness.

MS. CLARK: So, if we make this a little broader, do you want to talk -- can you capture your concern about the generally licensed sources, perhaps some inconsistency you see?

MR. KLINGER: Yes, it would be the generally licensed multicurie tritium exit signs, that's the main concern because we know those are getting into unlined landfills. And then a broader, just continued review of generally licensed devices.

MS. GOLDBERG: Help us with what we've got there.

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1	MR. KLINGER: Okay. Focused on they have
2	focused on tritium. That's an issue. The States are to
3	some sources are licensed that should be there are
4	generally licensed they are generally licensed which
5	is a lesser degree of security, so generally licensed
6	and these are multicurie, 10 and 20 curies of tritium
7	exit signs, and they're getting into landfills, and they
8	should be multicurie, generally licensed that should
9	not be generally licensed. I'd just say some multicurie
10	sources are generally licensed, example, exit signs
11	MR. EDWARDS: Or should get higher
12	attention.
13	MR. KLINGER: Yes, they're getting into
14	landfills, and some multicurie sources are generally
15	licensed, example, exit signs. Okay.
16	MS. GOLDBERG: Sorry.
17	MR. KLINGER: Okay, no problem. Getting into
18	unlined landfills, but and those are potentially
19	contaminating the groundwater in those areas. Maybe
20	greater attention to those devices that are generally
21	licensed. They should be scrutinized more or something
22	like that.
23	MS. GOLDBERG: Need more scrutiny
24	MR. KLINGER: Great scrutiny of the

generally licensed devices.

1 MS. GOLDBERG: Generally licensed devices. MS. CLARK: Thank you. That helps. Anything 3 else? MR. KLINGER: I've got another one, but I 5 don't know what -- if NRC can -- right now for waste, low-level waste, Texas has a site now. That's great 6 7 news. We have access. The costs are still so prohibitive that licensees are continuing to store sources, 8 unwanted sources in long-term storage, and that's never 9 10 a good thing. Three things can happen, and two of those are bad, so whatever NRC -- it's a weakness. There's 11 still no economically feasible disposal option for 12 unwanted sources in this country. 13 MS. GOLDBERG: Let me just say no 14 economically feasible --15 MR. KLINGER: Yes, disposal options for 16 unwanted sealed sources. So, we have programs like SCATR 17 that help that, but it's a real problem. It's a 18 challenge. Maybe I should have put that under threats 19 or challenges. 20 MS. CLARK: Yes, it might fit under 21 external. 22 MR. KLINGER: Yes. 23 24 MS. CLARK: But we can always move it. 25 MR. JACOBSON: That's an excellent point,

1	Joe, and I'll just follow-up on that. Also, there's no
2	federal regulation that prohibits a licensed facility
3	from stockpiling waste or unwanted sources.
4	MR. KLINGER: We've had some bad examples of
5	what can happen when you do that.
6	MR. JACOBSON: Safety and security risks go
7	up and you increase the cost of decommissioning.
8	MR. KLINGER: Oh, yes.
9	MS. CLARK: Chris, did you have something?
L O	MR. EARLS: Yes. Right now it appears the
1	trend is to transition the security measures that we
L2	employ at power reactors, starting to migrate to the
L 3	other licensees, and there's a concern that there's not
4	an adequate consideration of the actual source term or
. 5	potential for a problem at these facilities. So, I
L 6	guess, trying to, you know, encourage the NRC to keep
L 7	that in mind when you apply these security measures to
8 ـ	other licensees, and that we don't go overboard.
_9	MS. GOLDBERG: Can you recap that one?
20	MS. CLARK: Do you need to have could you
21	perhaps try to summarize that?
22	MR. EARLS: Consider the actual threat and
23	consequences at non-power reactor facilities when
24	employing new security measures.
25	MR. KLINGER: Because right now they use the

1	categorization document as the steps of priorities and
2	controls determined by what category those sources
3	are in, so just more attention to that, or
4	MR. EARLS: Yes, more consideration. You
5	know, not all measures employed at a power reactor are
6	appropriate for a fuel cycle facility, or a medical
7	facility, or whatever facility.
8	MS. CLARK: Chris, I'm not sure that we
9	captured the last piece of your thought there. Consider
10	threat and consequences when?
11	MR. EARLS: When employing new security
12	regulations. Let's put it that way.
13	MR. EDWARDS: So, it's sort of tailoring the
14	new regulations to the facility, to the risks
15	MR. EARLS: Absolutely, that's exactly the
16	point.
17	MS. CLARK: Dave, do you have anything to
18	add? We can put in we'll be putting in your input
19	on
20	MR. LOCHBAUM: No, we didn't have any input
21	for this one.
22	MS. CLARK: Okay.
23	MR. KLINGER: On the one above the one you're
24	working on there, I think that we're on the last part
25	of it it says risks go up and you increase cost of

4	decommissioning rather than when you that when
2	should be an and, right?
3	MR. JACOBSON: Right. And, also, can we add
4	waste, stockpiling waste and unwanted sources?
5	MS. LANDAHL: Weakness in understanding and
6	application of the Backfit Rule by NSIR. Understanding
7	and application.
8	MS. GOLDBERG: We can't hear you too well.
9	Could you repeat
L O	MS. LANDAHL: Sorry. Understanding and
1	application of the Backfit Rule by NSIR, N-S-I-R.
_2	MS. CLARK: Okay. Anything else before we
L3	move on?
4	MR. EARLS: Yes. The distribution and
_5	control of safeguards materials with non-licensee
16	entities.
_7	MS. GOLDBERG: We didn't hear the end of
8_	that.
_9	MS. CLARK: Could you repeat it? They
20	MR. EARLS: Distribution and control of
21	safeguards materials by non-licensee entities. And, I
22	guess, inadequate or insufficient no, leave it that
23	way. That's good.
24	MS. CLARK: Okay. Maybe this is a good time
25	now to move into the external drivers, and we'll start

1	with opportunities. So, any thoughts on this one?
2	MR. EARLS: I'd like to just
3	MS. CLARK: Oh, do we need to go back?
4	MR. EARLS: No. Well, I'd like to see us
5	reproduce a comment from the previous goal area on cyber
6	security, and the overlap, and compatibility of cyber
7	security regulation.
8	MS. GOLDBERG: These are opportunities
9	under safety?
10	MR. EARLS: I think so. I think that's where
11	we put it. I think it may be the second bullet under the
12	opportunities. Maybe not.
13	MS. GOLDBERG: Maybe threats?
14	MR. EDWARDS: I thought it was on threats.
15	MR. EARLS: Maybe it's threats. Okay. Well,
16	then I'll reserve that for the threats category.
17	MR. EDWARDS: I think that's where we put it.
18	MS. GOLDBERG: First one?
19	MR. EDWARDS: Yes.
20	MS. GOLDBERG: Okay, let's put that
21	should we move that all together or does it belong
22	in both?
23	MR. EARLS: I'm okay with either way, move
24	it or reproduce it.
25	MR. EDWARDS: I think you're right. It does
J	

1 bear on both, though. MR. EARLS: It needs to be in security 3 because that's where the regulation is. MR. EDWARDS: Yes. 5 MR. EARLS: But it has an impact on the other area, as well. 6 MS. GOLDBERG: Move it where -- we can stay 7 8 here and go to opportunities after. 9 MS. CLARK: Okay, we can stay with threats since we've started there. 10 MS. ATKINS-DUFFIN: So, I think terrorism is 11 12 the one we wanted to put in. MR. KLINGER: I think a threat, too, is 13 inadequate control in other countries. If they lose 14 control over there, it ends up over here and causes 15 problems, so -- I know IAEA and others in the State 16 17 Department I'm sure are doing everything they can to help these other countries, but we've had a number of 18 19 instances. MR. EARLS: Can we go back to the second 20 bullet? You know, right now I think the NRC could argue 21 that they're already doing -- they're considering 22 threats of terrorism. When you all bring that up is there 23 something different or a different aspect of terrorism 24 25 that we should be having them focus on?

1	MR. MANNING: Well, transportation is
2	always while it's in route somewhere it's always a
3	big threat. Traffic security
4	MR. EARLS: Terrorism impacts on
5	transportation security.
6	MR. MANNING: That and just the realtime
7	tracking. I mean, you can't actually track the source
8	itself, you track the cab. So, if that trailer goes
9	somewhere else, the cab could be and you have no idea
10	where that trailer has gone, so that's
11	MR. EARLS: Yes, I think the more we can get
12	that kind of focus, it will help them. So, Patricia and
13	Cindy, were there other aspects that you guys were
14	thinking about?
15	MS. ATKINS-DUFFIN: I was thinking is just
16	the very nature of terrorism itself changes, is an
17	evolving and changing threat and definition, so it needs
18	to be constantly refreshed, and how you think about it.
19	A threat isn't from a well-defined
20	MS. METZ: Right. And, certainly, much
21	easier access to radioactive materials or sources than
22	you ever would have to nuclear material. And it's still
23	out there.
24	MR. MANNING: Like the accountability of
25	like the trans shipments, the stuff that's coming in

1	from the other countries. You don't know like there's
2	stuff coming in from Canada and it goes out to the ports,
3	there's no accountability of how much actually went out.
4	And you don't know how much actually made it to the end
5	site, so somewhere in between you've got to have the
6	accountability of, you know, 1,000 curies went out and
7	1,000 curies made it there. But there's none of that
8	right now.
9	MR. KLINGER: That's a threat, but it's also
10	a weakness.
11	MR. MANNING: Right.
12	MR. KLINGER: Yes.
13	MS. CLARK: Does that capture everything
14	tracking sources?
15	MR. MANNING: Not just tracking the sources
16	but making sure that the quantity that went out made it
17	to the end location.
18	MS. CLARK: I'm wondering if we can talk a
19	little bit more about more access to radioactive
20	sources. What were you thinking for that?
21	MS. METZ: It's far easier for someone to get
22	a radioactive source than it is for someone to gain
23	access to nuclear material just because of the nature
24	of what the what it is, because nuclear material we
25	have secured tightly for years. And we've done that

forever. Radioactive sources we became more aware after 9/11, and then went to tighten those, but still every hospital has radioactive sources all over the world, and it's just -- they're smaller, they're easier to walk out with, and this is -- it's just a different issue.

MS. CLARK: So, do you have that, Fran?

MS. GOLDBERG: I think we got that.

MS. CLARK: Okay.

MS. GOLDBERG: I think we should separate these maybe, though.

MS. CLARK: Any other threats? Dave, do you have anything to add here?

MR. LOCHBAUM: Well, it's really a threat, strength, weakness, or whatever the fourth

-- opportunity. But we do have a comment on the performance indicator itself for this Strategic Goal Number Two. The first performance indicator is the number of instances of sabotage, threats, diversion, or losses for significant quantities of radioactive material. It seems more a measure of the bad guy's performance than the good guy's performance. If a facility fired all of its guards and tore down all of its fences, as long as nobody tried to sabotage or steal anything, his goal would be met. But I don't know that that's what we want. So, it looks like that performance

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indicator is way, way too reactive than proactive. We would suggest something aimed at how well security measures are being implemented and how effective they are rather than what the performance of the bad guys might be.

MS. CLARK: That's certainly what we would need to measure. I guess I would ask just how would you -- do you have any suggestions for how -- what we would look -- how we would measure that?

MR. LOCHBAUM: Well, I think it's reflective of when the NRC does security audits, inspections, and so on, you know, if everybody across the board is doing a lousy job, then I would think that your performance goal is not being met. If on the other hand those inspections reveal that licensees are meeting or exceeding the NRC's security standards, then I would say that this performance goal is likely met, so it's not -- it should be a measure of how well licensees are implementing the NRC's expectations rather than reflective of how successful bad guys are carrying out their nefarious deeds.

MS. CLARK: Thank you. That's a good point.

MS. GOLDBERG: Lisa, if I could just comment on that. I think I might be able to help bring it out. Thanks, Dave, you make a really good point. And that is

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1	exactly where we're going with the next level of our
2	analysis. In other words, this is sort of the end
3	outcome, the very end outcome we want to prevent. But
4	then what does NRC do at the next level down, and several
5	levels down from here to prevent these threats and
6	things like having an ROP soon about security that then
7	looks at how the licensees are performing at a lower
8	level on specific elements of that. So, that's where
9	we're headed and you make a very, very good point. And
10	this group, and all the information we're getting from
11	this group is going to be helping us look at the next
12	level, and look at our objectives for how we meet these
	_
13	goals.
13 14	goals. MR. LOCHBAUM: Thank you.
14	MR. LOCHBAUM: Thank you.
14 15	MR. LOCHBAUM: Thank you. MS. CLARK: Chris, you have another threat?
14 15 16	MR. LOCHBAUM: Thank you. MS. CLARK: Chris, you have another threat? MR. EARLS: Well, it's not a threat. When
14 15 16 17	MR. LOCHBAUM: Thank you. MS. CLARK: Chris, you have another threat? MR. EARLS: Well, it's not a threat. When it would go back to a weakness, I guess, and then an
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14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	MR. LOCHBAUM: Thank you. MS. CLARK: Chris, you have another threat? MR. EARLS: Well, it's not a threat. When it would go back to a weakness, I guess, and then an opportunity. MS. CLARK: Well, this would be a weak can we move MR. EARLS: I think she's putting in UCS. MS. CLARK: Oh, you're putting in okay.

1	MS. CLARK: Thanks.
2	MS. GOLDBERG: We're caught up. We're fine.
3	MR. EARLS: Okay. Can you go to the
4	weaknesses, please? NRC regulations make it very
5	difficult to employ advanced technologies in security.
6	Are you in safety or security? No, that's
7	MS. GOLDBERG: No, this is security.
8	MR. EARLS: This is security.
9	MS. CLARK: Could you elaborate on that a
L 0	little bit?
1	MR. EARLS: We're not power reactor
_2	facilities are not able to employ the state-of-the-art
13	security technology because of the current regulatory
4	structure.
L 5	MS. GOLDBERG: They're too prescriptive. Is
6	that what you're saying?
_7	MR. EARLS: Not prescriptive, they're
8 .	they don't allow for the advances, so I'm trying to
_9	think of a concise way to say that.
20	MR. EDWARDS: Too limiting? Is that a
21	MR. EARLS: Yes, we're I guess limiting
22	I guess is the way of saying it.
23	MR. KLINGER: Now, why is that, is it because
24	they have to approve it, so you
25	MR. EARLS: They have to approve it. We have

1	to go through a lot of hoops, and there's an
2	over-reliance on the tried and true old-fashioned type
3	security. So, I think it's just
4	MR. EDWARDS: There needs to be an expedited
5	review
6	MR. EARLS: a reluctance to go there too
7	quickly.
8	MS. ATKINS-DUFFIN: So, the
9	state-of-the-art of technological solutions out paces
10	regulatory change. I think that's what he's
11	MR. EARLS: Yes, absolutely.
12	MR. MITCHELL: That could be added to the
13	safety side, as well, because all evolution of alert
14	notification systems have to be integrated and these
15	emerging technologies is
16	MR. EARLS: Digital instrumentation would
17	definitely fall in that category on the safety side.
18	MS. ATKINS-DUFFIN: Or some of the analyses
19	like the seismic analyses
20	MR. MITCHELL: Well, those whole beyond
21	design-basis threats and that stuff, it's the natural
22	impact of natural disasters is
23	MS. ATKINS-DUFFIN: So, that would be
24	scientific understanding out
25	MS. GOLDBERG: Okay. We've captured it in

1	safety, as well.
2	MR. MITCHELL: Great.
3	MS. CLARK: Anything else? Maybe it's a good
4	time to move back to opportunities. Yes?
5	MR. JACOBSON: The NRC has an opportunity to
6	explore, and develop, and implement a security culture
7	statement.
8	MS. CLARK: Do you mean a policy statement?
9	MR. JACOBSON: I was thinking along the
10	lines of a safety culture.
11	MR. EDWARDS: Parallel to the safety culture
12	review, actually.
13	MR. KLINGER: It seems like there could be
14	some and I defer to the State Department
15	representative, are there some opportunities in an
16	international level that can be strengthened or
17	something to improve the situation beyond our borders,
18	or is everything being
19	MS. METZ: Definitely in terms of working
20	with IAEA and other countries, frequently turning to NRC
21	has you know, the I hate to say this because I know
22	how sensitive words get, like the premier regulator, and
23	this is an opportunity for them to go out in the security
24	side also. And I know in many cases they already have.

MR. KLINGER: Good. So, a continued

1 collaboration with IAEA on this. MS. METZ: And other countries. MR. KLINGER: That would be great. 3 MR. EARLS: I would add WINS in there, 5 because it goes along with -- you could put IAEA/WINS, W-I-N-S. MR. MITCHELL: What is WINS? MR. EARLS: I believe it's World Institute 8 9 of Nuclear Security. It was formed a couple of years ago. MS. METZ: I think they'll know. 10 MR. MITCHELL: Is that a UN group also? 11 12 MR. EARLS: No, it's loosely affiliated with IAEA, but it's -- they're based out of Vienna, as well. 13 MR. EDWARDS: I'll offer something for an 14 opportunity, and I'm not sure if the Agency has already 15 done something similar to this or not, but I'll just 16 capture it here. An opportunity to learn best practices 17 from other industries also that are faced with these 18 19 kind of material security conditions, so I imagine maybe they've thought of it, but just to capture it. An 20 opportunity to learn best practices from other 21 industries or other industry sectors that have 22 sensitive materials that must be safeguarded and 23 secured. 24

MS. CLARK: Dave, do you have anything to add

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1	here?
2	MR. LOCHBAUM: No, thanks.
3	MR. EARLS: I think we heard it earlier, the
4	notion of better or more integration on security with
5	other agencies. You know, we're starting and have been
6	working on that but I think we have a ways to go, so I
7	guess I would say more continued integration with other
8	agencies.
9	MS. GOLDBERG: Lisa, we do have some input
10	from someone from NNSA that we can
11	mS. CLARK: Okay.
12	MS. GOLDBERG: I'm not sure what NNSA stands
13	for.
14	MR. EDWARDS: National Nuclear Security
15	Administration.
16	MR. JACOBSON: They implement the GTORI and
17	the OSRP programs.
18	MR. EDWARDS: It's really good work.
19	MS. GOLDBERG: Are they on the phone?
20	MS. CLARK: Do we have anybody from NNSA on
21	the telephone?
22	MS. GOLDBERG: NNSI, I think.
23	MR. EDWARDS: SA.
24	MS. GOLDBERG: NNSA. I guess not, so you'll
25	have to just read these for yourselves. They start right

1	after the ones that have multi lines. (Off
2	microphone comments.)
3	MS. CLARK: So, are we anything else
4	anybody wants to add? I think we might be at a good place
5	to stop this process now and give you a chance to review
6	everything, so you can decide how you want to prioritize
7	them. Fran, do you want to
8	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: And we certainly
9	check to see if they have any comments.
10	MS. CLARK: That's right, I'm sorry. So, we
11	have, of course, people on the phone. Is there anybody
12	who would like to add anything on security? So, you
13	should be getting now, and are we going to send one to
14	Dave Lochbaum, as well?
15	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: We're going to send
16	the files electronically.
17	MS. CLARK: Okay. So, Dave, you'll be
18	getting this file electronically. And this should be a
19	printout of all the items we came up on safety.
20	(Audio interrupted.)
21	MS. GOLDBERG: Lance, did you say three on
22	each page?
23	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Yes.
24	MS. GOLDBERG: If you could circle your top
25	three items on each page.

1	MR. EDWARDS: And you want us to rank our top
2	three?
3	MS. GOLDBERG: Yes, you can.
4	MR. EDWARDS: Okay.
5	MS. GOLDBERG: But if you want to just circle
6	your top three, if you want to put one, two, three,
7	that's fine on each page. Meanwhile, we're going to
8	print the security ones.
9	MR. CRONIN: Hi, this is Dan Cronin. Can I
10	ask a question?
11	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Sure, go ahead, Dave.
12	MR. CRONIN: It's Dan. I'm sorry.
13	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay, sorry, Dan. Go
14	ahead.
15	MR. CRONIN: Is the prioritizing the bullet,
16	is that only for the participants, or is that something
17	to be emailed to me, as well?
18	MS. GOLDBERG: If you'd like we could
19	certainly email it to you.
20	MR. CRONIN: I would definitely like that.
21	MS. GOLDBERG: Okay. Would you send an email
22	to fran.goldberg@NRC.gov and I'll send you these.
23	MR. CRONIN: Okay. I'm sorry, can you give
24	that email again.
25	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Actually, are you on
1	i

1 the webinar, sir? MR. CRONIN: Yes, I am. FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: If you're on the 3 webinar, can you just send it in as a comment on the webinar, or a question on the webinar? MS. GOLDBERG: With your email address. 7 MR. CRONIN: Okay. MS. GOLDBERG: We'd be happy to send it to 8 9 you. MR. CRONIN: All right, thank you. 10 MS. GOLDBERG: Yes. All right. We're going 11 12 to pass around the other ones for you, as well. I think we probably only have what, two minutes for this, 13 because they're less. 14 (Whereupon, the proceedings went off the 15 record at 11:27:31 a.m., and went back on the record at 16 11:33:07 a.m.) 17 MS. GOLDBERG: For those of you who aren't 18 19 finished, I'll give you a little more time at the end, but for now I'll give you a little bit of a wrap-up here. 20 Appreciate everybody who came today. This 21 will be tremendously helpful to us. Let me just mention 22 again that I'm Fran Goldberg, and together with Gordon 23 Peterson over here from the CFO's office behind you, we 24 are the Co-Chairs of the NRC's Strategic Planning 25

Working Group, and we have had during the day, during this morning quite a few members of the group, of the Working Group have been sitting in listening to what you've been saying. And we're going to take all of the information that you've given to us, we're going to put it together in a spreadsheet and with all your votes, and we're going to take the highest priority items that you voted for and integrate them into the work that we're doing to develop the Strategic Objectives and Performance Measures for the NRC's Strategic Plan.

We had the goals and their performance indicators from the Commission, the next step is one level down. That's the objectives and their indicators. And that document will -- once we've completed this work, what we are calling Phase Two which is up to that point in the Strategic Plan. We'll be sending that to the Commission. The Commission will be voting on that, and giving us direction. Then we're going to actually draft the entire Strategic Plan. That will be going out for public comment in late fall or -- rather late summer or early fall. Probably Federal Register Notice and notices on our website and whatnot, inviting the public, you all, and of course other members of the public to send us any comments they may have on the plan. We'll take that back, we'll incorporate the comments, we'll

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1 send the draft plan incorporating the comments to the Commission, and they'll be voting on the final plan. 3 So, this really is a very important part of our process because it is the piece that has probably the biggest impact on the part of the plan that is going to change the most which is the objectives and their 6 7 measures. So, again, we do appreciate very much that you 8 came in today and gave us your time to do this. 9 Is there anything, Gordon, that you'd like to add? 10 MR. PETERSON: I've been sitting back here 11 12 with this cold. I'm sure many of you heard me sneeze, but I'd like to say thank you, as well, for attending. 13 Your comments were very forthright and open, and we 14 15 appreciate that. We will use the comments, as Fran has mentioned, and we thank you once again for taking some 16 17 time out of your busy schedules to be here. So, with that, Fran --18 MS. GOLDBERG: Yes, those of you who have 19 finished, if you would just leave them for us and if you 20 need more time to work on them, go ahead. And can give 21 you the gift of 25 minutes. 22 23 FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Thank you. MS. GOLDBERG: And I just want to thank our 24 Facilitators, Lisa Clark and Lance Rakovan, and our 25

scribe, the one who is still here, Sharon Schwartz from the EDO's office, and all the other folks, Rick Baum and others who helped us put this meeting together.

(Whereupon, the proceedings went off the record at 11:36 a.m.)

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