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1	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
2	NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
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4	ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON REACTOR SAFEGUARDS
5	(ACRS)
6	+ + + +
7	DIGITAL INSTRUMENTATION AND CONTROL SYSTEMS
8	SUBCOMMITTEE
9	+ + + +
10	TUESDAY
11	MAY 21, 2013
12	+ + + +
13	ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND
14	+ + + +
15	The Subcommittee met at the Nuclear
16	Regulatory Commission, Two White Flint North, Room T2B1,
17	11545 Rockville Pike, at 8:30 a.m., Charles H. Brown,
18	Jr., Chairman, presiding.
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25	Reported by Toby Walter
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1	COMMITTEE MEMBERS:	
2	CHARLES H. BROWN, JR. Subcommittee Chairman	
3	DENNIS C. BLEY, Member	
4	JOHN W. STETKAR, Member	
5	MYRON HECHT, Consultant	
6	NRC STAFF PRESENT:	
7	CHRISTINA ANTONESCU, Designated Federal	
8	Official	
9	JOHN LAI, Acting Designated Federal	
10	Official	
11	ALSO PRESENT:	
12	MIKE CASE, RES	
13	KARL STURZEBECHER, NRR	
14	STEVEN ARNDT, NRR	
15	NORBERT CARTE, NRR	
16	WILLIAM ROGGENBORDT, NRO	
17	DAN SANTOS, NRO	
18	RICH STATTEL, NRR	
19	JOHN THORP, NRR	
20	TUNG TRUONG, NRO	
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2	TABLE OF CONTENTS
3	<u>ITEM</u> PAGE
4	Opening Remarks4
5	Introduction7
6	Overview of RG 1.17312
7	Overview of RG 1.172104
8	Overview of RG 1.171135
9	Overview of RG 1.170159
10	Overview of RG 1.169205
11	Overview of RG 1.168256
12	Question & Answer279
13	Closing Remarks
14	Adjourn
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	
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4 1 2 PROCEEDINGS 3 8:30 a.m. CHAIRMAN BROWN: The meeting will now come 4 to order. 5 meeting 6 This is а of the Digital 7 Instrumentation and Control Systems Subcommittee. The 8 date is obviously May 21st. That's in my reading notes. 9 So, I have to say that, I guess. 10 This is а meeting of the Digital Instrumentation Controls Systems Subcommittee. 11 12 Ι am Charles Brown, Chairman of the 13 Subcommittee. ACRS Members in attendance are Dennis Bly 14 and John Stetkar. Myron Hecht is also participating as a consultant for the Subcommittee. 15 16 Christina Antonescu is the Designated 17 Federal Official. For our staff in her absence, for the short period of time here, John Lai will fill in while 18 she arrives. 19 During this meeting, the staff will discuss 20 21 six Regulatory Guides on computer software, which endorse the latest IEEE software standards. 22 23 One thing I'd like to say thank you for 24 before this, about a week and a half or two weeks ago, 25 whatever it was, I did request that Karl revise the NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

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meeting minutes to expand them somewhat, to give us a 1 little bit more, to kind of allocate time, and to 2 3 identify some subjects of what we would be talking about, in a little bit more expansive manner, and he did that. 4 I understand you had some assistance from 5 6 a couple of your compatriots. I think it was Dave Rahn and Norbert Carte, that helped you with that. 7 8 So, I really do appreciate their extra 9 effort at the late -- you know, last minute, to provide 10 a significantly expanded set of slides for the meetings, I think which will be helpful. I took a quick look at 11 12 them last night, and I thought that would be very useful 13 to the meeting today. 14 So, I wanted to thank you all for your extra 15 effort there. The Subcommittee will gather information, 16 analyze relevant issues and facts, and formulate the 17 proposed positions and actions, as appropriate for 18 19 deliberation by the full Committee. 20 The rules for participation in today's 21 meeting have been announced as part of the notice of this 22 meeting, previously published in the Federal Register on May 10th, 2013. 23 24 We have received no written comments or requests for time to make oral statements from members 25 NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 (202) 234-4433

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6 of the public, regarding today's meeting. 1 2 Also, we have on the bridge phone, listening 3 to the discussions, Skip Butler, Peter Yandow, Patricia Campbell, Jerald Head, all from GE Power and Water, and 4 5 Anthony Masters, Jodi Rappe, NuScale Power, and a couple 6 of staff from the Construction and Inspection Branch 7 from Region II Atlanta. 8 First thing I'd like to do is, if there is 9 anybody else on the line, would you please identify 10 yourselves at this time? 11 MEMBER STETKAR: We need to open it. 12 CHAIRMAN BROWN: I guess that's a good 13 idea. We need to open the lines. So, we'll check to 14 see that we've got everybody. Thank you, John. Good morning, Christina. 15 this, for 16 Subsequent to precluding 17 interruption of the meeting, the phone line will be placed in the 'listen-in' mode during the discussions 18 19 and presentations, and Committee discussions. 20 A transcript of the meeting is being kept and will be made available as stated in the Federal 21 22 Register Notice. 23 Therefore, we request that participants in 24 this meeting use the microphones located throughout the 25 meeting room, when addressing the Subcommittee. NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

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1	The participants should first identify
2	themselves and speak with sufficient clarity and volume,
3	so that they may be readily heard.
4	We can now proceed with the meeting, after
5	I check now, to see if we do have actual people that can
6	talk on the phone right now and tell us they're there.
7	Can anybody say something?
8	MR. BONNEY: Yes, this is Matthew Bonny
9	with GE Hitachi Nuclear.
10	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay, anybody else?
11	MS. RUDY: Sarah Rudy, GE Hitachi.
12	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Keep talking. Anyone
13	else?
14	MR. BUTLER: Skip Butler with GE Hitachi
15	Nuclear.
16	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay, and anybody else
17	want to pipe up?
18	I guess that's it. Thank you very much.
19	John, could you get them to mute the okay,
20	thank you.
21	All right, I will now call on Mr. Mike Case,
22	Director of the Division of Engineering in the Office
23	of Research, to provide some opening remarks.
24	MR. CASE: Okay, thanks. Thanks,
25	everybody, for coming. This is a good effort.
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8 1 I actually have two interests in these set 2 of Reg Guides. 3 Karl used to work for me. So, the reason that Karl is doing these Reg Guides is, he started in 4 the Office of Research and he started on this project, 5 6 and he moved over to NRR, and so, now, he actually works for NRR, but NRR was nice enough to let him continue with 7 8 this project, because he had a lot of time and sweat 9 equity in the project, and we want to get it done right. 10 My second interest comes because I also have 11 the Reg Guide update program, and so, I have a staff that 12 does that. 13 And so, I think that -- I haven't done this in a while, so, I just wanted to give you a sense of where 14 we are in the Reg Guide update program. 15 There is about 454 Reg Guides in the NRC's 16 overall suite of Reg Guides. These are six of them. 17 We've updated about two-thirds of them. 18 19 So, we've been making good progress on that, and quite 20 frankly, ACRS has been an unindicted co-conspirator in 21 making that progress. So, we really appreciate, you 22 know, their support to that. 23 These are what I would probably term normal 24 updates, in that, you know, if you look at what was in 25 these guides before, they're pretty old. They're NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

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vintage 80's and 90's, and so, it's always important to me that we get some of these things up to modern standards. So, I think that is a great outcome of this particular endeavor.

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But what I think we need at this point is a good sports analogy. So, when I look at my desires for this particular endeavor, these six Reg Guides, it reminds me of a golf tournament.

So, quite frankly, what I'm shooting for on
this hole is par, in that Karl had a lot of good strokes
along the way with these six Reg Guides.

So, let's see, he's updated them to current standards, for the most part. He's made them complementary among themselves, and he made them complementary with our other guides.

So, that is another good stroke of Karl, as he moved along, and then the third one, he got the major offices to agree to all of this, which is -- in the I&C world, that's a pretty unusual task.

And so, he got NRR involved. He got NRO involved. He got NSIR involved. He got Research involved, and he got them all to agree to these six Reg Guides, which is a terrific accomplishment.

24 So, I think I'm just shooting for par on this 25 hole. I want Karl to get on the green and I want him

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10 to be able to tap it in after this particular meeting. 1 2 Now, what is the ACRS's role? You know, I 3 didn't want to insult you, but I think you guys are the caddies, but successful caddies in the PGA tour earn a 4 5 lot more money than I do. 6 CHAIRMAN BROWN: You just lost it. Think of us more as the 7 MEMBER STETKAR: 8 hole. 9 MR. CASE: You know, we actually want your 10 advice and guidance. You know, we want to make sure Karl 11 keeps his elbow straight. You know, we want to make sure 12 that he keeps his eye on the ball. 13 But probably what we don't want him to do 14 is, we don't want you to encourage him to try and drive 15 it over the water hazard, nor do you want to try and say, "Karl, let's see if we can make a hole in one with these." 16 I'm just shooting for par. 17 18 I think it's important that we get these Reg 19 Guides compatible with today's modern standards. Thev 20 may not be perfect when they're done, but one of the 21 features of the Reg Guide program, that we haven't had 22 in the past, is that we're not going to leave these things for another 25 years, before we look at them again. 23 24 We have a five-year program that we started, 25 and we're doing pretty good with getting people to pick NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 (202) 234-4433 www.nealrgross.com

11 these things up, again after five years, and make more 1 2 improvements. 3 So, with that, and with the Chairman's permission --4 5 CHAIRMAN BROWN: But based on John's 6 comment, I think you should hope for a hole in one, 7 doesn't pay for par. 8 MEMBER BLEY: Actually, you should have 9 asked if any of us play golf. 10 CHAIRMAN BROWN: I used to play golf, until 11 I took this job. 12 MR. CASE: So, now, we can turn it over to 13 the Tiger Woods of these particular six Reg Guides. 14 CHAIRMAN BROWN: All right, Karl, fire 15 away. 16 MR. STURZEBECHER: Okay, you know, I'm Karl 17 Sturzebecher. John Thorp, my Branch Chief, and just per 18 19 the eloquent statement by Mike Case, over here is Dr. 20 Steven Arndt, and I have a couple of members of my Reg 21 Guide team in the back, that they may come up here and 22 there, depending on which guide I'm on. 23 So, with that, I'm going to start with the 24 first slide. 25 This is the agenda I put together. Like you NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

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1	said, I re-modified the print or the presentation
2	here, and I'm going to go through the background, and
3	it covers what the guidance does, the gang of six, as
4	they're called, or some of the team members call them.
5	I'm going to point out some common topics
6	that came to our attention when we were doing the guides,
7	that kind of cross between each of them, cover who was
8	on the team and some of the learning experiences that
9	we received from other people, and show you a matrix of
10	the actual guides.
11	When I get into the actual when we
12	actually work through a Reg Guide, I have a set pattern
13	that I wanted to follow.
14	So, I have this section here, you've
15	probably seen it now, on how I'm trying to explain the
16	materials, so, the mechanics of the presentation, and
17	I'll show go through that color key, and I gave you
18	a separate handout for that, so, you can pull it aside
19	from the main presentation.
20	Let's see, I'm going to start with Reg Guide
21	1.173, and go down, and the reasoning for that is 1.173
22	is the umbrella, the overarching guide that the other
23	guides and standards support.
24	At the end, I'm going to have a conclusion
25	and go through some of the differences between the guides
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1	and where they're going, and kind of an overall			
2	philosophy, I think, of what we're seeing going on, and			
3	how we what we've adapted to them.			
4	So, without further adieu, background.			
5	So, these guides, what are they for? Well, they're for			
6	making developing a safety system software product.			
7	The original Reg Guides were released in			
8	1997. They were brought out at that time, because there			
9	seemed to be a growing number of digital subversions			
10	going on.			
11	When we reviewed some of the OpE items back			
12	in those times, we saw a set of types that we've talked			
13	about before in the presentation two years ago, about			
14	that.			
15	So, there is a certain set of LER's that we			
16	see during that time period, and the OpE team is looking			
17	at what is going on now.			
18	So, the way these guides move forward, I			
19	hope we're going to be refining that and helping the			
20	following what the industry has done with the standards			
21	and what we're following with that, to see less and less			
22	LER's, and better overall guidance.			
23	MEMBER STETKAR: Before you go to the next			
24	slide, I had actually, a since we're going to get into			
25	details here.			
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There is a common footnote in every Regulatory Guide that says, "The term safety systems is synonymous with safety related systems."

8 "The scope of the GDC includes structure 9 systems and compliments important to safety. However, 10 the scope of the Regulatory Guide is limited to safety 11 systems, which are a sub-set of systems important to 12 safety." I understand that.

However, in many new plant designs, we have safety related equipment, and we have equipment that is identified as being important to safety, and those are typically SSC's that are populated in either regulatory treatment of non-safety systems RTNSS lists for the passive plant designs, or reliability assurance programs, RAP, for the active plant designs.

Those are non-safety related SSC's, but they're important to safety. That's why they're in those lists.

Those non-safety related SSC's are typically actuated and controlled by non-safety related digital hardware and software.

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15 If that is the case, if these Reg Guides only 1 2 apply to the safety related digital systems and their 3 associated software, what guidance do we have for reviews of that important to safety, by definition, 4 5 non-safety related software? 6 The reason I bring it up now is, you're going 7 to -- integrity levels, for example. 8 MR. STURZEBECHER: We'll go right to that 9 one. 10 MEMBER STETKAR: Is one way to address 11 I mean, you know? that. 12 MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes, integrity. 13 MEMBER STETKAR: And that does filter 14 through a few of the Reg Guides, not all of them, but a few of them. 15 16 MR. STURZEBECHER: Right. 17 MEMBER STETKAR: Now, something that 18 struck me, that -- does it mean that in practice, 19 although greater regulatory attention is paid toward --20 especially RTNSS, because of their designation, but 21 also, the RAP pumps and pipes and valves, if I can call them that. 22 23 MR. STURZEBECHER: Right. 24 MEMBER STETKAR: Why don't we pay attention 25 to their actuation and control software, perhaps not at NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

16 the same level of scrutiny as the safety related stuff, 1 2 but more than just something that lives in the plant? 3 MR. STURZEBECHER: I am aware of some companies that do put a feedwater system in, and they'll 4 do it at a 1E level. They are --5 6 MEMBER STETKAR: Some of this is a lot more 7 pervasive than just a -- just a stand-alone feedwater 8 control system, though. 9 It's an integrated secondary side of the 10 plant, turbine feedwater, steam. It's much more 11 pervasive in some cases, than just a -- you know, just 12 a single function-oriented set of controls. 13 MR. STURZEBECHER: That may be something we 14 need to look at, consider. Steve, to you have any comments on that? 15 DR. ARNDT: Well, it really gets to the 16 17 broader concept, and it's not just new reactors, it's 18 current reactors, as well, that in our structure, I&C 19 and a lot of systems, is a 'yes' or 'no' kind of 20 regulatory structure. It's not like what is done in 21 Europe, for example, under the IEC standards, that has 22 multiple levels of regulatory review. 23 First of all, the Reg Guides are products 24 for the industry, as Karl was mentioning. These are 25 methods that we would find acceptable for safety system NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

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1	design, development, etcetera.		
2	So, your real issue, the way you phrased it,		
3	is really an SRP issue, for our internal review.		
4	But they're all integrated together, but		
5	right now, our regulatory structure, not just these		
6	software guides, but also the entire regulatory		
7	structure, is designed around the safety and the		
8	non-safety and certain special cases for important to		
9	safety systems, such as ATWS and the actuation and other		
10	things that have additional requirements.		
11	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Let me can I make one		
12	go ahead.		
13	MEMBER STETKAR: Let me give you an		
14	example.		
15	Some plants don't classify new plants		
16	don't classify their diesel generators as safety related		
17	equipment, and yet, they're started and controlled and		
18	by non-safety related software that senses voltage		
19	and loading and all of that kind of stuff.		
20	They always show up on the important to		
21	safety lists, either as RTNSS or in the active plants,		
22	they're typically safety related.		
23	That is my concern. I mean, and it's		
24	broader than just the control of the diesel itself.		
25	It's the whole integrated electro-power system		
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1	controls.			
2	The IEEE standards have provisions for that			
3	hierarchical treatment of different levels of software,			
4	depending on their safety significance or mission			
5	critical significance, or whatever you want to call it.			
6	It's just that these particular Reg Guides			
7	don't recognize anything other than "safety related".			
8	They don't invoke those parts of the existing standards,			
9	that the industry may or may not use.			
10	But if the regulator says you don't need to			
11	use it, industry may not use it.			
12	DR. ARNDT: Yes, I think what you're			
13	getting at is a broader issue of the diesel generators,			
14	for example.			
15	The NRC basically has two decision points.			
16	One, are we going to accept those systems as non-safety			
17	systems?			
18	But once we make that decision, then it			
19	drops the system into a particular regulatory framework.			
20	In the case of the I&C systems, it's either			
21	safety or non-safety. We don't have that intermediate			
22				
23	MEMBER BLEY: Well, I guess, John's point,			
24	at least when I read up on this			
25	DR. ARNDT: Yes.			
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MEMBER BLEY: -- you have something that 1 2 isn't safety in a new plant --3 DR. ARNDT: That's right. MEMBER BLEY: -- but it's RTNSS. 4 It's 5 important to safety, and you're going to have to have 6 some kind of special treatment. DR. ARNDT: Correct. 7 8 MEMBER BLEY: What about the I&C associated 9 with that? 10 Should we apply the safety grade I&C requirements or --11 12 DR. ARNDT: Well, I think --13 MEMBER BLEY: -- or not, and if it's not, 14 I don't get it, at all. 15 DR. ARNDT: Well, some apply. 16 MEMBER BLEY: How? 17 MR. SANTOS: Some apply still, like some of -- Dan Santos from NRO. 18 19 Some requirements still apply, like some of the independence type related requirement, where you 20 21 don't want adverse interaction coming from the 22 non-safety to the safety. 23 At the level of software development, like 24 these Reg Guides may cover, we might not go through that level of detail. 25 **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

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But at a higher level, what is the is the
analysis bounding these issues associated with this
system? Yes, we have to look at that.
MEMBER STETKAR: But that is the only
requirement is that nothing theoretically, nothing
that goes on out there in that "non-safety related" part
of the world should prevent any safety related function.
It doesn't say that it needs to work okay,

It doesn't say that out there, even though it's important to safety.

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10 In other words, if something happens, if the software cycle, the design implementation 11 life 12 requirements don't recognize that the software needs to 13 account for some electrical configuration, and start the 14 diesels or transfer buses, or whatever it's designed to do, there is no way of the regulator following up on the 15 16 design of the software, according to those functional 17 requirements.

As long as it not doing that, doesn't affect 18 19 any of the safety related systems.

20 DR. ARNDT: Yes, I think --21 MEMBER STETKAR: Follow me? 22 DR. ARNDT: Yes, no, I know exactly what you're saying, and the point is, the licensee will make 23 24 a decision, as part of their application, as to what 25 falls into what bins.

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21 That will drive what analysis we do or do 1 2 not do. 3 for example, diesel So, generator reliability or functionality, for example, if they've 4 5 chosen it to be a non-safety system and we've agreed that 6 that's okay, they still fall under DRAP and other reliability programs, because they're important to 7 8 safety. 9 But the actual software associated with 10 that particular system would not be reviewed against requirements in the SRP or 603 or looked at here. 11 12 What I'm trying to --13 MEMBER STETKAR: So, what do I have -- the 14 hardware can be sitting out there, perfectly reliable, 15 and it's monitored by the maintenance rule --16 DR. ARNDT: Right. 17 MEMBER STETKAR: -- and it's got all of these restrictions applied to it, and yet, it never gets 18 19 a chance to start because the hardware -- the software 20 21 DR. ARNDT: No, but --22 MEMBER STETKAR: -- has not been reviewed or developed appropriately. 23 24 DR. ARNDT: The reliability -- the software 25 and the programming and everything else would also fall NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

22 under the maintenance rule under the -- all the other 1 2 stuff that the hardware falls under --3 MEMBER BLEY: But it wouldn't have had this 4 process stuff. DR. ARNDT: It would not have necessarily 5 6 had a process review. MEMBER BLEY: What we claim, as part of our 7 8 confidence in the software. 9 DR. ARNDT: Of the safety related software. 10 I know I'm playing word games with you --MEMBER BLEY: But it's not the word game 11 12 that bothers me. It's the --13 DR. ARNDT: I know. 14 MEMBER BLEY: Okay. 15 DR. ARNDT: But the point is, we've got a regulatory structure and we've set it up, so that the 16 17 analysis that we do to ensure safety falls within that 18 structure. 19 Ι understand your question and your 20 concern, could we not do a better job, if we use some 21 of this structure that already exists in the standards, to look at or impose additional requirements on the 22 important to safety equipment? 23 24 MEMBER STETKAR: That is really the genesis 25 of my question. **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

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1	DR. ARNDT: Right.
2	MEMBER STETKAR: In the places where the
3	standards do explicitly give you this this I'll call
4	it hierarchical treatment
5	DR. ARNDT: Right.
6	MEMBER STETKAR: why does the regulatory
7	do the regulatory guides not recognize the reality
8	of things, like RTNSS and RAP
9	DR. ARNDT: Okay, I'll give you
10	MEMBER STETKAR: non-safety, important
11	to safety
12	DR. ARNDT: two answers to that
13	question. One, that you're not going to like and the
14	other one, you may or may not like.
15	The first answer is, our regulatory
16	structure is not set up to be able to do that. We would
17	have to change
18	MEMBER BLEY: But it can for hardware.
19	MEMBER STETKAR: It is. Why it's set up
20	for the diesel, itself, the piece of hardware.
21	DR. ARNDT: We look at those kinds of issues
22	associated with the reliability program, and we can
23	apply that kind of information, under the maintenance
24	rule or the DRAP or whatever, and the licensee is free
25	to use this standard or any other standard, because we
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24 don't have a particular set of guidance upon it, in those 1 2 programs. 3 MEMBER STETKAR: But Steve, even in those programs, although it does -- although that piece of 4 5 equipment doesn't need to meet Appendix B quality 6 assurance, for example, during the procurement process, they do need to meet some sort of enhanced quality 7 8 assurance, don't they? 9 DR. ARNDT: No. 10 MEMBER STETKAR: It's not just commercial off the shelf. 11 12 So, even in the design and procurement of 13 that piece of non-safety related important equipment, 14 there are -- the regulatory framework does have enhanced 15 quality --16 DR. ARNDT: Absolutely. 17 MEMBER STETKAR: ___ requirements, in 18 addition the reliability, know, the to you 19 post-installation reliability. 20 DR. ARNDT: Absolutely, and the simple 21 answer is, we haven't provided guidance in the I&C 22 particularly software area, as to how they should demonstrate that. 23 24 So, the answer is, for the safety related, 25 non-safety related, there isn't structure there to hang NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 (202) 234-4433 www.nealrgross.com

1 on, in terms of maintenance rule or DRAP or the other 2 things. 3 There is regulatory structure to hang it on, and we just simply haven't provided that additional 4 5 guidance. 6 MEMBER STETKAR: But okay --7 DR. ARNDT: One option would be in the 8 future, to go down the path that you're suggesting. 9 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Steve, I mean, if I go out 10 and buy a diesel, diesel generator --11 DR. ARNDT: Yes. 12 CHAIRMAN BROWN: -- and it's a non-safety 13 related -- it's designated non-safety related, and it's 14 got other stuff that you -- you know, we've gone through this discussion, that says hey, it's got other 15 requirements or other things that actually get 16 17 associated with it. 18 But the governor and the voltage regulator 19 and those types of things that start it and run it are 20 part of that overall system. 21 Why doesn't -- why don't those ancillary 22 systems that are required to make the diesel generator work, why don't they fall under that, or in the case of 23 24 the feedwater system, if you've got pumps and stuff 25 feeding that, that have to be controlled, why don't --NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

26 why aren't they considered in the umbrella, relative to 1 2 that, in terms of systems? 3 You're right, these Reg Guides specifically state that for safety systems, you must use -- I'm sorry, 4 you do not say 'must'. You usually worded the word 5 6 'must' out of all of these Reg Guides, okay. It was in the earlier sets from 10 and 15 7 8 years ago. 9 Now, it says 'should assign integrity level 10 four', which means you've got to -- you've got to do the whole gamut of everything, to show that they're 11 12 satisfactory, very explicit, which I don't disagree with 13 the explicitness, except I wish you would have put the 'must' in. 14 But I still don't understand why these other 15 16 non-safety related sub-systems, that are part of a 17 larger overall diesel generator -- but they don't 18 operate unless the governor and the voltage regulators 19 and the starting devices work properly. 20 So, when you tell me I don't have anything 21 that applies to that, I don't know why they fall outside 22 of that umbrella in the QA process, the other more umbrella QA process that you're talking about, as 23 24 opposed to just a software process. 25 MEMBER BLEY: Before you answer that, if I NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

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We've had some long discussions about hardware in the new plants and how this will be -- what kind of special treatment that will have.

But if it's hardware, you know, most of that special treatment will either be inspection or observation or test, reliability programs, that sort of thing, which are -- you can do, after the fact and see how things work.

This software development, you're doing ahead of time, and if we're not looking at that ahead of time, I don't know that there are parallel kinds of observations and tests for software, that we'd be able to use as special treatment.

So, can you talk to that a little, including Charlie's comment?

DR. ARNDT: Well, I'm not going to get too far into this, because this is the -- this is something that I don't want to talk about in gory details off the cuff.

But as I've tried to articulate, obviously not sufficiently to explain to Mr. Brown at least, there are requirements, and even though those requirements for non-safety/important to safety systems are not as explicit, we don't have a Reg Guide for how to deal with

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this particular issue.

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The licensees, or applicants in the case of some of the new reactors, can use this industrial guidance or the Reg Guide itself. We just don't have any particular guidance on it. That is a gap. We just haven't looked at it.

As Mr. Brown mentioned, we did make an explicit discussion about software integrity levels and related issues for safety systems, and chose level four only. There was a big discussion about that, when this -- these guides were originally done.

Some of our colleagues in the European countries, that use IEC, which also have integrity levels, although they're defined slightly differently than our's, have an intermediate safety classification, the ABC concept. We just don't -- we just haven't chosen to do that at this time.

We have an intermediate level, with special treatment requirements, but they're not as well defined.

I'm not saying I disagree with you. I'm just saying we haven't, at this point, made that step. CHAIRMAN BROWN: Can I -- we need to kind of move on here a little bit.

I think this is -- we're not going to resolve this in this particular discussion. It may be subject

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1	for some observations in the letter we write, just to	
2	get us thinking about that.	
3	But I would if that is can we move on,	
4	John?	
5	MEMBER STETKAR: Oh, yes.	
6	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay, Dennis?	
7	MEMBER BLEY: Yes.	
8	CHAIRMAN BROWN: All right, we haven't	
9	gotten to the member list yet, on the team, so, I'd like	
10	to go through the boiler plate.	
11	MEMBER STETKAR: I couldn't see where else	
12	to	
13	CHAIRMAN BROWN: No, that's fine. I mean,	
14	it's a good it's a question that I think was on	
15	everybody's mind, because we've dealt with this before.	
16	No, we're not going to talk about this	
17	anymore, Dan. Go ahead, I'm sorry.	
18	MR. SANTOS: I just want to offer to the	
19	Committee, as they think about this issue in the broader	
20	context and for the for whatever deliberations.	
21	We did hear on the DSRS, which is a pilot	
22	initiative for the EMPOWER, in that we are writing a new	
23	section on basically, quality Section 7.2, that	
24	basically takes a look at this issue, and tries in a pilot	
25	manner, just for the EMPOWER, take a crack at those	
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30 systems that are important to safety, that are not safety 1 2 related. 3 So, we could talk separate from this, in the context of that pilot, that could help shape the future. 4 5 So, that's all. 6 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay. MEMBER BLEY: I'm sorry, Charlie. 7 8 CHAIRMAN BROWN: No, go ahead. 9 MEMBER BLEY: Where we've had some of these 10 issues, I don't remember our discussions. Did the -what did the applicants do? 11 12 MR. SANTOS: Similar to the existing 13 reactors, no different than the framework Steve was --14 MEMBER BLEY: Well, for these things like 15 the diesels, did they apply these --16 MR. SANTOS: No. 17 MEMBER BLEY: -- these controls to their 18 software development? 19 MR. SANTOS: In some cases, where the 20 applicant made that decision, yes, but that's --21 MEMBER BLEY: But not all? 22 MR. SANTOS: Not all. 23 MEMBER BLEY: Both things were there? 24 MR. SANTOS: That's right. 25 MEMBER BLEY: Okay, that's all. NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 (202) 234-4433 www.nealrgross.com

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1	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay, Karl?
2	MR. STURZEBECHER: Okay, all right. So
3	CHAIRMAN BROWN: We can read this. Do you
4	want to go to the next slide
5	MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes.
6	CHAIRMAN BROWN: and introduce your team
7	members, or do you want us to read this, too?
8	MR. STURZEBECHER: You can just read
9	through them. Some of them
10	CHAIRMAN BROWN: I don't want to shortcut
11	anybody, but
12	MR. STURZEBECHER: But that is the team
13	members.
14	We broke into sub-teams and divided up the
15	guides that way, and then we have a process for a
16	stakeholder review process. We keep like a
17	configuration management, with all comments, and for
18	each section.
19	So, everyone can see what is going on, and
20	that is how we came to a consensus on this.
21	The learning experience from different
22	organizations like Martha Wetherholt from NASA, they use
23	IEEE for their engineering standards.
24	We talked to like Jennifer Bayuk at MITRE,
25	for some of the security items that we're going to talk
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4	test and testing. He's a test engineer for the programs
5	they run there.
6	So, it's some very good input that we've
7	been taking, as we went through the guides.
8	So, here is the matrix, and this is how I
9	keep the organization straight of what is going on.
10	You can see, we've got the previous, we have
11	interim and the updated, and there are some future
12	guidance we have here.
13	The interim, where sometimes, just the
14	like the previous, or they really set the format for the
15	next version, but we've gone through every particular
16	guide or standard here, just to see where the trends
17	were and where things were going.
18	Okay, so, I'm going to stop here for a
19	second.
20	This next section is to lay out how I'm going
21	to demonstrate the color coding and some of the blocks,
22	diagrams that I have here, just to keep track of the
23	different items that have either moved or they're brand
24	new.
25	What you have in red, if you see the section
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in red, can be a -- some kind of activity or a clause. 1 2 Yellow shows what I've deleted and I'm going 3 to have highlighted written on that side, what that is, and on the left, you see the IEEE standard. That is just 4 -- I think that is -- the first one -- the next one we're 5 6 going to go on to, 1.173. But this is just an example here, and I have 7 8 the Regulatory Guide, Part A, B, C, D and the references. 9 So, overall the Regulatory Guide endorses 10 the standard and this is particular -- how we're going to -- how it's laid out for these type -- these Reg 11 12 Guides, the -- either the -- they endorse without saying 13 an exception, or they'll have some sort of variation, where we show an exception or an addition to what the 14 15 standard said. On the far right there, you see the software 16 17 project life cycle process. 18 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Now, Part C, you mean 19 where you establish your regulatory positions or whatever, part of the Reg Guide? 20 21 MR. STURZEBECHER: Part C, yes. 22 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay. 23 MR. STURZEBECHER: I'm not going to cover 24 A and B today. 25 CHAIRMAN BROWN: But it's -- it was -- that NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

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1	is a good idea.
2	MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes, it
3	CHAIRMAN BROWN: It's really sort of
4	boilerplate.
5	MR. STURZEBECHER: It's all boilerplate.
6	It should be
7	MEMBER STETKAR: Except for that one
8	footnote.
9	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Except for the exactly.
10	MR. STURZEBECHER: Right.
11	CHAIRMAN BROWN: I knew you'd read the
12	footnote. No, I'm just kidding.
13	MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes.
14	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay, go ahead.
15	MR. STURZEBECHER: Okay, so, Reg Guide
16	1.173, this is the centerpiece of the guides.
17	So, it follows as 1074-2006 directly. It
18	provides a set of directions for building a life a
19	software project life cycle process, and this is pretty
20	much well, it's part of the new section in 1074, the
21	steps I'm going to go through here are in Clause 3 and
22	4, and it would be it would be the direction that the
23	project or the architect would do, to hold this project
24	together.
25	The first step here we have is the they're
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35 going to have to establish the requirements and look to 1 2 Reg Guide 1.72 and associated 830. 3 MEMBER STETKAR: Karl? MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes. 4 5 I'm going to have to MEMBER STETKAR: 6 interrupt you because I need to ask you about Section B on this. 7 8 MR. STURZEBECHER: Section B? 9 MEMBER STETKAR: Because you're not going 10 to get into it. There -- and it's only in this Reg Guide. 11 12 So, I wanted to bring it up here, and I'll apologize 13 beforehand, because you'll recognize why I apologize. 14 In Section B under the 'description' of the 15 change, in 1.173 in particular, there is a statement that "Regulatory Guide 1.152 provides specific 16 says, 17 guidance concerning the establishment of SDOE secure development and operational environment." 18 19 "It should be noted that any material 20 submitted in support of cyber-security will not be 21 reviewed as part of the SDOE review." 22 This is the only Reg Guide that makes that statement, that specifically -- we have a long history 23 24 of the ACRS kind of disagreeing with that process. 25 MR. STURZEBECHER: I understand. **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

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MEMBER STETKAR: I just wanted to bring 1 2 that to your attention, and it's the only one of -- it's 3 the only one of the set. All of the others refer to Reg Guide 1.152 4 5 and the secure development and operational environment, 6 as being controlled under the Reg Guide --MR. STURZEBECHER: 7 Yes. 8 MEMBER STETKAR: -- and we've had 9 discussions about that Reg Guide separately. 10 But this one is the only one that still 11 specifically says, "We're not going to review 12 cyber-security as part of that process." 13 MR. STURZEBECHER: And it --14 MEMBER STETKAR: You may want to rethink 15 that. MR. STURZEBECHER: And the team decided 16 17 that that was the place to put that statement. I think -- and also, 1.173 is the only guide 18 19 that has it, has in it in Part C, where it does reference 20 cyber-security 5.71. 21 MEMBER STETKAR: It does, and I was going 22 to ask you about that, when we get to --23 MR. STURZEBECHER: Well, we thought it was 24 25 MEMBER STETKAR: -- Section C, because in NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

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1	Section C, it's kind of
2	MR. STURZEBECHER: Okay, we have
3	MEMBER STETKAR: different because it
4	says, "It's important to treat cyber-security as part
5	of the development process."
6	MR. STURZEBECHER: It is important. It is
7	important because, you know, I was part of the
8	CHAIRMAN BROWN: We're going to do it
9	later.
10	MEMBER STETKAR: Okay, we'll do it we'll
11	talk about C later then, because Charlie has
12	CHAIRMAN BROWN: No, no, I just had similar
13	observation, but I guess I would since John brought
14	it up, I'll ask to try to get a separation or a thought
15	process on the cyber part real quick, before you move
16	on.
17	SDOE as opposed to is an environment. I
18	mean, I'm still trying to wrap my hands around SDOE,
19	which is kind of this amorphous mush-ball, where
20	everybody is suppose to put up a cone around everything,
21	so that nothing un-torrid or nasty happens.
22	But it doesn't really tell you how to do it
23	very well.
24	But there is two pieces to the software.
25	One is the environment under which you develop your
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software, how it's controlled, how it's managed, who gets access, the types of code you use, etcetera, There is a whole mish-mash of stuff. etcetera.

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The other aspect of this, which is not addressed, I didn't see anything explicit, and if you do -- did explicitly put that in somewhere, I'd like you to tell me.

MR. STURZEBECHER: Okay.

9 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Is that if some of these 10 folks, in trying to come -- take your kind of, we're not 11 going to look at it, but if you happen to do something, 12 well, we're still not going to look at it, because you 13 do talk about cyber -- the security of this stuff, 14 security, integrity or whatever, is if you have embedded 15 protections or code, which helps determine whether somebody is trying to do something nice. 16

17 In other words, kind of a small firewall 18 within the code, which says, "Hold it, you can't go do 19 this or you can't go do that," that -- you don't -- you 20 know --21

MR. STURZEBECHER: No.

22 CHAIRMAN BROWN: In other words, code --23 this is my personal opinion, so, don't take this. 24 Code ought to do what it's suppose to do, 25 and not, in the specific code for performing a control

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39 function or a protection function or a monitoring 1 2 function or an alarm function or anything like that, none 3 of that application code should have algorithms or anything which would divert the attention from the main 4 5 line application code, from accomplishing a job. Nothing is said about doing that, and how 6 7 -- whether it's relevant or whether it's covered 8 somewhere else, but I just --9 MR. STURZEBECHER: I can explain what we 10 were thinking on this. There is actually three levels, three 11 12 different areas. 13 When I went through the standard, I 14 categorized in three different types of security. 15 There is the SDOE look at things. There is the 5.71, and then there is what you're mentioning, is the code, 16 17 the actual code and can you put an IDS type system in there, or something that monitors it. 18 After discussions with MITRE and Jennifer 19 20 Bayuk, it's at least five, maybe 10 years down the line, that that kind of code can even exist in the software 21 22 that we're doing here, from what MITRE is saying. 23 I mean, Apple and Microsoft are slowly 24 moving this way to create -- you know, the common 25 weakness enumeration is what they call it, or you know NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

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40 what code sequences you don't want to use. 1 2 But then I would say if you step back, I 3 would say, even if you did not use that particular sequence of code, the top 25 on the SANS list or not --4 don't use this line of code in C or whatever, it's going 5 6 to only have an effectiveness date. It's only effective at that point. 7 8 So, when they build this, it's effective at 9 that point. How often are they going to do updates and 10 do release management on that software? It's not like the software that goes on with 11 12 the industry -- with Wall Street, where they're changing 13 it constantly. They don't have firewalls. That is 14 game changing technology. 15 We're in a trusted space area, where we try to keep the jelly donut, the jelly is the software and 16 17 it's protected by the outside. Even 5.71 has an SDOE 18 type approach, in a way. 19 I mean, do you understand what I was -- I 20 mean, I was trying to explain --21 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Well, yes, that's at a 22 different level than what I'm talking about. 23 MR. STURZEBECHER: Okay. 24 CHAIRMAN BROWN: I mean, your code, your 25 operating system, your application code are all buried NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

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1	in a read-only in a read-only prong of some sort.
2	MR. STURZEBECHER: Okay.
3	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Electrically erasable,
4	whatever kind of prong it is, okay, and we need to change
5	that, if you can change it without just replacing the
6	chip.
7	You should be able to go in and change it.
8	There shouldn't be code embedded within the code that
9	says, "Hold it, if you don't have three passwords and
10	you cross your fingers twice,"
11	MR. STURZEBECHER: Absolutely.
12	CHAIRMAN BROWN: and everything else,
13	you can't get into it.
14	But once somebody clamps on with a device
15	that can go across the prong and have access to the
16	the double E ports, or open it up, so that you can get
17	there shouldn't be codes within the code that says,
18	"Oh, hold it, you haven't, you know, whistled three times
19	and walked through it."
20	That is access that is a control of access
21	from the external part. You shouldn't complicate the
22	code with trying to protect itself, other than by the
23	physical access or control of access we have.
24	You know, somebody getting into the
25	cabinet, they ought to be able to change the code. I
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42 mean, I, you know, may not like that, but I mean, that 1 2 is because this other kind of code can -- does nothing 3 but disrupt to the main process. So, we're talking a little bit of different 4 5 things, relative to this other type of stuff. 6 MR. STURZEBECHER: Right. 7 CHAIRMAN BROWN: I just --8 MR. STURZEBECHER: But it --9 CHAIRMAN BROWN: All I'm trying to do here 10 -- you can go on, I'm just trying to get to the point, 11 that there is two separate issues of this -- that there 12 is -- the issues here, in terms of what we're looking 13 at --14 MR. STURZEBECHER: Okay. 15 CHAIRMAN BROWN: -- and at least, some of what we're thinking about. 16 17 MR. STURZEBECHER: Well, the framework 18 that I explained was how we approached this and we --19 we address it from 5.71's perspective in saying, "Okay, 20 you need to think about this, because you're eventually 21 going to need it." 22 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay, let me get to the 23 point, John's point. Where does it say that? 24 "Will not be reviewed. Cyber -- all 25 efforts of cyber will not be reviewed." NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

I think we disagreed with that back when we did 1.152. It should be reviewed -- you should be looking for where people have done things that would complicate or impact the potential safety operation of a code. We had this in old -- as an oral discussion in the previous meeting.

I don't remember anything specifically, other than there was one sentence, if I remember, in 1.152, that says, "You'll look at it for some safety related impact," but that was -- somebody is going to miss that line simply, because there is no other emphasis anywhere.

So, that -- I just -- this is so explicit, it says, "You're not going to look at anything," I just don't think that is a good idea to be that explicit, because you do have to look at it from the impact of somebody doing something that may impact the actual application, and that is my only point.

DR. ARNDT: Yes, Charlie, I think you'recorrect. We'll look at that particular phrasing.

The reference you're referring to in 1.152 is a statement that basically says, "To the extent the staff will review features is limited to ensuring that these features do not adversely affect or degrade the system's reliability or its capability of performing

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44 safety functions." 1 2 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Doesn't say that here. 3 DR. ARNDT: I understand that. That is what it says in 1.152. 4 5 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay. 6 DR. ARNDT: And we'll look at exactly how 7 we map that, but the --8 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Well, I just don't like 9 the reference to it. It's just easily lost, because 10 this is the project management, as it --DR. ARNDT: Understand. We'll take this 11 12 13 CHAIRMAN BROWN: And you reference 1.152 14 in the -- I know that it's in this one, I presume it is in this one. 15 MEMBER STETKAR: It's in all of --16 17 I thought it was in all of CHAIRMAN BROWN: 18 them, yes, but that's just the -- I mean, when you've 19 got to search for -- to get that point, that's all. 20 MR. THORP: Yes, I think there is room for 21 us to examine this -- this is John Thorp, with respect 22 to ensuring consistency with the 1.152 statements, that indicate that we absolutely do need to look at this, with 23 24 respect to its impact on safety. So, I think that is 25 something that we can examine. NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

45 CHAIRMAN BROWN: 1 Okay. 2 MR. THORP: And address. 3 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you. MR. STURZEBECHER: I'll make a note of 4 5 that. it's 6 MEMBER STETKAR: Ι think also important, and I know Charlie wanted to defer this 7 8 discussion, but kind of in the context --9 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Well, I'm finished now. 10 MEMBER STETKAR: -- of what we're just dealing -- there is -- there are statements later in the 11 12 regulatory positions, that emphasize the need to include 13 explicitly, include cyber-security as part of the 14 development process. 15 So, the implication there -- I mean, it is 16 -- there is quite a discussion. It says, "NRC takes 17 exception to the IEEE Standard 1074-2006's directions 18 for appropriate security assurance level in Section 19 A.1.1.5," and it goes on. 20 I agree with that, because those statements 21 in the IEEE standard could be misinterpreted. 22 But the regulatory position goes onto say, 23 "The planning activity is necessary and the applicant 24 or licensee should refer to the following primary security objectives." 25 **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

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46 "One, secure software development 1 2 environment, and two, cyber-security." 3 I mean, you know, in this Regulatory Guide, in the regulatory positions, you, not IEEE, you raise 4 5 cyber-security to that level of kind of review 6 attention. MR. STURZEBECHER: Of some -- yes, and --7 8 MEMBER STETKAR: To some extent, anyway. 9 MR. STURZEBECHER: Well, the rule says one 10 thing and then what we're trying to say is, okay, we understand that the rule divides it up, but we still 11 12 think it's important. 13 MEMBER STETKAR: Yes, yes. 14 DR. ARNDT: And it's in the context of the statement in 1.152. 15 When you're doing software development, you 16 17 have to understand all the requirements. You have to understand all the specifications. You have to have a 18 19 process. 20 But the safety review will look at it, with 21 respect to the safety aspect. Those requirements have 22 to be there, but we're looking at it in that particular 23 context. 24 MEMBER STETKAR: Okay. 25 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Let's see if we can keep **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

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25	framework of this process. You build your project from
24	have in the Annex A of 1074, and you put this into the
23	tailor and manage your different activities that you
22	After you establish this, you begin to
21	sitting there, that is from 1.152.
20	project life cycle, which I've got the classic life cycle
19	Then we go into developing the software
18	I start talking about the standard itself.
17	bit, and we'll get into that a little bit further, when
16	So, it's kind of de-emphasized that a little
15	Annex D.
14	original 1074, and moved that section out, down into an
13	It does say they did take, from the
12	an overarching type community here.
11	is the way the you know, the standard is written for
10	and it depends on the industry you're in, because that
9	The next step would be to collect a model,
8	Guide 1.172 and the associated 830 Standard.
7	The project architect would look at Reg
6	was at the first step of establishing the requirements.
5	MR. STURZEBECHER: All right, well, so, I
4	done in a few minutes.
3	CHAIRMAN BROWN: 1.173 is suppose to be
2	MEMBER STETKAR: Okay.
1	moving here.
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1	there.
2	At the end, you validate and make sure this
3	plan is ready and it meets the scope of the stakeholders.
4	It's just okay, so, the general overview
5	of changes.
6	So, what changed from the last version?
7	Well, the Reg Guide itself, there were only
8	four minor changes. The biggest significance is in the
9	standard itself.
10	The life cycle model, still the same when
11	you look at the Standard 1074.
12	The standard or the standard changes
13	terminology.
14	Some of the when you go through and you
15	step through it, you'll see that it moved from group
16	or from processes to activities. So, now, it lists a
17	group of activities inside that standard, because there
18	was too much confusion.
19	If you're trying to build a process, but
20	then you're calling all these sub-things processes, it
21	just you could see the confusion there.
22	There is there was a de-emphasis on the
23	project management from the original one, to the new one.
24	It added planning, but it used its own it re-shuffled
25	the different planning activities from the life cycles,
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from the original one to a new section.

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So, and it also kind of dropped this project management down a little bit, but you're thinking of planning, and it also -- and the standard, when we get to that point.

It removed the quality assurance section clause and the V&V clause. So, those two major clauses that were, I wouldn't say necessarily removed, but they were moved into other activities that are in the life cycle of this new standard.

I think what was interesting about this is the -- by doing this, the standard is sort of taking more of a lightening bug approach versus the strike of lightening, and that is kind of the way I see the philosophy going on here.

So, when you're developing and you're going through your process of creating your software, your plan, you can do peer-to-peer reviews. You can -- you don't have to bring in the full V&V at that particular level.

21 So, it's kind of a better -- much more 22 improved, refined process of the standard.

So, next slide. So, like I was saying, theReg Guide changed in four basic areas.

The first one is a comment from the public,

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where we have reference for pre-existing software, we've referenced EPRI topical report, the guidelines on the evaluation, acceptance of commercial grades, digital equipment for nuclear safety applicants. The public comment was that we needed to show that we endorsed this. So, that was added. We've added a new -- the new term 'security analysis', and we've just discussed that.

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9 So, it's in the Reg Guide, and the other 10 thing that the team wanted to add was the system transitions, and the reason why here was because it --11 12 there was this general consensus that the new digital 13 systems that are being considered, you know, if they're 14 revising them, you know, if they're outside the 50.59 15 process, then there really needs to be a license amendment request required, and I think the team members 16 wanted to put a little emphasis on that. So, that's why 17 18 we added that particular new position. 19 Then last was the Annex, and that is more

20 of a boilerplate.

21 So, what changed in the standard itself? 22 It's major re-shuffling of activities and -- that -- into 23 the Annex of the standard.

There is the new clauses one through four, and we kind of stepped through one through -- or three

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through four, on just establishing your process.

The model, like I said, was moved to Annex

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Process now is replaced with that -- with activities, and I mentioned before, there is a different emphasis on quality management and one of the sections was called an intrical processes -- processes, and it was -- that is where the V&V section was removed, in that part of the standard, and that one has a new name, which it's -- it supports section activities groups.

So, in general, we're focusing on more of the planning activities, with a -- building this process.

We've got a new security objective in there. There is a new section that -- the standard added the planned release management and a close-out activity. Those are all in the project management.

18 So, when you look at the mapping of that 19 standard, it starts with the ΡM section, the 20 pre-development section and implementation, and a 21 post-development, and each section had a couple new 22 activities added to it, and you can see them listed there, if you have any questions. 23

CHAIRMAN BROWN: I have one question,relative to the quality management part, because you've

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mentioned it twice now, in that -- and I went back and 1 2 looked again at the Reg Guide. I didn't go back as far 3 as 1074. But you said there was a different emphasis 4 5 and it de-emphasized V&V, and you said that either two 6 or three times now. 7 MR. STURZEBECHER: Right. 8 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Am I missing something, 9 that V&V --10 MR. STURZEBECHER: Well, it's not --11 CHAIRMAN BROWN: has less ___ now, 12 importance than it used to, as part of the overall 13 project management? I mean, the project management is 14 not suppose to be interested in this? MR. STURZEBECHER: I think you have to look 15 at the standards as a family, in the sense that here is 16 17 1074, and those 1012's there. It's been going hardcore, 18 saying -- rewriting this whole section in there about 19 V&V, and they realize, well, the folks in 1012 are --20 CHAIRMAN BROWN: So, you're just a 21 reference -- I don't disagree with --22 MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes. CHAIRMAN BROWN: -- that repetition, but 23 24 the -- I guess I was having a little bit of a hard spot 25 with saying it de-emphasizes V&V, and I would have NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 (202) 234-4433 www.nealrgross.com

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1	phrased that somewhat differently
2	MR. STURZEBECHER: Well
3	CHAIRMAN BROWN: in that the quality
4	management is there, it's just that it it's the
5	its details are covered somewhere else, but it's still
6	part of the overall project plan.
7	MR. STURZEBECHER: But the 1995 version is
8	pretty heavy. I mean, it has it in there, just like
9	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Well, I don't I didn't
10	have a copy of that.
11	MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes.
12	CHAIRMAN BROWN: So, I had no idea what was
13	in there.
14	MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes, it is pretty heavy,
15	and I mean, even the quality I mean, I can pull it
16	out if you
17	CHAIRMAN BROWN: No, no, no.
18	MR. STURZEBECHER: That is the the whole
19	section is four pages
20	CHAIRMAN BROWN: All you're saying is the
21	it was simply a de-emphasis relative.
22	It wasn't in terms of the quality management
23	needed. It was a manage of matter of the detail
24	included in the overall project plan, when there is a
25	more detailed explanation and details to that, in one
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54 of the other standards, it's invoked by one of the other 1 2 Reg Guides? Is that --3 MR. STURZEBECHER: Well, that is --4 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Is that -- did I phrase 5 that properly? 6 MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes, what it -- I think 7 maybe the answer would be to say that what it's doing 8 is, it's say, okay, there is a V&V process, as the --9 the team is working on this product, and coming up with 10 a plan, and they go through the life cycle. 11 Then they get to the maintenance section and 12 they've gone through the full cycle and they look at it, 13 there are -- there is new activities where they look at 14 process improvement, and it's a peer-to-peer type, or you can go to the full level of the V&V if you want. 15 It does say -- I think it says that, and this is similar 16 17 to what NASA has done with their's also, their standard. 18 So, or their engineering document. So, 19 they're following this verbatim. It is sort of a softer 20 approach, is what I'm trying to say. 21 You're still going to do V&V at one 22 particular point. It's just that there are --23 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay, I just --24 MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes. 25 CHAIRMAN BROWN: That's fine. You can go NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 (202) 234-4433 www.nealrgross.com

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1	on. I just
2	MR. STURZEBECHER: That's why I'm saying
3	it's de-emphasized, but
4	CHAIRMAN BROWN: All right, all right, I
5	got
6	MR. STURZEBECHER: Maybe I used the wrong
7	word.
8	CHAIRMAN BROWN: I've got the point. You
9	can keep rolling, all right.
10	MR. STURZEBECHER: I'm sorry, I got that.
11	It's just a a change in the philosophy,
12	and I think they're more they're trying to refine this
13	to be more process oriented, is what I'm trying to say.
14	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay, I got that.
15	MR. STURZEBECHER: So, here is the figure,
16	and like we were saying, here is there was a whole
17	section V&V processes. It's pretty much deleted.
18	You'll find that though, in this part here,
19	in if you watch my pointer here, in identifying software
20	improvements needed. So, this is where it mentions that
21	aspect.
22	So, you're still it's still there, but
23	it's this is really focused on building a process,
24	and then the quality software software quality
25	management process, which references QA, and again, that
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1	was okay, let me think.
2	Am I pointing to the wrong one? Yes, I was,
3	sorry.
4	The V&V moved to A.5, that Annex there. The
5	quality management software, that is now represented in
6	this whole process of improvement, and it's mentioned
7	there for improving the quality of your software.
8	This is going to be a theme that you'll see
9	in the 829, for Reg Guide 1.170, when we talk about
10	developing your documentation.
11	Again, you come up with anomalies or a bug
12	in the software, and it gives a new section in there on
13	how you handle the discrepancies in the software.
14	So, they're kind of parallel in action
15	between this standard and that standard, and they move
16	together. So, it's really well done, I think.
17	Is there any particular comments on this?
18	CONSULTANT HECHT: I am not sure, Karl,
19	whether I should bring this up now or later, but we've
20	spoken about security. You've spoken about commercial
21	software, you've spoken about the EPRI commercial
22	dedication report.
23	The problem, when we deal with the whole
24	issue of cyber-security, is that it's constantly
25	evolving threat and constantly evolving software, and
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57 a lot of that is handled in the commercial, or I'll call 1 2 it externally developed software. 3 Do you feel that that is addressed in this Req Guide, and where is it exactly addressed? 4 CHAIRMAN 5 BROWN: In the commercial 6 dedication or --CONSULTANT HECHT: Well, yes, commercial 7 8 dedication --9 CHAIRMAN BROWN: I thought they were kind 10 of downplayed commercial dedication all the way through here, if I'm not mistaken. 11 12 CONSULTANT HECHT: Well, whether you call 13 it commercial dedication or you call it something else, 14 the point is, is that systems are today, an integration 15 of a platform, which is developed -- which is supplied by the PLC vendor or the control systems vendor. 16 17 Then the system developer, which adds its own application software, and then all that is, of 18 19 course, integrated into the plan. 20 But the point is, is that the security 21 adaptations are going to be done probably by the 22 equipment vendor, somebody like Rockwell or Siemens or something -- or equivalent organization. They're not 23 24 going to be done by the licensee. They're probably not 25 going to be done by the licensee's I&C vendor, unless NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

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58 1 that I&C vendor is the same as -- is the Siemens or the 2 Rockwell. 3 CHAIRMAN BROWN: So, you're talking about the operating system for the platform? 4 CONSULTANT HECHT: Well, the platform. 5 6 It's not only the operating system. It's the network stack. It could be the whole access control system. 7 Ιt 8 could be the maintenance --9 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Well, you're talking --10 yes, you're just talking about operating system, the 11 housekeeping stuff, all the other stuff that goes along 12 with --13 CONSULTANT HECHT: Right. 14 CHAIRMAN BROWN: -- making stuff move, while the application code --15 16 CONSULTANT HECHT: Right. 17 CHAIRMAN BROWN: -- operates. 18 CONSULTANT HECHT: And that is basically 19 where a lot of the security is going to be implemented 20 and a lot of the changes are going to be implemented. 21 At the same time, we have this overall 22 development process. 23 So, we have parts that are moving, parts 24 that are fixed, parts that the NRC has visibility into, 25 and parts of it doesn't, and how is that addressed in NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

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the Reg Guide, or do you --

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MR. STURZEBECHER: Well, in this particular Reg Guide, when we look at what is going on in the standard, I have to look at it specifically.

5 MR. THORP: I don't know if this helps, but 6 when -- one of the paragraphs that I've been looking at, as I listen to the members here, under 'description of 7 8 change', the third paragraph in the 1.173, speaks to the 9 cyber-security controls and requirements, and it 10 relates it to the 10 CFR 73.54 and protection of digital 11 computer communication systems and networks, as part of 12 the programming.

So, that paragraph speaks to that in general. I don't know, it certainly doesn't go into the details related to the vendor implemented security fixes and things like that. Let me show it to you.

MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes.

18 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Well, let me just -- I guess I hadn't -- I'm not sure I thought about this. 73.54 is nothing but a plan. It really is --22 MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes. 23 CHAIRMAN BROWN: -- I think it really does

nothing, other than say, you got to have a plan, whichis done after this stuff is designed. That is one of

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the difficulties with it. 1 2 I guess what Myron is saying is, at least 3 -- and I hadn't really thought about it from that standpoint, from the platform standpoint, that the 4 licensee develops the application code, or whoever he 5 6 hires to do this, do his design. The designer pulls a platform out, whether 7 8 it's a Common Q or whether it's a Triconex or whether 9 it's a -- who is the other one? I don't know, there is 10 three or four platforms. 11 MR. THORP: ALS. 12 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay, what is one of the 13 other ones we're dealing with? What is the APW? Our 14 platform? I've forgotten what that one is. 15 MR. THORP: OIQ? CHAIRMAN BROWN: I just looked at it. 16 17 MEMBER BLEY: It's MilTech. 18 CHAIRMAN BROWN: MilTech, right, okay. 19 Those are -- you know, somebody develops that and then 20 the designer comes and puts his code into it, and I think 21 Myron's point is that there is a whole swath of code 22 that's already in there, when he gets it, that manages the entire platform. 23 24 There will be secure -- based on his 25 knowledge and his application of that platform and other NEAL R. GROSS

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61 applications, and I'll get -- let you to talk here in 1 a minute, that will have stuff that you guys never see, 2 3 I mean, and the licensee never sees, unless he wants to go see it, and I'm not even sure he'll get -- it's 4 probably proprietary, more than likely. 5 6 So, that is -- I mean, so, there is a separation between that, in my mind. I think that is 7 8 what you're a little -- a little bit about what you're 9 talking about, and there is a bunch of security stuff 10 possibly buried in there. 11 CONSULTANT HECHT: Well, we know it will be 12 changed and I guess the point is, is that as part of the 13 project life cycle management, and how are we addressing 14 that? 15 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Yes, okay, let me -- and I'm -- now, that just sparked another thought, and maybe 16 17 you can address this. 18 Right now, you have your PC and you're 19 operating at home, and you've got an operating system 20 and you've got some type of security stuff, code that's 21 stuck in there, and it's always downloading all these 22 updates all the time. 23 When you install this stuff in a plant, it's 24 fixed with what you want to put -- you know, what you've 25 brought in. NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

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62 The quy who is designing that platform, if 1 2 you look at what he does three years from now, he may 3 have updates to that. You probably don't care. CONSULTANT HECHT: Five-point-seven-one 4 5 requires that you --6 CHAIRMAN BROWN: You keep -- you look at 7 that, exactly. 8 So, that is a -- that has always been a 9 concern to me, how you get -- did you want to say 10 something? 11 MR. STATTEL: Yes, I would like to say a few 12 words on this. 13 My name is Rich Stattel, and I perform 14 technical reviews on these very systems, and this is an 15 issue we deal with on a regular basis. I'd like to point out that these Reg Guides 16 17 and -- which we get to these Reg Guides, basically through our Standard Review Plans. 18 Our Standard Review Plan is what we refer 19 20 to, whenever we get an application for a license 21 amendment or a new system being installed in a plant. 22 It's equally applicable for operating systems, for application development. 23 24 So, in my experience, we see these when we 25 get topical reports or platforms, like you mentioned, NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

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1	Common Q platforms or TXS platform, and in those arenas,
2	you know, we're looking at the vendors on how they
3	applied the life cycles, or if they have dedicated
4	software that they have embedded within their platforms,
5	we evaluate those processes as well.
6	So, basically, these standards and the Reg
7	Guides are equally applicable to the development of the
8	platforms, as they are to the development of the
9	application itself.
10	So, it's all within scope, and we deal with
11	that on many aspects, when we review a systems design.
12	CONSULTANT HECHT: Okay, so,
13	you've said how the NRC handles it. But this is a Reg
14	Guide that talks about software life cycle management.
15	MR. STATTEL: Right.
16	CONSULTANT HECHT: And so, this is a Reg
17	Guide for how the applicant or how the licensee is
18	suppose to be doing it, and the point is, is that this
19	is what I would call a waterfall type of approach here.
20	MR. STATTEL: It is that is one option.
21	This isn't prescriptive guidance. It's not telling
22	telling an applicant
23	CONSULTANT HECHT: It's the prescriptive
24	
25	MR. STATTEL: this is how no, it's not
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64 1 prescriptive. 2 CONSULTANT HECHT: Yes, it --3 It allows various life MR. STATTEL: 4 cycles, and we see many. 5 Sure, but I guess the CONSULTANT HECHT: 6 question is, if you're -- if the NRC is providing guidance, there is suppose to be an economic value to 7 8 the guidance, in terms of reducing the uncertainty. 9 So, here is an area, I think of uncertainty, 10 and how is it going to be addressed in --11 MR. STURZEBECHER: But that is the classic 12 argument I've heard at MITRE, where, you know, they would 13 come in -- or manufacturers would come in and say, you 14 know, "We have a time table to make." 15 You know, it's not necessarily to follow 16 what is exactly correct for the best security. I mean, 17 that is what -- the impression I got from some of those conferences I've attended with the SWA Software 18 19 Assurance Group. 20 What we do have is Regulatory Position 3 for 21 software analysis. We do lay out, under 'activity description' --22 23 CONSULTANT HECHT: Can you give me a page 24 reference? 25 MR. STURZEBECHER: It's page eight, NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

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1	Regulatory Position 3, Software Safety Analysis.
2	CONSULTANT HECHT: Okay.
3	MR. STURZEBECHER: And it's B, under
4	'activity description', six, seven or six and seven,
5	"To develop threat models for safety software products,
6	system architect system software architects are
7	exploring the main the main and potential SW DOE,"
8	that is the vulnerabilities and their impact.
9	CONSULTANT HECHT: Okay, so, you've got
10	MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes.
11	CONSULTANT HECHT: it once.
12	MR. STURZEBECHER: What is that?
13	CONSULTANT HECHT: You've done it once.
14	MR. STURZEBECHER: Right there, yes.
15	CONSULTANT HECHT: But the problem is, it's
16	going to be changing.
17	MEMBER STETKAR: The Reg Guide says any
18	time you make a change, if it's you have to invoke
19	this Reg Guide.
20	MR. STURZEBECHER: Right, you have to
21	follow the whole process and the
22	MEMBER STETKAR: Well, that is if they make
23	the change, if they're going to make the change.
24	MR. STURZEBECHER: Okay.
25	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Well, that is the I
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66 wanted to try to separate the variables here for a 1 2 minute. I wanted to ask Rich a question. 3 MR. STATTEL: Sure. CHAIRMAN BROWN: Relative to the comment. 4 5 I mean, once -- since you've seen this, 6 you're talking about you've seen this on an ongoing basis. 7 8 So, a plant is designed. It's got a 9 platform, call it a Common Q, AP1000, whoever is got 10 whatever, and it's operating. 11 You have what you have. The systems, all the support stuff, not the -- I'm not talking about the 12 13 application code, now. 14 But the guy who owns the platform says, "I 15 have some security upgrades to my platform software." 16 MR. STATTEL: Right, and they would invoke their change process, which is part of --17 18 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Who does that? The licensee does -- has to do that, if they decide -- what 19 20 if they decide -- if they don't decide to incorporate 21 the platform manufacturer's security upgrade --22 MR. STATTEL: Yes. 23 CHAIRMAN BROWN: -- then they don't have to 24 do anything. I mean, they have to evaluate it, but they 25 don't have to --**NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

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67 MR. STATTEL: Well, one of the things we 1 2 evaluate -- because we do a lot of process review. We 3 evaluate the process they use for updating their software. 4 CHAIRMAN BROWN: No, no, I understand that, 5 6 but I mean if -- this is a licensee. I mean, they're 7 now -- and now, the platform Common Q guy comes in and 8 says, "Hey, I -- it's been five years. We've got seven 9 safety upgrades that we have made to this platform in 10 subsequent applications." 11 MR. STATTEL: Right. 12 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Whatever the applications 13 are, for whatever they do with them, and you really ought 14 to install these. 15 Now, does the licensee -- he doesn't have to do that, does he? He can make the decision not to 16 17 or he can decide --18 MR. STATTEL: Well --19 CHAIRMAN BROWN: -- he can evaluate them 20 and see if they're applicable to his design, in which 21 case, then if he wanted to change it, then you all would 22 have to see it as -- is that in the license amendment, 23 to change --24 MR. STATTEL: That is quite possible. Ιt 25 basically comes -- the decision of whether or not to NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

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1	incorporate security improvements to a system, that
2	really rolls into their security plan and the
3	implementation of that. It's a programmatic issue.
4	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay.
5	MR. STATTEL: So, they would identify
6	vulnerabilities and this may be a means of addressing
7	a vulnerability that has been identified, and they
8	re-assess those on a periodic basis. That is my
9	understanding of most of the plans that the utilities
10	are incorporating right now.
11	When a decision is made to incorporate that,
12	to you know, address import or install a security
13	feature, then of course, that invokes their standard
14	update process.
15	Now, for most of the safety related systems,
16	the applicants are not doing the application development
17	or the upgrade process themselves, and they basically
18	contract that out to the vendors, to actually perform
19	those updates.
20	It could very well invoke, because our
21	safety evaluations and our safety conclusions are tied
22	to specific versions and topical reports that are
23	basically, you know, we document exactly, you know, the
24	point in time that we perform that evaluation.
25	So, if any of those safety conclusions
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69 become challenged or need to be re-assessed, then it 1 2 could very well require a license amendment to come to 3 us. MR. SANTOS: This is not --4 MR. STATTEL: In truth, we don't see a lot 5 6 of those. We don't see a lot of those amendments. Those platforms are actually fairly stable 7 8 right now, from the plants that we've -- that have the 9 installed systems. 10 So, but we have seen updates. We have seen updates to platforms. We have reviewed updates to those 11 12 platforms, and when -- you know, like for instance, for 13 Triconex, we just reviewed their Version 10, and when 14 we review those updates, they become reference-able. So, if a plant that is running a Triconex 15 Version 9 wants to upgrade and incorporate measures that 16 17 were put into Version 10, then we have reviewed that. We've performed the safety evaluation, and that is 18 19 reference-able by the licensee. 20 MR. SANTOS: Yes, that is --21 CHAIRMAN BROWN: But you really don't know 22 whether -- I mean, if you've got two different vendors with somewhat different plant designs, how do you assess 23 24 the impact of that on the application code and its 25 processing? **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

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1	You've looked at the
2	MR. STATTEL: We have looked at the
3	CHAIRMAN BROWN: platform aspect but
4	MR. STATTEL: We do review both. We do
5	review both.
6	CHAIRMAN BROWN: But you have to do that for
7	
8	MR. STATTEL: Is someone comes in and they
9	say, "Well, here is our application," we look through
10	that and we see, well, what is the platform that you're
11	using to implement that application? Have we reviewed
12	that? Do we have a safety evaluation that we've
13	performed in the past, or do we need to evaluate that
14	separately?
15	So, it really is one of the things that makes
16	our safety evaluation actually, a very difficult
17	process, because we're not only reviewing, you know, one
18	life cycle that the that is being used for development
19	of the application.
20	There may be two, three, four different life
21	cycles being done by different vendors, for example,
22	that we have to basically, assess them, using this
23	guidance.
24	So, the guidance is equally applicable to
25	the development of the platform, as it is to the
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71 development of the application. 1 2 CHAIRMAN BROWN: And any changes to it 3 during its operation. Absolutely, absolutely. 4 MR. STATTEL: 5 So, you know --And that is within the 6 CHAIRMAN BROWN: 7 licensing basis of the -- that the licensee has to deal 8 with, relative to --9 MR. STATTEL: Right. 10 CHAIRMAN BROWN: -- the SER that they've had, that's there --11 MR. STATTEL: And it is -- it is a, you know, 12 13 changing world, right. 14 So, it's very common for us to get an 15 application that references a platform that we've previously reviewed, maybe a year or two years ago, but 16 17 there are changes, right, that have been made since we evaluated that. 18 we basically perform a 19 So, special evaluation of those deltas, and if those deltas include 20 21 incorporation of security measures into that platform, 22 yes, we would evaluate that against this criteria, yes. 23 MR. SANTOS: I just want to add to -- this 24 is Dan Santos, NRR, to everything that Rich said, to go 25 to your original question. **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

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The Regulation 10 CFR 73.58 called 'Safety Security Interface Requirements for Nuclear Power Reactor' applies to existing and new reactors.

It says, "The licensee shall assess and manage the potential for adverse effects on safety and security, including the site emergency plan, before implementing changes to plan configurations, facility conditions or security."

9 Now, as part of that assessment, that --10 some of the conclusions may trigger 50.59, which then 11 will come for the NRC evaluation.

But each licensee is required to do that assessment. So, when a vendor comes in and say, "Hey, I want this new security feature," that will trigger that process.

16 CONSULTANT HECHT: Okay, so, I guess the 17 short answer is, is that a security change, not 18 withstanding the fact that that may be coming much faster 19 than a functional change or other changes, are handled 20 in exactly the same way as any other change? That is 21 basically what you're saying here?

MR. STATTEL: They are, but I'd also like to point out that the vast majority of security features that are incorporated at the plant, are to protect the safety application, and they're not embedded within the

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1	safety application.
2	So, there are
3	CONSULTANT HECHT: Well, that is the
4	MR. STATTEL: very few security features
5	that are actually built into the safety application
6	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Well, let's address that
7	before I mean, before we worry about that, I mean,
8	I still think we're talking about the other not the
9	application code necessarily, but the
10	MR. STATTEL: Well, not
11	CHAIRMAN BROWN: I mean, that counts, but
12	
13	MR. STATTEL: But even the
14	CHAIRMAN BROWN: I understand.
15	MR. STATTEL: Even the vendor's code
16	CONSULTANT HECHT: Because I think the
17	whole thing that you say, you put stuff at the boundary
18	and you protect the soft jelly center, with the hard
19	shell, when we get into systems that are integrating
20	TC/PIP into the entire system, then we're in a different
21	world than when we were using Allen-Bradley Highways or
22	all of the other Field Bus standards that used to be
23	there, and we used to feel that we had protection. We
24	no longer do.
25	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay, I think we're done
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with that, for right now. MR. STURZEBECHER: So, I'm going to finish

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up with the last slide, unless you want to get -- well, we'll touch on this one here. Let me make sure I have this.

So, this demonstrates some of the touch points that the Reg Guide on the right, that I went through, the particular items, has made variations or exceptions to, and we'll start with the letters that are A, B, C, D, I'll refer back to slide 13. So, if there is any questions?

So, between the two of them, you can see, this is what we've accepted, or considered, yes, correct.

The next set of slides are the specific changes, and I'm not sure you want to -- they're kind of a repeat of what we've already done. It's just more description of -- from title changes to the -everything.

20 MEMBER STETKAR: I have a couple of 21 questions, Karl. Sorry, Charlie.

22 CHAIRMAN BROWN: No, you've got five 23 minutes.

24 MEMBER STETKAR: C.3 speaks about software 25 safety analysis, and I got confused, when I read through

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this.

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Are the analyses that are described there, analyses of the safety functions that the software performs, or are they analyses of the safety of the software development process, because I can -- I thought it says -- it says, "Planned and documented software safety analysis activity should be conducted for each phase of the software development life cycle," okay.

9 Then it has listed 'input, activity 10 description and output', and I started to read this 11 saying, "Well, this says that I'm suppose to perform some 12 sort of analysis of the safety functions that the 13 software is designed to perform.,"

But then there are things like in the input, establish baseline SDOE objectives, and in the activity description, it says there are developed threat models for the safety software products, safety system software architectures are explored or known, and potential SDOE vulnerabilities enter impact.

The reason I'm interested in this, is if we're talking about the function of the software to perform a particular safety goal for the plant, if you're talking about threats and vulnerabilities, that is kind of an interesting thing.

If you're talking about threats and

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vulnerabilities to the process that somebody has invoked 1 for a secure development environment, making sure that, 2 3 you know, nobody can walk through that door who isn't authorized to actually work on this software, that is 4 much different. 5 That is what I would call -- and it talks 6 about a safety officer and a software safety plan. 7 8 If it's the latter function, it almost is 9 a software development security analysis, rather than 10 a software safety analysis. So, I was curious, what is the distinction 11 12 here, because I'm not sure now, in my mind, what -- what 13 the applicant is expected to do, as part of this software 14 safety analysis. did 15 MR. STURZEBECHER: We add the sub-clause under secure analysis, under 1(d), and these 16 were put in under the analysis, and it possibly could 17 18 have just left them underneath the secure analysis 19 section instead. 20 MEMBER STETKAR: But is this -- I mean, the 21 intent is the actual systematic evaluation of the 22 development environment, not -- regardless of what the 23 software is suppose to do, is that the correct 24 interpretation? 25 MR. STURZEBECHER: For those particular NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

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MEMBER STETKAR: Okay.

3	MR. STURZEBECHER: Because even when
4	you're doing you're looking at particular software,
5	or if it's a pre-existing software, you're you need
6	to look at the history. You need to look at certain
7	aspects of what it's done in the past, its performance.
8	You know, what product would you buy one
9	versus the other on the market?
10	CHAIRMAN BROWN: John, I guess the way I
11	read this, you know, I think I have a vague understanding
12	of what you said.
13	But when I went down and looked at under
14	the activity description, I same question.
15	Are we just saying, "Hey, they've got a
16	process that keeps all the bits and bytes going to the
17	right place," and if they find they actually go from
18	point A to point B and whatever, but do they really shut
19	down the plant if it wants to? Does it
20	MR. STURZEBECHER: Well, but the
21	CHAIRMAN BROWN: But yet, if you read the
22	activity description part it says, "Your analyses should
23	ensure that systems safety requirements have been
24	correctly addressed, no hazards have been introduced,
25	and that software elements that affect safety," in other
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words, if they look at them, "Are identified," etcetera, 1 2 etcetera. 3 So, it is -- the way I read this, is that it covered not just, you know, software glitches that 4 could get you into trouble, but did it really perform 5 6 the plant function that it was suppose to accomplish? 7 Now, maybe I was being overly generous in 8 my interpretation --9 MR. STURZEBECHER: Okay, that is -- that's 10 what it says --11 CHAIRMAN BROWN: That is what it says to me. 12 That is why I didn't -- I didn't --13 MEMBER STETKAR: If that is the case, 14 you're asking somebody -- remember, not -- a threat and 15 hazard analysis doesn't just address, does it do what it's suppose to do? 16 17 It addresses, does it not do what it's not 18 suppose to do, when it's not suppose to do it, under a 19 variety of really cleaver threats and hazards, and I'll challenge you that I don't think anybody can do that. 20 21 So, if you're really intending people to do 22 that type of systematic hazard and threat analysis to all of the functions that this software is suppose to 23 24 perform in the plant, to support plant safety, and make 25 sure that it doesn't do things that it's not suppose to NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 (202) 234-4433 www.nealrgross.com

do, it's a real challenge, and it's not clear, that people know how to do that.

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3 If you're only saying, "Does my software provide 4 development process assurance that 5 inappropriate activities are not performed for the 6 development of this software, " regardless of what it's suppose to do or not suppose to do in the plant, it could 7 8 software to, you know, control a jellybean be 9 manufacturing facility. That is a different -- much 10 different connotation, because I have a lot better, I think concept, of what I need to do in that second 11 12 environment than I do in the first.

So, that is why I wanted to at least better understand, because I got confused, and what I'm hearing today is that the intent is the former, that I'm suppose to evaluate threats and hazards to the mission of the software itself.

18 MR. STATTEL: I won't try to interpret what19 exactly the guidance had intended.

However, however, what I will say, I'll point out what I see in practice, with applicants and these development processes.

We look at V&V summary reports as one of the most important documents we look at during the -- during our evaluation, and in those summary reports, we look

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80 specifically look for identification 1 of we 2 vulnerabilities or threats to the system, and the -- in 3 each phase of the development process. So, we look for a preliminary hazards 4 5 analysis. what were the hazards 6 So, you know, 7 identified up front? How -- you know, what measures 8 were put in place to address those hazards and security 9 vulnerabilities, and then in each phase of the process, 10 we look -- there is a separate report usually. 11 We look in that report, what new 12 vulnerabilities were introduced in the process of 13 developing the design, implementing the design of the 14 software or installing it into the hardware, you know, 15 whatever the process is. 16 Then for each one of those, what measures 17 did the vendor or did the developer take, to address those vulnerabilities that were introduced during the 18 19 life cycle phase? That is what we typically see, and 20 that is what we look for in the applications when we 21 perform our evaluations. 22 So, typically it will be a list and it's usually a short list, right. 23 24 So, if someone is going through a design 25 phase, and so, they -- they are basically taking the NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

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Where are the vulnerabilities of the system, and then we expect them to follow that through, you know, with their corrective action program, or whatever programs they have in place, in order to identify what measures they've taken to address those vulnerabilities.

11 It may be, you know, downstream V&V
12 activities, for example.

CONSULTANT HECHT: Rich, you started off by saying that you -- one of the most important documents you look at is the verification summary report.

Now, does this mean that this verification summary report is actually much more than simply saying the requirement to have verified, that you also include the activities of the preliminary hazard assessment then, that preliminary hazard assessment also includes security?

22 MR. STATTEL: Typically, V&V summary 23 report will be created at the end of each phase of 24 development, right.

At the end of that phase, that summary

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82 report will identify, it will speak to every activity 1 2 that was performed during that phase of the development 3 process, right. So, it is a lot more than just saying, yes, 4 5 all the requirements have been met, and you know, we're 6 ready to proceed to the next phase. It's actually listing -- identifying the 7 8 vulnerabilities, the errors that were detected. 9 There will usually be a section on metrics, 10 like you know, things -- problems that we had during that development phase, problems that still exist and will 11 12 need to be addressed in the subsequent phase. 13 There is usually a risk analysis involved 14 with that V&V summary report, and a decision made to 15 proceed to the next phase, even with errors or issues that need to be carried forward. 16 So, usually the V&V plan will identify what 17 18 the contents of that V&V report are and -- it's basically 19 -- the V&V reports tell you all of the activities, how 20 they went, and what is being done to address the issues 21 that came up during those activities. 22 CONSULTANT HECHT: And is that going to be -- are we going to discuss those V&V -- the contents of 23 24 those reports, when we get to, I think it's 1.168? 25 MR. STATTEL: Six-eight and 1.170, and they NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

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83 are called for, also in 1012, IEEE 1012. 1 2 CONSULTANT HECHT: Well, I quess that is 3 referred to, I think by 1.168, right? MR. STATTEL: Right. 4 CONSULTANT HECHT: Yes. 5 6 MR. STATTEL: Part of that, yes. 7 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay. 8 MEMBER STETKAR: It's not okay. One more 9 thing. 10 Under C.4, where you talk about the 11 installation act -- system transitions or whatever you call them, I just wanted to understand -- I want to make 12 13 sure I understand the staff's intent here. 14 There is a statement that says, "As a 15 minimum, all functions performed in part by a given software executable should be declared inoperable, if 16 17 the software executable, its configuration or its 18 operating platform is to be altered." 19 "Inter-connections of all types, with other 20 software, hardware, human elements should also be examined." 21 22 "All interfacing, interconnected systems must also be taken out of service and declared 23 24 inoperable." 25 Okay, now, again, in new plants, many of the NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

new plants have a four-train safety system design, and their technical specifications allow one train to be inoperable, out of service, whatever you want to call it, indefinitely, because their safety analyses say they can mitigate any design basis accident with two of the remaining three trains, so therefore, they can handle a single failure.

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8 So, in principle, during plant power 9 operation, I can take train A of everything, out of 10 service, with no un-torrid violations of technical specifications. 11

12 In principle, I could update the software 13 for train A, at the same time.

14 Does this requirement and this connotation 15 of inter-connections of all types with other software, hardware or human elements, and all interfacing 16 17 inter-connected systems must also be taken out of 18 service, prohibit me from updating my software during 19 plant power operation or during other -- any other plant 20 operating mode, that requires my safety systems to be 21 operable? That is just a question.

22 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Let me put it -- let me give it -- let me try to take his question, if you don't 23 24 mind, and provide a specific example.

You take train A out of service, call it a

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85 protection train. Protection train A sends a voting 1 2 signal to trains B, C and D. Those are interfacing and 3 inter-connected signals. MR. STATTEL: That's right. 4 If I wrote -- if I read 5 CHAIRMAN BROWN: 6 this -- and I didn't think about this either. As usual, 7 that's John going on this. 8 MR. STATTEL: It's not your fault. 9 CHAIRMAN BROWN: That would say that I 10 would have to take train B, C and D out of service --11 declare them inoperable because I am modifying the 12 software in train A, and it does connect to those voting 13 systems in the other trains. 14 It's clear, all very 15 interfacing/inter-connecting systems must also be taken out of service and declared inoperable. 16 17 MEMBER STETKAR: Ιt says, "Inter-connections of all types with other software, 18 hardware," --19 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Or human element. 20 MEMBER STETKAR: -- "or human elements." 21 22 CHAIRMAN BROWN: But that is the sentence before what I just read. 23 24 So, those are pretty all-encompassing and could be kind of -- I know that is not the intent. 25 NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

MEMBER STETKAR: My question was, is it the intent? I mean, you can read things --MR. STATTEL: We obviously have systems that basically allow changing configuration in one division without declaring the other divisions inoperable. Really, the idea of that, it's really -- we don't want -- we don't want licensees or plants to be changing configurations on a system when -- while they're relying on that system to perform the safety function. So, basically, we have them carve out that part of the system, in order to allow the configurability, right, because really, there is regulatory requirements for them to be able to configure those systems online. So, they have to have a means of doing that. Now, this is guidance, right. It also comes into play, where we have systems that have channel bypass capability within a division. So, in other words -- and a lot of the analog plants have this. They have -- they're able to take presurizer pressure to test, make it inoperable and they can reconfigure that without affecting containment pressure NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS

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87 or the other 12 parameters that are in that same 1 2 They remain operable. division. 3 When we go to digital based systems, that becomes a little bit more difficult to justify, because 4 you don't have that physical separation between the 5 6 individual channels. Typically, they're all being processed by 7 8 a similar processor. 9 So, what we require, in the case of Oconee, 10 we require them to basically declare that entire division inoperable while they are performing those 11 12 configuration changes, right. 13 So, if they want to do a similar thing, 14 right, if they have a failed transmitter on pressurizer 15 pressure, and they want the rest of the channels, they want -- they're still -- they can still function, the 16 rest of the channels, they have the ability to take the 17 entire division out of service, go in and bypass 18 19 pressurizer pressure, and then subsequently, declaring 20 the remaining channels operable again. 21 So, that is how we apply that --22 CHAIRMAN BROWN: You mean, the remaining functions within that --23 24 MR. STATTEL: Right. 25 CHAIRMAN BROWN: -- that division? NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS

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88 MR. STATTEL: Right. 1 2 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Not channels, but the 3 remaining --MR. STATTEL: Well, it is --4 CHAIRMAN BROWN: -- functions? 5 Right, it's kind of a 6 MR. STATTEL: 7 pressure --8 Well, the pressure, CHAIRMAN BROWN: 9 temperature or flow, you might have multiple parameters 10 MR. STATTEL: That's correct. 11 12 CHAIRMAN BROWN: -- or you can take a 13 parameter out of service, effectively. 14 MR. STATTEL: Right. 15 But yet, the overall CHAIRMAN BROWN: 16 division can remain in service, once you've restored it, 17 after you've disconnected the one thing that --MR. STATTEL: That is correct. 18 19 CHAIRMAN BROWN: -- is not functioning, and utilize the other functions. 20 21 MR. STATTEL: Right. 22 CHAIRMAN BROWN: And there is --23 MR. STATTEL: Now, in the case of Oconee, 24 and I don't want to get into specifics, however, I think it's important to note, they didn't have provisions in 25 NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

there, when they specified their system, they didn't 1 2 include provisions for bypassing individual functions, 3 right. But in other applications, we're seeing 4 5 where they're specifying that up front in the design. So, basically, they're retaining 6 the 7 ability to bypass individual functions within a channel, 8 and it's specified in the design. 9 So, they're building that into their 10 design, as they go. So, they're retaining those channel -- or function bypass capabilities that they had in their 11 12 -- in their analog systems, for example. 13 We evaluate those very carefully because 14 basically, they're establishing kind of a virtual 15 separation between the functions that are -- remain 16 operable and the ones that they're able to go in and 17 configure. CHAIRMAN BROWN: Well, I didn't -- my 18 19 example was --20 MR. STATTEL: So, we do a very careful of 21 whether they are --22 CHAIRMAN BROWN: I understand that, but I mean, John's point is valid, when it says --23 24 MR. STATTEL: Well, I think that is more of 25 a literal interpretation. **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS

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90 MEMBER STETKAR: Well, let me give you an 1 2 example. 3 MR. STATTEL: It is guidance, though. We basically -- it causes us to consider --4 CHAIRMAN BROWN: 5 Well, this was the one 6 thing --7 MR. STATTEL: -- when we're configuring --8 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Hold it. This is the one 9 place, as opposed to putting the weasel word 'should' 10 in, you've got the word 'must'. 11 MR. STATTEL: Right. 12 CHAIRMAN BROWN: And if your processor that is doing your calculations for reactor trip is feeding 13 14 system -- you know, all of the other divisions, and you 15 need to change that -- so, are you ready for five -- to perform a software upgrade on it, you read this, and --16 17 MEMBER BLEY: And five years from now, when 18 you guys are doing something else and somebody new is 19 reading this guidance, it seems pretty clear. 20 MEMBER STETKAR: You can -- I can come down 21 on either side of this, and let me give you an example. 22 Charlie has it exactly right. I have four trains, and I have software that lives in each of those 23 24 four trains. Nominally, it's identical software, it 25 does the same functions. **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

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I want to update my software. Suddenly, 1 2 something has happened and I got smart, and I used to 3 have a function that says, "If A and B occur simultaneous -- in coincidence, then do 'x'," and I discovered 4 something that says, "Oh, I need to modify that, that 5 6 says now, if A and either B or C occur, then do 'x'." 7 So, I change my software coding, and I do 8 I take train A out of service. I re-code train that. 9 A. I put it back in service and now, I have different 10 software logic residing in each of my trains. MR. STATTEL: Right, and --11 12 MEMBER STETKAR: For some period of time, 13 because I can't do this simultaneously, I do it in real 14 calendar time, and because I'm taking the whole darn 15 train out of service, I'm going to do it according to my rules and according to the staff's rules, and 16 according to the technical specifications, and as long 17 18 as I can do that, I'll do it over a long period of time. 19 MR. STATTEL: That is very --20 MEMBER STETKAR: Now --21 MR. STATTEL: That is a very interesting 22 example, because we did get into these discussions with a couple of applicants, and in the end, basically, 23 24 software upgrades being performed on safety systems, 25 particularly protection systems online, become very NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS

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92 complicated for the very reasons you're talking about. 1 2 When we started with Oconee, we started 3 walking through those very scenarios, "Well, what if I want to upgrade the software on division A," and so, I 4 take it out of service, I update it, and now, I want to 5 6 go to division B. Now, I'm in kind of a weird configuration 7 8 because I've got one channel, you here, know. 9 Obviously, I'm going to go through all of these --10 CHAIRMAN BROWN: He's changed the -- who 11 has changed the --12 MR. STATTEL: It's a logical function. 13 CHAIRMAN BROWN: -- as opposed to some 14 other --MR. STATTEL: In conclusion --15 16 MEMBER STETKAR: Our's could do that. 17 MR. STATTEL: Our conclusion, however, was 18 basically that they would not be able to upgrade or 19 change software configurations, while the plant is 20 online, and that was the final result, because they were 21 not able to answer those questions, of how to address all of the --22 MEMBER STETKAR: Well, they -- now, in the 23 24 15 minutes, we've come back to, it's the staff's intent 25 that I cannot make software changes online. NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

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93 MR. STATTEL: Now, set point changes are 1 2 different --MEMBER STETKAR: I didn't talk -- I didn't 3 say set point changes, did I? 4 5 MR. STATTEL: Right, okay. 6 MEMBER STETKAR: I said at a minimum, all 7 functions performed in part, by a given software 8 executable --9 MR. STATTEL: That's right. 10 MEMBER STETKAR: So, we're talking about 11 software here. We're not talking about a pressure 12 transmitter. We're not talking about other things. 13 We're talking about software here. 14 If it's the staff's intent, according to 15 this regulatory guidance, that you shall not, because this says 'must be declared inoperable', you shall not 16 change safety system software during -- and I don't want 17 18 to call it, during plant power operation, because there 19 are many safety functions now, that are required, while 20 a plant is in shut down modes. 21 MR. STATTEL: That's right. 22 MEMBER STETKAR: So, if it's the intent that you shall not change any safety system software 23 24 during any plant operating mode for which that software 25 function is required, that seems to be different with NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

the intent of many of the technical specifications that 1 2 don't explicitly say anything about changing software. 3 The technical specifications, as I read them, would allow me to do exactly what I said. I could 4 5 change that logic to read, as long as I have evaluated 6 that new logic, if A and either B or C perform 'x'. 7 MR. SANTOS: And are you --8 MEMBER STETKAR: And I could do it 9 sequentially over a period of time, and I'm not violating 10 any technical specifications. 11 MR. SANTOS: Okay, this is Dan Santos. But 12 in addition to the tech spec, you also need to make sure 13 you're not violating none of the other regulations at 14 any time. 15 And if your logic change will drive you to potential violation of independence requirements of an 16 17 adverse impact to the overall safety function, then that will drive you to the decision not to do it online, 18 19 because you will be violating another regulatory 20 requirement. 21 MR. STATTEL: Well, and also, the problem 22 in when -- so, when you go into Alpha, you make comes your software change, and when you -- where you run into 23 24 problems is, now, I want to declare Alpha operable and 25 I have Bravo, Charlie and Delta that are operating with NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

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different software versions. Have you analyzed that condition?

MR. SANTOS: Right.

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MR. STATTEL: You know, and then when you do Bravo, now, you have two with one software, two with the other software, and they would have to do that, in order to declare those -- in order to get Alpha back in service, in order to declare those functions operable, in order to continue operations, right.

Now, the other thing I'll point out is the regulation applies not only to protection systems and protection functions, but it applies to, for instance, PAMS systems, right, where you can have the channel -like, you have a channel inoperable, load new software in, put that channel operable, and then go -- then go to the other channel, right.

17 It's actually possible to perform software18 upgrades on systems that are not protection functions.

But what we have found in our experience, and even -- we're having these same discussions with Diablo Canyon right now.

Our experience is that for protection systems that are performing two of four protection functions, it's not possible to load software into those divisions with the plant online, in order to continue

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96 to meet regulatory requirements, because essentially, 1 2 you end up with all four other channels inoperable. 3 It's just not feasible. MEMBER STETKAR: Okay, I'll -- I hear you 4 5 saying that. 6 I'll take a piece of hardware though, this piece of hardware, and I have four of these pieces of 7 8 hardware, and I decide to put -- let's call this piece 9 of hardware a diesel generator. 10 I'll decide to put a new cooler in this 11 diesel generator, an upgraded cooler. It cools better, 12 and I've got my other three diesel generators that have 13 the old coolers, that didn't cool quite as good, but they 14 work perfectly fine. 15 They're accepted. They were licensed. 16 They cooled good enough. This one just cools a little 17 better. 18 You allow me to do that, and yet now, I have 19 a plant that has four different diesel generators --20 MR. STATTEL: The difference is, that 21 cooler isn't crossing over to the other diesel 22 generators and --That's right, and the other 23 MR. THORP: 24 piece of it is --25 MEMBER STETKAR: I'm not talking to your NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

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1 systems. 2 MR. THORP: Post-modification, you're able to test that cooler, prior to declaring that system 3 operable again. 4 5 MR. STATTEL: Right. And so, you assure yourself, 6 MR. THORP: 7 before you even declare it operable, that that cooler 8 is tight, sealed, functional, carries out the functions 9 that it's suppose to and now, it's operable again, now, 10 you take the next channel out. 11 So, it's a difficult sort of -- it's not all 12 apples to apples comparison there, in terms of the 13 software. 14 MEMBER BLEY: I kind of think they meant 15 what they said, although it took them a while to get 16 there. 17 You left out one of the little phrases before all the stuff that you've been quoting, John, 18 which was, determination of effective functions can 19 20 depend on extremely subtle considerations with software and --21 22 That's true. MEMBER STETKAR: 23 MEMBER BLEY: -- and that seems to be the 24 -- what your example has, all of the sudden it just --25 MR. STATTEL: Right, and actually --NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

98 MEMBER BLEY: It's just too complicated to 1 2 say all the --3 MR. STATTEL: -- we'll rule it out. When we were evaluating Oconee, we didn't want to rule out 4 5 the possibility of upgrading a software, you know, to 6 a different version. 7 But when we started walking through the 8 scenario and having them explain to us, how you would maintain operability through -- to these various 9 10 iterations, it got very complicated, especially when you get into upgrading the software on the voter. 11 12 Now, obviously, the voter is receiving 13 input from all four channels. So, it got complicated to the point where 14 15 they just kind of threw up their hands and they said, "Yes, we're not going to upgrade software while the plant 16 17 is online." It's never going to happen. 18 MEMBER BLEY: Now, back to where we 19 started. 20 MR. STATTEL: And they put that --21 MEMBER BLEY: This is the --22 MR. STATTEL: They have that restriction in place, and that is actually also articulated in the 23 24 safety evaluation that we wrote. 25 MEMBER BLEY: Even though these words are NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

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99 in the guidance, if they decide there is a good way to 1 2 do it, they can come in and --3 MR. STATTEL: I don't know what it would be. Actually, in Diablo Canyon, for example, 4 5 they've been operating with a digital system since 1993, 6 and we've had those discussions with them, and basically, they're saying, "Yes, we would never upgrade 7 8 software without the plant being offline." 9 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Well, it's not only just 10 the voting unit. 11 I mean, the calculation unit, once you put 12 it back in service, you have to verify that it is actually 13 sending its signals to the other three divisions. That 14 requires some other divisions to be in some type of a 15 test mode, where you can confirm that that new software in the division you've already modified is 16 now performing, before you've even performed it on the other 17 channels. 18 19 MR. STATTEL: It's almost like you have to 20 do a whole series of operability determinations as you 21 roll in the new software versions, and it's actually very 22 prohibitive. 23 CHAIRMAN BROWN: All right, we're going to 24 have to move on here. 25 MEMBER BLEY: Are you ever going to have a NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

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	100
1	break?
2	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Yes, that's what no,
3	we're going to we're going to not have a quorum here.
4	So, even though we're not finished with
5	1.173, I am going to declare a 15 minute break, and we'll
6	come back, and try to finish this.
7	Karl, I would ask you, as we move through
8	these next pages, there is really kind of just I don't
9	
10	MR. STURZEBECHER: It's a repeat.
11	CHAIRMAN BROWN: We ought to try to go
12	through those quickly, because they're kind of saying
13	what was changed, but we don't
14	MR. STURZEBECHER: Well, it's specific.
15	We went through the highlights ahead of
16	time. This is specifics. So, if you want to touch base
17	on this, we can skip through the next four slides, go
18	right to the conclusions.
19	CHAIRMAN BROWN: We'll talk about that when
20	we get back.
21	Right now, we'll take a recess for 15
22	minutes and be back at 10:45 a.m.
23	(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went
24	off the record at approximately 10:30 a.m. and resumed
25	at approximately 10:50 a.m.)
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101 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay, the meeting will 1 2 come back into order. Karl, proceed. 3 MR. STURZEBECHER: Okay, so, the next several slides here are the specific changes. It's kind 4 5 of a recap of what we've done. 6 This adds title changes and more specifics 7 that I've had to go through. 8 If anyone has any questions on any of them, 9 we can go through that, or I can just kind of move to 10 the end. Particular area. 11 CHAIRMAN BROWN: I don't have any. I'd 12 actually -- I actually read those. So, unless you --13 are you all okay to go to the next slide? I'm ready, 14 John, unless you got some other questions. We've already discussed a couple of these, 15 16 anyway. 17 MR. STURZEBECHER: We can go to the next 18 slide, if you want. 19 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay, next. 20 MR. STURZEBECHER: All right, so, 21 finishing 1.173, we'll move to Reg Guide 1.172, and that 22 is the software requirements specifications. 23 So, this guide focuses on helping the 24 architect create those functions accurately and without 25 constraints by incorrect words or misinterpreted words. NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

102 That's one of the big things that came out in the changes, 1 2 that we noticed. 3 It also brings in the whole idea of traceability and the baseline for future development, 4 5 and we touched upon that, when we were looking at that 6 part, and it reports the -- obviously, the software project life cycle process. 7 8 There were many changes to the Reg Guide, 9 and it follows the standard, and the next slide. So, the Reg Guide itself -- the Reg Guide 10 itself incorporates a new topic -- well, it's a new topic 11 12 to the Reg Guide, if I recall, and it's been in the 13 standard for a while, I think. 14 The team wanted to bring more emphasis on 15 the whole unambiguity, sorry, easy for me to say. So, that section was added. 16 17 There was a public comment when we first 18 wrote it. They did not like the description, so, we 19 rewrote it to make --20 The description of CHAIRMAN BROWN: 21 unambiguity? 22 MR. STURZEBECHER: As in the standard -- or the Reg Guide. 23 24 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay. 25 MR. STURZEBECHER: So, the way that it was NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

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	103
1	written was confusing. It we had to I think it
2	was the second sentence that was
3	CHAIRMAN BROWN: You mean, where it says,
4	"Software requirements are generally derived," is that
5	the second sentence you're talking?
6	MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes, "Software are
7	generally derived with associated products, such as
8	safety system requirements, a combination of the SRS and
9	as such, associated documents should be unambiguous."
10	I can't I'd have to look and pull out what
11	that sentence was originally, but there was a complaint
12	about that. So, we rewrote that.
13	We also added security analysis
14	CHAIRMAN BROWN: All these excuse me.
15	You changed the second sentence?
16	MR. STURZEBECHER: I think it was the
17	second sentence.
18	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay, I didn't see what it
19	read before.
20	MR. STURZEBECHER: We had there was
21	version that went out
22	CHAIRMAN BROWN: I mean, I've forgotten
23	what it read. I'm just trying to make sure I understand,
24	just the one point.
25	MR. STURZEBECHER: Okay.
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104 CHAIRMAN BROWN: But the IEEE standard says 1 2 one thing, but you added --3 MR. STURZEBECHER: Right. CHAIRMAN BROWN: -- you kind of clarified 4 5 that, you know, other derived products and documents 6 also have to be unambiguous, if you're going to utilize -- I mean, that is the flavor I got out of this. 7 8 MR. STURZEBECHER: Right, because --9 CHAIRMAN BROWN: I mean, I went and looked 10 at all the unambiguity stuff, and was suitably ambiguous 11 in my understanding. So, we don't have to go with -- I had one 12 13 question on this, relative to software requirement 14 specifications. 15 MR. STURZEBECHER: Okay. CHAIRMAN BROWN: I understand -- I mean, 16 I've read what's in here, but in none of these documents, 17 18 and this is the closest I've come to this question, when 19 I -- in my prior incarnation, when I talk about software 20 requirements, it didn't just talk about the type of stuff 21 you talk about here, consistency and all these other type 22 things that you run through. But it also had specific requirements, in 23 24 terms of how code was actually programmed. In other 25 words, we told people things they could and could not NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 (202) 234-4433 www.nealrgross.com

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MR. STURZEBECHER: Right.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: For instance, we would tell them that they couldn't use global variables, because global variables introduce complexity into the overall application code, and they can create problems.

If you're using -- and I don't know what the 8 programming language of the day is, but in the days when 9 I was doing it, it ranged from C to C++, and it had such 10 functions as friends, it had inheritants, it had multiple inheritants, and all of these functional -- I 11 12 think it's object oriented code or something, I mean, 13 they had classes and all this other nifty stuff in there.

14 And I'm not a programmer, but I had my guys who knew how to do that, show me all the difficulties 15 and how inheritants, friends and multiple inheritants 16 could create problems within your code, in terms of how 17 it's applied. So, we just prohibited it. 18

MR. STURZEBECHER: Right.

20 CHAIRMAN BROWN: So, I said -- it was easier 21 for me. We earned it. We told people what to do. 22 Here, I mean, in these fancy languages, the really high level languages have oodles of flexibility 23 24 and they're trying to allow all types of things to be 25 done.

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106 And yet, there is actually no addressing of 1 2 languages or how people actually program or functions 3 that you do or don't want to do in any of these documents. Is that --4 5 MR. STURZEBECHER: Okay. 6 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Has there ever been any thought given to that? I know Rich is -- always wants 7 8 to talk about this, but go ahead, Karl, you start. 9 I'll start off. MR. STURZEBECHER: Ι 10 think we really hit that in unit tests, the Reg Guide on unit tests. 11 12 We're looking at it from a perspective that 13 they've got to go through and do the adequate testing, 14 and how they're going through it and preparing their process and creating -- and making sure that the software 15 does what it's suppose to do. 16 There is a lot of resistence that we had to 17 18 -- with several public -- well, one public comment 19 definitely, that came back and said, "Well, if all this 20 function block programming, why is the NRC pointing to 21 unit tests," and you're using 20-year old or -- type 22 thinking, and the answer is, it's still done today. Dan Derrico uses it for the railroad. In 23 24 fact, if requirements come in with the software or they 25 don't come in with the software, he rejects it right NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 (202) 234-4433 www.nealrgross.com

107 away. There is -- and that is the safety systems on a 1 2 train. 3 So, when you're saying that we're not specifying a particular set of rules, that is true, we're 4 But we're requiring them to at least do the due 5 not. 6 diligence down to unit tests, component and then system, and then having that kind of --7 8 CHAIRMAN BROWN: But that's like the black 9 box approach. I mean, you're fundamentally saying, 10 "I've got," --MR. STURZEBECHER: No. 11 12 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Well, I mean, that is 13 almost what it sounds like, and because you're talking 14 about inputs and outputs. 15 But you're not worried about how they're 16 mixing the ingredients inside, as long as the cake comes 17 out with the right consistency, and that assumes that you can define every possible -- possible function or 18 19 input or output that -- or data bit and byte, or some 20 code that gets mixed around, that could actually create 21 problems. 22 MR. STURZEBECHER: I disagree because I 23 think it's white box testing, when you go to a unit test 24 type perspective. CHAIRMAN BROWN: But I don't understand the 25 NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com
term white box. I understand black box, but not --

MR. STURZEBECHER: These are going to force people to go through this whole breakdown, and it's in -- I can't remember where it is, that has the actual definitions of what they call -- the standard calls white box versus black box.

7 But the idea is, if you start 100 or less 8 than 100 lines of code, as the unit, you check that out, 9 before you bring in the next unit, and now before you 10 connect them up or go to a component level, the branch testing goes from there, that there is really -- there 11 12 is this interactive testing at test points and -- on how 13 the software behaves, before it goes into a full system, 14 and then you can say, "Well, input process, output black box." 15 CONSULTANT HECHT: Can I offer some --16 17 MR. STURZEBECHER: Sure. 18 CONSULTANT HECHT: -- clarity -- some --19 well, other --20 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Clarity? CONSULTANT HECHT: I didn't want to use 21 22 that term. But the kind of requirements that you are 23 24 talking about, Charlie, I've seen in software 25 development specifications. I've seen them in coding NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

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109 quidelines, and they are the 'how', and they are very 1 2 important. 3 But I think that those are separate from the functional requirements, and can I also say --4 5 I agree with that. CHAIRMAN BROWN: 6 MR. STURZEBECHER: Okay. 7 CONSULTANT HECHT: But I sensed, or my 8 reading of the software requirements here was that it 9 was functionally oriented and independent from the 10 coding guidelines and the coding restrictions, which should also be reviewed. 11 The question about unit test and white box 12 13 versus black box testing, I would call white box testing 14 structural testing, and that is certainly not feasible to do above the unit level. 15 I would also suggest, however, that you 16 17 could very well have global variables or multiple inheritants, and still pass your structural test, and 18 19 still end up with problems during operation. 20 CHAIRMAN BROWN: That is true. 21 CONSULTANT HECHT: So, we need both -- we 22 need coding guidelines. We need good functional 23 requirements. We need to do functional testing. We 24 need to do structural testing, but those are all 25 separate. **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

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110 1 MEMBER BLEY: So, where are the coding 2 guidelines? 3 MEMBER STETKAR: Well, then you have to go 4 to --MR. STATTEL: I'd like to be able to take 5 6 that. This is Rick Stattel again. 7 In practice, what we see -- you are correct, 8 in that our guidance does not specify the 'how'. Ιt 9 doesn't specify --10 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Using the word 'coding quidelines'. Is that -- does that the correct --11 12 MR. STATTEL: Right, however, what I have 13 seen invariably, each vendor will identify the 14 weaknesses or the coding standards that are not 15 preferred, for example, and they will produce documents, and in the case of Westinghouse, they produced a code 16 17 restrictions document, which I reviewed, and basically, 18 that established exactly what you are saying. 19 It's basically -- it tells the programmers, 20 even though the software is capable of doing these types 21 of functions, using certain types of interrupts, for 22 example, they prohibit that in the development of safety related code, and I've seen that in several vendors. 23 24 So, they come to that conclusion and we do 25 see that -- we do see those restrictions in place, in NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

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1	practice.
2	MEMBER BLEY: I guess I'm curious, though
3	from the staff's viewpoint.
4	Those are the things that allow us to meet
5	these higher level programmatic goals that we see in
6	these documents, and without those being specified, it's
7	not been clear to me, how we know we meet these higher
8	level goals, and I
9	MR. STATTEL: Well, here is what I'll say
10	to that.
11	MEMBER BLEY: wonder what you guys have
12	done about that, and why you don't think it's necessary
13	to have something like coding guidelines.
14	MR. STATTEL: Okay, where is why I don't
15	I feel that it's appropriate the way it is, is because
16	basically, we received a lot of applications using a lot
17	of different types of codes, and we are not the experts
18	in those codes.
19	So, it's really not appropriate for us to
20	be dictating to the developers, these methods are
21	acceptable, these are not acceptable. We don't know the
22	existing
23	MEMBER BLEY: I think that's probably true,
24	but
25	MR. STATTEL: methods, until after the
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MEMBER BLEY: -- there are some kind of general principles, like the ones Charlie had mentioned, that have been identified, starting in the 1960's and forward, that have led to much better executable's than we had before. Steven looks like he's ready to jump on this.

DR. ARNDT: Well, and that's really the point.

We articulate in our requirements and guidance, what needs to be done, what we're going to review, what criteria we have, and we go out of our way, particularly in this area, to not do that 'how'.

One, as Rich mentions, we don't want to restrain the licensees. We don't want to design the systems for them. We want to look at what they did, and the coding guidelines or prohibitions or whatever, to determine that they have done what they said they were going to do.

The other thing is, the systems and the learning that's going on in the industry is continuous, particularly in this area.

The second we put out a guidance that says, We don't want you to do 'x'," someone is going to come up with something that is either different from that,

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or entirely making it non-applicable, like complex logic devices and things like that.

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So, if we stay at the 'what needs to be done', and what is the acceptance criteria associated with it, then we can evaluate, as Rich and the other reviewers do, how they have accomplished it, without us dictating what they need to accomplish and the 'how' kind of way.

9 So, that is a philosophy we used, and it's10 been fairly effective.

11 MEMBER BLEY: The reason I'm just sitting 12 here for a second, and as long as we have the level of 13 expertise that we have, to be able to make sure what they 14 provide meets the kind of goals we have in this guidance, 15 I think we're good.

I'm wondering if -- and you come up with this, not just in software, but everywhere, how much we need in the SRP world, to make sure folks in the future are looking at the things that you just talked about. DR. ARNDT: Well, and that is really one of the keys, because the SRP doesn't stand alone.

It points to the regulatory guidance, but it also points to best practices documents that our Office of Research had put out, it also points to our training program, which is a big ongoing challenge,

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operating experience and a lot of other areas that tries to get at that specific issue that you're talking about.

MR. STATTEL: And what Steve said is consistent with the documents that I review. They are up to date. We do look for them.

Our review process gets us to the point where we want to know what the restrictions are, with regard to how you develop the code.

So, we always, in ever case, I'm not exactly sure how we get to that point, but in every case, we get to the point where we see what the capabilities of the systems are, and we want to review -- we want to evaluate, well, how are you going to restrict those capabilities to the point where we have assurance that this code is deterministic and it meets our regulatory requirements.

The consistency has to do with, these 16 17 documents are usually based on experience, where they've had errors in codes, and often times, those documents 18 19 will describe the experience, "Here is why we don't want 20 to use these types of interrupts. Here is why," and 21 typically, what we see is, it ties back to some error 22 that was introduced into some code that's at a plant or something like that. 23

Now, we don't have access to that, as theexperience is being had.

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1	So, we want to have we want to allow the
2	vendors to have that flexibility, to be able to develop
3	these code restrictions or methods documents, let's call
4	them, so that they can continually improve their
5	process.
6	If we were to do it, it would just be too
7	far behind the eight-ball, I would think.
8	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Is there anything in this
9	process that requires line-by-line commenting of the
10	code, that these
11	MR. STATTEL: Actually, it doesn't
12	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Such as why that line is
13	
14	MR. STATTEL: It is not that prescriptive.
15	However, there are requirements for
16	documentation of code, and for example, in cases where
17	the it's not the traditional code, where you have
18	comment lines that go right along with the lines of code.
19	Typically, we'll see a function block
20	diagram code, and our regulation or our Reg Guide will
21	tell us, "Make sure that they've documented, in a
22	narrative way, exactly how that code functions."
23	Well, there is no lines of code to look at.
24	There is no comment lines to look at.
25	So, what we ask for is, we look for, "Well,
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	116
1	what is the equivalent of that," and typically in
2	software, that resides in a document that is typically
3	called a software design description, right.
4	It basically provides that narrative and it
5	explains, and different vendors do it different ways.
6	Some vendors have tools where they have
7	basically text boxes that go like, right next to the
8	function block, and it describes why it was there, what
9	its purpose is, how it fits with the overall function
10	of the system.
11	In other cases, it's just a narrative that
12	so, they provide a function block diagram and then
13	there is a narrative that goes with that, that basically
14	provides a description of how that function block works.
15	We do look for that. That is I believe
16	that is part of our configuration management evaluation
17	process evaluation. So, I believe that is addressed.
18	MEMBER BLEY: But comments, that external
19	comments go along with the code, I think would be part
20	of configuration management
21	MR. STATTEL: It is.
22	MEMBER BLEY: but I think internal
23	comments would be probably within the coding standard,
24	wouldn't it?
25	MR. STATTEL: It could be, yes, and it
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varies from one -- it varies from vendor to vendor, but 1 2 the typical place I look for that is in the software 3 design description documents. Those are very detailed documents, detailed design documents. 4 5 MR. STURZEBECHER: But you're suppose to be 6 following Reg Guide 1.170 --7 CONSULTANT HECHT: Right, which is not a 8 requirements document. 9 MR. STATTEL: Now, we also might see -- you 10 know, going back to the topic at hand here. 11 We might see in a software requirements 12 specification, a requirement to provide those 13 descriptions or comments on the code, when it is 14 developed, because typically, the SRS is a pre-cursor 15 to the software design description. CONSULTANT HECHT: Shouldn't that be -- is 16 17 there a software development plan, which is separate from the SRS? 18 19 MR. STATTEL: Yes, yes, that's true, yes. 20 CONSULTANT HECHT: That may be more 21 appropriate. Well, okay. 22 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay, you're just --23 MR. STURZEBECHER: But to answer your 24 question, we don't have specific --25 I've got that. CHAIRMAN BROWN: NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

117

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1	MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes.
2	CHAIRMAN BROWN: I got that.
3	MR. STURZEBECHER: We have a NUREG
4	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Very clear.
5	MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes, we have NUREG's
6	that do have those list of rules, which we've kind of
7	compared that to what other industries have done, like
8	NASA or JPL, Olsen's Power 10, I think I told you that.
9	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Oh, no, I understand your
10	difficulties, because you don't control what language,
11	what operate you know, how they're going to how
12	they're going to the platforms are going be set up
13	by any particular vendor, and I have the advantage of
14	telling the vendors, what language they would use, and
15	then we gave them rules they could or could not do. So,
16	it made it very, very easy.
17	MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes.
18	CHAIRMAN BROWN: No, not easy. That's the
19	wrong word. It made it controlled, and so, that we knew
20	what the product was I fixed my word there, Steve,
21	you don't have to shake your head too much.
22	MR. STATTEL: Well, in the process of
23	coming to our safety conclusions, we want the same level
24	of assurance, right.
25	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Well, no, but that's
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119 MR. STATTEL: That is what drives us to look 1 2 for those documents and look to see that the vendor has 3 developed those documents and does have a method. 4 CHAIRMAN BROWN: But Rich, your point, and 5 I understand, this is a conclusion I've been drawing now, 6 for the last four years, is that this -- these are 7 processes that you have in place. 8 They with reports and/or end up 9 documentation that says, "We did this. We defined a set 10 of things we wanted to happen. We did the test. We got 11 the things we said we wanted to happen, but they're 12 process documents." 13 You don't have the resources to go and try 14 to nickel and dime every piece. 15 MR. STATTEL: Right. CHAIRMAN BROWN: And you've probably heard 16 17 me say this before, this is why I get wrapped around the 18 axle, in terms of saying there has got to be something 19 in the architecture that protects you from the unknown 20 errors in the software, that tells the system to shut 21 down, and that is why you need an independent hardware 22 watchdog in each division, that actuate its trips and/or safeguards alarms, that are independent of all the 23 24 software in that train, cannot utilize exception 25 handler's or other type stuff that -- or BASP's, whatever NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

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they're called, and some other -- one of the other projects, to end up initiating a trip.

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That is all executed, assuming even though the processor does not trigger the watchdog, it -- the watchdog is now using, assuming that there is still some functions available to create this trip, and that's a problem, and that is why you tend to hear me say, "I need an architecture configuration," that allows you to know that, hey, we're going to do the best we can, as we develop the software. We can't go look and control every line of code.

12 But what we can do is build an architecture 13 that protects us from having that problem occur, and that 14 is -- and this will get -- that is why looking at these 15 six Reg Guides has been useful for trying to understand your processes, and what you all do, and it's just --16 17 you're just kind of cementing some of my other hardcore, 18 concrete thought processes, that I annoy everyone with. 19 CONSULTANT HECHT: But that should come

about through a system level requirement.

In other words --

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Yes, no, I --

CONSULTANT HECHT: -- there should be a system level requirement that says you have that diversity, you have that analog back.

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121 MR. THORP: I'm hearing tons of D3. 1 It's 2 just something that is --3 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Well, the watchdog timer is different than D3, okay. I mean, that is within the 4 architecture itself. 5 6 D3 is a separate non-software based 7 function, and if you look at the D3 systems, it normally 8 does not perform all the automatic functions that the 9 automatic system does. 10 So, and those -- you go through an analysis 11 that says, hey, we can depend on some guy taking 45 minutes to run out to the plant and turn a valve -- I'm 12 13 being -- I'm exaggerating slightly here. 14 But that is the point. They are not -- the 15 diverse systems that you put in are not complete replications of what the -- and that is fine. I don't 16 17 have a problem with that, as long as we have an 18 architecture that protects us. 19 MR. STATTEL: Right, and the difficulty we 20 have is the variety of applications and designs that we 21 see. CHAIRMAN BROWN: I understand that. 22 23 MR. STATTEL: But we're really trying to 24 come up with guidance and regulation that fits all of 25 them, and you know, you could -- I hear a lot of, "Oh, NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

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	122
1	well, the requirement for providing commenting should
2	be at the system level or should be at the software
3	level."
4	It varies. I can point to three different
5	vendors and have those very requirements in three
6	different places, three different levels in the document
7	hierarchy.
8	So, we're trying to cover a lot of ground.
9	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay, I just wanted you to
10	understand my thought processes a little bit here, and
11	this is like I say, this has been useful to get a better
12	grasp on what we've been doing.
13	MR. STATTEL: It would be nice if we had the
14	luxury of just restricting this to two, you know,
15	specific vendors or one vendor, and that would
16	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Well, I never did that.
17	MR. STATTEL: and you could be a lot more
18	restrictive than that, in that.
19	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay, all right, we can go
20	ahead and go ahead and roll.
21	MEMBER STETKAR: Can I ask something that
22	is somewhat related, but it's a little bit different
23	level.
24	There are there's discussion in here
25	about verify-ability and robustness, and the statement
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123 about verify-ability, it's C2, basically says Subclause 1 2 4.3.6 of the IEEE standard, "Recommends the removal or 3 revision of unverifiable requirements," and according to the IEEE standard, it says, "A requirement is 4 verifiable if and only if there exists some finite cost 5 6 effective process, with which a person or machine can check that the software produce meets the requirement." 7 8 In the NRC statement it says, "The NRC 9 believes that all requirements should be verifiable and 10 should be modified or restated as necessary, to allow for the verification of each one." 11 So, if I state a requirement, it should be 12 13 verifiable. If I can't verify it, does that mean I don't state it as a requirement? 14 I'll put the converse in place. 15 This is important to me, because we're going to get -- I'm trying 16 to -- I'm very interested in what this says something 17 18 should do versus what this doesn't say something shouldn't do. 19 20 Now, if I go down, let me finish the thought. 21 If I go down to robustness, there is a long 22 statement that says, "The licensee or applicant should specify the software requirements for fault tolerance 23 24 and failure modes derived either from a consideration 25 of system level hazards analysis or from software NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

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internals for each operating mode."

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"The licensee or applicant should fully specify software behavior in the presence of unexpected and correct anomalous and improper in part -- input hardware behavior or software behavior, and should provide software requirements necessary to respond to both hardware and software failures, including the requirements for analysis of and recovery from computer software -- system failures."

Now, for years, the ACRS has been after NRC
Research to define software failure modes. NRC
Research has not been able to do that for years.

13 I'm really interested in that, because if 14 we could define software failure modes, we might be able 15 to start modeling software and understand how one evaluates the reliability of 16 software and its vulnerabilities to a lot of things that people haven't 17 18 yet thought about, until they happen, and then they think 19 about them.

But this statement in C6 says, "I, as a licensee or applicant, have to do that." I have to identify the software failure modes. I have to look -and I have to specify requirements for software behavior against all possible combinations of anomalous input conditions, including behavior of the software itself.

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So, if I, as the licensee have to do that, 1 2 there must be some way of doing that, and I'm really 3 interested to see how people do that, because I haven't seen anybody who can do that. 4 5 Now, if I am a licensee and I say, "Well, 6 I can't verify any of that because it's not a closed solution," so, I can't state that as a requirement, 7 8 because I can't verify it. So, I can't do this. 9 How do you resolve this? In my mind, it's 10 -- you're asking somebody to do something that nobody knows how to do, and you're asking them to specify it 11 12 a requirement, which by definition, must be as 13 verifiable, which means there has to be some way of 14 testing that behavior or lack of behavior. 15 (OTR comments) MEMBER STETKAR: Okay, but does that mean 16 17 that every applicant and licensee who comes in takes exception to this because they say, "I can't do what 18

you're asking me to do," and you say, "Yes, you can't 19 20 do what we're asking you to do, so you're okay."

21 I'd like to speak to practice MR. STATTEL: 22 a little bit. There is a reasonable assurance aspect to this. 23

24 Typically, I mean, on the surface you would 25 say -- you could look at that and say, "Well, everything

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126 should be verifiable, in some way," but we have found 1 2 very specific examples where code is not verifiable. In 3 other words, you can't test that code. There is no way to do that. 4 5 A very simple example that I like to use is, 6 if binary variable equals one, then do 'a', else if it equals zero, do 'b', else do 'c'. 7 8 Well, you're never going to get to the 9 'else', because it's either going to be a one or a zero. 10 However, my coding practices tell me that I have to have 'else' statements every time I use an 'if' 11 12 statement, right. That way, I don't have any -- any 13 possibility of falling through. 14 So, I'm either going to have to break my code 15 -- my rule for coding practices, or I'm going to have a line of code that is not verifiable, right. 16 17 What we typically see in practice, is a 18 vendor will do an assessment of test-ability, percentage 19 test-ability of the code, and we see this done on a 20 line-by-line basis on the code, and part of that process 21 is, they'll identify lines of codes or segments of codes 22 that you simply cannot test. It's not feasible to test, and it's a small percentage, but it's -- but in a large 23 24 program, it becomes actually very significant. 25 So, to address those, they will typically NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS

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1	that is where they get into the line-by-line code
2	reviews, and they do alternate means of exercising that
3	code or verifying or validating that code.
4	So, now, do they actually achieve 100
5	percent testing, right? Actually, no, they can't.
6	It's not feasible to do that.
7	However, they've identified where the holes
8	are and they've taken compensatory measures to address
9	the lack of test-ability of those aspects of the system.
10	MEMBER STETKAR: I think I'm
11	MR. STATTEL: So, in practice, that's what
12	we see.
13	MEMBER STETKAR: I think I'm actually
14	speaking at a somewhat higher level, than individualized
15	code or watchdog
16	DR. ARNDT: Let me try to address that.
17	MEMBER STETKAR: times. I am speaking
18	about functions of the software system itself, such that
19	if the lights go off and someone sneezes in this room,
20	something that I have not necessarily thought of as
21	coincidence, the software suddenly doesn't eject me
22	through the roof.
23	DR. ARNDT: Right, and
24	MEMBER STETKAR: Because that might be a
25	function of what the software is designed to do under
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128 other conditions, and if I had thought about that, I 1 2 might specify that as requirement for my software. 3 DR. ARNDT: Right. MEMBER STETKAR: It might not necessarily 4 be verifiable. 5 You might not necessarily be able to 6 fully test all of the input conditions or have 100 percent coverage of all of the conceivable combinations 7 8 of things. But one could at least identify that and 9 specify that as a requirement. 10 However, the notion that any requirement should be verifiable, could be read in the reverse and 11 12 say, "Well, I know I can't ever verify this, so, why would 13 I put that as a requirement?" 14 So, why would I ever think about that 15 combination of things? DR. ARNDT: Right, and --16 MEMBER STETKAR: Do you follow my thought 17 18 process? 19 DR. ARNDT: Yes, I do, and I think part of 20 this is, as was articulated earlier, you need to think 21 of this in terms of, this is guidance on what should be 22 done. You should have verifiable requirements. 23 24 Your requirement should include the hazards that you've 25 You should have a process to identify all identified. NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

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129 the hazards, and work through that flow. 1 2 The point is, when we provide this guidance, 3 we're saying, "These are the things you should do." When we evaluate that, we're using our best 4 5 engineering judgement, have they done a reasonable job? 6 Have they looked at all the operational occurrences? 7 Have they looked at all the operational failure modes? 8 Have they looked at all the things that could go wrong, 9 if x, y, z happened, and you articulated earlier, 10 hardware failure, software failure, combinations of hardware and software failure. 11 12 The point is, you're never going to get to an absolute prove-able situation, as you articulated 13 14 earlier, that you've covered all possible hazards, 15 because you're not going to know all the possible hazards. 16 17 You're never going to get to a prove-able reverse logic, like you articulated. 18 19 What we're trying to do is make sure they've 20 done good engineering judgement in the development of 21 this process, and by articulating the various things 22 they need to do in this guidance, we're trying to get them -- lead them by the hand and say, "These are the 23 24 things, this is the process you have to get to, and the 25 things you need to consider," so that when we evaluate NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS

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130 it, it can be an acceptance criteria and an engineering 1 2 judgement level. Does that help? 3 MEMBER STETKAR: That does, thanks, yes. MR. STATTEL: One of our key tools for 4 5 evaluating verify-ability or correctness is, we'll do 6 audits and we'll basically randomly choose requirements, and we'll pull those down through the 7 8 implementation documents, and we get down to the actual 9 blocks of code and lines of code. 10 And if we have difficulty getting there, right, then we basically challenge the developers, like, 11 12 well, if I'm having difficulty doing this, how is it that 13 your V&V team is coming to the conclusion that this 14 software was meeting those requirements? It's not uncommon for us to have extensive 15 discussions on how they go about doing that. 16 CONSULTANT HECHT: Can I suggest that there 17 18 is difference between reachability and the а 19 verify-ability of these requirements here, and that they 20 are both valid, but distinct issues. 21 I think my -- myself, that this is a very 22 important point here. I'm glad it's there, because I was looking for it, specifically. 23 24 These are what are called non-functional 25 requirements, and now, if I'm being paid as a control NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

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system vendor to produce a feedwater control system or whatever other control system that I am being told to produce, I'm not necessarily getting paid to do this stuff.

This is stuff which is there if things go wrong, and it's very important to have this paragraph, so that the NRC can go back, so the staff can go back and tell the vendor or tell the licensee, "You haven't fully addressed this.

10 Of course, we'll never know completeness. 11 We'll never know completeness about the safety of the 12 plant as a whole. A negative requirement saying that, 13 "You shall not release above a certain level at the plant 14 boundary," is in itself, un-provable.

15 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay, go on. The last 16 bullet is obvious, if there is no substantial changes. 17 MR. STURZEBECHER: Right. So, to shorten 18 this, I put the 830 Standard 1993. You can see a few 19 changes for the Annex, a new Annex B.

The existing items here, we've added our variation or exception to, and we added that, yes, unambiguity position statement there, and then the secure analysis.

These were the specific changes. If there is any comments on that, we can wrap up 72.

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1	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay, 1.171 now.
2	MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes.
3	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay.
4	MR. STURZEBECHER: Unit testing, and this
5	is an important standard, or associated standard with
6	the guide.
7	It provides emphasis on unit testing for
8	software safety systems. You can usually go to the
9	smallest piece of software that can be tested
10	independently.
11	The general overview of changes in the
12	regulatory our Regulatory Position, we changed
13	Position 5 from other standards. We directed it
14	straight to 829, because it links touches base with
15	that standard, with the changes that's going on in 1.170,
16	which is coming up next.
17	So, what changed in the Reg Guide? I just
18	put down a few of the references that we've changed.
19	It's very minor items, just pointers to different parts
20	of the standard and the Reg Guide.
21	There is no substantial change to 1008, and
22	you can see I've got A for the references I was talking
23	about, and Regulatory Position 5.
24	So, we're asking that the licensee
25	recognize that, you know, unit testing is part of 829,
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133 and we expect -- expectations that this guide is here 1 2 to stay. 3 Here is specific changes, title changes, and that's that, for that one. Is there any questions? 4 5 CONSULTANT HECHT: Yes, I had some 6 questions here. 7 MR. STURZEBECHER: Okay. 8 CONSULTANT HECHT: Section 2 on page six, 9 you state that statement coverage isn't sufficient for 10 safety software, but you don't state what is sufficient. Section 2, Regulatory 11 MR. STURZEBECHER: Position 2, and you're talking about -- what was the 12 13 section again? 14 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Which item is that again, Myron? 15 16 CONSULTANT HECHT: It's on page six, 17 Section 2. 18 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay. MR. STURZEBECHER: Section 2, testing, 19 20 okay, test program. 21 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Yes, which --22 MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes, that was the original. 23 24 CONSULTANT HECHT: That was the original 25 language --**NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

	134
1	MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes.
2	CONSULTANT HECHT: but I guess
3	MR. STURZEBECHER: That was the original
4	language. Nothing has really changed from that. Was
5	there
6	CONSULTANT HECHT: Well, I guess the
7	question is, after 30 years, can't we do more than that
8	statement?
9	CHAIRMAN BROWN: But which one are you
10	talking about, the A or the
11	CONSULTANT HECHT: Just about statement
12	coverage
13	MR. STURZEBECHER: Statement coverage?
14	CONSULTANT HECHT: not being
15	sufficient.
16	MR. STURZEBECHER: Well, you know, it
17	really hasn't changed the mechanics of it, from what I
18	understand.
19	But I I don't know of how much what
20	we would consider for 100 percent testing or make sure
21	the coverage is
22	MR. SANTOS: You mean like suggestion like
23	FAA does for like MCDC?
24	CONSULTANT HECHT: Well, that would be one
25	approach which seems to have been feasible, and which
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is fairly well defined and is unambiguous and provides some clarity to a licensee.

And by the way, this gets back to the earlier discussion we had about levels of -- levels of integrity, because the DO178 and 278 standards have five levels. Actually, DO278 has six.

So, I think both for the sake of the staff, the poor staff guy who is confronted with a critical safety kernel, perhaps involving the statement of what this system does, in the event of a complex anomaly, and for the licensee -- yes, for the license who is paying the vendor, I guess, to do this, shouldn't an attempt be done to do more than that?

MR. SANTOS: From my perspective, the key word is commensurate with the level of complexity of the particular code or application that is being looked at, and I think that's why we keep the flexibility.

We are aware of those type of techniques, but again, it's a matter that we don't specify necessarily, the 'how'.

I don't expect that level of rigor for various levels of complexity in the software.

CONSULTANT HECHT: But what -- shouldn't -this is the -- this is going to be a real cost driver here.

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25	this item?
24	statement coverage. How does that fall into this, for
23	I'm missing the coverage part of this,
22	covered by a test case or an approved exception."
21	a unit during software, every software feature must be
20	completeness requirements, and it says, "When testing
19	CHAIRMAN BROWN: And item two is specify
18	MR. STURZEBECHER: Right 1008.
17	That is what we're looking at, right?
16	CHAIRMAN BROWN: No, it's under 1008.
15	(U'I'R comments)
⊥4 1 ⊓	(OTD comments)
⊥ J 1 4	CHAIRMAN BROWN: I'M trying to look at
⊥∠ 1 ⊃	CHATEMAN PROMN. I'm truing to look at
⊥⊥ 1 つ	have to go back and look at this
± 0 1 1	MR STURZEBECHER, I think we're going to
- 1 ()	there going to be any response to do anything about it?
g	CONSULTANT HECHT: Are you going to is
, 8	understand vour comment.
7	those we can we're aware of, vou know. T
6	MR. SANTOS: I know. I mean. it's one of
г	MR STURZEBECHER: Okay
с Д	This is not small
ر ۲	issue of whether something is actually implemented
2	CONSULTANT HECHT: I mean, this might be an
1	136 MR SANTOS: Yes

	137
1	It says, "Section 3.1.2 item two specifies
2	statement covering, statement coverage, covering each
3	source language statement with a test case."
4	If you got a test case, why I am trying
5	to understand the comment a little bit here, Myron.
6	A test case does more than just what more
7	would you do?
8	CONSULTANT HECHT: Well, just because you
9	have complete statement coverage, doesn't mean that you
10	that you've covered all of the functions that the
11	software must do.
12	So, I'm just trying to think of an easy
13	example.
14	So, we have the section of code that says,
15	"Do 'x' if the threshold is at level one. Do 'y' if the
16	if the threshold is at level two."
17	Now, there is a question of, was the
18	condition level one or level two, was that correct?
19	MR. SANTOS: Correct, it might not cover.
20	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay, so, you're saying
21	CONSULTANT HECHT: So, the decision of what
22	when to go into that into the branch, that led to
23	those statements?
24	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Well, that is questioning
25	the input though, right? I mean, the one and the two,
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	138
1	I mean, I'm not a programmer. So, tell them.
2	MR. SANTOS: It's a good example we follow.
3	You might not get to the decision branch all the way
4	through.
5	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Say that again.
6	MR. SANTOS: You might not get all the
7	decision on the branches, as is stated with the code,
8	in the example Myron brought up. You just simply do a
9	straight statement coverage, just you know, one after
10	the other.
11	CHAIRMAN BROWN: If one, do 'x'. If two,
12	do 'y'?
13	MR. STATTEL: Is one and two correct?
14	MR. SANTOS: Right.
15	MR. STATTEL: I think it's less
16	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Well, that is a
17	questioning of input. I mean, that is
18	MR. STATTEL: Right, it's not a question of
19	whether you're covering the branches. It's whether
20	covering the branches is sufficient, to ensure the
21	correctness of the code, right.
22	CHAIRMAN BROWN: What if one and two?
23	MR. STATTEL: Right, I have always viewed
24	this as the unit testing in of itself, is not adequate
25	to ensure correctness, but there is also different
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139 levels of testing, validation testing that are done 1 2 downstream of that. 3 So, in conjunction with that, that is where 4 we get our reasonable assurance. Actually, we put a lot 5 more weight on the validation tests, as far as verifying 6 the correctness of --7 CONSULTANT HECHT: Let me expand on my 8 There are some things which are due to example. 9 external conditions. 10 In other words, if the threshold is set on 11 the basis of a set point, that would be true, but there 12 are other things that are based on the internal condition 13 of the machine, which are not really related to the set 14 points. In those conditions if, for example, a disk 15 16 gets full. Let's use that as an example. That is not 17 a set point. That is not an input, or if there is an 18 overflow condition on a variable in the code, or if there 19 is corruption. 20 Those are things which have to be dealt with 21 internally, and you want to be sure that they're handled 22 correctly. The NRC, I think has stated it correctly, 23 24 the current Reg Guide has stated it correctly, saying 25 that branch coverage is not sufficient, but they haven't NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

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MR. THORP: Well, if I can offer -- I don't know if this is helpful or not, because I have not read these references.

But there is certainly a pointer to references 14 and 17, one of which, 17 speaks to software testing techniques and the other speaks to our research document on high integrity software.

10 Ι don't know whether applicants or licensees would find some degree of clarity or better 11 12 unambiguity in looking at those references, but I see 13 at least we've pointed toward those, as an aide in this 14 Reg Guide to, I would assume, to point to the discussion, 15 and my -- it's a gross assumption on my part, that perhaps, the -- we've already said what is not enough, 16 17 but perhaps, these references would point to things that could be used. 18

CONSULTANT HECHT: Well, I know the Bazer book, and the Bazer book is a general book, and it won't help in this condition.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay, let me -- I want to -- this is pretty subtle, but why doesn't the last statement that says, "The licensee should identify and justify the coverage criteria that it will use."

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141 I mean, at some point, somebody has got to 1 2 say, "What are we going to use," as opposed to just saying 3 'statement coverage'. So, at least, somebody has got to identify 4 5 what the -- whatever the ceiling is, or whatever it is. 6 You may or may not agree with it, but at least they have something to take issue with. 7 8 So, even though we're -- I agree, this is 9 a pretty vague statement, to say that coverage is blah, 10 blah, blah, is insufficient for measuring, but if -- but they have it put in there, that the licensee has to 11 12 identify to us, what his criteria is going to be. 13 CONSULTANT HECHT: Well, I guess that is 14 fine, as long as the staff and the licensee agree on what that is. 15 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Well, they don't -- they 16 17 can argue about it. 18 CONSULTANT HECHT: Yes. 19 CHAIRMAN BROWN: I think if they didn't 20 agree, they would argue about it. 21 You know, I understand the vagueness, but 22 I also think there is a ceiling that is something is put in, on that -- in this particular comment, unless 23 24 somebody else wants to disagree with me. I would -- so, 25 do you have any problem, John? I think we're -- let's NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

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142 1 go ahead and move on. 2 Don't take that wrong way. I hadn't thought 3 about that one, I was reading this one, because I did read that one. Karl? 4 MR. STURZEBECHER: All right. 5 6 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Where are we? 7 MR. STURZEBECHER: We are looking at the 8 specific changes --9 CONSULTANT HECHT: I had one other --10 MR. STURZEBECHER: Okay, go ahead. 11 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay. CONSULTANT HECHT: -- question on this. 12 13 MR. STURZEBECHER: Sorry. 14 CONSULTANT HECHT: And that was, I wasn't 15 quite sure where you handled the off-nominal conditions on the unit testing. 16 In other words, what is typically done in 17 the Bazer book refers to is both boundary value testing 18 19 and clearly, above limits and below limits. 20 Where is that addressed in this thing, or 21 in this Reg Guide, or even in the standard? 22 MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes, I don't think it's even in the standard. I don't think it's even in the 23 24 standard above. 25 If you all can't answer CHAIRMAN BROWN: NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 (202) 234-4433 www.nealrgross.com

143 it, don't --1 2 MR. STURZEBECHER: I don't think it's 3 there, honestly, but I don't know. CHAIRMAN BROWN: You want to repeat it 4 5 again? 6 MR. STURZEBECHER: I'd have to do a search. 7 CONSULTANT HECHT: Okay, off-nominal 8 testing, so, if you have an input variable and --9 CHAIRMAN BROWN: So, it's out of range, 10 below --CONSULTANT HECHT: At the boundary above 11 12 and below. 13 MEMBER STETKAR: Yes, the standard does 14 address that to some extent. It says --15 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Where? MEMBER STETKAR: Section 3.2.2 of the 16 standard. 17 18 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Three-point-two, the IEEE MEMBER STETKAR: The IEEE 19 standard? 20 standard, not the Reg Guide. 21 It does say, "Invalid and valid input data must be selected." It doesn't necessarily -- I don't 22 know what valid and invalid mean. 23 CONSULTANT HECHT: Well, it kind of relates 24 25 to this. **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com
144 MEMBER STETKAR: This kind of relates to 1 2 it. 3 "When complete testing Ιt says, is impractical, information regarding the expected use of 4 the unit should be used to determine selections, 5 6 identify the risk associated with unselected elements." 7 So, it kind of addresses that area. 8 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Which item? Where are 9 you reading from? Which item? 10 MEMBER STETKAR: You know, I write these 11 things down, so, I don't have to have 12 things open at 12 the same time. 13 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay. 14 MEMBER STETKAR: It's in Section 3.2.2, on 15 term and tasks, but as I said, I excerpted this, so, I 16 need to --17 CHAIRMAN BROWN: I'm just -- I was looking 18 for the summary that you gave. 19 CONSULTANT HECHT: I was looking for the 20 word 'invalid', and I didn't get to it until an Appendix. 21 I see it in --22 MEMBER STETKAR: There is it, 5, right. 23 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Yes, item 5. 24 MEMBER STETKAR: It's item 5 on page --25 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Invalid and valid input **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

145 data must be selected. 1 2 MR. THORP: It almost sounds like in range 3 and out of range. MEMBER STETKAR: I don't know what valid 4 5 and invalid means, because --6 CHAIRMAN BROWN: I mean, come on. Yes, I understand --7 8 MEMBER STETKAR: But it kind of addresses, 9 I think --10 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Valid, to me, is a 11 boundary condition -- out of range could become invalid, 12 in a way. That's is -- I've got simple mind, when it 13 comes to this kind of stuff. 14 So, if I've got a range of zero to 100, then 15 I would expect zero and 100 to be a valid piece of data, but if it goes to 100.001 or --16 17 MEMBER STETKAR: That is the way I think of it, but one can also think of a string of bits that has 18 19 something that isn't recognized as a valid data 20 character, and therefore, it gets rejected as not even 21 read, because that is not a valid data string, regardless 22 of what value it's actually trying to present. CONSULTANT HECHT: So, there is corrupt 23 24 data --25 MEMBER STETKAR: There is corrupt data and NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

146 then there is something within the expected range of a 1 2 parameter value. 3 CHAIRMAN BROWN: And you never know what 4 corrupt data is going to do to that input function. 5 CONSULTANT HECHT: Right. 6 CHAIRMAN BROWN: As I've made that 7 statement before. 8 CONSULTANT HECHT: Let me state 9 specifically, what should be -- what this kind of testing 10 should be getting to. 11 For the case of the corrupt data, which I 12 really wasn't considering, it's just that you have some 13 kind of a CRC check or some kind of a basic check to be 14 sure that this stuff which could crash your unit doesn't do that. 15 For the case of the boundary condition, it 16 17 comes down to whether you have a greater than or greater than or equal or less than or equal. Did you do that 18 19 part right? 20 It also relates to, did you check for the 21 zero denominator condition, and of course, you also want 22 to check for the out of range, for -- in the language where you have typed variables. 23 24 For example, water temperature, you should 25 know it should not exceed whatever the equation of state NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

says that water should evaporate at, and whatever 1 2 pressure you're at. 3 So, you should have those ranges properly set, and once again, if you have unexpected values coming 4 5 into your module, you might get an unexpected result. 6 MR. STURZEBECHER: Right. 7 CONSULTANT HECHT: So, we have some general 8 statements in the code. I might suggest that maybe some 9 more guidance in that area. 10 MR. STURZEBECHER: Okay, I think we deleted, in reference to this. There is a note. 11 12 MR. SANTOS: Myron, everything you 13 mentioned, we cannot incorporate in our review when 14 we're looking at the overall fault tolerance strategies presented by an applicant. 15 CONSULTANT HECHT: I'm sure you do, I was 16 17 just looking at the document. 18 MR. SANTOS: Okay. 19 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Yes, I'm just trying to 20 look at the examples. I'm just trying to play with the 21 examples you gave. I'm doing my devil's advocate 22 routine. I mean, the 'divide by zero' is obviously 23 24 an invalid --25 CONSULTANT HECHT: You need to check for NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 (202) 234-4433 www.nealrgross.com

that.

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Well, yes, but I mean, CHAIRMAN BROWN: that -- if they ask, you know, you've got to look at invalid, as well as valid input data type things, so that you're not asking something.

6 I mean, those are results, and I always 7 hesitate to get -- trying to get so specific, as to 8 specific circumstances to deal with, how you cover that 9 in a more general -- in a more general thought process, 10 because I mean, I don't even -- you know, CRC's are fine for data transmission, except if the data is corrupt when 11 12 it starts and you calculate a CRC based on the corrupt 13 data, then you end up with corrupt data at the other end, 14 and the CRC says it's just fine, and you boil your system 15 up, or it locks up the process or whatever it is. 16 So, a CRC check is not necessarily a 17 cure-all or --18 CONSULTANT HECHT: No, it's not. All of 19 the --CHAIRMAN BROWN: Yes, I understand that. 20 21 So, I think --MR. STATTEL: I would also like to make an 22 observation. 23 24 With a typical PLC system that uses function 25 block diagrams, this level of testing that we're really NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

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149 dealing with here, would be at the function block or what 1 2 some people call primitive levels. 3 So, and 'and gate', you know, and multiplier module, that type of thing, and typically, we see those 4 5 -- those code at -- when we review platforms, when we 6 review the platform level, not the applications, and typically, those are very widely used, not just in this 7 8 industry, but they're used throughout multiple 9 industries. 10 They have a lot of usage, so they have a lot of runtime with them. 11 12 So, some credit is taken for the application 13 and the history of those primitives, and typically, 14 those are part of libraries, approved libraries that are incorporated in the particular version of the PLC that's 15 being implemented. 16 17 It's just an observation, because I know we're kind of thinking of code. We're kind of thinking 18 19 of the old fashion C-Code or something like that. You 20 know, are we getting down to the --21 CONSULTANT HECHT: Here, we're talking in 22 general about a unit, and the --23 it's defined MR. STATTEL: But 24 differently, depending on what type of technology you're 25 dealing with. **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

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CONSULTANT HECHT: Sure. 1 2 MR. STATTEL: FPGA is another matter all 3 together. CONSULTANT HECHT: Well, but we're not 4 talking about FPGA's here. We are think -- I think 5 6 function blocks are in scope, but even there, we're not talking about what the vendor is providing in his COTS. 7 8 That is a separate discussion. 9 What we're talking about here is that in that function block, there should be input checking, and 10 the off-nominal testing should be checking for the 11 12 completeness and correctness of that input checking, or 13 those limits, prior to actual executing the function within the block. 14 15 MR. STATTEL: Okay, well, I'm not really 16 referring to COTS here. 17 CONSULTANT HECHT: And this is application stuff. I mean, this is stuff that --18 MR. STATTEL: Well, I understand that, but 19 20 I'm not referring to COTS, in particular, because the 21 platforms that we reviewed, the platforms that are being used for safety applications, those function blocks 22 23 actually perform those -- these types of data checking and validity checking. 24 It's really -- you have to really go behind 25 NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

the application and see how that is implemented within 1 2 the platform. 3 CONSULTANT HECHT: Well, you said it was provided by the vendor. 4 5 MR. STATTEL: It's provided by the vendor, 6 but it's not COTS. We review the vendor. We review their processes for developing those primitive elements 7 8 of the software. 9 Well, okay, if it's CONSULTANT HECHT: 10 being developed for a specific plant --11 MR. STATTEL: No, no, not for a specific 12 plant. 13 It may be -- there may be a library or 14 functions within a library, that those functions are 15 shared between the paper industry, aviation, what not, and they use those for -- they credit those and they put 16 17 in the qualified library for the nuclear them 18 applications. 19 But really, when you pull the string back and see where -- you know, where are these -- where is 20 21 the validity established for these off-range checking, 22 boundary checking, it's established, you know, at the development of that primitive element and by the vendor. 23 We don't consider that 24 It's not COTS. 25 COTS. We consider that within the scope of our review. NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 (202) 234-4433

151

152 We review those processes and how they develop those. 1 2 CONSULTANT HECHT: So, that is part of the 3 unit testing? MR. STATTEL: In a lot of cases, that is how 4 it's defined. 5 6 I'm not going to say in all cases, because 7 different vendors handle it differently and they draw 8 different boundaries for what they consider to be unit 9 testing. 10 But certainly, we've seen a couple of instances at least, with PLC type devices, where they've 11 12 defined those primitive elements as being the -- this 13 level of testing, this unit testing. 14 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Unit testing. 15 MR. STATTEL: Software unit testing. CHAIRMAN BROWN: At that level. 16 17 MR. STATTEL: Correct, and then when you 18 get down into actually, drawing the lines between the 19 function blocks and putting your system together, you're getting down into more -- more into the validation level 20 21 testing. 22 MR. STURZEBECHER: So, is that clause right there, is that sufficient, you're saying, or not? I 23 24 mean, valid --25 CONSULTANT HECHT: About invalid testing? NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

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	153
1	MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes.
2	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Invalid and valid input
3	data must be selected for the test.
4	CONSULTANT HECHT: I'll just make that
5	point in my report, and you guys can decide what to do.
6	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay, that works. That
7	works.
8	MR. STURZEBECHER: We did delete it,
9	because we thought it was redundant. I did find my notes
10	on that, to that paragraph that but for that
11	particular line, I mean, doesn't mean we're not
12	incorporating it. It's just redundant.
13	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Well, you mean, you didn't
14	repeat it, from the standard
15	MR. STURZEBECHER: Right.
16	CHAIRMAN BROWN: into the Reg Guide, so
17	it was
18	MR. STURZEBECHER: It was dropped off of
19	here.
20	MEMBER BLEY: That's okay, I don't have any
21	trouble with that.
22	MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes.
23	CHAIRMAN BROWN: We don't need to repeat
24	the Reg Guide, I mean, the standard into the Reg Guide.
25	I agree with where you have exceptions, or what have
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154 you, or where you've had additions --1 2 MR. STURZEBECHER: Right. 3 CHAIRMAN BROWN: -- excuse me. MR. STURZEBECHER: So, that sentence isn't 4 5 6 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay, yes, just put it in 7 there and explain it, and then we can munch around on 8 it, okay? 9 MR. STURZEBECHER: No, it's still 1987. 10 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay, where are we? MR. STURZEBECHER: I think we're just at 11 12 the final end of this. Any of the specific changes to 13 the guide and the standard, we're ready for Reg Guide 14 1.170, which is a big one. 15 (OTR comments) CHAIRMAN BROWN: So, it's 1.171, right? 16 17 MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes. 18 MEMBER STETKAR: We just finished that. 19 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Yes, I just turned the 20 page. We're back on schedule, okay. 21 With that in mind, we will recess until, 22 what does this schedule call for, 1:00 p.m. See you all back here bright-eyed and bushy-tailed. 23 24 (Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went 25 off the record at approximately 11:55 a.m. and resumed NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

155 at approximately 1:05 p.m.) 1 2 CHAIRMAN BROWN: We are now back in 3 session, and I quess it's with RG 1.170, and you may 4 start. 5 MR. STURZEBECHER: Okay. 6 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Karl? 7 MR. STURZEBECHER: I have to find my notes. 8 (OTR comments) 9 CHAIRMAN BROWN: You ready, Karl? 10 MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes, I'm ready. 11 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay. 12 MR. STURZEBECHER: This Reg Guide is based 13 upon 829. 14 Originally, when we started on this, we were off of the interim 1998, and I changed that I think, to 15 catch up with the 2008 version because of its 16 17 significance. Literally, between the two standards, from 18 19 the original, where the Reg Guide is based on, the 1983 version to the 2008, it's doubled in size. 20 21 CHAIRMAN BROWN: The IEEE standard? 22 MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes, the IEEE standard has doubled in size. 23 24 It's not as, shall I say, messy as 1074, in 25 the sense that it scrambles everything around. NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

This one is kind of neat, because it expands, goes from really simple one-dimensional, here is the documentation flow that you go through, to almost a three-dimensional aspect, where it adds more document -- hierarchy of documents, and you'll see this when we get into it, where you have a master test plan versus just test level, and it introduces integrity into the situation, and the different levels, even though we're holding at level four for that. So, that is kind of the overview. Let's see here, what is going on with that. So, like I was saying, the major additions here, like the third bullet there you've got integrity levels that is in Clause 4, document strategies, 6 and process directions. It's also -- in our Reg Guide, we have quite a few exceptions, probably the highest number of exceptions of all the standards that we took to this particular standard update. But they're simple. They're not too difficult. So, like I was saying, it has an overarching process that -- it has a master test plan that you're going to use, and it also -- for the standards in sync with 1074 and the whole idea of your software project NEAL R. GROSS

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life cycle process.

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What is neat about this standard is that it improves -- you have multiple levels of testing that you can build, and I think because of that, it gives you this opportunity to handle more complex projects, if you may. It can be scaled down or scaled up. So, it has some good flexibility, in that sense.

8 I forgot to add the last bullet there. Ιt 9 has a -- I'd say a test loop, but a formal documentation 10 process for anomalies, which is -- which wasn't present 11 in the original, and that is in Clause 8.

So, what has changed in the Reg Guide? 12 13 First two -- the first three are all in Position 1, Reg Guide Position 1, and that is where we massaged into that 14 15 first Regulatory Position, the whole idea of integrity, we're asking for integrity level four. 16

17 There was a public comment on how we had 18 addressed that. There was a question on -- hold up, I've 19 got to get back to that.

20 The point that they made was they didn't 21 like the paragraph under -- just before you get to your 22 A through G items under Regulatory Position 1, test 23 program.

24 But that paragraph, as a minimum, the 25 information additions highlighted below, with the

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master test plan, provides an acceptable approach.

There was some confusion in the sentence before, so, we've updated that. So, it's an understanding that these items below go along with the master test plan, when you're producing your test program.

So, A through G are -- is also what we're looking for.

9 There is a new sub-reg -- or Regulatory 10 Position 1G, we added that new paragraph there, to note 11 that there is now the test -- level test log Clause 13 12 and 14, that the licensee should be aware of, and that 13 highlights the anomaly reporting along with that, the 14 documentation, which is new also.

The next is Regulatory Position 2, where we're looking at documentation for deviation policy. That is 8.2.3. -- I've got to look that up, sorry.

Yes, on that Regulatory Position software documentation, we added that second paragraph there, and the last line, "Any variations needed to follow and establish deviation policy as discussed in Clause 8.2.3.3."

23 So, what this is saying is that if you're 24 going through your testing, you go through your test case 25 and you have a deviation in the software or something

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1	that has to be changed, we want you to look at that new
2	Clause 8.2.3.3 and record what has happened.
3	So, again, this standard gives that ability
4	to document changes that happen, as they're going
5	through the different test levels, if you're starting
6	with unit tests or component tests or system tests.
7	And E, we've provided that is an
8	interesting one, because the Regulatory Position 3 on
9	documentation, there was a clause in the standard, say
10	in Clause 6.4, where they were given the option, you
11	could combine documentation by lowering the integrity
12	level, and we're saying no, we want integrity level
13	four maintained.
14	CHAIRMAN BROWN: You said that is in E?
15	MR. STURZEBECHER: That's E, yes.
16	CHAIRMAN BROWN: One-E?
17	MR. STURZEBECHER: No, I'm sorry, it's on
18	the slide, it's E, but in the actual Reg Guide, it's
19	Regulatory Position 3
20	CHAIRMAN BROWN: And six?
21	MR. STURZEBECHER: the second
22	paragraph.
23	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Well, it's also in six,
24	isn't it?
25	MR. STURZEBECHER: Six?
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160 1 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Ιt says, "The 2 licensee/applicant should assign integrity level four 3 or according to software use in nuclear plant safety, as demonstrated by its mapping." 4 5 MR. STURZEBECHER: I'm sorry, okay. Which 6 one? 7 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Six. 8 MR. STURZEBECHER: Six, it was on six, too? 9 Yes, on six, Regulatory Position 6 is integrity level. 10 So, yes, that is our main -- that was a new added Regulatory Position, but we have it here, under 11 12 'test documentation', because the idea is that if they 13 go through the standard in six, the clause in the 14 standard in six, it talks about documentation and 15 different ways you can use the documentation, yes, I see 16 that. 17 So, there is -- we're talking to integrity in Regulatory Position 3 at the same time, if you could 18 19 follow what I'm saying. 20 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Correct me if I'm wrong, 21 but I thought under the test documentation, the standard 22 allowed some variability, in terms of the integrity level at which they could make a decision -- they could 23 24 -- in other words, they could reduce it or change it, 25 and you all just effectively said no. NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

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161 MR. STURZEBECHER: Right, you just hold it 1 2 at four. 3 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Based on the criteria that they had thrown in there. 4 5 MR. STURZEBECHER: Right. 6 CHAIRMAN BROWN: So, that was the highlight. That was the -- to me, that was the highlight 7 8 of that particular exception. 9 MR. STURZEBECHER: Right, in six. 10 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Then you re-emphasize the fact that -- as you did earlier, that doing anything 11 12 other than four, you'd emphasize that twice in six. 13 MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes, it's in Regulatory 14 3 and it's also in 4 -- in 6, correct. So, it -- but it's specific -- I mean, you 15 could say it is a duplication. 16 17 CHAIRMAN BROWN: No, that's okay, we'll 18 duplicate that one. 19 MR. STURZEBECHER: I think considering --20 and at the same time, the next paragraph that follows 21 it, under Regulatory Position 3, we do give the option 22 -- or point out that, you know, you can use open-entry type test logging for documentation when you're going 23 24 through things. 25 So, I mean, we understand, you know, that NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 (202) 234-4433 www.nealrgross.com

the documentation can be quite, you know, arduous, but 1 2 at the same time, we still want to maintain this level 3 four, you know. 4 CHAIRMAN BROWN: What do you mean by an 5 open-entry? 6 MR. STURZEBECHER: That is if you have a 7 test log and it's standard paragraphs with -- and you're 8 going through test and you have a little spot that's 9 open, and you enter in the test data. 10 Then you go to the next transmitter you're 11 going to check, or whatever, if it's a code that you're 12 doing, you can enter -- you can reproduce that same --13 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay. 14 MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes, so, it's the same 15 spot. It's just repeated over and over and over again, and it's --16 17 CHAIRMAN BROWN: In what way? In order to 18 the previous --19 MR. STURZEBECHER: You're not letting --20 right, you're just -- right. CHAIRMAN BROWN: It's like a number of 21 22 different data sheets. I mean, you just have a new data sheet for each --23 24 MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes. 25 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay, okay. NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 (202) 234-4433 www.nealrgross.com

	163
1	MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes.
2	CHAIRMAN BROWN: I didn't get
3	MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes.
4	CHAIRMAN BROWN: All right, okay, got it.
5	MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes, it's I think
6	sometimes it's in tool you'll find it in tools.
7	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Well, you're implying that
8	this is done with a software tool or something.
9	MR. STURZEBECHER: Correct.
10	CHAIRMAN BROWN: As opposed to paper and
11	pencil.
12	MR. STURZEBECHER: Could be done with paper
13	and pencil, yes.
14	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Or pen, I should say.
15	MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes, so, it's open, yes.
16	So, that takes care of slide 34. Like I said, we had
17	quite a few here.
18	Slide 35, now, this is where we start moving
19	into the new Regulatory Positions we added, like six,
20	and that is the first one, integrity levels, and we're
21	taking exception to the table in B3, where they have
22	those the risk assessment scheme, and I'm trying to
23	recall what this was.
24	Yes, we took exception to that, because they
25	I think they mixed I have to look it up.
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CHAIRMAN BROWN: Well, that is just -- you used -- it allowed you to evaluate software at a level lower than level four.

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MR. STURZEBECHER: Right, but we want -you can go to occasional type, the likelihood that it's going to happen at occasional or unlikely, they started giving that option of three and we're saying no, we're just keeping it at four. Catastrophic is catastrophic.

9 MEMBER STETKAR: What I wanted to 10 understand from this, Karl, is -- I agree with you taking 11 exception to the table, because I understand what 12 likely, probably, occasional and unlikely means in the 13 grand scheme of the world.

So, without -- they do define catastrophic, critical, marginal and negligible, in terms of the consequences, but on a frequency axis, I have no idea what those words mean.

18 However, and this -- the same question on 19 1.168, where you also take exception to this notion of 20 a risk approach to characterizing the integrity levels. The statement in C.6 says, "The NRC staff 21 22 takes exception to the Table B.3, risk assessment scheme in Annex B. The IEEE Standard 829-2008 statement about 23 24 the Table B.3 illustration for determining the 25 likelihood in evaluating software integrity level lower

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	165
1	than level four is not acceptable." I understand that.
2	MR. STURZEBECHER: Okay.
3	MEMBER STETKAR: Then it says, "The
4	probability of occurrence is likely to cause
5	catastrophic consequence."
6	MR. STURZEBECHER: Okay.
7	MEMBER STETKAR: "And thus, the breadth or
8	depth of testing and documentation should adhere to the
9	proper activities for nuclear software safety system
10	products."
11	This seems to tell me that even if something
12	is infinitely unlikely of occurring because the
13	consequences should be could be catastrophic, I have
14	to assign that as the highest level. Is that
15	MR. STURZEBECHER: That is pretty much it,
16	yes.
17	MEMBER STETKAR: Okay, does our software
18	protect us against meteorite strikes?
19	See, this whole notion that just because I
20	can assign whatever unlikely means, you're not accepting
21	that as a rationale for rank-ordering things.
22	MR. STURZEBECHER: Right.
23	MEMBER STETKAR: And I guess, how does that
24	meld with the overall agency's risk informed approach
25	to things?
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	166
1	MR. STURZEBECHER: Considering that it's
2	digital and we really don't have a so-called risk idea,
3	from what I understand
4	MEMBER STETKAR: Yes, but you don't even
5	review that non-safety related digital stuff, because
6	we know that is unimportant.
7	MR. STURZEBECHER: Right, right.
8	DR. ARNDT: We've made a conscious decision
9	that in this particular kind of risk assessment, that
10	the agency's position, and it's articulated in several
11	places, including the Standard Review Plan, is that for
12	safety related systems, we will consider them in the
13	highest quality category.
14	MEMBER STETKAR: And I have no problem with
15	that, because like I said, I have no idea what these
16	frequency terms mean, at all, and until I understand
17	that, you know, they don't mean anything to me.
18	However, why do you need to belabor the
19	point, by saying that simply because there is a
20	probability of an extreme consequence, you won't accept
21	it?
22	DR. ARNDT: Good comment.
23	MR. STURZEBECHER: Right.
24	DR. ARNDT: We will look at that, and see
25	whether or not
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1 MEMBER STETKAR: Because the statement already says, you want it to be four. 2 3 DR. ARNDT: Right. MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes. 4 5 DR. ARNDT: We can look at -- we'll present 6 it and --7 MEMBER STETKAR: Look at that in six and 8 look at it under C.1, in 1.168, because the same type 9 of comment is made there about --10 DR. ARNDT: Yes, we may have been trying to be overly verbose for something that is better stated 11 12 13 MEMBER STETKAR: Just so you want it --14 number four regardless, and that is --15 CHAIRMAN BROWN: You may want to delete sentence three in that paragraph. 16 17 MEMBER STETKAR: You just want to delete 18 sentence three? 19 CHAIRMAN BROWN: I'm trying to --20 MEMBER STETKAR: I'm not going to tell you 21 how to write your own Reg Guide. 22 (OTR comments) DR. ARNDT: We understand the comment and 23 24 it is --MR. THORP: I'd like to work with Karl on 25 **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 (202) 234-4433 www.nealrgross.com

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1	that sentence. The sentence itself is a little bit
2	awkward. So, I think we'll
3	MEMBER STETKAR: Well, there is a similar,
4	but worded slightly different in 1.168, but the same
5	concept is there.
6	DR. ARNDT: We understand.
7	MEMBER STETKAR: Thanks.
8	MS. ANTONESCU: What sentence is that?
9	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Sentence three in
10	sub-paragraph two, and it's integrity levels.
11	(OTR comments)
12	MR. THORP: The probability of occurrence
13	is likely to cause catastrophic consequences and thus,
14	will represent the testing. I think we can work with that
15	one to produce the
16	CHAIRMAN BROWN: I'd just delete it, if you
17	it's very clear, you don't agree, it's not acceptable
18	to determine the likelihood of evaluating integrity.
19	The licensee should use level four.
20	I mean, it's just so crisp, instead of
21	bundling it way in the middle.
22	CONSULTANT HECHT: I didn't see much of a
23	difference between integrity level three, four and the
24	tasks that are
25	CHAIRMAN BROWN: You don't like that word?
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169 I can spell it. 1 2 MEMBER STETKAR: I don't want you to spell 3 it. MR. STURZEBECHER: All right, deleted. 4 5 CHAIRMAN BROWN: The way I read that, as I 6 said, we're not doing risk assessment schemes for 7 software, bottom line. 8 MEMBER STETKAR: Well, but they are, 9 because they're saying --10 CHAIRMAN BROWN: But they took that out. MEMBER STETKAR: They're saying they only 11 12 look at consequences, which is some element of --CHAIRMAN BROWN: Not if they take it out. 13 14 MEMBER STETKAR: partial risk ___ 15 assessment. 16 MR. STURZEBECHER: Okay. 17 CONSULTANT HECHT: Can I ask a couple questions? 18 19 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Yes. 20 CONSULTANT HECHT: All right, thank you, Mr. Chairman. 21 22 CHAIRMAN BROWN: As long as John is finished. 23 24 CONSULTANT HECHT: Number one, actually, 25 it wasn't a question, but it was a comment. NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

170 With respect to unit testing, you were 1 2 talking about the invalid inputs, or you know, what I 3 call off-nominal inputs, and somebody said, "But it's covered in 829." 4 I wanted to point out that that discussion 5 was related to a different standard. That would -- that 6 comment was related to Standard 1008. 7 8 So, I will write in my report, I think my 9 comment still stands about off-nominal testing at the 10 unit level, even though it is mentioned here, with 11 respect to test documentation. 12 MR. STURZEBECHER: Okay. 13 CONSULTANT HECHT: The question that I had 14 was, how do we deal with regression testing? MR. STURZEBECHER: It's one of the suites 15 16 of testing that goes on. I don't recall whether we 17 mentioned it specifically. 18 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Yes, regression testing 19 is mentioned in some places within the documents. 20 CONSULTANT HECHT: Right. 21 MR. STURZEBECHER: Okay. 22 MEMBER STETKAR: Pretty much under V&V. 23 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Yes, it says types of 24 testing and regression testing is identified as one of 25 the methods of testing. **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

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1 MR. STURZEBECHER: Okay. 2 CONSULTANT HECHT: Well, it's not a method 3 of testing. 4 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Well, whatever it is. 5 I'm not that smart. 6 CONSULTANT HECHT: Well, it's how shall 7 I say it? 8 Something you got to do, and you got to spend 9 time and money on, because you made a change and you wish 10 had made the change before you started the test, so, you 11 had mede the change before you started the test, so, you 12 know, when does regression testing, and how much 13 regression testing one does is a is a significant cost 14 and schedule driver. 15 MR. STURZEBECHER: Absolutely, 16 understood. CONSULTANT HECHT: So, and 17 the other question and the third question that I had 18 Now, you know, you did mention failure 20 recovery testing with or failure recovery 21 requirements, with respect in the requirements Reg 22 Guide, but you didn't really address failure recovery 23 testing in this standard? <		171
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Guide, but you didn't really address failure recovery testing or I'm not going to ask it that way. Where do you address failure recovery testing in this standard? NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS	21	requirements, with respect in the requirements Reg
23 testing or I'm not going to ask it that way. 24 Where do you address failure recovery 25 testing in this standard? NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS	22	Guide, but you didn't really address failure recovery
24 Where do you address failure recovery 25 testing in this standard? NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS	23	testing or I'm not going to ask it that way.
25 testing in this standard? NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS	24	Where do you address failure recovery
NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS	25	testing in this standard?
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172 MR. STURZEBECHER: It would have to be in 1 2 the standard, because I don't --3 CONSULTANT HECHT: Or in the Reg Guide? MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes, it would have --4 5 yes, I think it would have to be in the standard, and 6 I'm not -- I would have to look for it. You know, I've kind of gone through the 7 8 deltas. 9 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Which one? This one? 10 (OTR comments) CONSULTANT HECHT: And where I really saw 11 12 it was with respect to Regulatory Guide Position 4. 13 MR. STURZEBECHER: All right. 14 CONSULTANT HECHT: System testing, and it 15 says, you know, and the sentence says, "The licensee should formally test all associated features of the 16 safety system following the recommended activity and 17 process outlined under Clause 5," and I look at Clause 18 19 5, and it wasn't really --MR. STURZEBECHER: Well, the way Clause 5 20 21 works is, it steps through each of the activities for 22 the process for documenting, and I think we made that association with this new standard, because we were 23 24 thinking -- and that frame of mind that, you know, the 25 testing would be listed into one particular area. NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

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	173
1	CONSULTANT HECHT: Fair enough.
2	MR. STURZEBECHER: You know, it
3	CONSULTANT HECHT: But I guess
4	MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes, it's it's a
5	system you know, system testing is one aspect I
6	mean, when you go through the standard, you're suppose
7	to be doing unit setting up your planning for unit
8	component and systems, the overall systems.
9	CONSULTANT HECHT: Right.
10	MR. STURZEBECHER: So, specifically, you
11	know, you're doing that triad all the time, and how many
12	times the iterations you're setting it up, you know,
13	it depends on
14	CONSULTANT HECHT: Well, I would expect the
15	failure does that recovery failure something that
16	would happen above the unit and either at the component
17	and the system level, and therefore, the system level
18	would be the most general place to handle it.
19	Well, I guess my observation is that it
20	doesn't seem to be sufficiently or explicitly addressed.
21	Let me put it that way.
22	MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes, it isn't
23	explicitly
24	CONSULTANT HECHT: And that is kind of
25	important in the safety system.
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MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes.

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CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay, let me try and understand. You may have to elucidate a little bit more in your report.

But when I read that, I went back and I looked at what did they mean, when they said 'outlined under Clause 5'?

8 So, then I went and looked in Clause 5 of 9 this, of the Reg Guide, and it says at the end, "The test 10 documentation from Clause 8 through 17 should include these references," and it goes back and talks about 11 various types of documentation, and if you go look at 12 13 the IEEE standard, then it's effectively saying Clause 14 8 through 17 are starting with the master test plan, 15 level test plan, level test design, level test cases, all the way through. 16

So, that was the process I was thinking they were referring to by -- that's all of those. So, what I was looking for, a track from the -- here is -- they look at Clause 5 and follow that process, and okay, well, is that specified somewhere in it? MR. STATTEL: I agree that this particular guide does not specifically address regression testing.

Now, regression testing is obviously not

25 some suite of tests that always get performed.

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CHAIRMAN BROWN: Well, are you talking 1 2 about regression testing in this clause? 3 MR. STATTEL: That's what you were 4 referring to, is regression testing. 5 CONSULTANT HECHT: No, that was one topic. 6 CHAIRMAN BROWN: That was the previous topic. 7 8 MR. STATTEL: Right, well, what I want to 9 mention though is, those issues are normally addressed 10 in the planning documentation, which really is covered under a different guide, different guidance, right. 11 12 CONSULTANT HECHT: Well, isn't this the 13 documentation? 14 MR. STATTEL: Well, for instance, we have 15 a -- we evaluate a software test plan, and normally, the 16 process for addressing those types of test methods and how to assess changes, the change process and determine 17 what tests need to be re-performed, for example, that 18 19 would be typically identified in the test plan, planning 20 documentation. CONSULTANT HECHT: Well, this precisely --21 22 isn't that precisely what this standard is dealing with, what's in the master test plan and the level test plan? 23 24 MR. STATTEL: Well, that's more process. 25 This is the documentation. This is a guide for NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

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documentation of the tests -- of the performance of the tests.

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MR. STURZEBECHER: But you're right, it does drop into -- academically, it drops into that one -- whatever you're setting up that plan for. It's suppose to reflect in the master test plan, and then it -- whatever test levels you devise, then you've got to follow through.

9 Supposedly, the test process in 5, where 10 you're running through each of the life cycles, it's --11 you know, you step all the way through to the end, and 12 when -- and then when you set -- after you set the test 13 plan up, then you go through, like you were saying, and you start with the units, migrate back to your components 14 15 and then probably hit the system all at the top point, right, and that's where you're saying the failure -- how 16 17 do you recover from it?

CONSULTANT HECHT: Well, the planning document should -- and I'll try to address this point, in trying to distinguish between process and documentation.

The documentation should describe how one addresses failure recovery testing, how it's done, and it doesn't necessarily fit into the normal -- how should I say it? Traceability for requirements.

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	177
1	Those requirements in that area are not
2	clear. Failures don't follow the way we write a spec.
3	MR. STURZEBECHER: But if the requirements
4	were up front, then they would be written in the master
5	the whole process, and then the testing should this
6	document they should reflect this to what is that
7	requirement is, and that should become part of the master
8	test plan, and thus, part of the one of the attributes
9	of going through those tests, and those units
10	CONSULTANT HECHT: Okay.
11	MR. STURZEBECHER: should not I mean
12	
13	CONSULTANT HECHT: That should be clear.
14	Let's just deal with the real simple case. We have a
15	single failure criteria.
16	MR. STURZEBECHER: Okay.
17	CONSULTANT HECHT: That is basically the
18	ultimate source of all the failure recovery testing that
19	we need to do.
20	The single failure criterion may or may not
21	get completely and properly decomposed, because you
22	don't know how the system is going to be built when you
23	write the requirements.
24	MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes, now I know where
25	you're going.
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178 CONSULTANT HECHT: So, you end up with the 1 2 system --3 MR. STURZEBECHER: It's a Catch-22. CONSULTANT HECHT: -- which has ethernet 4 5 and it has, you know, Rockwell or Schneider or whoever 6 it is, Siemens, PLC's and it has all these other things, which you didn't know when you wrote the requirement, 7 8 and you still have to deal with. 9 MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes, I think I've heard 10 the paradox put that a unit testing isn't complete until 11 you've done the test, your system test. So, that is the 12 same idea. 13 CONSULTANT HECHT: Yes, so, that is why -and failures don't occur hierarchically. They're real 14 15 nasty that way. 16 MR. STURZEBECHER: Right. CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 8.2.1 of the --17 18 under -- that is details of master test plan. 19 MR. STURZEBECHER: Section 8.2.1., you're 20 in the standard, right? 21 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Page 39, well, it's PDF 22 page 39, but it talks about examples of possible additional test levels include security, usability, 23 24 performance, stress, recovery and regression, and 25 that's under test processes, including definition of NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

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test levels.

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Small systems may have fewer levels of tests, it's just a statement, that combining e.g. combining system and acceptance tests.

Then there is another paragraph, under Section 9, level test plans, that makes a similar statement, "Other possible examples of levels include operations, installation, maintenance, regression and non-functional levels, such as security, usability, performance, stress and recovery."

"Any one of these may be more than one level for it," so, in other words, there is reference to a series, including recovery testing.

CONSULTANT HECHT: Right, I mean, it's in there, certainly.

There are a lot of words in this document, but the question is, what -- is the Reg Guide going to be silent, saying that that's all you need to -- you know, human interface, recovery, security, it's all kind of one basket of non-functional issues, which -- all of which are important. Failure recovery.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Are you in -- are you thinking that -- of more specificity, in terms of what modes of recovery are?

CONSULTANT HECHT: I am thinking that

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180 particularly with respect to safety systems, which don't 1 have, for example, or don't have many human interfaces. 2 3 Failure recovery testing is more of an issue. You want to be able to rely on your residual 4 5 heat removal system, when --6 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Isn't that a higher level 7 than our software documents? I mean, this is --8 CONSULTANT HECHT: Well, it -- failure --9 being able to tolerate and recover from failures goes 10 all the way from requirements through implementation and into tests. 11 12 Surely, it's a higher level. But here, 13 we're talking about tests, and so, in this test -- in 14 the test plans, are you going to be dealing, or should 15 you -- or should this -- should there be a position, or 16 should the position be enhanced, and I thought it might be in that Position 4, I think, that you address it. 17 18 MR. STURZEBECHER: And make that a specific 19 item in there, okay. 20 CONSULTANT HECHT: In the system test. 21 MR. STURZEBECHER: As a system test, and 22 so, include the attribute there, okay. CHAIRMAN BROWN: If I can find the page, I 23 24 had a question somewhere in here. 25 MR. STURZEBECHER: All right. NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

	181
1	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Here it is. I don't know,
2	where are we, before I screw something up here? We're
3	still on we're on page 35?
4	MR. STURZEBECHER: Right, page 35.
5	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Helps a little bit.
6	MR. STURZEBECHER: We were talking about
7	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay, before we change
8	MR. STURZEBECHER: Testing tasks.
9	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Well, let's finish the Reg
10	Guide. I'll ask this when you get into the IEEE stuff.
11	MR. STURZEBECHER: Okay.
12	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Because I happen to have
13	the IEEE standard open, also.
14	MR. STURZEBECHER: Okay.
15	CHAIRMAN BROWN: That's where my question
16	comes.
17	MR. STURZEBECHER: Okay.
18	CHAIRMAN BROWN: So, I won't digress.
19	DR. ARNDT: If I can make a comment?
20	MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes, I did, I've got
21	Myron's comment down.
22	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Yes, I think what I've
23	got, we've got failure recovery testing covered in the
24	Reg Guide. Is that kind of the
25	MR. STURZEBECHER: That is kind of the
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	182
1	(OTR comments)
2	MR. STURZEBECHER: Right, and that should
3	be maybe an addition to Regulatory Position 4.
4	DR. ARNDT: Yes, we understand the comment
5	and we'll look at it.
6	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay.
7	MR. STURZEBECHER: Okay, so, G, we have a
8	new testing task, testing yes, testing task, I'll get
9	it straight, sorry, and that is Regulatory Position 7.
10	We took an exception to Table C.1. No, it's
11	not an exception, I'm sorry. It's an addition.
12	We were pointing to C.1, Table C.1, saying
13	that, you know, that the Clause 5 has some very good
14	information in that one particular section there, that
15	tabular form, but it's and it's amplified better in
16	Table C.1, for test tasks, inputs and outputs. There
17	is more information. So, we're suggesting to look at
18	that.
19	H, test tool documentation, this is an
20	exception that we took to Clause 6.3, that if a tool is
21	used, for any kind of electronic validation methods, and
22	so on, that the information could be stored on the tool,
23	but it really needs to be available for easy access to
24	for basis of any safety conclusions.
25	I, we have the secure analysis position
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183 again, and this one requests that in the life cycle that 1 2 you find in Table 3 of Clause 5, that it's considered 3 up front with the acquisition supply planning and concept. It's only noted after that. 4 So, we just asked that it's considered 5 throughout the life cycle, and J is the new Annexes that 6 were added to this particular Reg Guide. That is slide 7 8 35. 9 So, what changed in the standard? Okay, 10 so, the new process improvements start with Clause 5, or 4 and 5, and those are the first two bullets there, 11 12 adding integrity and this life cycle focus, and there 13 is compatibility with again, this software project life cycle plan. 14 15 The second two -- last two bullets there reflect to Clause 8 and 9, and that is improving the test 16 17 documentation and retesting and resolution in 8, and 18 then Clause 9 talks to an overview methodology, and that 19 one included a --20 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Where are you on your 21 bullets? 22 MR. STURZEBECHER: I'm right here, the fourth bullet of the -- or the sub-bullet in here. 23 24 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay. 25 MR. STURZEBECHER: So, I'm kind of stepping NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

184 through it pretty quickly. 1 2 So, starting the next section there. 3 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Yes, I have a question on 4 that. 5 MR. STURZEBECHER: Okay. 6 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Clauses 4 to 7, there is 7 the listing of integrity levels. 8 Table 2, this is where you've assigned the 9 test process -- excuse me, that's not right. 10 Yes, test processes, and right before that, 11 you had defined all these consequence based integrity 12 schemes, four, three, two, one levels. 13 But Table 2 says, okay, these are all of the 14 things you're suppose to do for the various integrity levels. 15 So, catastrophic, if you know where that is, 16 catastrophic says there is a whole list of stuff, master 17 18 test plan, there is about 10 or 12 items. Critical has 19 the exact same items. 20 MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes, they do. 21 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Marginal has exactly the 22 same items, but -- what? 23 CONSULTANT HECHT: I think it has a couple 24 less. 25 Well, it might, and CHAIRMAN BROWN: NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 (202) 234-4433 www.nealrgross.com

185 negligible has a few less. I really didn't notice a 1 2 difference between the marginal. Maybe there is one 3 less. But it just seemed to me -- not a whole lot 4 5 of difference at all, between catastrophic and critical. 6 Did I miss something? 7 MR. STURZEBECHER: No, that is --8 CONSULTANT HECHT: There are 11 items for 9 both. 10 MR. STURZEBECHER: Right. CHAIRMAN BROWN: In both of them? I think 11 12 they're identical. I started trying to read them up and 13 down and -- maybe it's not important, but you all decided 14 that catastrophic is the one you're going to deal with. 15 MR. STURZEBECHER: We could always go to level five, which in influenza. You know what that is, 16 17 yes? CHAIRMAN BROWN: I have no idea. 18 19 MR. STURZEBECHER: Bazer talks about level 20 five, where --21 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Who does? 22 MR. STURZEBECHER: Bazer. 23 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay. 24 MR. STURZEBECHER: And influenza, and you 25 know, it's --**NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 (202) 234-4433 www.nealrgross.com

186 CHAIRMAN BROWN: That's good, he's got a 1 2 sense of humor then. 3 MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes, he does. I mean --CHAIRMAN BROWN: He or she. 4 5 MR. STURZEBECHER: If I'm changing all my 6 micro-processes --7 (OTR comments) 8 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Let's stay away from the 9 flu. 10 MR. STURZEBECHER: Okay. CHAIRMAN BROWN: I am only worried about 11 what is in this document. So, I mean --12 13 MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes, you're right, it is 14 the same. 15 CHAIRMAN BROWN: But is this out of something -- is this out of a document in terms of 16 defining these, or you all didn't invent these? 17 MR. STURZEBECHER: I didn't invent these. 18 19 CHAIRMAN BROWN: I mean, IEEE pulled these Their consensus standard developer pulled all 20 in. 21 these in from a source? I didn't go back to the source, 22 but I presume they are defined somewhere. 23 MR. STURZEBECHER: Right. CHAIRMAN BROWN: And it was decided that 24 these two levels would be roughly the same? 25 **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

	187
1	MR. STURZEBECHER: That is correct.
2	CHAIRMAN BROWN: In terms of, they both
3	have to do everything?
4	MR. STURZEBECHER: True.
5	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay, all right. I
6	thought maybe I was missing something.
7	MEMBER STETKAR: I think if you get into it,
8	there are subtle differences. You have to do everything
9	for critical, but there might be subtle differences, in
10	terms of the level of I forgotten what terms they used.
11	CHAIRMAN BROWN: You have to go into it?
12	MEMBER STETKAR: Aggressiveness, if you
13	will.
14	MR. STURZEBECHER: That may be right, but
15	I agree with you, that some of the
16	CHAIRMAN BROWN: It's another level down,
17	is where the difference is, is what you're saying.
18	MEMBER STETKAR: Yes.
19	MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes.
20	CHAIRMAN BROWN: But I didn't see it
21	anywhere, and I didn't care, since we said we're going
22	to use level four. Is it defined? Is the difference
23	between these no, I'm not interested. Let's keep
24	going here.
25	MR. STURZEBECHER: Okay.
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188 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Because it's beside the 1 2 point. 3 MR. STURZEBECHER: Okay. MEMBER STETKAR: I care, because I looked 4 5 for --6 MR. STURZEBECHER: You can see the 7 difference between 3 and 2, where they 'x' out 8 differences between the three and four, when you apply 9 it to the life cycle, but you know --10 CHAIRMAN BROWN: That's all right, let's keep on going. You've answered my question and they're 11 12 the same, and I'll go on from there. 13 MR. STURZEBECHER: Okay, so, this next 14 section here is -- talks about the new integrity level, 15 the process -- test process, test documentation. 16 So, that is Clauses 4 through 7. It kind 17 of sets up how you use this new document, and then you 18 have the master test plan, Clause 8, and it rolls through 19 with updates, minor updates to the original level test 20 plan, level test design, level test case and level test 21 procedure and the test log there. 22 The master test plan also -- master test They do have -- like I 23 report was also adjusted. 24 mentioned before, the new anomaly reports and this level 25 interim test status report, and there was a particular NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 (202) 234-4433 www.nealrgross.com

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I can't remember, another test from the original one that they had deleted, and I can't remember the name, but it was -- but this is pretty much the suite of documents that you're going to follow through.

So, when you look at graphically, what has changed, you can see from -- literally, from three, four, five and six, from the original, drops into the center, and they're only modified to keep up with what is going on with the new integrity levels and the procedures and so on, the processing that goes on.

So, there is the new anomaly report. So, the test incident report was deleted, and that is the one I was trying to recall, and also, this test item transmittal report, which is gone also.

So, they've probably been re-morphed into this, right here, the whole anomaly report and the level test report.

So, this is the new standard, and you cansee, it's significant, the amount of changes.

How it applies to the Reg Guide, well, excuse the spaghetti there, but what you see up front here from A to E, was what we covered earlier, talking about the integrity level. We added level -- Regulatory Position 1, the addition of the level test level and the

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AR documentation to the Regulatory Position 1.

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We have the software documentation, the deviation policy that we wanted the licensees to realize, and that comes -- that is back over in the master test plan and test documentation, we don't allow anything lower than the level four.

We had a couple public comments, I think I 7 8 told you about. The one, I put -- I put one in here that 9 we didn't agree with, and the comment was to complete 10 the documentation after operations, and it was kind of like, well, I don't think that is workable.

12 You're really suppose to be setting up the 13 test plan and running things, and having this complete, 14 as you're working on the software.

15 Then F through I are those new sections, we just stepped through, everything from integrity level, 16 17 testing tasks, the tool documentation and the secure 18 analysis.

19 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Very quick question. 20 MR. STURZEBECHER: Okay. 21 CHAIRMAN BROWN: You talked -- I was trying 22 to find comments, public comments that had actually -and this is an extensive change to the standard, with 23 24 a lot of extra stuff for folks to comply with, even though it's a "consensus standard" among those who develop the 25

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191 standard. 1 2 Doesn't necessarily mean that those who 3 have to use it are going to be as consensus oriented. Quite frankly, I didn't have time to take 4 5 each and every comment and see where it fell into this 6 slot. But you all have an awful lot of resolutions 7 8 which were 'do not agree'. 9 MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes. 10 CHAIRMAN BROWN: And I didn't disagree with you not agreeing. You're perfectly -- that is what 11 12 you're here for. 13 MR. STURZEBECHER: Correct. 14 CHAIRMAN BROWN: But with these added 15 requirements, with which they have been asked to comply, 16 you know, all these red ones on the left-hand side, that 17 you're retained, I mean, you didn't take exception to any of those, other than snippets, if any, in the Req 18 Guide. 19 20 MR. STURZEBECHER: True. 21 CHAIRMAN BROWN: So, was there significant 22 disagreement with what the consensus standard was requiring, and they were saying -- I couldn't figure it 23 24 out, from looking at the public comments, let's put it 25 that way. **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

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192 MR. STURZEBECHER: Well, a lot of the 1 2 public comments from one particular -- excuse me. 3 A lot of the comments were from one particular originator, that was duplicated in every 4 standard. 5 6 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay. MR. STURZEBECHER: So, I'd say almost 90 7 8 percent, 80 percent --9 CHAIRMAN BROWN: We're being --10 MR. STURZEBECHER: -- it was very easy to 11 say, 'do not agree'. 12 Now, there were points, I'll give credit 13 that, you know, "Add a comma here, fix this sentence," 14 true, true, and there were some true points that -- like 15 we had the one that came in and said, "Why are you starting with Clause 8 and 9, or referring -- discussing 16 17 items? Why don't you start at the beginning, at Clause 4 in the Reg Guide?" 18 19 You know, it was -- it's a question of how 20 you want us to begin things, and I think just from looking 21 at the guide and having to rearrange it, it was easier 22 to keep the structure we had up front, show the small 23 changes, and then add the integrity of the new positions 24 afterwards. 25 CHAIRMAN BROWN: So, the comment was, what NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 (202) 234-4433 www.nealrgross.com

	193
1	relative to organization and where they were located?
2	MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes, it's
3	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay.
4	MR. STURZEBECHER: tomato/tomato kind
5	of thing, I guess.
6	CHAIRMAN BROWN: I'm not objecting. I was
7	just wondering.
8	MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes, I understand your
9	concern.
10	CHAIRMAN BROWN: They're just telling you
11	what the flavor was, that they weren't they weren't
12	as technical as they were, organizational. Is that it?
13	MR. STURZEBECHER: Correct, I don't think
14	they were as technical as you know, one comment was
15	very was right on, spot on. We did not have the same
16	statement about Annex B in this Reg Guide, as compared
17	to 1.168, and he was right on.
18	So, we repaired 1.168, took the same
19	paragraph that is in 1.170, and put in 1.168. So, now,
20	we're so, they caught it it was a good catch.
21	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay, so, that was a
22	consistency issue?
23	MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes, that was, from our
24	point
25	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Not a technical
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194 disagreement, a consistency issue? 1 2 MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes, right, it was more 3 of trying to put all six Reg Guides on the wall, and make sure that they all connect, you know. 4 5 So, that is kind of how we went through this. 6 I mean --7 CHAIRMAN BROWN: And you answered my 8 question. 9 MR. STURZEBECHER: Okay. 10 CHAIRMAN BROWN: I'll hold off now. Go ahead. 11 MEMBER BLEY: I have a question, and I don't 12 13 mean this to be factitious, either. 14 There are the six Reg Guides. We're going through our fourth one. You had to do a lot of work to 15 16 show the mapping, to show how these all work out. 17 I'm just wondering in a practical sense, for the poor guy who is trying to apply these to a software 18 19 development program, how does it work? 20 I mean, just keeping track of them here to 21 discuss them, it's confusing enough. Have we 22 over-burdened them with requirements that you can't quite -- I think we've developed the software instead 23 24 of tracking requirements. 25 I'm just a little -- it seems a little **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

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overwhelming to me.

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MR. STURZEBECHER: They follow it. I mean, NASA follows it. Dan Derrico follows it for the railroad, and he has to hold, and he always -- like I was telling Myron earlier, that you have programmers coming in, saying, "Here is the fix. You know, here is the patch."

MEMBER BLEY: Yes.

9 MR. STURZEBECHER: He's not even done with 10 the full test, the test case, and they want to put the 11 patch in, but what association did that change, and he 12 refuses.

So, you have to -- he's one of the very few people that -- you know, well, that holds to that point, you know. It's a matter of ethics, I guess and --

MEMBER BLEY: Well, we've already --

MR. STURZEBECHER: He's doing this right.

I don't know what to say.

MEMBER BLEY: We've all seen the problem with just throwing the patches in, as they come.

MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes, exactly.

DR. ARNDT: I think a broader answer to that question is, that if you think of the one and two man mom and pop software development shops --

MEMBER BLEY: Ain't going to do it.

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So, it's a large -- generally, it's a large organization, with people who are specifically dedicated to the V&V processes, testing to the processes, to the architectural processes, and we want that.

8 We want people to really have all this stuff 9 under their thumbs, as the old music term goes, and know 10 this stuff inside and out, on a routine basis, because they're doing it every day.

12 When they're upgrading a process, to go back 13 and look at these recommendations, guidance documents, 14 so, yes, it is a lot of stuff and there is a lot of guidance there, but we don't think it's there just to 15 be there. It there for a reason. We want them to be 16 17 able to understand this, as it all holds together.

18 That is another point. When you look at a 19 specific clause or a specific recommendation, you need 20 to look at it in the context of this entire area.

21 All these guidance work in conjunction with 22 each other, and when the consensus committees put them together, they put them together knowing that there was 23 24 another guide for requirements and another guide for 25 V&V, and another guide --

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196

197 MEMBER BLEY: And those committees all 1 2 include the people who are having to use it. 3 DR. ARNDT: Exactly. MR. STURZEBECHER: There is -- you can see, 4 5 when you go through this, you see the changes going on, 6 and you see them changing certain terms for another term, just to fall into play. 7 8 So, what I've been trying to get across is 9 that it is refined, much more refined, which makes it 10 easier. It's getting better. MEMBER BLEY: Go ahead. 11 12 MR. STURZEBECHER: Okay, so, the next several slides are the specifics that have changed, and 13 14 so, if you have any questions at this point on them. I'll just keep going through, and getting the next guide. 15 16 There is the public comments and the 17 specific changes to IEEE. 18 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Back that up again. 19 MR. STURZEBECHER: Okay, sure. There was 20 the one about the notice to --21 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Oh, that is the public --22 I'm sorry, I was looking at -- what page am I on here 23 anyway? 24 MR. STURZEBECHER: There is that noted contradiction that I mentioned before. 25 NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

198 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Well, we've already been 1 2 through 39, I'm sorry, I lost pages. 3 MR. STURZEBECHER: You want to go to 39? CHAIRMAN BROWN: No, no, we finished that. 4 5 MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes. 6 CHAIRMAN BROWN: So, okay, I lost track, 7 that's all. 8 MR. STURZEBECHER: All right, not hard to 9 do. 10 MEMBER STETKAR: I'm sure glad you're leading this. 11 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Why, did you lose track? 12 13 MEMBER STETKAR: No. CHAIRMAN BROWN: You didn't want to sound 14 15 as bad as me, in other words? 16 MEMBER STETKAR: Yes. 17 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Go ahead, Karl. Okay, 41, no other 18 MR. STURZEBECHER: 19 standard changes there. More detail. We've covered 20 some of these already. 21 Then finishing up at the end there, and this is -- I was telling you, all the different new -- the 22 new sections. 23 24 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Anything else? So, I 25 read them all. Did you? Of course you did. NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

199 1 MEMBER STETKAR: You bet you. I was given 2 an assignment. 3 CHAIRMAN BROWN: I didn't ask you, Dennis. Are you okay, up to here? 4 MEMBER BLEY: Yes. 5 6 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay, just wanted to make 7 sure we didn't move on until we had everybody here. 8 Interpret 15 seconds of MEMBER STETKAR: 9 silence as current, as concurrence. 10 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Yes. (OTR comments) 11 12 MR. STURZEBECHER: Okay, 1.169. This standard is configuration management. 13 14 Again, the Reg Guide follows directly 15 through it, endorses it. The objective of my -- I thought I probably 16 17 wrote that out, yes. 18 So, this is one of the tools that works with 19 the software project life cycle process. 20 In 1074, in support of the section that I mentioned before, it still maintains a small set of 21 22 activities about configuration management. 23 So, that is how they connect. So, this --24 there wasn't a lot of changes to this standard. 25 They did add this release management and **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

200 delivery, which it's -- you know, as a topic itself, it's 1 2 more about keeping track of whatever the next software 3 revision that you have, whatever you've developed. So, that has been added, and the monitoring and recording 4 of the different iterations -- yes, for pre-existing 5 6 software, that was another topic added to the standard. I think -- I wonder, we already have that 7 8 in our guide, but let me get further into it. 9 MEMBER STETKAR: Karl, before you flip back 10 to the old --11 MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes. 12 MEMBER STETKAR: -- pretty picture there, 13 this is just for my own edification. 14 There are statements in the standard that 15 talk about reconfiguring the configuration items and delivering new baselines of the software. 16 What defines a new baseline? Is that just 17 somebody saying, "Today, I shall have a new baseline," 18 19 or is -- the reason I ask is that there is a lot of 20 discussion in here about configuration management and 21 testing and verification validation of changes to the 22 baseline, which implies exactly what it says, a change to something that I call a baseline. 23 24 Now, there's been experience that I make a 25 change to a baseline. If I call that new thing now a NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

baseline, and I make another change to that, I now have two changes from the original, and maybe each change individually doesn't do anything, and I don't recognize necessarily, the compound effects of sequential variations, and I am never forced to go back and look at that, if all I'm doing is examining incremental changes to something that I have arbitrarily called a new baseline.

9 So, is there something -- what is a 10 baseline? This is -- I don't know. I mean, the concern 11 that I tried to elaborate on, the concern --

MR. STURZEBECHER: We had quite a big discussion, and I can't -- I'd have to pull up my notes. But on what -- what was the definition of the baseline in this, and you know --

16 MEMBER STETKAR: I couldn't find the

17 definition, or maybe I missed it.

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18 MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes, I mean, we had it 19 there. I don't think --

20 MEMBER BLEY: The standard of that 21 conversation tone, on this one, that we --

22 MR. STURZEBECHER: It was like a year and 23 a half ago, but we went back and forth on this, and we're 24 just -- we kept to the IEEE.

You know, it -- yes, it's subject to change

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202 control. You know, I don't -- I don't know what else 1 2 3 MEMBER BLEY: Ι remember having а discussion on this issue, in fact, during one of the 4 5 design certs, I think it was, and one of the folks 6 described that when you have a change, and I think that's in here, you can't just look at locally, at the impact 7 8 of that change. 9 You have to look globally, and make sure 10 you're not interfering with some other parts of this 11 overall software, that would have an effect, and I --12 at least it seemed to me, at that time, that if, in fact, 13 you look globally each time, you --14 MR. STURZEBECHER: And I think --15 MEMBER BLEY: -- you're kind of covered, but certainly, it's an issue that can work -- can we stack 16 these up and get a --17 MEMBER STETKAR: Yes, I know why I didn't 18 find it. It's not in this. All this standard does it 19 -- it says, "The following additional terms are used in 20 21 a manner consistent with their definition or usage in IEEE EIA 12207.0." 22 23 MR. STURZEBECHER: Right. 24 MEMBER STETKAR: You know, and one of those terms is baseline, and I didn't have the other one. 25 NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

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MR. STURZEBECHER: I think the idea of the 1 2 down -- upward and downward adapt -- well, it used to 3 be tailored, but adaptation is the same idea that we have in Regulatory Position 9, with the acceptance criteria. 4 5 You know, it's got to be traceable up and 6 down, you know, whatever the baseline where it started, and you continue forward, you still got to be able to 7 8 track where it came, and I'm sure, you know, in the 9 original -- this model here for the process, we talked 10 about the organization, or asset processes that they have. 11 12 That becomes part of the company, you know, 13 it's followed through with a new term -- or what do they 14 call it? What is the best way to -- examples like 15 standing on giants. You slowly keep progressing, and you know, 16 17 the company grows. It has new assets. There was a 18 baseline. There was an original first Model-T, but it 19 expanded from there. 20 CONSULTANT HECHT: Can I talk about what I've seen in terms of Defense contractors? 21 There is a baseline and the baseline is 22 basically the reference configuration of the product. 23 24 Now, baselines are established through a 25 by -- they are kept under control of change --NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

203

management, or management functions. It's called configuration management. There is a change control board, and at some point, the CCB can declare a configuration to be a new baseline.

5 there are old baselines and So, new 6 baselines, but with respect to Dennis's comment about handling things globally, the CCB, the change control 7 8 board, that is their responsibility, to look at a change 9 and consider the global impact, and that is why it's a 10 board, it's suppose to consist of all of the stakeholders who have knowledge of the individual aspects and could 11 12 say, "Wait a second, making this change is going to 13 adversely affect the interests and my constituency, " or 14 something like that.

15 CHAIRMAN BROWN: But who is a stakeholder in this case? Is this other design guys, that have other 16 17 parts of the code, as part of the overall software? 18 CONSULTANT HECHT: It could very well be. 19 CHAIRMAN BROWN: It could very well be, but 20 do they go out to every plant that has -- or every 21 industry that has some of that software installed, and 22 their stakeholders and they get to have a voice in what the new baseline is going to be? 23 24 CONSULTANT HECHT: Well, there is suppose 25 to be a person on the board, who might say that, and you NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS

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205 know, a baseline is something -- is a development 1 2 activity. So, it's not necessarily for all of the 3 installed base. But it's certainly -- I'll give you an 4 5 example. 6 In the Defense industry, you have people who 7 are not part of the program themselves, but who are 8 potential users and we say, "We want to remove the number 9 of operational positions from six to two," because we 10 want to save money. Then a member of the user community might 11 say, "Wait a second, what is that going to do to us?" 12 13 We need those operational positions, and 14 they should have representation on the CCB. 15 So, that would be an example of when that 16 happens, but the CCB is basically, program and product 17 specific. CHAIRMAN BROWN: This is very unsettling. 18 19 MR. STURZEBECHER: A baseline could be just 20 you know, PLC, here is your normal operating system. 21 It's been working for 15 years, and now, we're going to 22 upgrade. CHAIRMAN BROWN: No, a position -- this is 23 24 way too -- put this down to where people -- where the 25 rubber hits the road. NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

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MR. STURZEBECHER: Okay.

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CHAIRMAN BROWN: The only software of interest is what the operators have to deal with in their plant, and knowing that it is the right one, whatever the right one is.

Another plant could have another right one. The guy who designed the stuff could be mucking around with it back at his design facility, and that might be his right one. But it's not the right one for Plant A, B or C, and that is a terrible problem to have to deal with, and we face that in spades, in our program, when we were trying to define it.

I'll just tell you the story, because that makes it -- that brings it -- the chickens home to roost here.

The very first design we were doing, there was a micro-processor in every instrument. There were no integrated divisions or what have you.

19 It was an aircraft carrier, and it was a 20 CVN-72, the Abraham Lincoln, first installation of a 21 complete reactor plant control system. This is not 22 classified. So, I can talk about this.

There were 29 instruments in this one main control cabinet, consisting of about -- individual instruments, of which there were about seven or eight

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We had seven different computing -computer CPU cards, and because it was the first, we had that stuff installed in the -- for the test program in the shipyard, and people were developing -- there were problems identified, as we started into a test program, and therefore, we had to develop code changes, software revisions to take care of them.

I kept seeing all this traffic of paper going back and forth from vendors, through our prime contractor, down to -- I mean, all approved, you know, people writing letters on them and all, and I finally asked the lead guy on the project, I said, "How does the operator know that he's got the right stuff installed in his cabinet?"

He's being asked to run tests with equipmentthat is suppose to be operational.

"Oh, it's all in the drawings." Okay, so, I gave him the afternoon, to identify what the version of the code was suppose to be in each and every one of those instruments.

I asked this, it was right around lunch

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time, and I said, "If it's so easy, you go tell me what it is."

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Two weeks later, they had still not been able to identify on the drawings for the operator, to what -- as to what the versions were.

6 So, we called a stop to all the testing. We revised, went down and looked at what was installed, 7 8 revised the technical manuals to include a table that 9 identified what the programmer will read on the ship was, 10 and how it was labeled. It had a part number, and that 11 table, now, the operator could go to the manual, open 12 it up and look at the table, pull out the instrument, 13 look at the number, look at the table.

If it didn't agree, he had unsatisfactory software and had to stop, and that would -- they're still -- I don't know, at least when I retired, and the last time I talked with my guys, this was about a month and a half ago, the people I used to work with, they said they're still doing it that way.

20 Now, that doesn't mean that the Abraham
21 Lincoln's version was the same as -- who is the 73, George
22 Washington? Whatever the next carrier was.

And so, there was -- there were nine carriers, all from the 68 up through the 77, that all had -- 10, I guess, that all had that initial -- well,

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no, the 77 had an advanced version.

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But there were five or six or seven, two plants each, and each one of those was controlled by a specific version, and that was -- I didn't care what the vendor had. It was what the operator had to use that day, and what that ship had in place, and it didn't have to be the same ship to ship.

8 We would probably upgrade them. I mean, if 9 we had fixed something in one carrier, we'd then bring 10 in a new set of plans, take them down to the other 11 carriers, take the old ones out, under change control 12 modes, you know, okay, all three -- authorized ship 13 changes.

Put the new ones in, run the test and that -- now, they had the same as -- you know, Ship B had the same as Ship A.

That was work that had to be -- and I'm talking -- you talk about baselines, it was control, right down to the -- now, in the factory, in order to keep the vendors honest, we literally a master set of software and it had a version on it, whatever was approved by headquarters, that became the version.

Now, they could go do things with that, but they could never modify that. You would have engineering versions, that they probably had a different

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label, totally separate from that, and they would never 1 2 incorporate and upgrade until they'd been through all 3 their testing. That was one of the things of -- that 4 5 concerned me, about reading the list, is I don't know 6 how that translates into -- and I had 180 reactor plants, 7 actually, I only had about 120 at the time, that actually 8 had these things installed, and it was a very effective 9 way to do it. 10 Now, I am not advocating you guys go do that, or else you've got a different way to -- I'm just saying, 11 12 it's very important, and you're at the beginning right 13 now, on safety systems. 14 I mean, how many plants have safety --Oconee? Who else? 15 MR. STATTEL: There is probably a couple 16 17 dozen. 18 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay, that have reactor 19 protection systems that are micro-processor based 20 safety systems? 21 MR. STATTEL: Yes, there is about a dozen 22 Eagle 21 systems. 23 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Oh, that one is -- yes, 24 that's old. 25 MR. STATTEL: Micro-processor. NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

210

211 1 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Yes, but it's the same. 2 It's the same principle, yes, I agree with that. I 3 understand that. But you know, it just -- this almost applies 4 5 in my mind. The only words in here that refer to users 6 is the one line, control of software documentation, user operating and maintenance documents. That is at the --7 8 to me, I read that, that is the guy in the plant. 9 MR. STATTEL: Yes. 10 CHAIRMAN BROWN: The only one that is worth anything is that one. All the rest of them, they weren't 11 12 addressing it, and to me, I'm just passing this on. 13 MR. STURZEBECHER: Right. 14 CHAIRMAN BROWN: I mean, it's up to the NRC, 15 to make sure that the plants have -- are not operating with a version of code that has not been through all of 16 17 its hoops, and that it -- that an operator -- if you 18 walked into Oconee tomorrow, you ought to be able to go 19 down to their engineer, chief engineer and say, "What 20 version of code do you have in there, and how do you make 21 sure that is what is really in there," and within 20 22 minutes, they ought to be able to tell you that, and if they can't, then you've got a system that is not working. 23 24 That was my conclusion. 25 MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes. NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS

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	212
1	CHAIRMAN BROWN: So, that is my lecture.
2	Now, I don't know how to get that in to here.
3	MR. STURZEBECHER: Well, I think because in
4	the standard, if you go to the standard on page well,
5	it's 3.3.7
6	CHAIRMAN BROWN: You mean IEEE Standard?
7	MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes, the IEEE Standard
8	828.
9	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Let me get out of the
10	comments, and then I'll do that.
11	MEMBER STETKAR: Three-three-seven, did
12	you say?
13	MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes, 3.3.7, and it's
14	called 'release management delivery', and this is what
15	is new to the standard, compared to the old one, and it's
16	about build release delivery of the software product,
17	documentation that was formerly controlled, you know,
18	master copy, and it goes on.
19	CHAIRMAN BROWN: What section is that
20	again?
21	MR. STURZEBECHER: It's on 3.3.7.
22	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Page ten?
23	MEMBER STETKAR: Of the PDF?
24	MR. STURZEBECHER: Should be page ten.
25	CHAIRMAN BROWN: I'll go in there now.
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	213
1	That is sub-contractor control and vendor control?
2	MR. STURZEBECHER: It should say
3	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Three-three, page 10 of
4	the PDF file?
5	MR. STURZEBECHER:
6	Three-point-three-point-seven.
7	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Of 828?
8	MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes.
9	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay, additional release
10	management?
11	MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes, release management
12	delivery. The idea here is to control your different
13	versions of software. It's only a
14	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Yes, but where?
15	MR. STURZEBECHER: a paragraph, but yes,
16	it's a start.
17	CHAIRMAN BROWN: The software control
18	management program? I forget the acronym.
19	MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes.
20	CHAIRMAN BROWN: The build release and
21	delivery, that is at the design agent.
22	MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes.
23	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Well, I'm interested
24	where does the how does the operator I mean, who
25	keeps track of what each plant has? Who wants to
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	214
1	DR. ARNDT: When the product is delivered
2	to the plant, it comes under the plant's quality
3	assurance program
4	CHAIRMAN BROWN: I agree with that.
5	DR. ARNDT: and all this configuration
6	management interfaces through the vendor, through this
7	stuff that Karl is talking about right now.
8	They have version control of their version,
9	and they interface with the vendor, or their contractor
10	or their subcontractor or whoever.
11	So, they know what's in their plant and the
12	vendor knows what's in their plant, and when the there
13	is a requirement to update change whatever, and it's a
14	handshake.
15	MR. STATTEL: I can speak a little bit to
16	the operational plants.
17	The version control is a condition of an
18	operability determination for those systems.
19	So, for example, Oconee, actually, when
20	they do their channel functional tests, their quarterly
21	tests on their system, they're required to make sure that
22	all the set points are correct and they're also required
23	to verify that the correct versions of those of the
24	software is actually installed into that system.
25	CHAIRMAN BROWN: So, that have that as a
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quarterly check?

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MR. STATTEL: They do.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Do all -- do the other -like, Eagle 21 do the same -- is that in the -- is that an NRC requirement?

MR. STATTEL: Really, it's addressed on a plant by plant basis, right, so, I can't answer that across the board.

9 However, that is our expectation. When we 10 perform our reviews and -- because we have specific 11 evaluation criteria for operation and maintenance 12 phases of the development process, right, and the 13 question -- the types of questions we ask to address 14 those criteria are what you're saying.

15 Normally, we address those, like for16 Oconee, we address those in inspection space.

17 So, the regional inspectors went out to the plants, look at their procedures, and we had -- in our 18 safety evaluation, we had provided the region with 19 20 inspection criteria, to make sure that in their 21 procedures, in their operability determinations, 22 they're ensuring that the correct software is installed, 23 right, and that they maintain that configuration 24 management aspect in operation.

DR. ARNDT: Charlie?

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MR. STATTEL: And during maintenance. 1 2 DR. ARNDT: The design control part of 3 Appendix B --CHAIRMAN BROWN: Appendix B of? 4 5 It's the quality assurance --DR. ARNDT: 6 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Oh, you're talking about 7 the overall --8 MR. STATTEL: General criteria. 9 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay. 10 DR. ARNDT: This is one small piece of that whole effort for the design control of the entire plant. 11 It's special for software because of the unique aspects 12 13 of software. 14 But there is an expectation that the plant will maintain design control of the entire design of the 15 16 plant. 17 This is one piece of that, and as Rich mentioned, when the inspectors, either the residents or 18 19 someone from the region goes out and looks at particular 20 areas, like digital controls, that is something they look at. 21 We actually get inspection reports on this. 22 The inspectors are doing this. 23 24 MR. STATTEL: In addition, I'll just 25 mention this. **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

There is also a self-diagnostic feature in several of these systems, that we've evaluated, which basically locks the software version in at the time of installation and start up, and honestly, if the software version changes, the system will self-identify that and actuate alarms and basically, it just self-identifies configuration changes.

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CHAIRMAN BROWN: I never trusted that. That is why we always stamp the chip.

MR. STATTEL: Right.

11 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Am I right then? Thank
12 you.

MR. THORP: I'd like to echo what Steven was saying, that ever licensee, every plant has to have a design configuration management program, design control program, and keep up to date, their drawings, specifications and all the numbers associated with every aspect of their plant designs, especially in the safety related areas.

It also happens to behoove them, to maintain design control in areas that are not safety related, simply because of -- for financial reasons.

23 So, their interactions with the vendors are 24 key, and certainly, in aspects like digital 25 instrumentation and controls, with the major vendors,

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they view this as hugely important.

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So, there is a number of different things these operators "do" to ensure that things are good with them, including their own set of audits and evaluations of the suppliers.

6 Our inspectors, looking at a major I&C upgrade, get a very thorough look at the initial, if you 7 8 want to call it baseline installation of the digital 9 instrumentation control package, and then following 10 that, regional inspectors and resident inspectors, just doing their Appendix B routine inspection of processes 11 12 and sometimes special team inspections for design 13 control, etcetera, get a chance to examine how the 14 controls are being implemented at every licensee.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: That is all --

MR. STATTEL: We have --

17 CHAIRMAN BROWN: That is awfully global, 18 and I am not -- I don't -- vendors, I'm really more 19 interested in the plant, in the plant, in the plant, and 20 I'm talking about a baseline at a plant.

It could anywhere -- whatever the latest version is, is a baseline, and it's not amorphous. It should have a specific version or something assigned to it, and I've heard the terminology, you know, all these plants get controlled by drawing.

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	219
1	Well, that is what we thought in the nuclear
2	program, all of our configurations were controlled by
3	drawings. Turned out, that didn't work.
4	MR. THORP: It's not that we haven't had
5	problems in the industry.
6	MR. STATTEL: Well, we share those same
7	concerns.
8	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Well, pipes just don't get
9	changed and valves don't get ripped out, for the most
10	part. It's kind of hard to do that without somebody
11	knowing what is going on.
12	MR. THORP: Right.
13	MEMBER BLEY: Happens more in our world
14	than your's.
15	MR. STATTEL: But we have the same
16	concerns, because when we issue our safety evaluation,
17	anything that happens after that, it's out of control,
18	you know, it's out of our view.
19	So, for instance, with Oconee, we put into
20	place, inspection items for the regional inspectors to
21	follow up, because we issue our safety evaluation and
22	that system was still
23	CHAIRMAN BROWN: No, I understand.
24	MR. STATTEL: that system was still in
25	Germany.
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220 1 CHAIRMAN BROWN: I fully agree. Ι 2 understand that, and I don't -- I know, I understand 3 that. MR. STATTEL: But when it got delivered to 4 5 the plant, when it got installed in the plant, there were 6 specific inspection items for our inspectors to go make sure that those -- the correct software was re-installed 7 8 into that system. 9 MR. THORP: I would liken that to sort of 10 operating plant equivalent to a new our plant construction ITAAC, essentially, where we're doing 11 12 inspection items to ensure that what was installed was 13 what we approved in the SER. 14 MR. STATTEL: Right. CONSULTANT HECHT: Can I ask a question? 15 16 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Now, you can ask your 17 question, yes. Okay, well, you know, 18 CONSULTANT HECHT: 19 just to refocus the discussion here. 20 There is configuration control and 21 configuration management and the establishment of 22 baselines, which is being done by the software 23 developer, in order that he knows what he has, that a 24 version that came from the team doing the PLC operating 25 system and the one doing the interpreter of the function NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

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blocks, and you know, the protocol stacks, all of which have different version numbers.

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But together, that was the baseline for PLC, and that is what I think is what we're dealing with in this entire set of standards and Reg Guides here, as opposed to a different configuration management problem, which is a very important configuration management problem, which is actually, what's installed at the plant, as opposed to what is being tested and developed and specified at the factory.

11 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Yes, but that also -- yes, 12 I understand that, but it also depends on the rigor. 13 For instance, if you've built one plant and

installed a set of software, couple years later, another plant gets built, and another version, that has been tested for that plant is put in, but it's the same platform, just a later version of the software.

18 It might be two or three versions later than 19 the one that was in Plant A, and then two years later, 20 you get another one. That might be two or three versions 21 later than what was in Plant B.

Now, you need to go back and make a change to Plant A, and they say, "Oh, we've got this approved version," but the mapping between A and D is critical to know that something has not been left out, or some

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nuance in Plant B didn't have a different software loop installed that's not necessary for Plant A, and that can -- that is -- so, starting, you know, with the control at the vendor's plant is not necessarily the right starting point for determining whether you've got the right stuff. It can create a problem.

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I know that personally, because with having multiple stuff go out, we did have -- ran into the case where we -- had made a software change and didn't quite catch it at -- the change, because there was a nuance of mechanical plant changes, that required something else to be done, in the third one down, and we didn't pick it up, and we found out a different way.

Fortunately, it was not a problem, but we found it in testing, when we finally put it in, that something didn't do what it was suppose to do, before we went to operation.

So, this is -- well, I don't know, we're beating a dead horse, and I just was really interested in having a little bit of the stuff, relative to how they do it.

It will be interesting, Rich, if somebody went down spur of the moment, just went down to one of the plants, walked in and tell me, "Show me now, what version of software you're suppose to have and prove to

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	223
1	me that it's right," and if they can't do that within
2	20 or 30 minutes, then there is a problem.
3	CONSULTANT HECHT: Yes, I agree.
4	CHAIRMAN BROWN: So, I'll stop with this.
5	Go ahead.
6	MR. STURZEBECHER: So, there have been
7	quite a few additions, did some word changes in the
8	standard. I'm trying to remember what they were.
9	They were, like I was telling you before,
10	adaptation was now the new word versus 'tailoring' and
11	they took the word 'audit' out and used 'evaluation'.
12	Little things like that, and I think it's trying to line
13	up with the software process.
14	As I recall or mentioned before, we've
15	got the release management and delivery sub-clause, and
16	the 3.3.7, which has also been added to the Reg Guide.
17	The guide is kind of following it along
18	with the standard. It's kind of enhancing that, by
19	pointing to that part of the standard.
20	What else do we have here? I guess just
21	overall, you know, there like I said, there is just
22	minor changes to this standard.
23	The Reg Guide expands with you know,
24	we're supporting that whole release management idea, and
25	I think this standard also kind of pointed out that it's
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224 -- acknowledges that it -- that you can use this for 1 2 pre-existing software. 3 Okay, so, specifically what changed in the quide? 4 5 Regulatory Position 4. I have to look that 6 up and see. 7 We added a paragraph, repeating the 8 expectations of the release management delivery. We 9 included configuration management of contractually 10 developed or qualified software products. There was a 11 public comment. 12 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Where is the part of the 13 contractually developed? I missed that somewhere in 14 here. 15 MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes, I have to look, 16 myself. 17 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Is that under four? 18 MR. STURZEBECHER: Let me get my --19 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Under the configuration 20 management? I was looking for -- oh, I found it, never mind. 21 22 MR. STURZEBECHER: Got it? 23 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Yes, no, it's the last 24 paragraph. 25 MR. STURZEBECHER: Last paragraph, okay. **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

I have my sheets here.

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There was a public comment about deleting a statement or a line item in our guidance.

That was -- it's under configuration management Regulatory Position 4, we had a sub-bullet there, that said, "Commercial software items that are safety software -- or safety system software," and it was sort of repetitive because that is what the inclination of the opening phrase is, you know.

I mean, you're looking for the minimum set of safety system software activities, so, why are we repeating it? So, we took that out.

In the same token, we added item I, there, control building and release and delivery of products, and we had this whole idea of release management.

16 CONSULTANT HECHT: Can I ask, with respect 17 to item four, one of the things I didn't see there was 18 what we dealt with, with 829, and that is there is test 19 documentation that wasn't considered as a configuration 20 management asset, at least not directly.

21 MR. STURZEBECHER: That's interesting. 22 That's a good point.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Say that again.

CONSULTANT HECHT: Well, basically, the test plan and the test cases and the test results that

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225

226 go with a particular version should be kept with that 1 2 version and should be under CM. 3 MR. TRUONG: It's covered under 4D, sir, the Clause 4D says 'control of software documentation'. 4 5 There is just some examples of documents 6 that were used by operating maintenance --7 MS. ANTONESCU: Can you state your name, 8 please? 9 MR. STURZEBECHER: Okay, so, it is. 10 MR. TRUONG: My name is Tun Truong from the Office of New Reactors. 11 12 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Can they -- can the Court 13 Reporter hear him? 14 MR. TRUONG: It is in there, too. It's 15 covered. 16 CONSULTANT HECHT: You say that it's covered under item D, and I see 'user operating and 17 maintenance documents'. 18 19 MR. TRUONG: Right, it goes by examples. 20 Those are examples. 21 CONSULTANT HECHT: Well, perhaps test 22 documentation should be put in there explicitly. 23 MR. STURZEBECHER: Right. 24 CONSULTANT HECHT: That's what you want to 25 be able to do with a version, if you want to be able to NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 (202) 234-4433 www.nealrgross.com

227 evaluate and recover that version, is you want to be able 1 2 to run test cases on that documentation --3 MR. TRUONG: I don't disagree. Those are controls. That is under control. 4 MR. STURZEBECHER: Okay, so, to Regulatory 5 Position 4 and --6 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Four-D. 7 8 MR. STURZEBECHER: Four-D, test 9 documentation. Do you want to get explicit, and say, 10 "Just all of them," or just test cases? CONSULTANT HECHT: Well, if --11 12 MR. STURZEBECHER: Just an example, but --13 CONSULTANT HECHT: If you say test 14 documentation, that relates directly to 829, and then 15 16 MR. STURZEBECHER: Perfect. MEMBER STETKAR: Doesn't that --17 18 CONSULTANT HECHT: -- that negotiation --MEMBER STETKAR: Doesn't number six cover 19 20 that? CHAIRMAN BROWN: Position 6? 21 22 MEMBER STETKAR: Position 6, under documentation. 23 24 CONSULTANT HECHT: Position 6? 25 MEMBER STETKAR: "Test software NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 (202) 234-4433 www.nealrgross.com

228 requirements, designs or codes used in testing, test 1 2 results used to quantify the software -- qualify 3 software." 4 CONSULTANT HECHT: I see it, yes. 5 MR. TRUONG: Yes, sir. 6 MEMBER STETKAR: Six F and G? 7 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Does that cover your 8 concern? 9 CONSULTANT HECHT: I'm just looking for the 10 test cases. 11 MEMBER STETKAR: It doesn't specifically 12 say test cases. 13 CONSULTANT HECHT: And the test programs, 14 so --MR. STURZEBECHER: 15 Test results, test software requirements, code design used in testing. 16 CONSULTANT HECHT: So, this is all of these 17 18 -- the set up that you need to do the test, but not the 19 test cases and test procedures. 20 MR. STURZEBECHER: Okay. 21 CONSULTANT HECHT: And results, so it is --22 MEMBER STETKAR: And analyses and results used to qualify the software. 23 24 CONSULTANT HECHT: Yes, it can go in either 25 place, and maybe it's implied there, but I would venture NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 (202) 234-4433 www.nealrgross.com

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to say that a diligent applicant and a diligent regulator 1 2 could miss that, if they just --3 DR. ARNDT: We'll look at that, to see whether or not it --4 5 MR. STURZEBECHER: Right. 6 DR. ARNDT: -- a revision is necessary. 7 MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes, I noted it. 8 So, that was either under CHAIRMAN BROWN: 9 F or G or H, of six, 6F, G or H, is what you're talking 10 about, for the test cases. 11 MR. STURZEBECHER: All right. 12 CONSULTANT HECHT: And under 4D, if you 13 just say 'test documentation'. 14 MR. STURZEBECHER: Okay, and since we're on 15 six, yes, okay. So, I removed that duplication that was 16 17 under -- it's letter C there I was on, about removing 18 the duplication from the public comment. 19 Okay, letter D, Regulatory Position 7, this 20 is where we added a paragraph that references the EPRI 21 topical report. It kind of fit right into that 22 location. 23 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Now, you all have agreed? 24 I'm trying to remember. That EPRI report actually 25 defines a method for dedicating that commercial grade NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

229

	230
1	software or something?
2	MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes.
3	CHAIRMAN BROWN: A process, a way to do
4	that, and you all have written an SER on that?
5	MR. STURZEBECHER: SER, in July 17, 1997,
6	I believe it was, yes.
7	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay.
8	MR. STURZEBECHER: According to the
9	endorsement, that's the endorsement date, and that's the
10	public comment
11	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Nothing has changed since
12	then?
13	MR. STURZEBECHER: Nope, yes, since then.
14	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Well, I know it hasn't
15	changed.
16	MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes.
17	MEMBER STETKAR: In the real world.
18	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Yes.
19	MR. STURZEBECHER: It's baseline. Okay,
20	and E is the public comment about that, so, that was added
21	to that part also, and then we have the new Regulatory
22	Position 12 release management and delivery, which we
23	know is 3.3.7., and last is the Annex A and B.
24	So, there is minimum changes to the 2005
25	version of 828.
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There is a Clause 324, where they talk about management of software configuration management, costs, surveillance and activities that go in -- that are involved with doing your configuration management.

It also added 3.3.7, which we talked about just a second ago, and I already mentioned about the tailoring, adapting and audit to the evaluation, so, very small changes.

So, I could put this one all together in one
sheet. You can see, there is minor revisions here,
between overview and definitions from introductory,
Appendix becomes an Annex, and then you go from the 2000
version, 2005 version that is.

You can see that we have quite a few changes of our's, just to highlight the whole idea of this building -- controlling the building release of delivery of products, this release management delivery idea, and we put the public comments there too, that we talked about, minor, and the one section there on F, the section we added for that.

It's pretty basic. You know, it's nothing, and these are the specific changes, to try to detail every change that was there, almost every change, if there's any questions on them.

MR. TRUONG: Karl, really, I didn't have

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232 the baseline definition, but maybe the members are still 1 2 interested in learning what the actual definitions are, 3 I can read it out loud. CHAIRMAN BROWN: What? 4 5 MR. The baseline STURZEBECHER: definition. 6 7 MEMBER STETKAR: Good, yes. 8 MR. TRUONG: Do you want me to read it out 9 loud to you? 10 CHAIRMAN BROWN: That would help, if you 11 read it slowly. 12 MR. TRUONG: Slowly, yes, sir. 13 MEMBER STETKAR: With sufficient clarity 14 and volume to be heard. CHAIRMAN BROWN: Which IEEE standard is 15 16 this? 17 MR. TRUONG: This is 610, sir. CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay, I don't have it on 18 19 here. 20 MR. TRUONG: So, the first part is the 21 specification or product that has been formally reviewed 22 and agreed upon, and that thereafter, serves as a basis for further development, and that can be changed only 23 24 through a former change control procedure, like through 25 CCB, like was mentioned earlier in this discussion. NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

233 The second part is, a document or set of such 1 2 documents formally designated and fixed at a specified 3 time during life cycle of a configuration item and note baseline, plus approved changes when that baseline 4 5 constitutes the current configuration identification 6 for that particular item. CHAIRMAN BROWN: That's it? 7 8 MR. TRUONG: Yes, sir. 9 There is nothing in there CHAIRMAN BROWN: 10 that says it must have a unique identifier that characterizes it and ensures that its variation is 11 different from any earlier baseline definition? 12 13 MR. TRUONG: I think that falls under the 14 configuration identification. 15 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Is that -- did you say that, as part of that discussion? 16 17 MR. TRUONG: Well, it's part of it. I said 18 baseline plus the approved changes from this baseline 19 constitute the current configuration identification. 20 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Say that again, the 21 current configuration? Identification. 22 MEMBER STETKAR: MR. TRUONG: Baselines, plus the approved 23 24 from those baselines, constitute current changes configuration identification for that particular 25 NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

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234 software item. 1 2 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Hold it. That's not a 3 unique identifier. That just says all the things they did internally, will define it as a specific --4 5 MR. TRUONG: I'll get to it. In real 6 world, like when I was doing software at Motorola, we used a --7 8 CHAIRMAN BROWN: That's suspect, right 9 away, by the way. 10 MR. TRUONG: Fair enough. CHAIRMAN BROWN: I'm just teasing you. 11 12 MR. TRUONG: We used conversion control 13 software that helps us enumerate our software changes, 14 you know, major/minor releases, and so, when you make 15 changes to software, you can increment the minor changes or the point changes you want to do, and that is 16 17 everything -- that's all tracked and controlled, through a software tool, for example. 18 19 So, that's how one can do it in real life. 20 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay. MEMBER BLEY: But I think this doesn't 21 22 really help with issue John was raising. 23 MEMBER STETKAR: No, it doesn't, but that's 24 -- I understand. Thank you. 25 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Just my point. Whatever NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

	235
1	the position was, the one we had, on my earlier question.
2	A unique identifier. If you have a version
3	and you go in and change one line of code
4	MR. TRUONG: Yes.
5	CHAIRMAN BROWN: it gets a new version.
6	MR. TRUONG: That's correct.
7	CHAIRMAN BROWN: If you change the flowing
8	point to fixed point numbers for whatever, for some
9	particular function, that gets a new version.
10	MR. TRUONG: Right.
11	CHAIRMAN BROWN: And that's what I mean by
12	
13	MR. STATTEL: I think you're getting into
14	areas that are going to vary one, by the technology being
15	implemented and two, by the actual application and the
16	process being used.
17	As an example, at the plant, one of the
18	software baselines that we maintain was, the unique
19	identifier was based on the time of compilation of the
20	code, to the second, right.
21	So, you could re-compile the exact same
22	source code, the exact same source files, and come up
23	with exactly the same file, but it would have a different
24	time.
25	CHAIRMAN BROWN: But it would have the same
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	236
1	file name.
2	MR. STATTEL: Same file.
3	CHAIRMAN BROWN: But a different that's
4	bad.
5	MR. STATTEL: But it would be different.
6	CHAIRMAN BROWN: No, no, no, no.
7	MR. STATTEL: It's a different file.
8	CHAIRMAN BROWN: It should have a different
9	file name.
10	MR. STATTEL: Right, but it's unique.
11	CHAIRMAN BROWN: It's like me getting an
12	email from you one day with an attachment, and you send
13	me another one five minutes later with the same
14	attachment. Is the new one new, or is it the old one?
15	MEMBER STETKAR: Everybody does that?
16	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Pardon? I know,
17	everybody does that. Drives me crazy.
18	(OTR comments)
19	MR. TRUONG: It doesn't necessarily work
20	that way.
21	For like, if you have a C++ file, because
22	you use that many times, but let's say you have a 'Hello
23	World' program, okay.
24	CHAIRMAN BROWN: A what?
25	MR. TRUONG: A 'Hello World' program. It
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237 doesn't -- you don't distinguish by the file name. 1 You 2 distinguish by the version number. 3 CHAIRMAN BROWN: It's a unique identifier. MR. TRUONG: Yes. 4 5 CHAIRMAN BROWN: I am not -- a unique 6 identifier for it, for any change. That's all I'm saying, and not a time stamp, but a -- you know, it's 7 8 because you could have a different time stamp. 9 It's just like if I download a file from 10 somebody today, it's time stamped in my folder for today. Tomorrow, if somebody sends me the same --11 12 a slightly different file with just the same file, it 13 can even be the same file, and not -- and I load it 14 someplace else, it's going to have a different date, but 15 I put it in two different places. That's a different 16 MR. STATTEL: 17 identifier. 18 CHAIRMAN BROWN: No, but they're the same 19 file. All the --20 MR. STATTEL: The point is --21 CHAIRMAN BROWN: It's implied as the same. 22 MR. STATTEL: The point is, it is required to have a unique identifier, however that is handled. 23 24 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Well, I just never saw a 25 unique identifier anyplace in here, for configuration NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

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management.

MEMBER BLEY: The date and time on your email is not a good one, but there are places -- some systems in which the date is part of the identifier.

5 CHAIRMAN BROWN: When you download an 6 attachment, it puts a date by it.

MEMBER BLEY: You better not be using that as any part of your identifier.

9 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Then you get another email 10 later, okay, and if you download that attachment again 11 and happen to put it in a different location, now, you're 12 trying to figure out whether it's the same thing, and 13 if you look at the file size, even that won't be the same. 14 So, anyway, I'm just complaining. Unique 15 identifier, it's not in here anywhere. That's all, for 16 any change.

> MEMBER STETKAR: Can I go back to my --CHAIRMAN BROWN: Yes.

19 MEMBER STETKAR: -- and I apologize for 20 asking what a baseline is, but Myron helped, and if I 21 go back -- and as I understand it, at this high level, 22 the configuration control board can say, "Yay, I declare a new baseline today, " for whatever reason they 23 24 decide to do that. It seemed like a good idea a the time. 25 Ι understand that, and the that

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configuration control board, as you explained it, has the responsibility for this, if I can call it a global perspective, on the accumulative effects of changes, either within an evolution of a specific baseline or across different baselines, as they evolve, and I understand that.

According to the standard, it says that, "The plan shall identify each configuration control board and its level of authority for approving proposed changes." So, it establishes that.

The configuration control board may be an individual or a group. That's a little different from your characterization as a multi-disciplinary set of stakeholders, because this says -- this seems to say one person, who is omniscient can, in deed, control this whole process.

17 It goes onto say, "Multiple levels of 18 controlled CCB's may be specified, depending on the 19 degree of system or project complexity and upon the 20 project baseline involved."

When a multiple CCB is used, the plan shall specify how the proper level is determined for a change request, including any variations during the project life cycle."

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But as I read this, the standards says one

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	240
1	person can sit there and say, "Yes, I think it's time
2	for a new baseline, and yes, I think I thought about
3	everything, and everything is okay."
4	CONSULTANT HECHT: I submit to you that
5	that is the most common form of configuration management
6	and control.
7	MEMBER STETKAR: Okay.
8	CONSULTANT HECHT: And I'll give you an
9	example.
10	MEMBER BLEY: It doesn't really matter.
11	What we're interested in is what will be configuration
12	control in a nuclear power plant, using this software.
13	MEMBER BLEY: Right, right, but I'll just
14	give you an example of what I'm talking about.
15	If I am part of a software development team,
16	and I'm responsible for a particular unit, and
17	typically, units are assigned to individuals, and
18	somebody says to me, "All right, it's time to do it's
19	time to gather up all the components. We're going to
20	start our first level of integration testing.
21	Everybody, give me their stuff."
22	Then I might be working on something, which
23	is a later release, or some or my next version, but
24	I'm going to give them the version that I completed last
25	Friday, and I might call that Version G or Version I,
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and I'm going -- and I better know exactly what that version is, and I better keep it in a safe place, so if they want to look at it two months later, I can say what Version G or Version I is.

That can often be done using a configuration management system, where you know, something like subversion, which is commonly used, but it can be done that way, and it's often done that way.

9 That is not what you would use for having 10 the executable operational software on the safety system 11 at a nuclear power plant, but it might be used in the 12 course of developing a software component of that 13 nuclear power plant.

MR. TRUONG: Mr. Stetkar, what's the question, sir, about the CCB?

MEMBER STETKAR: The basic concern is what 16 17 process in this configuration management, and I don't care whether it's CCB's or whether we call it a baseline 18 19 or a revision or what alphabet soup we give to anything, 20 is that if software is being modified over time, I've 21 installed a set of software in my plant, and I've given 22 It's 'Ralph Revision 1.2.7' whatever it a name. 23 alphabet soup you want to give to it, and I understand 24 what that means, it's installed in my plant.

As soon as I start operating my plant, I

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242 discover that there are things that need to be changed 1 2 in that software, and in deed, the software supplier has 3 discovered things that I don't even know about, that need to be changed, because I didn't even -- I wasn't even 4 aware of them. 5 6 So, changes start, and a change is made from 7 what I have to address a particular concern, and it fixes 8 that concern. 9 Another change is made to address another 10 concern, and it fixes that concern. 11 However, changes A and B together can create 12 a third problem, that I didn't even think about. Ι 13 didn't think about it. The software developer didn't 14 think about it, and that's my concern is, who oversees 15 that process? 16 CONSULTANT HECHT: There should be 17 integration --18 MEMBER STETKAR: That compound effect of 19 changes, and I don't care if I declare a new baseline 20 every time I change a single bit of coding. I could do 21 that. I mean, I don't know why I would do that. I could 22 do that. 23 CONSULTANT HECHT: There should be, as part 24 of the configuration management process, there should 25 be integration testing, particularly when you're taking NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

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243 components from various vendors, and we see it all the 1 2 time. 3 MEMBER STETKAR: But as long as you only test it to make sure that the fix -- each individual fix 4 5 that you put in, solved the problem that you thought 6 about trying to solve, does the integration testing pick 7 up the compound effects of change number one and change 8 number two, creating a problem that you didn't know 9 about? 10 CONSULTANT HECHT: IEEE 829 and Reg Guide 11 1.171, I guess it is. It's got to be considered 12 together, but --13 MR. TRUONG: But typically, they also 14 perform --15 CONSULTANT HECHT: By the way, that's the 16 importance of the test cases that I was talking about 17 before. 18 MR. STURZEBECHER: You're supposed to 19 create a traceability matrix when you create your 20 process. 21 MEMBER STETKAR: Yes, but everything I said 22 is fully traceable. 23 MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes, right, but how they 24 interact, yes --25 MEMBER STETKAR: How they interact is the NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

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244 problem. 1 2 MR. STATTEL: These are all very good 3 questions, and they're the very questions we ask, when we evaluate their processes. 4 I don't think the answers are in the Reg 5 Guide. I think --6 7 MEMBER STETKAR: The answers aren't in the 8 Reg Guide, and I was mostly --9 MR. STATTEL: I think the answers are in the 10 actual implemented processes that we evaluate. So, for example --11 12 MEMBER STETKAR: But that is really 13 incumbent upon --14 MR. STATTEL: For example, a vendor submits 15 a software program manual. 16 I would expect, when I evaluate that 17 program, I would expect that it would have the answer to that, how do you process simultaneous concurrent 18 19 changes that are being made to a version of the software? 20 MEMBER STETKAR: Is that left up to our 21 inspectors to have that knowledge? 22 MR. STATTEL: I think a lot of it is, yes, 23 and the --24 MEMBER STETKAR: Over time, you know, 25 because these things might occur over, you know, a five NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

245 to 10 year period. 1 2 MR. SANTOS: In new plants, yes. 3 DR. ARNDT: But you also have to think about this. It is -- you've got to think of this particular 4 5 kind of question in the context of all of this 6 requirement. 7 We have a requirement for a complete and 8 appropriate regression testing. Regression testing 9 doesn't mean, just go test the fix. It means, go look 10 at all the different functional requirements and make 11 MEMBER STETKAR: If that is -- okay, if 12 13 that's the way it's implemented. 14 DR. ARNDT: But that is part of the whole. You can't look at -- you shouldn't look at these 15 particular requirements in --16 17 MEMBER STETKAR: Isolation. DR. ARNDT: -- isolation. They should be 18 19 part of the whole context. 20 Yes, if the regression testing, if the 21 integration testing, if the configuration management, if all the different pieces aren't working correctly, 22 then you can have that problem. 23 24 If your hazard analysis, which should be 25 feeding into your regression testing, wasn't complete, NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

246 1 then you can have that issue, and what Rich was 2 mentioning is, when you go out and evaluate this, you 3 ask those questions, well, how about this, how about that, and you pull the string. 4 5 Well, if this hazard wasn't identified, it 6 didn't get into the regression testing, it didn't get into the integration testing, it didn't get into 7 8 configuration management. 9 So, that is really how we try and address 10 these particular kinds of issues. 11 MR. STATTEL: And some of that, some of 12 those evaluation techniques are driven by the standard 13 review plan. 14 BTP 14 has certain criteria for that, and 15 we, as a practice in AICB, we have a standard set of questions that we ask the vendors, when we perform our 16 audit activities. I just got done doing one of those. 17 18 MEMBER STETKAR: Okay, thank you. 19 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay, we're going to take 20 a break right now, since one of our members left us with 21 a minor quorum here. Fortunately, John and I are here. We'll take a recess for 15 minutes. Be back at ten 22 after, 12 after, excuse me. 23 24 (Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went 25 off the record at approximately 2:55 p.m. and resumed NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

	247
1	at approximately 3:20 p.m.)
2	CHAIRMAN BROWN: We're back in session.
3	We are re-adjourned. No, no, we are back in order,
4	excuse me, please.
5	(OTR comments)
6	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Go ahead.
7	MR. STURZEBECHER: I was going to ask if we
8	could step back just for a second, to 1.169, for Myron's
9	comment.
10	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Which one?
11	MR. STURZEBECHER: The one on test case.
12	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Which one?
13	MR. STURZEBECHER: Test case.
14	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Oh, test cases?
15	MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes, test cases.
16	CHAIRMAN BROWN: That's for 4D.
17	MR. STURZEBECHER: Tung found the section
18	in the standard that we do have it. You want to read
19	it for them?
20	CHAIRMAN BROWN: In the Reg Guide or in the
21	standard?
22	MR. STURZEBECHER: Standard.
23	MR. TRUONG: In the 828, the standard.
24	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Which one is that, the
25	828?
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248 TRUONG: Eight-twenty-eight-2005, 1 MR. 2 Clause 3.3.1. 3 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Hold on a second, 3.3.1. 4 We'll see if these words coalesce. 5 MR. TRUONG: Yes, sir. See, about the 6 fourth sentence down? 7 It says, "These items include outputs of the 8 process." 9 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Hold it, hold it. 10 MR. TRUONG: Holding. CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay, first paragraph, 11 12 fourth line? 13 MR. TRUONG: Yes, starting with --CHAIRMAN BROWN: "These items include 14 15 outputs." 16 So, for example, what the MR. TRUONG: 17 earlier raised concern gentleman about, the identification of test plans and test cases. 18 19 So, those are highlighted there. I'm just 20 putting it out, although it's not in our Regulatory 21 Guides, we haven't -- we have endorsed this standard 22 here. 23 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Yes, sir. Which guard 24 are you in? 25 (OTR comments) **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

249 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay, did you find that, 1 2 Myron? 3 CONSULTANT HECHT: It says, "This is the configuration identification." 4 5 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Yes, go down to the fourth 6 line. 7 CONSULTANT HECHT: Yes, I saw that, and I 8 saw that, "Controlled items may be," --9 CHAIRMAN BROWN: "These items include." 10 CONSULTANT HECHT: Look, I'm not going to argue that there are illusions to it, there are points 11 12 to it. I was just trying to -- there are lot of words 13 in various places. 14 This isn't a question of, can you find it. This is a question of, is it there for a person of average 15 skill and ability, looking at the Reg Guide, to know 16 what's expected, and to know what to expect? 17 18 MR. THORP: Myron, your suggestion is it be 19 just included as one of the examples in the Reg Guide? 20 CONSULTANT HECHT: As an example. You 21 know, one of the enumerated items in either paragraph four or six. 22 MR. THORP: Okay, for emphasis, I guess. 23 24 We will do it for emphasis then. 25 MR. STURZEBECHER: Okay, good enough. NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

	250
1	MR. THORP: Thank you.
2	CHAIRMAN BROWN: All right, back to 1.168.
3	MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes.
4	CHAIRMAN BROWN: As soon as you get all your
5	stuff put together.
6	MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes, I've got to get in
7	the right order here.
8	Okay, 1.168, verification, validation,
9	review and audits.
10	The objective here is based on two
11	standards, 1012 and 1028. I have the objectives there.
12	Engage in the verification the V&V plans,
13	that follows the software project life cycle process and
14	to ensure an objective assessment of software safety
15	systems.
16	The second part is, "Provide expectations
17	for inspectors performing walk-thru, reviews and
18	audits," and it's based on their conduct of doing it.
19	But I wouldn't say it's just narrowly for
20	the inspectors either. It's combined together, because
21	we do use the V&V for software development.
22	It follows a common framework here with the
23	life cycle process. We did add integrity level or
24	it was added to the standard, and there is something we
25	should note about this.
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This is the only Reg Guide that is -- the 1 2 1.168, that is a Rev 1. So, it was updated in 2004. So, 3 there are not a lot of changes to it, but still, we'll 4 go through that. 5 So, we're now applying the life cycle to the 6 software life cycle and pre-existing or pre-developed software, that is also kind of a highlighted item that 7 8 the Reg Guide picks up. 9 So, general overview of Here we go. 10 changes, we can read through this. 11 The minimum changes to the standard -- or 12 to the quide, that is. Both standards were revised and 13 some items in there. 14 Off the cuff, 1028, let me just -- there's 15 quite a few changes, but not as -- I didn't really -wasn't really intending to make -- the changes that I 16 17 found in 1028, that the team found, really didn't transfer over to the guide. They were -- we'd just 18 19 accept them as they were. Let's see. 20 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Let's see, what page are 21 you on, 53? Which one are you just referring to? 22 MR. STURZEBECHER: Ten-twenty-eight. No, on the bullets there, I was kind of going off -- I was 23 24 expanding on the general idea of the changes, but it's -- I don't think I have it written down here. I was kind 25 NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com
252 of freelancing on that. 1 2 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Page 53? 3 Page 53. MR. STURZEBECHER: So, the Regulatory Guide, we have some exceptions and additions, 4 5 and they sort of reflect the same items we've seen in 6 other -- in the other Regulatory Positions, that we've gone through earlier today. 7 8 Like, 1.170, you know, we're adding 9 integrity again. There is independence clarification. 10 I think in one of the -- well --CHAIRMAN BROWN: You want to talk about --11 12 MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes, I'm on the third 13 bullet. CHAIRMAN BROWN: -- it now or later? 14 MR. STURZEBECHER: You know, I think I just 15 want to skip right to what the changes are, then trying 16 17 to, you know, run through this here, because I'm just going to end up repeating myself. 18 19 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay. MR. STURZEBECHER: So, if you don't -- if 20 21 you don't mind, just get right to it. 22 Okay, the first one, A, RP1, the original title was 'software', or 'critical software' and we 23 24 changed it to 'software integrity'. 25 So, like I mentioned before, it's a matter NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

11	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Was it in one?
11	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Was it in one?
12	MR. STURZEBECHER: One.
13	CONSULTANT HECHT: It's the final
14	paragraph on page six, I think, right?
15	MR STURZEBECHER: Yes
10	CULIDMIN DOCUME The length and 2
16	CHAIRMAN BROWN: The long one?
17	MR. STURZEBECHER: The long one. So, that
18	was added, because the Annex B in 1012 is very similar
19	to the Annex B in 829.
20	MEMBER STETKAR: Similar, but surprisingly
21	not identical.
22	MR. STURZEBECHER: Right. So, we had the
23	same exception to that particular table.
24	MEMBER STETKAR: A similar exception but
24	MEMBER SIEIRAR: A SIMILAI exception, but
25	surprisingly enough, not identical.
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	254
1	MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes.
2	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Are you trying to make a
3	point, that he do you want him to say something else?
4	MEMBER STETKAR: No.
5	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay.
6	CONSULTANT HECHT: I think it's about
7	configuration management.
8	MR. STURZEBECHER: Just want to make sure
9	there wasn't anything, that I didn't bring any
10	likelihood into this one. I don't think I did.
11	MEMBER STETKAR: What?
12	MR. STURZEBECHER: The likelihood comment
13	that we had in that one paragraph.
14	MEMBER STETKAR: It's in there, also.
15	MR. STURZEBECHER: It's in there?
16	MEMBER STETKAR: Yes, C.1, "The potential
17	of occurrence is likely to cause catastrophic
18	consequence with no mitigation possible, and thus, the
19	breadth or depth," the words are slightly different, but
20	the
21	MR. STURZEBECHER: Okay.
22	MEMBER STETKAR: the same concept is
23	there.
24	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Should be deleted.
25	MR. STURZEBECHER: Deleted, okay, done.
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255 STETKAR: 1 MEMBER Yes, because the preceding sentence says, "Software integrity level 2 3 lower than level four is not acceptable." MR. STURZEBECHER: All right, okay. 4 The 5 likelihood, okay. All right, so, we'll take care of that. 6 7 So, if we move onto the next letter there, C, and Regulatory Position 3, we took an exception to 8 9 Annex F, there was a Figure F.1 there, that added three 10 blocks on the bottom, and what we were finding was there is a lot of confusion from the licensees. 11 12 We were getting phone calls, from what I 13 understanding, to understanding this whole idea about 14 independence, and those three bottom boxes, what we're 15 saying is we don't recognize them. 16 CHAIRMAN BROWN: That was in 1012? 17 MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes, in 1012 Annex --CHAIRMAN BROWN: Number 3? Pardon? 18 19 (OTR comments) 20 CHAIRMAN BROWN: That was in 1012, right? 21 MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes, 1012, page 103, 22 Annex F, the staff takes an exception to. 23 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay, at 103, Annex F? 24 MEMBER STETKAR: Is that true? Do you have 25 it? **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

	256
1	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Yes.
2	MEMBER STETKAR: The picture?
3	CHAIRMAN BROWN: We're trying to decode it.
4	MR. STURZEBECHER: Okay.
5	CHAIRMAN BROWN: On the top three
6	relationship boxes?
7	MR. STURZEBECHER: Right, the bottom
8	three.
9	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Effort? Okay, so, those
10	bottom three, you throw out?
11	MR. STURZEBECHER: Right, we threw out
12	development staff, quality assurance staff and V&V
13	staff.
14	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay, I'll ask my question
15	here.
16	After they go through and the first
17	paragraph, where it says I guess the standard allows
18	some reductions in independence, somewhat, and then you
19	go on in the second paragraph to say, "Any organization
20	which reviewer is performing the verification should be
21	should not be part of the design organization's
22	development efforts, should utilize independent
23	organizational structure with regard to technical,
24	financial and managerial independence," which it the
25	standard gives you some wiggle room on that.
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MR. STURZEBECHER: Right.

2 CHAIRMAN BROWN: And then in the next paragraph you say, "However, regardless," it doesn't say 3 'however', by the way, it just says, "Regardless of the 4 5 approach, the applicant has the ultimate 6 responsibility," and if you read the next three or four sentences, which effectively says, "Well, if you really 7 8 don't want to do it the way we tell you to do it, you 9 can tell us some other way you're going to do it." 10 That's the way I read the first three 11 sentences of the third paragraph. 12 MR. STURZEBECHER: The third paragraph, 13 okay. 14 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Yes, it says, "Regardless of the approach selected," so, the first sentence 15 16 upwards says, "Hey, look, you've got to have 17 independence in both technical, financial and managerial independence." 18

MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Well, you say 'should'. Okay, down here, you say, "Regardless of the approach selected for a given V&V task, the applicant has ultimate responsibility for adequacy. This is particularly important when an external organization has performed it."

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258 MR. STURZEBECHER: You know what I think 1 2 happened on this one, when we -- we inserted this 3 paragraph, we didn't catch the second -- the third paragraph was really following the first, is my guess, 4 5 at this point right now. 6 Why the sequencing? You know, I don't know. 7 8 CHAIRMAN BROWN: And the last says -- this 9 says, "Thus the applicant or licensee should verify that 10 the extent of independence between the organizations responsible for design is for verification and checking, 11 12 meets the NRC's requirements in Appendix B of 10 CFR 50," 13 which is --MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes. 14 15 CHAIRMAN BROWN: -- somewhat -- is not quite as crisp. It just seemed to be a dichotomy between 16 17 the two, one paragraph and the next, that's all. 18 MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes. 19 CHAIRMAN BROWN: One case, you phrase it 20 fairly firm, in which you say -- and the other one, and 21 I'm not going to use the words I wrote down in here, okay, 22 in my notes. 23 MR. STURZEBECHER: Okay. 24 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Then it goes on and says, 25 "This independent is to be sufficient to ensure that NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 (202) 234-4433 www.nealrgross.com

259 schedule and resource demands placed on the design 1 2 process do not compromise the V&V process." 3 In other words, hey, look, we're going to allow you some leeway in the financial and managerial 4 world and schedule world, as long as it -- you can provide 5 6 is a valid -- validation is not going to conflict -- I 7 just, you know, you insist on it, and then you say, 8 squeamish. 9 DR. ARNDT: Well, the words -- we'll look 10 at the words, but the idea is, we don't want anything 11 associated with the level of independence, including 12 managerial and financial. 13 CHAIRMAN BROWN: And technical. And technical, especially 14 DR. ARNDT: 15 technical, but including that managerial and technical, to negatively influence the process. 16 17 If you look at the literature, as Myron will 18 tell you, there is a lot of issues associated, well, if 19 it's reporting the same manager, it has the same budget, 20 etcetera, etcetera, there is potential impact on that. 21 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Seen it happen? 22 DR. ARNDT: Yes, we'll look at the wording, to make sure it's --23 24 MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes. 25 DR. ARNDT: -- clearer, but the intent **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 (202) 234-4433 www.nealrgross.com

there is very specific. We want to ensure that 1 2 independent V&V really is independent. 3 There are lots of different ways you can get there, but --4 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Only if they're truly 5 6 independent. 7 DR. ARNDT: Yes. 8 CHAIRMAN BROWN: There are not lots of 9 different ways. Only if they're truly independent. 10 DR. ARNDT: Well, organizational structures that can satisfy independence. 11 12 CHAIRMAN BROWN: You start telling me I can 13 have inter-communication between my computational units 14 in four different divisions, and there is very different 15 ways to be independent, and that's still okay, which it's 16 not. 17 MR. SANTOS: You're still further constrained by your requirements of Appendix B, when it 18 19 comes to independence, and those are the overarching 20 ones that always, you know, need to be present. 21 So, it's in that context, that we have to 22 look at that. Appendix B is very 23 CHAIRMAN BROWN: 24 general. 25 DR. ARNDT: Yes, potentially. **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

261 CHAIRMAN BROWN: That is the problem. 1 2 This is very specific in paragraph two, and then you're 3 saying, "Well, you don't have to be specific, because we'll let you be more general." 4 5 That just seems to be a contradiction in 6 terms. MR. STURZEBECHER: I think --7 8 DR. ARNDT: We will look at the wording to 9 make sure it is self-consistent. 10 MR. STURZEBECHER: When we were doing the modifications for --11 12 CHAIRMAN BROWN: I know you, Steve. I've 13 heard those words before. MR. STURZEBECHER: I think when the team 14 was -- I think we were -- we'll look at it. I think when 15 we put this in, we were -- Bill, we were kind of rushed, 16 17 weren't we, at this point? I forget. 18 MR. ROGGENBORDT: It wasn't, no. 19 MR. STURZEBECHER: No, because I don't like 20 the way it matches now. We just didn't see it. Go 21 ahead. MR. ROGGENBORDT: Good afternoon. 22 This is Bill Roggenbordt, Office of New Reactors, Division of 23 24 Engineering. 25 The thought behind that was that we didn't **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

want to pigeon-toe the applicants or the licensees organizations, to say exactly how they must be structured. That is the term of 'should', between the use of that, again, to your point, that you must have sufficient managerial separation.

6 So, for example, in a real world situation, a recent review required that when we identified that 7 8 the V&V organization and the design organization 9 reported to the same manager, that was deemed 10 unacceptable, and it was through our QA organization, 11 through the vendor inspectors, to verify this, you know, from a technical and then also, from a QA standpoint that 12 13 this was unacceptable, and then they -that 14 organization ultimately modified their organization, so there was sufficient managerial separation. 15

So, the thought behind this was that you didn't want to pigeon-toe or force someone into a box within their V&V organization, to match what you deem as appropriate.

So, we felt the combination of both the Reg Guide, in addition to Criterion 3 design control within Appendix B was sufficient to guide, and to Rich's point earlier, a lot of it also goes down to the implementation phase of what you're inspecting and what you're seeing in an organization, in addition to what you see on paper.

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1	DR. ARNDT: What we're simply trying to say
2	is, we want independence, but we don't care whether or
3	not you have a Vice President of independent V&V, or some
4	other managerial structure that is independent.
5	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Your first paragraph
6	DR. ARNDT: I understand.
7	CHAIRMAN BROWN: just says they should
8	be independent, managerial independence.
9	The more you say, with all these other
10	caveats, it just gets mushed up, and this does not allow
11	this does not allow you to evaluate their structure,
12	and do just what you just said.
13	But the other part down here, it just opens
14	it up and says, "We invite you to tell us why this
15	unsatisfactory approach is really okay."
16	MR. STURZEBECHER: I don't think that was
17	the intent.
18	DR. ARNDT: It's certainly not the intent.
19	CHAIRMAN BROWN: I know it's not your
20	intent. I'm just reading it. It's like these other
21	you insert these extra things in here.
22	You state what you want, very clearly, and
23	then you fuzz it up a little bit.
24	MR. THORP: I think you made a good
25	observation, Charlie.
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	264
1	CHAIRMAN BROWN: That's right.
2	MR. THORP: This is John Thorp. I'd like
3	to say that I'm going to go over this with Karl, and we
4	will read these paragraphs and we will conduct some
5	editing to make certain that it flows logically and
6	appropriately.
7	CHAIRMAN BROWN: That's fine.
8	MR. THORP: Yes.
9	CHAIRMAN BROWN: The sooner we see that,
10	the better off I am for the if I can see if we can
11	see that within the next week or two
12	MR. STURZEBECHER: Right.
13	CHAIRMAN BROWN: or it can be resolved
14	at the full Committee meeting, which is just fine also.
15	MR. THORP: But that's in June, right?
16	CHAIRMAN BROWN: What did you say,
17	Christina?
18	MS. ANTONESCU: I'm going to die, one week.
19	CHAIRMAN BROWN: No, no, no. I'm putting
20	the pressure on you.
21	I mean, I guess we could you know, they
22	could present that at the resolution, at the full
23	Committee meeting.
24	MEMBER STETKAR: They could do that.
25	CHAIRMAN BROWN: They could. That could
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265 1 be a problem. 2 MEMBER STETKAR: That has been done in the 3 past. CHAIRMAN BROWN: Yes. 4 So, anyway, that 5 gives you a little bit extra, gives you a little bit extra 6 time, and that way, I don't have to think about it until everybody is yelling at me, at the full Committee 7 8 meeting. 9 MEMBER BLEY: And then all you have to do 10 is edit your letter. CHAIRMAN BROWN: No, I won't edit it. I'll 11 12 defer that, or I'll get it delegated. 13 Okay, that was all I had. Thank you for 14 taking that under consideration. I just didn't like the 15 kind of stroke-dance that was doing, that's all. 16 MR. STURZEBECHER: Okay, I'm going to move 17 onto letter D, and this is again, repeat of that one public comment. It's the NRC's citation of the EPRI 18 19 topical report, and that is Regulatory Position 4. 20 In E, we added secure analysis and the 21 Regulatory Position 7A, and adding discussion about the 22 SDOE, and that is because it's referencing the clause in 1012-7.7.4. 23 24 There is just like a minor sentence there 25 about security, but we're identifying that, okay. NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

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	266
1	We'll round things out with F, the new
2	Annexes for both 1012 and 1028, I think I've got them
3	both here, minor changes.
4	Regulatory Position 8, in that position
5	with the Annex is we did take an exception to Annex
6	C of 1012, Table C.1. Let me get that one.
7	CHAIRMAN BROWN: You're just insisting on
8	independence across the across all three categories,
9	that's what I remember in the table, okay.
10	MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes, let's see. That
11	comment on G is about this change that they had put in
12	the standard in 1012, where they call it 'conditional
13	independence', and we just don't like the term, what is
14	conditional independence? So, we're back to that
15	discussion.
16	Okay, so, what changed in the standard?
17	Again, we have some re-shuffling, basically
18	just existing figures and reports, that we kind of moved
19	around.
20	In 1012, again, or as I mentioned before,
21	it provides focus on the life cycle, and it's very
22	general type changes. The second sub-bullet down here,
23	you know, we're that one is done.
24	It's just a general philosophy that you're
25	doing your V&V and to be performed in parallel with the
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	267
1	development, and it's a task that you incorporate, as
2	you go through things, with the testing.
3	The second to the last bullet, it supports
4	the integrity level, that's been added.
5	The very last sub-bullet, like I said, you
6	know, you got current life cycle process improvements.
7	So, there is just some general overall changes that have
8	been done. Nothing the integrity was the biggest
9	one.
10	Then if I move onto 1028, this standard did
11	some interesting things with it had a table with
12	anomaly classes, and the different kinds of taxonomies
13	of failures or I'm not even sure what you want to call
14	it, but they deleted that whole thing. It's gone.
15	They moved their anomalies ranking over to
16	6.8. So, they kind of re-shuffled things. It's just
17	minor, and then overall, there is just some new
18	descriptions put in here and there.
19	It sort of lines up again, with the life
20	cycle orientation. Nothing significant. If there is
21	any comments on that?
22	So, this graph here, or the shows the
23	anomaly ranking and how it was moved over to 6.8.3. The
24	top four bullets are just general overall updates, like
25	we went over, the one, 6.5, and it added this new
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268 1 inspection rate table. 2 So, that was put in there. We really didn't 3 have any comments on that. Finally, the anomaly ranking, like I 4 5 mentioned before, was moved. Now, if we go to 1012, you can see on the 6 7 left-hand side, the two different figures I was talking 8 about that were moved down below. This major change 9 with 7.6 moved into 6.1 for reporting. It was just 10 re-shuffling of things. 11 I think the most important one was the five, Clause 5 with the V&V intent -- well, above that, four, 12 software integrity level updated. 13 So, this standard, again, falls in place 14 with 1074. 15 They did add, in the life cycle, a bunch of 16 17 security analysis tasks, and that's 5.4, and that's right there. 18 19 That is pretty much the generic's of the changes. You'll see on the bottom there, I've kind of 20 21 outlined the Annexes we just talked about, Annex F that 22 we need to go correct, Annex C, and Annex B. 23 So, on this slide for 1012 --24 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Go back one, because I 25 wanted you to explain one thing to me, that I guess I NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

	269
1	didn't understand when I read this thing.
2	MR. STURZEBECHER: Okay.
3	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Go back one more, one
4	more. There.
5	The inspection rate table that lists that
6	is on page 21
7	MR. STURZEBECHER: Okay.
8	CHAIRMAN BROWN: of the standard, and
9	it's got type of documented and inspected, and then it
10	says 'inspection rate'.
11	MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes.
12	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Two pages per hour. So,
13	if a guy goes one page per hour, he gets penalized? I
14	mean, I guess I don't what is the purpose of this?
15	That is what I did not understand.
16	MEMBER STETKAR: It was
17	MR. STURZEBECHER: Help me with that.
18	MEMBER STETKAR: It's just an example for
19	resource estimation
20	MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes.
21	MEMBER STETKAR: basically.
22	CHAIRMAN BROWN: That is what that's for?
23	MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes.
24	MEMBER STETKAR: Yes, it's
25	MR. STURZEBECHER: I think so, yes.
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270 MEMBER STETKAR: If you're a manager, 1 2 planning one of these things, that's sort of a nominal 3 basis for estimating time and resources. CHAIRMAN BROWN: That is a function of age. 4 5 MEMBER STETKAR: Well, or grade level. 6 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Is that software age? MEMBER STETKAR: Education? Physical? I 7 8 don't understand the words --9 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay, all right. 10 MEMBER BLEY: He introduced this as part of 11 planning, this is how you plan. 12 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Yes, okay, all right. MEMBER BLEY: It was faster. 13 14 CHAIRMAN BROWN: When I looked at your 15 previous stuff and said -- I looked at the table and said, 16 "What?" 17 MEMBER STETKAR: Yes, it gets into age. 18 CHAIRMAN BROWN: That is highlighted. 19 MEMBER STETKAR: It gets into reading 20 speed. It gets into comprehension, for example. 21 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Excuse me? 22 MEMBER STETKAR: It gets into all of it. CHAIRMAN BROWN: All right, okay, go ahead, 23 24 Karl. I'm sorry. I got it, now. 25 MR. STURZEBECHER: Okay, so --NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

	271
1	(OTR comments)
2	MR. STURZEBECHER: Okay, so, we I didn't
3	put up 1028. and its association to the Reg Guide. There
4	weren't any, really direct changes.
5	So, I have 1012 here.
6	MS. ANTONESCU: You have it here in this?
7	MR. STURZEBECHER: What's that?
8	MS. ANTONESCU: You have it here in this
9	slide.
10	MR. STURZEBECHER: Okay, I have it twice?
11	MS. ANTONESCU: Yes.
12	MR. STURZEBECHER: Where did I put it?
13	MS. ANTONESCU: I'm sorry, I thought you
14	said 1012.
15	MR. STURZEBECHER: No, okay, yes,
16	1012-204, yes. So, I didn't put 1028 up here, yes.
17	MS. ANTONESCU: Okay.
18	MR. STURZEBECHER: So, there is the list of
19	the different changes, you know, changed the title there
20	and then the public comment that we talked about, the
21	contradiction between the Annex B of Reg Guide 1.170,
22	and then the correction we need to do for the Annex F.
23	That was those three lower boxes, and we have to do some
24	work on that. So, that has been noted.
25	Your basic public comment, coming through,
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saying the NRC citation of EPRI topical report.

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We added secure analysis to the Reg Guide, and it references those new tasks that 1012 outlines in 5.4, Clause 5.4, and then we have the Annex 8, which I mentioned before, and finally, Table C, which is the conditional independence, which we don't -- we're not -- we don't accept -- we took an exception to.

These are the specific changes outlined. If there is any comments? Questions?

MEMBER STETKAR: Karl, I hate to -- I was going to wait until you got to this.

MR. STURZEBECHER: Stay here?

MEMBER STETKAR: Just stay right -- stay there. What I'm going to ask about is nothing that you had on your slides.

16 It's more just again, curiosity, and in the 17 standard, there is this nice long Table 1, that lists 18 the various V&V tasks for each activity. You know, it's 19 a companion to 5.4, or whatever, and that's fine. It's 20 kind of neat, so, I read through it.

MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes.

22 MEMBER STETKAR: Each activity has listed 23 for it, something called a 'hazard analysis' and 24 something called a 'risk analysis', and the specific 25 words are slightly different, I don't know why, as you

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ĺ	273
1	go along.
2	But the notion is, you started early and you
3	keep continuing it, as the process evolves.
4	A hazard analysis, it says, "Analyze the
5	potential hazards to and from the conceptual system.
6	The analysis shall identify the potential system
7	hazards." This is 'shall'.
8	"Assess the severity of each hazard.
9	Assess the probability of each hazard, and identify
10	mitigation strategies for each hazard."
11	Then down under 'risk analysis' it just
12	simply says, "Identify the technical and management
13	risks, provide recommendations to eliminate, reduce or
14	mitigate the risk."
15	My question is, because people seem to be
16	struggling with identifying hazards and assessing it
17	says, "Assess the probability," this to me, sounds like
18	software risk assessment.
19	The outputs are reports of the risk
20	analysis, the reports of a hazard analysis.
21	Are there any examples? Have you actually
22	done inspections or reviews or audits or whatever you
23	do of these things, and do you have examples of these
24	things, because I'd really actually be interested in
25	seeing one, because
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	274
1	DR. ARNDT: Let me start and then my
2	colleagues can elaborate.
3	What you need to understand about this
4	particular standard, it's not a nuclear standard. It's
5	a broad software standard.
6	So, when they talk about software risks, in
7	this particular standard, they're talking in much more
8	general terms than what you or I would refer to as risk
9	in the nuclear concept.
10	MEMBER STETKAR: Well, okay, I'll give you
11	the risk analysis, because it doesn't say anything, at
12	all.
13	But if I go back to the hazard analysis, the
14	hazard analysis identifies all of the elements
15	DR. ARNDT: Right.
16	MEMBER STETKAR: of what I call a risk
17	analysis. It says, "Identify the hazards, assess the
18	probability and identify mitigation strategies for each
19	hazard."
20	DR. ARNDT: Right, but remember, this is in
21	a general software context. So, you're not necessarily
22	talking about at a plant level or even a system level.
23	You're talking about software.
24	MEMBER STETKAR: That's why I didn't want
25	to get into if there are examples of what people do
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DR. ARNDT: Okay, now, at this point, I'm going to turn it over to my colleagues --

MEMBER STETKAR: -- I'd be interested to see it.

6 DR. ARNDT: -- to get more specifically. But understand that in that context, as you hear this. 7 8 MR. STATTEL: Well, when I was at the plant, 9 I performed several hazards analysis, myself, and it's 10 not entirely true to say that it doesn't address the plant level, because basically, it's kind of a -- I kind 11 12 of always viewed this as like a beefed-up FMEA type 13 activity.

Because we identify the effects of the failure, the postulated failure, but we also take it beyond that, and we postulate, well, how is the operator going to respond to that particular failure? What do we expect the plant response to that failure to be, and what challenges, in regard to the safety analysis that has been performed?

21 So, we try to make the tie back to the actual 22 Chapter 15, the safety analysis, to see if there is any 23 hazards posed by that implication.

MEMBER STETKAR: That sounds --

MR. STATTEL: And that is typically, how I

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would perform a hazards analysis, and then as far as --1 2 that is identifying the --3 MEMBER BLEY: Do you have any sense, if 4 that's common in the industry, or is that just --5 MR. That's a really good STATTEL: 6 question. 7 MEMBER BLEY: -- what you guys do? 8 MR. STATTEL: Because hazards analysis is 9 a concept --10 MEMBER BLEY: I mean, if people are doing this --11 12 MR. STATTEL: -- that is not really 13 understood in the industry. MEMBER BLEY: Yes. 14 15 MEMBER STETKAR: But people are doing what you said you did --16 17 MEMBER BLEY: They'd be a lot happier. 18 MEMBER STETKAR: -- that sounds like a 19 really good process and --20 MR. STATTEL: Right. 21 MEMBER STETKAR: -- and for a variety of 22 reasons --MR. STATTEL: I can't speak for the whole 23 24 industry. 25 MEMBER STETKAR: I think this is --NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

MR. STATTEL: But what I can say is, since I've been at the NRC, I've kind of gotten to this place in the evaluation process, and I -- what I see is that the applicant doesn't understand what a hazards analysis is, right.

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They don't understand where they're going with that, you know, what the end result needs to be, and so, inevitably, what I end up doing is, you know, I write RAI's or I basically push back and say, "Look, you know, this is what has to be addressed on hazards analysis."

MEMBER STETKAR: Okay, quite honestly, Rich, one of the notes that I read -- that I wrote to myself was, "Ghee, this sounds interesting. I don't understand what they're actually doing."

16 You know, what does this really mean in 17 practice?

MR. STATTEL: Right.

19 MEMBER STETKAR: You've answered that. 20 You've also answered the second question that I wrote 21 to myself --

MR. STATTEL: Right.

23 MEMBER STETKAR: -- which is, "Is there any 24 guidance available for," --

MR. STATTEL: Well, I'm going to mention

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MEMBER STETKAR: -- for doing these things? MR. STATTEL: -- one of the activities we're currently endeavoring on is on IEEE 7.4.3.2.

There is an Annex in there that is specifically -- basically, identifies how to perform a hazard analysis --

MEMBER STETKAR: Yes.

9 MR. STATTEL: -- and that is currently not 10 endorsed by the NRC, and it's one of the objectives of 11 the IEEE working group, is to basically beef that up, 12 and get it to the point where the NRC can endorse that as an acceptable way to perform a hazards analysis, and 13 14 try to clear up the fog in that area, because honestly, 15 when I was at the plant, I really recognized the benefits that the hazards analysis provided, because we were able 16 17 to take corrective measures, change designs, things like that, to really eliminate those hazards. 18

MEMBER STETKAR: Well, and if it's implemented the way this says, that --MR. STATTEL: Right.

MEMBER STETKAR: -- in the beginning, you start that process --

MR. STATTEL: But there is definitely some

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	279
1	MEMBER STETKAR: and then move to
2	MR. STATTEL: standards development
3	work that needs to proceed with that, and we're doing
4	that with IEEE working group.
5	MR. SANTOS: Dan Santos. As you know, the
6	Office of Research is also working closely with NRR and
7	NRO on the development of guidance on how to evaluate
8	a hazard analysis and some of this.
9	I think you're going to get presentation
10	later in the year
11	MEMBER STETKAR: We have early September,
12	first week in September.
13	MR. SANTOS: Okay, well, hopefully
14	MEMBER STETKAR: We have a meeting
15	scheduled.
16	MR. SANTOS: Hopefully, the Standards
17	Committee can also leverage that.
18	CONSULTANT HECHT: Is this digital I&C
19	hazards or nuclear hazards?
20	MR. SANTOS: Yes, digital I&C, yes, digital
21	I&C in the context of the nuclear industry.
22	MS. ANTONESCU: And the staff is coming in
23	September.
24	MR. SANTOS: Okay, good.
25	DR. ARNDT: And before you get the wrong
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280 1 impression --2 MR. SANTOS: Yes, we want to give you 3 examples. DR. ARNDT: -- and we'll get to it in a 4 5 second. 6 What I started out saying is, the standard is written for general software. 7 8 When you put it into a nuclear context, then 9 you get the expectation that it be broader. 10 We'll talk about a couple of examples where it wasn't so good as what Rich has done, in his previous 11 life as a licensee. 12 13 The real issue and the real reason why this 14 Committee actually recommended that we look at hazard analysis more completely, in the context of 7.4.3.2, 15 which is a nuclear specific standard, is that this is 16 17 a big challenge because, as articulated earlier, many 18 licensees interpret it in a more general software 19 context, and I'll give a couple of quick examples. 20 MEMBER STETKAR: That is a good comment, 21 because if, in deed, the NRC has a different expectation, 22 and the industry is not interpreting that consistently because of mis-communication or the way that this 23 24 standard has been traditionally interpreted by the 25 industry -- software people --NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

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281 DR. ARNDT: Right, and the --1 2 MEMBER STETKAR: -- that communication is 3 important. But the other side of that, just saying, 4 "Well, we have higher expectations for nuclear safety," 5 doesn't help, if you don't have something to point to, 6 7 toward an acceptable methodology. 8 MR. SANTOS: That's right. 9 DR. ARNDT: And that's why that standard 10 work is going on. 11 MR. SANTOS: Right, and we also have the 12 EMPOWER pilot initiative. We'll have the work, and we 13 have the standard as vehicles to try to do that as a --14 MEMBER STETKAR: Yes, but again, the 15 EMPOWER initiative is still at a relatively high level. 16 MR. SANTOS: Sure, right, but it tries to 17 do what you're talking about. DR. ARNDT: There is a broad requirement in 18 19 7.4.3.2, which is the nuclear specific software 20 standard. MEMBER STETKAR: But you already said that 21 the staff has not yet endorsed --22 23 DR. ARNDT: It endorses the section in 24 7.4.3.2. that says you need a hazard analysis. Ιt doesn't endorse the --25 **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

282 MR. SANTOS: Yes, the Appendix. 1 2 DR. ARNDT: -- the Appendix, that says how 3 to do it. CHAIRMAN BROWN: It's Annex D. 4 5 Right. MR. SANTOS: 6 DR. ARNDT: Yes. 7 CHAIRMAN BROWN: I'm looking at it right 8 now. 9 And if you go back to the DR. ARNDT: 10 letters that the Committee wrote two years ago, three 11 years ago, something like that --12 CHAIRMAN BROWN: That we asked you to look 13 at --14 DR. ARNDT: Right. CHAIRMAN BROWN: We termed it in terms of 15 16 FMEA type approach. 17 DR. ARNDT: Right. 18 CHAIRMAN BROWN: To this business, as 19 opposed to --20 DR. ARNDT: And the reason it's not endorsed is that we were uncomfortable with it as a 21 22 recommended way of meeting the requirement, because we 23 had some issues with it. Not that it's not bad, it's 24 just that it's not complete recommended process. 25 Did you still want to hear some examples of **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

the not so good version?

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MEMBER STETKAR: That's up to you. I know -- I think I know enough now, at least where we are from a process perspective.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: It's interesting that you mention Annex D, because -- and this is in the -- relative to computer software types, although the lead in talks about abnormal and computer development requires identification of hazards.

Abnormal conditions and events or ACE's that have the potential for permitting a safety function, and it -- if you go and read on through this, it talks about external, as well as internal components.

I mean, it could be a pump. It could be a valve. It could be a switch. It could be any number of things, which is -- and I'm not so sure when we had this discussion before, we weren't thinking more in terms of software hazards, as opposed to external events being fed into the software --

20 MEMBER STETKAR: I think we're talking 21 about interfaces and the --

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Well, a general discussion, about the lack of definition and the -- that there was no process for doing a hazard -- you know, a step-by-step thing that gave you a general process for

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1	it.
2	MEMBER STETKAR: Right.
3	CHAIRMAN BROWN: And this is not
4	overwhelmingly I mean, it talks about that hazards
5	can result from system considerations, design basis,
6	failure modes of system components, human error, the
7	whole smear.
8	MEMBER STETKAR: But I mean, the fact of the
9	matter is, the staff has not yet
10	CHAIRMAN BROWN: This is just general
11	hazards.
12	MEMBER STETKAR: endorsed this and
13	MR. SANTOS: Right, it's a good question,
14	I'm sure, I'm speaking for Research here. So, I'm
15	looking, is there anyone from Research here?
16	MS. ANTONESCU: Norbert is coming now, but
17	he had a class.
18	MR. SANTOS: Okay, but that is a very good
19	topic to cover during that presentation.
20	MEMBER STETKAR: I mean, we certainly want
21	to cover that in September.
22	MR. SANTOS: Right.
23	MEMBER STETKAR: But I for the purposes
24	of today's meeting, because it just does appear
25	repeatedly with some level of specificity, more specific
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MR. ROGGENBORDT: This is Bill Roggenbordt. I can speak to actual inspection experience.

About a year ago, where we ran into this issue, and part of it is through our own doing, to be honest.

9 That is because when we look at somewhere 10 in the software program manual, regardless of the 11 vendor, and we say, "Okay, that, we deem as an acceptable 12 methodology, outside of what we have set up for our 13 guidance," which is totally acceptable, because our 14 guidance is one -- merely one acceptable methodology to 15 do something.

So, we did that, but then when we got to the new licensees, we found that within the confines of their software program manual, their hazards analysis said, "Well, we'll do a preliminary one. We'll just say prior to the process, and then at the end of the process, we'll do that."

Now, again, they're within their rights, but then that became a larger training issue for their staff, because again, when you think about nuclear development processes and you think about software in

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a safety context, it's a relatively limited field.

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So, if you were trained in an applicant's organization, it's fair to consider that they may be trained in how to do things per their software program manual, but from a licensing commitment standpoint, that was something of a new paradigm set for them, and in that regard, we had to point them to the commitments made, not for the platform of their software that they're developing, but for the larger picture of the power plants.

So, for example, in the commitment level for Reg Guide 1.173, to which they had committed, we pointed out that it says, "You shall conduct," and the word 'shall' is in the Reg Guide, versus 'should', a hazards analysis at the completion of each phase, which would be appropriate, especially for software.

So, we learned that, I think on both sides of the fence, and we're taking steps to highlight that, such that it -- you have to take the particular applicant or licensees at this point, process, that we endorsed through an SER.

Then the totality of all the documentation for a given power plant to say, "This is what needs to be done in regard to a hazard analysis," and not only what is involved with it, but the frequency and

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287 periodicity of it, to verify that you're not creating 1 2 a failure of a different type, you know, throughout the 3 development process that we talked about earlier, in 4 configuration management. Thank you. MEMBER STETKAR: Great, thank you. 5 6 CONSULTANT HECHT: Can I add something with 7 respect to that, because part of this is -- if you're 8 doing a top-down development approach, then that is 9 fairly easy. 10 You would have the hazards kind of vaguely 11 filled in at the beginning, and then you -- I mean, you fill them in later on. 12 13 There are many of the, you know, system 14 developments, when you bring in COTS, you have hazards 15 being introduced by the COTS components and the networking technologies and the infrastructures and the 16 platforms that are being brought in with that. 17 18 How does that work? How do you envision 19 that working in all of this? 20 DR. ARNDT: You have to go back and look at 21 the various pieces of the various applications. 22 In the COTS example, and you can do this, whether it's a different part of your process, different 23 24 vendor, sub-vendor, things like that, in which case, we 25 would have an expectation that you import that NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 (202) 234-4433 www.nealrgross.com
The point is, you have to re-evaluate that failure analysis at every phase. So, as you do your integration, you're bringing in those additional hazards, not only the hazards of the piece of software, the COTS piece of software, but also all the integration issues associated with that.

So, does everyone do a great job of it? No,
but that is a requirement, as part of whatever phase
you're bringing that particular either COTS or software,
from a different part of the organization into your
program plan, your program.

CONSULTANT HECHT: Well, you know, I just -- I think that is a good general answer, but I would point out that, you know, priority and version, which is part of a COTS operating system, that is a failure mode, if you will, of COTS software.

19 It has a different effect, depending on 20 whether it's a -- I don't know, certainly, controlling 21 a safety critical device, a pump or a valve, injecting 22 coolant or water someplace that should be injected to, 23 versus I don't know, operating the fan in the control 24 room.

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So, it has got to be a combination of both

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1	the failure modes of the individual components that					
2	you're bringing in and the effects on the system.					
3	DR. ARNDT: Yes, and that is something we					
4	evaluate, and if it's a major sub-component, then they					
5	actually dedicate the piece of software or component or					
6	whatever, through the commercial grade dedication					
7	process, which includes evaluation of the failure modes.					
8	CHAIRMAN BROWN: You're done? Stick a					
9	fork in you, whatever?					
10	MR. STURZEBECHER: Yes.					
11	CHAIRMAN BROWN: I think we conclusions					
12	are your conclusions.					
13	MR. STURZEBECHER: You read the					
14	conclusions, yes.					
15	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Are there I guess I need					
16	to open the bridge line, to see if there is any comments.					
17	Somebody, go ask them to open it.					
18	DR. ARNDT: While you're doing that, I					
19	think I'm the last most senior person left in the room.					
20	I want to thank the Subcommittee. We					
21	appreciate your input. It's always good to have a fresh					
22	set of eyes, particularly ones that are so knowledgeable					
23	and experienced, as the group here.					
24	We will take all of your comments under					
25	consideration in preparing the final version of this,					
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290 and where we have made any revisions, prior to the full 1 2 Committee, we'll let you know, so, you're aware, and 3 include that in our presentation. What is our time frame? 4 MS. ANTONESCU: June, I think the 6th or the 5 7^{th} . 6 7 DR. ARNDT: Okay, we're fairly tight time 8 frame, because obviously, if we make a change, we have 9 to get you to concur and all that kind of good thing. 10 But we will take all your comments under 11 advisement and we appreciate the opportunity. 12 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay, I will have comments 13 here in a minute, after we check. 14 For those -- people still on the bridge 15 line, somebody say 'yes' or 'no'. Hello? 16 (OTR comments) 17 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay, you can go have him 18 close it, so we don't get the snap, crackle, pop here. 19 (OTR comments) 20 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Did you want to hear more 21 on that, John, on the FMEA and hazard analysis? Norbert 22 is down here. He can get working on it. 23 MEMBER STETKAR: Sure. 24 MR. CARTE: I had a quick question, and it's 25 actually more of a --**NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

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1	I guess when I was presenting the ISG6,					
2	there was a question about failure modes and effects					
3	analysis, and how that relates to software, and then it					
4	ended up in a recommendation and an SRM.					
5	I was just sort of wondering if you could					
6	elaborate a little bit more on that, so, because we're					
7	currently discussing I'm currently discussing with					
8	Research, and we have a difference of opinion, and I					
9	don't want to sway it one way or the other.					
10	I just would like you to expand a little bit,					
11	what the intent was, and I guess, of looking at the					
12	software FMEA's.					
13	MEMBER STETKAR: Because if I remember that					
14						
15	CHAIRMAN BROWN: No, I remember that, but					
16	I					
17	MR. CARTE: Do you want to revisit					
18	MEMBER STETKAR: No, I don't want any part					
19	of that.					
20	CHAIRMAN BROWN: No, it was the spring					
21	board from one of John's observations, during the					
22	meeting, that there were no standards for it, and when					
23	we talked about FMEA, you all wanted to look at it from					
24	a modeling standpoint, but there wasn't any way to					
25	identify					
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MEMBER STETKAR: But our concerns traditionally have been, and I must admit, I don't recall the specific recommendation and I don't have it in front of me, so, I -- and I cannot pull it up here, quickly here.

But our concerns traditionally have been with regard to a coherent definition of what failure modes are for software, because there seems to be a varying interpretation of what a failure mode is.

10 Some people interpret it in a way that I would call a failure cause. I program -- I wrote 11 12 something wrong, but that is -- it's a cause, and before 13 you can do an effective failure modes and effect 14 analysis, you have to know what a failure mode is, and 15 before you can do an effective risk assessment of the software reliability, identify vulnerabilities, you 16 17 need that common understanding.

Now, as I said, I don't honestly recall the exact recommendation, but I know that has been the Committee's kind of nagging concern, whether it's in the digital I&C world or in the risk assessment world, for software risk and reliability assessment, it's kind of focused on that topic.

24 MR. CARTE: Right, so, Research is sort of 25 halfway done addressing the SRM, and part of that is

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reflected in the NUREG-IA at number 254.

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What they did is they discussed part of the distinctions between failure and fault, and so, one of the concepts being that we think of failure as being something that works at one point, and then stops working, and in essence, that doesn't happen with software. So, it doesn't fail. It doesn't wear out. It only has faults.

9 So, there is some concern about the 10 appropriateness about talking of software failures when we're really talking about design faults, and so, that 11 12 is where some of the confusion or disagreement comes in. 13 MEMBER BLEY: Well, it's not so much 14 disagreement, but when we see people trying to analyze these systems, and they assume failure modes or faults, 15 and then make up data to use in them, there is no basis 16 17 for what they're doing, and certainly, what you say is 18 true.

So, any model of how software fails has to, I think, be built on the idea of exposing faults, and that is a very different kind of model than a hardware failure model, which a lot of people use for software. So, we've been pushing people to define what they mean, so that we can take the next step and begin to understand and analyze --NEAL R. GROSS

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294 MR. STURZEBECHER: Can I suggest --1 2 MEMBER BLEY: -- and collect information 3 and data. MR. STURZEBECHER: -- just that there are 4 5 good definitions there, and if you'd like, I can change 6 the --MEMBER STETKAR: No, we've had that, and in 7 8 some sense, it doesn't make too much difference. I have 9 to be careful, because Dennis is going to hit me. 10 But in some sense, it doesn't make too much difference, whose set of definitions you select. There 11 12 are several out there. 13 It's important to select а set of 14 definitions and have some rationale behind them and a 15 common understanding, the same way in hardware, that if I have a valve, it can fail to open, it can fail to close, 16 it can open spuriously, it can close spuriously. 17 18 Those tend to be a fairly comprehensive set 19 of things that people understand, that that valve can 20 and can't do. 21 So, that, you know, selecting one set of 22 definitions of one -- what some people might call false or failure modes, versus another one, as long as you're 23 24 fairly comprehensive, in terms of covering what the 25 stuff can do and what it can't do, and people start to NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

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295 use that as a framework for mapping things into, seems 1 2 to make a lot of sense. 3 Now, Dennis may disagree, but --MEMBER BLEY: I think that is the starting 4 5 point. 6 MEMBER STETKAR: That's a starting point. 7 MEMBER BLEY: There are some models out 8 there, if you wanted to do the modeling side, that I sort 9 of like, but they're based on the idea of faults rather 10 than --11 CONSULTANT HECHT: Can I make some observations? 12 CHAIRMAN BROWN: You can in a second. 13 14 CONSULTANT HECHT: Yes, I can in a second? 15 MEMBER BLEY: But we're also interested, we want the staff, when they talk to us about this, to deal 16 17 with failure modes and faults of the systems, including 18 the software, and those are really different things 19 there. 20 So, a coherent logic for how -- to look at 21 these, so that one could at some point in time, build 22 a model that might be useful, and so, that one can really understand where the problems might lie, when you're 23 24 doing a review or a hazards analysis that isn't a 25 quantitative one. So, either way. Your turn. NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

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CONSULTANT HECHT: Okay, having been in this business for a little while, there is some pitfalls that I heard Norbert saying, and I heard some things that you've been saying, and I just want to point out.

Number one, Norbert made the point about causes, and then you started work -- started going into details about the actual text in the software.

I want to make it clear that the observation I made -- or realization I made about 10 years ago, after getting very angry at people who would say to me, "But software doesn't fail," so, I realized that they were absolutely correct.

Software does not fail. It's text. The most reliable software that has ever been written is software that has never been executed. It has not caused any failures.

So, the point, number one, is that when you talk about causes and you're already worried about what defects did you make in the design, you're going to end up in total confusion.

21 Software reliability or software failures 22 is really a misnomer. It's the system failing because 23 the software is running on it, and so, you can't really 24 isolate the software from the system. It's a system 25 failure.

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1	Okay, the point number two. With respect					
2	to cause, failure mode, that is related to your level					
3	of indenture. So, that is a term, but it basically					
4	relates to the level of an analysis.					
5	Given the fact that we're already dealing					
6	with the fact that we're looking at things that run time,					
7	is an operating system failure, a cause? It's a cause					
8	of a PLC failure, but in turn, the operating system has					
9	failure modes, which you can analyze at that level.					
10	So, you need to decide the level of at which					
11	you do the analysis, which in Mil Standard 882, which					
12	is the I'm sorry, Mil Standard 1682, which is the					
13	mother of all of the FMEA standards, coming from the					
14	Military, that is how one begins to address that.					
15	You have to decide, and that may vary, based					
16	on the design, but one of the questions that you have					
17	to answer, in terms of your hazard analysis methodology					
18	is, at what level you are going to perform the hazard					
19	analysis, and that determines what's your cause, what's					
20	your failure.					
21	So, is your operating system or is your					
22	network stack the cause of the failure or is it actually					
23	a failure mode in and of itself?					
24	Finally, the third point, when we get to					
25	quantitative methods, most of what we've been doing, and					
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4 working. 5 In safety systems, we also have to deal with 6 the fact that you get the wrong answer, and so, you have to distinguish probabilistically, between the fact that 7 8 the system just stops working and the fact that it 9 doesn't give you the right answer, and I don't think that 10 probabilistically, and this is one of the issues that I've had for a long time, when people say, "You can't

13 I believe that you can quantify the failure rates for the stop-hang crash variety, but you cannot 14 15 really quantify the incorrect answer, the incorrect output variety as well, and for that, you really have 16 to rely on your software development process, including 17 18 all these standards we've been talking about today.

quantify software failures."

These are the deterministic failures which 19 -- whose probability is really determined by the 20 21 triggering certain -- these triggering events, that 22 would cause the wrong answer to be generated. In other words, external to the software itself. 23

24 MEMBER BLEY: Finally, understand that 25 individual people sitting at this table, cannot speak

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1	for the ACRS.						
2	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Very large point.						
3	MEMBER BLEY: Exactly, any of us.						
4	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Any of us.						
5	MR. CARTE: Right, I was just seeing I						
6	think I've got my answer. I was just seeking additional						
7	data, in order for us to resolve the SRM and the						
8	recommendation. So, thank you.						
9	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay, thank you, Norbert.						
10	All right, phone lines are taken care of. Any other						
11	public comments? Okay.						
12	MEMBER BLEY: Sure, thanks for the day.						
13	I've said anything that I really raised issues with.						
14	I do want to thank you for the things you						
15	have on the slides, to tie this rat's nest together, with						
16	your color coding. That really helps. I kind of wish						
17	I had had them before I started, but you didn't have those						
18	yet, but it's helpful.						
19	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Dennis? John? Excuse						
20	me.						
21	MEMBER STETKAR: And I'll echo what Dennis						
22	said, I don't have anything else to add, and I really						
23	appreciate it. You pulled together an awful lot of						
24	really difficult, complex material for this						
25	presentation, and did it really well.						
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300 MR. STURZEBECHER: I have to thank my team, 1 2 also. 3 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay, Myron, do you have 4 any other thoughts over and above? 5 CONSULTANT HECHT: No, other than this is 6 -- you -- I think the strategy or the tactic was to get all of a very complex subject, handled very quickly. 7 8 There was a massive amount of material presented today, 9 and we acknowledge that. 10 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay, I will echo those. I had to be -- I'm a little bit a fault for expanding, 11 12 because they did do a very good job, as I acknowledged 13 at the beginning of the meeting, on expanding this to 14 do -- and added those charts, which were quite nice, to 15 be able to see what maps to where, and having that in advance was nice, it would have been nice, but --16 17 MEMBER STETKAR: The Chairman gets things 18 that the poor Subcommittee --19 CHAIRMAN BROWN: No, I didn't get that. I 20 got these at the same time you guys did, okay. I had 21 to grind through this the same way you did, John, and 22 look at just the summary of what was changing and what was not changing. 23 24 So, I mean, that was very good. One thing 25 I would like to -- so, I wanted to thank you and like NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 (202) 234-4433 www.nealrgross.com

301 I said before, having it ready for at least minute 1 2 effort, to get all that stuff together, I don't know who 3 else participated, but they can participate in the global 'thank you'. 4 I have just a -- in anticipation of the full 5 6 Committee meeting -- go ahead. 7 MEMBER STETKAR: By the way, when -- before 8 the full Committee meeting, if any of the other Committee 9 members are interested in this, we should make sure that 10 they have those, at least those mapping slides, alert them to the fact that they exist, because --11 12 MS. ANTONESCU: Yes. 13 MEMBER STETKAR: -- that is useful. 14 CHAIRMAN BROWN: No, I was going to ask, and 15 that is a good point, and I would just have Christina 16 to send me --17 MEMBER STETKAR: And just make sure you 18 alert people to that. 19 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Yes, this is what we did 20 at the Subcommittee meeting and there will be a subset 21 of this at the full Committee meeting. 22 I was trying to make some suggestions for the full Committee meeting, in that -- in other words, 23 24 you've got to at least cover each Reg Guide. We'll 25 probably have about what, an hour and a half to two hours, NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 (202) 234-4433 www.nealrgross.com

302 something like that on the schedule? I've forgotten 1 2 what we talked about before. I think it was two hours. 3 So, try to allocate the time, I think, correct me if I'm wrong, but 1.173, 1.170 and -- those 4 5 were the two with the most changes to the IEEE standards, 6 I think. 7 MEMBER BLEY: Yes, Charlie, if I could? 8 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Yes, go ahead. 9 MEMBER BLEY: If the full Committee, they 10 try to go through all six of the Reg Guides, I don't 11 think people will even get what is going on. 12 I think doing something up at this higher 13 level, about how the standards relate to each other, how 14 they relate to the Reg Guides, and maybe just one of these 15 charts to show, the stuff is disappearing, the stuff is being added, I think that would really help people get 16 17 what this is all about, and talk about them more in 18 general, than in the details of Figure C.2 disappeared 19 and --CHAIRMAN BROWN: No, I agree. I was trying 20 21 to get a -- what I was trying to get to was a general 22 approach, and that is a good suggestion. 23 But then what are -- because a lot of this 24 was just kind of -- it's not -- neither boilerplate not 25 cosmetic, but it was just bringing things up to date, NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 (202) 234-4433 www.nealrgross.com

303 1 that there were two or three items amongst all of them, 2 maybe three or four, or whatever that number is, which 3 were the bigger ticket -- you know, there might be one item or something like that, from any one of the Reg 4 Guides and standards that was revised. 5 6 Then say, "Hey, these are the big items. 7 These are the major changes that were made, and this is 8 how we reflect them in the Reg Guide." 9 Now, I don't how you all would consider 10 those, but -- and again, present a general presentation about, "Hey, here is what we did. We had all these 11 12 changes going on, but we're trying to get them into these 13 six Reg Guides, and this is the changes and this is how 14 we mapped them in," and then the big hitters were --There were two or three 15 MEMBER BLEY: 16 things were talked about for 20 or 30 minutes today, each, probably worth coming back to those. 17 18 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Yes, I think other members 19 will --20 DR. ARNDT: I think we can put that 21 together. Would it be useful for the full Committee to 22 hear, these are the six guides, this is what their position in the regulatory structure is, what they're 23 24 trying to accomplish as a whole, this is how the 25 requirements are allocated by Reg Guide, these are the NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS

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304 1 major changes. 2 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Well, the titles pretty 3 much tell you. DR. ARNDT: Pretty much, yes. 4 5 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Yes, I don't think you 6 want to go too much more, when you're talking about 7 either one of them, don't you agree? The titles pretty 8 much tell you how they're oriented, and you did it and 9 ___ 10 MEMBER STETKAR: There are some subtleties, though that aren't --11 12 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Yes, I know. 13 MEMBER STETKAR: -- necessarily apparent 14 by just reading the titles. 15 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Well, no, I understand, 16 that's why I said a couple of these have some bigger 17 inputs. The things that changed or added to your 18 19 process, that you didn't have before, that is the point 20 I was trying to make, that you think added value, changes 21 that were made to the standards that added value, and 22 there is -- I mean, real value. 23 DR. ARNDT: We can structure it that way. 24 MS. ANTONESCU: Something visual, too. 25 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Yes, the visual. NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

	305						
1	DR. ARNDT: We'll have some visuals.						
2	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay, and the loose						
3	hanging you all were taking some notes? The six						
4	five items that I've got on here were the life cycle						
5	process as applied to non-safety systems, for the						
6	digital I&C for non-safety, and we're only covering						
7	safety.						
8	You know, where is our and I'm not sure						
9	I'm phrasing that right						
10	MEMBER BLEY: For non-safety systems that						
11	are important to safety.						
12	CHAIRMAN BROWN: That are important to						
13	safety, I'm sorry, okay.						
14	MEMBER BLEY: These in between things.						
15	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Yes, I didn't have that.						
16	MEMBER STETKAR: RTNSS and RAP.						
17	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Yes, non-safety systems						
18	that are important to safety, RTNSS, or however you want						
19	to phrase that, and those are kind of hanging out there,						
20	because you only addressed the safety. That was the						
21	first item.						
22	The second was, I note that this is in 1.173,						
23	that I felt there was a bit of an inconsistency between						
24	the cyber words in 1.152 and the words in 1.173. We						
25	ought to get that 1.173 ought to reflect what is						
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	306
1	already out there in 1.152.
2	MEMBER BLEY: And if you can come in and
3	say, that is the way that it they'll look in the next
4	round, that will be great.
5	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Yes, that will be fine.
6	That will work.
7	DR. ARNDT: I think that is a doable.
8	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay, the third item was
9	no, that's gone.
10	Then 1.170, that was where effectively
11	deleting that was that sentence between the
12	probability, the likelihood of the occurrence of a
13	severe catastrophic whatever
14	MEMBER STETKAR: That's the risk
15	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Yes, the risk statement
16	and the
17	MR. STURZEBECHER: I got that.
18	MEMBER STETKAR: That is in 1.168 and
19	1.173.
20	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Yes.
21	MR. STURZEBECHER: Got it.
22	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Yes, I've got that noted
23	down here.
24	MEMBER STETKAR: For the integrity level.
25	MR. STURZEBECHER: Right.
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CHAIRMAN BROWN: Then there was the failure 1 2 recovery testing, that was in 1.170, and that was 3 relative to Regulatory Position 4, I think, and then there was the test documentation question in the list, 4 5 test cases, whatever it was, test cases and test 6 something. It will be in the transcript, I guess. 7 Then the last one that I belabored to 8 internal, on the independent, but then we waffled and 9 John, I think, suggested that you guys would look at the 10 second paragraph words, to try to make them a little bit -- to make them consistent with each other. 11 So, those are the small pieces that are left 12 13 over. 14 Now, I take it, that you all had any other 15 notes? 16 MEMBER STETKAR: No, that pretty well covers it. 17 18 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay. 19 DR. ARNDT: We will look at all of those, 20 as I mentioned earlier, we've got to come up with what, 21 if anything, we want to change, and we have to go through 22 the concurrence. So, we may not be able to say definitively, 23 24 what if anything, we're going to change, but we'll see 25 what we can do, to address those. NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS

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307

308 Most of those are fairly straight forward 1 2 kind of fixes that I think we can get to. 3 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Yes, I'd like to have some I've got to write a letter report for you all out 4 idea. 5 of the full Committee meeting, and I'm not more happy 6 about having to do this in two and a half weeks, or 18 days, than you are, okay, I can guarantee you that. 7 8 But it will be done, and I just assume not 9 have to trickle some of things in. If I did, I'd 10 probably get my head handed to me, anyway, by the Committee. But we'll find out. 11 12 MEMBER BLEY: It depends on how you include 13 them. 14 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Well, I have this methodology for including stuff that tends to get 15 16 people's attention. So, intentionally. 17 So, anyway, if there is no more comments, if I haven't forgotten anything, the normal Robert's 18 19 Rule of Order, I will adjourn the meeting. Thank you. 20 (Whereupon, the above-entitled matter 21 concluded at approximately 4:35 p.m.) **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

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Software Regulatory Guidance

Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards Digital Instrumentation and Control Systems Subcommittee May 21, 2013

> Karl Sturzebecher Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation Division of Engineering



Purpose of Meeting

- Background
- Review 6 Regulatory Guides (RGs)
 - RG 1.173 Project Management
 - RG 1.172 Software Requirements Specs
 - RG 1.171 Unit Testing
 - RG 1.170 Test Documentation
 - RG 1.169 Configuration Management
 - RG 1.168 V&V Review Audits
- Conclusion







Background

Background

• Review 6 Regulatory Guides (RGs):

- RG 1.173 Project Management
- RG 1.172 Software Requirements Specs
- ➢ RG 1.171 Unit Testing
- RG 1.170 Test Documentation
- RG 1.169 Configuration Management
- RG 1.168 V&V Review Audits
- Conclusion



Background

- What are these RGs for?
- How do they fit with NRC guidance?
- What are the common topics?

QA

Integrity

Tools Secure Analysis Release Management & Delivery



Background

• Who was involved?

NRC Team Members:

Norbert Carte NRR Bill Kemper NRR Fric Lee NSIR Wendell Morton NRO Tim Mossman NSIR Khoi Nguyen NRO David Rahn NRR Gusharan Singh NRR **Richard Stattel NRR** Tung Truong NRO Bill Roggenbrodt NRO Karl Sturzebecher NRR Oakridge National Labs

Learning experience from:

Martha Wetherholt – NASA Gerald Holtzman – JPL Thuy Nguyen – eDF Dan Derrico – Railway Software Engineer Jennifer Bayuk – Stevens Institute of Technology MITRE Corporation Swa conferences Army Office Research conferences EPRI MOU on OpE Public comments





Regulatory Guide change matrix -

Regulatory <u>Guides</u>	Previous	IEEE Star	ndards Update Future	Change Complexity
RG 1.173 RG 1.172 RG 1.171 RG 1.170 RG 1.169 RG 1.168	1074-1995 830-1993 1008-1987 829-1983 828-1990 1012-1998 1028-1997	1074-1997 	1074-2006 830-1998 IEC 29148 1008-1987(2002) 829-2008 828-2005 828-2012 1012-2004 1012-2012 1028-2008	2 nd Highest Low Reaffirmed Highest Medium Medium



Review 6 RGs

Background

• Review 6 Regulatory Guides (RGs):

- RG 1.173 Project Management
- RG 1.172 Software Requirements Specs
- RG 1.171 Unit Testing
- ➢ RG 1.170 Test Documentation
- RG 1.169 Configuration Management
- ➢ RG 1.168 V&V Review Audits
- Conclusion



Review 6 RGs



8



Review 6 RGs







Developing Software Life-Cycle Processes for Digital Computer Software used in Safety Systems of Nuclear Power Plants

- Background
- Review 6 Regulatory Guides (RGs):

RG 1.173 Project Management

- RG 1.172 Software Requirements Specs
- ➢ RG 1.171 Unit Testing
- RG 1.170 Test Documentation
- RG 1.169 Configuration Management
- ➢ RG 1.168 V&V Review Audits
- Conclusion



Developing Software Life-Cycle Processes for Digital Computer Software used in Safety Systems of Nuclear Power Plants

What does this RG do?

- Follows IEEE 1074-2006 directly
- Overview regulatory guidance
- Objective: Create a Software Project Life Cycle Process (SPLCP)
 - o Establish requirements
 - Select a Software Project Life Cycle Model (SPLCM)
 - Develop Software Project Life Cycle (SPLC)
 - Establish SPLCP
 - Validate the process

Software Project Life Cycle Model (SPLCM)





Developing Software Life-Cycle Processes for Digital Computer Software used in Safety Systems of Nuclear Power Plants

General overview of changes -

- Minor variations to RG 1.173 Regulatory Positions based on the revised standard, no changes to the life cycle
- 1074 clarifies directions for building the SPLCP, uses "activities" vs. "processes"
- Updated standard sharpens focus on key elements to build an SPLCP and redistributes activities within existing framework inside and out
- New 1074 topics: security objective recognized, along with software importation and software release management
- The new evaluation activity group shows the importance of some seemingly small steps, such as informal peer to peer review



Developing Software Life-Cycle Processes for Digital Computer Software used in Safety Systems of Nuclear Power Plants

What changed in the RG?

- a. Public comment adding an NRC citation of an EPRI Topical Report
- b. Provides new regulatory position on security objectives in the 1074 standard
- c. Adds new emphasis "System Transitions" for changes to safety systems [They must be 10 CFR 50.59 evaluated]
- d. New Annex (A to F)





Developing Software Life-Cycle Processes for Digital Computer Software used in Safety Systems of Nuclear Power Plants

What changed in the IEEE 1074?

- Major shuffling of clauses and activities in new 2006 version
 - Clauses 1 to 4 on SPLCP mapping directions
 - Selection of a Model for SPLCM now in Annex D
 - Moving old "process" names as "activities" into Annex A
 - Different emphasis on quality management and integral processes
- Improvements to activities in Annex A
 - Focus with existing planning activities as part of the project management with new security objective, plan release management and close activity
 - Pre-development group has new software importation activities
 - Implementation group adds managing software release activity
 - Post-development group picks up quality improvement activities
 - "Support Section of Activity Groups" (old "Integral Process") refocuses with a new "Evaluating Activity Group"










Developing Software Life-Cycle Processes for Digital Computer Software used in Safety Systems of Nuclear Power Plants

Specific changes in the RG:

- Part C, 1,(d) "Secure Analysis" New exception and proper references for software security
- Part C, 3,(a)(5) "Input Information" Adds new line on creation of a baseline for Secure Development and Operational Environment (SDOE) objectives
- Part C, 3,(b)(6&7) "Activity Description" Adds 2 new lines for addressing of a threat model and overall software architecture
- Part C, 4,(d) "System Transitions" New on existing standard topic
- Part C, 6 "Annexes" New and adds A to F



Developing Software Life-Cycle Processes for Digital Computer Software used in Safety Systems of Nuclear Power Plants

Public comments incorporated:

- Minor grammar corrections
- Part C, 1, (c) "Commercial Software" Adds NRC letter endorsement

Specific changes in the IEEE Standard:

- Original IEEE Std. 1074-1995 followed by interim 1997 version...
- This RG endorses IEEE Std. 1074-2006 and has the following changes: Clause 1 "Overview" – New expanded scope, audience, relationships, organization

Clause 2 "Definitions and acronyms" – Updated

Clause 3 "Key concepts" – New

Clause 4 "Implementing the standard" – New



Developing Software Life-Cycle Processes for Digital Computer Software used in Safety Systems of Nuclear Power Plants

Specific changes in Annex A:

- A.1.1 "Project Initiation Activity Group" New process initiation with "Develop SPLCP," "Perform Estimation" and "Determine Security Objectives" activities
- A.1.2 "Project Planning Activities Group" Existing planning group with new "Plan Release Management" activity
- A.1.3 "Project Monitoring and Control Activity Group" New activity "Close Project"
- A.2 "Pre-Development Section of activities groups" New titles
- A.2.3 "Software Importation Activity Group" New activity group
- A.3 "Development Section of activity groups" New title
- A.3.2 "Design Activity Group" New title
- A.3.3 "Implementation Activity Group" New title with "Manage Software Release" activity



Developing Software Life-Cycle Processes for Digital Computer Software used in Safety Systems of Nuclear Power Plants

Specific changes in Annex A: (cont'd)

- A.4 "Post-Development Section of activity group" New title
- A.4.2 "Operation and Support Activities" New title
- A.4.3 "Maintenance Activity Group" New title with "Identify Software Improvements Needs," "Implement Problem Reporting Method," and "Reapply SPLCP" activities
- A.4.4 "Retirement Activity Group" New title
- A.5 "Support Section of activity groups" New activity group
- A.5.2 "Software Configuration Management Activity Group" New title
- A.5.3 "Documentation Development Activity Group" New title
- A.5.4 "Training Activity Group" New title



Software Requirement Specifications for Digital Computer Software and Complex Electronics used in Safety Systems of Nuclear Power Plants

- Background
- Review 6 Regulatory Guides (RGs):
 - RG 1.173 Project Management

RG 1.172 Software Requirements Specifications

- ➢ RG 1.171 Unit Testing
- ➢ RG 1.170 Test Documentation
- RG 1.169 Configuration Management
- ➢ RG 1.168 V&V Review Audits
- Conclusion



Software Requirement Specifications for Digital Computer Software and Complex Electronics used in Safety Systems of Nuclear Power Plants

What does this RG do?

- Follows IEEE 830-1998 directly
- Objective: Create a Software Requirements Specification that delineates
 the function accurately without added constraints
- Traceability for both original baseline and future development
- Supports the SPLCP



General overview of changes -

- · Very minor changes to the RG as it follows the standard
- Provides new emphasis on clear specifications and defines security



Software Requirement Specifications for Digital Computer Software and Complex Electronics used in Safety Systems of Nuclear Power Plants

What changed in the RG?

- a. Incorporates "Unambiguity" to Regulatory Position 2(h) so there can only be one interpretation
- b. Public comment requesting NRC improve description of "Unambiguity"
- c. Provides new overview on the "Secure Analysis" under Regulatory Position 6(b) as Subclause 5.3.6.3 is limited
- d. New Annex section (A & B)



What changed in the IEEE Standard?

• No substantial changes to IEEE Std. 830-1998







Software Requirement Specifications for Digital Computer Software and Complex Electronics used in Safety Systems of Nuclear Power Plants

Specific changes in the RG:

- Part C, 2,(h) "Unambiguity" New subsection
- Part C, 6,(b) "Secure Analysis" New subsection because of Sub-Clause 5.3.6.3 "Security" in IEEE 830-1998
- Part C, 7 "Annexes" New and adds B

Public comments incorporated:

- Minor grammar corrections
- Part C, 6,(h) "Unambiguity" Improved description

Specific changes in the IEEE Standard:

• No substantial changes to IEEE Std. 830-1998



Software Unit Testing for Digital Computer Software used in Safety Systems of Nuclear Power Plants

- Background
- Review 6 Regulatory Guides (RGs):
 - RG 1.173 Project Management
 - RG 1.172 Software Requirements Specs
 - ➢ RG 1.171 Unit Testing
 - ➢ RG 1.170 Test Documentation
 - RG 1.169 Configuration Management
 - ➢ RG 1.168 V&V Review Audits
- Conclusion



Software Unit Testing for Digital Computer Software used in Safety Systems of Nuclear Power Plants

What does this RG do?

- Follows IEEE 1008-1987 directly
- Objective: Provides emphasis on unit testing for software safety systems
- Smallest piece of software that can be independently tested



General overview of changes -

- Regulatory Position 5 changes noting 829 new levels of documentation for unit testing
- No change in standard



Software Unit Testing for Digital Computer Software used in Safety Systems of Nuclear Power Plants

What changed in the RG?

- a. Addresses references to new documentation in IEEE Std. 829-2008
- b. New title for Regulatory Position 5 where "Other Standards" becomes "Reference to ANSI/IEEE Std. 829-1983"
- c. New Annex (A to D)



What changed in the IEEE 1008?

• No substantial changes to IEEE Std. 1008-1987







Software Unit Testing for Digital Computer Software used in Safety Systems of Nuclear Power Plants

Specific changes in the RG:

- Part C, 1 "Software Testing Documentation" Adds IEEE Std. 829-2008 references with Clauses 10 and 17
- Part C, 5 "Other Standards" New section "References to ANSI/IEEE Std. 829-2008"
- Part C, 6 "Annexes" New; adds A to D

Public comments incorporated:

• Minor grammar corrections

Specific changes in the IEEE Standard:

• No change to IEEE Std. 1008-1987 (Reaffirmed in 2002)



Test Documentation for Digital Computer Software and Complex Electronics used in Safety Systems of Nuclear Power Plants

- Background
- Review 6 Regulatory Guides (RGs):
 - RG 1.173 Project Management
 - RG 1.172 Software Requirements Specs
 - ➢ RG 1.171 Unit Testing
 - ➢ RG 1.170 Test Documentation
 - RG 1.169 Configuration Management
 - RG 1.168 V&V Review Audits
- Conclusion



Test Documentation for Digital Computer Software and Complex Electronics used in Safety Systems of Nuclear Power Plants

What does this RG do?

- Follows IEEE 829-2008 directly
- Objective: Create a software test plan that methodically documents the software requirements with a reportable demonstration of the unit, component, system and acceptance testing
- Follows a common framework with life cycle processes
- Applies to developing software in the life cycle and/or preexisting or predeveloped software
- Uses Software Integrity Level 4 with traceability, when reporting anomalies





Test Documentation for Digital Computer Software and Complex Electronics used in Safety Systems of Nuclear Power Plants

General overview of changes -

- Major additions to RG 1.170 based on the revised standard while maintaining compatible to standards with the life cycle approach
- Old 829's framework now becomes sub-clauses to a new overarching process
- Process outlines integrity levels, documentation strategies, and process directions
- Overarching process builds a Master Test Plan (MTP) with new improved planning, reporting, interim and status reports for final Master Test Report
- Existing 829 framework sub-clauses also are adapted to the overall life cycle methodology
- Improves focus for multiple levels of unit, component, system and acceptance testing for large or small software projects
- Completes testing loop with formal documentation for anomalies



Test Documentation for Digital Computer Software and Complex Electronics used in Safety Systems of Nuclear Power Plants

What changed in the RG?

- a. Addition of Software Integrity Level 4 in Regulatory Position 1
- b. Public comment: Improved paragraph to include a. thru g. with the MTP in Regulatory Position 1
- c. General acknowledgement of new Level Test Log (Clause 13) and Anomaly Report (Clause 14) documentation
- d. Addresses new report documentation and need for deviation policy per Clause 8.2.3.3
- e. Provides expanded direction in Regulatory Position 3 on documentation reduction vs. integrity





Test Documentation for Digital Computer Software and Complex Electronics used in Safety Systems of Nuclear Power Plants

What changed in the RG?

- f. Adds new regulatory position "Integrity Levels" while pointing to exception in Table B.3
- g. Adds new regulatory position "Test Tasks" with additional information in Table C.1
- h. Adds new regulatory position "Test Tool Documentation" with exception for easy accessible tool test information (Clause 6.3)
- i. Adds new regulatory position "Secure Analysis" with addition for early life cycle effort (Clause 5, Table 3)
- j. New Annex section (A to H)





Test Documentation for Digital Computer Software and Complex Electronics used in Safety Systems of Nuclear Power Plants

What changed in the IEEE 829?

- New process improvements with 2008 version
 - Provides life cycle focus and compatibility with SPLCP
 - New levels of integrity to address different types of software
 - o Improves the testing documentation for retesting and resolution
 - Provides an overview methodology which includes QA [Clause 9.4]
- New documents for different testing levels, control and reporting
 - Directions for integrity level, test processes, test documentation strategies and content [Clauses 4 to 7]
 - New MTP [Clause 8]
 - Updates to Level Test Plan (LTP), Level Test Design (LTD), Level Test Case (LTC), Level Test Procedure (LTPr), Level test Log (LTL) and Master Test Report (MTR) [Clauses 9 to 13 & 17]
 - New Anomaly report (AR), Level Interim Test Status Report (LITSR), and Level Test Report (LTR) [Clauses 14 to 16]





Bibliography, Example Integrity level, Testing tasks, Optional testing, Metric, Independence, Tailoring documentation, Compliance 12207

37







Test Documentation for Digital Computer Software and Complex Electronics used in Safety Systems of Nuclear Power Plants

Specific changes in the RG:

- Part C, 1 "Test Program" Adds Integrity level, MTP, LTP, and new sub-clause (g) for adequate testing and error resolution
- Part C, 2 "Software Documentation" MTP reflects suitability and sustainability and deviation is covered
- Part C, 3 "Test Documentation" Enhance integrity exception
- Part C, 6 "Integrity Levels" New; use Level 4, and Annex B, Table B.3, "Risk Assessment Scheme" is not acceptable
- Part C, 7 "Testing Tasks" New; Clause 5 lists testing tasks per life cycle and Table C.1 for "Testing tasks, inputs and outputs"
- Part C, 8 "Test Tool Documentation" New with exception to tools holding documentation
- Part C, 9 "Secure Analysis" New; security issue task should be included on all life-cycle phases
- Part C, 10 "Annexes" New; adds A to H



Test Documentation for Digital Computer Software and Complex Electronics used in Safety Systems of Nuclear Power Plants

Public comments incorporated:

- Minor grammar corrections
- Part C, 1 "Test Program" Improved paragraph to include a. thru g.
- Part C, 3 "Test Documentation" Document tests "prior...performing... safety functions.." (Do not agree)
- Part C, 6 "Test Program" Noted contradiction on integrity between annexes in RG 1.170 and RG 1.168

Specific changes in the IEEE Standard:

- Original IEEE Std. 829-1983 followed by interim 1998 version...
- This RG endorses IEEE Std. 829-2008 and has the following changes: Clause 1 to 3 – New outline expands plan and life-cycle orientation Clause 4 "Software and system integrity" – New, defines levels 1 to 4 Clause 5 "Test processes" – New, provides life-cycle process directions for activities with software component (unit), component integration, systems and acceptance



Test Documentation for Digital Computer Software and Complex Electronics used in Safety Systems of Nuclear Power Plants

Specific changes in the IEEE Standard: (cont'd)

- Clause 6 "Test documentation content selection process" New, outlines needed documents and strategies for minimizing extra documents
- Clause 7 "Test documentation content topics to be addressed" New, demonstrates test documentation multiple levels per software code
- Clause 8 "Master Test Plan" New, outlines planning and test management through integrity schemes for all multiple levels of plans and reports
- Clause 9 "Level Test Plan" Enhanced original clause 3 by adding new scope of purpose, traceability matrix, test management, interface with other parties and resources and QA
- Clause 10 "Level Test Design" Enhanced original clause 4, includes direct link to Clause 9 with design approach
- Clause 11 "Level Test Case" Enhanced original clause 5, adds generic information



Test Documentation for Digital Computer Software and Complex Electronics used in Safety Systems of Nuclear Power Plants

Specific changes in the IEEE Standard: (cont'd)

- Clause 12 "Level Test Procedure " Enhanced original clause 6
- Clause 13 "Level Test Log" Enhanced original clause 8
- Clause 14 "Anomaly Report" New title from original clause 9, and enhanced investigation of problems that occur
- Clause 15 "Level Interim Test Status Report" New report
- Clause 16 "Level Test Report" New report
- Clause 17 "Master Test Report" Enhanced original clause 11
- In sync with changes to IEEE Std. 1074-2006 and 1012-2004



Configuration Management Plans for Digital Computer Software and Complex Electronics used in Safety Systems of Nuclear Power Plants

- Background
- Review 6 Regulatory Guides (RGs):
 - RG 1.173 Project Management
 - RG 1.172 Software Requirements Specs
 - ➢ RG 1.171 Unit Testing
 - RG 1.170 Test Documentation
 - RG 1.169 Configuration Management
 - RG 1.168 V&V Review Audits
- Conclusion



Configuration Management Plans for Digital Computer Software and Complex Electronics used in Safety Systems of Nuclear Power Plants

What does this RG do?

- Follows IEEE 828-2005 directly
- Objective: Addresses an integral SPLCP need for Software Configuration Management (SCM) plan with activities for tracking and reporting software safety system history from baseline to final use
- Enables sustainability of software development with release management and delivery
- Monitors and records version iterations and extends this discipline to preexisting software





Configuration Management Plans for Digital Computer Software and Complex Electronics used in Safety Systems of Nuclear Power Plants

General overview of changes -

- New additions to RG 1.169 that complements supporting standard's associated changes
- 828 adds release management and delivery sub-clause
- Minor changes with management controls of SCM process
- The term changes in 828 also demonstrate alignment with the life cycle process
- RG 1.169 expands with supporting release management and preexisting software



Configuration Management Plans for Digital Computer Software and Complex Electronics used in Safety Systems of Nuclear Power Plants

What changed in the RG?

- a. New activity on release management & delivery in Regulatory Position 4
- b. Includes software configuration management of contractually developed or qualified commercial software products for safety systems
- c. Public comment: remove duplication of commercial software item under Regulatory Position 6
- d. Regulatory Position 7 adds commercial grade software information on acceptance found in EPRI Topical Report (TR)
- e. Public comment: requesting NRC endorsement citation of EPRI TR
- f. New Regulatory Position 12 "Release Management and Delivery" notes Clause 3.3.7 to include sufficient control for correction of faults
- g. New Annex section (A to B)





Configuration Management Plans for Digital Computer Software and Complex Electronics used in Safety Systems of Nuclear Power Plants

What changed in the IEEE 828?

- Minimum changes to standard for 2005 version
 - Adds new Clause 3.2.4 for management of SCM's costs, surveillance of activities and types of risks
 - Covers new Clause 3.3.7 release management and delivery of software products
 - o Term changes from "tailoring" to "adapting" and "audit" to "evaluation"







Configuration Management Plans for Digital Computer Software and Complex Electronics used in Safety Systems of Nuclear Power Plants

Specific changes in the RG:

- Part C, 4 "Configuration Management" Adds new activity for control of building, release and delivery of products
- Part C, 6 "Documentation" Includes new item for data files used by software and appropriate use of regression analysis
- Part C, 8 "Development Tools" SCM Plan should include tools
- Part C, 12 "Release Management and Delivery" New regulatory position
- Part C, 14 "Annexes" New, adds A & B

Public comments incorporated:

- Minor grammar corrections
- Part C, 6 "Documentation" Dropped "k. commercial software items that are safety system software"
- Part C, 7 "Control of Purchase Materials" Adds NRC letter endorsement



Configuration Management Plans for Digital Computer Software and Complex Electronics used in Safety Systems of Nuclear Power Plants

Specific changes in the IEEE Standard:

- Original IEEE Std. 828-1990 followed by interim 1998 version
- This RG endorses IEEE Std. 828-2005 and has the following changes: Clause 1 "Overview" – Dropped ANSI/IEEE 1042-1987 "IEEE Guide to Software Configuration Management" Clause 3 "The Software Configuration Management Plan" – Improves

control of organizational problem solving, SCM process, deviation and waivers, and software release management and delivery

Clause 4 "Adapting the plan" – Term "Tailoring" changed to "Adapting" Annex A & B – New



Verification, Validation, Reviews, and Audits for Digital Computer Software and Complex Electronics used in Safety Systems of Nuclear Power Plants

- Background
- Review 6 Regulatory Guides (RGs):
 - RG 1.173 Project Management
 - RG 1.172 Software Requirements Specs
 - ➢ RG 1.171 Unit Testing
 - RG 1.170 Test Documentation
 - RG 1.169 Configuration Management
 - ➢ RG 1.168 V&V Review Audits
- Conclusion


Verification, Validation, Reviews, and Audits for Digital Computer Software and Complex Electronics used in Safety Systems of Nuclear Power Plants

What does this RG do?

- Follows IEEE 1012-2004 and 1028-2008 directly
- Objectives:
 - Engage in verification and validation plans that follows the SPLCP to ensure objective assessments of software safety systems
 - Provide expectations for inspectors performing walk-throughs, reviews and audits
- Follows a common framework with life cycle processes and integrity level
- Applies to developing software in the life cycle and/or preexisting or predeveloped software





Verification, Validation, Reviews, and Audits for Digital Computer Software and Complex Electronics used in Safety Systems of Nuclear Power Plants

General overview of changes -

- Minimum regulatory changes to RG 1.168 with both revised standards
- These regulatory guide's exceptions and additions reflect same position on integrity and security as found in the other software regulatory guides
- Further independence clarifications are needed as the standards expand with new graded integrity options
- Both standards maintain their framework with minor sections moved or deleted
- Standards have adopted minor word and subject additions that keep the process current with software life cycle process



Verification, Validation, Reviews, and Audits for Digital Computer Software and Complex Electronics used in Safety Systems of Nuclear Power Plants

What changed in the RG?

- a. New title "Software Integrity" in Regulatory Position 1
- b. Public Comment: guidance contradiction between RG 1.168 vs. 1.170
- c. Regulatory Position 3 exception to extra blocks in Annex F, figure F.1
- d. Public comment: Added an NRC citation of an EPRI topical report in Regulatory Position 4
- e. Provided new "Secure Analysis" for Regulatory Position 7(c) adding discussion of SDOE to 1012's Clause 7.7.4
- f. New Annex: IEEE Std. 1012 (A to H) and IEEE Std. 1028 (A to B)
- g. Regulatory Position 8 takes an exception to Annex C, Table C1 conditional independence





Verification, Validation, Reviews, and Audits for Digital Computer Software and Complex Electronics used in Safety Systems of Nuclear Power Plants

What changed in the IEEE 1012?

- Re-shuffling of existing figures and reporting format with minor additions to the 2004 version
 - Provides life cycle focus and objective assessment of software products and processes
 - Maintains that software V&V be performed in parallel with software development, not at the conclusion of the development effort
 - Supports integrity level and corresponding software V&V effort
 - Adds current life cycle process improvement activities and tasks

What changed in the IEEE 1028?

- Updates to present IEEE Life Cycle nomenclature for 2008 version
 - Deletes "Anomaly class," while moving "Anomaly ranking" to 6.8
 "Data collection" and adds inspection rate table to 6.5
 - Overall updating with new descriptions and tasks for inspectors















Verification, Validation, Reviews, and Audits for Digital Computer Software and Complex Electronics used in Safety Systems of Nuclear Power Plants

Specific changes in the RG:

- Part C, 1 "Software Integrity" New title and maintaining Level 4
- Part C, 3 "Independence of Software Verification and Validation" Diagram exception in Annex F
- Part C, 7,(c) "Secure Analysis" New, expanding on new V&V tasks
- Part C, 8 "Annexes" New, exception (1012) Table C.1 "Forms of IV&V"

Public comments incorporated:

- Minor grammar corrections
- Part C, 1 "Software Integrity" Contradiction with RG 1.170, Annex B
- Part C, 4 "Control of Purchased Materials" Missing endorsement



Verification, Validation, Reviews, and Audits for Digital Computer Software and Complex Electronics used in Safety Systems of Nuclear Power Plants

Specific changes in the IEEE Standard:

 This RG endorses IEEE Std. 1012-2004 and has the following changes: Clause 4 "Software integrity levels" – Improves clarity on the integrity description and direction Clause 5 "Software V&V process" – Adds optional Table 3 tasks and several new process tasks Clause 6 "Software V&V reporting, administrative, and documentation requirements" – Moves V&V reporting requirements from 7.6 to 6.1 Clause 7 "Software V&V plan outline" – Adds "Reports" to SVVP outline

Specific changes in the IEEE Standard:

 This RG endorses IEEE Std. 1028-2008 and has the following change: Clause 6 "Software V&V reporting, administrative, and documentation requirements" – Adds table of inspection rates with anomaly ranking



Background

• Review 6 Regulatory Guides (RGs):

- RG 1.173 Project Management
- RG 1.172 Software Requirements Specs
- ➢ RG 1.171 Unit Testing
- RG 1.170 Test Documentation
- RG 1.169 Configuration Management
- ➢ RG 1.168 V&V Review Audits

Conclusion



Conclusion

- RGs updated and support NRC guidance
- RGs provide cohesive approach
- Common topics contemplated
- Key public comments addressed
- RGs ready for publication



Acronyms

- ACRS Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards
- ADAMS Agencywide Documents Access and Management System
- ANSI American National Standards Institute
- AR Anomaly Report
- CFR Code of Federal Regulations
- DI&C Digital Instrumentation and Control
- eDF Électricité de France
- EPRI Electric Power Research Institute
- IEC International Electrotechnical Commission
- IEEE Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
- RG Regulatory Guidance
- ISG Interim Staff Guidance
- JPL Jet Propulsion Lab
- LER Licensee Event Report
- LITSR Level Interim Test Status Report
- LTC Level Test Case
- LTD Level Test Design
- LTL Level Test Log
- LTP Level Test Plan
- LTPr Level Test Procedure
- LTR Level Test Report
- MTP Mast Test Plan
- MOU Memorandum Of Understanding
- NASA National Aeronautics and Space Administration
- NEA Nuclear Energy Agency





- NRC U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
- NRR Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation
- NRO Office of New Reactors
- NSIR Nuclear Security and Incident Response
- NPP Nuclear Power Plant
- OpE Operational Experience
- QA Quality Assurance
- RES Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research
- SCM Software Configuration Management
- SDOE Secure Development and Operational Environment
- SPLC Software Project Life Cycle
- SPLCP Software Project Life Cycle Process
- SPLCM Software Project Life Cycle Model
- SRM Staff Requirement Memoranda
- SRS Software Requirements Specification
- SwA Software Assurance
- TR Topical Report
- SVVP Software Verification and Validation Plan
- V&V Verification and Validation





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Backup

Change Comparison between Standards





Backup

Change Comparison between Regulatory Guides



67