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3	NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
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5	BRIEFING ON PROJECT AIM 2020
6	PUBLIC MEETING
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8	WEDNESDAY
9	FEBRUARY 18, 2015
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11	ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND
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13	The meeting convened in the Commissioners'
14	Conference Room, at the Nuclear Regulatory Commission,
15	One White Flint North, Rockville, Maryland, at 1:30 p.m.
16	COMMISSIONERS PRESENT:
17	STEPHEN BURNS, Chairman
18	KRISTINE L. SVINICKI, Commissioner
19	WILLIAM C. OSTENDORFF, Commissioner
20	JEFF BARAN, Commissioner
21	NRC STAFF PRESENT:
22	MARK SATORIUS, Executive Director for Operations
23	MAUREEN WYLIE, Chief Financial Officer
24	MICHAEL WEBER, DEDMRT, OEDO/Team Leader, Project Aim
25	KAREN FITCH, Deputy Team Leader, Project Aim
26	MARGARET DOANE, OGC
27	ANNETTE VIETTI-COOK, SECY
28	SHERYL BURROWS, President, NTEU

1:32 p.m.

CHAIRMAN BURNS: I'll call our meeting to order. I want to welcome the NRC staff and members of the public and other stakeholders who are listening on computer or observing this from video. The purpose of today's meeting is to provide the Commission with the report on the results of the Project Aim 2020 study which includes recommendations and a roadmap to enhance the NRC's ability to plan and execute its mission in an effective, efficient, and agile manner.

The Project Aim 2020 report provides the Commission a starting point for its consideration on how to position the Agency for the future, continue achieving exemplary nuclear regulation in the service of the American people, and in a different environment and with potentially different challenges.

Today's discussion will aide the Commission in its deliberation on the report, on the report's recommended strategies to right-size the Agency and streamline Agency processes, and improve timeliness in our decision making. I want to thank the staff for their hard work and the contributions of all internal and external stakeholders who gave their time, and effort, and insights towards the effort.

I look forward to your presentations, I'll

1 also note that the Agency has made the report available online via its website, and that was done this morning. 2 So those who are interested, it will be available there 3 for you to take a look at. And before we begin I would 4 ask my fellow Commissioners if they have anything they'd like to say. Okay. I'll turn the meeting over then to 6 the --- go ahead. 7 COMMISSIONER SVINICKI: No, it wasn't on. 8 9

CHAIRMAN BURNS: It was not on.

COMMISSIONER SVINICKI: On the webcast line so that was ---

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(Simultaneous speaking.)

CHAIRMAN BURNS: Again, for those who are on line the thing I'll mention is that the report, our report itself that we're going to discuss today, this Project Aim 2020 Report is available on the NRC website for you to look at, and download, and read as you desire. And with that, I'll turn over the meeting to the Executive Director for Operations, Mark Satorius, to proceed.

MR. SATORIUS: Thank you, Chairman. Good afternoon, Commissioners. Before we move on to the Staff's presentation, I wanted to take just a moment to also thank the leadership and staff of all the business lines, all the offices, and the regions for their input into this project. Also, the Guiding Coalition who had spent doing dozens of meetings providing input so that
we could get to this point today. And then lastly, I'd
like to acknowledge that each of you Commissioners also
provided us with an opportunity to sit down one on one
and have some discussions, and to take away directions
on how we should proceed.

So, before we ask the Staff to get started,
I'd like to see if the CFO had anything that she would
want to add. I would just note that this is her first
trip to the table as the CFO.

MS. WYLIE: Well, thank you very much, Mark.

I would simply add that this report has essentially overlapped my entire time here, so we have been focused on seeking efficiencies, understanding the future, understanding the workforce. And I've been impressed by the openness of the process, and the openness to feedback from both internal and external stakeholders. So, thank you very much for the support you've given to the project, and I would turn it over to Mike.

MS. FITCH: Thank you. Good afternoon, Chairman, Commissioners. It is a pleasure to brief you today on Project Aim 2020. Next slide, please.

In my presentation this afternoon I will be talking about the purpose of the project, why the NRC needs to change, the project's approach, what we might

look like in 2020, the roadmap and strategies provided to the Commission for consideration, and what is required for success. Next slide, please.

Consistent with the Commission-approved charter, the purpose of Project Aim is to provide recommendations for improving performance now and in the future, and to provide specific projections for workload and associated resource and staffing levels in 2020. Next slide, please.

Project Aim was initiated to improve the efficiency and to meet future change. We have been quite successful over the past 40 years in accomplishing our mission. To continue this high success, we need to operate more efficiently. To improve regulatory efficiency, we recommend the NRC change in four significant ways. First, right-sizing the Agency to retain the appropriate skill sets needed to achieve its mission. Second, streamlining Agency processes to use our resources more wisely. Third, enhancing in timeliness of regulatory decision making and responding quickly to changing in conditions. And, fourth, promoting unity of purpose with clear Agency-wide priorities and a culture of one NRC. Next slide, please.

The flow chart on this slide shows the approach we used beginning with the internal and external outreach, conducting the gap analysis, and

developing and aligning on a critical few strategies that we recommend to transform the Agency. Next slide, please.

One of the essential objectives of Project Aim was to project the workforce and the workload in 2020 under a variety of different scenarios. Based on the information collected and analyzed we can expect the workload in most of our programs to be about the same, or down slightly. Despite progress that we are seeing today in new nuclear power plants and the constructions and licensing of them, the largest reduction in Agency workload is expected to occur in the new reactors business line. Next slide.

When considering NRC's future workforce needs we need to look not only at the numbers, but also at the grades and competencies of the employees and our supporting organizations, such as the National Labs, our Agency partners, universities, and contractors. Most workforce competencies are expected to be about the same in 2020 as we have now with the exception of the new reactors and corporate support business lines. Next slide, please.

So, what might we look like in 2020 in terms of our workforce and total resources? We developed this graph based on the financial analysis conducted as part of Project Aim. It reflects the Agency budget and

workload over 40 years. As you can see, both have grown and contracted in response to changes in the workload, such as the accident at Three Mile Island in 1979, and following the terrorist attacks on 9/11. The largest growth occurred after the enactment of the Energy Policy Act in 2005 with relatively larger projections of new nuclear power plants and other nuclear facilities.

By considering the workforce trends and the workforce needs in 2020, we can expect the Agency to contract by about 10 percent. This will bring us back to where we were in the mid-2000s, and reflect workload reductions associated with new nuclear construction, the completion of actions related to the Fukushima Lessons Learned, and the elimination of the Operating Reactor Licensing backlog.

This also reflects aspirations of improved efficiency and a reduction in corporate overhead based on the successful implementation of the strategies recommended in the report.

I would like to emphasize that this is what the Agency could look like in 2020. We cannot predict the future. This estimate is a planning estimate to help drive the Agency. It is not meant to be a budget-quality forecast.

As the Commission is well aware, we have a rigorous process to plan and formulate our budget

subject to the careful oversight of the Commission, the Office of Management and Budget, and the Congress. It does, however, represent collective evaluation by the team and of our senior staff leaders. It provides a useful aim point and helps lead the Agency in the right direction. Next slide, please.

Consistent with our charter, we recommend adoption of a series of strategies that together comprise the roadmap to enhance the efficiency, effectiveness, flexibility, and agility of the NRC. The strategies are grouped into three themes, people, planning, and process. Next slide.

Our people are our most important assets. Their actions are essential for accomplishing the safety and security mission. Under the people theme, we recommend the Commission adopt actionable strategies including improving talent management to ensure we have the right people with the right skills at the right time, enhancing employee agility to reduce the amount of time it takes to shift resources to meet the demands of a changing environment, and increasing organizational agility and efficiency by improving the Agency's focus on one NRC. Next slide, please.

Limitations of our planning in the past have landed us where we are today, so under the planning theme we are recommending a couple of strategies to

improve the planning and budget formulation process, and re-baselining the work of the Agency. Next slide.

As a well-established Agency, we operate under numerous regulatory and corporate processes. The efficiency and effectiveness, particularly those we use 100 to 1,000 times help determine the overall performance of the Agency. Under the process theme, we recommend strategies to improve the transparency and predictability of the fee process, and to simplify how we calculate and account for fees, to improve the Operative Reactor Licensing process, and to clarify, streamline, and standardize the Agency processes, including the roles and responsibilities. Next slide, please.

We look forward to the Commission review of our recommendations in implementing the Commission's direction. We recognize that successful implementation of that direction requires all of the elements listed on this slide consistent with the communication and implementation plan in the report.

The Project Aim provides new opportunities to think differently to prepare for the future. Line office leadership and accountability is necessary to effect these changes along with frequent communication in various means with our employees and external stakeholders. Successful implementation will also

1 require openness, transparency, and engagement of our 2 employees in executing the strategies and careful monitoring of performance to drive success and achieve 3 4 the desired outcomes. This concludes my presentation, and I turn 5 it over to Mark Satorius for the conclusion. 6 MR. SATORIUS: Just I think that that's a 7 good encapsulation of the work we've done. The report 8 goes into it in much more detail, but we thought a better 9 10 use of time might be to work it at this level and then get directly into questions, so we are ready for any 11 12 questions that the Commissioners may have at this point. 13 MS. WYLIE: I don't have anything to add at 14 this moment. CHAIRMAN BURNS: Okay. Well, this afternoon 15 16 we'll begin our questioning with Commissioner 17 Ostendorff. 18 COMMISSIONER OSTENDORFF: Thank you, 19 Chairman. Thank you for your presentations. Thank you 20 to the team members for all your work on this. I know 21 it's been an intense project in many respects. The 22 Commission does appreciate 23 My mic wasn't on. Testing. I got it now. I lost my place. As Chairman Burns mentioned in, I think, 24

the NRC's press release this last 24 hours, this is the

starting of a dialogue, and I think --- I really

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appreciated the way you phrased that, Chairman Burns. I think this is not a thumbs up/thumbs down, you know, Roman gladiator confrontation Coliseum. Some more thoughtful subjugation needs to occur as we look at this in a pretty in depth manner.

We're fortunate as an Agency to have the opportunity to do this. Many agencies do not. Sometimes it's thrust upon agencies. I did this twice in the Department of Interior, Department of Defense in the 1990s, once after Gulf War I when I was a personnel planner back at the Bureau of Naval Personnel, and then there was a time in the submarine force in the Cold War and significant impact, went from 100 attack submarines to 50 over the space of about 10 years, with a significant impact on personnel. So, I've seen this in different contexts and it's far harder to get smaller than it is to get bigger. So, for those who are involved in trying to ramp up this Agency back 2005-2009, that's a piece of cake compared to what this will be going forward to implement.

So let me start off a couple of questions. I'll address them to Karen. If you all want to address them, that's fine. I really resonate with the notion of re-baselining the work of the Agency. That is --- that by itself is a monumental task, just that one item. Can somebody talk a bit more about how that might be done,

and how might it be directed, how might one achieve consistency across the Agency.

I'll note as a sidebar, Glenn Tracy in NRO has already kind of done some of that with the new reactor work line. Cathy Haney, Brian Holian and the NMSS-FSME merger have already addressed this to a certain extent. They've tried to address some of the corporate support issues, so I'm looking at a little more detail how might re-baselining this Agency be accomplished?

MR. WEBER: Thanks, Commissioner. When we did this for the first time in the mid-90s, we did it across the Agency at the branch level, and that's when branches were at the Senior Executive Service Manager level. And for each branch there was an analysis done identifying what was the work, and on what basis was the work conducted, and what was the relative degree or size of that work in terms of full time equivalence or in terms of dollars. And then the results of those reviews were then rolled up at the Agency level and we reviewed at the Agency level to ensure that there was some consistency in how those reviews were done.

And having personally experienced the process, I think it was valuable. It gave us insights.

And, particularly, we honed in on this strategy because the Agency has grown considerably over the last decade,

1 and so it's time to take a fresh look at why are we doing 2 what we're doing, and are we clear on why we're doing 3 what we're doing? Is there a clear statutory basis, Commission direction basis, or other directive that 4 we're trying to be responsive to? 5 COMMISSIONER OSTENDORFF: Okay. 6 7 explore that just a little bit. MR. WEBER: Okay. 8 COMMISSIONER OSTENDORFF: Am I hearing that 9 10 it was more of a bottoms-up approach? 11 MR. WEBER: It was a bottoms-up supporting 12 the Commission's development of the strategic plan. 13 COMMISSIONER OSTENDORFF: Yes. I guess I'm 14 struggling with it. Do a bottoms-up approach in every 15 stovepipe part of an organization, how do you get a 16 consistent philosophical approach to rightsizing the 17 Agency? 18 MR. WEBER: That guidance was provided at 19 the Agency level. There was a Deputy EDO at the time who 20 led that effort, Mal Knapp. And there was a panel that 21 he chaired to look across the Agency as all those results 22 were fed up --- to ensure that there was 23 consistency in how that review was done. And the 24 Commission was well integrated into that process. 25 COMMISSIONER OSTENDORFF: Would а

re-baseline review --- let me back up a second. We spent

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a lot of time, this group of individuals, with you, Mike, and with others on the team discussing concerns and the efficiency of the NRR licensing process in the context of a fairly significant licensing backlog. To what extent does the re-baseline effort look at or not look at what efficiencies should be achieved by how we do business, whether it be the concurrence process or getting to a final decision, or how we're currently doing business. Can you talk about that just a moment?

MR. WEBER: Sure. Re-baselining as we proposed it in the report is really not going to get to that efficiency component. And that's why separate from re-baselining, we've recommended that we specifically look at the reactor licensing process.

Now, you're probably aware the Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation has already commenced some of those review efforts, and is looking internally at its own licensing process. Baselining or re-baselining would tell us what --- we're doing reactor licensing, why are we doing reactor licensing? Is it mandated by the statute, is it directed by the Commission, what have you.

The specific efficiency of the process would have to come from a more intrusive process review, such as what's conducted through our Business Process Improvement.

COMMISSIONER OSTENDORFF: Okay, thank you.

I'm going to shift to a different topic now to Centers

of Expertise, which has also generated quite a bit of

discussion. And I think it's very helpful to have that

in the recommendations.

Is there any Agency experience where we have actually stood up a Center of Expertise within one office director's purview for he or she to direct allocation of those resources across the entire Agency? I know we have seismic hydrologists over there, Scott Flanders in NRO, we have digital I&C folks under Glen Tracey and under Bill Dean, and under Brian Sheron, but has there ever been an effort with complete reliance upon a Center of Expertise?

MR. SATORIUS: I'm not sure if it's going to go directly to what you're thinking of, but we do have a Center of Excellence as far as fuel cycle inspection and oversight in Region II. Irrespective of where the locations are, that is the center there.

COMMISSIONER OSTENDORFF: I'm thinking more about those technical disciplines that are required for various office directors to do their jobs, whether it be licensing new reactors, or oversight of existing reactors. Digital I&C is an example, hydrology is another. Was there a thought in your preparation of this report as to how the Agency might approach

identifying who would be the host organization?

MR. WEBER: Yes. As time has gone on, we've had various experiences with Centers of Expertise. For example, one of those centers is the High Level Waste Program which was consolidated within Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards. However, even in that situation while the bulk of the work was conducted there, you also had other components of the Agency that had to share in the resources associated with the Commission-directed work; for example, the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board which is under the Commission's supervision rather than the EDO's supervision.

So, the thought here was to build on the progress that we've had to date and further expand the application of those Centers of Expertise. So, it's a crawl, walk, run strategy. There have been instances where we've attempted to do this and it hasn't worked as well. In the extreme, you would go towards a matrix management organization, and the Agency has had some less than positive experiences with going that route over the years.

Now, some of that information, those insights are dated because it's historical, and may not work in today's environment with today's needs, and today's capabilities.

COMMISSIONER OSTENDORFF: Staying with the

Center of Expertise notion, did the teams interviews or focus groups discern any different application of technical standards because we have multiple groups right now across the organization that are doing say digital I&C one way in one organization, and maybe a little different focus in other organizations? MR. WEBER: Yes, we did. And that's one of the challenges associated with --- and opportunities associated with creating Centers of Expertise.

associated with creating Centers of Expertise.

COMMISSIONER OSTENDORFF: I'm out of time.

Thank you all. Thank you again for your work.

CHAIRMAN BURNS: Commissioner Baran.

COMMISSIONER BARAN: Thank you. I just want to add my thanks to those of Commissioner Ostendorff for all your hard work on this. I know this was a lot to do in a relatively short period of time, and thanks to the team and those who have assisted them.

The Project Aim Report contemplates the NRC workforce and budget being about 10 percent smaller in 2020, as Karen mentioned. Can you take a couple of minutes and just walk us through how the team came up with this, I think you called it a planning estimate?

MS. FITCH: We looked at what was causing the increases over the years. Obviously, the Renaissance was the biggest increase, but we also looked at security increasing, cyber security. There was also

mandates, those types of things that are not going to go away. So, when we balanced what work was going to reduce, such as new reactors, and Fukushima being over, and eliminating the backlog for licensing, we balanced that with some of the increases that are not going to go away, and that was how we got to that 3,400, about \$900 million.

COMMISSIONER BARAN: And following up on MR. SATORIUS: I think Maureen wanted --COMMISSIONER BARAN: I'm sorry, Maureen. Go
ahead.

MS. WYLIE: If you don't mind, if I could just expand on that a little bit. You know, when you look at our budget requests over a long period of time you can see very discrete chunks of workload. One of the things that's harder to see is the increasing complexity of government.

We tried to take into account that the regulatory environment in which we operate as a federal agency has also changed over the period, and so that was part of our analysis to try to get away from what's our 40-year average going forward? Government today requires different things than government 10, 20, or 30 years ago.

Of particular importance to us as an Agency

is the growth of security-based requirements after 9/11. When you look at the chart that we've provided, Slide 8, and you see the ramp-up, the first big chunk of that ramp is associated with 9/11. The second chunk is the environmental, Energy Policy Act. So, there are chunks of work that are subject to change based on the industry environment, and then chunks that are subject to change based on the government environment.

anything you want to add on that one? So, just to kind of summarize that. So, it's --- this isn't a number you all pulled out of the air, and it's not just based on kind of trends from --- trends over the decades. What you tried to do is --- this is super loud now. What you tried to do is look at in a thoughtful way what are the pieces of workload that we're going to have in the future, and if there are pieces of workload that we have now but we'll have less of them, or vice versa, account for that and come up with the appropriate workforce and resources to match that workload.

MR. SATORIUS: That's exactly what we are proposing. And I'll just put it another way, too, is that this is --- Aim Point 2020 is not a one-shot deal because next October and November we're going to be analyzing where do we think based on what we know the Agency is going to be, what's its workforce going to look like,

and what's the work we're going to have to do in 2021?

So, you'll have iterations as you cycle through the years where you're headed off in the right direction, and I'm --- 3,400 could be plus or minus 50 or 60. So, as long as we're heading in the right direction we're moving towards where we need to be, and that will refine itself in 2021, 2022. That's the idea.

COMMISSIONER BARAN: And I wanted to ask a question to follow-up on Commissioner Ostendorff's question about re-baselining, just to try to, again, kind of get our arms around what this would look like in practice.

Is the idea here that the inquiry is focused exclusively on, is an activity that's being conducted right now one that is required by statute or required by Commission direction, or is the idea to take a broader look at what are the efforts that would have the most value for our mission which should be the highest priority, and also understand, you know, what direction, if any, that that's being pursued under it? Can you give a sense of the kind of breadth of the inquiry here?

MR. WEBER: Well, I like your latter description better than your former description. I would say when we did it in the mid-90s, it was more the former. I think in light of the set of strategies that

are recommended in Project Aim today, it would be more of the latter.

I think --- and when we had our Senior Leadership meeting in early January, we discussed how a lot of what we do may not be explicitly established by law, and so there's always going to be a judgment call that has to be made at the highest levels of the Agency on how do we best implement our legislative mandate as reflected in the law? So, it can't just be a plug and chug review of, is everything we're doing tied to legislation somewhere? It's got to be more wholesome than that, more fulsome by looking at is this the best return on the investment in terms of our mission.

COMMISSIONER BARAN: One could imagine, or would imagine, I would imagine that there would be some efforts underway at this Agency right now that are pursuant to Commission direction from five years ago, where if you looked at it today you'd say well, that's maybe not really the highest priority. We were told to do it, but maybe we should revisit that. And there may be efforts that the Commission never explicitly said you should do this, but it's really a very valuable activity, and it should have the priority it has, or even higher priority. So, I think just kind of repeating what Mike said, but that would be my only thought about that kind of --- as I read that recommendation.

You know, one concept that's pretty prominent is this one NRC concept. And as I understand it, the idea here is to encourage Staff to think Agency-wide about our overall mission and not have a kind of siloed thinking. Can you briefly share some of the team's thoughts about how you actually implement this type of cultural change, and particularly how you do it without detracting from the elements of the NRC culture that are really positive right now?

MR. SATORIUS: Well, it starts with me, and our Senior Leadership team, and it --- and the tentacles then work out into the office directors, the business line leads. It's got to be everybody's on board that when we do our quarterly reviews of our performance and compare it to the strategies within the strategic plan, what are those areas, irrespective of what organization that you're associated with, that meet the needs of the most important for the Agency? And what it means is it means some selfish, or unselfishness, and that my business line needs to opt to and agree that the resources need to be over in this other business line because that's where we're going to get the most bang for the safety buck.

MR. WEBER: If I could just add, when I became an Office Director the then EDO took me aside and said, "Now, Mike, we want NMSS to succeed, but more

importantly we need the NRC to succeed. So, this is not about your office being better or worse than anybody else. The entire Agency needs to accomplish its mission, or else we as an organization fail in accomplishing that mission." And that resonated with me, and I think if we look across the Agency we've seen instances where we have risen to that. For example, in the continued storage effort a number of offices across the Agency gave up some of their strongest performers to meet a very high priority Agency need.

I think we're seeing it today in the Office of New Reactors as that office cooperates, collaborates with Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation and working together to accomplish the highest priorities of the Agency with respect to implementation of the Fukushima enhancements.

Those are two examples, but I think it's inculcating that mind set and reinforcing that set of expectations, and all the way down the line if we find ourselves in a situation where it's I'm putting my interests above the Agency's needs, that's a warning sign that we've got to respond to.

COMMISSIONER BARAN: And on the broader implementation question, I want to make sure I understand what the proposal is there. Is the idea that implementation would occur only through line

management, or would there be --- is there a proposal for like a dedicated implementation committee for any of this work? I know that was one of the suggestions that outside folks had, and I just wanted to get your thoughts on that.

MR. SATORIUS: It's the --- we don't really see a committee so much as we see the line organization that will be tasked with the deliverables. And if you look at Appendix A where it walks through the various recommendations and facets, they've got a timeline. When are we going to start? When are we going to know when we're there? How long do we see it's going to take? So, we lay back those, we see more or a line type of a --- but still that being said, there's got to be an overall ---

MR. WEBER: And it's ---

MR. SATORIUS: And I see it sitting at this table.

MR. WEBER: And just to build on that, it's really cross-cutting so, for example, during our Strategic Workforce Planning it's identifying where are those future opportunities so that our Staff who is on board today who aspire to continue to grow and develop, and broaden their programmatic experience have that reinforcement, if you will, that it's okay and encouraged actually to broaden your set of skills so

that you can better contribute across the organization.

We've been doing that in our Leadership Development programs, but less so in the technical programs.

Another example is in the quarterly performance reviews, and how we can work together to tackle Agency-level needs rather than continue to focus more on a business line by business line focus.

COMMISSIONER BARAN: Thank you. I wish I could go on for another hour, but I should let the Chairman ask questions, too. Thanks.

CHAIRMAN BURNS: Thanks, Commissioner.

I'll pull back. Thanks, Commissioner.

One of the observations I have in some of the discussion is that whether we would be at the size suggested in the report or not, that there might be merit to some of the things that are done here. And, of course, Mike alluded to some experiences in the past. I also went --- lived through the re-baselining effort in the 1990s, but some of the --- a number of these things go to what I would call how the Agency carries out its work, and whether it's become, one word we say, more baroque, or complicated over the years sometimes. I understand the reason for that, as is my word, I wish I were in the '50s and look at those Federal Register Notices that had about a five-paragraph justification and then a rule, but we know that won't work in today's environment, and

we have other requirements. We have NEPA, we have Reg Flex, we have --- I can --- somebody else can --- I'll make the General Counsel go down through the list and tell me all the additional requirements since I don't remember them.

So, I appreciate, as Maureen said, that there's a level of complexity that's introduced, and those are for a good reason. It's because in some cases the perception that agencies, at least in the eye of the Congress, that agencies have failed to carry out their mandates in an effective way. So, that's always I think a cautionary tone, or a cautionary note for us.

I guess my first question might be, though, is when we --- again, looking at some of the recommendations that are there which seem to me have merit in themselves even if we projected ourselves as the current work, or the workload projected in 2006 or '7 with respect to new reactors and other activities, to what extent is the number that you've provided in the report really a reflection primarily of the reduction in workload, as opposed to efficiencies that might be gained?

Again, perhaps at a rough level, can you tell me how you would allocate, if that's the right word, or how you would parse what you're seeing as the future, and what's attributable to the reduction in work, and

what might be attributable to efficiencies or better ways of doing our work?

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MS. WYLIE: So, I can't really give you a complete approximation, but certainly if you look at the recommendations associated with the plan to merge NRO and NRR, those types of activities will lead you to explicit savings. But from our perspective, part of the desire was to create an estimate that was real enough to pressurize the process. So, when you go through a re-baselining and you don't have a resource constraint associated with it, you could end up with greater requirements rather than streamlining your needs based on a very comprehensive reading of underlying law and regulation. So, rather than try to estimate at this very early stage a detailed number on each of recommendations, we have some things that will give us subjective savings. You can see it. A recommendation to expand centralization to the regions as related to their corporate support. But in other areas we're trying to essentially energize the process to get people to actually seek savings.

MR. WEBER: So, I would add there's not an explicit coupling between the strategies and that 3,400 or the \$900 million. I think the real drivers for the strategies are the recognition that we do need to operate more efficiently, and so by setting a target for

ourselves, in part a reflection of the workload, but also as Maureen has pointed out, as a driver for us to push because sometimes the things that we do, we do because we can do them, and that's not the right driver. We really need to be focused on the outcomes that we seek to achieve, and then right-size those processes so we can do that in a timely, and in an efficient way.

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CHAIRMAN BURNS: Okay. the In recommendation, I quess it's 1-2, talking about enhancing employee agility, what I'm trying understand is what the barriers are to that now, I understand, for example, that you're hired under a particular position description and you don't reassign as a seismic reviewer, someone who basically is a biologist unless they have that type of capability. I understand those types of things, but I'm trying to understand, again from my own experience at the Agency, what are the barriers to that agility that sort of call out this as a recommendation?

MR. WEBER: Some of those barriers are self-inflicted with people coming in saying I want to be the world's expert on X, and we need world experts on X. But we don't need too many world experts on X. Right? So, we've had success with this over the years where people have come in, they've sought early advice from their supervisor and their line organization, and

from the Office of Human Capital, and identified that while they may today be well qualified in a particular area, as they aspire to move forward in their careers they will have more opportunity should they broaden just themselves not from a regulatory program perspective, but also from perhaps a technical perspective, picking up additional breadth expertise. Not everybody, but some people, and so the more people we have that are cross-trained like that, the more fungible, the more agile, more adaptive the workforce becomes.

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And this isn't just an NRC thought, this is a thought that's being worked in the Office of Personnel Management as they try to help agencies develop more agile workforces.

MR. SATORIUS: Just to add to that, an aspect of that is also involves recessions in the economy. We find it more difficult to entice people to move out and take jobs in the regions to where they become what I think is the keystone of agility and resilience. Those jobs out there you have to be able to do, especially Resident Inspector jobs. It requires a lot of the type of agility and the flexibility that we're looking for, so the challenges that we have in getting people to migrate back and forth from headquarters to the regions, and bring in some of that diversity of

experience that you get when you're able to do different jobs.

MS. FITCH: If I can add, we're also trying to look at how we train people to go from position to position, for lack of a better word. Being trained in one area and going through all the qualifications and then going through a whole series to be trained in a second one isn't the most efficient way. You could look and see where there's a lot of overlap and then just supplement the needed training that's needed so that you can be qualified in multiple disciplines.

MR. WEBER: That would be an example of an institutional barrier, and I think we've heard it from the Commission when project managers transfer from one office to another office, how much requalification is really warranted and necessary, or if you are a qualified project manager in one program, maybe you ought to start as a qualified project manager in a different program. Gain the additional insights you need, but don't go back to zero in terms of resetting your clock.

CHAIRMAN BURNS: One of the major people strategies is to develop a strategic workforce plan. How is that different from --- or new from what's done today, and different from the workforce planning tool that was adopted when I was here in an earlier life, I

think around 2009. Are we starting from scratch, are we tweaking the workforce planning tool? What are we trying to do there?

MR. WEBER: I could start, and maybe Miriam wants to add to this. I think she's here, or Jody. But the Office, the Chief Human Capital Officer sunset our use of the strategic workforce planning tool some years ago because they recognized it wasn't delivering what was needed for the cost that it was requiring of the Agency, and since has been looking at alternative tools that would be useful, and would support our needs as an Agency.

Today we really rely on supervisory knowledge of the capabilities and strengths, and word of mouth from person to person in terms of who's available to serve what need should that need arise. We're trying to do this more strategically, so we look at the longer term staffing needs of the Agency and identify okay, well, who's in the pipeline to fill those needs? That's not being done as systematically today as it should be, and as recommended in our strategy. So, it's intended to look at the workforce, look at where we're going to evolve to, or at least where we project we'll evolve to, and then insure that we're taking concrete action today and in the interim to make certain we have the workforce we need in the future. Miriam, do

you want to add to that? Our Chief Human Capital Officer,
Miriam Cohen.

MS. COHEN: Thanks. So, Mike has basically the story down. I think the finer point I would just add to what he mentioned is that this is actually not that complicated. And when I look at sort of where the growth came in, especially new reactors. A lot of those people came from NRR. If those people are still here, many of those people have a lot of those same skill sets. So, I think a very practical approach to the potential, what I will call in this room overages that we see based on the workforce, changes in competencies that are required, is going to be to have some frank discussions between the people that run those two offices along with my office to figure out what we can do to make sure that the new positions that might be available in NRR can be filled by people that might be in new reactors.

And, again, I believe that many of these people came from NRR. They should have many of the same fungible skill sets. And I think one of the things that we can be doing now, and we don't need a fancy tool like a lot of these other agencies that have 20-30,000 employees. We just need to identify the areas where we can see the overages now and say okay, what could we do to start making sure that they do actually have the skill sets needed so that they can fill those positions in

those other offices when that becomes available. So, I think we can do some of those things very quickly and easily. Some of the things that we can do also include maybe having like a database of skill sets where people can quickly put in what they can do, and validate it in a way that's not painful like it was on the old system that you remember that had Op Plan measures associated with it. But I think it's a very, very actual simple problem, and our approach is going to be to keep it simple and not over-complicate the situation.

CHAIRMAN BURNS: Okay. Thanks, Miriam.

Commissioner Svinicki.

COMMISSIONER SVINICKI: I'm almost afraid to turn this on because someone is having fun with us on the microphones and turning like the speakers up and down, but I think mine is working okay.

Well, I want to add my thanks to the hard effort of all of the NRC Staff who participated. I spent a lot of time with this document, with your work product. I learned about the fact that you ambush people in the lobbies to get feedback and input.

The Agency has supporters, we have critics, and I think, though, in fairness, we've released this publicly today so we can all expect the trade press and others to find some interesting thing that we overlooked, that taken out of context will make for the

interesting trade press of tomorrow. But if we take the work, the effort, this work product as a whole, I think you could criticize us on a number of things. You could say it's too ambitious, it's not ambitious enough, but I think the thing that you can't fairly criticize is our

sincerity.

I just --- I was really struck by --- I don't know a lot of organizations of this size that I think could demonstrate the measure of honesty that's measured here. Human beings by their nature, it's very difficult to challenge our own thinking to be truly and sincerely critical of ourselves, but I think that this is very refreshing in terms of an Agency self-analysis.

Now, we did get the National Academy of Public Administration to do a review of the methodology and approach, and as I was spending more time with this yesterday I thought the ghost of former Chairman, Allison Macfarlane was hovering in the background. She kept warning us about some of the analytical techniques, and getting the cohorts of people to be surveyed, the survey instruments. And NAPA talked about some of that, so in all fairness I think it's very useful feedback for us if we move forward on trying to use some of these same instruments to implement some of these actions, or to design the ways that we might go about doing this.

So, I think what will happen now is the

Commission will analyze this. We will hear from external critics about what they think is not ambitious enough, and then we may hear internally from people who maybe don't --- and I have to admit it wasn't always apparent to me as I read this, when you went from problem to saying well, we need to do this. We need more mobile computing platforms. I thought the how you got, what the necessity and need was between the one and the other wasn't always documented here. That doesn't mean that you didn't have it, wasn't always as clear to me.

The culture piece is very interesting. Commissioner Baran was talking about that a little bit. We had an interesting panel of luminaries here a month or so ago to talk about foreign ownership control and domination, and they talked about the fact that if you want to start framing an issue through a different prism, what you have to do is really convince people that there is a need to do that, and then get that change in thinking moving forward.

Very interesting to me that when you looked at our organization, looked at tendency for very conservative decision making, but then said truly high-performing organizations have innovation and a tolerance for some level of --- of accepting some level of risk. So, I think that the changes that you want to make, this culture piece will ride alongside. It isn't

in and of itself the implementation, and it isn't the end state in and of itself, but I think it will be difficult. To go to Commissioner Ostendorff's point about it's a lot harder to contract an organization, I think that if you haven't made the case and you haven't inspired people to follow your leadership into this change process, I think that a lot of things become orders of magnitude more difficult as you move along.

So, I would ask a question about that. You talked to many hundreds of employees, some much more in depth than others. So, you're recommending some changes. If the Commission agrees that some of these changes are needed, if I'm riding the elevator three months from now and there's a random collection of NRC employees in there, how many of them believe that change is needed? Am I going to find that there is a general view, or do we have yet to communicate that message that change is needed, that change is coming, and that it really is needed?

MR. SATORIUS: I think Mike and his team when they first talked to the senior leaders in November, that was one of the biggest focuses, that not why change, but we have to change. And he also --- we sent the senior leaders back to their offices, and regions, and business lines with the tasking to --- you need to talk to your leadership teams and ---

COMMISSIONER SVINICKI: But do you think the message is getting through, though? When I think about, reflect on my time at NRC and think about, you know, where we were, where we are now, and where we're going, I think a really important thing to remember so that you don't become defensive about making change, is that change isn't about whether you were doing some things really well, or some things less well, and maybe some things you were kind of on auto pilot. It's about the need to do some things differently. And what's interesting and spread throughout your report is the fact that we build а lot of our resourcing, organization, and budgets based on these estimates and forecasts we get from the regulated community outside the building, and yet somehow over time we find that we've become really less able to adjust. So, on the one hand we build everything around these external forces that we don't have any control over, and you would think that would lead us to be a high-performing organization when it comes to agility and nimbleness, and yet we find that we're not as agile and nimble as we need to be. That was the other thing I didn't clearly

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That was the other thing I didn't clearly find documented in your report. It doesn't mean you didn't talk about it, but how do we find ourselves, you know, where we are? Kind of a root cause analysis, and I know on some of the budgeting and finance pieces,

Maureen, you tried to get there. You looked a lot at overhead. And while indicating there's no standard government approach, we also conclude in the report that NRC's overhead is, we say artificially elevated, so if there's no standard and yet we feel that we've backed ourselves into a corner on that, I mean, that's what makes all of these issues I think really difficult, is that it's not like oh, there's some standard to go be adopted and we'll just do that.

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And on the point that Commissioner Baran was asking about of the re-baselining, also Commissioner Ostendorff talked about this quite a bit, I think it would be fundamental core knowledge for us to engage in that re-baselining. I think it's a tremendous undertaking. It's a lot of work. I'm not sure by what's reflected here that I even acknowledgment of how much work and effort it could be to conduct the re-baselining, but I think in addition to looking at whether things are required by statute or Commission direction, the Commission will need to be part of leading this change, as well.

Not everything --- I'm sorry, my colleagues are all going to faint dead away here. Not everything that we think of as a Commission is necessarily the highest priority, is not necessarily something that needs to be acted on right now. And I've

talked to my colleagues about how our annual vote on the budget and a few other votes that we take on reprogramming and other things are the only time as individual decision makers or as a group, a small group of decision makers we have to look across activities and say if I want X, then maybe Y is going to take two years longer to get done. And when we vote on issues and issue these taskings, we generally look only within the four corners, so we say oh, do we want that? Well, of course we want that because we're not looking at any tradeoffs.

So, I would encourage the Commission, and I've talked to my colleagues about my proclivity to say no to a number of new ideas. It's not just because I enjoy it, but it's because I know that in a fixed budget, or maybe even a tightening budget arena something else won't get done. And once you've been here for, you know, well, I'll be starting my eighth year next month, then I know that a lot of those old taskings are things that I thought were great ideas because I was part of the Commission direction that said go off and do that. So, I don't have maybe such an arm's length connection to some of the standing Commission direction that you have, so we need to be a part of that.

And on budget formulation, I don't know if Maureen --- if she's smart she won't wade into this and say anything, but speaking of old, old things, the whole

time that I've been here, when I first came, Chairman Kline asked me if I'd be willing to take a fresh eyes look and lead a small staff team looking at the budget formulation process. So, we looked closely Management Directive 4.7, at the management directive structure, and I was told at the time, although I've not verified it lately, that an Inspector General finding related to Management Directive 4.7 and the lack of documents which enshrine our budgeting process is one of the oldest, unclosed IG findings. Now, the Agency doesn't dispute the finding, we just have never been able to produce the things to close it. So, I know that this doesn't seem like the greatest moment in this dynamic moment to finally have perhaps some directives and instructions that would enshrine hey, how do we create a budget, and how do we implement a budget? But I think maybe it's needed now more than ever, and if you walked into something, Maureen, that seemed kind of murky to you, people almost a decade ago already identified that it was murky.

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MS. WYLIE: It doesn't make me feel any better that it's still murky, I have to say. We do have a plan to update all of the 4.XX Management Directives. We had a formulation draft in work. We needed to get it realigned with our strategic planning and performance process, so they're all on my desk in some form or

fashion with the exception of strategic planning. We're working on that together with the EDO, so I hear you about documentation. It's close to my heart.

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COMMISSIONER SVINICKI: Well, and for me, so when I read in here, you know, a finding or outcome that our budget formulation process needs to be improved, and you've probably encountered this in your own OCFO. People who say well, you know, yes, of course, that's a longstanding thing. So, I'm sure there was a lot of, you know, head nodding and people who viewed Aim as an opportunity to maybe get these issues in front of us again. That doesn't make them any less meritorious, though. It's just things we know that we need to work on. But, again, we just know, I think, that we can do some things better. And I hope that if the Commission embraces some, or all, or many of these recommendations, that I would hope that the Agency Staff as a whole wouldn't view that as some kind of repudiation. It doesn't mean --- and, again, I think that NRC often acknowledges that this is a very high-performing organization. We wouldn't have the kind of reputation as a regulator around the world that we have if that weren't true, but everyone can improve and do things better. And I think we know that, so as we look at licensing processes, I hope we'll look at things about why does a design certification, you know, take 10 years

when Part 52 was going to fix all that. So, I think we do need maybe to do a little bit more looking.

As you move on individual recommendations, I hope you'll be doing a little bit of root cause, so that way you'll be testing the voracity of your fixes. And I think that that will be a more --- I know you didn't have time to do all that now as you propose these things, but I hope that would be an element of implementing anything that the Commission approves. And with that I think I'll conclude. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BURNS: Anything else? Just for a matter of clarification for our audience, we do expect another --- you might just explain what we do expect from the National Academy for Public Administration. We're getting an additional report I think at the end of March, but just so our audience who may be listening understands what that is, could you explain that?

MS. FITCH: Yes. We've asked NAPA to review the actual report and all of the appendices and give us some reaction and some recommendations of how we could better implement some of the strategies that we have planned.

We've also asked them to look at what our challenges are in our operations. So, very specifically to get at the heart of, you know, what's in our way?

CHAIRMAN BURNS: Okay, thank you.

MS. WYLIE: So, we're also embarked upon a separate contract with EY to look specifically at our corporate support and overhead.

(Off microphone comment.)

MS. WYLIE: Well, they're EY now. Everybody is known by their initials, yes. It's easier to text, I think. So that we can get at the specific Congressional requirement to look at our overhead definition and our --- for opportunities to reduce our corporate support. So, we have our entrance meeting with them today, I think. We were affected by the snow day. And that will marry up with the work that NAPA will be doing for us for the Congressionally required report.

CHAIRMAN BURNS: Okay, thank you. Anything else? I'd like to invite Sheryl Burrows, the President of the NRC Chapter of the National Treasury Employees Union. Sheryl.

MS.BURROWS: Chairman Burns, Commissioners, Mr. Satorius, executives, managers, and fellow bargaining unit employees, I'm Sheryl Burrows, President of NTEU Chapter 208, the exclusive representative of our bargaining unit employees at headquarters, the regions, and the technical training center. Joined by several of our union officers and stewards, I am here to comment on Project Aim 2020.

We are heartened that Project Aim team

reached outside the Agency to identify best practices and recommendations. However, we do not believe that the Agency has reached out to the union or our employees to the same degree. The Project Aim team briefed union officers a few times about what it has been doing. This included setting up focus groups which employees could participate in in order to provide raw data to the team on futuristic scenarios. These interactions, however, do not equate to an exchange of ideas on the team's proposals, or partnering with NTEU.

Please consider my comments in light of the letter I sent to you last month. In it, I addressed ongoing concerns related to the implementation of TABS, the Agency-wide initiative, Transforming Assets into Business Solutions that was conceived to improve efficiencies and effectiveness of many support functions across the NRC.

Many of the lessons learned in the EDO's Report to the Commission are attributed to the concerns that NTEU repeatedly brought to management's attention throughout the implementation of TABS based on our observations and analysis, as well as input from our employees. NTEU recognizes that change is inevitable. We also recognize that change is painful even when ultimately it makes things better.

NTEU was given access to the Project Aim

report last week prior to our last briefing. This report contains a tremendous amount of information, a lot which focuses on change. We do know that this document is now publicly available, and we applaud the Agency's openness and transparency.

In the interest of time, my comments today will consider two of the recommendations contained in Appendix A, people and planning. First I will address the people recommendation. Engagement is critical to the success of this initiative. To that end, the GALLUP organization has conducted polling for more than 30 years on this issue. The number one aspect of engagement is knowing what is expected. The White House, OMB, and OPM recently issued a memorandum directed at employee engagement.

To build engagement, this memorandum points out the importance of clarity with respect to roles and responsibilities. NRC FEVS results indicate that there are several opportunities for the NRC to improve in this area, as well.

Training is another key aspect of the people recommendation. The FEVS result showed that there's been a declining trend regarding the questions addressing adequate training for the job. Additionally troubling is that there's a marked difference between the responses of senior leaders and non-supervisory

staff.

We suggest that in order to effectively lead the Staff, our managers need to focus more on the areas where there's a large disparity, and not simply explain them away by noting that there will always be differences in the way that management and staff view any given area.

Now I will address the planning recommendation. In too many cases, planning at the NRC seems to be little more than the identification of a task and a due date, and the expectation that Staff will do whatever it takes to meet the due date. A bargaining unit employee commented to us that in response to his question about how to prioritize his work, his Senior Executive Service Division Director answered, "It's all priority."

Last September at the All Employees Commission meeting, a project manager asked about his excessive workload. A Commissioner stated that senior executives were taking notes. One Commissioner said, "It certainly sounds like this merits a thoughtful reply by our front row leadership here." Based on the nodding heads in the audience, the question resonated with Staff across the Agency. While the specifics may vary from business line to business line, many employees could identify with that project manager.

To this date, the union is not aware of any communications with the Staff at large regarding this question. This is a widespread issue presented to Commissioners, yet employees remain wondering where is the thoughtful reply by our front row leaders? This is particularly important when we read in the Project Aim Report not just about add and shed, but add, shed, and squeeze?

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I will close with the proverb that says, "A shipwreck on the beach is a lighthouse to the sea." Many think of TABS as the shipwreck. Let's learn from it. Project Aim is potentially so much bigger. If the NRC hopes to have more engaged employees in the changing environment that lies ahead, these employees must believe that they are part of an important change. They must believe that their leaders value their service and expertise. They must believe that they have a voice, and that management respects and will listen to their comments and concerns through NTEU or as individual employees as this initiative is rolled out.

To encourage employees to be more engaged the Agency must provide better clarity of roles and responsibilities. Ιt must provide appropriate training. Ιt must provide transparent more communication which includes better two-way communication and effective partnership with the union.

1 2 to support new recommendations, as suggested in the Project Aim Report. Instead, Project Aim must be 3 implemented to underscore the Agency's values. Our 4 safety mission requires it, the American people expect 5 6

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it, and in order to develop and sustain a more engaged workforce, our employees deserve nothing less. Thank you.

The Agency's values should not be revised

BURNS: Thank you, Sheryl. CHAIRMAN appreciate, as well as my colleagues have, the thoughtful presentation from the Staff today and the comments that Sheryl Burrows just made on behalf of the union.

This meeting, as I said, was a first opportunity to discuss the people, planning, process recommendations of the Project Aim 2020 Report. And in the coming weeks, the Commission will consider the report, and as I indicated I hope engage in a dialogue in terms of moving the Agency forward in the context of the recommendations of the report.

I'm very proud of the Staff and the work that the Agency does to insure public health and safety. I want to be clear that in determining the size and organizational structure of the Agency in the future we won't take any steps that compromise our mission and our ability to achieve our strategic objectives

protecting the public health and safety, and the common defense and security. I strongly encourage the management team to engage the Staff on a regular basis on the changes that are envisioned, and provide opportunities to contribute to the implementation of the strategies. With that, I think we are adjourned. (Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off the record at 2:40 p.m.)