NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

IN THE MATTER OF:

PUBLIC MEETING

DISCUSSION OF DRAFT POLICY STATEMENT ON COMMISSION PARTICIPATION IN LICENSING ACTIONS

Place - Washington, D. C.

Date - Thursday, 11 October 1979

Pages 1-78

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	2	NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
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	4	DISCUSSION OF DRAFT POLICY STATEMENT
	5	ON COMMISSION PARTICIPATION IN LICENSING
	6	ACTIONS
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	8	Room 1130, 1717 H Street, N.W.,
	9	Washington, D.C.
	10	Thursday, 11 October 1979
	11	The Commission met, pursuant to notice, beginning
	12	at 9:30 a.m.
	13	BEFORE:
	14	JOSEPH M. HENDRIE, Chairman,
	15	VICTOR GILINSKY, Commissioner,
	16	RICHARD KENNEDY, Commissioner,
	17	PETER A. BRADFORD, Commissioner,
	18	JOHN F. AHEARNE, Commissioner.
	19	ALSO PRESENT:
	20	Leonard Bickwit, Esq. Stephen S.Ostrach, Esq.
	21	Martin Malsch, Esq. Lee Gossick,
	22	Robert Lazo, Esq. Alan Rosenthal, Esq.
	23	Howard Shapar, Esq.

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PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Why don't we start the meeting and get the transcript rolling?

The Commission meets this morning to continue its discussion of procedures for Commission review of license applications. There was a meeting a week ago today on this subject when we discussed (a) an Interim Policy Statement which in fact has gone out and (b), the outlines of a policy statement on Commission participation in licensing actions. We argued back and forth over some proposed options and alternatives and seemed to come rather decently to agreement, not total to be sure, but general agreement, on a Commission participation procedure.

We directed the General Counsel, with the help of the Appeals Board members and so on, to draft that up.

We have the Counsel's draft policy statement back. It came to us yesterday. I got mine at about 2:00 in the afternoon, and we meet this morning on it.

Len, perhaps you'll march us through the draft and, Commissioners, please make comments, ask questions, and argue the points as we go along.

MR. BICKWIT: Fine.

I'd like to proceed by flagging issues for you that we feel need some additional explanation, letting those that we feel don't simply sit.

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On page 2, the first full paragraph that starts with:

"The Commission has now determined that, until further notice, adjudicatory proceedings concerned with such new licensing action will be conducted as described below."

We have not come to grips with one particular problem that this sentence and perhaps some others raise. It's clear to us that you don't want to apply this procedure where the license is already issued. It is also clear to us that where neither a license nor an initial decision has issued, you do want to apply this procedure.

What we are not entirely clear on is what happens where a decision has been issued but no license has been issued.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Can you give an example?

MR. BICKWIT: The only example I know of is North Anna. There may be others. But my understanding is that this particular problem is restricted to the North Anna situation.

I should remind everybody that we are now talking about a specific case if that is the circumstance.

What we would suggest is that you not apply this procedure to matters under review by the Appeal Board in that case but that you recognize that the license cannot be issued under your previous policy statement by the Staff without further action of the Commission. Just what that means is something

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that we will have to address later in this medding, that that be the protection that the Commission has and that you not feel the need to get additional protection by applying the entire procedure to the current Appeal Board review.

If that recommendation is accepted, to make clear that that's the way you would go, we would suggest this alteration. Where it says:

"The Commission has now determined that, until further notice, adjudicatory proceedings concerned with such new licensing actions will be conducted..."

Instead of "concerned with such new licensing actions" the words would be inserted: "...adjudicatory proceedings which have not, as of the date of this statement, resulted in a complete initial decision by a licensing board."

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: You're saying North Anna is the only case in which a licensing board has made a decision but the appeal board has not?

MR. BICKWIT: Where the licensing board has made a decision and no license has issued.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: What would you do in uncontested cases?

MR. BICKWIT: We reach that at a later stage in this paper. And you're going to have to resolve that. We

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haven't had substantial guidance on that question.

What you have done is, you've said in uncontested OL cases, no lasse will issue without further action of the Commission. I suggest you take up that whole question of what "further action of the Commission" means when we reach that stage in this particular paper.

You will have to decide whether that means affirmative action by the Commission, check-off by the Commission, or whatever.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: What is "check-off?"

MR. BICKWIT: Well, what it means, in my own mind, is the procedure that you used where it was up to the Staff to determine that Davis-Besse or Rancho Seco was to go back up, but that when the staff came in and briefed you there would be some discussion. And it did not, in those cases, involve an affirmative decision by the Commission to bring those plants up, but it was understood rather clearly that the staff was not going to bring those plants up if the Commission indicated some displeasure with doing so.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: "Check-off" seems to carry a sense of the Commission not doing anything, just checking a box. That's why I object to it every time it is raised.

MR. SHAPAR: Doesn't the policy statement say, if my memory serves me correctly, that the staff won't issue any licenses without further action of the Commission?

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MR. BICKWIT: Yes. And as to what that means, I suspect different people have different concepts.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well there could be various kinds of actions, but inaction is an action.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I'm delighted to hear that because it must be clear that I certainly agree with i^+ .

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: We're going to pocket that.

MR. BICKWIT: There are case holdings, or court holdings that say inaction is action.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Pardon me for continuing to try to understand, but--

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: That's what he said. I thought he said it was action. That's why I was agreeing with it. I certainly agree with the courts. Their wisdom has never been a doubt in my mind.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: So you're saying this would apply only to North Anna because that's the only case that of-- what kind, now?

MR. BICKWIT: The only case that I know of -- and I would like to hear the boards contradict that if it is wrong.

MR. LAZO: I believe you're quite correct; it's the only case.

MR. BICKWIT: It's the only case where an initial decision has been is sued but a license has not been issued.

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COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: An initial decision has been issued.

Now are there cases where an initial deciston has been issued and the appeal board still has it under consideration?

MR. BICKWIT: Yes. But the license has issued.

And I assume the Commission doesn't want to apply that to those situations.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I see.

Well, can I ask the status of North Anna as far as the appeal board is concerned?

MR. ROSENTHAL: The appeal board has signed off on all matters in that case except for two. These were safety issues, one relating to pumphouse settlement, the other relating to the probability that a turbine missile would hit a vital safety structure. Those issues were raised by the appeal board sui sponte during its review. There was no appeal taken from the licensing board's decision.

The appeal board held itself an evidentiary hearing on those two issues in June. Quite recently the proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law from the parties were all received. And the board decided that case and it now in the process of preparing its decision.

COMMISSONER AHEARNE: Thank you.

MR. BICKWIT: Without objection we'll adopt this

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language which will clarify that position.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: That would then move the North Anna case over until a clarification of what "further action by the Com ission" means?

MR. B CKWIT: Right. It will be treated as an uncontested license.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: On that same page, could I ask a further question?

I have .. ittle problem with your three reasons. I would prefer to strike the first one and only use the second two. Because, at least in my mind, it's a combination of the second two, and the first is not really a relevant issue.

MR. BICKWIT: I have no problem with that.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I don't ei her.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I don't either, But that is not consistent with my memory of the discussion. But it doesn't make any difference.

MR. BICKWIT: On page 3 I simply want to point out, at the top, that what we are doing here is rulemaking; that what one can do by rule one can only undo by rule. I guess there are caveats to that, however.

Thus, what we are doing is amending the rule 2.764, and we're doing it -- we're making that amendment effective immediately.

We're making two findings here which allow the

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Commission to do that. One is that this is a non-substantive rule of practice that gets you out from under the requirement for notice and comment.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Are we just saying that is the case, or is there genuine justification to suggest under the rule and precedent that that in fact is true?

MR. BICKWIT: I'd say that there is. But I would say it is fuzzy. It is clearly a rule of practice in the sense that it is part of Part 2 of your Rules of Practice. As to whether the APA means all rules of practice by its use of the term "rules of practice" is not entirely clear to me. And since this profoundly affects substantive rights it is--

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: That's the reason for my question. Clearly it does.

MR. BICKWIT: Yes, For that reason we suggest that you say both that it is a rule of practice -- which it is -- and, secondly, that you make the finding in case a court would hold that it was not a rule of practice within the meaning of the APA, while admitting it's a rule of practice within the meaning of our rules, that you also make the finding that it would be contrary to public interest to have notice and comment.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Before you get to the public interest question, it is describing it as a non-substantive rule of practice--

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MR. BICKWIT: I think that's a good point. I would be more comfortable with that word out.

MR. SHAPAR: I think the word "internal" should come out, too. I don't think that's accurate.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I would not think so either.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Len, you have already put it as a difficult situation. I would be hard to defend calling it significantly affecting the substantive rights but being non-substantive.

MR. BICKWIT: That's right,

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: That's the reason for my question.

So we're striking the words "internal" and "non-substantive;" is that correct?

MR. BICKWIT: Okay. We strike "non-substantive".

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY. Howard suggests "internal." And it seems to me he also has a point.

MR. BICAWIT: I don't understand the point.

MR. SHAPAR: Well it obviously affects third part is, and referring to it as an internal rule I think is somewhat-- Isn't it a term of art, though, in the APA, "rules of procedure?"

MR. BICKWIT: Practice and procedure.

I have no problem with striking "internal."

Now with respect to -- We'd talked about exceptions

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from the requirement of notice and comment. The APA also requires that final rules be published and not made effective for thirty days. And the contrary to the public interest finding will also allow you to come out from under that requirement, as well as the requirement for notice and comment.

At the bottom of page 3--

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Will you explain what you mean by that sentence?

MR. BICKWIT: That sentence? Yes,

We're acknowledging something that was acknowledged at the previous meeting, which is that the Commission
contemplates some changes in the substantive requirements to
be imposed on licensees, but that most of those changes can be
done through interpretation of the rules rather than through
changes in the rules. And we are making the statement that in
the future we expect our rules to be interpreted somewhat differently than they have been in the past.

In many cases the rules are extremely vague.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: But we are the interpreters of the rules.

MR. BICKWIT: That's right.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: We are saying that therefore we will be interpreting them differently than we have in the past. We are serving notice on the public that that is the case.

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MR. BICKWIT: And on the boards.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: And on the boards; right.

MR. BICKWIT: We're suggesting the boards do that so that we won't have to completely undo what--

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: You're asking the boards to give consideration to the implication those regulations and-
I assume there is a preposition missing.

MR. BICKWIT: Yes, "for."

consideration to the implications, so you're asking the boards to draw their cwn conclusions as to what these implications would be. Is that another way of saying that the boards should feel themselves not bound to previous interpretations of the regulations?

MR. BICKWIT: That's what it is meant to say.

The next sentence goes further, it goes beyond that and says the boards should not feel obligated to issue a license when it finds that all the regulations have been met.

You have a number of appeal board decisions which, if followed, would require the issuance of a license whenever a determination was made that the regulations were met.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I want to be sure that we understand the import of that sentence, and so I would like to read it.

"It should be understood that as a result

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of analyses still under way the Commission's regulations and regulatory policies may be further changed and thus compliance with existing regulations may no longer be sufficient to provide reasonable assurance that the public health and safety will be adequately protected."

That, it seems to me, has definite relevance to all existing licenses. And the question is: Is that what we intend to say in this document?

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Why did you not, Len, say "may no longer be sufficient to warrant approval of the license application?"

MR. BICKWIT: I would have no problem with phrasing it that way. The understanding is that the reason it would not is that a finding of adequate protection would not be possible.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well we have continually upgraded standards for licenses over the years. It's the same problem we face every time you add another requirement.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I understand that.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: But we don't normally issue this kind of a statement.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Nor do we say all actions in the past have been inadequate to protect the public health and safety. And it seems tome that's the implication of the

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statement. I just want to be sure we understand what we're saying. I may be misreading it, but it seems to me 'hat that's the way it can be interpreted. And we need to understand what it says and what it is intended to say.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well the law speaks of the adequate protection of the public health and safety. And to get over that line has required more in recent years than it did in past years.

MR. SHAPAR: I think there's a lot of cases that say, appeal board cases and others that say that if the application demonstrates that all the regulations have been met the license must issue. Now this is a departure from that.

MR. ROSENTHAL: I didn't read it as such.

I thought what it was saying was that the existing regulations and regulatory policies may be changed. If they are changed--

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: That's the first part.

MR. ROSENTHAL: Then it says, "...and thus..."

"Thus." So it ties with the first part. "...compliance
with existing regulations may no longer be sufficient
to provide reasonable assurance..."

If you read it with the word "thus" in there, at least as I read it, it was not altering the appeal board's line of decisions that the regulations -- that compliance with whatever regulations, or regulatory policies are in effect at the time, is sufficient to warrant issuance of a license.

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to change from time to time,

I read this to suggest that there may well be changes in regulations and regulatory policy, and thus compliance with existing regulations may no longer be sufficient, etc. And that would be perfectly consistent with the appeal board's line of cases, because the appeal boards have always recognized that the standard in determining reasonable assurance is the regulations and regulatory policy that exist at the time that the matter comes to the appeal board, and that these are always subject

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Alan, wouldn't you get where you want to go -- which is to, first, note that, as a result of analyses still under way, the regulations and policies may be further changed, and then get immediately to the result by deleting from there on down to the beginning of the next sentence?

The point you're making is that licensing boards are to be alert for what hey perceive to be close call situations, where they perceive that indeed regulations may change, and that therefore on the particular point at issue they are being asked to try to signal that as a point for consideration in the subsequent fast track appellate review and Commission thing. And I think you could just go for the word "changed" in the fourth line, put a period there, and then start "The Commission expects the licensing boards...."

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Don't we need some words

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the obvious.

e-Federal Reporters, Inc. such as "substantial" or "considerable" in talking of these changes in regulations? The regulations are continually being changed. They have been changed for the past twenty-five years.

COMMISSIONER KL. NEDY: And there has always been, in that connection, decisions to be made as to backfitting requirements.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: You mean make it "substantially changed?"

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I don't know that it's the right word. But we are in a period where the rate of change is going to be greater than it was in the past.

. COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: "Significantly."

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Therefore one needs to

pay particular attention to these decisions. Because otherwise
COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: --we're just pointing out

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: --we're just pointing out the obvious.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Yes.

MR. BICKWIT: Well, one question you have to confront is, Do you want the boards to be required to issue a decision in the circumstance where it's pretty obvious to them that Commission policy is changing or has changed but hasn't reached the point of changing the regulations?

Am I correct, Alan?

MR. ROSENTHAL: Well I don't know whether I would have characterized it in those colorful words. But I have,

I think it's a perfectly acceptable way to go, either of those ways is a perfectly acceptable way to go.

We assumed that you would prefer that the decision not be issued in those circumstances. But if you want the decision issued, and to change the policies on review as to the particular case, I see no problem with it.

MR. ROSENTHAL: You are hypothesizing, Len, a situation in which a Board would conclude that while all existing Commission regulations were fully complied with nonetheless it was not in a position to say that the construction and operation of the reactor would provide the reasonable assurance?

. COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: That's what I think the sentence says.

MR. BICKWIT: That's what it's meant to say. And it is meant to-- I can see why you read it the way you did, Alan. But what it was designed to do was to overrule those appeal board decisions.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: What it seems to me it does inevitably is to throw the entire regulatory process into a cocked hat. Now I think we ought to understand that that's what we are doing, because that's what it is.

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quite frankly, the same concern that you do.

I don't understand --

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: And so do your colleagues.

MR. ROSENTHAL: --how possibly an adjudication can be conducted on that basis. I mean, when the parties to a licensing proceeding come before a licensing board they have to have some idea as to precisely what the ground rules are. And the ground rules now on the safety side are fashioned in terms of, or with reference to the outstanding statutory and regulatory provisions and any other kind of guidance that the Commission may have provided.

Now if an applicant is at this point confronted with the words, Well, sure, come on in and tell us that your application is in full compliance with all outstanding Commission regulations and directives, but that may not be enough, then some member of the licensing board may decide the Commission has been resting on its oars and the Commission should have some additional regulatory requirement, and even though it hasn't, the licensing board is going to turn the application down. That's not adjudication. I mean, it may be something else, but it is far removed from anything that I have ever been led to understand falls in the realm of adjudication.

MR. SHAPAR: Beyond that, I think there's an important point here. If we look at the Commission's purpose in setting this thing up, I thought the main purpose was to

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would be implementing different regulations but that even if a board makes a favorable decision, that the decision would be stayed until the Commission decided whether new requirements were met. I don't think the Commission, at least based on prior d scussions, meant to delegate that kind of authority to the boards.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Ithink that's right. And that's why I suggest again that one cures what seems to me to be a difficulty by just deleting from the word "changed" down to the start of the next sentence, and to leave the admonition from the Commission to the licensing boards to pay particular attention to analyzing the evidence on particular issues where they think there's a close call, since those are the ones that are apt to be the subject of particular Commission attention and very possibly further guidance and change in regs, and so on. And I thought that was what we wanted from the boards rather than—

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Would you keep the last part of that sentence? Because the boards now have the power to--

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Oh, absolutely. That's very important. Yes. 1313 920

MR. BICKWIT: What was your suggestion?

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Put a period after the word

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"changed" in the fourth line, and then delete from there to the end of that sentence, starting again with "The Commission.

expects * * *" and then go to the end of the paragraph.

MR. BICKWIT: I have no problem with that.

But I would like a response to what has been said from this side of the table.

MR. OSTRACH: Two points, Mr. Chairman.

First of all, I think Judge Rosenthal -- Mr.Rosenthal does an injustice to his abilities to conduct adjudication.

I don't believe that this--

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: But not to outguess this Commission, from what he's saying.

. (Laughter)

MR. OSTRACH: I think there would be nothing impossible in a situation where compliance with the regulations created a presumption of adequate protection for the public health and safety, subject to rebuttal, if a party could show that nonetheless in a particular area -- we have something similar to that already in the regulations, in 10 CFR 2.758, the provision -- that a showing could be made that in a specific case a regulation is no longer appropriate to do justice, I don't find it inconceivable that the Commission might want to set up a situation where a party could show that in a particular area the Commission's formally printed regulations haven't kept up with the Commission's own development and the Commission's

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e-Federal Reporters, Inc. own thinking, so that compliance with that regulation shouldn't be sufficient to insure a license approval.

The question is, Does the Commission want a licensing board that is convinced that a regulation no longer is sufficient to adequately protect the public health and safety--

MR. BICKWIT: In the view of the Commission.

MR. OSTRACH: Yes; its view of what the Commission thinks. --to, nonetheless, issue a decision?

There's nothing wrong with that. You're providing that the Commission itself will pass upon the license issuance-COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Which is why I thought we

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Which is why I thought we were doing it.

MR. OSTRACH: You're just sort of forcing a licensing board to sort of grudgingly say, We think this is a terrible idea but by what we're bound by we're approving the issuance.

There's no problem there. If that's the way you want it we'll change the language.

There is one problem, however, Mr. Chairman. The Commission cannot ignore its own regulations either. When a case comes to the Commission, if the regulations have all been complied with but you no longer believe the regulations are sufficient to protect the public health and safety, unless you put in some language here now to indicate that this policy

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has been changed I believe there can be a serious argument that you're going to be bound to do just what the licensing board is bound to do, say: Oh, gosh, these are-- Well, none-theless.

And I think that at the last you ought to make it clear that the Commission may determine in specific cases that compliance with the existing regulations is not sufficient to protect the public health and safety. Because you might want to do that when the case gets to your level.

MR. SHAPAR: Of course the Commission has control over the stay as to whether or not the license will be issued.

But beyond that the Commission itself has rulemaking authority.

MR. OSTRACH: We think it would be best, though, if you intend the change the regulations in a specific case, to say it.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Isn't it enough to know that indeed the regulations and regulatory policies may be further changed?

MR. OSTRACH: I would at least add a phrase "in a specific case," or something like that, to make it clear that you're considering a situation, when the case comes to you you look at the regulations as they're applied in that case and you realize that regulation is no longer sufficient, you want to change the regulation, Can you do it in that case without, as Mr. Shapar suggested, a disingenuous process of staying it while you rush out the other door and change a rule and then

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say, Oh, gee, now we can -- the new rule applies.

I would rather you make it clear --

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: If we could leave personalities out of it.

MR. OSTRACH: It was Mr. Shapar's suggestion, sir; that's all.

I think it would be more direct if the Commission indicated here that it might be planning on changing its regulations in a specific case.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: .I'd like to see some words like "considerably" or "in important respects."

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: It seems I have this

feeling of deja vu, that we've been through this before.

But let me say: it appears we're back on the issue of there

are three options: we can either not have any boards go forth

until the Commission has resc ved all thepolicy questions, or

we carhave the boards resolve the policy questions, or we can

have the policy questions alerted, that here's where they are

and we have to end up deciding on them.

Now I had thought that last time we had come out on that third option. I thought that the boards, the licensing board in reviewing these issue were to make recommendations where there were close calls, and alert in their decision that Here's a close call we had to make. And I would view that kind of a close call as being a situation where the regulation

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says this is sufficient, they suspect it's going to change, they have to go with the regulation. That's this kind of a situation where they alert. And I thought also then that the appeal board was going to do the same thing in their quick review as it outlines here, that they will then identify to the Commission where a policy is unclear at the present time or a policy decision has to be made.

I didn't see in the description of the licensing board, though, that aspect. I would have thought that it would be appropriate to say that because a substantial change is made, may occur, that there will be these kinds of situations, and that the licensing board should alert. What you have here is, "The Commission expects the Licensing Boards to pay particular attention in their decisions to analyzing the evidence *** I think you ought to go on and point out that the licensing board should explicitly call attention to that. And that's the same kind of a thing: they ought to be calling attention to any place where they are interpreting existing regulations and regulatory policies differently, due to the implications.

Those are the areas where you expect the licensing board to have alerted both the appeal board and use that they've done something differently or made this kind of close call.

MR. BICKWIT: Fine, But you're still left with

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the point that Steve raises with respect to the Commission.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I have no problem with appropriately chosen words there to point out that the Commission has this potential change. I am concerned abou : the licensing board making that change,

MR. BICKWIT: I understand, But with respect to the Commission I think the exchange between Howard and Steve is an important one. Do you want to say that the Commission can only deny the license if its existing regulations are met, if it chooses to amend the regulations. And my advice is that you ought not to say that.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Why not say in here: "And the Commission, when it takes up the matter, may decide that--"

MP. OSTRACH: That's all we suggest, sir.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Are we then leaving it in a way that the licensing board and the appeals board in fact will issue a license if they are in compliance with -- issue a decision to the effect that a license would issue?

MR. SHAPAR: But flagging points that ought to be brought to the attention of the Commission that trouble it,

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Not necessarily trouble them, but nocice that here is something.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Well what's that going to do to rulings on questions such as whether a particular

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contention with regard to emergency preparedness ought to be heard at all at the licensing board level?

MR. BICKWIT: They will have to follow the existing regulations.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: When the emergency preparedness issue then gets to the Commission, the record will reflect a bunch of rulings made on the basis of the existing regulations even though the Commission's attitude on emergency preparedness may be completely different?

MR. BICKWIT: That's right.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: So that we would then have to remand the issue, reopen it, and take evidence anew.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Unless we had already made that decision explicitly and changed it.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Even then, anything that has gone on before the licensing board, any cases that have been closed out will be based upon the record. It doesn't reflect that this area, or operator training, or reactor instrumentation --

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: In those cases they will have to be remanded anyway.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: We're going to be remanding a lot of cases, then. 1313 127

MR. SHAPAR: From a practical standpoint I think I ought to point out that at least one of the parties would be

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alert to impending changes in Commission policy and urging that position before the Board.

COMMISSIONER BPADFORD: But it won't make any ference if the position is in compliance with the existing regulations.

MR. SHAPAR: I'm just saying that in the practical world, looking at your suggestion, it won't be handled 100 percent, but close to it.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Aren't you talking mostly about interpretation of the regulations rather than the regulations themselves?

MR. BICKWIT: For the most part. You've dealt with that in the previous sentence. But you will have situations -- and emergency planning appears to be one of them -- where we're talking about changes in the regulations.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well it seems to me the way to handle this problem is for the Commission to provide guidance on specific issues as rapidly as possible.

MR. SHAPAR: And that point is well made in this draft.

MR. ROSENTHAL: It does also seem to me that if the concern is that contentions will be excluded and that at a subsequent time the Commission will determine that the contention under its new policy should have been admitted to the proceeding, thus there has to be considerable additional

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evidentiary hearing, that problem can be, if not obviated, at least reduced if the Commission from time to time indicates to the boards -- and it can do this without a change in regulation -- that this particular type of contention should be admitted to the proceedings and heard.

It's much easier to do that in sort of an informal way than it is to informally tell the boards, You've got to deny a license in these circumstances even though this is not as yet reflected in a regulatory requirement.

Ithink it is very easy for the Commission to deal with -- to stay on top of these problems that deal with the matter of contentions and what is actually heard during the course of a proceeding.

MR. BICKWIT: Fine. Well shall we strike the language the Chairman referred to, and then in the Commission section make clear that it is not -- that it is no longer the policy of this Commission that if all of its regulations are met that it is therefore necessarily the case that a license shall issue?

We'll phrase it more gracefully than that, but-COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: We'll have to come and discuss the implications of such a statement, I hope. I hope
the erudition already expressed from our legal colleagues
will be able to enlighten us further.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I would strike the words

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between "sufficient to" and "warrant," but I would leave the rest of that or make whatever changes were necessary to bring it in line with Alan's original understanding of it.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: That would also do it for me,

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: And I would like some language in there saying that the licensing board is supposed to alert, or recommend in its decision--

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: It could be a last sentence:
"The Board should make note of such issues."

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: What is it we're proposing?

MR. BICKWIT: I think there are differences in

the Commission on this question. If you strike everything

between "sufficient" and "to warrant," from what I hear

Commissioner Kennedy saying, he may have an objection to that.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: We've listened to thirty minutes of discussion which would essentially be ignored by that proposition.

commissioner BRADFORD: My proposition had two
steps to it. One was that, and the other was to, whether by
footnote or by some alteration of the remaining language, make
it clear we were giving that sentence, Alan Rosenthal's original
reading of it, rather than the complete overruling of the
proposition that the regulation-
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COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Something like that, if I could see it, might be helpful.

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I could judge better when I saw it.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Please try something along that That does sound -- it deals with a particular problem of whether you're throwing out that line of cases.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: So long as the language remains, however, that there is the one other question which, if the language we're going, we needn't worry about. language is to remain, there is still a further question the way the sentence is now phrased, where it says, "and to warrant approval; " two aspects:

First, the compliance with existing regulations may no longer be sufficient to provide for the public health and safety: That's one thing. And, on the other hand, neither is it sufficient to warrant the issuance of a license. Those are two different things. And I don't think that's what was intended.

If it is intended 'd come back to an original and earlier point, that means all existing plants meeting existing regulations are not adequately protecting the public health and safety by our own statement. And I'm not sure that that's what we want -- well, I don't know, do we want to say that?

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: That's the language I'm proposing to take out.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Okay.

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COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I don't think it carries

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that implication with it. But, so far as I'm concerned, it could go out.

MR. BICKWIT: I don't either.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: There's an old statement about it is, after all, in the eye of the reader.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I think there is this difficulty as it stands, but I think the later suggestion for redrafting here deals reasonably with it.

MR. BICKWIT: We can redraft it.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: And then down at the end of this paragraph, we'd want some sentence that the board should make special note of such issues -- the boards in their decisions.

Ckay. Onward.

MR. LAZO: Mr. Chairman, may I ask Len first before we go on:

The sentence at the end of page three that ends on the top of page four is troubling me a little bit, and I wonder if there's a missing word there.

MR. BICKWIT: There is. Between "implications" and "those," the word "for" is missing.

MR. LAZO: Yes. All right. Thanks.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: That converts it to a sentence.

MR. SHAPAR: What do you mean when you're saying to regulatory policies, are you referring to Staff guides or

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MR. BICKWIT: The whole shooting match.

MR. SHAPAR: Everything?

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I think so, don't you?

MR. ROSENTHAL: I also take it there was no intended implication here that every change a regulation might have the -- would necessarily have the effect of requiring the rejection of the application or further proceedings on remand. The change in regulations, I assume, come in various shapes and sizes with differing implications in terms of whether the issuance of the license should be further held up.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Just so.

. COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Can we add something like any further change --

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: To stress the substantial aspect of the changes, I would agree with that.

MR. OSTRACH: "In important respects."

MR. BICKWIT: On page five --

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: You have used two different forms for the review of the Appeal Board. That is, you specified i one case when a stay motion is filed, and in the other case where a stay motion is not filed. Why didn't you just put it all together? Because you're basically asking the Appeal Board to review rapidly whether or not a stay should be imposed, independent of whether there is a.... 1313 333

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MR. BICKWIT: We impose some time riod.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: The 60 days, though, is going to be independent of whether a stay is filed, isn't it?

MR. BICKWIT: I think we could collapse those two sentences.

MR. SHAPAR: I think we define stay, isn't that the answer to the Commissioners' question? I mean, for the purposes of this document, a stay means beyond the stipulated period.

MR. BICKWIT: Is that the answer to the Commissioners question?

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Not really, because I thought the issue was you've got 60 days, the Appeal Board is supposed to make its review and pass on, independent of whether or not the stay motion is filed. If a stay motion is filed, then it does one thing. If the stay is warranted, it still has to have --

MR. BICKWIT: I think we can collapse the two sentences, if that makes you feel better.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I was just questioning.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I have a question which I think is probably related to this. It says that: 1313

"If no stay papers are filed, the Appeal Board shall, within the same time period (or earlier if possible)" -- which is the 60 days -- "analyze the

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record and the decision below on its own motion and decide whether a stay is warranted. It shall not, however, decide that a stay is warranted without giving the affected parties an opportunity to be heard."

Once it decides that the parties deserve to be heard, is it not automatically staying the matter until the hearing is completed?

MT. ROSENTHAL: No, only to be heard on the question of whether a stay is warranted. Under the present situation, the Appeal Board will not consider staying the Licensing Board decision unless an application for a stay is filed by one of the parties.

Under this procedure, in all cases, whether a stay application is filed or not, the Appeal Board will look at the question as to whether a stay is warranted. If, in a case in which no stay application has been filed, the Appeal Boar considers that there may be warrant nonetheless entering the stay, before that stay is entered the parties would be given an opportunity to be heard, and that is on the question of a stay, and that is simply a matter of fundamental due process.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I'm only asking if all of that occurs within the previously stated 60 days. And, if not --Oh, it is? All of that must occur and that hearing occur within 1313 935 that 60 day period?

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MR. BICKWIT: That's right.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: That's what I wanted to be sure of.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Unless you advance to the top of page six where you say:

"If the Appeal Board is unable, within a 60-day period to" --

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: That's a different question.

MR. ROSENTHAL: The answer to your question,

Commissioner, is yes, the Appeal Board will move with dispatch.

And I can tell you that on a stay application, the Appeal

Board has no problem at all about directing the parties to

appear on six, eight or 24 hours notice before it. So we have

no doubt that we can accomplish that within the period indicated.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Fine.

MR. SHAPAR: I read it the same way, and I have no trouble with the formulation. But as I recall the previous Commission discussion, the way I understood it was that there would not be an Appeal Board decision, there would be an Appeal Board recommendation to the Commission, and the Commission would decide it based on the Appeal Board recommendation.

MR. BICKWIT: I understood it that way also.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: That's page six.

MR. SHAPAR: You're talking about decisions, though,

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MR. BICKWIT: I understood it that way. It just struck me as making no essential difference. There's no essential difference between a recommendation and a decision which must be reviewed.

MR. SHAPAR: And I have no problem. I just wanted to bring it to your attention that you were talking the last time about a recommendation rather than a decision.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Since it is reviewable, I agree,
I have no problem with it.

MR. BICKWIT: It's just easier to draft that way.

On page five, if we are all on that page, we have said safety or environmental issues in each case, except with respect to item one toward the bottom of page five, and we would insert "or environmental" after "safety."

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Where is that?

MR. BICKWIT: About two-thirds of the way down, the words: "create novel safety issues" are found. And we feel that ought to say "safety or environmental issues."

That is simply conforming that to the posture of the rest of the statement.

MR. SHAPAR: I guess the significance of this paragraph is that beyond the standard reasons for granting a stay, which are in the regulations, the Appeal Board recommendation these two additional criteria will be weighed on the stay matter.

MR. BICKWIT: That's exactly right. The rules do

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provide that you have a public interest criterion. However, without making these changes, we feel the Boards might be -the Ap cal Board out be hemmed in by previous interpretations of the Virtinia Petroleum Johbers case and the rules accommodating it.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I agree with your change, but let me just ask if you can name our the top of your head a novel environmental issue that arises from Three Mile Island.

MR. BICKWIT: Citing low level regulation releases whether the Commission would find those were Three Mile Island issues.

MR. SHAPAR: Psychological injury?

. COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Is that environmental or is that public health?

MR. SHAPAR: It could be environmental.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Psychological harm to people is environmental, as contrasted with public health?

MR. SHAPAR: Could be.

MR. BICKWIT: Public health issues are environmental issues within the meaning of NEPA.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: But also safety issues?

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Yes.

MR. SHAPAR: It's not a very clear line in the law, but you'll have the pleasure of being able to deal with it.

MR. BICKWIT: Can we move to page six?

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Please do.

MR. BICKWIT: I just want a flag at the bottom of the paragraph carrying over from page five, the last sentence of that paragraph. It does skew matters in a way that may not have been clear from the discussion of last week providing that the Appeal Board will conduct its normal review while the Commission is considering whether to stay the matter. We think that's good policy but want to flag it for your consideration.

MR. ROSENTHAL: It says unless otherwise ordered the Commission retains full control to direct that a different course be pursued.

· CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I think that was clearly the direction we were set upon the last time we discussed these various options. I'm glad to see you've got it in the draft or somebody got it in the draft.

Onward.

MR. BICKWIT: The next sentence, I simply want to point out that this is Howard's point, the point that Howard raised at the last session, that the Commission does have the right to step in at any point and grab an issue, even before a decision is reached on that issue at the Licensing Board stage.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: What does the last sentence on page six mean?

MR. BICKWIT: That we are not providing a right to

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file new pleadings after the pleading with respect to a stay
has been filed at the Appeal Board level. You make your case
to the Appeal Board and the Commission at the Appeal Board level

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Well, let's see. Supposing, though, that a party -- or the context in which a party could now take an issue to the Commission while it was ostensibly pendin at the Appeal Board level. Say they felt that Alan Rosenthal had demonstrated a conscionable bias toward them...

MR. ROSENTHAL: We're only biased against the Staff.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: All right. Well let's say the Staff felt that.

MR. BICKWIT: The judgment is made here that in effect what you have is an Appeal Board recommendation to the Commission. In light of that, it seems reasonable to provide the parties one shot in filing their particular proposals with respect to what the final decision ought to be. If the Appeal Board differs with that decision, they have stated what their position is and the Commission can then decide the issue. We could provide an additional filing; our view was that it was not necessary.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I'm not urging that an additional filing of the type be made, I just wouldn't want to cut off any filings of a somewhat different sort that a party might normally be able to make with the Commission on a matter...

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a-Federal Reporters, Inc. MR. BICKWIT: It was not our intention to do that. We are dealing only with this novel stay situation.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: You mean they'd still have no right to file pleadings with respect to the stay.

MR. BICKWIT: That's right.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Why don't you add something to that effect?

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: What was that?

COMPLISSIONER BRADFORD: I would suggest they add a couple of words to make it clear in here that they weren't eliminating filings that otherwise would be made.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: So it would be pleadings with respect in particular to the Appeal Board decision that had then come before the Commission, and that would leave all other permissible direct pleadings to the Commission free to come.

MR. BICKWIT: Page seven presents the issue of what time period should the Commission accord to itself in making a decision on the stay question and what should be the consequences of its failure to comply with that 'e period.

I can do no more than to read the two alternatives that we put before you. On the one hand, we say:

"It is expected that the Commission will issue a decision in each case within 20 days of receipt of the Appeal Board's decision. If it does not act within that time and if the Appeal Board has not stayed

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the Licensing Board's decision, then the license or permit shall be issued in accordance with the initial decision."

The alternative would be to simply provide that:

"It is expected that the Commission will
issue a decision within 20 days of the Appeal Board's
decision."

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Why don't you just put brackets on the second sentence?

MR. BICKWIT: That's very perceptive.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Let's see. We were divided on this question before and counsel has provided us with two versions of it. Why don't we argue it briefly and see whether the majority --

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I would like to add a third version.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: All right. Well we can always -- even after we see where the general sentiment lies, we can certainly talk about particular words in changing that.

What's the third one?

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I would have the first sentence as it is at the top of the page, and then I would substitute for the remainder:

"If it does not act finally within that time, it will state the reason for is further

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consideration and indicate the time it anticipates
will be required to reach its decision. In such
an event, if the Appeal Board has not stayed the
Licensing Board's decision, the initial decision will
be considered stayed pending the Commission's final
decision."

All I'm trying to do here is say we are either going to act affirmatively or state why not and try to give some estimate then when we will, which, it seems to me, is consistent with the view stated on page three which I recall for you when we said "because prior notice and comment would further delay adjudicatory decisions being rendered and from being addressed by the Commission and so would be contrary to the public interest."

Now the fact that things are being delayed is,
we have alread asserted, not consistent with the public interest.

And I'm suggesting here we then ought to indicate what we
plan to do, why we're holding it up, and then also indicate
our clear understanding that if we do not, what we have done,
whatever we like to call it, what we have done has stayed the
decision, that's all.

finally within that time, it will state the reason

I'm just trying to call these spades what they are.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Read it once again.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: "If it does not act

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time it anticipates will be required to reach
its (ecision. In such an event, if the Appeal
Board has not stayed the Licensing Board's decision,
the initial decision will be considered stayed
pending the Commission's final decision."

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: If I understand it

for its further consideration and indicate the

correctly, it's basically a commitment to explain the reasons for not having decided the case in 20 days.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Yes.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Or having decided the stay --

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: And noting that if we have not in fact, what we are doing is staying the decision. Whatever we call it, that's what we're doing.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: But no license would be issued until the --

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: The decision is stayed.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I think it is okay. I would like to see it in writing.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I think it is okay, too.

If the decision of the Appeal Board had been not to issue the license, presumably the result of that would not be the issuance of a license.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: No.

MR. OSTRACH: Under the Commission requirements.

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COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Not unless the Commission itself elected to do so. All it does is call for affirmative action on the part of the Commission. In other words, to avoid the problem we mentioned earlier about inaction turning out to be action. It calls upor us to act in some way, even to state that we are not going to.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: It sounds like it might be a selling proposition, Dick. If I can't get you all to go with bracket one, why I'll certainly support your proposal in preference to bracket two.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: That sentence remains.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I'm talking about the whole bracket. I prefer to put fire under the Commission and make it take an action in 20 days. If the action is that we're not ready to issue, to say that. But there seems to be already a majority sentiment to accept that. It does not result in any issuance of a license in the absence of positive Commission action but puts some language in that puts a little heavier burden on us to propel us to either say yes or no or to say why we are having trouble saying yes or no.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I would have been silent on the issue.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: You would have gone with the second bracket? . 1313 745

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: With neither.

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COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: You would have left the paragraph out altogether?

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Yes.

COMMISSIONER GIL SKY: I guess I probably would have, too. I think it's perfectly reasonable that we should explain --

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: -- what we propose to do and how we hope to be able to do it?

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I just submit I feel if we don't we will relatively soon be asked to do so. I can't imagine an agency which is in the basiness of licensing just failing to do so over any period of time without stating its reasons, getting away with it. You know.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I think that's certainly true, but I think the first few times around -- I feel uneasy about making the kind of commitment that at least gives the appearance that we think these issues are going to be readily resolved and rapidly. There are some of those major policy issues that I would suspect we will be trying to think through with some great care.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: If that's the case, that we feel we can't come to grips with it, then I think the public needs to know that. 1313 746

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: If we had had a standard of, for example, rulemakings would finish by X time, if we were to

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meet all these deadlines, then I would feel this would be just consistent with our practice. I'm a little uneasy about being so efficient.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I see your point. It might be better to say the Commission will seek to issue a decision than to say that it is expected, you're probably quite right.

I think the first couple of ones you cannot reasonably expect....

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I don't have any problem with that so long as the other thought is contained in there.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Will seek to issue? Start it,
"The Commission will seek to issue?"

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: This is a decision on the stay.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: This is a decision on the stay.

Do the next draft that way, with Dick's sentence
to follow.

The balance of the page.

MR. BICKWIT: The balance of the page presents the issue we raised earlier in this meeting, which is what do you want to do with respect to uncontested cases and uncontested issues in contested cases.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I don't see why it's only the uncontested issue for the contested case.

MR. BICKWIT: Because that's the situation in North Anna, it's a contested case. , 1313 047

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COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: No, North Anna is separate entirely because you've already gone through a decision.

MR. BICKWIT: It is not an uncontested case, it's a contested case and you have to make a decision how you are going to deal with that situation.

MR. ROSENTHAL: This language, if I may say so,
I think is very fuzzy. From the conversation I had with
Mr. Ostrach after I got a draft of this, I understood that what
is being referred to when they talk about uncontested operating
license proceedings is the Staff review, and that is conducted
in an instance where there is no adjudicatory proceeding.

Now I don't think the term "uncontested operating license proceeding" is one that would normally be equated with Staff review. And for that reason, I took the liberty of drafting -- I did not have time to provide it to the General Counsel's office before this came -- the General Counsel's paper came to you -- of drafting an alteration of the first sentence of the paragraph that begins on the bottom of page seven.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Give it a try.

MR. ROSENTHAL: It reads:

"The above set of interim procedures

apply only to matters considered in adjudicatory

proceedings involving nuclear power reactors and

so do not govern the issuance of an operating license

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in circumstances where either (1), no adjudicatory proceeding has been conducted on the merits of the application for a license or, (2), some of the matters considered in the course of the Staff review of the operating license application neither have been raised before nor determined by the Appeal Board in the adjudicatory proceeding which was conducted in the application."

Now this was merely intended -- I might say it is not a substantive alteration of the proposal of the General Counsel, it was merely intended to clarify the language.

What the General Counsel has in mind here is if there is no proceeding at all, no one has petitioned for intervention or the petitions for intervention are denied, and so the Staff is making the -- as it now stands, the Staff is the one that determines whether the license issues or not -- that these procedures would not apply in that circumstance, but the Commission would, as it says in the next sentence:

"Any such licenses will be issued only after action of the Commission itself."

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General Counsel would also apply that to the case in which an operating license proceeding, an adjudicatory proceeding is conducted but it is confined to issues (a) and (b). And as to all other matters, the Staff under existing procedures is, in the vernacular, calling the shots.

And General Counsel's proposal would be that in those cases as well, the license would not issue without Commission action.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Did you expect we would issue a separate statement covering those cases, Len?

MR. BICKWIT: It seems to me you've got to say something.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Why don't we say we will handle those cases separately and they will be the subject of--

MR. BICKWIT: You can do that. We saw no reason to do that in a separate statement.

the case of an operating license case where there is an adjudicatory proceeding going on there will be issues identified in that proceeding. Now what you're talking about here are all other -- are issues that are not so identified as being adjudicated or are not picked up by the Appeals Board on its own motion, --

MR. ROSENTHAL: This would obviously -CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: -- but not to the whole case.

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e-Federal Reporters, Inc. MR. ROSENTHAL: No. This would obviously apply to all operating license proceeding because there isn't an operating license proceeding, there never has been one, there never will be one, which covers every matter that the Staff has considered in the course of its review. The proceeding will only again cover those issues which have been put into controversy by a party, and those issues, if any, which either the Licensing Board or the Appeal Board decided to raise on its own initiative, and that obviously can't cover the waterfront.

saying here is that in every operating license proceeding the license does not issue without the express Commission action and that with respect to the operating license in instances where there is an adjudicatory hearing, the Commission would presumably be focusing presumably upon those matters that were in the Staff review that were not adjudicated.

Am I right on that?

MR. BICKWIT: Rather than go through your language again, are you intending to cover with this statement the situation where the Appeal Board is taking issue (a) and (b) in your example?

MR. ROSENTHAL: Well, my redraft, Len, was intended to be nothing more than what seemed to me to be a more felicitous statement on what I assumed you intended.

MR. BICKWIT: What I intended was that the answer

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was yes to my question, that in the situation where the issues were divided up, the Appeal Board taking (a) and (b) and the Staff reserving to itself all the other issues, that the Commission would get a crack under this statement at issues (a) and (b) and the other issues through whatever mechanism we provide.

MR. ROSENTHAL: These procedures would only apply -the ones that are set forth in this paper would only apply if those issues were actually adjudicated in the operating license proceeding, either as the result of a contention or as a result of a sui sponti raising of the issue by the particular board.

MR. BICKWIT: Yes, except with respect to North Anna, in which case issues (a) and (b) will not come up.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: What's going to happen then if there is something kicking around in the case that the Commission finds troublesome?

MR. BICKWIT: That's what you've got to decide. That is the issue that I think you have to focus on. In the situation where you've got an uncontested case or a case involving uncontested issues, how is the -- what procedure are you going to use? We just said you're not going to use this procedure. And the options are similar to the ones that you have just considered with respect to the timing of your own action under this paper.

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COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Except in that case you have no ex parte --

MR. BICKWIT: That's right. It's a lot easier. But you have to decide, when the Staff comes in and says we want to issue this license, what is the Commission's action to be, if the Commission can provide that it shall not be issued unless it takes formal action and it can set some time limits on it, or it can go the route that you've gone with respect to startup of B&W plants which were closed down as a result of your own orders.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, I think the language just ought to say that in such cases, i.e., the ones we are row trying to deal with, the Commission will review Staff recommendations for issuance of a license and will make the final decision on issuance.

MR. BICKWIT: Do you want to set a time limit? CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, I'm inclined to -- I'm a little less inclined to feel the need to want a time limit here than in the previous case; that is, where the case has come down through the adjudicatory system of the Commission. In that case the material -- the record and the material that comes down to the Commission has had a certain discipline imposed upon it by the Licensing Board and by the Appeals Board and I would trust is reasonally well organized at the time we see it. And it would seem to me the Commission could, fairly 0' "

expeditiously, decide whether there still are issues in the case that require that it be held while they are thrashed out

or whether the case can go ahead.

And I suppose it would depend on whether it were a CP or an OL and various other kinds of things.

For this other category where the Staff says well, we've studied whatever plant it is. There has been no proceeding so we are only talking about OLs, and probably not very many of those, or no proceeding at all. The Staff comes and their case may be indeed well disciplined and organized, or it may not be well disciplined and organized. And it may be easier for the Commission to deal with the issues, or it may be harder for the Commission to deal with the issues.

And I think here I'd be less likely to build into this statement language that we would seek to act within 20 days or something like that.

But I would think the procedure we would use would be the kind we have had before where we don't have an exparte bar, we can simply sit down with the Staff and hear what they think at a particular point, and discuss it with them, argue with them, with ourselves, and whoever else is handy, and then see what we want to do, sort of issue by issue.

MR. BICKWIT: Let me ask the hard question:

Do you have in mind that the Commission would take a vote on the issuance of the license in that circumstance and

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that the license would not issue unless the question were voted?

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes.

MR. BICKWIT: That wasn't hard.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Let me try my hard question.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: What other options does it

have?

MR. BICKWIT: The other option was the one that you've used in the case of -- I have to point this out -- in the case of the B&W plants and restart. It did not take a formal Commission vote to restart those plants.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: As a practical matter, the Staff came before the Commission and the Commission has certainly had the opportunity to do just that. It simply elected not to and thereby in fact acquiesced in the Staff proposal.

It seems to me that --

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Furthermore, Len, we may go
through-- I don't really think it is a difference. In the
B&W case the first ones to come back with the proposition,
"Okay, we've done the things you've said we ought to do, now
how about it?" We met and we voted on it.

As you went on down the line where the presentations coming up were saying, "Okay, now Plant X has gotten into shape as follows," it began to look very similar and we then went over and the Staff checked on the Commissioners! offices.

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If no Commissioner wanted to hear it and it looked all right to him, why then it went.

Now what we've got here is clearly an interim procedure and some time down the line after we've heard the first few, or however many, we can very well reach the same point in this procedure except, since this is a more formal pronouncement, why we'd have to amend -- do any amend, g by way of a further policy statement.

We could end up finding, for instance, that on CPs from about the fourth one on down that they had so much similar configuration with regard to the major issues of importance at that stage that it no longer s emed necessary for us to sit here at the table and hear the specifics all again, and take a vote.

I really don't see it as that much different, and I think what we have contemplated is saying that the Commission will take action on licenses where it does require positive action. And that's pretty clearly the intent.

commissioner Bradford: But I still don't see how this is going to work on uncontested issues in a contested case. They're going to all travel up with the same piece of paper. At the end of 20 days we're going to issue a statement about what we're doing with the contested issues. Meanwhile, at do we do with the uncontested issues? What point is there in issuing something after 20 days on the contested issues if we

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are going to be dealing with the uncontested issues for another six months?

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I guess there are two answers. One of them is -- Maybe we'd prefer then to have the same kind of -- seek like 20 days with regard to the uncontested issues which I could stand but which didn't seem to me as urgent as in the other cases.

The reason that 20 days -- It might very well turn out to be there are other issues that the Commission wanted to consider in this particular case and they would take longer.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Part (b) of that question on uncontested issues that come to you now from a Licensing Board, what is the threshold you have to cross in order to review those?

MR. ROSENTHAL: Are you talking about an operating license proceeding?

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Yes.

MR. ROSENTHAL: The time --

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Uncontested issues refers to everything in the case except what --

MR. ROSENTHAL: The Licensing Board again will have addressed matters that have been put in controversy and possibly matters which it has seen fit to raise on its own initiative as it has the power to do under the Rules o Practice. So we will get a decision that will address cert a issues.

Some of them may possibly have been raised by the Licensing Board. All right.

Our responsibility is to review all -- review the Licensing Board's decision on all of the issues which it considered, whether it considered them in response to a contention or whether it considered them on its own initiative.

In addition to that we are free to raise issues on our own and indeed, in the North Anna proceeding we did precisely that. The North Anna proceeding was one which— The operating license proceeding for North Anna was contested before the Licensing Board. There were intervenors, an intervenor at least, and there were certain issues raised and they were disposed of.

There was no appeal taken to us in that case, so we reviewed it on our own initiative and my recollection is that one of the two issues that we ended up with was one that we had raised. The turbine missile issue, which we still have before us in that case, was one that had not been raised on the Licensing Board level either by an intervenor or by the Board itself. We raised it on our own initiative, having plucked it out of this list of floating generic issues that were roaming around.

So that's the way we handled those cases.

Now when we get finished with it under these procedures it goes up to the Commission. Obviously we would have

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passed upon certain questions. We would have had to if there was an operating license adjudicatory proceeding at all. But then there would be the balance of them.

And I think the question that you have raised, Commissioner Bradford, is a good one. In every one of these cases, operating license cases, there are going to be what has been referred to here as uncontested issues. I would have preferred the term "matters that had not been placed in issue and were simply subject to Staff review."

But call them what you will, there will be those issues in those cases and therefore, it seems to me the question does arise, if you have a 20-day period for examining the matters that we touched upon but there was no period for the balance, then the 20-day period in no operating license case is significant since every operating license case will have these matters which the Staff is considering which an Appeal Board has never looked at.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Because you'd be constrained I guess either by the language you're suggesting or by the language in here from looking at issues --

MR. ROSENTHAL: If we want to go beyond the matters which the Licensing Board considered, we are constrained to restrict ourselves to matters which seem to us to be of significance.

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Practice. COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: That's fairly broad lati-

MR. ROSENTHAL: That's the thrust of the Rules of

MR. ROSENTHAL: Right. But as I suggested earlier, there's going to be no case in which, on our own initiative, we are going to touch every single thing that the Staff considered in the course of its review, so I think you can rest assured that there will be a gap of some magnitude between what we look at and between what the Staff has looked at in the course of its customary review of operating license applications.

MR. SHAPAR: Do you need a separate procedure for these issues? The Commission has the same sui sponti authority that Alan does, so if you get the case, why do you have to make this dichotomy between contested and uncontested issues, and complicate it?

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I was asking two questions. The answer to the first one I think is the one Joe suggested and that is we can, at the end of 20 days, say the reason we haven't issued the license yet is because there are other issues in the case.

But I also wanted to be sure that the language Alan had suggested, if in fact that's the language we go with, didn't in any way constrain the Appeal Board's ability to look

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at matters that hadn't been placed in controversy when the case came to it.

MR. ROSENTHAL: Again I was merely trying to restate the General Counsel's proposition, but I didn't understand the General Counsel's proposition to have any such restriction.

MR. BICKWIT: Clearly it didn't.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Nor indeed, I would agree with Commissioner Bradford, should it, but it seems to me what we want is the present situation continued; that is, that within the Rules of Practice you select those issues that you consider appropriate and significant and then deal with them.

So if the language does that, then --

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Okay.

MR. BICKWIT: What I would suggest, I would discard your suggestion, Howard, in that if you do that in a situation such as North Anna, once the Commission has passed, if you have another situation like that, once the Commission has passed on the contested matters, it will not see the uncontested matters which may be, in the Commission's view, at the heart of the matter.

MR. SHAPAR: Why isn't the Commission in essentially the same position as the Board? The Commission is free to raise a <u>sui sponti</u> issue. It has the same authority if not greater authority than the Appeal Board to raise it. And any

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time the Commission sees an uncontested issue that it doesn't think has had proper treatment and it wants to remand it for a hearing, it can reach down and do it.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Look, the intent in this policy statement is to indicate the Commission's intention on the so-called uncontested issues in contested cases and on contested cases if there are any -- There is one that we will get I guess -- to hear the Staff's, in effect, final proposition on issuance of a license, and discuss it and see whether we agree with that.

If we do we'll take a vote in the Commission and tell the Staff to issue the license if that's what they've recommended, and if not, make what adjustments are necessary.

And I think the policy statement ought to in fact indicate that that is what the Commission will do, just so people won't be in doubt.

We could certainly -- You know, we could not say that but do it, but I think it would be generally more helpful if we indicated that that's what we were going to do.

MR. SHAPAR: I agree. Suppose the Staff comes in and says Yes and the Commission, having heard the Staff's presentation, says No.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Then it doesn't issue.

MR. SHAPAR: Yes, but when does the licensee or anybody else have the right to be heard on the denial? It has now

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become a contested issue. He hasn't had his day in court.

MR. BICKWIT: Does he get it now?

MR. SHAPAR: Sure he does.

MR. BICKWIT: If the Staff says No, what happens?

MR SI R: Then it's a contested issue.

I'm simply asking a direct question.

MR. BICKWIT: It's the same principle.

MR. SHAPAR: No, it isn't because this won't come about in terms of a disagreement between the Staff. That should surface and become a contested issue. The Staff's review is on the public record and we say what bothers us, so that thing has never happened, and won't in the real world.

But this is different because you're asking the Staff to come forward and explain its position on uncontested issues. Now there's no problem if the normal course of events transpires, namely, the Staff is willing to issue the license, it hasn't been contested, and it will, but you review the Staff's presentation and say No.

The only question I'm asking you, in that kind of a situation, what do you foresee the chain of events will be? How does that matter get litigated? Will you remand it back and make it part of the full proceeding or not?

And that's what I see as the main problem between this dichotomy between where you've got a contested case having a parallel track for handling uncontested issues and

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another track for handling uncontested issues.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I'd like to ask a procedural question. Are we in effect scrubbing the second meeting we had scheduled for this morning?

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I don't even know what the second meeting is about.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: It depends on people's schedules.

It seems to me that the matter before us, which deals with trying to get a statement out on what the whole Commission adjudicatory system will do for the next year or so is sufficiently important to keep driving on it.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: As a matter of fact, I thought in our recent statement we indicated we were going to do that. It seems to me it's getting on with the public business. It said we had received petitions from applicants in a couple of proceedings requesting issuance of directives on the way these proceedings should be conducted, and we said this was an interim response and we would make a generic policy decision.

And it seems to me that there can hardly be anything more serious before us than that.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, I think there is, frankly.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Well, I'm sorry, I do not.

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Unless somebody can tell me what it is, I certainly do not.

It seems to me that is the heart of the Commission's job. It's business, and certainly nothing can be more significant to it

It is public health and safety, after all.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: It seems to me that we are quite-- I think I am fairly close to being able to launch the next draft of this statement and I'd like to get to that stage rather than leave the tail end open.

Would you please redraft the bottom of page 7 using Alan's language and then add to it the statement that the Commission -- statements as suitable along the lines that the . Commission will review Staff recommendations to the effect that a project is ready to have a license issued, or some such language as that, and that license issuance will only be after action of the Commission itself, as we said before.

MR. ROSENTHAL: Mr. Chairman, I have to address the due process concern that Howard raises.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: The question of where one goes if the staff says, Here's a case that's ready to go, coming up this route, and the Commission says, We don't think it's ready to go, and what is the redress there? It seems to me that Commission action of that kind would be predicated on the belief that some equipment or procedure or other arrangement in the project that in the Commission's view was needed for public

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safety was not adequately in place and that the license should not issue presumably until it was or until suitable agreements about getting it in place had been executed.

That is it seems to me that the Staff is not going to come up and say the Updike project is now ready for a CP and we're just going to sit here and say No, we don't like the name and that's it, good-by.

So in that case I guess the applicant --

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: We will come back to the General Counsel's most -- one of his earliest statements this morning, because it is precisely that kind of question that I thought his statement was addressed to, is what is it we're going to do?

Having said all this and all these beautiful words, we have to have some idea of what it is we're going to do. The public has a right to know.

I've outlined, I expect the Commission will say that a license ought not to issue until they have put in this piece of equipment and the Staff is satisfied with it, or there is an agreement to put it in on some schedule, or they institute this procedure or this further arrangement with local authorities, or whatever has progressed to a satisfactory stage. And we would say that and they would get on with it.

Now suppose I want to argue the point and say No,

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this piece of equipment is not necessary, this procedure that you want is not necessary. Since it's the Commission that's making that decision it seems o me that's the final decision of the agency and if they don't like it they can go to court.

MR. ROSENTHAL: No.

MR. SHAPAR: No. He's entitled to have a hearing on the record.

MR. ROSENTHAL: A hearing has to be somewhere --CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Then he can petition for a hear-

MR. BICKWIT: The Commission is the Staff in this particular situation. The Commission has the Staff functions and you should follow the precise procedures that you would use if the Staff said no.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: If we set up a hearing we won't be functioning as the Staff.

MR. BICKWIT: No, but if the Staff said No, at the last minute there would be a right to a hearing.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Do we send it back then to a Licensing Board?

> MR. BICKWIT: We have to create a Licensing Board. COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Or do we hear it ourselves? CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: It seems to me we could do any of

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MR. SHAPAR: The main point is as a matter of law,

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ederal Reporters, Inc. 25 the issue can be litigated.

MR. ROSENTHAL: Before this agency.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, maybe we ought to go ahead and say --

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: It ought to be made very clear here that what we are doing is in no way disturbing that, nor is it intended that we so do. It should be made very clear here.

MR. SHAPAR: That's precisely why I suggested a different option five minutes ago which was that you don't have this duplicatory procedure, informal for uncontested issues, but that you monitor the case and if you want an issue you identify it as your own sui sponti issue the same way the Appeal Board does.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Howard, that's not what the Commission wants to do, for God's sake. On such things we want the Staff to come in and say We've tho ght about it, we believe we are ready to issue on the following bases, and have an opportunity to discuss those points with the Staff and decide whether we agree.

To expect us to, in some magical fashion, reach down into the mechanism and pull all of those things up in our direction just isn't what the Board here wants. We want to do what we did in the B&W cases, have the NRR come in when they think they're ready to go and say We think it is ready to go,

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ca-Federal Reporters, Inc. 25 Commission, and here are the points, and here's why.

And then we'll agree or we'll disagree, or agree and disagree in part.

I just don't find in your suggestion any way for that to occur except for me to issue a letter to the Staff saying Well, I've been watching a case, Staff, and I want you to come up and do the following.

If that's going to be the thing I do in every case
I think we could just as well write it down here and let everybody know now that that's going to be the case.

MR. SHAPAR: You understand you're free to talk to the Staff while the case is going on.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Let me understand Howard's proposal a little better.

MR. SHAPAR: If it will advance things I'll be glad to withdraw it.

MR. BICKWIT: I certainly think it would.

MR. SHAPAR: I was looking not in your direction but in that direction.

MR. BICKWIT: Although your suggestion is included, your suggestion is included in the statement.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: You're suggesting we limit ourselves to specific issues that we ask to be brought up here?

MR. SHAPAR: No, not exactly that. What troubles me about this is that if you follow this procedure the end of

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the line may be that you disagree with the Staff, which is fine, and you say you want another piece of equipment over and above what the Staff has required.

Now under the law as I understand it, and I don't think any lawyer at this table disagrees, if the applicant disagrees he is entitled as a matter of right to a hearing on the record. Okay?

That's going to hold the whole-- If that does happen, and maybe, you know, it's a Class IX situation-- Perhaps I should use some other terminology.

If that does happen, then the delay is inevitable and the delay is substantial. Now I'm trying to find a way of precluding that worst-case situation, and one way of doing it is to act essentially the way the Appeal Board acts, plus the fact if the issues are uncontested, as I view your present ex parte rule, you can be talking to the Staff all along on matters that are not substantive matters in issue.

So you can get briefings from the Staff in the middle of a case, and another month later as many briefings as you want. And if you're not satisfied with all those briefings and you see an issue that the Appeal Board is missing and the Staff is missing and the Hearing Board is missing, then set it down as an issue <u>sui sponti</u> and let the responsible Boards deal with it before the process reaches the end, and you're not setting up the dichotomy of two different approaches, an

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on-the-record approach and an informal approach.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Look, take the case of Salem which is ready damn near to go right now.

MR. SHAPAR: That doesn't apply here because—— I would apply it just the way you want to go on Salem because there's no hearing at all.

I'm only talking about a situation where you've got a hearing.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I see.

But it still requires this process of the Commission getting interim briefings during the progress of the case to try to identify all of those things which ultimately it would have wanted to deal with specially, and then to get those into the existing -- into the on-going hearing on that case.

And it just seems to me that the sense of the Commission's desire for involvement was Yes, there may indeed be and there certainly will be briefings on generic areas as we go down the line, but the involvement in licensing was rather to take a look at the case when it had matured just about to the issuance stage and see if we believed that everything that should be included was included.

And I find it difficult to --

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Something that Howard said appeals to me which is that in this phase that's covered by the proposed statement the Commission ought to be keeping a

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closer watch on the licensing process in general.

We've written into the statement that none of us admits our ability to reach down and take up issues just as -you know, ability we had before. And I think that we should be paying much closer attention to the process quite apart from having set up procedures for the Appeal Board to monitor decisions and then convey to us its recommendations on stays.

And I wonder whether we couldn't follow Howard's approach, at least to the extent feasible; that is, it wouldn't rule out --

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Actually, it wouldn't require any change here but you still have to decide what you're going to do with uncontested issues, whether you want a chance to review them with the Staff or whether you -- that is, whether you want the Staff in effect to bring them to you in summary form at some point, or whether you want to leave it to the Commission to reach in and identify them itself, but keeping close track of the proceedings.

I don't think it is in any way -- You know, the ability to do that or the proposition that we do that, I don't think is affected in fact by the language here.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: No, it means assigning a certain number of persons to engage in activities.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I thought that had been already the understanding, going back several meetings before.

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I thought we had agreed that we were going to have to monitor all those proceedings.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Is that the case in the General Counsel's office?

MR. BICKWIT: Do we monitor now? We don't, except in particular proceedings.

I thought Howard's suggestion that we do so was a good one, and that we should try to do that.

The question raised by the Chairman is if something slips through our fingers, which it just might, do you want the final look at what the Staff has done?

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I thought the question is when does the Staff give that final look?

MR. BICKWIT: That question-- I would suggest they ought to give it to you after you have dealt with the Appeal Board situation.

MR. ROSENTHAL: I don't follow this. Early on in the proceeding, if there is an operating license proceeding at all, everyone will know what matters have been placed in controversy. They'll know what are the ones that are going to go through the adjudicatory process.

Now to be sure in a particular case there may be additional issues considered by the Board on its own initiative, the Licensing Board or an Appeal Board. But the shape of the proceeding in most instances is pretty well determined early on.

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Now if you've got an operating license proceeding that is likely to go for a year, a year and a half or whatever, through the Licensing Board and the appellate stages, now what is wrong with the Commission, during that period of time, being briefed by the Staff on matters that have not been placed in controversy, because otherwise if the Commission is going to take the first look at the so-called uncontested issues after the Appeal Board decision, then you might as well scrap the whole 20 days again as applies to operating license proceedings because in all of those proceedings you're going to have the Commission, over a period that is undoubtedly going to extend far beyond 20 days, sitting down with the Staff or whatever, discussing with them the aspects of the review which were not encompassed by the very limited number of issues that got considered in the adjudicatory proceeding.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Putting things sequentially which could be done in parallel; it seems to me you're right.

MR. BICKWIT: You raised the question to me I thought.

MR. ROSENTHAL: Well, wherever.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Can I ask a question in clarification of what he's saying?

Let's suppose there's an issue, Alan, that is not placed in controversy, and so the Staff reviews it with us and at some stage either the Licensing Board or the Appeal Board places it in controversy.

Is there any legal problem now with us having addressed directly the Staff on that issue?

MR. ROSENTHAL: No, I don't think so. General Counsel might have a different view. I don't think so, so long as your conversations with the Staff were prior to it being made an issue.

I think once it became an issue and then was going to come up to you through the adjudicatory chain you would have to terminate, because you have discussions with the STaff I assume about particular reactors before they get into adjudication all the time.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: So there's no problem with isolating out not the fact that that reactor is now going into a proceeding but the specific issue with regard to that reactor?

MR. ROSENTHAL: I don't think you would want to talk to the Staff before you determine whether there was going to be a contest, an adjudicatory proceeding and if so, what were the matters being put in controversy, and I don't think you would want to discuss with the Staff any of the matters that were in controversy.

I don't think that there's a problem about your discussing with the Staff matter X and it later turns out that an Appeal Board or a Licensing Board raises X on its own initiative, just so long as that discussion took place before it became an adjudicatory matter.

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3-Federal Reporters, Inc. MR. BICKWIT: I agree, I don't think there's a problem. But -- and this is the only "but" which accounts for our sequential suggestion rather than moving in parallel, is that you're going to get into cumbersome situations. If you have the Staff in here in a contested case and you're talking about uncontested issues, I can see situations where they will just slop over into the contested matter and it's going to make for some difficulties.

We will have to be sitting here with some difficulties.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, but the way this thing lays out, the Licensing Board comes to its initial decision and there then ensues a two-month period in which the Appeal Board is grinding on the case, and then get 20 days beyond that in which the Commission hopes to be able to say something. Maybe this will take more time is what we say, but we say something.

So you've got 80 days after the initial decision of the Licensing Board so that the -- You know, to some extent the dust and fury of the controversy is at the lower level but would have died a little bit, and you have three months, blasted near, to have a series of discussions with the STaff on the so-called uncontested items to see what we think of those.

it seems to me you might very well be in shape to know what

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you thought about the uncontested issues, and you're now at the 60-day point with the Appeal Board's view on contested ones.

And you might indeed be able to draw rapidly then to a conclusion, at least I would hope we would, on most cases.

MR. BICKWIT: Agreed. I simply don't think you ought to obligate yourself to deal with these prior to the Appeal Board decision. I think it would be difficult to—There will be some situations where it will be difficult and you shouldn't set up a procedure where in all cases you'll be going in parallel, recognizing that in some cases you'll have to go sequentially.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: But you're not foreclosing it because there's a lot of interactions about the points that both Howard and Alan raise; since you are inclined to step into the middle of a year and a half proceeding, it would be beneficial.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, a while ago I sketched out some comments about what I thought the redrafting at the bottom of page 7 and the top of page 8 ought to look like, and I guess I haven't changed my mind.

In view of the comments about rights of parties over here I guess I might add the policy statement could note that the rights of applicants under whatever that provision of the law is are not affected by this, an oblique way of saying if you don't like what we decide in any particular case you've

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got a right to a hearing.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Nothing in this policy statement repeals the Constitution.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I'm prepared to vote for that.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: The rest of it I think is going to be fine as it is. I would like to see this last paragraph written out.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I think we would all like to see the redraft. There are several places where language is changed, and I don't propose to ask you right now to come to a final decision on it because that will postpone things for yet another hour while we go back and sort these things out.

But we'll see the language and we may want to argue about it again.

What I propose is to tell the General Counsel to redraft it as rapidly as you can and get it back to us, and not keep scheduling this back on the agenda, and see if we can drive on through and accomplish an agreed-upon policy statement.

We owe it to ourselves, to the Boards, to the people entangled in our processes, and people in general.

It sounds like a speech you were making, Vic, months ago.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: We should have done this in May.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: One last question on this,

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Counsel.

It is your judgment that in fact the policy statement essentially as we have now discussed it and agreed will constitute an effective response to the petitions that are before us?

MR. BICKWIT: Yes.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Okay.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Good. Thank you very much.

(Whereupon, at 11:40 a.m., the meeting of the

Commissioners was concluded.)

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