TAN GLICKMAN

COMMITTEES

AGPICULTURE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

NATIONAL ALCOHOL FUELS COMMISSION

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CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

June 21, 1979

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Honorable Joseph M. Hendrie Chairman Nuclear Regulatory Commission Washington, D. C. 20555

Dear Chairman Hendrie:

As you may recall, in April I sent you a copy of a letter I addressed to President Carter calling for on-site inspectors to be assigned to nuclear power plants presently operating or under construction. While I have not yet received a written reply to my April letter, my staff has had a number of informative conversations with NRC staff members about the status of the on-site unit inspector program and the personnel and financial constraints the NRC is facing in moving ahead with locating such inspectors on-site.

In light of the information my staff and I were able to gather in this regard, I offered an amendment to the Energy and Water Appropriations bill for Fiscal 1980, H. R. 4388, to add \$5 million to the NRC appropriation to permit the Commission to move ahead with the necessary hiring and training of inspectors so they can be on-site by the end of FY 1981. So you will have the necessary background on the amendment — which as adopted by the House with only ten dissenting votes, I am enclosing copies of the pages of the Congressional Record covering the debate on the amendment.

I intend to do what I can to assure that comparable funding is included in the Senate version of the appropriations bill, and I trust that you and the NRC staff will move expeditiously to see that the necessary Commission activity will commence to assure that the end of FY 1981 goal can be reached.

The NRC staff was most responsive to informational requests from my staff and I, and I look forward to seeing this program -- which I feel is most important to the protection of the American population -- put into

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operation.

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Dan Glickman

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Energy

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOP-MENT APPROPRIATIONS, 1980

Mr. BEVILL Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 4388) making ap-propriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1980, and for other pur-THOSES.

The motion was agreed to.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly the House resolved itself . into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 4388, with Mr. SHAPP in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee of the Whole House rose on Friday, June 15, 1979, the Clerk had read through line 23 on page 27, and pending

was an amendment offered by the gen- enough to monitor every action a tleman from Kansas (Mr. GLICKMAN).

The Chair recognizes the gentleman somable—and I would add very from Kansas Chir. GLICEDERO for 5 minutes in support of his am

OMr. GLICEMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his

remarks.)

Mr. GLICENIAN. Mr. Chairman, the amendment my colleague from Washington (Mr. Dicks) and I are offering today will add \$5 million to the NRC's enforcement and inspection division budget to allow that division to move shead with a program to put unit In-- spectors on site at all nuclear powerplants in operation and in the final stages of construction across the United States. Some time ago the President called for Federal inspectors at nuclear plant sites, and the NRC has a goal of having the inspectors on site by the end of fiscal year 1981. It should be noted that the Three Mile Island plant did mot have such a full time inspector.

Without this amendment, that roal will not be able to be met. It takes Learly 2 years to complete the training necessary to get these people ready to handle an onsite job accurately. That training is obviously essential; the alternative is that the Government would be creating a sense of false security by locating these people onsite. And the training needs to start now if the fiscal year 1821 goal is to be met. Inclusion in a facel year 1980 supplemental or in the fiscal year 1981 budget would push the target back by at least a year. I, for one, am not willing to ask my constituents to wait for this modest increase in precaution.

It has traditionally been the NRC's practice to place responsibility for main-taining quality assurance of plant operations on the operating utility and to spot check the utilities' quality assurance activines to see that they are acquate. In short, the NEC has been auditing the utilities operations.

Ideally, that should have done the trick. But recent events make it all 200 clear that the present approach has mot been enough. Recently, the Commission has been locating some of its audit-type inspectors onsite to reduce personner hours needed for the function and to minimize travel costs. Having those people onsite has given them an opportun't to do a small amount of monitor-ing of actual plant operations. That small degree of monitoring has led to the recognition that it would be beneficial to do a lot more of that kind of "birddogging," of monitoring actual operations rather than relying solely om checking logs and so forth. The absence of any Federal onsite inspector at the time of the Three Mile Island incident reenforced the need for some meaningful Federal check of operations.

Our amendment would allow the NRC to fund 146 new staff positions; 100 would actually be new inspectors, the other 46 would provide support and training help. By 1981, there will be 108 nuclear plants nearing completion or 'n operation. By shifting other Cornm' on staff, this amendment would ide adequate personnel to have one unit inspector at each site. That is not

the utilities, but it would provide mate-Federal presence at each being immersed in the operations unit inspectors would develop a for the way maintenance is con and precautions are maintained ity employees. It would also em more careful handling of thos functions by utility employees of frequent Federal review.

There is sentiment in this that we need to move cautions. all, as we pursue the nuclear ene tion. Many of us are not convince where this should all be head there are plants out there ou today that the Pederal Govern which licensed them-has an one to see are not posing an undue the American population. This ment would provide the NRC w resources it needs to move all meeting that obligation.

MIT. BEVILL. Mr. Chairman, W gentleman yield?

MIT. GLICKMAN. I yield to the man from Alabama.

Mr. BEVILL Mr. Chairman, I 3 objection to this amendment is cook amendment. It cooksizes We could accept it.

Mr. MYERS of Indians air. man, will the gentleman yield? Mr. GLICEMAN, I yield to to

tierman from Indiana

Mr. MYERS of Indiana Mr. man, the minority accepts the ment. Actually, the committee in the resident inspector program re year and a half ago. The Commi has had some difficulty in securi training qualified individuals for positions. We agree with the print this amendment and are willing cept the gentleman's nendmen

Mr. DICES. Mr. Chairman, F

gentleman Field?
Mr. GLICEMAN. I yield to the tleman from Washington.

OMT. DIURS asked and was give mission to revise and extend

DICES. I would like to so adment provides us with premedicine. Had we had resident a tors at Three Mile Island, there is good chance that NRC regulations not have been violated and we would have had this crisis.

I think by adding \$5 million these additional inspectors to cove of these operating reactors and plants in this country, we are do:

Nation a great service.

I want to commend my collean offering this amendment with ma

I strongly recommend that I leagues pass this amendment, fc. not think we can have an acce nuclear option without it.

It seems obvious to me that one most appropriate Federal respons the kinds of problems we experien Three Mile Island, and units in Ne sey and Arkansas recently is to p a fully implemented Nuclear Regul Commission resident inspectors pro-

Mr. Chairman, the NRC now

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tains resident inspectors in 22 plants. They cover only a fraction of the 108 operating reactors an plants in late construction stages.

With the \$5 million provided in this amendment, by 1981, the NRC would be able to place 187 impectors in the field, one for each plant site and an inspector for each reactor unit on that site.

Without the amendment, the NRC would be restricted to 87 new inspectors in the field. Each operating site and plant in late construction stages would be covered, but there would be much less flexibility, much less effective inspection in the resident inspectors program.

The amendment also allows the NRC to hire people to train new inspectors and to accelerate the training of the inspec-

tors themselves.

The chain of events at Three Mile Island, barely skirting a tragedy, may have been prevented if we had had the kinds of independent review and procedural verifications an onsite resident inspector provides. We need an inspector at each unit, Mr. Chairman.

From time to time over the 20 years commercial plants have been operating, we have survived the small, isolated failures licensees discovered themselves. Plant operations have gotten past the sealing fractures, the locked pumps, the incorrectly positioned and maintained safety backup systems—the small patterns of failure that can occur in any technology.

But Theree Mile Island taught us that a licensee caught up in the hundreds of tasks required to keep a reactor going every day may not be able to stop that one-in-a-million sequence of events that can lead to a breach of containment, a venting of radioactive steam, or a partial

meltdown

The NRC resident inspection program is designed to accomplish one essential thing: Detect the little slips, the unpotted shortcuts in operator procedures that might—just might snowball into a major problem.

You need the onsite, independent inspector to do this. Anything less than this kind of onsite inspection removes a

critical layer of review.

In the past, for lack of adequate inspection and enforcement personnel, the NRC was forced to rely on time-consuming reviews of licensee documentation of events after they occurred. As one inspector told me, the burden of inspection was placed on the licensee who does not have time to do it adequately.

The imspector explained:

It is our job to detect as early as possible any deterioration in a licensee's performance. We play a preventive role. We make sure that plant operators and supply, workmen live up to their qualifications in running a nuclear plant. We see things and do things before a situation becomes critical and threatens to get out of control.

Another inspector told me that:

We look over shoulders . . . and this has a very positive effect on the licensee. It plants the idea in the operator's mind that 'e must adhere strictly to NEO procedural requirements. If we know a licensee is going to do something requiring oversight, that licensee knows we plan to be there.

When a powerplant is working, not much really goes on, this inspector points out. "but we literally make sure the operators stay awake."

Mr. Chairman, the NRC's 5-year-old resident inspectors program vast'y improves the NRC's review and instant response capabilities. It enables this agency to go from snapshot inspection review after events have taken place to a continuous, balanced procedural oversight.

A resident inspector in Michigan sums up this program for me. He said:

I used to be a regionally based inspection. I would look at a unit every three months or so. But in the resident inspectors program, I've developed much greater confidence in what I know about a particular plant. I get to know the licensee. The operators and workmen open up to me. A rapport is developed, and I get an excellent exchange of information. The licensee knows that he has a much better access to the NRC. Best of all. I get a very good feel for the way things ought to be by simply being there. There's no doubt in my mind, that this program is the way to go.

Mr. Chairman, if this Congress rally means to do something to boost public confidence in the nuclear option. I urge my colleagues to pass this amendment.

Mr. McCO'RMACK, Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GLICEMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I rise in support of the amendment and congratulate the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. GLICKMAN) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. Dicks) for cosponsoring it. It is quite obvious from the hearings on nuclear powerplant safety that have been conducted by the Subcommittee on Energy Research and Production and especially on the Three Mile Island accident that the greatest weakness at the present time in the system is the interface between the machines and the operators. The primary contributing fact to the seriousness of the Three Mile Island accident was operator error.

I think it is quite obvious that much of this operator error could have been avoided if we had had inspectors on site and if they had insisted on a routine that would have eliminated some of the problems that existed there at the time.

ume.

Accordingly, I think the proposal mad in this amendment is a good one. I think it is important that we have the inspectors on site at the earliest reasonable ment and they be trained and given

complete to handle situations inlogations activity and anomalluations in nuclear powerplant

Mr. MAGUIRE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GLICKMAN. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

(Mr. MAGUIRE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MAGUIRE, Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

IMr. MAGUIRE addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear heresider in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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Mr. CLAUSEN Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman yield?

Mr. GLICKMAN, I yield to the gen-

CMr. CLAUSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Edr. CLAUSEN. I want to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman and commend him for his amendment, and also the committee for accepting the amendment. I, too, am involved in this Theree Mile Island inspection in my especity with the Committee on the Interior and I want to commend the gentleman.

Mir. RITTER. Would be gentleman

Mir. GLICKMAN. I yield to the gentle-

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment.

Parh ps the single most pointed issue that arcse out of the Three Mile Island includent was the lack of a coordinated decision process and the lack of an effective overview of the procedures at Three Mile Island So, I telieve that the second leman's amendment, my colleague on the Committee on Science and Technology and my distinguished colleague from Washington (Mr. Dross) is a good amendment and I rise in support of it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentieman from Kansas has expire.

(At the request of Mr. VOLKMER and by Emanimous consent Mr. GAICEMAN was sallowed to proceed for 2 additional minutes.)

MT. VOLEMER. Would the gentleman

ME GLICKMAN. I yield to my dis-

timesished colleague from Missouri

NOLEMER. I. too, wish to commedia the gentleman from Eanses and
the gentleman from Washington for
species or this amendment. It is of particiniar concern to me because as one who
has an nuclear powerplant ongoing and
under construction to go on line in 1981,
I would like to advise the gentleman that
I was just there this last Saturday while
out in my district and talked to the company officials and discussed this type of
proceedure. They do not disagree with it. I
think it is a wise thing to do.

They also feel there should be additional training for people who operate these plants, more so than there has been in the past. They concur in that, too.

They also feel and have ongoing with others a model for training for incidents similar to what occurred at Three Mile Island. This is a different type of construction. It is a Westinghouse-type operation and different from the operation in Pennsylvania at Three Mile Island. They are setting up a model now to my to dievelop a process for a safety system that will work I would say to the gentleman that I believe this will help and not only provide the safety but also help people know that we are being safe.

MIT. GLICEMAN, I think the gentle-

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operating plants have a reasonable distraction to the plants' operators. modicum of safety. I think this will help Second, the continuous presence or them have confidence that existing, working plants a e safe.

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Chairman, will the

rentleman yield?

Mr. GLICKMAN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

(Mr. WEISS asked and was given per- in the nuclear regulatory commissions. mission to revise and extend his re-

Mr WEISS. I too, want to commend the gentleman from Kansas, as well as the sentleman from Washington (Mr. DICKS), for their efforts in this regard. I think it is long overdue and they are to be commended for having the cato persuade the committee to accept this amendment.

I only want to exercise one word of caution I know that the sponsors of the amendment are fully aware of the fact that this is not the end-all and be-all, that there are other steps that must be taken, including perhaps termination of nuclear power down the line. I just want to be sure that those who are now supporting this amendment and are in support of the gentleman's efforts do not latch into this as being the final answer in guaranteeing nuclear power safety.

Mr. GLICKMAN. I appreciate the gen-

Mr. BUREUTER, Mr. Chairman, I rove to strike the requisite number of words and rise in support of the amend-

Mr. Chairman, I rise to speak on this particular amendment based upon job experience and a special interest in this type of activity, personnel and physical security investigations.

I would like to review, first of all, a few details about what is involved currently in inspection of nuclear plants. Right now we do have a few onsite inspectors. but for the most part we have people coming in from time to time to make inspections on our nulcear powerplants. They are involved in investigating quality analysis, maintenance, actual onsite . job safety and operation procedures.

I would like to point out there are some benefits in the current system of nonresident inspectors. First of all, experience has proven that observation powers are sharpened, when you have a nonresident inspector. Second, the personal relationships, either positive or negative, will often have a minimal ef-Tect upon the impact or the course of such an inspection. As a third point, it should be noted that the diverse specialists, which might be involed in an investigatory task force, have the opportunity to provide specific and speculized insight through the inspection processes. Fourth, the quality of the inspection process should be more uniform. due to checks and balances provided through the involvement of diverse per-

There are disadvantages. Another way to say it here are, for example, some disadvantages of an exclusive reliance on resident or ensite inspectors. First,

less of our views on nuclear power, I operating of the plant; the inspector who think the public needs to believe that is present on a continuous may be a

Second, the tontinuous presence onsite by an inspector may cause the inspector to be blinded to ongoing plant problems.

Third, the inspector will be isolated from appropriate, personal d contact with other con ponents and counterparts

-Now, despite what I have just said, I am speaking in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas. The point I would like to make is this: I believe that we need onsight inspection and we need special, on-thespot, unannounced task force and singleperson inspections.

I would ask the gentleman from Kansas if he would engage in answering a

series of questions?

Mr. GLICKMAN, I would be glad to. Mr. BEREUTER, I understand from the intent of your amendment that you are not proposing that an ensite inspection process would negate or eliminate the possibility and the actual practice of unannounced inspections made by task forces or by individual inspectors from the NRC. Is that correct?

Mr. GLICKMAN, That is correct. In fact without the kind of spot auditing unannounced inspections, having permanent inspectors does not have a great deal of value. We must have that auditing function. It would be my intention that that would clearly continue and it is my understanding that it is the NEC'L intention also.

Mr. BEREUTER. I thank the gentleman

Purther, based upon some recent information brought to the attention of the Energy and Environment Subcommittee of the Committee on Interior and Insu'ar Affairs, it is quite clear that we have a very inadequate personnel security havestigation process. Would it be your thought that the additional type of manuower provided to the NRC could also be addressed to personnel security questions as well as actual site and operational procedures?

Mr. GLICEMAN. I would say that, to the best of my knowledge, yes. I have not gone into great detail with the KRC of how specifically they propose to utTize these people, but I would say that the security problem is a serious one. What the amendment actually does is provide an additional 100 actual inspector people and an aiditional 46 support and training people. I would assume that the gentleman's point is a good one.

Mr. BEREUTER. Finally, just to confirm what the gentleman has already indicated, is it correct that the gentleman's amendment does nothing to distract or supplant the unannounced individual or task force inspection process. It is our understanding that such umannounced inspection would go an even though we would have onsight inspectors through the appropriation you are now proposing. Is that correct?

Mr. GLICKMAN. That is absolutely correct. Not only that, in my judgment _ while they are in operation. I s

man makes a good point. That is, regard- they could be a hindrance to the proper the resident inspectors or unit insp probably should be rotated them and should not be forever located particular plant. I think that is to a extent what the U.S. Department of culture does now.

Not only would I insist upon the ing, but also retention and beef of the on-the-spot uditing function. The CHAIR MAN. The time of the

tieman has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. Bri was allowed to proceed in 2 add minutes.)

Mr. GLICKMAN, If the gentlem yield further. I would also insist fact that the NRC make a diligen: to rotate permanent inspectors an dent inspectors, and I believe the that in mind right now.

Mr. BEREUTER I thank the man from Kansas for his general vations. I think they are imports. it is important we convey them NRC. I am particularly pleased th gentleman made the point about th for continued rotation of the ons spectors. I thank that is the crucis and I would hope this would be preted as the intent of the House of

resentatives in adopting this amen I commend the gentleman i amendment and foresight in reco the need for this kind of supple assistance to the NRC. It ha brought to our attention, of conrecent events. I rise in support gentleman's amendment with this standing we have established in th going discussion between the gen

from Karisas and me.

Mr. GLICEMAN. Thank you.

1250

Mr. ALBOSTA Mr. Chairman. to strike the requisite number of and I rise in support of the amen (Mr. ALBOSTA asked and wa

permistion to revise and exten (umaries.)

Mr. ALBOSTA Mr. Chairman rise in support of the amendme fered by our distinguished collean gentleman from Eansas (Mr. -MAN). I think his amendment sp a need that is very obvious wh makes a tour of a nuclear plant, serves what has been going on.

On June 6, the Investigative B mittee of the Committee on Pos and Civil Service. on which I service. a hearing on the subject NR sonnel In that hearing. TRE ! out by the E rector of Ni. 6 Ins and Enforcement Division John that his office is preparing a reco dation for teams of resident ins in nuclear plants, rotating teams spectors. I believe that is a real approach to this problem.

The public itself does not fully that nuclear power is safe, and I think that arvone can convince to pect the Federal Government a NRC. To do that, they need the type of inspectors, not only on a ing construction and operation, ditumal teams of inspectors which areo or unannounced at these

lieve, from the hearings that we had, that Mr. GLICKMAN'S amendment does , not to far enough, and it ought to go further.

We will see, as this training program goes on and as this money, this additional 85 million, is spent, whether or not to will produce the proper, trained officials, but I believe it is going to require, in order to reach the NRC's goal of teams of inspectors on site, it is going to take snowher \$3 million to \$5 million for the following year or a supplemental to this year's appropriation.

For that reason, I was going to offer an amendment to the Ghorman amendment but I believe we should try the \$5 anshion first these are times when we are trying not to spend more money, but I think It is necessary to assure the public that unclear power is safe. I have a plant that is being built in my district, and I think the KRC has not properly overseen the operation during construction, or the safety during construction. In fact, there has even been vandalism at that plant site. It is essential that the NRC have the staff to detect and correct this kind of damage early our.

I think it ' necessary that we have inspector the .. during the period when these plants ore under construction, at teas. 3 years prior to their being licensed to operate

Assigning teams of resident inspectors to each site, an inspector for each reacter plus a site "aspection supervisor, for example, would allow better inspection of the work of the more than \$.00) persons at many construction sites. It would also allow for the alternating rotation of individual inspectors which will keep a seasoned professional who is familiar with each site on the job at all times.

For shoes who ponsider this a large expense let me add that this appropriation is extremely small compared to the tremendous expense of an accident like the one at Three Mile Island, or the terrible cost that would result from an acddent that might set out of central completely.

We are directly accountable to the people as elected officials, the utility companies and the NRC staff and commission. ers are not directly accountable to the people. Therefore, we bear the greatest respondibility. We cannot allow the Congress to be blamed for not providing the appropriations to do the job of insuring public safety in the area of nuclear power. We cannot allow it to be said that the Congress errived with too little, too

Therefore, I expect the Congress to be spered to marease the appropriation inspection stall " necessary, for the do the job

and program require The CHAIRMAN. ruestion Is on the amenament offe the gentleman from Hansas (M. MAKE)

e question was taken; and the derman announced that the eyes appeared to have it. -

WESCHEDED TOTS

Mr. McCOFMACE, Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered

The vote was taken by electronic de-Tice, End frere were-aves 250, moes 10, not voting 74, as follows:

- [Roll No. 250] ATES-350

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No the amendment was agreed to. The result of the vote was announced as subove recorded.

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□ 1310

ATTENDMENT OFFERED BY MIL ROSTMETTS Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment

The Cherk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Kostikates: Om page 27, line 23, strike the period and insert. ". Provided further, that tell per-sonnel positions shall be alloosted exclusively no the Office of Muclear Reactor Regulation to carry out those responsibilities authorized by law.".

Mr. KOSIMAYER Iduring the ing), Mr. Chairman, I sak at comment that the amendment b ermd as read and printed in the

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentlemen from Penn-Fremmis?

There was no objection.

Wir. KOSTMANER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

EDSTMAYER, MIT. Chairman, 300 on May 9 lest, the Committee on Internor and Insular Affairs, on which I serve, sutherized 35 additional personnel for the Kuclear Regulatory Commissame. When that authorization made its way to the Committee on Appropriations,

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