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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

(NRC PUBLIC DOCUMENT ROOM)

IN THE MATTER OF:

PUBLIC MEETING

DISCUSSION OF DEFERRAL OF LICENSES

Place - Washington, D. C.

Date - Friday, 15 June 1979

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION PUBLIC MEETING DISCUSSION OF DEFERRAL OF LICENSES 5 6 Room 1130 1717 H Street, N.W. 7 Washington, D. C. 8 Friday, 15 June 1979 9 The Commission met, pursuant to notice, at 3:15 p.m. 10 BEFORE: 11 DR. JOSEPH M. HENDRIE, Chairman 12 PETER A. BRADFORD, Commissioner 13 VICTOR GILINSKY, Commissioner 14 RICHARD T. KENNEDY, Commissioner 15 PRESENT: 16 L. BECKWIT C. STOIBER 17 H. SHAPAR L. GOSSICK 18 R. KENNEKE 19 20 21 22 23 24

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PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Let's go ahead with the second subject this afternoon. This is discussion of the policy statement on licensing.

We had some discussion of this at an earlier subject

-- at an earlier meeting. At the close of that meeting, I -we all agreed that it would useful if, in fact, the Commission
could say something on this subject, although what to say did
not seem to be clear.

I directed the Counsel's Office to withdraw to its chambers and reflect upon what had been said, and see if they could draft anything.

They withdrew, reflected, and have come to us with a document which -- suppose I don't attempt to characterize it?

(Laughter.)

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: But rather suggest that, as an opening to this discussion, that we ask Counsel to sort of page us through the draft.

MR. BICKWIT: As the cover memo indicates -COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Only one of many to come.

MR. BICKWIT: -- our review of the transcript did not reveal to us any consensus within the Commission as to what policy course was intended by the Commission.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I didn't mean for you to look for a consensus. I thought you would fust see what I had said.

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(Laughter.)

MR. BICKWIT: What we attempted to do was try to find threads that smacked of consensus and to put together a statement which was at least consistent with most of what was said.

What the statement does say -- first, let me tell you that as we proceeded, we saw three options for us. One was to -- there was a lot of discussion in the session about the categorization of issues, whether issues should be categorized as those which would have to be resolved before new licenses would be issued or would be of such seriousness as to require shutdown of existing plants.

And the options we considered were, one, that the Commission could proceed to categorize those issues now; two, that they could ask the staff to do so and then when the Lessons Learned Task Force report was received, perhaps ask the staff to do it again; or, three, that the Commission would commit to categorizing issues after the Lessons Learned Task Force report was received.

The first we regarded as extremely difficult.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Is not that one of the purposes of the Lessons Learned Task Force, as I understood it? And therefore, the simple procedure of following the existing plan of going through the Lessons Learned should 514 037 result in the categorization.

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MR. BICKWIT: That was our conclusion, as the most logical of the three ways to proceed.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: It is your understanding that the categorization referred to in some detail on page 3 of this draft is that the output of the Lessons Learned Task Force, am I correct?

MR. BICKWIT: Not quite. The Lessons Learned Task

Force would come up -- might well come up with some categories,

but what the Commission would be committing to do would be to

review the Lessons Learned Task Force and arrive at its own

categorization.

And of the three --

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: How long did you visualize --

MR. BICKWIT: Review process?

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: -- it might take?

MR. BICKWIT: It is hard to know, and I think that is one of the policy issues that you have to resolve today.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Now I understand better.

MR. BICKWIT: If you were to attempt to categorize the issues now, our feeling was that that would be a very difficult enterprise. And I would have difficulty attempting to advise you to do that.

If you were to ask the staff to do so now, and perhaps again after reflecting on the Lessons Learned report, we felt that that would not be responsive to the thread in the

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meeting that the Commission was to provide some gradance.

So that the third option seemed to us the most consistent with discussion by -- to wait for the Lessons

Learned report and then for the Commission to provide guidance based upon it.

Summarizing what this statement says, it lists some possible categories that you could put issues into after you received the report. And then it provides really two basic possible conclusions, and I will read them.

The first would have the Commission saying, "Pending such categorization and direction by the Commission, it is expected that the Commission's Licensing Boards will take into account what the effort discussed, that the effort in this statement is underway, i.e., the staff Lessons Learned report and the review by the Commission, and we'll use their discretion in adapting their proceedings to that effort.

"The Boards are encouraged to move forward on and give priority to the resolution of issues which are unlikely to be impacted by the staff's Lessons Learned report and the Commission's Review."

The second result which you might reach is to take that language and add to it the following sentence:

"Also pending further Commission direction, it is policy of the Commission that no new limited work authorization, contruction permit, of full power operating license will be

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issued except by action of the Commission itself."

The central policy issues I think you have to address, which are inherent in this statement, are: One, the statement does commit the Commission to make categorization of issues following that report. And the question that is raised is that a commitment that the Commission should take on?

And the second policy issue is the issue that results from the distinction between those two or resulting statements at the end of the policy statement, which is basically the issue is until hat commitment is discharged, if you want to undertake it, should licenses be issued by the staff or by the staff with the concurrence of the Commission?

That concludes my statement.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I ended up getting two, instead of four. What did I miss?

MR. BICKWIT: I don't remember the number four.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Didn't you say four policy

issues?

MR. BICKWIT: No; two policy issues.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Policy issues for considera-

tion.

(Laughter.)

COMMISSIONR KENNED A syntactical problem.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: John, you had the earliest --

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COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Well, no --

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: -- circulated reply to that.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: It was earliest circulated, because it wasn't a reply, it was set of comments based upon having read the transcript.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: That's right. You weren't here for that.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: And having the same difficulty that OGC had mentioned. I had tried to see what conclusions I could draw from it, and --

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Puzzling. There must be something wrong with the typewriter.

ask to have included -- and I admit that it didn't really come through very clearly in the transcript -- would be some mention about what steps we are taking regarding emergency planning, because if this is a policy statement -- I was having difficulty in reading the transcript, finding what is the purpose of the policy statement.

(Commissioner Bradford left the hearing room.)

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I am glad you raised the question.

Did you reach any conclusion after reviewing the transcript?

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Well, I had --

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COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I had some difficulty, and I was present at the discussion.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: If part of the purpose were to provide some instruction to Boards, then I thought that we ought to at least cover the steps that we have underway with regard to emergency planning, because we both have this task force, and we also -- at least I hope we are -- are going to go on for expedited rulemaking on it. And I thought that would be germane any set of comments we are providing to any boards if that is one of the purposes of policy statements.

MR. BICKWIT: It certainly is appropriate.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: The purpose.

MR. BICKWIT: Unless you take -- it depends on how you resolve that policy issue. It is the purpose if you decide to allow the staff to continue to issue licenses. It is one of two major purposes if you decide that the Commission should issue licenses.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: What I am now somewhat puzzled by is that I thought what the policy issue that you had just finished describing, it was a commitment on the part of the Commission to categorize results of Lessons Learned Task Force?

MR. BICKWIT: That's right, and thereby to provide guidance to the Boards and the staff.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Well, the guidance would be

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in the sense of "Here is what you should expect us to provide you with sometime in the future."

MR. BICKWIT: That's true, but also the knowledge that that is about to take place would itself provide some guidance for the Boards now.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I would have expected the Boards to have realized an accident had happened and that we were probably looking at it.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Is there some question on that score?

(Laughter.)

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I didn't hear an answer.

MR. BICKWIT: We took it as rhetorical.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: We wanted to be sure we were all thinking in the same terms. My impression is that the Boards are well aware --

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: In that connection, Howard, under the staff's notification of Boards about items of interest and significance for the licensing process, has there been -- have there been staff transmissions through your office?

MR. SHAPAR: Yes. All Boards have been notified.

VOICE 1: We had said to the Boards early on we were sending them copies of the bulletin regarding Three Mile Island.

More recently, in response to an inquiry by

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Commissioner Kennedy, we sent a notification with regard to the formation of the Lessons Learned Task Force.

Specifically, what there mandate would be under Mr. Denton's memorandum, there are 12 categories they will be looking into. So all Boards and the parties have been notified.

(Commissioner Bradford returned to the hearing room.) CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Then that reduces the need --COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: It suggests there is some redundancy in this paper.

MR. SHAPAR: But at some point, if the Commission speaks, the staff may formulate a position in certain cases and communicate to the Board. And even looking at that policy statement, I guess there is nothing in there that tells the Board not to issue an initial decision if all the parties come before the Board.

I am not suggesting that the staff will and say the matter is -- and controversies have been resolved to our satisfaction; unless the Commission speaks in some way, the Boards can now issue an initial decision, and the staff can issue a license.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Or the Boards may feel, for example, LWAs are unaffected by what has happened, that only operating licenses would be affected. They may not even be sure about that.

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It seems to me this Commission ought to tell the people working for it and other interested persons what it intends to do and what it thinks about all this.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: What about LWAs? What do we intend to do?

We suggest that Three Mile Island has an effect on the way bulldozers operate in holes, digging foundations?

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I don't think this is a subject for humor.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I'm being perfectly serious. What is it we are supposed to tell them?

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: The question here, with respect to LWAs and CPs, is a more limited question. And whether in some way the characteristics of the site might indicate difficulty with emergency plans -- it is a more limited question. There may be some others --

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: A satisfactory emergency plan for a site which is going to contain a reactor which will come on-line some 10 years from now?

I would not consider that a satisfactory emergency plan at all. I would want to see one 10 years from now.

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LWAS.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: It may be for considerably beefed-up standards for what we expect in the way of emergency response, that some sites are simply unsuitable from that point of view. I don't know whether that is the case, but it may well be. And that is something that I would like to have a look at before one is committed to a particular site. I for one would not like to see any licenses granted without the express approval of the Commission at this point, including

Now, it may just require a brief look at it. But I think that we need to be sure that one isn't committing onself to something which is incompatible with conclusions that one may reach after having examined the circumstances of Three Mile Island and the implications of that accident.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: What procedure would you propose to follows?

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I think at this point I would suggest that we wait until the results of this Lessons Learned study, which is due when, Lee?

MR. GCSSICK: There is a briefing the week of the 25th. That is going to be more in the form of a status report than actual results.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Speaking to LWAs, let's say, and I would agree with Mr. Gilinsky on population density questions. They are the type of a question which could

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determine whether or not you would agree with a site. To what extent will those questions be addressed by your Lessons

Learned Task Force?

MR. GOSSICK: As far as population criterion, that sort of thing?

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Yes.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I don't think the Lessons Learned group is dealing with that.

MR. GOSSICK: That is a separate operation. I believe we are due to get a report from them the end of June.

MR. SHAPAR: June 27th.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Wouldn't it come under the emergency --

MR. GOSSICK: That would be involved, but the actual siting issues -- criterion on population, distances, that sort of thing -- is the other task force. I think we are getting close to where that is going to be available to the Commission in another month or so.

MR. KENNEKE: Siting was one of the --

MR. GOSSICK: But they don't intend to take over and do the thing that is already under way with the siting task force.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Do you have in mind -- I have no idea whether there is any board at the stage right at the moment about to go into reaching the point of an LWA. But

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let's say that there is such a one. What sort of a procedure would you envision? The board reaching that point and then passing that to us, and then us doing what?

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, I think I would like to see what staff thinks on the lessons that come out of this experience. And I would want to ask them whether they think that anything on that list affects the issuance of an LWA, for example, or a construction permit.

commissioner Bradford: I at least would want to see somewhere in that process whether we have instructed the board to make a finding or whether we made it ourselves, that expressed that there was nothing in either the geography or the population patterns around site that precluded effective emergency response plans. I think that planning ought to be expressed before a CP or an LWA issues.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: That would be essentially a requirement -- I am not saying I disagree with it, but that is a new requirement that you would then lay on for a CP; is that correct?

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Yes. That doesn't mean that the response plan has to be submitted.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I understand that. Now, is there any legal procedure that has to be gone through in order to place a new requirement, or can we just --

MR. BICKWIT: You would proceed by ruling. If you

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wanted to move quickly, you could either propose a rule and make it immediately effective or provide by policy statement that this be done.

MR. SHAPAR: With the policy statement there is a problem, because they are not supposed to have the force and effect of law, depending upon what the substance of the thing is.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: We are giving directions to our staff.

MR. SHAPAR: But a new requirement that is legally binding that says that something else has to be done before a construction permit can issue; that's why I think it is important what the substance is. But if you made the rule immediately effective, you could achieve the same result.

MR. BICKWIT: By policy statement, you could -
MR. SHAPAR: If it has the effect of impinging on
the rights of third parties applying for licenses, in effect
that is the kind of a thing you have to do by rule.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Another question. If we bring these LWAs up to us and if we want to ask the staff to examine what is the impact with respect to Three Mile Island Lessons Learned, does that take on the character of a hearing where you would then require all parties who are interested to be able to come and go through their normal proceedings to address that issue?

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criteria through the board.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: It may be easier setting the

Let me come back to your point again for a second.

I think you are probably right. But help me distinguish from something else.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I am just asking questions.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I am pursuing Howard's point
about the --

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Go ahead, but I want to get an answer to John's question. But go ahead and pursue this, because it may illuminate it.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: On something like the obviously superior standard, the Commission announced that in an adjudicatory context in the Seabrook case. But then it became binding on everyone for -- who was then involved in proceedings before the boards, on all sorts of other cases as well. And that presumably was neither a rule, it wasn't a policy statement as such.

What is it? What is it about that kind of pronouncement by the Commission that can then become binding in a whole
bunch of cases that weren't involved in that case, that is
different from changing the standards on response planning?

MR. SHAPAR: It has the practical effect of a rule. Each person would be entitled to litigate it in a new proceeding. But the results would be foreordained unless

the Commission had changed its mind. The new party in the new proceeding would have the right to litigate it if it wanted to. But it would know as a practical matter that, the Commission having reached a certain result in a certain case, would be most likely to reach the same result in a future case. But they would still have the right to litigate.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: But wouldn't those conditions also surround a policy statement?

MR. SHAPAR: The traditional wisdom about policy statements is that it announces a future course of conduct and is not binding, like in the same manner that a rule is binding if you went to impose a rule or requirement that affects the outside world. I think that is the key point, and to follow the rulemaking procedures of the Administrative Procedures Act.

MR. BICKWIT: I have to -- if you want to impose a freeze, there is no problem with doing that by policy statement, just so long as you assume in the rules they entitle a third party to a license after a given time. The policy statement would bind employees of the agency, and our conclusion is there would be no problem whatever with binding them through that mechanism.

MR. SHAPAR: I am not sure I would agree with that.

MR. BICKWIT: I will give you the cite.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: The benefit of having two

lawyers.

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(Laughter.)

MR. BICKWIT: Third Circuit decision in -- it seems to me the GESMO litigation does stand for that proposition.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: It sounds to me as though,
before we get too broad sweeping in forming a set of pronouncements, it might be useful to know a little more what we are
talking about. I think the questions about whether, for
instance, for proposed -- for LWAs of the sort that are in
the mill now, there are, the staff can see, aspects from an
emergency planning side that would affect the basic acceptability of those sites -- is a reasonable proposition to
discuss with the staff.

It may be that the kinds of sites that are being looked at these days that are at that stage are in fact not the kind where you would say: Gee, this just is never going to do, you are not going to be able to make any reasonable emergency plan; and that, having some sense of that after some discussion with the staff, then I think that would be helpful to the Commission in seeing what sort of guidance we want to form.

In the absence of specific guidance, I guess where proceedings are completed, they would go ahead. We could also, in a much less formal sort of way, simply -- hang on, I will get myself into trouble. I guess where there is a

case upon which there has been a hearing -- wait a minute. With LWAs, CPs, they have hearings. MR. SPAPAR: In OLs, there is no hearing unless someone demands it. CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: On the early stage plants, there 5 is a hearing. MR. SHAPAR: Mandatory. 7 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Mandatory hearing. If there are 8 no issues in contention in those proceedings, are there still 10 ex parte bars to --MR. SHAPAR: Not as far as the staff and Commission 11 is concerned, but as far as third parties are concerned, yes. 12 MR. BICKWIT: No issues in contention. I have 13 problems with that. CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: If there are issues in 16 contention --MR. BICKWIT: If there are no issues in contention, 17 I don't think that there is an ex parte bar. 18 19 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: If there are issues in contention, there certainly is. 20 MR. BICKWIT: Yes. 21 MR. SHAPAR: There is a distinction, I know, drawn 22 in the rules between the right of the staff to approach the 24 Commission on contested issues and the right of third parties. Ace-Federal Reporters, Inc. MR. BICKWIT: This was yesterday. It is the case

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that the ex parte rule applies only to any substantive matter at issue in a proceeding on the record then pending.

MR. SHAPAR: The ex parte rule itself only applies to matters in controversy among the parties. If there is no matter at all in controversy, then there is no bar.

MR. BICKWIT: That's right.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I was going around saying we could ack simply to just -- informally ask the staff to inform us and check with us on near-term actions. But that is not a very handy way to handle it, since most of your LWA and CP near-term actions will be, in fact, contested proceedings, and there are exparte bars.

in asking my question was, it wasn't clear whether was -- it wasn't clear to me what you were proposing, Vic, was an order to all boards and to the staff that no LWAs, no operating licenses, no construction permits will be allowed until such time as the Commission turns them back on again, or whether you are saying that if a board reaches a conclusion that such should be allowed, that that does not -- that the staff does not allow that to take effect until __ has come up to the board -- to the Commission for review. And if it was the latter, I was trying to understand what kind of a process you had in mind for that review.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Let's let the general counsel

work out the process.

(Laughter.)

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: The latter or the former?

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: In most of these cases, it would have to be a formal one.

MR. BICKWIT: After the board reached a decision, the board would authorize the staff to issue a license. And you could adopt a procedure that said the staff would not go ahead and issue it until it conferred with the Commission and the Commission would make its decision.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: And what are the rights of parties at that time?

MR. BICKWIT: At that time the staff is not functioning as a party; the staff has simply been authorized to issue a license.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: What I am saying is, if a proceeding has occurred and all rights have been conferred to the parties, they have exercised those rights, presented their case, the board has concluded that on the basis of the record and the evidence presented a license should issue; now the Commission, in its wisdom, elects not to do so. Doesn't -- don't those parties who presented the case which merited the issuance of the license have right to participate in that decision? Or is that an arbitrary decision?

MR. BICKWIT: All the board has done is authorize

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the issuance. The staff at that time, under the immediate effectiveness rule, would have to issue it in the case of a construction permit. In the case of an operating license, it would have time to deal with these various issues. At that point, it could decide, in the case of the operating license, it could decide not to issue the license.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: But not in the case of the construction permit?

MR. BICKWIT: No, unless you suspended that rule.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: You disagree, then, with

Harold's position the other day?

MR. BICKWIT: With Harold's position?

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: About a week ago, we -- two weeks ago, we had that discussion here in which there was a floating opinion as to whether or not Denton could refuse to issue a construction permit if the board reached a conclusion. His position seemed to be he would not issue it during the intervening period.

MR. BICKWIT: Unless you suspend the rule, he must issue the construction permit within ten days of the board's decision. But suspending the rule is not a difficult undertaking.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: You mean suspending the immediate effectiveness rule?

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Further, doesn't he have the --

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some recourse in terms of going back to the board to say: Wait, the staff, don't issue your decision. The staff would like to think a while longer about this.

MR. SHAPAR: I think that was the point, although the immediate effectiveness rule seems to say in terms of construction permits that he must issue the permit on direction of the hearing board after initial decision. He can, of course, go back to the board and move to introduce new testimony, or go to the appeal board, depending upon the circumstances of the case.

Beyond that, of course, the Atomic Energy act says that the Commission can revoke a license on any grounds on which the original license was issued. If new information came to mind, he would have authority to revoke a license that had just been issued. So in a sense, it is an academic discussion.

If the immediate effectiveness rule were suspended, what would he be obligated to do?

MR. SHAPAR: Treat it like every other agency in Washington.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I would rise to that. Just answer the question.

MR. BICKWIT: He would not be obligated to issue the license. But if you don't suspend it and he goes back to the boards and he can't convince the boards, then he has got to issue that. But at that point, the course is to revoke

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the license immediately upon its issuance.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Does Harold or the Director of NRR have any role in the LWA?

MR. SHAPAR: It issues the LWA.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Is that also immediately effective?

MR. STOIBER: Yes.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: If you suspend the immediately effectiveness rule, it suspends both aspects of that, the LWA and the CP?

MR. SHAPAR: If you want to suspend it, it would be a situation that would indeed do that.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Getting back to my other question, had you in mind the complete turnoff or had you in mind the turnoff --

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Nothing will happen until we hear from Roger Mattson and company and get a report on their examination of the various issues they are looking at.

As I understand it, that is not going to take a very long time.

MR. SHAPAR: Week after next week.

Beyond that, I think for some period -- and I don't know how long -- all licenses should be passed on by the Commission, all major facility licenses. Obviously, the look that one would take in connection with LWAs and CPs would be

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a much more limited one than in connection with operating licenses. In fact, there may be nothing to look at, depending on what the staff tells us. It may not be an issue at all.

I would like to be satisfied that there aren't any issued in the preliminary time.

MR. SHAPAR: There is one factual matter that has some relevance. I requested Denton by memorandum to have his staff review all staff evidence in pending cases to see if it needs to be supplemented or changed based upon the occurrence of the Three Mile Island incident. This is something that we have an affirmative obligation to do, but I specifically drew it to Harold's attention. And he is in the process of doing that.

This reflects the affirmative obligation that the staff has as a party to the proceedings not to let testimony that doesn't hold up after a point in time remain in the record without being changed or supplemented. This would have to be done under any circumstances, and is taking some time. I think this is relevant to the discussion that is taking place here right now in terms of the imminence of anything occurring on the part of these proceedings.

MR. GOSSICK: How would this procedure affect or involve the appeal process?

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: It seems that the Commission is dipping down and saying that we will take this case, and

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somehow I find it difficult to believe that, for a case in which there -- it may be adjudicated, in which there are parties in contention, that we are going to sit here and have a 20-minute report from the staff to find out that everything is okay with regard to the ability to do future emergency planning, and we check that off and out it goes.

I can see us here with parties lined up an demanding to be heard, being besieged to allow 45 days for the parties to file their briefs, and 20 more to comment on each other's briefs, and so on, on every blasted LWA.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: And to whom would they appeal a decision? The federal courts, I guess, under the Commission's rules.

MR. SHAPAR: Beyond that, I would have to point out that whatever decision the Commission makes under the APA has to be made on the record. You wouldn't have one proceeding going here and then have a matter come before the Commission and the Commission considering it aside from a record which a court could review. You would have to develop a record that would support whatever decision you reached, the same as the hearing board, appeal board and the Commission itself does right now.

Of course, all of these things could be taken care of in terms of the objective by rulemaking, fixing the immediate effectiveness rule.

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MR. BICKWIT: After -- let me ask a question of staff. After the licensing board makes its initial decision and the matter is presented to the staff for its action, how does the staff function?

MR. SHAPAR: A ministerial action after the board issues the initial decision.

MR. BICKWIT: It is not done through adjudicatory procedures, on the record?

MR. SHAPAR: A hearing pursuant to the APA. There has been one in which a decision has been reached and which determines a future course of action. So the direct response to your question, the staff action is a ministerial action, essentially determined in substance by the hearing board after all the parties have been accorded their procedural rights.

MR. BICKWIT: But staff resolves issues not dealt with by the hearing board?

MR. SHAPAR: That is in the limited case of the operating license.

MR. BICKWIT: Does it resolve them in a ministerial position rather than an adjudicatory position? Does it -- is it holding on the record --

MR. SHAPAR: That is a different situation. There is no right to a hearing at all at the operating license stage, except when one is demanded. The construction permit situation is different.

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MR. BICKWIT: The point I am leading to is after the

board makes its decision on the record, with the parties'

rights, cross-examination, the staff then performs a ministerial

action and is functioning not as an adjudicator. I see no

problem with the Commission functioning in the same way that

the staff functions.

MR. SHAPAR: I guess I do, for the reasons I have pointed out.

The answer to your question is that no one has demanded a hearing on certain issues at the OL stage, and therefore it is handled as an administrative review procedure. But once a matter has been in issue and has been adjudicated before a hearing board, the situation is obviously quite different.

MR. BICKWIT: Following the hearing, in a situation where someone has asked for a hearing, the staff, as I understand the procedure, resolves those issues which have not been placed in controversy and resolves whether or not it chooses to issue a license it has been authorized by the board to issue.

Under those circumstances, why cannot the Commission function in the same procedural mode as the staff?

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: With regard to those issues.

MR. BICKWIT: Yes, and with regard to the final issue of whether or not to issue a license.

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: But in the great bulk of cases, that will not be the case.

MR. SHAPAR: No, not at all.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: That would be the rarest of circumstances. It seems to me if you have a case which is being contested, you have some difficulty in waiting through the process, watching out past the appeals board, to make a Commission review and decide whether the license should issue, without the paraphenelia and so forth that goes with the parties' rights in these adjudicatory proceedings.

After all, the parties at that point, if the Commission hadn't reached down, would have recourse to the appeal board available to them, and so on. That is, I don't know how we would come at that point to have a fairly straightforward, all right, what about this, that and the other, in a discussion here in half an hour, and understand what the essential safety issues were in the case and say:

Okay --

question to ask oneself is whether we would like to take control of the process, at least temporarily. Now, if we don't there is nothing more to talk about. If we do, then we ask the lawyers to work out a sensible and reasonable course. If there isn't any, I guess we won't do it. If there is, we go forward.

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COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Except that to some extent --

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: We can't believe that --

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: In theory, the agency process is one in which we are in complete control of the process.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Exactly, in theory.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I think it is somewhat more than just pure theory. At least I certainly don't have that awful feeling of being Olympia detached from the rest of the world. I think the staff understands where we are and the staff knows perfectly well what we want and expect. And I think the staff is responsive.

And let me just suggest that I think a little bit more recognition of that on our part would be helpful both to the staff and the public.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: As far as understanding what we want, that is not the way I hear the staff talking.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: You must talk to different people in the staff. I guess there are a lot of them.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Could I ask general counsel a question?

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Please do.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: If we suspended the immediate effectiveness rule, which would place LWAs, CPs and OLs, I guess, in the same type of context, the Director of NRR then reviews it before it goes out. And if we request the

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Director of NRR to come and discuss that with us before he does it, does that set up a hearing process arrangement?

MR. BICKWIT: No, it does not. You have had the hearing. The hearing is over.

MR. SHAPAR: What about the ex parte bar and the rules in effect?

MR. BICKWIT: My feeling is that there would be no problem at that point.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: So long as the parties still have a right to appeal under our rules. Are we also going to repeal -- suspend those --

MR. BICKWIT: There are no issues in controversy at that point. The ex parte rule relates only to those issues which are in controversy before a board.

MR. SHAPAR: How do you know that if somebody appeals immediately?

MR. BICKWIT: Somebody could appeal. But if you have the staff function being brought to the Commission, the Commission can operate without the ex parte rule going cut.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I am asking the situation where it is more that we would be saying no rather than yes. In other words, Harold would come to a situation and if he wasn't going to release it he would never come; if he were going to release it he would com and go through. And if we would disagree, we would say no; if we didn't say no, he

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would go ahead and release it.

And I guess one of the things I am asking is that -would that enable the appeal board to still be in the process?

MR. BICKWIT: Yes. You are simply substituting yourself for the staff in the procedure.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Well, I don't like --

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Excuse me. You can't do that if there is an appeals process that is still in effect. Therefore, the appeals process itself has been waived.

MR. BICKWIT: I see, yes. The appeals process would go forward as it would on any --

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Not if the Commission had stepped in. It couldn't.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I am asking, in that kind of a construction, Harold comes up and says: Let's take an operating license case. And he goes through this process. And for whatever reason, we have heard enough information from Roger Mattson and other people, and we think we have understood everything well enough that we don't say, Harold, you are wrong. We just thank him for coming.

He goes ahead and issues. And can someone then take that to the appeal board?

MR. BICKWIT: Yes.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: And the issuance of the operating license --

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COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: On the same issue, John?

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: On the issuance of the

operating license. In other words, the licensing board would

have said; We have resolved in favor, and the operating

license can issue as far as this is concerned. Harold has

gone through this process I have just described. Can someone

who disagreed with the licensing board actions still take that

to the appeal board?

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I think it depends upon what the Commission has actually done. If what we have done is to say that if the response planning component of this is all right --

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I don't see what the

Commission would be saying. It would not be disagreeing with

Harold, with the proposal to issue the license or Harold's

decision to issue a license.

MR. BICKWIT: Yes, you could still go to the appeal board.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: After which you could still come to the Commission?

MR. BICKWIT: Yes, that's right.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: It sounds like -- if that could be constructed, I wouldn't find any real problem with that.

MR. SHAPAR: I have legal reservations about that

process.

that can be done.

MR. SHAPAR: The Commission has a set of rules now in effect. Let me say initially that I think the basic idea can be done, but it is going to involve rules changes. I think one has to differentiate between those points. But the idea is to stop a license from being issued while the lessons

from Three Mile Island are considered. There is no question

One easy way of doing it -- and I am not suggesting it is the right way of doing it as a matter of policy -- is to suspend the immediate effectiveness rule and no license gets issued, if there is an appeal, until the Commission has reviewed the case. That accomplishes what you want.

Now, the problems we have been discussing here, and on't think there is any really basic difference between Vic and me except on some, let's say some minor technical matters, is where the exparte rule applies and what the appeals rights of the parties are.

Now you have got an appeals process on your books.

You have got an exparte rule on your books. And it says that staff, which is a party to the case, doesn't discuss a contested issue with the Commission. We can't tell whether some of these matters going to be discussed have been contested or not.

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I have got a basic problem with the fairness of the process of letting the staff come in and talk to the Commission. There is a formal appellate rule set forth in the regulations. It can be done, but it requires rules changes.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: You would have to suspend that rule, too .

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MR. SHAPAR: You can do it in terms of the objective; but doing it with the rules in place, leaves me a lot of trouble.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: If one suspended the immediate effectiveness rule, wouldn't you then have a situation in which not only the particular issues that might be related to Three Mile Island could result in the holding up a license, but an appeal on any issue that was alive and well in the case, so that that would be whether a broad-brushed --

MR. SHAPAR: We could get a finer brush, depending on your objective.

There is no question about our ability to fashion a rule.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: The immediate effectiveness rule could be written in such a way that only certain classes of issues --

MR. SHAPAR: Yes.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: If you are prepared to define what the lessons from Three Mile Island are going to be restricted to.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Then one comes back to Vic's preference to waiting to hear from Roger.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I doubt that Mattson's task force is addressing all of the lessons that are going to have been learned. Their focus -- we had pointed out, not emergency

planning, for example.

MR. GOSSICK: Just limited parts of it, not the total picture.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Yes.

MR. SHAPAR: You have touched three points that are all -- or we've all been around -- that the business is usual, which I don't think anybody wants.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Aha. Now you define "business as usual," you define it in some way that is perjorative in character. I do not. I consider the business of this outfit to be the health and safety of the public. That is what the law says; that is what we do; and that is "business as usual."

MR. SHAPAR: I will pick my words more carefully.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Thank you.

MR. SHAPAR: A moratorium at the other end of the spectrum -- you have discussed this in various ways -- and I think in the middle is some kind of intermediate point that gets around the immediate effectiveness rule, which is the major stumbling block.

Those are the three main points that the discussion has revolved around. They are all accommodatable in terms of rules changes. It is basically a policy option at this point.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: As a practical matter, aren't they essentially the same? It is a moratorium. It is only a

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question of how long it runs.

MR. SHAPAR: No, because if the Commission can work quickly, even with the immediate effectiveness rule suspended, you are pretty close to business as usual.

MR. BICKWIT: I think one of your options is that you suspend the immediate effectiveness rule and staff is left to its own devices. Staff is not left to it's own devices if you keep that rule in place.

MR. SHAPAR: How is that? You have the -- all it means is if you suspend it, the Appellate's process goes the present route, without the license been issue. When the process is completed, the license issues.

MR. BICKWIT: Staff will have to issue the license under the immediate effectiveness rule if they can't persuade the Board to reopen the matter; once the Board has arrived at an initial decision to suspend the immediate effectiveness rule, staff is not compelled to issue the licence.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: As Peter points out, you then commit every case to go the full length of the appeals process, provided somebody wants to make an appeal, and on any subject whatsoever, whether it has any relation to the Three Mile Island-related matters, safety matters, or not.

And I must say, since the appeals process has a time that may run from a minimum of three or four months to a maximum of that many years, it is not clear to me that I care to

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related to Three Mile Island.

join in gratuitously, adding to LWAs and construction permits that kind of time increment without being pretty thoroughly convinced that, by God, that was necessary for the public safety.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: It seems to me that it is a trifle strong medicine to deal with what I consider the rather unlikely possibility that some license will issue precipitously without adequate consideration of at least the short term, the things the staff feels ought to be done in the short term

(Commissioner Gilinsky left the hearing room.)

The nature of the process is a little bit -- you remember that rule that people first proposed in part in jest in high energy physics, but it appears, in fact, to be a law of nature that everything that is not prohibited is compulsory. You know, there isn't reasonable middle ground; you either have the immediate effectiveness rule, but you remove that and, Christ, you have grafted onto the whole procedure literally a compulsory, many-month to many-year increment.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: When I started to advance that proposition, Howard pointed out, rightly I suspect, that one could limit the subject on which the immediate effectiveness rule was being modified.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Just removing immediate

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effectiveness, you could, in effect, rewrite it.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: And you suspend it for a certain class of matters.

MR. SHAPAR: There is another option that relates to that that you might want to think about, and that is -I guess I would put it in terms of A and B: A, you could have your General Counsel's Office monitor these cases, and any case where it looked like an initial decision was about to issue, about which you had Three Mile Island worries, you could order the Board to refer that matter up to the Commission for decision. You have that option under APA. Or you could is

Or you could issue an order to each Board in each case, asking that certain Three Mile Island issues -- which you would have to identify, I would think -- be referred to you or certified up to you for decision.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Don't do that, because they we will have to deal with them in precisely the format that we don't want to have to deal with them, namely as part of the formal process, as I understand.

Now that he has gone, I can interpret what he means, I guess, pretty freely.

(Laughter.)

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: But as I understood Vic, he was saying, "Look, LWAs, you would at least like to have the sense that for that particular site staff felt that there were not

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overriding geographical or demographic considerations which made it extremely unlikely that a satisfactory emergency planning array could be put in place in due time."

Now that is not something -- I suppose we could consider that in -- in each case, in the full adjudicatory framework, with parties making arguments, filing briefs, having cross-examination and all kinds of great things, but it wasn't my sense that that was the sort of examination that he had in mind.

I think it is reasonable for the staff to look at that kind of a thing and to make that kind of judgment. If we want to --

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: It is equally reasonable for Boards to do the same thing.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: If the Boards want to consider it, why okay, we can look at it. I think, generally, from the Commission's standpoint, and the times involved in the overall process, it is helpful if the Commission's look at things can be a fairly efficient and focused way on a point like that without having to become embroiled in all kinds of procedural requirements and so on.

And it may be that we are not all that far from being able to have some discussions with the Staff, and not on specific cases, but on a generic basis.

What is your judgment, looking at the sorts of sites

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that are now -- might be eligible for LWAs in the near term? What is your judgment, as a class? Do they seem to fall clearly into a class where there seems little doubt that a satisfactory set of emergency plans can be worked out, or at least in principal can be worked out; or are there some that are one way, and some another?

So I think we at least might get to that -- some of those issues on a discussion with the staff on a sort of generic basis. That I think would be useful, and we ought to do.

The business of rules and beginning now to deal with each specific case before the Commission continues --

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Isn't this --

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: It's the one that worries me.

COMMISSIONER-KENNEDY: Isn't this the sort of thing contemplated by the categorization discussion that is in this draft paper? That was my understanding of the draft paper, of what it was trying to say.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: That is the way I read it, that Roger would come up, and other people who have been working in other sections would come up as soor as they are ready, and we would have some discussions that might go on for some time, that we have some discussions and see what kind of issues fall where.

And it has always been my intent, furthermore, to --

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to give some kind of recognition that plants that are 10 years -- in perspective of operating date, are in a different status, than plants that are, as far as construction is concerned at least, are a couple of weeks from being allowed to put some fuel in, et cetera, and be ready to operate; and that you might cut your list, depending on what stage the plants were, and you might indeed have a different short-term, long-term list for the plants that are close to operating licenses than you would for others.

It seems to me that would perfectly reasonable.

MR. BICKWIT: Mr. Chairman, one comment that was received in our office on this, other elements of the staff feel that the Lessons Learned Task Force may not -- their report may not represent the report of the entire staff -- maybe the report simply of the NRR portion of the staff.

Under those circumstances, to resolve that, you can have them come in also, other elements of the staff.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I would presume so.

I think we will need to do that, in any event, to develop the full range of subjects, because I don't think Roger and his immediate are necessarily dealing with all aspects of -- particularly in the emergency planning area.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I am not sure how we are going to end up today, but I would like two items, if I could request, first -- and it is probably more from Lee's side -- I

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would like a list of the -- and it is similar to what Roger
is going to put together for the LWA, CP, and OL, the earliest
possible date that the Boards might reach a conclusion over
the next six months.

So, just to have it narrowly focused, what are the specific ones we are looking at?

And for the -- those that are in that six months, could I have the population zones around them?

And then, second, I would like, I guess, OGC to give me a procedure how one could extend the immediate effectiveness in such a way that they Director of NRR would have an opportunity to come to the Commission and review the issuance of whatever it is, each of three, in such a way that the Commission would have the ability to say no with regard to TMI-related items.

MR. BICKWIT: With regard to extending immediate -- suspending -- you have received that, as to how to extend -- how to suspend the immediate effectiveness rule.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: In other words, it is not so much as suspension of it as it is an extension of the time.

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MR. BICKWIT: All right.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: The distinction is that after you extend the time and you go through this review with us, the effectiveness rule still goes into place.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: When you do that, I would like you to append to it, however, an analysis then of the effect of that procedure on the appeals process and the rights of the applicant and other parties who have participated in the process up to that time.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Yes.

MR. BICKWIT: That you have not received.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: How does the immediate effectiveness rule operate as to response planning now.

Response planning of the type Vic is talking about is not an issue in these cases now.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: No, because the Commission took the position that -- I mean, the only case where it is an issue is the operating license.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: It is just whether they have an emergency plan that meets Appendix E.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: That is an operating license issue, isn't it?

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: You see where this is taking you. If you suspend the immediate effectiveness rule as to response planning, it isn't going to make any difference,

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because response planning --

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: What I am trying to do is to construct a situation where -- that Harold has an opportunity to -- that before any of these things issue, that Harold has an opportunity to come before us and discuss that particular case, and we have an opportunity for Three Mile Island-related matters, such as the areas located, so say no.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: As to response planning alone, now -- and so far I don't think I have heard any other issues discussed that would apply to LWAs and CPs.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: That is not response planning. That is the ability to construct --

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I understand what you are saying. I am wrestling with a slightly different problem, which is, if the only issue we cared about was, with LWAs and CPs, was response planning --

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Which is upon the present Appendix E.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: It would be site location.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: That's right.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: For a plant that is going to come into operation ten years later.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I am not saying the plan has to be there. It is a question of whether there can ever be an effective --

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COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: That's right.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Then there is another way to go about it, which is to say that, as to LWAs and CPs, we would simply require from now on a finding by the licensing board that in fact there be --

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: The ability to do that.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Yes. And then suspend the immediate effectiveness rule as to that finding.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: The only possible problem with that is that until such time as we have clarified what it is that we want --

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: It is hard for them to --

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: We can't, I think, make a subjective judgment. It is very difficult to tell the board, you must make this finding, without having fleshed out what it is that they have to find.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Or what sort of things that response plan may have to have in it.

COMMISSIONE? AHEARNE: Yes.

COMMISSIONER BR\DFORD: There may be a few similar areas in which they face that, a few areas in which they face a similar problem.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: It seems to me, Peter, that that is the reasonable way to look at the problem. It depends entirely upon how one visualizes the problem. And if one

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defines it in terms of a specific need that must be met in order -- prior to the issuance of a particular category of license, then that's fine. One can define that, decide what it is and instruct the board accordingly, and all boards will then proceed in that way and will reach a conclusion, make a finding in this regard, and then things proceed as they would under the rules.

Now, if that isn't the purpose, if the purpose is for the Commission itself to directly involve itself in the issuance of licenses, then that is a different question, and there is no sense in mixing the two things up. I think if the latter is the whole point, then we need to suspend certain rules and call for certain things to be done. And trying to mix the two things up and pretend that you are doing one thing while you are doing the other doesn't do anything but confuse the issue, and I think create a legal morass which is going to create serious problems, A, for the boards, I, for the Commission, and, C, then in the courts.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I tell you what. The longer-term direction of this line of discussion is not so clear to me at the moment. I think it would be useful to have the things that John has requested from the counsel's office. And then I think we can schedule some further discussion. It seems to me impractical that, at 4:29 on a Friday afternoon, in view of the assorted directions this discussion has gone, for me

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1 2 3 4 (Laughter.) (Laughter.) 6 7 8 9 in brackets at the end of the policy statement. (Laughter.) I knew it. anything like that. here. no position on any of it? CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes. 25 (Laughter.)

to attempt to discover a consensus and ask for actions here. Furthermore, I must admit that, although the body has not made it, I am in spirit with Vic, wherever he may have gone. At least to the extent of his getting out of the room. COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I missed a couple of minutes. It seems as though we were discussing mainly the last sentence 10 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: That's right, you weren't here 11 when we agreed to issue the seven year term operating licenses. 12 13 14 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I'm sure you didn't do 15 16 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Mostly because they weren't 17 18 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Much of the rest of that 19 statement was all right with me, but I assume we have reached 20 21 22 I think for most of us, much of that statement 23 was not objectionable. But to a considerable extent that may 24 be true because it also didn't go very far in any direction. Ace-Federal Reporters, Inc. 514 080

As a Commission policy statement, perhaps it is only -- the information content was that the Commission did --2 it didn't offer very clear guidance in the future, and --MR. BICKWIT: In defense of it -- and I don't feel 4 obliged --5 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I don't see why you need to defend it. 7 (Laughter.) 8 MR. BICKWIT: It seems to me that the two options 9 mentioned in the statement are the two options that the 10 Commission has been discussing, and that the relevance of 11 what we are being asked to do, as I read it, is relevant at 12 least for some, as to which of those two options would be 13 14 taken. COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: You mean the last sentence? 15 I have already stated my view. I would delete it and add 16 17 earlier --CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I never gave you a chance to --18 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: It doesn't matter. When and 19 if we ever come to the subject, we will. 20 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: We will do that the next --21 MR. BICKWIT: I assume that Commissioner Ahearne's 22 assignment had something to do with the position he might be 23 inclined to take on those two options. 24

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COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: It is probably a dangerous

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conclusion to reach when I ask a question it means that that indicates a position I will take. It does indicate that I am interested in the answer to the question.

I guess it becomes very difficult. I was thinking about Peter's suggestion that what you are asking, are trying to make, one way or the other, either on a judgment basis by the Commission with advice from the staff or whatever, it's the question whether -- and this is for LWAs and CPs and the early stage things -- whether there is anything about a given site, the geography, the demography, that are such as to make it rather unlikely that effective response plans can be eventually worked out.

And I guess, just trying to think whether that is a practical charge to lay — the answer to that is a practical thing to lay upon the boards, and I guess if I were a board member, why, I would have to ask: Give me some idea what you think is an effective response plan. And I guess the difference between our belief that we might be able to make that on a judgment basis and the difficulty boards would have is that I think, from the discussions we have had, we, I think, are beginning to form, each of us, to form some sort of gut feeling as to what is likely to be wanted in those things; whereas the boards I doubt are in that position and would need some kind of construction.

I am wondering whether you felt it useful to think

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about that kind of an approach. Maybe not.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: That opens the question for discussion before the boards, and presumably the staff would put on the case --

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: And other people would put on cases, so that before the board had arrived at an opinion there would have been at least a thorough airing --

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: They would have factored in the question which Vic's feeling, at least --

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: And at that stage, it would not be judging a plan, but only the feasibility of constructing such plan and some foundation at some time long into the future. For one thing, it would probably involve highway networks and roads that don't even exist at the time the question is being raised.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: It still seems to me that one would have to provide with that at least certain minimum elements that we all thought would be in the effective response plan and that may be very difficult to frame at this particular time with -- we are trying to move forward with a proceeding on that matter.

Would we be prejudicing that proceeding in improper and unfortunate ways if we attempted to set out some of the elements of the response plan?

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COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: We could certainly call it "interim."

MR. BICKWIT: There would be no legal propriety.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: There is already in existence a whole series of considerations and conditions for such plans.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: But those are required -they are not really the elements of determining whether or
not --

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Agreed.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, one might contemplate such a thing, but I think the difficult part -- I can write the question to ask the boards to ask themselves, but providing that what I think is essential guidance on what an effective response plan ought to contain, so they can make the judgments about whether the site is a hopeless one to ever get there or not. I think that is the hard part.

I don't know whether to ask you to think about that or not.

MR. KENNEKE: It is pretty hopeless. We have the checklist. And the question is, you also have a rule to put in place to allow thinking beyond the LPZ. All the boards are supposed to take that into account?

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: We are talking -- we are, in effect, asking the boards to make a horseback judgment on the

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practicalities of the requirements not yet formally laid down.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: That is what the rulemaking will end up laying down.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: They probably can make the gross judgment and the no-go or go sorts of terms. They can say it is perfectly clear that if you put the plant in Camp Hill, Pennsylvania, which happens to be exactly on the outskirts of Harrisburg, and immediately across the river from the city itself, indeed, right across from the capitol, you are probably going to have a much more serious problem on your hands than if it is down river 20 miles.

And at some point they can say: No, if you must consider evacuation in a low population zone, the answer is no; it is not feasible because you couldn't do it.

I am not suggesting that particular example means anything.

MR. KENNEKE: The crucial element is demography. The siting task force has been looking at this. Before the siting task force, the staff has been looking at the question of the need for a population density limit.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Geography is a factor, too. You could put a plant at the head of a peninsula with population at the end of it, and it would have to come toward it to get away from it.

MR. KENNEKE: That was the issue in connection with

mte 11

the ALAB 390, Seabrook, that led to the need for the rule to look beyond the LPZ. But the point that has always come back is that, since the staff adopted internally the guideline of looking seriously at plants over the 500 per square miles, there has not been a submittal of a case of that sort. So now, if you are talking realistically, by looking at these things for some factor that might look up, you would be looking first at that and then, second, at the geographic situation. But you have had the population to begin with, because they are already looking at the geographic as a separate issue.

I don't see anything new coming up. And as I understand where the siting policy task force is, they would be talking about whether or not to have fixed guidelines or not, but they are not presared at this point to say what that number would be. If you went in that direction, you would be embarking on a very vague process here.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Let's get the answer to John's questions, and you might think between you a little bit further about this question of whether in fact it might be possible to map out a few elements and do the job that way. I don't know. Maybe not.

All right. Thank you very much.

(Whereupon, at 4:40 p.m., the meeting was adjourned.)

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