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Transcript of Proceedings

DISCUSSION OF AUTHORIZATION BILL AMENDMENTS
(Open to Public Attendance)

July 16, 1979

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1	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION .
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3	Discussion of Authorization Bill Amendments
4	(Open to Public Attendance)
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6	Commissioners' Conference Poom
7	1717 H Street, N.W. Washington, D. C.
8	Monday, July 16, 1979
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10	The Commission met, pursuant to notice at 9:05 a.m.,
11	Joseph Hendrie, Chairman of the Commission, presiding.
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13	PRESENT:
14	Chairman Hendrie Commissioner Gilinsky
15	Commissioner Kennedy Commissioner Bradford
16	Commissioner Ahearne
17	ALSO PRESENT:
18	s. Chilk
1.9	L. Bickwit C. Kammerer
20	H. S'.apar W. Dircks
21	R. Ryan S. Trubatch
22	R. Mallory
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PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: The first thing we ought to do
is to join together and vote to hold a meeting on less than
one week's notice, to discuss amendments to the NRC Authorization
Bill, an open meeting.

Those in favor?

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Aye.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Aye.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Aye. So ordered.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Is our Congressional

Relations office with us or not?

MR. SHAPAR: I saw him just a minute ago.

CHAIRMAN HE IDRIE: The meeting was set for 9:00

o'clock, it's 9:06 -- Commissioners ---

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Well, they came at 9:00.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Oh, they did come at 9:00 and

went away again? Boy, how little faith.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: How realistic in view.

MR. BICKWIT: I think they had hoped to meet with you before this meeting to discuss its structure.

You belote dits meeting to discuss its structure.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: What I do have is a collection of

five amendments or, no, it's four, I guess. I have Mr.

Metzenbaum's comments from the Record to go with his amentment,

so I have four that have been around for a while, April 9 --

no. What does it mean when it says, "Legislative day,

25 April 9th?"

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 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Yes, what is the distinction .
between the lagislative and the actual date?

MR. KAMMERER: They keep a legislative calendar which doesn't necessarily follow the actual calendar day.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Or which, for our purposes, has no significance.

MR. KAMMERER: That's right.

COLMISSIONER KENNEDY: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, May 15, June 18, here's one that doesn't seem to be printed yet, June 19th. Some of these have been around a while and some haven't. I expect there are a dozen odd possible amendments that may arise.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I think we, at least, have a description of some of the others, don't we?

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes, I think Congressional is trying to --

And the purpose of our meeting this morning is in response to Commissioner Ahearne, in particular, his feeling that we ought to see if we had a collegial view on some of these so it could be communicated downtown.

I expect on a number of amendments that are either already printed that we have or that are contemplated and that we will be told about, that the sponsors have absolutely no interest in what our opinion is at all, but I'm perfectly willing to try to see if we have an opinion, and to make it

known.

that I believed that the sponsors were greatly interested in what our opinion is, but rather, I believe that since many of the amendments would significantly impact upon the business that we do, that it was our responsibility to at least attempt to take a position, and then to communicate that, so that in the case where the question was raised, "What do we think about it?" people would have to at least say what our opinion was, or if they didn't, they would know what our opinion was. They couldn't say "Well, the NRC just apparently didn't care to comment."

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: But it is also true that we have not been asked to comment.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: That probably is correct, although I'm not sure whether -- at least in my mind, I would still believe that it is our responsibility to attempt to take a position.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Okay, now how shall we attack these?

Shall I call them out, or do you want to run down them, Carl,

Len?

MR. KAMMERER: I think Len is prepared to talk to these amendments.

MR. BICKWIT: We have each made contact with the

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principal staff over the weekend and we have something of a run down.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: All right.

MR. BICKWIT: The one area of amendment is the Emergency Plan question on whether licensing should be conditioned on concurred-in state plans.

You have received copies of the Bill, and there have been ---

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Oh, yes, the Eart Amendment.

MR. BICIWIT: The relevant section is Section 202.

Senators Simpson and Hart intend to perfect that section making the following changes, to change from six to nine months the period by which plants would have to be brought down if a concurred-in state plan -- if the plan had not been concurration.

To make clear that the plans were to be sitespecific. If a plan was adequate with respect to the site but not adequate with respect to the other sites within the state, that would not be a disabling feature of the plan for purposes of determining whether a plant could continue to operate.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Let's see, Bob, does a concurred-in state plan have to speak to the particular sites within the state?

> MR. RYAN: They usually do, Mr. Chairman. CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Okay.

MR. RYAN: Most of the states, I guess in the numerical majority anyway, we only have one site and everyone else has concurred in it.

MR. BICKWIT: A feature of the original proposal was that the NRC would have to promulgate within six months, a new regulation, in effect, stepping up the criteria for planning, and it is proposed that the Senators add a mandamus provision to make clear that the NRC does not, within six months, have a rule that would step up those criteria.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Would you mind explaining that to me. What is a mandamus provision?

MR. BICKWIT: A mandamus provision allows a person to sue to compell an agency to perform a function which it is required to perform under the law.

There is, in the Federal Code, a mandamus statute that this would -- it is difficult to obtain standing under that statute, and under this particular proposal the standing would be easily obtained.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: And the purpose of this particular amendment?

MR. BICKWIT: The purpose is to insure that the Commission does what it is required to do under the law.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Specifically what?

MR. BICKWIT: To, within six months, to promulgate a rule which would address the criteria for a state ---

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1	COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Promulgate the rule proposed.
2 ,	by the legislation.
3	MR. BICKWIT: Yes.
4	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Does that mean it is effective,
5	I assume?
6	MR. BICKWIT: I'm sorry?
7	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I assume that means the rule would
8	have to be effective before six months?
9	MR. BICKWIT: No. It just has to be promulgated by
10	six months. It is left open to the Commission, a time by which
	it would become effective.
12	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Is that clear?
13	MR. BICIWIT: Yes.
14	COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: But I thought the first
15	provision is that within nine months after enactment of the
16	legislation, the plants in states where there is no
17	concurred-in plan would come down
13	MR. BICKWIT: That's true.
19	COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Now, would that mean that if
20	there is a new rule out that was effective a year after
21	promulgation that that concurred-in plan would be the type?
22	MR. BICKWIT: That's right.
23	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I assume the thrust them is to
24	get it back to state plans in places where they are not now
25	concurred in, on the basis of the present criteria?

MR. RYAN: Yes, I think that's right, Mr. Chairman. I think, from my discussions with the staff that they are 3 contemplated to a track system, one that you would go on the 4 basis of a concurrence as we now understand it, using the standard that we now employ and simultaneously develop a 5 regulation and put it into place and then a new track would be 6 7 in after it was replaced, and the states would be judged by 8 the nuclear standards contained in the regulation and there 9 would be a time certain by which they would be required to come 10 into conformity with those standards. MR. BICKWIT: Then, another change is that FEMA would 11 12 have a consulting role in both the setting of the criteria

and in the concurrence in the plan.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: A consulting or a concurrence role?

MR. BICKWIT: Consulting.

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That is essentially their amendment.

Senator Johnston, I understand, is considering proposing an alternative t .hat. I should add, I have seen no language on any of these amendments; we have not seen language on these amemdments.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Carl, have you? MR. KAMMERER: No, I haven't. It is still in the drafting stages as they were going up to make it up on Friday. CCMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Do you have anything on

Johnston's possible ---

MR. BICKWIT: Yes, I have the concepts.

The central difference between the Johnston proposal and the Simpson/Hart proposal is that the concurrence in a plan would not be a condition to new licensing and a continued licensing.

In the event of a failure of a state to adopt a plan or to receive concurrence, the remedy would be the promulgation of a plan by the Commission. As to how that plan would be enforced, I'm not clear. I put that question to Asselstine and it is his understanding it would be enforced by federal mandates to the state to enforce the federal plan, and use of our authority under Section 232 of the Atomic Energy Act. If that's correct, I think that's unconstitutional.

MR. KAMMERER: There is supposed to be an interim plan until they come up with their own approved plan.

MR. BICKWIT: The alternative way of enforcing it would be for the NRC to enforce it directly, which would be constitutional, but might present some policy problems.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Bob, what do you think about the feasibility of us constructing a state plan for a state that is refusing to --

MR. RYAN: Well, I haven't run against it, but I don't think it is a very good idea. I think what Senator Johnston is alming at is the idea of avoiding the closure of

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plants which is a desirable end, but it seems to me that if this additional three months were provided that concurred-in plans probably covid be achieved within 9 months from enactment of a section and the problem of closure would be mooted.

MR. SHAPAR: If a state submitted a plan.

MR. RYAN: If a state submitted a plan, and the indication that we have had so far is in states where there are operating reactors and there are likely to be operating reactors, they are very interested in doing that.

I think it would be very difficult for NRC to revise and then propose an emergency plan for a state. I think we ought to stay away from that if possible.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Are you suggesting that unless we had a -- are also empowered by the proposed statute to establish our own state police establishment it will be rather difficult for us to enforce it, even if we imposed it.

We might have a grand piece of paper, and probably buckra bound. I suggest Morroco might be a start.

MR. RYAN: The problem is that plans ought to be tailored to the circumstances where the reactors are and the states know about those circumstances, the localities know about them too. In the NRC, there is a less wholesome knowledge of those circumstances.

MR. BICKWIT: Let me just run you through what we

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have by way of detail on this.

Some sort of regulations would be required and would be promulgated by the NRC within four months. I assume that means criteria for plans.

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: What is this, now you are talking about? MR. BICKWIT: I'm talking about the Johnston amendment.

Six months after that the state would have to submit a plan under the new criteria to the Commission, three months after that, the Commission would make a decision on review and concur or not, and if it decided not to concur, then it would establish an interim plan within three months. And that plan would go into effect unless the state corrected the deficiences found in the state plan before then.

(Commissioner Gilinsky arrived at the meeting, 9:20.) MR. BICKWIT: The idea would be the Commission would use as much of the state plan as possible in constructing its own plan.

This amendment, if offered, would be co-sponsored by Senator McClure and perhaps by Senator Jackson.

Then, a third alternative which may be offered by Senator Glenn would be -- would go back to the conditional approach, making concurred-in state plans a condition to the issurance of new licenses and operating under existing license.

It would extent the period for shutdown from nine

months to one year. With respect to new licenses, they would be treated virtually the same way as existing licenses. Licenses would be issued, even if there were no concurred-in state plan, but a year after the issuance, if the issuance took 5 place right after enactment, if that plan were not concurred 6 in, then the plant would have to come down. As I understand it there are no other significant 8 changes from Simpson/Hart in that amendment. 9 Asselstine mentioned that it is conceivable that 10 Senator Johnston would offer Senator Glenn's -- the amendment 11 that has been described as Senator Glenn's amendment. We are 12 unclear exactly on who is going to offer what and as a substitute to what, but those seemed to be the three concepts 13 kicking around. 14 COMMISSIONER AHEAFNE: Carl, do you have any ---15 MR. KAMMERER: Well, there are a number of amendments 16 that we are aware of but don't have any language. 17 COMMISSIONER AHEARNI: On emergency ---? 18 MR. KAMMERER: No. Nothing on emergency. 19 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: So those are the three ---20 MR. BICKWIT: I think our information is going to 21 be the same as that. It comes from the same source. 22 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Bob, what states are going to be 23 a problem in getting emergency plans concurred in? 24 MR. RYAN: We have always said that Illinois would 25

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likely to be -- to continue to be a problem, but we have had . some recent developments there which I think are heartening.

The State Legislature has passed a bill, and the Governor is going to sign it within the next month or so which would assess the utilities -- the franchise utilities operating within Illinois, I guess, a one-time shot of \$350,000 for planning. It would revise the organization for planning within the State of Illinois and put them on a more -- a quicker timetable.

I think, that if this bill is enacted and if the state agencies get their act together, we can look for a concurrence in the State of Illinois, certainly in time to meet any nine-month deadline, nine months from the date of enactment in the Hart bill.

We has some problems in Georgia, organizational problems. We have some problems in Oregon. On the plus side, though, we have had in recent weeks submission of plans for Virginia, North Carolina, Wisconsin, and they are getting their act together in Michigan.

I think the idea of a cutoff, threat of a cutoff has inspired the states and state agencies to move more swiftly than they have ever done in the area of emergency preparedness. Iowa is another good example, where the governor has met with representatives from our office and in effect told his environmental protection director to move it and get the plan

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submitted, and we expect to have that plan within the next couple of days.

I stand by, Mr. Chairman, what I told you about a menth and a half ago, and that is if three conditions are met, I think we can achieve the concurrence in all of the states in which there are reactors with no concurred-in plans by the 15th of May.

You will recall that the conditions, I said were:

One, that we had the cooperation of the states and
the other federal agencies, and I think we have that. I'm going
to send some letters forward this week, by the way, which would
I hope go out over your signature, which would reinforce the
other federal agencies in this transaction.

The need for some urgency and commitment of some resources and some modest travel funds between now and next spring to assist us in this effort.

The second condition was that we get some help in our own office, which I think we have gotten, to a large extent, and the third was that we don't change the drill while we are going down the road. In other words, that we continue to 'ook at the submissions by the states against the standards by which we judge the other concurred-in states. If all those conditions are present, I think that we can achieve concurrence in the plans of states where there are reactors but no concurred-in plans, by the 15th of May next year.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: So you don't really see any problem -- large problem with the Simpson/Hart ---MR. RYAN: I see problems, but I don't think they are 4 insurmountable. I think it is managable. 5 But I do think the idea of some sanction out there at the end of the road is a desirable one to spur the intentions of the states and keep them interested in the problems. 7 8 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Len, is there any difference 9 between the Simpson/Hart and Glenn other than 12 months? MR. BICKWIT: Well, there is a very big difference 10 11 with respect to new plants. If you were to include that in 12 your 12 months, then there isn't any. 13 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Simpson/He _ treats new plants 14 how? MR. BICKWIT: As of the date of enactment under 15 Simpson/Hart, no new license can be issued unless there is a 16 concurred-in state plan. Under the Glenn amendment that goes 17 into effect a year after enactment. 18 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Anybody know what particular 19 plants might get caught in that? 20 MR. RYAN: Yes, one in Virginia where we have a 21 concurrence. We have a concurrence staring us in the face 22 which ---23 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Let's see, you are saying it 24 would get caught or would not get caught? 25

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MR. RYAN: It probably would not get caught, because the submission for the State of Virginia is on our desks and it looks good from the Regional Advisory Committee and all we have to do is test it.

New Jersey where we have a concurred-in plan,

California where we have a concurred-in plan and Tennessee is

the next big one, and Tennessee looks very good at this point.

I don't know that we are going to get decisions. We might

get jammed up on that even if the Simpson/Hart amendment were

inacted.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: On submission to first response to the states by NRC, how long has the time elapsed?

MR. RYAN: It depends. You know, you can't make a generalization because ---

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Well, let's try. Make a guess.

MR. RYAN: Well, first of all, it is not a response

from NRC. Usually the first cut of the response is usually

from the Regional Adivsory Committee which consists of other

federal agencies.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: How long does that take, usually?

MR. RYAN: When we get a plan, our Regional Advisory Committee immediately sends it out to the other federal agencies and we would get it by turnaround, a fast turnaround in a couple of weeks. We get a look at it then we find out

where the problem areas are then we look for a meeting to resolve these. That varies from region-to-region, because there are more plans in Region I than there are in Region IV. So it's a fast turnaround. 5 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: So it ranges from "X" to "Y". 6 What's "X" and what's "Y"? 7 MR. RYAN: I can't give it to you off the top of my 8 head, but it is fairly swift. 9 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Could you call me and let me 10 know? 11 MR. RYAN: Sure. 12 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Thank you. COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: But let me understand what 13 you are saying. Are you saying that even with the Simpson/Hart 14 proposal, no plants would be caught -- New plants, assuming 15 they continue on the present schedule and things continue to 15 look the way ---17 MR. RYAN: Taking that assumption, I think that there 18 would be not any difficulty in the Simpson/Hart language as it 19 applies to the issuance of operating licenses. 20 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: When would you expect to see a 21 Virginia plan in place? 22 MR. RYAN: The problem is the exercise of the plan. 23 Our word from the Regional Advisory Committee is that the 24 plan as submitted, about two weeks ago, looks very good. It

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looks as though all of the essential elements are in place. 2 It is a question about exercise and the timing of it. I would think that we could have a concurrence in the State of Virginia 4 plan before the end of August. 5 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: And in Tennessee? 6 MR. RYAN: I can't give you that off the top of my 7 head, but it looks good. 8 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: What does Simpson/Hart say about 9 construction permits? 10 MR. BICKWIT: Nothing. 11 (Commissioner Bradford arrived at the meeting, 9:30.) 12 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: It sounds to me like we really don't have any problems with Simpson/Hart. 13 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I much prefer the Glenn approach. 14 It gives you a shade more time and treats the near-in operating 15 plants like the -- the near-in operating licenses like the 16 operating plants. If we have to have an amendment, it is not 17 clear to me that it is either needed or particularly useful. 1.8 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: What do these proposals say 19 about revising NRC requirements for these plants? 20 MR. BICKWIT: In each case -- I think in the case of 21 all three, within six months the NRC is to have a rule in 22 place revising those requirements. 23 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Six months from enactment. 24

MR. BICKWIT: Six months from enactment.

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* 1	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: You just said a rule in place
2	six months from enactment. Ten minutes ago when I asked, it
3	was six months from enactment, all we have got to do is to ge
4	one on the street, saying, "What do you think of this?"
5	MR. BICKWIT: No, no. Six months, it must be
6	promulgated within six months.
7	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Effective.
8	MR. BICKWIT: No, it doesn't have to be effective
9	within six months.
10	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Oh, I see. It has to be final.
11	MR. BICKWIT: It has to be final.
12	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I'm using the wrong words.
13	COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Did we get our rule-making
14	notice up?
15	MR. BICKWIT: Yes.
16	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: What do we project for that?
17	MR. BICKWIT: We projected six months from the time
18	the proposed rule is submitted.
19	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Which is some time down the line.
20	MR. BICKWIT: That's right. That would be after
21	comments are received.
22	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: How much time did we allow for
23	that first round of comments?
24	MR. BICKWIT: Forty five days.
25	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Okay, the notice isn't published

yet, so ---

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: It should get out when, next week?

MR. BICKWIT: Published Tuesday.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Tomorrow. So comments won't be back for 45 days after that, and it will take another two to four weeks to round a rule out of the staff's deliberations, in the meantime, plus the comments.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I thought we were trying six months from the date of publication of notice.

MR. BICKWIT: The advanced notice?

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Yes.

MR. BICKWIT: I didn't read the advanced notice that way. It is not entirely clear, but I don't read it that way.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I do.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, let's see. Suppose you got a rule back up to the Commission after the comment period, a proposed rule two and a half months from now. How long is the Commission going to decide what it is to put out to settle on the rule? Let's be self-congratulatory and say two weeks. Three months. Then it is going to take a week to publish it and how much time are we going to allow for comment? Forty five days.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Thirty.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, since you have got a rule
that deals with the role of the states, and you have got a
batch of states and so on, why I think you are going to be
inclined toward more time, rather than less time. I think
the comment period, plus the publication period and so on,
you are talking about two months more. Six months is
possible but doubtful.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: But possible.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, it's possible. It depends

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, it's possible. It depends on how -- the other comments are going to range all over the map, and I think reduction of the comment. to give reasonable consideration or at least minimal acceptable consideration to the various things that are proposed, it is going to be a rather long, agonizing process.

I'm really not confident about being able to get on the street with six months with the thing.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: But you start your six months from when we first published the notice.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I guess that's what I was looking at.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Right. And this is six months from the date of enactment.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: -- From enactment, which may be some time down the line, another month.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: This?

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes. MR. KAMMERER: It has always been beyond October. 3 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes That's a good point. Let's see, was there something else in there bothering me? 6 What does Simpson/Hart say about the concurred-in 7 plan route? In the Glenn amendment it is clear. The great rush to get state plans concurred in is on the basis of present 8 standards and guidelines, and you upgrade as a separate step. 9 10 Is that clear on the Hart/Simpson side? 11 MR. BICKWIT: In both cases you would go with the current requirements until you modify them by rule. And as 12 I mentioned, as to when you have to apply the new criteria, 13 and that is not clear, although those criteria must be 14 final. 15 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: And the idea is that you would 16 then backfit those on all the plants. 17 MR. BICKWIT: That's right. And that is true both 13 with the Simpson/Hart and with respect to Glenn. 19 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Now, are there deadlines on 20 the backfitting process? 21 MR. BICKWIT: No, no. That would be left to the 22 discretion of the Commission. 23 MR. RYA": My understanding was that they wanted to put 24 in the deadline on it, perhaps a year from the time the rule is 25

promulgated, but that's on the basis of conversations and I gather they haven't reached that.

MR. BICKWIT: I gather they haven't. That may be their inclination and these amendments are subject to charge at anytime before being offered.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Well, I guess I would still prefer Simpson/Hart. Glenn is fine, but I would be against Johnston. The idea of us generating our own plan with the state is something I don't think is a good idea.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Dick, do you have a preference in these things?

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Well, I think I share the view that you expressed earlier that I don't think anything is necessary to get the job done. I think the L ates, when motivated, and I see no evidence that they are not, tend to conduct their business in pretty efficient ways, and indeed, a hell of a lot more efficiently than the Federal Government has now or will in the future. And I think coercion on the part of the Federal Government is a grand thing, it is even constitutionally possible in certain circumstances, I think it is undesirable in most, and I think that's the case here. You are talking about the health and safety of people and that goes to the responsibility of the local governments, that's exactly what they exist for and I think they should be encouraged and assisted, not driven.

Having said that, if the question is between Hart/
Simpson and Glenn, I would prefer Glenn. I don't believe that
the Johnston motion is motivated well, in my view, is
disacceptible to reasonable implementation on the part of the
Commission. I don't think the plan itself would be a useful
device in most circumstances, at least as useful as visualized,
the purpose for doing that, Mr. Johnston has, I sympathize
with and hope there will be some other way to get at it.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I guess I would prefer the Simpson/Hart proposal. I think the distinction between new plants and existing plants is a good idea. That no plant should be licensed without meeting the standards of public protection beyond reactors.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: You do recognize that it has certain -- that there are certain anomalies. I will give you one in particular, although because there is a state plan which is concurred in in the area, why it wouldn't be an operative example.

New Jersey, for instances, if it were a state in which there was not a concurred-in plan, Salem Unit 1 under the amendment would operate -- continue to operate. Salem Unit 2, an essentially identical unit except slightly upgraded, as unit twos always are, would sit there unable to operate. And I think one would be hard put to separate out precisely why it was that Unit 2 was more hazardous than Unit 1. So it does

lead to that kind of an anomaly, but in the particular case

New Jersey does have a plan, so we won't have that displayed.

And that's why I have aruged that for these plants that are essentially at the end of construction now, treat them like operating plants for many of these backfitting propositions and applications of new requirements.

Now, as you go back the timeframe and say, "Well, how about a plant that is six months away from completion?"

Better still, "How about a plant that's two years away," or something like that. Obviously you can't stretch that way back down the line, six months, several months, I don't know, would be, for me, a cutoff. But Simpson/Hart.

Peter?

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Well, it seems to me what we can most usefully do is the best we can, lay out for the Congress the impacts of the various provisions as we see them.

I don't know that our endorsement of one or another of these adds a lot to their consideration of them, that is, it is really their appraisal of what the public is demanding and in turn, what the public health and safety require that will presumably dictate whichever one they adopt. So my first concern would be that we communicate with them accurately, just what the effects of the different ways of doing it would be. If we are asked or feel compelled to

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indicate a preference, I suppose I would prefer Simpson/Hort. but it seems to me that we are addressing this problem one way, their perception may be that they want to put a code of some sort in the legislation, and I would really say it is them, rather than us who should appraise what kind of a code they 5 6 feel is needed. COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I think that's correct, Peter. Let me sort of note that we sort of opened the meeting 8 9 with that note. COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Yes, I was committing an 10 act of patriotism, just a little energy conservation and 11 I haven't mastered the buses as yet. 12 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I would be glad to give you 13 advice. 14 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I don't think you and I 15 take the same line. 16 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I don't know whether to invite 17 John to repeat his admonition that we ---18 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: No. 19 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: -- That we have some responsibility 20 to indicate what we think about these various amendments. 21 It seems to me that the effects, to the extent that 22 there has been communications between the Congressional staffs

and our own staffs, why various estimates of the effects have

been traded back and forth, and in many of these areas, why one

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speculates and it, indeed will be down the line some months after enactment before we really know the effects, but the estimates, I guess, have been traded in a number of cases.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Let me note that when you are talking about the Simpson/Hart bill and amendments to it, we are talking about a great many other things as well. We are talking about assessments of their impacts. Those things ought to be taken account of as well, it seems to me.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Which are the other things?

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Well, communications systems,
internal arrangements of the Commission, response to ---

MR. BICKWIT: This is the bill that our discussion is centralized on, the Simpson/Hart amendment which doesn't deal with those issues.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: But all of those things are there, and it seems to me somehow or other we have not been asked to comment on those either, have we?

So while we are talking about amendments to this bill, we have never really expressed ourselves as to the bill itself. So there are a whole lot of questions that are ---

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, let me say that I would have preferred to have this entirely handled by the Commission and let's pror lgate requirements on a much shorter time schedule than we seem to be on.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Six months?

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Yes.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Why don't we schedule our own.

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COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: And I think that somehow

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in the circumstances it seems to me that given the choice

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among these proposals ---CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I'm sorry, I missed the first

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sentence of your comment.

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COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, I think that one of the real problems is that I think that the present state plans don't

It seems to me that is something that do be done,

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address all the problems that need to be addressed and what

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one really needs to do is get an up-graded set of rules to

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apply to all the plants.

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really, I think on a shorter time schedule than six months.

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I really don't think it is an elaborate a question as it

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seems made out to be, and -- well ---

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Let's see, with regard -- let me see if I can make some kind of a summary with regard to emergency planning, and see what you would prefer to add -what you would like to add to it, and then either as it stands or suitably amended, we can ask the congressional staff to pass the word.

It seems to me with regard to emergency planning that with the changes which you have related to us this morning, the Simpson/Hart provisions on emergency planning are, agreeable to a majority of the Commission. The minority of the Commission think that the slightly greater time and slightly different treatment of new operating licenses in the Glenn amendment would be preferable, and at least two of us also voice the view that I think we can get along perfectly well with regard to the public health and safety without the legislation.

I would also -- Well, does just that much run outside anybody's view?

I just wanted to add a personal comment and that was that the original provisions in the bill, six months and so on, were just going to shutdown substantial generating capacity quite straight forward.

I'll make or continue the personal remark and say that I certainly hope Bob is able to make his May 15th commitment on all of these plans. One of the reasons I would prefer a little more time in a law is that it is my own guess that we won't quite make it on some states. Thet you a cookie that within a year, why we have gotten agonized letters from some governor or other saying, "For Christ sake, just because the last of 32 discussion fems on a state plan, some fairly insignificant point about whether the director or the deputy director of the county Civil Defense called Smith in the case of an emergency, you are going to shut down

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a plant and cost us \$10 million odd dollars or whatever the current number is a month for differential." I think we are going to be sitting here shrugging and say, "Well, the Congress passed this great law and we agreed that it was a great idea and we are sorry."

That is a personal comment and I would not ascribe it to the Commission. I think others will disagree.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Well, there may be a variant of it, but I build agree with -- Bob, what would happen if in December the Commission promulgates a set conditions called "Package A" for concurrence which is different from the mode that you now work on, presumably "Package B". You will then have from December to May to concur in ---

MR. RYAN: The Simpson/Hart says that you use the deck you have got now. Use the standards that you have now.

will now have from then until May to comparing using "Package B" even though as far as the Commission is concerned, "B" isn't what we want anymore, so that there will be a lot of, what I assume, will be sort of wasted effort, because then sometime after May you will have to turn right back to those same states and say, "Okay, now we have got to do it according to Group A, as well."

MR. RYAN: Yes, presumably, but you would have a different timeframe in which the regulations would go into

effect and in which the states could conform to those regulations.

I don't see any circumstances under which the Commission would throw out all of the elements which are now considered in concurrence and start with something less than that. So the concurrence contemplated under the present scheme and the approval contemplated under the regulatory scheme would have certain common features.

a situation in which you said to a particular state, "All right, if we can't get concurred in your plan by mid-May, you will have to shutdown." Then sometime after that, depending on what we decide in the rulemaking, after you say to them three or four months later, "and now, we can't achieve the following by another period of time within probably the same calendar year, we will have to shut you down _ain."

MR. RYAN: It probably wouldn't be in the same calendar year, because my understanding from Asselstine is that they are contemplating a year after the rules are formally in place and promulgated in which the states can achieve conformity.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Right, but that might be December.

MR. RYAN: It couldn't be, I don't think if you are talking having the bill enacted in, say September. It would be

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from four to six months you would get the rules into place and that would bring you in to the spring of next year, and then a year from that would be the spring of '82.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Let me ask you something else.

What happens if there are several sites in the state and the plan as you have laid out, the guidelines and so on don't really deal specifically with individual sites, do they?

MR. RYAN: No. What we usually do is incorporate a lan to deal with a particular site as part of the state plan. And so far, we have been able to do that without great difficulty.

I don't have much -- it is not upsetting to me, the idea that the plan should be site specific as in law. I think that we now have the attention of the states and the local government, and they understand this problem and if there is, indeed, a sanction attached to the bill, then it is likely that that attention will translate itself into plans and actions by the states and local governments. If the object is to get emergency plans out there by states and by local governments, this is a reasonable way of going about it.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Okay, Carl, do you understand the comment?

MR. KAMMERER: Yes.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Why don't we turn to whatever the next one of these objects is.

MR. BICKWIT: Okay, I think the next important area is ---

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: By the way, before we leave that one, Peter was saying that we ought to get some indication of impact, and I guess, would it be -- could I gather enough support from the Commission so that an additional comment after the main one that Carl could make to our friends in the Congress, the Senate at any rate is that in order to carry out these kinds of things, emergency planning is the particular ssue at hand, but there are other areas. We can't indefinitely down the line with a Commission each year proposing some modest increases of these support offices which come under the heading of program technical support or program development administration, and year after year, having the Congress knock those people out.

Pretty soon we are going to have an agency of mighty line battalions and nobody to bring them food and water. They are going to starve, and damn it, the agency needs -- would you object if that kind of a note were added on. I have it by way of impact in terms of thinking about it from our side. I think Peter's comment was more broadly based, but as an impact ---

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I certainly agree with the sense of it. I'm not sure whether the ---

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Precise language ---COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Yes. 3 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Okay. 4 MR. RYAN: Mr. Chairman, may I say something in that 5 connection? 6 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I guess so. 7 MR. RYAN: There was a cut by the House 8 Appropriations Committee which in terms of our office means \$700,000 which, if sustained will mean that we will have to 9 10 cancel our training program in the Nevada test grounds. CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well ---11 12 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: What was the purpose of the \$700,000 and ---13 MR. RYAN: To mount this program. 14 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: That was the amount of the 15 program? And the appropriations? 16 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: No, the \$700,000 was the on-going 17 school out there for state radiological health offices, and 18 my view is we will make suitable provision. I doubt that we 19 will want it in the overall scale of agency priorities, I doubt 20 that we will want it run that way. 21 Shall we try the next item on that list. 22 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Wait a minute. I didn't 23 understand what you were saying. 24 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, in a very veiled way, I was

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saying I'm trying to make some impression on the collective --
COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: About the \$700,000 program?

CHAIRMAN HENDRIL: Yes, yes.

What I was implying, in a veiled way, is that I'm doing my best to the appropriations committees to not leave us without those funds, and if we are left without the explicit appropriation to avoid some kind of straight-jacket language in the appropriation which would prevent us from considering this need against the other agency needs and see if, indeed, it doesn't rack up into the funding level. I'm inclined to think --

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I 100 percent support you.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: So that's the thrust there.

How about the next one, whatever it may be.

MR. BICKWIT: Before we go on, I guess I ought to tell you that as the original bill is drafted to which the Simpson/Hart will be offered to perfecting the amendment, it does not actually say that compliance with the new requirements is necessary to keep an existing plant up if the plant complied with the existing requirements within the six month period. Everything that the staff members and the senators have said about the bill suggests that that's what they intend, but it does not actually say and . Lon't know if there will be an effort to clarify that or not.

The next area relates to construction permits. Senator Kennedy has an amendment to impose a six-month

moratorium on construction permits, starting with the
beginning of the next fizzal lear and going for six months
into the year.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: What would that be, October 1st to something or other?

MR. BICKWIT: Yes.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Is there one like that from Senator Percy?

MR. BICKWIT: Not to my knowledge.

Senator Hart is folding an amendment into the

Kennedy amendment which would require within six months, and

I don't know whether it is six months from enactment or the same

six-month period that Senator Kennedy is talking about. I

think it is the same someonth period Senator Kennedy is talking about, that would require the Commission to propose some new siting -- to promulgate some new siting regulations. And again, the mandamus feature would apply.

So what will happen, as I understand it, Senators

Kennedy and Hart will offer this combined amendment, and

Senator Simpson opposes this amendment and would probably move
to table it.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: The purpose the Kennedy amendment, is that similar to the Markey amendment that had been in the House?

MR. BICKWIT: Yes.

without any conditions if that's to be one in that six months, and the Hart is in the condition. Now, is the Hart the condition that this must be done to lift the moratorium or is it an additional feature that must be done in that six month ---

MR. BICKWIT: I don't believe it must be done to lift the moratorium, but there is a mandamus provision that would require that it be done.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Anything specific about what these siting provisions are supposed to be?

MR. BICKWIT: Yes.

"They shall address to the maximum extent practical the following:

"Extend a maximum ---"

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Is that the way it prefaces?

MR. BICKWIT: Yes.

"To extend the maximum population density of the low population zone immediately surrounding the site, including consideration of permissible radiation exposure. Acceptable means of assuring such maximum population density is not exceeded during the useful life of the facility.

"The minimum distance from the site to the nearest boundary of any densely populated area. The minimum fission product released into the containment structure assumed per dose

calculation and the extent to which design features of a . facility that have a significant bearing on the probability or consequences of accidental release of radioactive materials may modify the applicability or such requirements."

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I must say, I see very little point in an arbitrary -- As I have said before, an arbitrary suspension of construction permits.

I know one place where they were contemplated as a legislative proposal. I noted that the state involved was in a situation in which it would not effect, in any way, any of the proposed units in that state. I don't know if that is the case in Massachusetts or not, but it simply makes no sense to me, and the further business about the siting regulations, we have in process and a task force to look at it. It is a complex matter to take into account the maximum practical extent.

I wonder if there is, in fact, finite human endeavor which would meet that kind of language. You know, if people want to say we are not going to have any more nuclear plants, I think an amendment that simply says that is the straightforward way to put the issue before the legislature than this Mickey-Mouse language on siting.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I'm not sure I -- Well, in ct, I don't go along with a lot of the words you used in there, J.e, but I would basically agree. I would be against a

moratorium decision, I think that we have the responsibility to decide whether or not to go ahead on a particular plant and I assume we will meet that responsibility. So I would be against a moratorium.

commissioner Kennedy: I'm not arguing the question of a moratorium one way or the other. I agree with the notion, howeve that if, in fact, it is desired by the legislature to have a moratorium it ought to step up to the plate and hit that ball, and not four others. They ought to address that question head on, face on so that the public clearly understands precisely what it has just decided on its behalf, and whatever that decision, I would applaud it.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: That's much better said.

The point is, if it is a question of the health and safety is protected by our process, I think we are sufficiently responsible to do that, but if it is a legislative decision to put a moratorium on, that's clearly their responsibility and their authority and it is not really ours to comment on.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Well, I agree with that last comment, that is, if any imposition for a moratorium obviously would be a statement on the Congress's part that they had for some reason or other doubts about our process, then it's capabilities during the period of a moratorium measure up to their standards of protection of the public health and safety, and obviously we felt that a moratorium were

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in order that we would propose it ourselves.

It seems to me that their judgment of our process is theirs to make and about the most I would say about it is that if I saw the moratorium were in order, I would vote to impose it here rather than advise the Congress to do it.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I would think it would be clearly our responsibility to do that.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I would agree.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: That having been said, I guess there is noting that we have indicated for our own purposes that there were some preconditions to further licensing and we are still working that out separately.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Yes.

MR. BICKWIT: Mr. Chairman ---

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Okay, the next amendment.

MR. BICKWIT: Before we leave this one, it seems perfectly possible that the tabling motion would carry and this amendment would be treated as the result, and that Senator Hart, at that point, would then offer the non-moratorium feature on the amendment as a separate amendment.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Do you mean the maximum practical, et cetera?

MR. BICKWIT: Yes,

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: If the Congress wishes to give us some guidance as to the kinds of considerations which

they think we ought to take into account in the public health,
and safety business, I think that's wholly within their
province and we should be guided accordingly. I don't think
I want to give them guidance as to what I'd like guidance about.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Except I doubt that in contrast to the previous where we have a fairly well structured procedure. I think, and a lot more information on emergency planning.

I'm leary about being able to get into place that rule in six months. I think we ought to mention to them that that seems to be ---

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Particularly if it is going to start -- Well, October 1st you could regard as ---

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: And that's an overly ambitious schedule.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: It is to be recalled that we have had a siting policy task force at work for the last three years. It was not exactly as though we had started from scratch today.

The record would have to make that clear if we were to go up to the Congress and say, "Gee whiz, we can't do this in six months." For my part it would have to be clear, okay. Disingenuous approaches, I think, are not likely to be productive.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Actually, the notion that this is really within our purview also applies to the previous item,

emergency planning and my comment about our proposal is really to indicate that this is really the time scale and I would like to see us move on.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Right, since we are already going in that direction with Simpson/Hart, I have no problem.

CHAIRMAN dENDRIE: Well I must say, an amendment which said the Commission should consider its siting regulations, in particular with regard to provisions having to do with population densities and distribution of population about potential sites, and implement or promote amendments that deems necessary and appropriate within six months, I think, you could at least make a stab at it.

When you crank it up with words like "maximum, practical," what for God's sakes, does that mean; that every citizen of the United States must be formally solicited for comment? I guess that's a maximum practical consideration.

I suppose we could cut it off at age seven on the basis that persons younger than that might not have anything to contribute, but I'm sure every other citizen and maybe all of the resident aliens would fall within --

You know, if you set the amendment up and carefully calculate it so it can't be done, why then I have a lot of objection to that kind of legislative instruction. So as framed, I would just:

A. It can't be done; and B. if the intention in

setting it up so it can't be done is to kill the whole process, then once again it becomes a moratorium question and I think the fair thing to do for the senator is to set down and propose no more plants be sited and vote on the issue, which in fact, underlies the proposition.

more familiar with legislative language than I could answer, when the phrase "to the maximum extent practical," does that mean do as best you can or does it mean something more in the mathematical sense, the maximum that the Chairman alluded to.

MR. BICKWIT: I think it means do the best you can.
MR. SHAPAR: And be prepared to litigate.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes, I look forward to explaining in court why, in fact, the comment period was 30 days. After all, if you really wanted to get more comments, 60, 120. Why weren't people solicited? Well, we sent it out to a list of 100 people. Why not 300 or 500? Surely 100 couldn't have been maximum and practical consideration. If you could solicit 100, you could solicit 300.

So with that kind of language on the law books, why it seems to me that anybody who wants to litigate can tie you up in knots indefinitely. I think you have no way of winning against it and all kinds of ways of loosing.

If he wants to say, "Do the best you can in six months,"

how about that for language? 2 Well, on the ---MR. BICKWIT: It's do the best you can, but it is 4 not do the best, which in your judgment you can. It is do the 5 best, which in the court's judgment you can. 6 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: You would agree with Howard? 7 MR. BICKWIT: Yes, yes I would. 8 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Be prepared to litigate. 9 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, for myself, I would take 10 the position that these admonitions to change the siting regulations don't sound to me -- it is the first time I have 11 12 heard it, as a matter of fact. I still don't have a copy 13 written down any place so I can read the language. It sounds to me like a fairly bad idea. And I would appreciate comment 14 up and down the table, and maybe we can move to the next one. 1.5 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Well, there is no reason not 16 to flag the problems that the language to the maximum extent ---17 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, and all that other detail 18 that is built in there. 19 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Which? Do you mea the 20 detail as to which subject we ought to consider? 21 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, as Len read it, and I can't 22 remember it all ---23 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Well, "A" thru "D" in any 24

case.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes, the maximum practical consideration struck me as a bloody horror, but it sounded to me as though there were some other things dug down in there 4 that sort of had the same ring to them. 5 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I took the others to be mostly -6 well, listing in topics we ought to consider or areas that we 7 ought to cover. 8 MR. BICKWIT: Well, address to the maximum extent 9 practical, the following. 10 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: This is the rules, should be 11 to the maximum extent practical addressed? MR. BICKWIT: (Nods in the affirmative.) 12 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Well, it is not an area in 13 which I would oppose the Congress legislating on any of the 14 overall, feeling that it would somehow be proper for Congress 15 to act immediately in this area. I guess I would want to study 15 it a little more. I have no objection to flagging out the 17 particular problems, but I wouldn't want to take any blanket 18 commission against legislation on the subject. 19 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Vic? 20 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I pass on this. 21 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Dick?

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I don't have anything additional on this.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I commented.

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MR. BICKWIT: Mr. Chairman, I think the Commission is opposed to both ends of this equation.

think clearly. I think also, to the extent that on the other half, I would clearly -- I read it as a moratorium sort of thing, that is, an essentially impossible task being assigned under the law and then the result is, well, you couldn't do that and knock everything off and set it up so that lawsuits will be not only permitted, but encouraged and the law is carefully oriented so they are bound to suceed and the result is that everything gets cranked down.

So I'm rabidly opposed to it. I'm not sure that that could be regarded as the view of the Commission. Peter has noted that indeed, it is fair to where there is some perception that particular language may create more problem than the sponsor realized. We think it is fair to note that and John, I think you were noting your concern that indeed, the six month time frame was not a practical one, that it would mean that we would come to the end of the six months, not have the regulations, take the window litigation under the invitation of the statute to suit and loose flat out because the statute is set up that way.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: As I, in contrast recall, it is not six months we are talking about, it is three and a half years plus six months that we have been at this.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: That's right, we have been working

on it.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: We have been at this for some years, and it seems to me that if, in fact, there is a genuine danger that we could not submit an effort and complete the task in six months, the Congress should be aware of that, and then it should not be allowed in that context, to become a moratorium bill, sort of a self-enacting moratorium bill. It should be clear that that's the purpose if that's what it is, but we should not, I think, suggest that we are starting from scratch and therefore, we may have many many -- a long extensive process, that we will take into account, what I understood

to be, a rather modest set of siting considerations. Certainly,

far less than those we have already taken into account.

the explicit moratorium part, I didn't regard what I said so much as being a position of opposition to it as one in which I feel there is nothing very subtle about a moratorium and Congress can appraise the consequences in terms of barrels of oil, cost to consumers, reliability impacts as well as or better than we can and they can frame the politics better than we can in terms of what they think the public wants at this point in time. All I meant to say is that if I thought a moratorium were necessary within our charge to radically protect the public health and safety here, then this would be

the place to vote for it and not to exhort them to do it.

As far as putting a notation to what my position is, it is up to them and the considerations aren't subtle ones. They will be as obvious to the Congressmen as they are to us.

CFAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes, I think I understood that point of view on your part, Peter, and hope that Carl had noted it.

Now, my objection to the six-month moratorium on CPs is, if the Congress is concerned about health and safety and doesn't think we have got the guts or the wisdom to do what is necessary, why are they fooling around with CPs.

I have never seen a plant in the construction permit stage that has fission products in it, and fission products are what the danger comes from or where the hazard lies.

If that's the way they feel, let them step up to the plate and shutdown operating reactors. That's where the fission product is, that is, the CP six-month thing seems to me, a totally cynical political maneuver to say, "Boy, look, we are doing great things," and the citizenry says, "Right, they've knocked off construction perms of for six months.

Isn't that grand." Any knowledgeable citizen will know it is garbage.

My objection to it is just because it is cynical political garbage.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Why don't we move on to some

other amendments. Time run on.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well considered.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: What is the next one, Counsellor?

MR. BICKWIT: The next area is the waste area.

Senator McGovern will offer a proposal to give states a veto over the siting of waste facilities.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Is that 235? Is that the one we have?

M . BICKWIT: Yes.

There are a number of other amendments in this area. I gather that the floor manager can move to table the McGover amendment, that they have the support of the Energy Committee and the ranking members of the Governmental Affairs Committee, and that includes the minority sides of all three committees.

My understanding is that the substitutes to the McGovern amendment which have been introduced will not be offered if that amendment is tabled. So in my judgment, you would see this amendment tabled and it would not get to a vote on the other amendments, but in my judgment it is not hard and I think you ought to assume that it might be wrong, and I think you ought to address the various proposals.

The basic differences between the basic proposals is that McGovern would give an absolute veto to the states. Senator Bumpers would apply that vet only to states which get power from nuclear plants.

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COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Wait! MR. BICKWIT: Just the opposite, which would deny 3 the rights of a state, that .--COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Excuse me, now what ---5 MR. BICKWIT: The idea was that if ---6 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: If you have a nuclear plant 7 in your state, you do not have a right to have a veto on 8 disposal of waste in your state. 9 MR. BICKWIT: "hat's right. 10 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: If you do not have a nuclear plant in your state, then you would have the right to dispose 11 of waste. 12 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Supposing you own a piece 13 of a nuclear plant in another state? 14 MR. BICKWIT: We have not seen language that ---15 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: What was your question? 16 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: If a power company in a 17 particular state owns a piece of a nuclear plant in another 18 state, but doesn't have one sited within its boarders, I was 19 asking whether that state would have veto right or not. 20 MR. BICKWIT: We have seen no language in that regard. 21 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: The equities would seem 22 similar. 23 MR. BICKWIT: The Domenici amendment would require 24

that the Secretary of Energy and the individual states negotiate

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 a relationship with respect to siting of waste facilities, state-by-state, and until they negotiate it, no waste facility can be sited, which is tantamount to a state veto.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Are you describing Domenici's as one of the amendments that would not be offered if McGovern's is tabled?

MR. BICKWIT: That's right. All of these -- my understanding is that none of these would be offered if the McGovern is tabled.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Domenici's would not?

MR. BICKWIT: That is my understanding.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: That sounds like a result hardly to be sought.

MR. BICKWIT: And Glenn and Percy have an amendment which allows for a Congressional override by a concurrent resolution of the state veto. Those are ---

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: The ourrent resolution?

MR. BICKWIT: The current resolution.

So those are the choices.

MR. SHAPAR: I think some of the problems that some of these bills raise insofar as the NRC itself is concerned, It is hard to tell from some of the language, in other words, they make the argument that the veto ought to be over the DOE activity, construction or whatever DOE is doing. That raises the further question, should the state veto be over

the nation's safety review process, which is NRC's bag.

I would think that you would want, whichever way you come
out, perhaps would want to address that question and perhaps
have something to say about it.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: There is a related -- in for example, the Domenici amendment in which an arrangement entered into by the Secretary of Energy and state is binding on all agencies of the Federal Government.

MR. SHAPAR: That's one of the provisions I was referring to.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Yes. And that's not so much the veto as it is that here's at arrangement DOE makes in which the law would seem to say would then be binding on us.

I don't think we would want to deal with those.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes. And that amendment says the state will have the right to concur, not to concur in all stages of the planning, siting, development, construction and operations. They sort of have a continuous shot at it.

MR. BICKWIT: I gather that under all of these proposals there is a continuous shot at it, except for the Glenn/Percy proposal. There is a shot at anytime, but you only have one shot.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Well, the McGovern amendment was confusing to me, in the sense that it seemed to have the Chairman, which I assume was of the NRC, involved in ---

1	COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: That's right.
2	COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Yes, 1t does have that
3	feature.
4	COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Yes, but I think that's just
5	bad drafting.
5	COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: That seemed to me to be DOE's
7	functions as opposed to the NRC's functions.
8	COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: He is talking about the
9	Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, really.
10	COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: But for those functions which
11	were then transferred to DOE, not
12	COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Yes, that's right.
13	The Domenici amendment takes that same language and
14	says DOE. I think this is a technical problem which needs
15	to be corrected, in any event.
16	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: What is this?
17	COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: The McGovern amendment, for
18	example, on page 2 at the top, ckay, this is now the Chairman,
19	and the arrangements are
20	COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: That's the Chairman of the
21	Atomic Energy Commission, if one goes back to the Atomic Energy
22	Act, which is being amended, these functions are now yours.
23	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Now wait a minute. You say
24	this amendment authorizes me to build waste facilities?
25	I want to reconsider my vote.

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COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: No. This authorizes you to --this directs you to go tell the states, tribes, et cetera --CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I like the tribes part. Get
right out there.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: -- about the exploration in which you intend to do.

MR. BICKWIT: It is the "iew of the floor managers in moving to table that this subject matter should be dealt with in the context of general waste legislation. The Commission supports that view to avoid with dealing with the specifics involved.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Yes.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I think it is a splendid view.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I definitely agree with that, and if the amendments, nevertheless, end up being discussed, I think the point that Howard made, the one which is certainly the biggest concern I had in this was the possibility of locking us into commitments based upon arrangement made by the Energy Department and these various states.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Also, if the amendments get picked up, we have previously, with regard to state vetos, without quite closing on whether collegially we are deadset against it of gung ho for it, have said, "Well, if you are going to have one, it seems to us it ought to come at a particular time after there has been a chance to really thrash out the pros

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and cons of the system," and I guess we would recommend that be, I guess, after the completion of that would correspond in a reactor to our construction permit hearing, to have allowed that exercise of the points of view.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I would end up supporting who is offering the Glenn amendment, but the idea of a Congressional override.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: That's the Glenn/Percy amendment?

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I would be in favor of it.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I would too, just because I think ultimately the Congress is going to have to break the deadlock

by passing a law saying this is the way it's going to be.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: So you would be in favor of a state veto subject to a Congressional override?

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: For myself, I would rather not allow the states a veto, and then I wouldn't ask for a Congressional override.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I'm trying to figure out whether that is a good train or not.

CHAIRMAL ENDRIE: I think it just keeps heaping up the procedural barrier to doing things that ultimately the race is going to have to do, no matter what else happens. But in turn then, the fallback for me would be, "All right, if you are bound and determined to give the states veto, make them

exercise it at one place after there has been a sufficient .

pro and con set of discussions and hearings and then provide,

which is our Congressional override, because with the national

policy, I just think we are going to need it."

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Well, I would have come to that with an intervening step that first, I would have hoped that a state veto would not have been enacted, that a state consultation would be assured, but not necessarily veto.

Secondly, if, in fact, then one did go on to establish a veto proposition I would prefer to see the Executive -- the President be authorized to override that in the national interest. Failing that, I would then have turned to the Glenn/Percy proposition. There should be a Congressional override.

MR. SHAPAR: Of course, the states have an effective veto, probably, anyway so if you really want to insert the national interest in quotes at an early stage, you are going to have to have some sort of federal preemption, which I don't think anybody is recommending at this stage.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I already have.

MR. SHAPAR: But in a different context.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Well, do we have some other amendments?

MR. BICKWIT: Yes, but in summarizing your position is that ---

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: It is primarily that this sort of thing ought to be considered in the context of an overall waste management bill, rather than tacked on as an amendment or alternative amendments to the authorization bill, where there hasn't been -- you know, it is a subject that clearly is worth talking about at some length and deserves better than the kind of consideration it gets here this morning in these amendments.

MR. BICKWIT: And do you want to indicate concurrence around any other proposition?

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I think there is a majority, although not a clear unanimous sentiment on the Commission that indeed, if something like these amendments come, probably something like the override is useful to talk about because otherwise you may just paralize the system, and sooner or later we will have to come to that point. But I feel a little vague about that because I don't think we have developed it fully.

MR. DIRCKS: Some of that language is very restrictive in that they couldn't even do exploration work.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Tes. The way I read these amendments is that we couldn't evaluate, DOE couldn't do any exploratory work, you know. The whole thing looks to me calculated to prevent any forward motion.

MR. TRUBATCH: I would just like to point out that the McGovern amendment would apply to all waste facilities,

1	including possibly AFRs.
2	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes, and lowlevel stuff, I expect.
3	Okay, let's try the next amendment.
4	MR. BICKWIT: I'm just going to tick off some of
5	these which I don't think will cause you any problems.
6	Domenici will offer the Commission's mill tailings
7	language.
8	COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: We've in favor of it.
9	MR. BICKWIT: I assume you are in favor of it.
10	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Mill tailings language. Is he
11	for mill tailings or against it?
12	MR. BICKWIT: For our proposal.
13	CHAIRMAN HENDRIF: Which is?
14	MR. BICKWIT: For it.
15	COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: The one we sent up, remember it?
16	The clarifying language.
17	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: The clarifying language, "Wow!"
13	COMMISSIONER RENNEDY: Actually, we had submitted
19	some material for legislative history to indicate that we urged
20	those engaged in millings to find ways of possible within
21	the limits of practicality, to try to eliminate tailings.
22	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes.
23	COMMISSIONER KENNEDY. Have you forgotten that?
24	MR. BICKWIT: If I may move on.
25	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes.

COMMSSIONER AHEARNE: Please do. MR. BICKWIT: The DeConici amendment would be offered, which allows the Commission to restore its regulatory authority 4 without notice in hearing, even in the case of an agreement 5 state. 6 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: That's the one we have a copy 7 of? 8 MR. BICKWIT: That's right. 9 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: How does that differ from 10 the authority the Commission now has under such ---11 MR. SHAPAR: You need a hearing. COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: And also, it enables us to go 12 after just part of it. 13 MR. SHAPAR: You can go after part of it now, this 14 would enable you to go after one situation. 15 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, how do you ---16 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I thought the present situation 17 was that you had to drop the whole thing. 18 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: No. It is all or part. 19 MR. SHAPAR: It was amended with the mill tailings 20 control act you can now terminate part of a program, like 21 byproduct material. 22 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Oh, I hadn't noticed that. 23 MR. SHAPAR: This would enable you to pinpoint a 24 specific plant. 2.5 534 316

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: But where is the language that does that? I thought -- It still says all or part, doesn't it? 3 MR. SHAPAR: Well, legislative history of the other 4 one, I think, means the part is a big part, like all byproduct or a source. 6 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: It winds up by saying, 7 "... provided, however, that a temporary suspension under this subparagraph shall authorize the Commission to exercise its 9 authority only to the extent necessary to contain or eliminate 10 the danger, and only for such time as the emergency situation 11 exists." 12 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I see, so it is more specific. COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: It is a piece of the part. 13 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes. The DeConici amendment speaks 14 to dealing with an emergency situation which presumably then 15 is one plant or a couple of closed plants or a particular 16 situation. 17 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: It is the Arizona situation, 18 precisely. 19 MR. SHAPAR: And without hearing, to also respond 20 to your question, but I can't imagine why without notice, as 21 the bill states. 22 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: That must mean immediately, 23 you make it immediately effective.

MR. SHAPAR: Just send a telegram.

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COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: But that is mething you would do in any event, would we not?

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Any comment on this one, Bob?

MR. RYAN: Yes sir. I think, on balance, I support

the idea, that an amendment like this would be helpful because it

would have the practical effect of making the states pay a

great deal of attention to the recommendations which may

proceed from the program with the NRC.

Mr. Kerr, who is not here today has asked me to point out, and I will, that it is, however, tailored to a specific situation and he quiries whether it is desirable to legislate on the basis of one situation.

We can think of no comparable situation from the past where substantial recommendations have been ignored as far as recommendations concerning agreement states cases.

I think, if the amendment were enacted it is not the kind of a thing that would be used promiscuously. As a matter of fact, I think its presence on the books would probably mean that it would not have to be used extensively, because you could make the argument that states would ---

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Is that so clear or would we find ourselves being bombarded with demands to act in a particular case and states standing back so that we could take the heat for shutting somebody down.

MR. RYAN: I don't think we have been bombarded in

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the past with particu'ar cases or states asking for us to take the heat. I think we have been asked from time to time for support ---

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: No, but we sure get a low of mail complaining about things in agreement states.

MR. RYAN: I'm sorry. I don't know that to be the case, Mr. Chairman.

MR. SHAPAR: Well, I think with this legislation in the books, it might serve as an invitation. I guess beyond that, I guess I have aised the question of whether or not the Commission would have sort of a continuing obligation to more closely monitor the activities of the states, because the Commission, according to the legislation, can, on its own motion extend that requirement. If you have that authority, I we id think you would be kind of compelled to monitor more closely.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Except for the interpretation that this part is a smaller part than is now in Section 247. We still have that on the books right now. So we are expected to monitor it pretty closely.

MR. SHAPAR: Yes, but I'm wondering whether or not our present monitoring system is fine enough to pick up the kind of a situation that actually happened in Arizona that prompted this bill.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Another difference, it seems to

me is that under the law as it stands now we are required to make a health and safety determination ---

MR. SHAPAR: Annually.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: No, no. Before we would suspend or terminate part of an agreement. Here, it looks as if -- I see, the Commission still has to make a judgment that an emergency still exists. Okay.

MR. SHAPAR: One other question that I wanted to raise is that the Commission would exercise its authority only to the extent necessary to contain or eliminate the danger. Then the state, of course, would move back in, and I guess the question I want to raise is maybe that line isn't all so clear that you would have, really, two agencies involved in health and safety.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Suppose, I don't know how many plants are working with tritium in Arizona, but sippose one said that part of the agreement was plants dealing with tritium. Would you regard that as part of the agreement as described in the law now? In other words, the law now says you can suspend or terminate all or part of an agreement. Do you regard part of an agreement to be that portion dealing with tritium plants?

MR. SHAPAR: I guess my feeling is that just tritium wouldn't do it. I think it would have to be all byproduct materials.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: But even then, you would still need a hearing. 3 MR. SHAPAR: You would need a hearing under the 4 present law before you could terminate. Now, the only grounds 5 of termination is lack of adequacy to protect the public health and safety, which presumably would be the grounds, as you 7 stated it. COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Bill, do you have any comments 9 on this? MR. DIRCKS: No. I think the point that Howard 10 11 raised about what is the cutting point that we make, byproduct 12 material, 'ific plants handling specific isotopes. I think these are the areas. 13 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Do you have any comment on 14 DeConici, the amendment? 15 MR. DIRCKS: What? 16 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Do you have any comment on the amendment? 18 MR. DIRCKS: No. 19 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Do you have any problem with it? 20 MR. DIRCKS: We have no problem with it. 21 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I quess I have no problem with 22 it. 23 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I have no problem with it. 24 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: (Nods in agreement.) 25

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I have no real problem with it either.

I will add a comment that it will be not an enormous, but I expect over time not a trivial I&E resource user. For facilities in agreement states operating under license by that state, everybody that doesn't like them can complain to us, and say, "Under your emergency powers you ought to get in there and shut this plant down." And in order to know whether we have got a real situation or just a complaint from somebody who doesn't like the plant, why out will go the I&E team and once in a while one of Bill's people, the regional license inspectors in I&E.

MR. DIRCKS: And the mills too, the uranium mills.
CHAIRMAN MENDRIE: And uranium mills also.

So I think the amendment, which seems like a useful piece of authority for the Commission, have, in fact, also down the line will bring with it a steady resource requirement year in and year-out which you otherwise wouldn't be there.

So aside from that comment about it ---

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: So it is appropriate to at least let Mr. DeConici know that.

CHAIRMAN HENDWE: I think it would be fair.

I think actually, since the Congress seems on the verge of cranking 146 people into I&E, I don't feel able to say we can't stand the burden at the moment. But it w'' be

an inspection, an investigation area. I can just see it going down the line. There will be another 100-odd cases a year 3 for inspection/investigation on specific complaints. 4 Vic, how do you feel about it? 5 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I guess I move the same as 6 you. 7 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Peter? 8 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I have no difficulty with it. 9 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Let's see, they were looking for 10 informal comment. I guess the informal comment is the 11 Commission believes it would be a useful piece of authority and just notes in passing that on down the line it will 12 create a resource need, because of the need to investigate. 13 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: This doesn't affect our 14 current authority to take over or suspend part of an agreement 15 as previously interpreted, because it is generally not 16 properly administered? 17 MR. SHAPAR: It doesn't affect that. 13 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Just supplements it. 19 Next. 20 MR. BICKWIT: There is a Metznebaum amendment which 21 requires the Commission to notice state officials when hazardous 22 nuclear wastes are shipped through their states. 23

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COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: What specifically is in mind

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on the insular area?

MR. BICKWIT: Excuse me? COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: What specifically is in mind by the phrase "insular area"? 4 MR. BICKWIT: I don't know. I haven't even seen the 5 language. It sounds like you have. 6 (Mr. Bickwit provided a copy of the document.) 7 MR. BICKWIT: I have no idea. 8 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: The gentleman on my left 9 suggests Pureto Rico. IO COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: The Virgin Islands. 11 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Well, I suppose if there is 12 to be Pacific base for spent fuels for somebody, that might fall under that. 13 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Let's see, it is prior to the 14 transport of nuclear waste. So it's everything. 15 MR. BICKWIT: Yes. Now, there will be an amendment 16 offered to it, so that it is not everything. It will provide 17 that it is limited to nuclear wastes in such quantities and 18 of such types as the Commission determines which pose a 19 potentially significant hazard to health and safety. 20 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I guess then, my only problem 21 would be the October 1st. Can we meet that until the 1st. 22 MR. DIRCKS: Well, there is such a variety of 23 nuclear wastes, as you pointed out. They mean nuclear wastes 24 ing from hospitals going to collection points and they mean

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the collection points to the waste disposal labs. So we have a job of classifying what nuclear wastes would be included in this. 4 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Is that even with the amendment 5 that Len just mentioned? 6 MR. DIRCKS: Well, that tells us to do what I'm talking 7 about. 8 MR. BICKWIT: That's right. 9 MR. DIRCKS: It would be pretty tight. In addition to that ---10 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I think it would be remarkable. 11 because we have been setting October 1st as the assumed date 12 for enactment, which would be the same date we would ave to 13 complete this. 14 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: We just aren't going to get there 15 from here. 16 MR. DIRCKS: And in addition to that, we are not 17 notified ourselves when wastes are moved. DOT regulates much 18 of the wastes that are transported on the roads, and we have a 19 very small part and it is only that part that falls into 20 certain categories. So we would have to work out other 21 arrangements. 22 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Why isn't it a more sensible

arrangement to require shippers to do the notifying, since they

are now required to notify us or DOT?

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DOT.

MR. DIRCKS: They are not even required to notify

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Oh. But at least they are now required to notify us.

MR. DIRCKS: No, only for certain types of wastes, for example, spent fuel. They are required to notify us.

Other types of wastes they are not required to notify us.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I think -- you know -- the proposed legislation is practical in any sense only if we are willing to go forward with a rule here, that is, that the amendment to the amendment takes hold and that we are willing to go forward with a rule here that limits the waste for which notification will be supplied to a couple of very specific highlevel categories.

Now, right at the moment, spent fuel is about the only thing that comes up there. If you go down a couple of levels in terms of the waste content, you get to just large numbers of things, and the bookkeeping in which we are notifying all the state and insular areas just becomes incredible.

It is not practical, and I'm not sure that -- I'd rather do without the amendment than have the amendment and then have us do a rulemaking in which we are going to fight over what all categories we have to notify everybody about, because I think that may be a little awkward. Kind of an artificial proposition.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Well, I wouldn't go so far as

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to say that states shouldn't have notice of at least highlevel waste -- Well, if they want it. So I would be much more inclined to point out the difficulties with this legislation and impose whatever requirement that we feel necessary to get down to a list of the sorts that the states might really be interested in. But I wouldn't, myself, want to sign on a blanket opposition to states having notice of highlevel waste shipments from them.

MR. DIRCKS: If we are talking about highlevel wastes and spent fuel, as a matter of fact, we are not really shipping any highlevel waste now, and spent fuel is ceally ---

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: The only highlevel waste is spent fuel.

MR. DIRCKS: -- is spent fuel, and under this new procedure that we have, the safeguarding procedure, we are going to be notifying the states. So in that regard, we are in a sense complying.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Furthermore, the amendment needs to be framed so that only the waste that we regulate, do we have to notify. There is just no way in the world that we are able to notify states when the Executive Branch of the Government decides to move their mysterious products from one place to another.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Well, that's why I thought the legislation might better focus on the shipper than on the

NRC, because there are shippers that we don't regulate, and
if the point is to have states comperhensively notified of all
shipments for certain types of material, it is better to put
the burden on the shippers than it is to put the burden on
someone who doesn't have jurisdiction over a fair portion of
their shipments.

MR. SHAPAR: I guess DOT would have authority now
to compel us to do it, wouldn't you think? Under the
hazardous material act.

MR. MALLORY: I think it is interesting to note that as I understand it we used to have a program of notifying the states of when highlevel waste shipments were made. And I gather that the reaction of the states was, "What are we going to do with this information?" I have refused that for years and then the program was stopped, and then ---

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: That was a few years ago, though.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: When they were sensible.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, I note a range of views, but I don't know.

Let's see, have I extracted the views? I have got Peter's and I have got mine.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I don't think we can make October 1st.

I believe that notification of highlevel wastes and

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spent fuel is appropriate, but at the same time, I think we will be doing that.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Or already doing it.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I don't think the legislation is soing that, necessarily.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I agree with that 100 percent. It isn't necessary, we are doing what is contemplated.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Right, but when we say we are doing it, then if that is to be a point communicated, we ought to also to add the point that what we are doing doesn't cover all shipments

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes, that it covers our licensees, and what we are talking about is the highlevel stuff, i.e., spent fiel, at the present time, and that it doesn't cover what may be conceivably comparable materials shipped by other branches of the government.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Yes.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Good enough?

MR. BICKWIT: Senator Dole has two non-germane amendments. I just bring them to your attention. I don't know if you want to speck to them.

One would require that there be an energy summit between the United States, Canada and Mexico, and the other would create a National Energy Council to study and report to the President on the situation. It would be headed by the

Vice President and consist of private individuals, a study
commission, on the status of our energy problems.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I would prefer not to comment on that one.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Did we get to send somebody to the North American summit?

MR. BICKWIT: You would know.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Do you have any other amendments

MR. BICKWIT: Yes, the Heinz amendment that would require resident inspectors to live within five miles of a plant.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Absolutely not. Jesus Christ, if we had one more requirement for the resident inspectors, it becomes humanly impossible.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Bad amendment.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: And point out to the senator that that is not because the resident inspectors have doubts about the plants with regard to the safety of their own families, but rather that these are people that we have put an enormous responsibility on, out there by the selves, and in some of these plants, by God you can't find a decent place to live within five miles of the site and it would require the guy to live in a mobile home or something like that to meet a stupid statutory requirement like that. Maybe his wife could bring the kids to

the north gate once a day for a half hour's exposure. How
about that ---

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Perhaps you could just pass down that the Commission is against it.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Perhaps we could make a requirement that the licenses establish small school facilities on the property.

MR. BICKWIT: There is a Church/Jackson proposal to add \$20 to \$25 million for NRC safety research.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: To add it?

MR. BICKWIT: To add it.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: What?

MR. BICKWIT: To add \$20 or \$25 million for NRC safety research. And that will be opposed by Simpson and Hart, because they feel it is more appropriate to deal with it in the supplemental appropriations.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I would agree.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Would there be a specific direction on it or just a ---

MR. BICKWIT: That's all I know.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: My understanding is that it is in anticipation of the R&D part of the '80 supplement, and I don't think they are under any illusions about the appropriations committees allowing the funds with the -- in the bill which is now -- Well, I guess it is now ready for the floor. But their point was, "Look, if we do this, we can then

regard whatever sum is put in there as having been authorized, and when the supplement comes through, then all you need is 3 a supplementary appropriation. You have all ready got 4 authorization for at least that chunk. 5 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: It is just restricted to 6 Research? MR. BICKWIT: (Nods in the affirmative.) 8 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I'm inclined to think that --9 you know, somebody is going to want to talk about what it is 10 going for, whether it is the appropriation committee or the 11 authorization committee, and I'm sure both will, on the other hand I hate to be negative about who would like to provide 12 us a little more elbow room in the budget. 13 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I guess my attitude would be 14 that we will certainly be asking for supplemental. How the 15 Congress wishes to authorize it is really a matter for the 16 Congress. 17 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I agree with John. 18 MR. BICKWIT: That's all I have. 19 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Okay. I think we may have 20 actually made a little progress. 21 Thank you very much. 22 (The meeting in the above-entitled matter was 23 concluded at 11:05 a.m.) 24

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